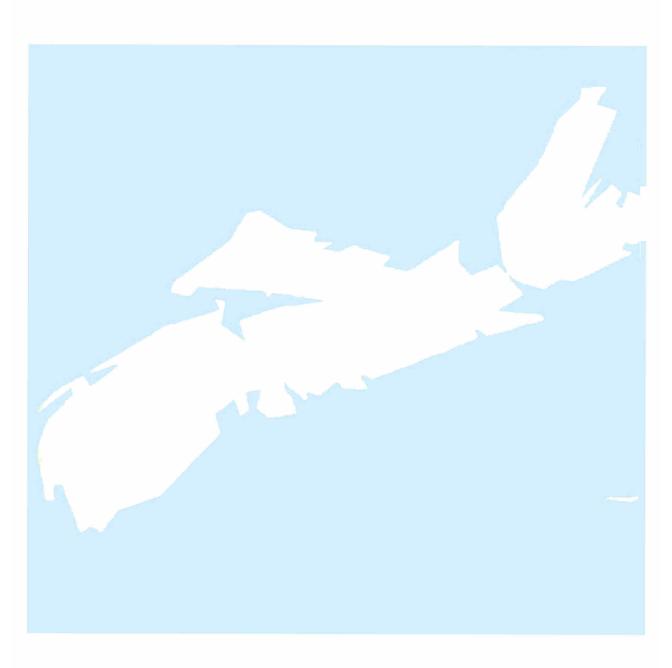
# The NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR



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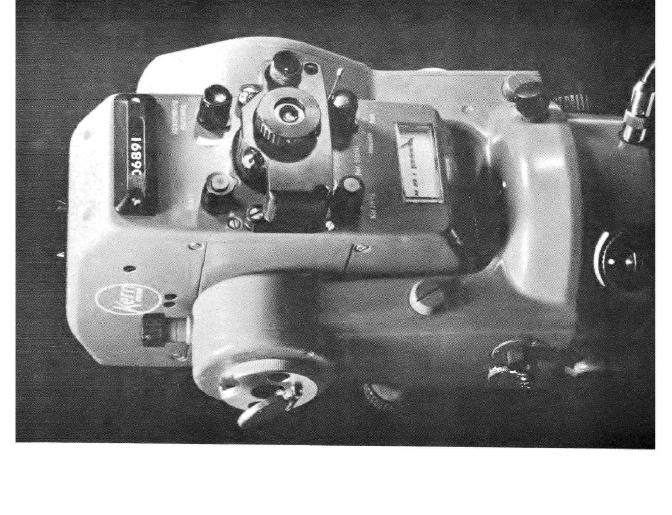
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### The NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

Published four times a year by

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA LAND SURVEYORS INCORPORATED

James D. Chisholm President

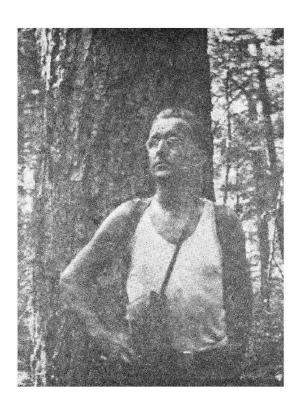
Ivan P. Macdonald Editor Garnet F. Clarke Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. 27 MARCH 1974 No. 75

# EDITOR RETIRED HONORARY MEMBER - ERIC R. MILLARD



In the days when "TREES GREW BIG"
Eric was looking forward to
his new job of Editor of
The Nova Scotian Surveyor

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Views, expressed in articles appearing in this publication, are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Association.

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\* \* \* \*

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA LAND SURVEYORS

COUNCIL MEETING - DECEMBER 8, 1973

CITADEL INN - HALIFAX, N. S.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT:

- J. D. Chisholm - E. P. Rice President Vice President - W. S. Crooker Past President Secretary-Treasurer - G. F. Clarke - K. P. AuCoin Councillors: M. S. Chiasson V. J. Comeau L. M. Harvey J. C. MacInnis C. J. MacLellan S. E. MacPhee Melanson R. B. A. Smith A. E. Wallace E. J. Webber.

#### 10:30 a.m. -

President Chisholm called the meeting to order and asked the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting held on November 3, 1973, at the Dartmouth Inn, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

It was moved by K. P. AuCoin and seconded by M. Chiasson that the minutes be adopted as printed and distributed. Motion carried.

