セントローレン河航路修築　一二一〇〇〇弗

○土耳古ノ最大鐵道　ステーション（全上）　昨年十一月開館シタルコンスタンチノープルニ建設シクルヲリエンタル鐵道ノステーションハモーリシユスタイルニシテ煉瓦石、花岡石、大理石等ヲ以テ建築シ其館ノ長サ三百十八呎巾七十二呎中央ノ廣間ハ高サ六十二呎婦人待合所ノ天井ノ高サ二十六呎ニシテ其裝飾モ甚タ美麗ナリプラットホーム長サ各、九百八十四呎ニテ皆ナ鐵桁構造ナリ其建築者ハ日耳曼人ナリト

○日本ノ工學會　近時 Engineering News ニ於テ我工學會ニ關スル左ノ記事アリタリ揭ケテ會員諸君ノ一覽ニ供ス（拔萃者云フ）

Some idea of the progress of engineering and engineering education in Japan will be formed when it is stated that the Institution of Engineers in that country now contains 11 honorary members, 358 members, and nearly 1,000 associate members. The Prosident is Viscount Yamao Yoso, who was for a good many years Acting Minister of Public Works. The honorary members consist of nine Japanese of high office or scientific attainments, and two foreigners—Henry Dyer, M. A., D. Sc., the first Principal of the Imperial College of Engineering and his successor in that office, Dr. Edward Divers, F. R. S., who is still in Japan. The list of members includes all those who are actively engaged in superintending the numerous engineering works and manufacturing industries all over the country, while the associates are connected directly or indirectly with those works. When it is remembered that it is only seventeen years since the Engineering College was founded, and only a little over ten years since the Institution was organized by the first graduates from the College, it will be seen that astonishing progress has been made.

（以上拾八件杉山輯吉君）

○火災ノ消滅ニ入用ノ水量　（前略）木材一封度ヲ燃燒セバ以テ熱量單位（Thermal Units）七千二百個ヲ生ス、其燃燒ノ熱度ヲ減殺セン爲メ幾許ノ水ヲ注ゲバ彼ヨリ熱度ヲ奪フテ其水ノ温度昇騰スル斯クノ如クニシテ木材全般ノ温度ヲ降下シ點火點以下ニ至ラシム、水一封度ヲシテ華氏六十度ニ於テ蒸發セシムルニハ熱量單位千百十九個ヲ要ス故ニ木一封度ノ燃燒ニ由テ發生スル熱高ハ能ク水六封度四三ヲ蒸發セシムルニ足ル是レ燃ヘ居ル木ヲ消シ得ベキ最少