E R Tilley Editor
137 Craighurst Ave
Toronto Ont M4R1K1

1978 Summer

NEWSLETTER

OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, (ONTARIO BRANCH) INC

SUMMER 1978

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This issue should reach you just before our 1978 Conference in Cambridge. I look forward to meeting with many of you at this time.

Many important issues regarding the future of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors will be discussed and hopefully decided during the Conference.

For those of you unable to attend the Conference I wish a profitable and enjoyable summer.

Best regards,

W. W. Wright

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NEWSLETTER

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NEWSLETTER

is published quarterly by the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Ontario Branch) Inc.
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Editorial, advertising and subscription correspondence should be addressed to Mr. E. R. Tilley, 137 Craighurst Avenue, Toronto M4R 1K1, Tel. 1-416-489-5789

Photos - black and white only, do not staple paperclip or write on the reverse. Submissions will not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Editorial, advertising and subscription correspondence should be addressed to

to Mr. E. R. Tilley, Editor, 137 Craighurst Avenue, Toronto M4R 1K1, Telephone 1-416-489-5789

MICROWAVE CHARACTERISTICS

Microwaves are short electromagnetic waves of the same family as those used in radio, television, and radar. Although microwaves have no identifiable temperature of their own, they can create temperature rises in food and water in the same manner as an electrical current passes through a heating element on an electric range. Microwaves pass freely through the air until they encounter a resistive load. Water is resistant to microwaves and will absorb them, increasing its molecular activity to such an extent that heat is created through internal friction. The heat generated by a microwave oven is the result of microwave interaction with the water molecules contained in the food.

The microwave energy, which in character are short, straight waves, are reflected by metals. When this energy is transmitted into the oven cavity, they are reflected off the metal walls, roof and floor of the cavity and absorbed by the food. Glass, paper, and most plastics are transparent to the energy allowing the microwaves to pass through them with little or no absorption.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The most common frequency used for cooking in a microwave oven is 2450 megahertz. The wave length at this frequency is 12.2 cm (4.8 inches). Another frequency used for microwave cooking and some industrial applications is 915 megahertz.

Some people associate the radio frequency microwave energy with the ionizing type of rays such as x-rays.

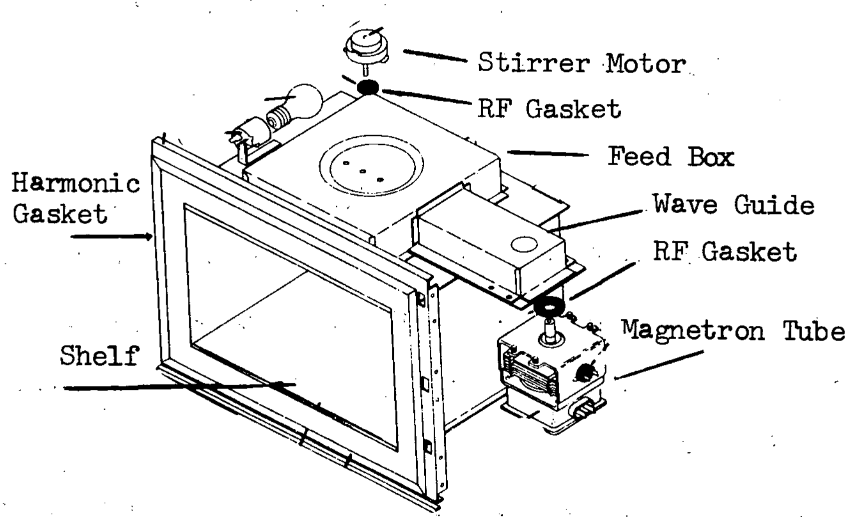
1000 Meters	100 Meters	10 Meters	1 Meter	1 CM	1,000,000 Meters		Angstrom Units
Long Waves	Medium Waves	Short Waves			10-100 Microns		Very Short Waves
Radio Waves			Radio Telegraph	Micro Waves	Infra-Red Heat Sun	Visible Light	X-Rays

With the above diagram you can see the relationship of microwave energy to those of x-rays.

A microwave oven consists of six basic parts or elements:

1. A microwave source, called a magnetron.
2. A resonant cavity in which the food is cooked.
3. A door and interlock circuits to contain the microwave energy inside the cavity.
4. A feed system and mode stirrer.
5. Power supply that converts power from wall receptacle to necessary voltages to make the tube function.
6. Timers.

<u>TYPICAL MAGNETRON AND CAVITY FEED SYSTEM</u>



The cavity is made of stainless steel or steel with an acrylic finish.

1. THE MAGNETRON

The microwave energy source is developed in the design of the magnetron tube. In its simplest form, a magnetron consists of a cylindrical cathode within a cylindrical anode. The anode contains a number of small resonant cavities in the form of slots. Permanent magnets are placed around the anode to provide a magnetic field. When the cathode is heated by means of an electrical filament, it discharges electrons. These negative charged electrons are attracted to the anode, which is operated at a positive potential.