#### 10:35 a.m. -

The Secretary presented the financial standing in brief as follows:

Savings Account Current Account Equipment Debentures	\$1,447 2,738 1,460 1,800	
Receivables	1,300	<u>\$8,745</u>
Total Assets		\$8,745
Liabilities		3,793
Balance		<u>\$4,952</u> .

Respectfully submitted,

Sant 4 Clarke

Garnet F. Clarke, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was moved by  $V.\ J.\ Comeau$  and seconded by  $E.\ J.\ Webber$  that the financial report be accepted. Motion carried.

It was moved by E.P. Rice and seconded by G.F. Clarke that a letter conveying a note of thanks be sent to Mr. David Hiltz and his Committee for the fine job in arranging the 1973 Annual Meeting.

It was moved by E.P. Rice and seconded by K.P. AuCoin that a letter conveying a note of thanks be sent to Mrs. Crooker for the fine job she done in holding the President's Tea.

#### 10:40 a.m. -

Business arising from the minutes:

- 1) Complaints Committee Secretary No new complaints had been made since the last Council Meeting, however, there were a few details of previous complaints still being dealt with and it is hoped they can be cleaned up as soon as possible.
  - 2) Discipline Committee E. P. Rice No report at this time.
- 3) <u>Legislative Committee E. P. Rice</u> Mr. Rice read the written report of the <u>Legislative Committee meeting of December 2</u>, 1973, as follows:

The first meeting of the newly appointed standing Legislative Committee was held Monday evening, December 2, 1973, in the Board Room of the Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax. Fred Roberts, Chairman; Ken Robb, Roy Dunbrack and Murray Banks constituting the four-man committee, were all in attendance.

The meeting got underway with a discussion on the terms of reference of the Committee as drafted up by Jim Doig. It was agreed by all that these terms of reference covered the role of the Committee quite sufficiently.

Ken Robb outlined the procedures for getting bills before the Legislature and also outlined some points regarding the Law Amendments Committee. He pointed out also that one can subscribe to the Queen's Printer and get on a mailing list for receiving one copy of all bills going before the Legislature. The fee for this is \$10.00. It was agreed that Fred Roberts would have us placed on the list right away.

A lengthy discussion was held on the proposed legislation presently in hand and also on legislation presently in the legislative process. It was agreed that we would keep pursuing these matters.

Fred Roberts was elected to get in touch with Jim Chisholm and obtain any files that he might have regarding the legislative work.

It was agreed that the Committee would meet weekly for an indefinite period of time or until such time as the backlog of work is brought up to date.

It was moved by E. P. Rice and seconded by M. S. Chiasson that the Legislative Committee report be adopted. Motion carried.

- 4) <u>Technicians and Technologists Committee I. P. Macdonald Since Mr. Macdonald was ill no report was given.</u>
- 5) Minimum Tariff and Private Practice Committee J. C. MacInnis (The agenda was in error in that Mr. MacInnis was indicated as being the Chairman of this Committee; however, at the November 3, 1973 meeting W. S. Crooker agreed to be Chairman of this Committee).

Mr.Crooker discussed the proposed questionnaire formulated by Mr. MacInnis and stated that the Committee would assess the questionnaire returns and then decide on what course of action they would proceed with. A discussion on competitive bidding as it relates to the Housing Commission took place. It was decided that

Mr. Crooker would write a letter, with the President's signature, to the minister in charge of the Housing Commission. This letter would have to be approved by Council at their next meeting.

It was also decided that after the letter was sent, that the Committee meet with the director or other responsible individual and arrange a meeting with the officials of the Housing Commission and the Council of the Association to discuss the whole matter. Mr. Wallace suggested that a letter be sent to L.R.I.S. regarding the survey contracts for their control monuments.

6) <u>Association's Future and Financial Committee - E. P. Rice</u> - Mr. Rice read his report as follows:

The attached organization chart shows the progress made to date with establishing the Committees. The names shown on the chart have been contacted and have agreed to serve for the initial indefinite period.

The stage is presently being set to hold the first "Workshop" on January 26, 1974. It is hoped that the terms of reference for each Committee will be set, and also that projects with costs will be identified for budget purposes.

As mentioned in previous reports, I predicted that it will take approximately two years to have this organization fully implemented. Today, I would like to say, that we have a good start made, and that we are on schedule. At the first Workshop Meeting we will be asking the Committees (which have been formed) to come up with projects and costs which will be the first step towards programming our finances, for the years to come.

