

ner and under the penalties prescribed by law. The president of the council or person acting as such in his absence, or the secretary, is hereby authorized to administer oaths in such cases. All evidence shall be taken in writing or by a duly qualified stenographer.

(2) Any engineer so suspended or expelled may, within thirty days after the order or resolution of suspension or expulsion, appeal to a judge of the court of King'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 such suspension or expulsion, without any further right of appeal; and if the suspension or expulsion be confirmed, the cost of such appeal shall be borne by the engineer.

(3) Unless the order or resolution of suspension or expulsion is set aside by such appeal or the judge or the council otherwise order, the engineer so suspended or expelled shall not practice further, except, in case of suspension, upon expiry of the period of suspension. Pending an appeal the engineer as suspended or expelled shall not practice.

20. Penalties

Any person not being a registered or licensed professional engineer in the province or who is suspended or has been expelled as provided in the next preceding section who:

- (a) practices as a professional engineer or,
- (b) usurps the functions of a professional engineer, or
- (c) assumes verbally or otherwise the title of professional engineer, or makes use of any abbreviation of such title, or of any name, title or designation which may lead to belief that he is a professional engineer, or a member of the association, or

(d) advertises himself as such in any way or by any means, or,

(e) acts in such manner as to lead to the belief that he is authorized to fulfil the office of or act as a professional engineer shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of \$200, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months.

21. Practice Proven by Single Act

In any prosecution under the section next preceding it shall be sufficient proof of the offence alleged if it be proved that the accused has done or committed in Manitoba a single act of the kind complained of.

22. Summary Hearings

All penalties imposed under this Act, or any of them, and all sums of money forfeited shall be recoverable with costs under the provisions of "The Manitoba Summary Convictions Act."

23. Information

Any information for the recovery of such penalty or forfeiture may be laid by any member of the association or by any person appointed by the council.

24. Moneys to Association

Any penalty or sum forfeited under this Act when recovered shall belong to the association for the use thereof under this Act.

25. Limitation

No prosecution shall be commenced for any offence against this Act after one year from the date of the alleged committing of the offence.

26. Provisional Council

(1) The following persons are hereby constituted a provisional council of the association: J. G. Sullivan, W. M. Scott, Guy C. Dunn, J. M. Leamy, W. J. Dick and W. P. Brereton.

(2) The duties of the provisional council shall be to provide the register called for by this Act, to enter therein the names of those who are entitled to registration and who apply therefore under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 7, and to call within six months from the coming into

force of this Act the first general meeting of the association for those purposes and any other organization purposes of the association; they shall have the powers conferred in this Act on the council of the association. Their powers shall cease on the election of the regular council of the association.

27. Operation Postponed

No provisions of this Act restricting the practice of the profession or imposing penalties shall take effect until one year after the passing of this Act.

28. Individual Seal

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 he shall stamp all official documents and plans.

29. Former Act Repealed

Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, being "The Manitoba Civil Engineers' Act," is hereby repealed.

30. When Act in Force

This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

PRODUCTION OF STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

IN a preliminary report of the mineral production in Canada for the year 1919, issued by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, the total value is estimated at \$173,000,000. Included in the estimate are the following structural materials:—

	Quantity	Value
Cement, portland, bbls	4,991,340	\$ 9,783,393
Brick, common, No.	293,918,891	3,723,033
Brick, pressed, No.	67,587,295	1,257,833
Fireproofing .....	.....	359,882
Hollow building blocks, No. ..	2,202,000	63,275
Kaolin, tons	759	13,744
Pottery .....	...	187,574
Refractories, fire clay, etc. ..	...	380,934
Sewer pipe, tons	56,287	1,061,010
Terra cotta .....	.....	2,861
Tile, drain, No.	19,161,718	607,792
Lime, bushels	6,999,706	2,268,432
Sand-lime brick, No.	28,219,399	377,040
Sand and gravel, tons	3,906,247	1,687,991
Slate, square	1,632	10,853
Granite .....	.....	968,111
Limestone .....	.....	2,708,625
Marble .....	.....	213,982
Sandstone .....	.....	78,327
Stone .....	.....	3,969,045

It is rumored that a large interest in the New Brunswick Railway Lands Co., which holds more than 1,500,000 acres of timber land in New Brunswick, has been purchased by Fraser Companies, Ltd. The latter concern is said to have applied for authority to dam the Tobique River for the development of power, with the object of erecting pulp and paper mills at Tobique Narrows. Donald Fraser, of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., when interviewed, would not deny the truth of the report, nor would he affirm it.

Mechanical analyses were recently made by the U.S. Bureau of Standards on two samples of cement received from a western portland cement company. One of the samples was taken from the tube mills and the other was a sample of the finished product of the cement mill. The object of the analyses was a comparative study of the fineness of the two materials. There was little increase of what is known as the No. 1 air analyzer flour in the finished cement, but there was an increase of 10% (from 72 to 82%) in the amount passing the 200-mesh sieve.