Without a magnetic field the electrons would travel in a straight line from the cathode to the anode. However, the magnetic field around the anode tends to repel the electrons causing them to take an orbital path. As the electrons approach the anode, they travel past the slotted resonant cavities causing them to oscillate at a very high frequency. The resultant energy is picked up by the antenna and radiated into the wave guide, from which it is distributed by the stirrer into the cavity.

2. THE CAVITY

The cavity is made of metal to reflect the microwaves. The food is not placed on the floor of the oven but on a shelf that is raised off the bottom of the cavity. The shelf serves two functions, by raising the food you permit the energy to reflect from the bottom of the cavity allowing the energy to penetrate from all directions and this reduces cooking time. The shelf's second function is to absorb energy if the oven is operated without food in the cavity, thus acting as a protector to the magnetron tube.

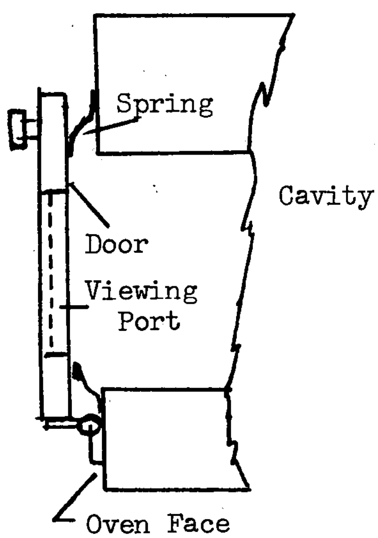
3. THE DOOR AND INTERLOCKS

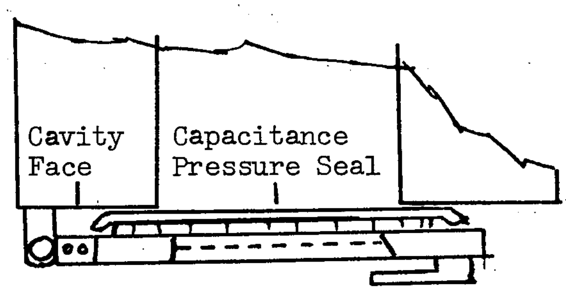
The purpose of the door is to contain the microwave energy inside the cavity while cooking and the interlocks and latching devices are to insure that the oven cannot cook with the door open.

Door designs have changed or improved through the years as the allowable RF emission levels have decreased.

DOOR SEALS:

Considerable effort has been expended in developing effective door seals and many approaches have been taken to seal the perimeter of the oven door. The first method used was pressure springs, very much like weather stripping, around the perimeter of the oven cavity face.

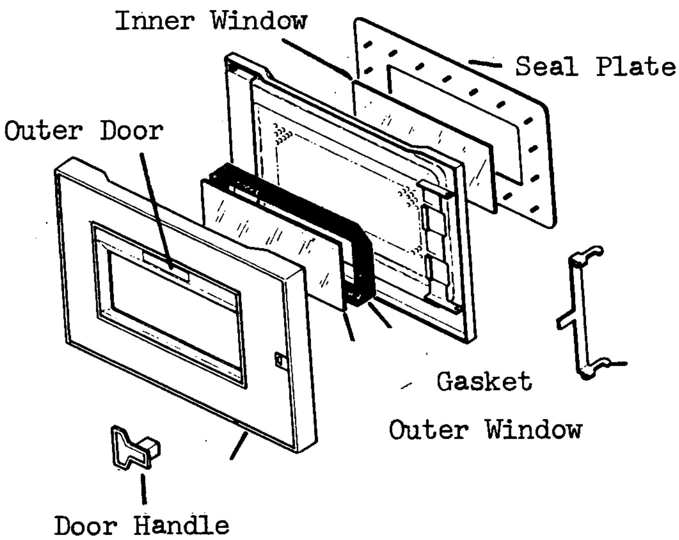


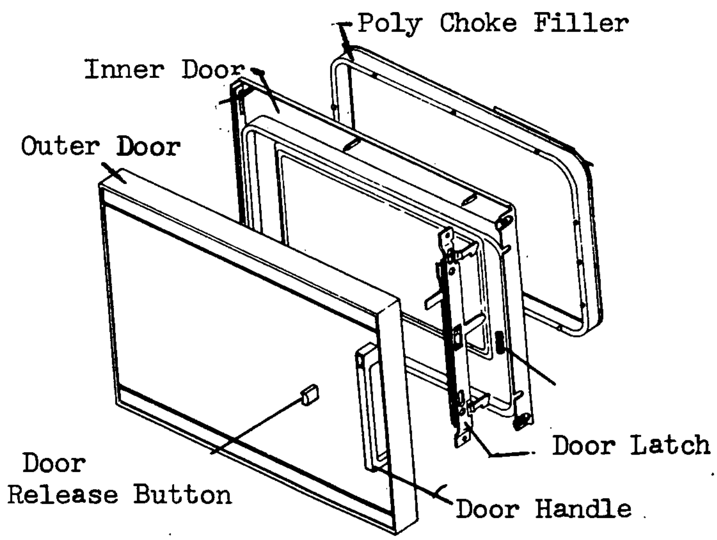


The capacitive pressure type door seal was another approach used in many ovens. This consisted of a seal plate coated with apoxy paint. This sets up an electrical field around the door perimeter.

