



THE MANITOBA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

April, 1963

Bulletin of the Association of Professional Engineers of the
Province of Manitoba



FETHERSTONHAUGH HIGH VOLTAGE LAB
(See story inside — Canadian Standards Association)

GOLF TOURNAMENT
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PINE RIDGE

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President — T. E. WEBER, P. Eng.

Vice-President — B. CHAPPELL, P. Eng.

Secretary and Registrar — O. MARANTZ, P. Eng.

The Manitoba Professional Engineer is published under the direction of the Bulletin Committee

Editor: I. W. Thomas, P. Eng.

Managing Editor: C. R. McBain, P. Eng.

Associate Editors: G. R. Kirk, P. Eng.; K. Hallson, P. Eng.

Foreign Correspondent: J. C. Gillespie, P. Eng.

Reporters: B. Whitfield, P. Eng.; A. W. Bell, P. Eng.; T. G. H. McKibbin, P. Eng.;

R. M. Stokes, P. Eng.

Photographers: G. A. Tough, P. Eng.; J. H. Dick, P. Eng.

Cartoonist: E. Dolhun, P. Eng.

President's Message

By T. E. WEBER, P. Eng.

On March 7th, the Chairman of all Association Committees met with the President, Vice-President and Registrar at a dinner meeting. This is an annual practice of the Association to afford the various committees an opportunity to outline their programs and report on proposals. It permits a free exchange of ideas among Committee Chairmen and can, in many instances, provide the media for co-operation among the Committees to ensure a co-ordinated effort towards the advancement of the policies and interests of the Association. As President, I was most gratified with the interest those present displayed in the Association's affairs. The recommendations and suggestions made by the meeting will assist the Council and Committees in their work during the balance of the year.

Your Association has been advised by Canadian Council that agreement has been reached with the Engineering Institute of Canada on the wording of the ballot on Confederation and the month of June had been proposed for the voting.

Our Council approved the wording and date and if the other Associations approve you will have the opportunity to express your opinion on this important question during the month of June. Background information is presently being prepared which will be enclosed with your ballot as well as a copy of the report of the Engineers' Confederation Commission. It is my hope that every member will accept this opportunity to vote on this important aspect of the Engineering Profession in Canada.

Section 19 of the Engineering Profession Act reads "Every person registered under this Act shall have a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the engineer and the words "Registered Engineer, Province of Manitoba", with which all estimates, specifications,

reports, working drawings, plans and other documents issued from his hand shall be sealed."

I am sure the majority of our members use their seal and the abbreviation P. Eng. on drawings and reports submitted to clients and authorities for approval. How many use their seal on drawings which are for internal use in their organizations? How many use P. Eng. on their correspondence?

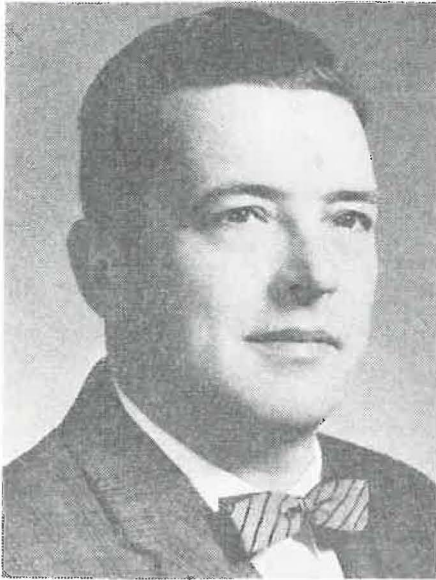
The required use of the seal on drawings for internal use, and the use of P. Eng. can foster the professional concept among our members. The use of these two symbols will let our associates and the public know that we are Professional Engineers and proud of it.



COUNCIL MEETING February 5, 1963

At the beginning of the council meeting Mr. Waisman, President of the Association of Architects, addressed the meeting in connection with the proposed Metro Design Committee which the Architects seem anxious to remove from the realm of politics and have representation from the Architects, Engineers, and Winnipeg Builders Exchange. This Committee would be primarily interested in the orderly development of areas such as adjacent to the new City Hall and the Legislative Building, and the area opened up by extending Grant Avenue to Pembina Highway, as well as the possible cultural centre.

The formation and proposed membership of this technical committee had already been approved by the Association of Architects and the Winnipeg Builders Exchange. Council also approved the motion that the Association



I. W. THOMAS, P. Eng., Editor

recommend to Metro that a Civic Design Committee be set up. Two names were suggested for the Association's representatives — Mr. W. J. Adams and Mr. S. J. Borgford.

