

entrusted to *The Canadian Engineer* upon a basis most favorable to the Society. The comparisons in Table I. are summarized more clearly in Table II.

TABLE II.

	No. of Members	Cost of Printing	Expense per Member	No. of Pages of Transactions	Cost per Page of Transactions	Cost of Postage	Postage Expense per Member
Canadian Society Civil Engineers.	3,060	\$ 5,970	\$1.95	659	\$ 9.05	\$1,887	\$0.62
*Other Societies..	6,900	49,480	7.32	1,858	31.25	7,988	1.07

*Average of the four American Societies named in Table I.

Mr. Francis, together with R. A. Ross, chairman of the finance committee, further pointed out that all other disbursements of the Society were equally low. The secretary of the Canadian Society, they pointed out for example, receives a salary less than one-sixth as great as that paid to the secretary of the kindred American Society. Table III. is a statement giving some interesting comparisons along these lines.

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF SOCIETY	No. of Members	CLERICAL STAFF		DISBURSEMENTS		INCOME	
		Total Cost	Expense per Member	Total	Per Member	Total	Per Member
American Society of Civil Engineers --	7,900	\$39,311	\$5.00	\$169,670	\$22.00	\$160,195	\$20.80
American Society of Mining Engrs....	5,000	19,308	3.86	120,969	24.20	115,582	23.12
American Institute of Electrical Engrs.	7,700	28,588	3.60	105,874	13.54	112,775	14.06
American Society of Mechanical Engrs.	7,000	*18,269	2.60	118,847	18.24	147,629	21.09
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers ..	3,060	†45,000	6.43	19,775	6.46	22,079	7.20

* Printed Statement.

† Actual as compiled by Secretary.

The data given in Table III. is even more clearly shown in the summarized form in which it is presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	COST OF CLERICAL STAFF		ALL DISBURSEMENTS		ALL INCOME	
	Total	Per Member	Total	Per Member	Total	Per Member
Canadian Society Civil Engineers	\$ 3,768	\$1.23	\$19,775	\$6.46	\$22,079	\$7.20
*Other Societies.....	29,710	4.24	128,840	19.44	144,045	19.76

*Average of the four American Societies named in Table III.

Mr. Francis said that it had been suggested to him that the American Society of Civil Engineers did not spend as much money when it had 3,000 members as the Canadian Society does now with 3,000 members. He showed annual reports of the American Society for the two years during which its membership approximated 3,000, and they showed that even then the expenditures per member for every item were greatly in excess of the Canadian Society's present expenditures, running

from two and a half to four times as great. The income per member was also much larger. It was deemed undesirable, however, to raise the dues of the members of the Canadian Society.

Discussion following upon the presentation of these reports showed that the members were much pleased by the data given, and every expression of confidence was voiced as regards the finance committee and their ability to steer the Society safely through the present strenuous times. The meeting then adjourned till 3 p.m.

E. W. Oliver opened the afternoon session with a discussion on the amendments to by-laws, and the ensuing debate lasted until 5.20 p.m. The best speech of the debate was made by Sir John Kennedy, who said that the main intention of the Society was educational. The Society

cannot be a trade union, cannot secure positions for its members, nor hold them in positions. In many other ways the activities of the Society cannot be exerted with dignity. The revision of by-laws is a perennial subject in all societies, and so is the question of smaller units within societies. Engineers are specializing to-day, and each specialty has its own subjects to discuss, and this has at times led to the formation of separate specialized societies in which to discuss them. Such units are more practical than the dividing of a national organization into provincial or district organizations.

But in Canada, thought Sir John, it is better to have one broad national society at present, divided neither by geographical lines nor by specialties, although a certain amount of splitting up of the activities within the Society is inevitable and desirable. The machinery for this exists to-day in the various sections within the Society. At the Montreal meetings, the electrical section has a paper one time on electrical subjects, the mining section another time on mining subjects, etc. This has really kept the Society together, by enabling each to follow out its specialty, yet all meetings have been attended by all members in general, with the result that it has broadened all of our views. It has resulted in a certain amount of overlapping, but even that is good, as it is desirable to interchange ideas. The railroad man, for example, should have some idea of the problems encountered by the waterworks engineer, and vice versa.

The Society is a centre of information, and while none can expect to be advanced individually by it without his own efforts and worth, yet all can derive much benefit from it. Sir John said he had in his lifetime received a carload of books from the various societies to which he belongs, and that he had obtained a wonderful lot of information of value from them.

He said that he hoped the provincial idea will not grow too strong. The Society's efforts should not be localized too much. For instance, while proud of membership in a national institution like the I.C.E. of Great Britain, he would not care about belonging to a localized society of Irish engineers, or Welsh engineers.

As a result of the discussion, three members submitted conflicting motions regarding the formation of a committee to revise the by-laws, and the president appointed Messrs. Oliver, Conway and Jamieson as a committee to get together and agree upon a motion