The most widely used door seal in current models of microwave ovens is the choke seal. The shape of the choke at the edge of the door causes the microwave energy to be deflected within the cavity of the choke shape, then reflected back into the oven. Absorbing gaskets of flexible vinyl or other materials are also used as secondary seals. When this gasket is placed around the perimeter it is very effective in trapping harmonic frequencies. This seal's main function is a back-up seal. The choke seals can be found on the door, or in some models, on the face of the cavity.

TYPICAL DOOR DESIGNS





DOOR WINDOWS

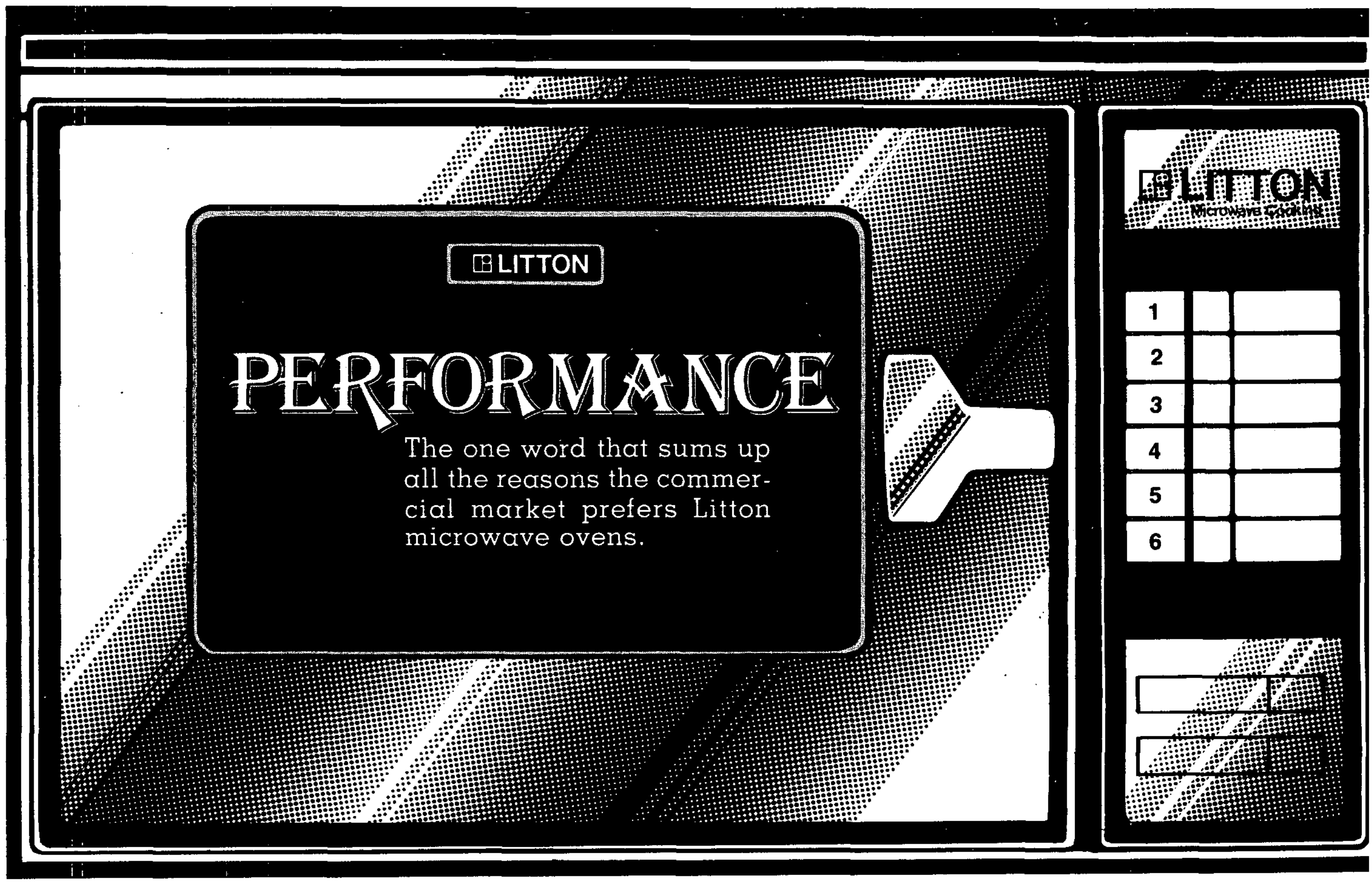
A see-through door on a microwave oven is seen to be a requirement by most purchasers and this is accomplished by placing a perforated metal plate or mesh over the opening. It was not until 1969 that an intrusion type door was required by Health & Welfare. To bring the doors into conformity with the regulations, a transparent panel is placed on the inside of the door to prevent food splatters on the screen and glass usually on the front door face to prevent the intrusion of metal objects through the mesh.