Council considered many applications for membership mostly routine; although two cases demonstrated the difficulty sometimes in deciding what was relevant engineering experience.

The president read a letter from Mr. J. Fox requesting the Association to appoint a member to the local Winter Works Programme Committee. Canadian Council appointed a member to the National Committee and the member associations were asked to be represented on local committees. The President had appointed Mr. K. W. Macaw, President of Macaw and Macdonald Ltd. Council unanimously ratified this appointment.

Council is to contact Metro in regard to the Association's representative on the Building By-laws Committee: the present committee is to be wound up in May. Very favourable comments had been heard concerning the work of our present representative, Mr. William Milley, Chief Structural Engineer — Smith, Carter, Searle & Assoc. A permanent Committee is to be formed.

A discussion took place on the merits of the Association presenting a brief to the Metro Enquiry Commission. It seemed to be gener-

ally felt that it would be impossible to represent the opinion of the membership in this matter and it was decided not to make a submission. It was, however, pointed out that nobody was more qualified than an experienced engineer to make cost studies concerning the pros and cons of amalgamating services.

A letter had been received by Council from the Social Committee about this year's Annual Dance recommending 'all reference' to E.I.C. be deleted from the notice and tickets. The reason given was that the Association did all the work, and covered the deficits, while the dance was reported in the E.I.C. Journal as their own dance with no mention of the Association. While the importance of harmony was stressed, the Social Committee's very strong recommendation on this subject was ratified.

Council received a letter from L. E. Hurwitz reporting on a special meeting of the Manitoba Concrete Manufacturer's Association at which time the latter requested assistance from the Association. Their Chairman proposed a joint committee, composed of representatives of the Association of Architects, the A.P.E.M. and their own associates, be set up to study the problems involved and the possibility of standardization of specifications. Mr. Hurwitz recommended participation in this joint committee. Council agreed to participate and Mr. Weber was to make an appointment. — B.W.



Council Minutes

Council met at noon March 4th with President Weber, Vice-President Chappell, Registrar Marantz, and Councillors Borgford, Hoogstraten, Harland, Chant, Sommerville and Rettie present.

The agenda of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers 1963 annual meeting to be held shortly was noted. Of particular interest is an item on the agenda which is described as "Confederation or Alternative."

Councillor Harland was asked to comment on the Legislation Committee Report. The Committee recommended against a reduced fee membership for inactive members over 65, but approved courtesy mailing listing for any such member unable to maintain his membership. The Committee also recommended against reducing the minimum age for Honorary Life Membership. It was considered that this group should be maintained as exclusive as possible.

The question of inclusion of biographical notes on prospective councillors with the elec-

tion ballots was discussed. It was said that there is insufficient time to do this between close of nominations and receipt of ballots. This time is fixed by our by-laws and the expense of a by-law change was considered inadvisable for this one item. However, the biographical data was considered desirable and the matter was, therefore, referred to the Bulletin Committee.

The discussion on the next item, the Joint Agreement with the E.I.C., was lengthy and somewhat involved, with A.P.E.M. and E.I.C. hats being exchanged frequently. Eventually it transpired that many were not familiar with the terms of the Joint Agreement so the matter was referred to a special meeting of Council. It is hoped that Council views on this matter will be passed on to the members.

President Weber will represent this Association at a meeting of provincial representatives, hosted by the Ontario Association. This meeting will discuss uniformity of action regarding Engineering Technicians. — I.W.T.

COUNCIL MEETING — APRIL 1

Messrs. Weber, Marantz, Rettie, Noonan, Hoogstraten, Chappell, Harland and Sommerville attended the Council meeting held at noon on April 1st. Council approved the granting of licences to 5 persons, enrolled 14 Engineering Pupils and 4 Engineers in Training. Four applicants were granted registration on transfer from other Associations and a further 11 were registered.

Council discussed the Ballot on Confederation, gave approval to the form of the ballot and the dates which call for the closing of the ballot no later than June 30th, 1963.

Council passed a motion giving approval to amending Section 16 of the joint agreement between this Association and the E.I.C. The amendment, if approved by the E.I.C., would change from 6 months to 30 days the length of time required to give notice of termination of the Agreement.

After considerable consideration of a proposal from Canadian Council to present a brief to the Royal Commission on Taxation, Council concluded that this Association was not in a position to make a significant contribution to the Canadian Council brief.

Council also approved the principle of sending notices of E.I.C. technical meetings to all Association members, if satisfactory financial arrangements can be made to take care of the costs involved when the next Association budget is considered. — A.W.B.

