

He warned the engineers that when they visit the Parliament Buildings they should carefully guard their conversation, particularly in reference to gargoyles. Some gentlemen are caricatured on paper and others on stone. This is rendered necessary by art.

The third guest of honor at the luncheon was A. D. Flinn, secretary of the United Engineering Council, New York City. Mr. Flinn had time to deliver only a very brief address as he had to catch a train. He assured the convention that some joking remarks that had been made regarding the intelligence of engineers, were not at all a joke but could be substantiated by actual statistics. In the United States Army they had a system whereby they measured the fitness of men for their tasks. Two million men were measured in camps all over the country. If the mental efficiency of the best group were to be rated at 100, and the other groups based proportionately, the engineers would be rated at 100 per cent., and the next highest vocation at 66 per cent.

He invited the members to make use of the Engineering Societies Library, which has 160,000 volumes, and said that it belongs to Canadian engineers to use to any extent that they may desire. The doors of the American Societies, he said, are always open to Canadian engineers.

#### Affiliation Possible Says Mr. Flinn

Mr. Flinn referred to the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, and stated that in the United States also they are concerned with American and British standards, and that he suggested that all these standards associations should co-operate in establishing right and useful world standards.

The work of the Engineering Council, said Mr. Flinn, is largely non-technical, bearing upon the relation of the engineers to the government, to the community, to each other, and of one society to another. There are now five societies who are members of the council, embracing 38,000 members, and other societies are eligible and may join..

As to international affiliation, that it quite possible. There may be some way in which the Canadian engineers may be affiliated with the Engineering Council. For evident reasons, it would not be practicable for the Engineering Institute to become a member of the Engineering Council upon the same basis as the other five societies, but international co-operation would be desirable, and he would suggest that the Engineering Institute and the Engineering Council should appoint a committee for interchange of good fellowship and for active and formal co-operation. Then, if, as time goes on, further steps are mutually agreed upon, they might be undertaken or suggested either by the Institute or by the Council. He wished to assure the Canadian engineers that there is the heartiest good feeling in the hearts of the engineers of the United States for their brethren in Canada.

#### Tuesday Afternoon's Session

Further reports from branches and other routine business occupied about an hour's time when the meeting re-assembled Tuesday afternoon. Adjournment was then announced until 4 p.m., when the retiring president's address was delivered.

#### Address by Mr. Vaughan

Mr. Vaughan spoke for over two hours on the manufacture of munitions in Canada, showing more than 250 lantern slides illustrating sections of shells, gauges, interior views of munition working plants, etc. He outlined the development of the industry in Canada and described various shells and the machinery required for their production.

Over 60,000,000 shells, at a cost of \$1,200,000,000, was the output of 480 Canadian firms. These shells required 2,000,000 tons of steel, 18,000 tons of copper, 25,000 tons of spelter and 138,000 tons of lead, in addition to \$27,000,000 worth of shell boxes and large quantities of other materials.

During the war, the Imperial Munitions Board constructed 44 steel and 46 wooden steamships at a cost of over \$68,000,000, besides purchasing considerable quantities of metals, aeroplane woods and other materials required by the Imperial Government.

After Mr. Vaughan's address, the annual dinner and smoker was held under the auspices of the Ottawa branch, the entertainment including both local and professional talent.

#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION NAMED TO PREPARE DRAFT OF A STANDARD BILL

WEDNESDAY morning's discussions were opened by J. M. Leamy, of Winnipeg, who presented the report of the "Committee on Legislation" that had been appointed by the various branches, one or two delegates from each branch having met the previous day at Ottawa. As a result of their discussion, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Leamy:—

Whereas it seems that the wishes of the majority of the members and of the branches of the Engineering Institute of Canada are that provincial legislation should be obtained to define the status of the engineers throughout Canada; and

"Whereas the members of this annual meeting are of the opinion that this legislation should be as uniform as possible throughout the provinces;

"Be it resolved that a special committee be formed, composed of one delegate appointed by each branch, to meet at headquarters before the 15th of April, 1919, to draw up such sample legislation as it may deem necessary and advisable in order that the members of the institute throughout the different provinces may ask for legislation on the same uniform basis.

"That the secretary be instructed to call the first meeting of this committee.

"That this committee be authorized to obtain the necessary legal advice on the matter.

"That this committee shall submit the proposed legislation to the council before the 1st of May, 1919.

"That the council shall then ask by letter ballot, before the 1st of June, 1919, the opinion of all the members of the institute regarding the adoption of the proposed legislation prepared by the said special committee of the institute.

"That the council be authorized to pay all the expenses of this committee and of each delegate.

"That the council of the institute shall report the result of the ballot to the branches, and if the vote is favorable to legislation, the council of the institute shall immediately take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the branches, to have such legislation enacted."

#### Amendment Suggested by the President

Mr. Leamy explained that the resolution was very specific as to dates for several reasons. The Western provinces had been discussing the question of legislation for some time. Saskatchewan was about to ask for a bill at the present session of the legislature. Manitoba had drafted a tentative bill. It was thought that before any of these bills were submitted to the legislatures, efforts should be made to mould the legislation as uniformly as possible. It was not intended that the resolution should be final and unchangeable as to dates, but the idea was that work should be commenced immediately, as the western branches are anxious to have legislation closing the profession on their statute books as soon as possible.

The work of the committee, said Mr. Leamy, would lie not only along the lines of what kind of legislation is needed, but also as to the need of it. The need must be established before a standard bill is prepared.

President Vaughan objected that the resolution as submitted would take all authority in the matter away from the council of the institute. He thought that the report of the committee should be made to council for its approval and that council should not be obliged to forward the report of the committee to the membership in whatever manner the committee might frame its report. "After electing a council to conduct the affairs of the institute," said Mr. Vaughan, "you are taking away its powers to amend, which might be a vital interest to the whole membership."

Mr. Decary could not understand why Mr. Vaughan should object to the resolution. As a member of council he saw nothing objectionable.