With some luck and the cooperation of the Committees I hope to have a few programs to seek approval for at our March Council Meeting.

It was moved by E. P. Rice and seconded by V. J. Comeau that the report be adopted pending the addition of the Discipline Committee block. Motion carried.

Mr. Rice then gave an outline of the various Committees and their responsibilities and discussed the Workshop which would be held on January 26, 1974.

It was suggested that tentative terms of reference be made up for each Committee and then reviewed by the Committee Members who could then suggest changes.

Mr. AuCoin suggested that the names of members, who might be interested in serving on these committees, be made known so that these individuals may be approached.

7) Editorial Board - W. E. Servant - Mr. Servant had nothing to report so he did not attend the meeting; however, Council discussed aspects of the Editorial Board including publication dates of "The Nova Scotian Surveyor".

12:20 p.m. - Recess for Lunch

#### 1:30 p.m. -

Old Business continued:

- 8) Canadian Council of Land Surveyors L. R. Feetham The Secretary stated that he had been talking to Mr. Feetham on last Friday and Mr. Feetham felt that he did not have enough information at present to go before Council with any concrete proposals or discussions.
- 9) Educational Advisory Committee I. P. Macdonald Mr. Macdonald was absent so no report was given. Council felt that since a Chairman for the Education Committee had been selected that Mr. Macdonald's task was now finished and that he could be released from it.

- 10) Regional Meetings No meetings since the Annual Meeting.
- 11) Reception and Consideration of Applications for Membership Secretary It was moved by W. S. Crooker and seconded by J. C. MacInnis that Dominie D. LeLievre and Harold Lively be accepted as members, and that Mr. Ken Kincaid be accepted as an Associate Member. Motion carried.

#### 2:50 p.m. -

New Business:

- 1) Upcoming business for 1974 Mr. Chisholm Mr. Chisholm remarked on the new Committee structure and stated he felt that one of the most important things that we should try to accomplish was to get the new structure into operation.
- 2) Appointment of Members to Surveyor-Engineers Liaison Committee Mr. Don Rix did not wish to continue as Chairman of the Surveyor-Engineers Liaison Committee and Mr. Rice stated that he will approach Mr. Arthur Abbott as possible Chairman.
- 3) 1974 Annual Meeting J. D. Chisholm It was moved by A. E. Wallace and seconded by R. Melanson that the 1974 Annual Meeting be held in Amherst. Motion carried.
- 4) Formation of New Committees E. P. Rice This topic was covered in Section 6 under old business.
- 5) <u>Communication</u> Mr. Chisholm read Mr. William Thompson's letter to Council as follows:

Dear Mr. President:

As a result of the Annual Meeting in Dartmouth this year, I am writing my feelings on several topics in hopes that you may get a chance to discuss them at a Council Meeting as possible suggestions.

First, atmost meetings the terms of "Private Practice Land Surveyor" came up. This year the suggestion or motion was made that certain committees be formed, if I amcorrect, by Private Practice Land Surveyors as their living is derived from land surveying. I would like you and your Council to consider the term the "Practicing Land Surveyor" in place of the "Private Practice Land Surveyor" when forming Committees (except Private Practice Committees). I work for the City of Halifax and do a very minimum of private practice, but I have the utmost importance placed of the Land Surveying profession, because my living is derived by my having a license to practice Land Surveying.

Secondly, after listening to Mr. Matheson speak on Saturday at the Annual Meeting, and hearing the answer to the question of qualifications of "Master of Titles" would it be possible for our Association to form a Liaison Committee with the Barristers Association of Nova Scotia? I feel the Land Surveyor has a great deal of involvement with the Legal Profession and with the great changeover in the Registry System the two Associations may be of great help to each other.

Finally, would Council give consideration to obtaining some form of legislation, (if no legislation comes as a result of the new system of registration) controlling the revisions of all deeds, and descriptions as they are drawn up to comply with a set of regulations concerning requirements of a description?

In closing I would like to offer my help if I can be of any assistance to you in these matters.

Other items of New Business:

1) Mr. E. P. Rice submitted his resignation as Councillor for Eastern Nova Scotia since he was now Vice President.

It was moved by M. Chiasson and seconded by J. MacInnis that Sterling Snow be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the election of E. P. Rice to the Vice President's position. Motion carried.