Behind the Scenes

From time to time, one hears the opinion expressed that the Association is not sufficiently energetic in the enforcement of the Engineering Profession Act.

It is unfortunate that this opinion prevails, but understandable when one considers the lack of information on this subject which can be passed on to our members.

Reporters of this Bulletin attend all Council meetings, but reports of police action by Council cannot be published, generally due to the confidential nature of the information involved. It would only be possible to report these actions on completion of court action, and it is to the credit of Council that these matters have been settled short of the courts — so far.

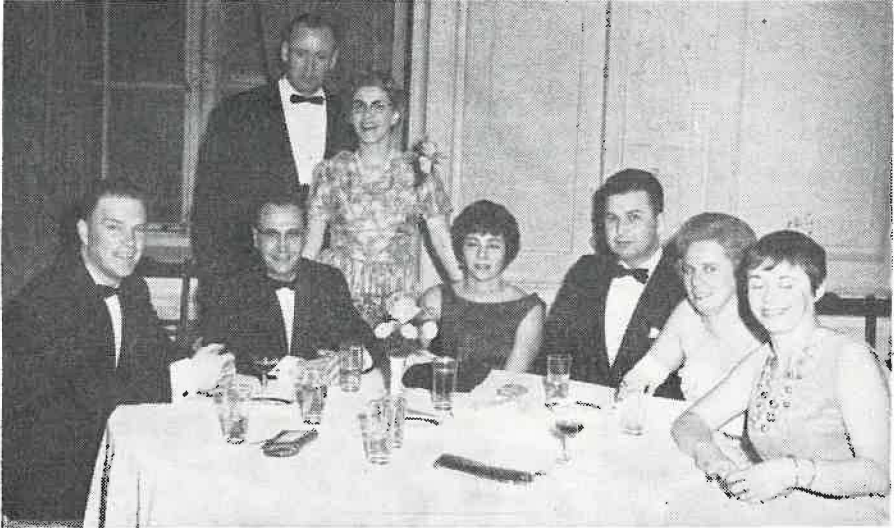
Since the Bulletin Committee has been present at Council meetings, it has been noted that as many as four items on the agenda have been concerned with complaints regarding alleged infractions of the Act. Initially, if the complaint is justified, a letter is sent to the parties concerned, and often this is sufficient to close out the matter. If not, then meetings are held. Negotiations on some complaints spread over many months and occupy a great deal of Council time, particularly that of the President and Registrar.

If negotiation fails to obtain a satisfactory solution, then the Association solicitor would be instructed to initiate Court action.

It has been pointed out that Council is a very small police force, and enforcement of the Act would be much more effective if we had 1300 policemen. Individual members should consider their own responsibilities to the profession in this regard.

There may be some justification for some part of the complaints heard regarding lack of action, and this may be due to a lack of communication. This concerns the cases where the membership committee is given the names of non-registered persons. The committee sends out the standard letter with an application form. However, if the person contacted ignores the letter, there appears to be no follow-up by the Association unless a specific complaint is filed. This should not be necessary. In other provinces the "invitation to join", which is often much stronger than ours, is followed up by stronger action automatically.

Council should consider the provision of this missing cog in our machinery. — I.W.T.



At the 34th Annual Dance — Standing, R. F. Linklater, P. Eng., President of the Manitoba Land Surveyors, and Mrs. Linklater; (seated left to right), W. N. Isberg, P. Eng.; President T. E. Weber, P. Eng.; Mrs. I. Coop; I. Coop, President of the Manitoba Association of Architects; Mrs. Weber and Mrs. Isberg.

Annual Dance

In order to try to improve the quality of the dance, the Social Committee decided to hold this year's Annual Dance at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, with the Crystal Ballroom and Banquet Room available for dancing and the adjoining dining rooms laid out for buffet supper.

The change undoubtedly quieted last year's complainants, since the food was excellent and the self-service at bar and dining room was as good as the individual wanted to make it.

General comments were favorable and everyone seemed to be enjoying themselves. There was an opinion expressed that the mixture of formality and informality should be resolved one way or the other for future occasions. The unavoidable splitting of attendance into the two rooms turned out to be quite a good feature. Due possibly to prior arrangement between the two excellent orchestras, the energetic engaged in marathon dancing by passing from one ballroom to the other as one orchestra stopped playing and the other started up. The unwilling dancers could avoid dancing entirely by the reverse process.

The official attendance was 352. Our sympathy is extended to the 30 ticket holders who succumbed to the 'flu, and to the Bulletin

Committee member who sat out the evening in the Lynn Lake Hotel due to a logistical error. You missed a good party! — I.W.T.