SAFETY INTERLOCKS

Safety interlock switches are used to insure the door is firmly closed and latched before energy can be generated. The Federal standard prior to 1975 was that only two interlocks were necessary and one was to be tamper proof and concealed. The second switch was placed around the perimeter of the door and a pin or probe on the door activated it. All ovens produced after this date to comply with Federal standards must have a third switch. This switch is called a monitor switch. The monitor switch is closed when the door is in the open position and wired in the electrical circuit in such a manner that if the oven was in the cook mode and either of the control door switches was to fail, this switch will cause a fuse to rupture and the oven will become in-operative.

FEED SYSTEM

The magnetron is mounted to a wave guide and the RF energy is launched down the wave guide into a feed box in some models or directly into the cavity without a feed box. Almost all microwave oven manufacturers use a mode stirrer which in some cases looks like a fan or reflector hub to circulate the RF energy in the cavity. These fans have as few as two blades and as many as fifteen. The speed at which it rotates is as varied as the shape. One manufacturer uses a slotted contoured baffle and another a revolving turntable.



At Litton, we're maintaining the high standards of performance we've set through the years. Standards that have earned a reputation for microwave ovens that are the easiest and least expensive to maintain. Exhaustive laboratory life-cycle testing is one of the ways we do it.

Life-cycle testing at Litton is based on our field research into the real-world use of microwave ovens. From it we know that in high-volume vending and commercial applications there is a definite pattern to the mix of cooking times. On location a microwave oven will be subjected to many short-period uses, some long-period uses, and occasional interrupted uses. So that's one of the parameters we use in designing our testing procedures.

We also structure our research to test the total oven. During a Litton test, all working parts of the oven must operate just as they would in life. So that at the end of a test we know every component is right for the job — by itself and in combination with others. It's one thing to test a timer by itself, but quite another to test it as it is being subjected to the shock of continual door slamming and cycle interruptions.

By the time a tough Litton test ends, such as our 2,000 hour/5-year test, our engineers know if any problems exist. And how to correct them. By using real-life simulating tests such as it does, Litton can assure its customers that every oven is designed for durability and dependability.

And, after all, isn't that what's really important to you?

LITTON
Microwave Cooking
50 Galaxy Blvd., Rexdale, Ont. M9W 4Y5

Printed in Canada

POWER SUPPLY

The power supply uses a transformer to convert the line voltage into low voltage to heat the filament of the magnetron tube and high voltage which is rectified to make the magnetron oscilate. When you increase the size of the magnetron you increase the RF output power of the microwave oven.

TYPES OF MICROWAVE OVENS

There are three types of microwave ovens. Household, Commercial and Industrial. The household oven is classified as a microwave oven that is used in a single family household. The compliance test for this is such that the door including the interlock assembly of the microwave oven shall be opened and closed for 100,000 cycles of operations. The leakage is measured after each 10,000 cycles of operation and should not exceed 5 mw cm^2. These ovens range in RF useable power output of from 350 watts to 700 watts.

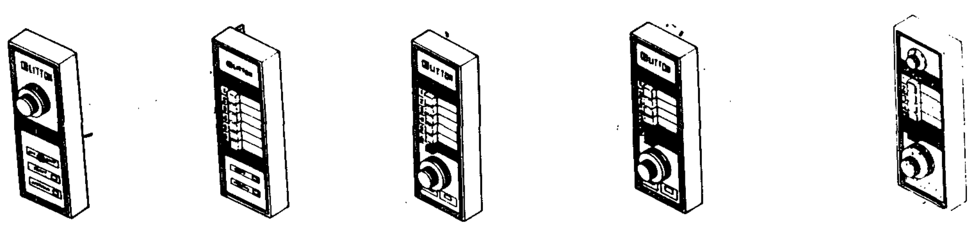
The commercial ovens are used in restaurants, fast food operations, vending locations and many other types of locations selling food to the general public. The RF power of these ovens range from about 400 watts to 2000 watts. The compliance standard for these ovens are almost the same only they must be capable of 200,000 door openings and closings.

The industrial oven is usually used with a manufacturing process of some type. Some of these ovens are used for drying and others for cooking. The power output can be from 2.5 Kw to 10 Kw or more. These ovens as a rule have no door and the product goes through the oven on an endless belt. A wave trap is built at either end of the cavity. The RF leakage on these ovens cannot exceed 1. mw cm^2.

TIMERS

Microwave ovens present a complex problem as to how to control the energy being fed into the cooking cavity. As we mentioned before, the R.F. Power varies by model and manufacturer. As the power increases, it is very important to be able to precisely control relatively short periods of time in seconds and repeat the same selected time over and over again. The engineers have developed many sophisticated mechanical and electronic timers and combinations of both to deal with this problem. Perhaps the most important timer or control development is the ability to control not only the cooking time but also varying the amount of power being fed into the cavity.