2) Permanent Secretary - It was moved by W. S. Crooker and seconded by A. E. Wallace that a Committee be set up to draw up terms of reference, advertise the position, interview the applicant, recommend a particular person as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and make the necessary appointment. Salary to be negotiated (\$2000 - \$2500). Motion carried.

It was agreed by Council that Mr. J. D. Chisholm, Mr. E. P. Rice and Mr. G. F. Clarke be on that Committee.

3) The next Council Meeting would be held on March 9, 1974 at the  $\,$  Citadel Inn, Halifax, N. S.

It was moved by W. S. Crooker and seconded by V. J. Comeau that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Garnet F. Clarke, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### \*\* OBITUARIES \*\*

GLACE BAY - ELDON ADAMS, 57, a Land Surveyor for the past 30 years, died at the General Hospital Monday night, March 4, 1974, where he was a patient the past three weeks. He resided at 768 Foundry Street.

Mr. Adams worked as a Land Surveyor until this year when illness struck.

He was a member of the Nova Scotia Land Surveyors Association, the Knights of Phythias and St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

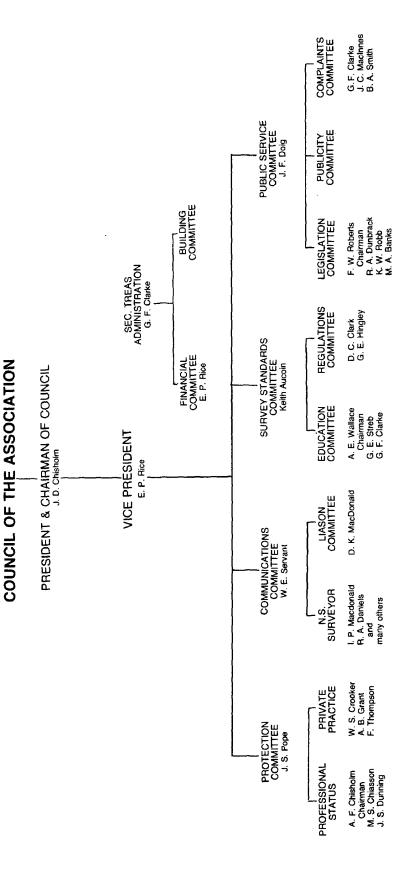
Besides his wife, Laura, he is survived by sons, Eric, Donald, Toronto; a daughter Carol Anne, at home; his mother, Mrs. Ernest Adams, Glace Bay; two grandchildren; brothers, Robert, Ernest; a sister (Marjorie), Mrs. David Lackie, Glace Bay.

He was predeceased by his father, a brother, warren and sisters, Mary and (Muriel) Mrs. Joseph Smith.

Interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery. The Rev. Angus MacKinnon officiated.

TROY, N. Y. - Lester C. Higbee died 28th day of February 1974. Mr. Higbee was an Honorary Member of our Association for many years.

He was residing at 228B Tamarac Road, R.D. No. 1, Troy, N. Y., 12180.



New Organizational Chart of NSLS Association — E. P. Rice

#### \*\* WORKSHOP \*\*

The first Workshop of the Association was held on January 26, 1974. The agenda called for each committee to work on the following:

- 1. Review Terms of Reference and revise if necessary.
- 2. Identify list of projects.
- 3. Estimate cost of each project.

The results are summed up on Appendix "A" attached.

As a result of the first Workshop a total of 13 projects have been identified for an estimated cost of \$4,600 plus the cost of publishing The Nova Scotian Surveyor. Although some of these projects have been underway for some time now, it is hoped they will function with renewed vigor and for the new ones we look for tangible results by the next Annual Meeting.

Now that we have started with the identification of the projects, I ask the Committees and their Chairmen to commence now to bring the projects into reality. At the March Council Meeting the projects will be presented to Council for their approval along with the budget.