(Please note, the Social Committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this function).



FLIN FLON NEWS

By M. N. COLLISON, P. Eng.

Mr. W. A. Green, P. Eng., President of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited, and Mrs. Green are in town for a short stay.

Clark Brewer, P. Eng., has left his position as Assistant Town Engineer for Flin Flon to take up the same post in Prince Albert.

We understand Tony de Vette, P. Eng., is commuting rather regularly between here and Birch River. It appears that a 200-mile drive is nothing when there is the proper incentive.

R. L. Price, P. Eng., is a very busy man these days since the Flin Flon Glee Club is in the throes of rehearsing "The Music Man". Ron is producer and yours truly, for the benefit of those who have seen the show, is Salesman No. 5. So far, it has been a lot of fun. What the quality from the stage will be like is open to any questions.

Canadian Standards Associations

By R. M. STOKES, P. Eng

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) is a national association of technical committees with members representing producer, consumer, scientific and technical societies, inspection interests and government departments, both federal and provincial.

The CSA was incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act, in 1919, under the name of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association (CESA), as a non-profit, non-governmental organization, to provide a national standardizing body for Canada. By Supplementary Letters Patent, in 1944, it became the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), when its scope of activities was extended to a broader field of standardization.

Specifications and Codes of Practice published as CSA Standards are prepared by balanced Committees of diversified interest to ensure that the views of all interested parties are considered. Distribution of representation, geographically across Canada, develops a truly national aspect in CSA standardization activities.

The CSA Ottawa staff takes no part in determining the technical details of any standard but does lend assistance where necessary in matters of committee correspondence, and is responsible for publication. The CSA, consequently, acts as a co-ordinating medium by bringing all interests into co-operating groups.

CSA Standards are voluntary and recommendatory, and became mandatory only when adopted by an authority (municipal, provincial, federal, etc.) having jurisdiction. All standards are subject to periodic review and revisions as conditions warrant. Established on the basis of minimum requirements, they do not restrict design and development.

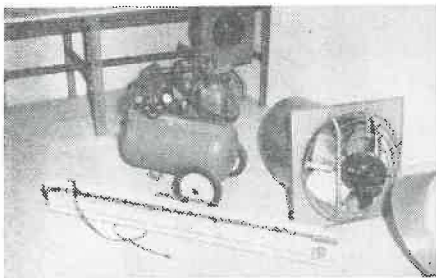
Although the CSA is a non-governmental organization, it enjoys the full co-operation of both the federal and provincial governments. This is especially true in cases where conformity with a certain code or standard is required by law. In almost all of the Provinces of Canada, the legal requirement is that electrical equipment offered for sale or installed must be "approved" equipment. While the legal requirements for approval are usually based upon CSA Standards and the tests leading to certification may be carried out by the CSA Testing Laboratories, neither of these agencies goes beyond issuing a certification.

The granting of "approval" and the policing of sales within its territory remain the prerogative of the law enforcement agency.

Probably the best illustration of the relationship between Standards, Certification and Approval is to be found in the field of electrical equipment. It was in 1919, that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario issued regulations governing the sale of electrical equipment in the Province of Ontario and prepared Standards for such equipment with the object of reducing fire and accident hazards to a minimum. Testing and approval of equipment to these Standards were carried out at the Ontario Hydro Laboratories in Toronto and until 1940 Ontario Hydro was the only authority carrying out such testing and approval in Canada.

As time went on the other Provinces in Canada made increasing use of the Ontario Hydro test and approval service and eventually it was deemed advisable to transfer the activity to the Canadian Standards Association. It seems quite appropriate that Canada's national standards body should have assumed responsibility for the Electrical Codes and Standards and that a division of the CSA should have been set up to provide a test and certification service based on these Standards. From 1940 to 1950, CSA continued to use the Ontario Hydro testing facilities, but in 1950 the work was moved to separate quarters and in 1954, the present CSA Testing Laboratories building was erected in Rexdale, a suburb of Toronto.

During the 1930's the rapid growth of the oil-burning equipment industry brought with it the extensive use of electrical controls. Initially, the CSA Testing Laboratories concerned themselves only with the safety of the electrical controls. However, a code was later developed for oil burning equipment and this led to CSA certification service for the entire equipment including the electrical controls. This certification and approval service has since been extended to gas burners. In recent years the CSA certification program has been expanded even further to include such products as plumbing fittings, ladders, lineman's safety equipment, plastic products and automotive seat belts. These latter items, however, are a departure from the original items since compliance with CSA standards is not required by law. However, quite often large purchasers of this type of product require that it be certified by CSA. There is every indication that the number of



TEST APPARATUS

different products certified by CSA testing laboratories will continue to increase at a rapid rate.

