

## ELECTRIC POWER FOR ST. JOHN, N.B.

An engineer has stated that a head of 100 feet of water could be got at Silver Falls on the line of the city water-works system, and a constant pressure secured by the construction of storage dams. The city council is considering the question of generating electricity at this point, in order that the city might provide its own electric light system. The council has awarded contracts for permanent paving on portions of several streets, and this policy will be continued from year to year. City government under the commission plan is thus far working out satisfactorily in St. John, and much more so than the old city council system with ward representation.

Mr. D. McNicoll, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited St. John last week and stated that the plans for the new million-bushel elevator had been completed, and the contract would be awarded very soon. A crib-work has been constructed, and the Maritime Dredging Company has been awarded the contract to fill in a section of the shore flats at West St. John, where the elevator will be built.

At East St. John the sub-contractors for the breakwater and the excavation for the drydock have just installed the heaviest construction plant ever seen in St. John. It was brought from Ohio and includes a steam shovel weighing 110 tons. Hundreds of men are now employed there. At West St. John Contractor Michael Connolly has brought from Quebec a complete modern plant for concrete wharf construction, and has the heavy crib-work foundations for the new wharves which he is to build well under way.

The Furness steamer Rappahannock has just taken from St. John a shipment of fifty thousand bushels of grain for London. It is expected that each steamer of this line during the summer will take about the same quantity, and this will be a test of the suitability of St. John as a summer port for grain shipments.—W.E.A.

## PERSONAL.

MR. DE GASPE BEAUBIEN has been appointed as representative of the city of Montreal on the Electric Service Commission, to succeed Mr. Beaudry Leman.

## CORRECTION.

In May 9th issue of The Canadian Engineer, on page 636, the formulae should read as follows:

$$\frac{\left\{ \frac{A^1 B^1 + A^1 B^1}{2} \times A^1 A^1 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{C^1 D^1 + C^1 D^1}{2} \times C^1 C^1 \right\}}{2} \times \frac{(C^1 C^1 - A^1 A^1) + (D^1 D^1 - B^1 B^1) + (D^1 D^1 - B^1 B^1) + (C^1 C^1 + A^1 A^1)}{4} \times \frac{62.5}{2,000} = \text{Displacement in tons.}$$

which can be expressed in a somewhat simpler manner:

$$\left\{ \frac{\text{Area of boat on loaded water lines}}{2} + \left\{ \frac{\text{Area of boat on light water lines}}{2} \right\} \right\} \times \frac{\text{distance between the two planes}}{2} \times \frac{62.5}{2,000} = \text{Displacement in tons}$$

## INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The International Geological Congress, on the joint invitation of the Government of Canada, the Provincial Governments, the Department of Mines, and the Canadian Mining Institute, will hold its twelfth meeting in Canada during the summer of 1913.

For purposes of organization, a meeting of representatives from various scientific bodies of Canada was held in Toronto, Ontario, on December 2nd, 1910.

Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, has graciously consented to become honorary president.

It is proposed to hold the meeting of the congress in Toronto, beginning on or about the twenty-first day of August. The congress will continue in session for eight days.

Since the first meeting of the congress in Paris, in 1878, meetings have been held in Italy, Germany, England, the United States of America, Switzerland, Russia, Austria, Mexico and Sweden. At the last congress held in Stockholm, in 1910, there was an attendance of 850, and it is expected that this number will be exceeded in Canada next year.

An extensive series of excursions is being arranged to illustrate the typical geology and mineral resources of Canada. These excursions will take place during August and September and will extend from Cape Breton and Halifax on the Atlantic to Prince Rupert and Victoria on the Pacific, and from Niagara Falls on the southern boundary to Dawson City near the Arctic Circle.

Geologists from every quarter of the globe will attend the congress, and for many it will be their first visit to Canada. They will include professors from the leading universities and mining schools, officers of the various government geological surveys and mining departments, and geologists and mining engineers in private practice.

**Topics for Discussion.**—The following topics have been selected by the executive committee as the principal subjects for discussion:—

1. The coal resources of the world.
2. Differentiation in igneous magmas.
3. The influence of depth on the character of metalliferous deposits.
4. The origin and extent of the pre-Cambrian sedimentaries.
5. The sub-divisions, correlation and terminology of the pre-Cambrian.
6. To what extent was the Ice Age broken by interglacial periods?
7. The physical and faunal characteristics of the Palæozoic seas with reference to the value of the recurrence of seas in establishing geologic systems.

The executive committee of the eleventh congress, held in Sweden, compiled and published a comprehensive report on the Iron Ore Resources of the World. The present executive has undertaken the preparation of a similar monograph on the Coal Resources of the World. In order to make the work as complete as possible the co-operation of all the principal countries of the world has been invited. This invitation has met with a cordial response, and it is hoped the volumes will be ready for distribution before the meeting so that they may constitute a basis for discussion at the congress.

The secretary will be pleased to answer all enquiries regarding the arrangements for the congress. Correspondence should be addressed as follows:—

The Secretary, International Geological Congress,  
Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.