COMMERCIAL TYPE TIMERS



DIAL | PUSH BUTTON | COMBINATION DIAL & P.B. | COMBINATION DIAL P.B. DEFROST | COMBINATION DIAL P.B. VARI-POWER

R. F. LEAKAGE

The Federal Government Standard is a compliance standard and all manufacturers must submit their product for approval before offering it for sale in Canada. This regulation deals with labeling, operational safety, switches and circuits. The R.F. leakage, with minimum load usually 50 Ml. water or no load, should not exceed 1 mw cm^2 of R.F. leakage. In July of 1975, an amendment to the Ontario Public Health Act was made to regulate the microwave ovens in the Commercial environment. The power density of R.F. power leakage should not exceed 5 mw cm^2. It is prescribed by the regulation that if an inspector is of the opinion that it is not safe to use a microwave oven, the inspector may make an order prohibiting the use of the Commercial oven until such time as it has been repaired to reduce the power density of the R.F. leakage below the permissible level. The Act was amended in Bill 123.

R.F. LEAKAGE TEST

As we mentioned before, microwave ovens by model and manufacturer have various R.F. power outputs and a power test should be part of a good survey.

POWER OUTPUT CHECK

NOTE: This is the centigrade/metric method of power testing. Litton microwave engineering power specifications are established and maintained in production using this method. It is more accurate than the Fahrenheit method.

TEST EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

Glass or plastic beaker with 1000 ml. gradation.

Centigrade thermometer (both available from Litton - Power Test Kit M95D5).

1. Plug oven in and verify proper operation.

2. Fill the plastic container to the bottom of the 1000 ml. line with cool tap water.

3. Using the centigrade thermometer, measure and record the water temperature. IMPORTANT: Initial water temperature should be between 17° C. and 27° C.

4. Place the container on the center of the oven shelf and heat the water for one minute.

   NOTE: Use a watch second hand, not the oven timer.

5. Measure and record the temperature of the water after heating the water for one minute.

6. Subtract the starting water temperature (Step 3) from the ending water temperature (Step 5) to obtain the temperature rise.

7. Refer to the Temperature Rise Chart.

NOTE: Variations or errors in the test procedure will cause a variance in the temperature rise indication. Additional power tests should be made if temperature rise appears marginal.

NOTE: Operating voltages less than 220 volts a-c may cause lower power output (temperature rise).

NOTE: Power output in watts is computed by multiplying the temperature rise (Step 6) by a power factor of 70.

TEMPERATURE RISE CHART

Temperature Rise	Power Output	Temperature Rise	Power Output	Temperature Rise	Power Output
4° C.	280 Watts	13° C.	910 Watts	22° C.	1540 Watts
5° C.	350 Watts	14° C.	980 Watts	23° C.	1610 Watts
6° C.	420 Watts	15° C.	1050 Watts	24° C.	1680 Watts
7° C.	590 Watts	16° C.	1120 Watts	25° C.	1750 Watts
8° C.	560 Watts	17° C.	1190 Watts	26° C.	1820 Watts
9° C.	630 Watts	18° C.	1260 Watts	27° C.	1890 Watts
10° C.	700 Watts	19° C.	1330 Watts	28° C.	1960 Watts
11° C.	770 Watts	20° C.	1400 Watts	29° C.	2030 Watts
12° C.	840 Watts	21° C.	1470 Watts	30° C.	2100 Watts

After power test is made, a visible inspection should be made of the condition of the seal plate or seal. If the paint is chipped or burnt, then you can assume that there may be some RF leakage. The specific meter operations vary from make and model used. You should follow manufacturer's instruction for meter use.

1. Place a 275 cc non-metalic container of water at 20° C. in the center of the oven cavity.
2. Place oven in cook condition.
3. Set R.F. Meter to the range scale which provides the greatest needle deflection when scanning the four edges of the oven door and window area. Be sure meter was set at zero on this scale. Hold probe perpendicular to the oven front when scanning.
4. Note highest reading obtained. If this reading exceeds 5 mw/cm^2, the oven requires repair or adjustment.
5. If oven is below 5 mw/cm^2, record actual reading.

   NOTE: Service Technician should affix a dated calibration sticker to side or back of wrap after any door or switch adjustments.

We would also like to add that only a known approved meter should be used. The old method of using a piece of paper as a gauge will not work with the new choke type door seals.

Mr. Frank Carlino is Canadian Service Manager for Litton Microwave Cooking.

A FACELIFT OVERDUE

by

Gene Hartman
C.P.H.I.(C)

Whenever I look solemnly at our Institute's emblem, it appears to stare back at me begging for a facelift. Those inspectors with sensitive tastebuds for artistic quality have become restless lately and are striving for a more aesthetic appearance of the emblem on our stationary, certificates, pins, rings or wherever it may appear to represent our Institute.

The two outstanding details deserving revision are the snake and the maple leaf. The present snake is sometimes referred to as "a dead sock hanging upside down with a hole in the sole" (the hole representing the snake's eye). The maple leaf appears to others as a spread out bear skin. The desire for finer detail has been expressed by the studious type of observer and by those who wish to enlarge the emblem for one reason or another.

Even though the above comments indicate the improvement of the present design, its appearance has been quite acceptable for miniature reproduction such as letterheads and pins. Indeed, the crest designer's selection of the single snake facing to the left was a commendable choice since the Caduceus, a staff with two snakes coiled around it and sometimes appearing with a pair of spread wings on the top would have been a less traditional selection.