The fee charged by CSA for this service varies depending on the complexity of the equipment.

As stated before, CSA does not grant approval for the equipment it tests. The Laboratories only certify that the equipment complies with pertinent CSA codes and standards. Approval is granted by the CSA Approvals Council which includes in its membership of 16, the Chief Electrical Inspector of each province together with representatives of municipal inspection authorities, fire underwriters and the National Research Council. For oil burning equipment, the CSA Approvals Council is made up of the various fire marshals or commissioners across Canada. In both cases a report is prepared on each product tested by the Laboratories and forwarded to the Council concerned. If two-thirds or more of the members indicate the equipment covered by a report is acceptable, the equipment is listed as Approved.

After approval of a product has been granted, the CSA Laboratories provide follow-up inspection service. This consists of inspection of the equipment at the factory or at an authorized laboratory and of observation of the equipment in service. If a sample of equipment is found to be sub-standard, the manu-

facturer will be required to sign an application form for re-investigation and to pay a fee for the investigation and testing of the improved sample.

Prior to 1953, all of the CSA testing was carried on by the main Laboratories at Toronto and a Branch Office in Montreal. As the demand for services increased in Western Canada a Branch Office was opened in Vancouver and in 1956 a branch opened in Winnipeg. Also, associate Laboratories like the B.S.I./CSA Agency in the United Kingdom and the KEMA Laboratories in Holland have been established to service the European manufacturers.

The Branch Laboratory in Winnipeg is located in the Fetherstonhaugh High Voltage Laboratory on the University of Manitoba Campus. The office, which is under the direction of Mr. M. Lasko, P. Eng., Managing Engineer, has 5 employees, 3 besides Mr. Lasko engaged in testing and inspection, and a stenographer. The Winnipeg Laboratories provide testing and inspection service for manufacturers in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western Ontario. In addition, it provides inspection services for many products manufactured in the north central United States, but sold in Canada, and therefore requiring CSA certification.

All of the products manufactured in the Prairie Provinces requiring CSA approval are referred to the Winnipeg Laboratories and the majority of them are tested there. If there are no facilities in the laboratory for testing some of the specialized pieces of equipment, often the manufacturer can provide the testing facilities. In some cases, however, the equipment must be sent to the Toronto Laboratories for testing. This situation occurs when a service is required for which the demand is too limited on the Prairies to justify setting up the necessary testing equipment in the Winnipeg Laboratory.

If a product does not meet CSA standards, its deficiencies are pointed out to the manufacturer and he is instructed on the necessary steps to correct them. After the product has been corrected it is re-examined and if necessary re-tested.

When the equipment has been thoroughly tested and examined, a report is prepared and submitted to the appropriate Approvals Council for letter-ballot approval.

As stated previously, the Winnipeg Laboratory provides testing and inspection services for manufacturers in the three Prairie Provinces and western Ontario, as well as inspec-

tion services for products which are sold in Canada but manufactured in some of the north-central states of the U.S.A. At the present time approximately 65 Winnipeg manufacturers are producing products approved by CSA as well as 5 manufacturers in Manitoba, outside of Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan and Alberta approximately 85 manufacturers are producing products approved by CSA. Of this total number about half of the manufacturers have received approval since the establishment of the Winnipeg Branch Laboratory.

In addition to testing and inspection services, the CSA Laboratory provides other services. A list of approved electrical equipment and approved fuel burning equipment is published annually and a set of cards listing this equipment may be purchased from the Laboratories. The Laboratories also maintain a complete set of CSA codes and standards. The codes are very extensive and cover almost every field in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The CSA Testing Laboratories are moving into an increasing number of fields. There appears to be a demand for further extension of the certification service and it is expected that in the future the CSA codes in all fields where there are safety implications will be serviced by testing laboratories. As well as the increase in the area served, there is a continuous growth in Western Canada for certification services of items already tested under the test program.

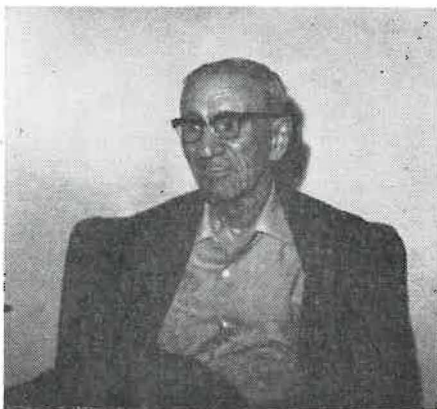
The years since the War have seen a rapid growth in the industrial activities on the Prairies and the number of manufacturers in this area continues to grow at an increasing rate. The CSA Laboratories recognize that to provide the best possible service they must expand and improve their facilities in Winnipeg accordingly.



