

parts per million of zinc, yet no harmful effects have been observed after years of use. A number of city water supplies of Massachusetts have been reported by the State Board of Health as containing zinc, but no evil results due to its presence have been reported.

In the State of New York certain rules are formulated by the Commissioner of Health which work hardship to no one and which materially aid in conserving the health both of the camp and of the neighboring communities. Among the requirements we observe that even for so small a labor camp as one holding ten people a permit must be secured if the camp site is to be occupied for over six days.

If there be twenty people in the camp, then a camp caretaker must be appointed.

No camp building of any kind shall be erected within fifty feet of a stream or lake furnishing public water supply.

Any privy located within from fifty to two hundred feet of said stream or lake shall be built without a vault and its dejecta shall be removed daily to a distance of at least two hundred feet from the water's edge before being buried or incinerated. A number of states have similar sanitary rules, but unfortunately others do not.

Engineers in charge of even large labor camps could scarcely be expected to have the camp cooks examined to determine if they were "typhoid carriers" or to provide "typhoid vaccination" for the men; neither could it be expected that they should look after the cleanliness of their employees to the extent of ridding them of body vermin, nor is it likely that the latter attention would be acceptable to the employees if it were offered.

A feeling of thankfulness should develop upon the thought that supervision does not have to extend so far, for the thorough accomplishment of that kind of an undertaking is a task indeed. One has but to note the almost endless detail and yet perfect smoothness of running in the matter of managing that disagreeable job among the troops now in France in order to appreciate how much the commander in civil life is spared. To quote from a prominent military authority: "It takes from 8 a.m. to 4.40 p.m. to attend to the thorough 'de-lousing' of 1,400 men. This includes washing of the bodies and the washing, steaming and drying of their clothes."

To conclude, we see that the proper management of a labor camp is largely founded upon common-sense and good judgment, with an additional allowance of that extra sense called "tact," which enables one to get along efficiently and smoothly with other men.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA

(Continued from page 78)

O'KELLY, EDWARD GEORGE, of Toronto, Ont., elected an Associate Member. Mr. O'Kelly was born at Cooloo, Ireland, in 1879. From 1907 to 1910 he was a member of the firm of Hamer and O'Kelly, engineers and contractors, in full charge of construction of five large concrete substructures for bridges N.T. Ry.; 1912 to the present time assistant engineer Public Works of Canada.

ROGERS, GEORGE WYON, St. James, Man., elected an Associate Member. Mr. Rogers was born near London, England, in 1869, and was educated at King's College, London, and also passed College of Preceptors C.E. course, Crystal Palace School of Engineering. He was assistant on the main drainage works, West Ham, London, E.; assistant to late Sir F. Bramwell, Westminster, London, on civil engineering works; assistant to late Roger Field on engineering works

and underground work, London and county; engineer with King, Norton and Birmingham, sewage disposal and refuse destructor; 1909-11, engineer to the Manitoba Government; since 1911 engineer to the municipality of Assiniboia.

ROSS, ROBERT WILLIAM, of Melville, Sask., has been transferred from the class of Junior to that of Associate Member. After completing his education at Queen's University, Mr. Ross was for several years acting instrument man with the G.T.P. Ry. He later became resident engineer for construction of branch lines and is, at the present time, instrument man on maintenance with the G.T.P. Ry.

SCOTT, CECIL R., of Toronto, Ont., has been elected a Junior Member. He was born at Richmond, Ont., and educated at the University of Toronto. Mr. Scott is at the present time designing for the firm of James, Loudon and Hertzberg, Ltd., Toronto.

WALSHAW, JOHN HENRY, of Calgary, Alta., elected an Associate Member. Mr. Walshaw was born in Auckland, N.Z., in 1880. In 1910 he was assistant building inspector, city of Calgary, and from 1915 to date, building inspector.

WRIGHT, CHARLES HARVEY, of Halifax, N.S., has been elected Member. Born at Renfrew, Ont., and educated at McGill University, he became construction and installing engineer for Canadian General Electric Co., of Toronto. Mr. Wright is at present district manager and engineer for the same firm.

NEW YORK STATE NEEDS POWER

THE two American hydro-electric plants at Niagara Falls were taken over by the United States Government in December, 1917, and their power distributed under Federal order to essential industries, says a recent report to the U.S. Secretary of War by Gen. C. Keller and R. J. Bulkley, who have been supervising the supply of electrical power in western New York State for the U.S. Government. One of the plants, during the past winter, devoted 74 per cent. of its power to direct war industries and 12 per cent. to transportation; of the remaining 14 per cent. only 2 per cent. went to really non-essential interests. The other company had 97 per cent. in direct war industry. In some cases power users deprived of power changed their product to one essential to the war and received power.

Regarding shortage in this district the report says:—"Under war conditions the power supply falls short of the demand by about 200,000 h.p. This estimate is not based on new industries coming into the district, but is determined as the amount of power which could be absorbed by the industries now operating, were such a supply available. A large part of this amount would be absorbed without the addition of new industrial equipment by the users.

"Some of this shortage will be relieved next fall by the proposed enlargements of the steam plants of the steam plants of the Buffalo General Electric Co. and the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Co. These two companies are now making additions to their plants aggregating 62,000 h.p. By means of a further development by the American hydro-electric power companies at Niagara Falls, their existing supply of power, amounting to about 250,000 h.p. will be increased by about 160,000 h.p."

Work has already been started on the 66,000-h.p. addition to the Hydraulic Power Co., on the American side of the fall. Two 33,000-h.p. units are to be installed at present, and in future, if permission for use of more water can be had, this will be increased to ten such units, making a total capacity, with the present units, of 450,000 horsepower.