

## TO DISCUSS CLOSED PROFESSION

Committee of Engineering Institute Will Meet Saturday—  
Montreal Branch Submits Questionnaire to Members

AT the last annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, a resolution was passed calling for the formation of a special committee "to draw up such sample legislation as it may deem necessary and advisable in order that the members of the institute throughout the different provinces may ask for legislation on the same uniform basis." This committee, composed of one delegate appointed by each branch, has now been formed, and will hold its first meeting Saturday, April 5th, in Montreal. It has been asked to report to council before May 1st, 1919, so it has only one month in which to finish its work.

In order to provide information for the representative of the Montreal Branch, the secretary of that branch has mailed the following questionnaire to the Montreal Branch members:—

## Montreal Branch's Questionnaire

"Are you in favor of a closed corporation for engineers having responsible charge of engineering works?"

"If so, do you favor legislation embracing all engineering works, or only public works?"

"In the event of the majority of the members of the institute residing in Quebec declaring in favor of a closed corporation, what are your opinions on the following questions:—

"Do you consider that the only method of entrance into the engineering profession should be through the engineering colleges?"

"If not, do you think that candidates who do not follow college engineering courses should be obliged to pass an examination for admission to study somewhat along the lines of the matriculation examinations required for university entrance?"

"Do you think that candidates should be required to pass an examination for admission to practise similar to the examinations required by the bar and medical associations?"

"Should candidates be obliged to serve a period of apprenticeship or employment under an engineer before being allowed to take the final examinations for admission to practise? (The word practise is understood to mean taking responsible charge of engineering works.)"

"If in favor of examination, do you consider that these should be held by the corporation only or by a joint board of the members of the corporation and representatives of the McGill and Laval faculties of applied science?"

"Do you consider that graduates of engineering schools should be exempted from any or all the examinations?"

"If so, from what examinations should they be exempted?"

"Do you think that graduates of engineering schools should be required to prove that they have had experience under some engineer before being admitted to take charge of engineering work?"

The text of the resolution by which the general committee on legislation was created, and which was passed last February in Ottawa at the adjourned session of the annual meeting, is as follows:—

## Resolution Creating Legislation Committee

"Whereas, it seems that the wishes of the majority of the members and of the branches of the Engineering Institute of Canada are that provincial legislation should be obtained to define the status of the engineers throughout Canada; and

"Whereas the members of this annual meeting are of the opinion that this legislation should be as uniform as possible throughout the provinces;

"Be it resolved that a special committee be formed, composed of one delegate appointed by each branch, to meet at headquarters before the 15th of April, 1919, to draw up such sample legislation as it may deem necessary and advisable in order that the members of the institute throughout the

different provinces may ask for legislation on the same uniform basis.

"That the secretary be instructed to call the first meeting of this committee.

"That this committee be authorized to obtain the necessary legal advice on the matter.

"That this committee shall submit the proposed legislation to the council before the 1st of May, 1919.

"That the council shall then ask by letter ballot, before the 1st of June, 1919, the opinion of all the members of the institute regarding the adoption of the proposed legislation prepared by the said special committee of the institute.

"That the council be authorized to pay all the expenses of this committee and of each delegate.

"That the council of the institute shall report the result of the ballot to the branches, and if the vote is favorable to legislation, the council of the institute shall immediately take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the branches, to have such legislation enacted."

Following are the members of the general, or special, committee on legislation, one member having been elected to represent each branch:—

R. F. Uniacke, Ottawa; N. L. Somers, Sault Ste. Marie; Arthur Surveyer, Montreal; F. H. Peters, Calgary; A. R. Decary, Quebec; R. J. Gibb, Edmonton; C. C. Kirby, St. John, N.B.; A. G. Dalzell, Vancouver; C. E. W. Dodwell, Halifax; A. E. Foreman, Victoria; Willis Chipman, Toronto; E. R. Gray, Hamilton; E. Brydone-Jack, Winnipeg; G. D. Mackie, Moose Jaw.

## COMPOUND METERS\*

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WHAT I have to say on the subject of compound meters is not based on experience with such meters in service nor on elaborate study of the principles and performance involved, and department tests and investigations have not to date been sufficient to warrant too positive conclusions or too elaborate treatment. If, therefore, I may mention some phases of the subject which will bring out discussion or information from those who have had experience in their design or use, I will consider that the purpose of the paper has been met.

The compound meter designed to obviate the loss of registration on flows too small for accurate measurement by the full line size meter, consists essentially of three units—a large meter, a small by-pass meter and a regulating valve so arranged that as the flow through the by-pass reaches a reasonable capacity of the small meter, the pressure loss actuates the regulating valve which opens and deflects all or part of the flow to the larger meter.

## Not on the Approved List

At the present time, compound meters as such are not on the approved list for use in New York City, but the advisability of their use in saving revenue on numerous large and often over size installations has been considered, particularly in the past one or two years. Nearly a year ago, tests were made on fifteen current meters in service from three to six inch, inclusive, in size to determine the amount of under-registration in actual service. These tests were arranged by inserting a small meter in a by-pass around the outlet valve of the large meter. Thus with the outlet valve closed the meters would be working in series, each under the variation of rates produced by the actual service demand. The duration of the tests was from one week to five months of continuous operation. The results showed a total registration on test meters of 828,229 cubic

\*Excerpts from a paper read before the February 19th, 1919, meeting of the New York Section, American Water Works Association.