Association Pioneers

In tribute to the engineers who helped originate and guide this Association during its early years, the Bulletin presents the first in a series of articles devoted to our Senior members. For this initial article we interviewed Mr. C. H. Attwood who was President of the Association in the years 1929 and 1930.

Mr. Attwood began his engineering career in Ottawa doing survey work on water resources for the Dominion Government. In 1919, just as he was starting work on a pro-



C. H. ATTWOOD, P. Eng.

ject in northern Ontario, he was offered a position with the Branch Office in Winnipeg. Acting on the advice of a close friend he moved west and, in his own words, has never been sorry since.

In his engineering career he was the first to introduce Stadia Surveys into Western Canada, the first of which was along the Bow River in Alberta. He recalls that after triangulating from one side to the other the whole length of the river, the survey crew ran a stadia traverse down from the headwaters picking up the triangulation stations along the way. During the early stages of the traverse the instrument man pleaded with Mr. Attwood to be taken off the job because he was having such a difficult time with his additions and subtractions. However, after a long discussion during which he stressed the importance of taking every precaution to ensure accuracy, Mr. Attwood persuaded the man to continue with the job. Several years later when the Geodetic Survey passed through some of the triangulation points, Mr. Attwood found his own survey to be within one-quarter of a foot.

In 1930 the Dominion Government office in Winnipeg was closed. Mr. Attwood transferred to the Province of Manitoba, Water Power Branch and was Director of Water Resources for the Province of Manitoba when he retired. During his tenure he was involved with the selection of power sites along the Winnipeg River and also a reconnaissance survey of the Churchill River. With respect to the present development at Grand Rapids he states that they had not foreseen the development of this site in the manner in which

it is being accomplished and in fact had considered Grand Rapids to be uneconomical.

At the time Mr. Attwood came to Western Canada, the engineers used to meet in the old University buildings on the North-East corner of Broadway and Osborne Streets. In those days Mr. Attwood reports it was all Engineering Institute of Canada and was mainly a collection of men interested in knowledge only. However, there were a few who were interested in seeing that the young engineer had some legal standing and for this purpose the Association was founded in 1920. A great deal of thought went into the writing of the Engineering Profession Act, not only thought concerned with the future of the Profession but also with the politics of the day. One such item was based on the well known fact that a particular M.L.A. of that Government who was an M.D. was determined that no act would be passed which would make joining compulsory. This attitude was based on his own experiences in the Medical Profession. Many parts of the Act, fees for example, were left flexible so they could be changed with time.

During the early years Mr. Attwood tells us that the Association encountered many trials and tribulations. The youthful engineers were not enthusiastic because times were bad and they could not afford the fees. One of the

early secretaries got things so "balled up" that they had to let him go. However, Mr. Harry White and other Members held the Association together and guided it through these years. Since then the Association has gained strength and through the years has been well handled. Mr. Attwood forecasts the Association will have no trouble in the good times and will continue to gain strength but will have to draw in its horns when times are bad.

—G.R.K.



FEES

According to the Association by-laws, IF A MEMBER FAILS TO PAY HIS ANNUAL FEE PRIOR TO JULY 1st IN ANY YEAR, THE REGISTRAR SHALL REMOVE HIS NAME FROM THE ROLL of the Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba, and he shall no longer be entitled to practise professional engineering in this Province.

If you have not already paid your fees please do so.

Annual Fee after March 1 — \$18.00



AT THE ANNUAL DANCE



DEAN A. E. MACDONALD

It is with deep regret that we record the death on March 1, 1963, of Dean Albert E. Macdonald.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF SUMMER ASSISTANTS

Employers having requirements for summer assistants are reminded that a list of Engineering Pupils, available for employment, is kept in the Association office.

Telephone WH 3-6745.