Various attempts have failed to contact the people or the artists who originally were involved in the actual design, which means the selection, the positioning and arrangement of each single configuration and dot on the emblem. This includes what appears to be a braided rope with 82 sections embracing or encircling the crest; the type, size and arrangement of the letters; the 65 dots forming the inner circle; the maple leaf below the half circle, and finally the snake spiralling around the staff or pillar.

The significance of the number of braided rope sections and the number of dots has not been brought to light; perhaps we should accept these details as incidental as well as the rope being there simply for decorative purposes. The snake is commonly portrayed around a staff, a sceptre, a piece of (tree) branch or even a pillar. Of course any acceptable design can be chosen. For instance, the snake contrasted by a pillar will give it a magnified-majestic appearance physically as well as mystically. There is also the Latin inscription, for instance on the letterhead, which reads: "SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX." This means (in the proper context) the Health (Welfare) of the People is the Highest Law.

In all fairness, since we have adopted a snake to be on our logo, emblem, or crest, we must give it a name--and indeed, it already has one. Its Latin name is ELAPHE LONGISSIMA or also known as ELAPHE AESCULAPII. Once upon a time there was a Greek god of medicine named ASKLEPIOS or in Roman circles known as AESCULAPIUS who walked around with a snake--"ELAPHE"--entwined on his knotty "cane" or more appropriately referred to as "staff." Aesculapius and his snake were renowned for the mystical healing powers and it is said, amongst other stories, that he appeared in 293 B.C. in the form of a snake at Rome, where the pestilence was raging. The outbreak of the plague was arrested and a temple was built in Aesculapius' honour.

Even though the double snake (and wings) is or was the official symbol of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, the Navy Pharmacy Division and Public Health Service, some traditionalists contest its appropriate use. The two-snake design dates back some 4000 years to Babylon. The reason for accepting the double snake, also called Hermes' wand, is the depiction of its neutrality. The medicos, searching the battlefields for the wounded, carried this Caduceus to establish their non-combatant status. Traditionalists contend that the Greek Hermes (or the Roman Mercury) had little to do with medicine. In fact, he did quite the reverse; he accompanied the dead from earth to Hades which does not appear to indicate a reviving or healing process. The moral of the story for Public Health Inspectors would be: "Count your snakes before you enter the daily battlefield."

Another version of a life giving serpent set on a pole is given in the Bible "Numbers" 21, verses 6, 7, 8 and 9, where it states:

> Then the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people, so that many people of Israel died. And the people came to Moses, and said, 'We have sinned, for we have spoken against the Lord and against you; pray to the Lord, that he take the serpents away from us.' So Moses prayed for the people. And the Lord said to Moses, 'Make a fiery serpent, and set it on a pole; and every one who is bitten, when he sees it, shall live.' So Moses made a bronze serpent, and set it on a pole; and if a serpent bit any man, he would look at the bronze serpent and live.

The mystical stories about snakes were kept alive throughout centuries. According to old superstitions it was believed that the vital essences contained in the snake's body were sovereign remedies for a wide range of diseases. Snake meats, essences, venom or shedded skin were used to prolong life, restore warmth to the sick, revive the dead, ensure fertility and counteract poisons. Snakes were worshipped and feared, they attained reputations for sagacity, health convalescence, and longevity. A more realistic application of the snake was its use in buildings where it kept the interior free of rodents and promoted sanitation thereby.

Without the help of Dr. V.D. Vladykov of the University of Ottawa, and especially Dr. E. Kott of Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, the research on the snake portrayed on the emblem of the medical profession (similar to the Institute's) would probably not have been as specific.

The design and significance of the maple leaf, on the other hand, should be a more familiar one to Canadians. The portrayal of the maple leaf indicative of "Canadianism" is occasionally distorted beyond recognition, that means not readily comparable with the maple leaf on the flag. No wonder; there are at least 100 species to choose from, all belonging to the maple leaf genus. Approximately 6 of those come close to the "Canadian flag maple leaf." These are the Norway (not indigenous), the vine, the broadleaf, and silver maple. The sugar maple, or the next best resemblance to the Canadian flag leaf, the black maple leaf, cannot be claimed solely as "Canadian trees." They extent to Minnesota and south to Georgia and Missouri.[1]

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[1]F.H. Montgomery, Trees of Canada and the Northern United States, Federal Dept. of Forestry Rural Development, 6th ed., 1966.

In designing a maple leaf for a Canadian flag the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada comments: "The leaf in the flag design is stylized or conventional in form, as is common when things found in nature are incorporated into flags, banners or arms." This guideline would indicate sufficient flexibility in designing "a maple leaf." Most "official" literature refers to the Canadian emblem as only "maple leaf" and nothing more specific. The proclamation signed by the Hon. Lester B. Pearson on 28 January 1965 describing the newly introduced National Flag of Canada only mentioned ". . . the National Flag of Canada, the flag hereinafter described . . . containing in its centre the width of the flag, bearing a single maple leaf."

