

of linear strain as the basis of any theory should then render unnecessary any elaborate modifications which produce changes comparable only with the degree of divergence of the actual from the assumed strains. Neither the conditions of laboratory test nor of practice can be specified to a degree of accuracy even approximating to that of some of the formulae used, and the author trusts that a realization of this fact may result in the general adoption of simpler formulae, more appropriate to the actual conditions.

In conclusion, the author desires to thank the Morrison Quarry Co., the Montreal Sand and Gravel Co., the International Portland Cement Co., and the manufacturers of the various bars used, for their kindness in supplying the materials used in the tests. He is indebted to the members of the civil engineering graduating class of 1907 for their help in the preparation and testing of the beams, and especially would he recognize the invaluable help received throughout the work from Mr. S. D. McNab, of the McGill University Testing Laboratories. To his colleague, Professor MacKay, he would express his thanks for many suggestions during the progress of the work and preparation of the results. He also wishes to thank Professor Stansfield for his co-operation in the fire tests of beams and cubes.