NEW MEMBERS 1963

M. A. Pfeifer; R. J. Walker; G. E. Allen; A. J. Atkin; G. C. Britton; D. Demedash; J. J. Wighton; J. C. Jofriet; T. M. Kerr; A. P. H. Li; B. M. M. Long; P. A. Niblock; R. A. Pillman; C. A. Sammons; C. A. Sankey; I. Shore; P. B. Cleugh; J. P. Melin; H. T. Work; J. J. Brummer; D. L. Hadden; F. M. Mathie; J. R. Muter; A. Nawata; J. G. Alston; D. H. Cryder; M. Dzidrums; E. W. Minogue; G. D. Balacko; G. E. Crippen; S. Frost; R. M. Gordon; J. G. Heninger; K. G. Lailey; T. W. Lumsden; D. M. Shook; J. G. Thomas; I. R. Tiede; D. W. Whitmore.

DEAN A. E. MACDONALD

From 1923 until the time of his death, Dr. Macdonald had been a member of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture of The University of Manitoba, first as a Professor of Engineering, later as Head of the Department of Civil Engineering and, since 1949, as Dean of Engineering and Architecture. To Dr. Macdonald there fell particularly heavy responsibilities for the preparations that were necessary to permit his faculty to cope with the very large enrollment of Engineering and Architectural students that were to follow the last war and that were to continue down to the present day. He and his associates won wide acclaim in Engineering, Architectural and Education circles for the manner in which these responsibilities were met. During the war, and in addition to his duties to the University, Dr. Macdonald served as a Deputy Steel Controller and was required to travel widely throughout the war years. Dr. Macdonald has been closely associated with many aspects of Building Research and, in collaboration with the National Research Council, has directed important research projects in these fields.

Dr. Macdonald was born in Halifax where he obtained his High School education and received the Governor General's medal for proficiency in his High School course. He then continued on to Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia Technical College and McGill University. From the latter institution he obtained his Master of Science degree in 1922, and, for outstanding contribution to Engineering and to Engineering Education, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Nova Scotia Technical College in 1952.

Besides his widow, Dr. Macdonald is survived by one son, James, of Victoria, B.C.; one daughter, Mrs. Vance Carson (Sybil) of Edmonton, Alberta; six grandchildren, two brothers, Walter and Anderson, and one sister, Frances, all of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dean Macdonald was one of the earliest members of this Association, having registered in 1924. He served on Council in 1941 and 1942.

The Dean was a humble, kindly, warm-hearted gentleman, with an outstanding devotion to duty. He will be sorely missed by his many friends and colleagues.

The sympathy of the Association is extended to Mrs. Macdonald and family.

ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS: A. C. Warrender, Chairman; B. Chappell; A. Penman; M. Del Begio; J. W. A. Godfrey; C. M. Hovey; H. W. Grant; A. H. Pask.

STUDENT LIAISON: C. R. Pike, Chairman; W. N. Isberg; E. F. MacKenzie; A. Priestley, and Student Members Harold Riml, Senior Stick of Engineering and Ted Ransby.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: A. G. Moffatt, Chairman; J. L. Greer; G. E. McLure; A. A. Laughlin; R. Hugo; A. O. Dyregrov; M. Mindess; V. S. Buckler; R. E. Scouten; L. E. Hurwitz.

ENGINEERS-ARCHITECTS: T. E. Weber; L. E. Hurwitz; W. L. Bunting.

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AWARDS: R. E. Chant, Chairman; C. S. Landon; W. L. Wardrop; L. A. Bateman; N. S. Bubbis; J. Hoogstraten.

SALARY: D. S. G. Ross, Chairman; F. G. Denson; G. C. Durham.

SPORTS: R. E. Gottfred; R. J. Byers; D. H. Ross; S. Goodbrandson.

ADVISORY: J. E. Whenham, Chairman; G. A. Muir; M. J. Gobert; R. D. Cahoon; G. R. Reshaur; C. P. Wright; J. D. Adam; D. S. G. Ross.

LEGISLATION: R. T. Harland, Chairman; T. E. Storey; S. Barkwell; R. Noonan; E. S. Magill; H. Young; J. S. Roper.

Article 27 of The Engineering Profession Act reads as follows:

SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION
Disciplinary Powers of Council

27. (1) The Council may, subject to the by-laws, reprimand, censure or suspend or expel from the Association any member guilty of unprofessional conduct, negligence, or misconduct in the execution of the duties of his office, or convicted of a criminal offence by any court of competent jurisdiction, but shall not take any such action until a complaint under oath has been filed with the registrar and a copy thereof forwarded to the member accused. The Council shall not suspend or expel a member without having previously summoned him to appear to be heard in his defence, nor without having heard evidence under oath offered in support of the complaint and on behalf of the member, if any. The Council shall have the same powers of taking evidence compelling the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers and documents and the punishing for contempt or the failure to comply with the orders of the Council as a commissioner appointed to hold a public enquiry has under "The Manitoba Evidence Act." All evidence shall be given under oath and taken down in writing by the registrar or by a reporter duly sworn.

