

assistant as the Council may think necessary or proper; and any person whose status or conduct is the subject of inquiry shall also have the right to be represented by counsel.

26. At least one week before the first meeting of the Council to be held for taking evidence or otherwise ascertaining facts, a notice shall be served upon the person whose status or conduct is the subject of inquiry, and such notice shall embody a copy of the charges made against him, or a statement of the subject-matter of the inquiry, and shall also specify the time and place of such meeting. The testimony of witnesses shall be taken under oath, which the Presiding Officer is hereby authorized to administer, and there shall be full right to cross-examine all witnesses called, and to call evidence in defence and reply. In the event of the non-attendance of the person whose status or conduct is the subject of any such inquiry, the Council may, upon proof of the personal service of the notice aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of this Section, which proof of service may be by statutory declaration, proceed with the subject-matter of the inquiry in his absence, and make their report of the facts without further notice to such person.

Evidence

27. The Council, or any person interested in the proceedings on any such inquiry, may make application to the Registrar or any District Registrar of the Supreme Court to seal a writ or writs of subpoena for the attendance of any witness or witnesses, and for the production of books, papers and documents by such witness or witnesses at such inquiry in form similar to that prescribed by the Supreme Court Rules, and such writ or writs of subpoena shall have the same force and effect as though issued out of the Supreme Court, and the fees therefor and the rules governing the same shall be such as are in force in the Supreme Court.

28. Any person who has failed to pass an examination, or whose name has been ordered to be erased from the Register, or who feels himself aggrieved, or is affected by any order of the Council, or any decision of the Board of Examiners, may appeal from such order, finding, action, or decision, to any Judge of the Supreme Court at any time within six months from the date of such order, finding, action or decision, or the publication thereof; the said Judge thereof, upon the hearing of such appeal, which may be analogous to appeal to the County Court under the "Summary Convictions Act," may make such order confirming or reversing in whole or in part, or varying the order, finding, action or decision appealed from, or directing further inquiries by the Council into the facts of the case, and as to costs, as to the said Judge thereof shall seem right in the premises. Such order, when so made, shall be final.

29. In all cases where proof of registration under this Act is required to be made, the production of the last annual list published in the Gazette as herein provided, or of a certificate bearing a date subsequent to the issue of the said Gazette containing said annual list, showing that the person or persons therein named is or are duly registered, certified under the hand of the Registrar for the time being and the seal of the Association, shall be sufficient evidence of such registration in lieu of the production of the original Register; and any such certificate purporting to be signed by any person in the capacity of Registrar shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such Registrar, without any proof of his signature or of his being in fact such Registrar; provided, always, that the evidence herein aforesaid may be displaced by any certificate of the Registrar under seal of the Association, showing the fact of erasure of any name or suspension or revocation of any licence to practise.

Recovery of Penalties

30. Any penalty recoverable under this Act may be recovered in the same manner as penalties are recovered under the "Summary Convictions Act," before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the locality in which the offence was committed, and every such penalty may, together with the cost of conviction, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender.

31. Within one month after this Act comes into force, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint a provisional Council consisting of eleven members, who shall elect their own officers.

At least one member shall be chosen from practitioners in each of the branches of Engineering named in Section 2, Sub-section (b) hereof.

Duties of Provisional Council

32. The duties of the Provisional Council shall be to provide the Register called for by this Act, to enter therein the names of those and those only who are entitled to registration under the provisions of Section 7, Sub-section (b), and who apply in writing to be registered and pay the prescribed fees, and to call within six months from the coming into force of this Act the first general meeting of the Association, for the purpose of electing the regular Council and any other organization purposes of the Association; and 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.

33. Every person registered under this Act shall have a seal, the impression of which shall contain the name of the Engineering, the branch of Engineering in which he has been accepted, and the words "Professional Engineer, Province of British Columbia," with which he shall stamp all official estimates, specifications, reports, documents and plans.

34. No provision of this Act restricting the practice of the profession or imposing penalties shall take effect until the first day of April, 1921.

35. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as altering or affecting any provisions of the Coal-mines Regulation Act, Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act, or the Pharmaceutical Act.

36. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as preventing the carrying on by any person on his own property of any work for the sole use of himself and his domestic establishment; nor the designing, construction or installing by any person of appliances, works or plants of a value not exceeding five thousand dollars; provided, however, that such work shall not involve the safety of the general public.

"CEMENT-GUN" FOR PILE PROTECTION

IN a railroad trestle extending beyond shore line, the four-pile wooden bents were considerably deteriorated below the high water line and have recently been reinforced and protected by cement mortar applied by the gunite process. A cement gun and supply of sand and cement were loaded onto a flat car, followed by another flat car equipped with a motor-driven air compressor, pressure tank and fresh water reservoir. The gunite was applied from $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to 8 ins. thick, depending on the condition of the piles, and wherever large holes had been eaten by marine borers they were covered by wire netting and the piling was brought up to normal size, and in all cases was protected to above high water level. Short piles were treated at the rate of almost one pile per minute, and after 7 days it was difficult to break the gunite—even in the thinnest places—with continuous pounding. The work was executed by a gang consisting of one man who handled the sand and operated the motor, another who handled the cement-gun and served as conductor of the train, two men to feed sand and cement to the mixer, one man delivering the mixture to the cement-gun, and one man to operate the cement-gun, besides a machine tender and a helper, and three men to handle the hose and nozzle.—From "Public Works."

The Municipal Committee of the Ontario Legislature has approved of a proposed amendment to the Highway Improvement Act requiring every engineer appointed by a county council to be a graduate in civil engineering of a university, or a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, or an Ontario land surveyor.