This does not appear to be of great assistance when searching for more specific suggestions on an acceptable maple leaf design. The following seems to suggest that considerable time and money must be spent before one can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. A preliminary study of (maple leaf) flag styles by Dr. George F.G. Stanley and a committee of 14 members took 6 weeks and 41 sittings to evaluate 2000 designs. The committee narrowed it down to several styles of maple leaf and--an eleven point leaf was decided upon.--Hopefully, the involvement in selecting a maple leaf for our crest will be less elaborate.

In fact, many varied designs of maple leaves are used across Canada to imply Canadianism. The maple leaf on the Institute's emblem deserves to be incorporated prominently, clearly and artistically. A well designed maple leaf will most effectively enhance our Institute's emblem.

Gene Hartman, CPHI (C) is a staff inspector employed by the Waterloo Regional Health Unit in Kitchener, Ont.

BRUCE COUNTY HEALTH UNIT REQUIRES A PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
MUST HAVE CAR - - PREFERABLY EXPERIENCED

APPLY: Bruce County Health Unit,
Walkerton, Ontario.

Attention: M. O. H. Dr. L. Vicente
<u>or</u> Mr. H. Rankin, Chief P. H. I.

SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (Ontario Branch) INC. HELD ON APRIL 1, 1978.

Present:

W. Wright	President
P. Barton	Past-President
J. Machin	Secretary-Treas
P. Strohack	Councillor
D. Porter	Councillor
J. Cave	Councillor
F. Ruf	Councillor
M. Gravel	Councillor
F. Hutchings	Councillor
W. Pollock	Councillor
P. McInnis	Councillor

By Invitation:

Paul Stone	Chairman, Conf 78
R. de Burger	National President
R. Tilley	Newsletter Editor, Ontario Branch

Paul Stone presented a progress report on the upcoming conference at Cambridge. 12 exhibitors have been confirmed. Agenda and program are ready for distribution after April 9th.

All daily speakers have been confirmed. Promotion has dwelt on educational content with information sent to National and Provincial Newsletters plus an ad in U.S. Environmental News.

No French program was printed because of added costs. However, a French speaking person will attend at the reception desk.

A motion by Wayne Pollock that the Ontario Branch fund a bus to the Concordia Club was carried.

The Ontario Branch pre-conference meeting will be held in Cambridge Sunday, July 9, 1978, at 6:00 p.m.

Ron de Burger, National President, stated that B.C. would be proposing a slate of officers: the nominees will not be known until April 3, 1978. If the slate was acceptable, Ontario Branch would support it. If not, Ontario would continue as National Executive and Ron would remain as National President. Bill Wright is to advise the Ontario Branch as soon as he has the information.

A motion by Wayne Pollock that the minutes be adopted as amended was carried.

A motion by Don Porter that the Branch calendars be sent to the membership in November was carried.

A motion by Don Porter that the Education Committee underwrite the cost (up to a maximum of $500) of providing a Code of Ethics Scroll free to each member of Ontario Branch, was carried.

A motion by Mike Gravel that Institute members be allowed single occupancy in hotel rooms while on Institute business was carried.

A motion by Fred Ruf that Ontario Branch provide $50.00 requested by Porcupine Public Health Inspectors for the construction of a Public Health Promotion booth at a Porcupine Health Unit fair, was carried.

The Executive decided to postpone a decision for an Open Meeting until after the Annual Conference.

W. Wright and B. Carson are preparing a profile of Public Health Inspectors for the Federation.

NEW BUSINESS

A motion by Jim Cave that the President permit, when possible, the Branch Executive members to contribute to the selection of the dates for the Branch meetings, and that the President attempt to accommodate as many of these members as possible before any final determination of a meeting date, was carried.

A motion by Jim Cave that the Ontario Branch investigate the possibility of arranging for the provision of public health inspectors that are capable of presenting educational sessions in various languages, and that these P.H.I.'s could be utilized by respective local health agencies who would pay the necessary expenses, was carried.

A motion by Fred Ruf that Mr. Wright correspond with our lawyer and require him to report to this body within 30 days or by the next regular meeting of his efforts and disposition of the registration question, and that failing this his services will be terminated, was carried.

A motion by Phil Barton that the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Ontario Branch) Inc. present a Resolution at the 1978 Annual Meeting, detailing the following, was carried:

That the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors National Executive appoint a Committee in 1978 to drastically alter the Constitution, so as to provide a National Executive that:

1) Ensures equal representation of every branch.

2) Truly reflects the concerns of every branch.

3) Ensures excellent and smooth operations of the Board of Certification.

4) Provides for a maximum of two (2) Meetings each year: thereby minimizing cost to the branches.

5) Restricts the annual dues payable to the National organization to ten dellars ($10.00). AND having prepared a proposal, submit this proposal to the 1979 Annual Meeting for approvals and implememtation.