Appeal

(2) Any member so suspended or expelled may, within thirty days after the date of the order of resolution of suspension or expulsion, appeal to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench from such order or resolution, giving seven days' notice of appeal to the Council, and may require the evidence taken to be filed with the proper officer of the court, whereupon such judge shall decide the matter of appeal upon the evidence so filed and confirm or set aside the suspension or expulsion, without any further right of appeal; and, if the suspension or expulsion be confirmed, the cost of the appeal shall be borne by the member suspended or expelled.

Prohibited from Practice

(3) Unless the order or resolution of suspension or expulsion is set aside on the appeal or the judge or the Council otherwise orders, the member so expelled shall not engage in the practice of professional engineering in Manitoba or the member so suspended shall not practice until expiry of the period of suspension.

No Practice Pending Appeal

(4) Pending an appeal the member so suspended or expelled shall not practise. S.M. 1935, c. 13, s. 27 am.

ENGINEERS WANTED

Electrical—2 - 5 years' experience
 Civil—2 - 3 years' experience
 Structural—15 years' experience

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LOST ???

Mail for the following engineers has been returned. Will anyone knowing of their whereabouts please contact the Association office:

T. B. Hanna (formerly Brandon)
 C. L. Wong (formerly The Pas)

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ENGINEERING PUPILS 1963

S. I. Mohammed; K. J. Gowriluk; J. B. Corkal; W. B. Schumacher; R. J. Kavanagh; C. A. McDonald; R. R. Steffan; K. T. Li; T. R. Scott; C. K. Andres; H. G. Symonds; Y. B. Mak; T. Patsky; J. A. Carthy; W. M. A. McDonald.

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FORMER PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1920—M. A. Lyons	1942—C.V.Antenbring
1921—M. A. Lyons	1943—H.S.Rimington
1922—D. A. Ross	1944—H.S.Rimington
1923—A. A. Young	1945—G. E. Cole
1924—A. J. Taunton	1946—J. W. Battershill
1925—C. H. Fox	1947—B. A. Johnston
1926—D. L. McLean	1948—B. A. Johnston
1927—Wm. Aldridge	1949—T. E. Storey
1928—W. G. Chace	1950—W. D. Hurst
1929—C. H. Attwood	1951—W. D. Hurst
1930—C. H. Attwood	1952—C. L. Fisher
1931—R.W.McKinnon	1953—J. L. Charles
1932—J. W. Sanger	1954—G. B. Williams
1933—J. W. Sanger	1955—J. Hoogstraten
1934—H. M. White	1956—J. Hoogstraten
1935—J. N. Finlayson	1957—N. S. Bubbis
1936—A. L. Cavanagh	1958—L. A. Bateman
1937—E. V. Caton	1959—W. L. Wardrop
1938—P.Burke-Gaffney	1960—W. L. Wardrop
1939—W. Youngman	1961—C. S. Landon
1940—F. S. Adamson	1962—R. E. Chant
1941—G. E. Cole	

ENGINEERS IN TRAINING 1963

W. S. Jakubcak; A. D. Gould; R. C. Walker; C. Krahn; H. Z. Cipywnyk; G. T. Leader; B. R. Renwick; C. H. Cho; R. L. Steele; M. D. McKall; N. P. Feschuk; J. Szeto; D. J. Murphy; W. J. Halchuk; L. B. Speiss; R. W. Newbury; C. H. Howard; W. S. Hammond; D. J. Ayden.

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ENGINEERS AVAILABLE

No. 1—B.Sc. E.E. 1950
 No. 2—B.Sc. C.E. 1951
 No. 3—B.Sc. C.E. 1946
 No. 4—B.E. Agric. 1959, M.Sc. Structural 1962
 No. 5—B.Sc. M.E. 1960
 No. 6—B.Sc. M.E. 1961
 No. 7—B.Sc. C.E. 1961
 No. 8—B.Sc. C.E. 1936

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MOVING?

PLEASE let us have your change of address.

Please fill this out and mail it to the Association office, 418 — 265 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg 2.

Name.....

Old Address.....

New Address.....

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USE OF SEAL

Section 19 of The Engineering Profession Act reads as follows:

Every person registered under this Act shall have a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the engineer and the words "Registered Engineer, Province of Manitoba," with which all estimates, specifications, reports, working drawings, plans and other documents issued from his hand shall be sealed.

GOLF TOURNAMENT

Friday, June 14th, 1963

PINE RIDGE