A motion by Freeman Hutchings that we adjourn was carried.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TREASURER

APRIL 1, 1978

MEMBERSHIP

As of March 24, 1978 the membership of the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors (Ontario Branch) Inc. stands at:

Active Members	212	
Retired Members	12	
Student Members	40	264
Life Members	7	
Honorary Members	3	

As of March 24, 1978 voluntary registration stands at 68.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Active memberships:	Susan DeGrandis	Mississauga
	Lee Moore	Haileybury
	Robert Skelding	Oshawa
	Bruce James	New Liskard
	Gorden Allen	Sault Ste. Marie
	David Rutherford	Owen Sound
Student Members:	Ralph Stanley	
	David White	
	Henry Sui-Hung Chong	
	Mary Farrell	

The following members are now retired:

G. Hazlewood	Thornhill
J. Liss	Ottawa
J. McCaul	Stratford
W. Todd	Toronto
J. Sheppard	Kingston

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence requested by the Branch Committee has been completed and copies are on file.
If any Branch Committee Member receives correspondence, the Secretary Treasurer would appreciate copies of the correspondence, this is to insure the Branch Files are complete.

FINANCIAL REPORT

(1) Regular Account- January 1/78 to February 28/78
(2) Registration Account - January 1/78 to February 28/78

In order to cover payment of Branch Committee expenses which a receipt is not submitted, I require a motion from the Branch Committee to pay these miscellaneous expenses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - REGULAR ACCOUNT

January 1/78 to February 28/78

OPENING LEDGER BALANCE JAN 1/78		$4,494.88
REVENUE		
1978 Dues + Registration	$ 768.00	
Education	1000.00	1,768.00
		$6,262.88

EXPENDITURES

Education	$ 593.25	
Newsletter	100.00	
President's Expenses	107.69	
Secretary Treasurers Expenses	395.92	
Committee Meetings	1,756.63	
National Meetings	11.00	
Postage	30.39	
Committee's-Branch Brochure	20.71	
Advisory-Ministry	78.00	
Education	50.00	
Insurance	25.00	
Registration	70.00	
Returned chegue	25.00	
Bank Charges	1.00	
		$3,264.59
LEDGER BALANCE FEB,28/78		$2,998.29

INVESTMENTS

1) Term Deposit - $2,000.00
2) Canada Saving Bonds - $1,500 .00

REGISTRATION ACCOUNT

January 1, 1978 - February 28,1978

OPENING LEDGER BALANCE _ JANUARY 1/78 $1,919.69

REVENUE

Registration 1978	$ 70.00	~~$1986.69~~

EXPENDITURES

P. Barton	Registration Meeting	$112.95	
W. Wright		130.00	$ 242.95

Ledger Balance -- Feb. 28/78 $1,743.74

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
MEDICAL SERVICES
REQUIRES

9 QUALIFIED PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS TO WORK
IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY

CONTACT: Mr. Jim M. Robertson
Regional Environmental Health Officer
Medical Services
N.W.T. Region
1401 Baker Centre
10025 - 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1H2

SALARY: In range of 15,499 - 17,369
Plus Isolated Post Allowance
Contract expired Dec. 31/77 - A 6% increase is anticipated for 1978.

CANDIDATES FOR BRANCH COUNCILLOR, 1978 - 80

PETER FITZSIMONS

Graduated Belfast, Northern Ireland in 1967 after four-year course in Public Health. Employed two years in Northern Ireland as Meat Inspector. Emigrated to Canada in 1969. Employed by Algoma Health Unit, Sault Ste. Marie, since that time. Past President, C.U.P.E. Local 1528. Past President Canadian Irish Association in the Sault. Presently attending Algoma University College (Part-time) to acquire B.A. in Psychology. Member of Institute since 1970, after acquiring Certification in Canada.

MIKE GRAVEL

Graduated Ryerson 1969. Mike is married (eight years) and has one daughter. Worked in Sudbury 1.5 years and Peterborough for the last eight years. Mike's hobbies are reading, golf and all sports.

PAUL McINNIS

Paul was born in Markdale, Ont. and graduated Ryerson in 1973. Paul has worked five years with Grey-Owen Sound Health Unit, two years in the Environmental Programme and three years in Food Control Programme. Paul has been active on the Ontario Branch Committee for one year, 1977-1978. He is a member of O.P.H.A./C.P.H.A. and O.P.I.A.

WAYNE POLLOCK

Graduated Ryerson 1961 and worked for the City of Toronto until 1976, attaining the position of Chief Inspector. From 1976 to date, Wayne has been a Senior Inspector with the Borough of Etobicoke. Wayne is married and raising four teenagers in Mississauga. Wayne has been active on Ontario Branch Committee 1977 - 1978.

FRED RUF

Graduated Ryerson 1969. Prior to that, spent six years in the Pest Control Industry. Has been employed by the City of Toronto since graduation and member of the Branch Committee since 1976. Very actively involved in canoe building, canoeing and a variety of out-door sports.

KLAUS SEEGER

Graduated Ryerson 1973. Klaus was the first President of the Ryerson Public Health Student Union. He is currently employed with the Huron County Health Unit. Klaus is in the process of obtaining a Bachelor of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo. He is married.

TOM STEWARD

Graduated Ryerson 1971. Member of Institute since 1972. Employed by Ottawa Carleton Regional Health Unit since 1971. Member Canadian Armed Forces 1956 - 1970. Registration Chairman for 1975 Annual Conference. He is married with two children. Tom's activities include gardening, swimming and golf.