In addition to the work accomplished at the Workshop, the following were added to the Committees:-

#### PROFESSIONAL STATUS -

A. F. Chisholm, P. Eng., Chairman 6171 Jubilee Road Halifax, N. S.

M. S. Chiasson P. O. Box 69 Port Hawkesbury, N. S. John S. Dunning
P. O. Box 17
R. R. #3. Sydney. N. S.

#### PRIVATE PRACTICE -

A. B. Grant
P. O. Box 2212
Dartmouth East Post Office
Dartmouth, N. S.

F. Thompson 6407 Bayers Road Halifax, N. S.

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE -

G. E. Streb Apt. 809 5959 Spring Garden Road Halifax, N. S. G. F. Clarke R. R. #2 Newport Landing Hants County, N. S.

To close the Workshop a critique was held with everyone assembled and reports from all Committees were heard. All members present agreed that the day was a success and that another Workshop should be held.

The next Workshop will be held in May, prior to the June Council Meeting, at the Citadel Inn, Halifax, and will have the theme "Interface". At this time we propose to have two committees meeting together instead of individually, to discuss and assist one another with the various projects at hand. Time will be allotted so as to allow as many interface meetings as possible during the day.

#### - APPENDIX "A" -

COMMITTEE Protection	TERMS OF REFERENCE Reviewed - no change	PROJECTS 1. Booklet on Professionalism 2. Information Centre	\$ 300
Private Practice	Reviewed - no change	1. Update Minimum Fees annually	400
The Nova Scotian Surveyor	Reviewed - no change	<ol> <li>Establish Regional Correspondence</li> <li>Publish The Nova Scotian Surveyor</li> </ol>	(No cost to date)
	Terms of Reference established (No committee members named to date)		
	Reviewed and revised	1. Establish Continuing Education Program 2. Establish 10 year program to raise education requirements 3. Seminar or Workshop this fall	1,100 (portion to be recovered by fees to attend course)
	Terms of Reference established	<ol> <li>Review regulations with Department of Lands and Forests</li> <li>Acquire regulations from other associations across Canada</li> </ol>	200
	Previously reviewed and established	<ol> <li>Prepare Draft of proposed changes for Act</li> <li>Travel to Regional Meetings to explain proposed revisions to Act</li> </ol>	1,500
	Terms of Reference reviewed	1. Continue to resolve complaints	200
	No committee members named as yet Terms of reference written		

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE - by Al Wallace

As you are no doubt aware, from the publication of the Annual Report, your Council has recently adopted a re-organized committee structure.

The following are the terms of reference for the Education Committee:

- Investigate the present and future responsibilities of the Nova Scotia Land Surveyor to the public and the Association, and determine the educational requirements to satisfy these needs.
- Obtain and review the educational requirements of other survey associations in Canada.
- Make recommendations to the Council
  of the Association and the Board of
  Examiners on:
  - a) matters pertaining to the educational requirements to qualify as a Nova Scotia Land Surveyor
  - matters pertaining to the development of continuing education for Nova Scotia Land Surveyors.

At present the Education Committee is comprised of two members, and an additional three (3) members are required in order for the committee to function efficiently.

As Chairman, I invite all surveyors who are interested in serving on this Committee to forward a letter indicating same to myself at the following address:

Al Wallace, N.S.L.S., P. O. Box 905, Bedford, Nova Scotia.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### Continued from Page 9

I wish to take the opportunity to thank each and every member of the Committees for taking part in this our first Workshop. It was very inspiring for me to see the interest that everyone had with the day's events, and has encouraged me to continue with the reorganization of our Committee structure in the Association.

E. P. Rice, Vice President.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE - by F. W. Roberts, Chairman

Our Committee would like to report on today's Workshop in relation to the three objectives outlined in paragraph 4 of Ed's letter of January 11, 1974.

I will deal with No. l first, Review of Terms of Reference, and I would like to say that perhaps our Committee is more fortunate than others in that we have been given terms of reference or a set of guidelines at the outset. At our first meeting on December 2, 1973, our first consideration was those terms of reference and we found them acceptable guidelines under which our Committee could function.

The third objective of the Workshop was to define a project or projects for the year. We believe our work is well defined in the terms of reference and in a general sense, it is to consider all legislative changes or new legislation which is presented to the House with a view to determining how that legislation affects the Surveyor and the public he serves.

Specifically, our activities to date have been concentrated on picking up the loose ends of legislative changes already approved by the Association and determining what stage in the legislative process they have now reached. To this end we have contacted Mr. MacIntosh, the Association Solicitor, and introduced ourselves as the new Legislative Committee and asked that he move the approved amendments along the legislative path. You should be advised, however, that the Committee has reservations about advancing the proposed amendment which would allow the Association to amend its own By-laws and we have so advised the President by letter on January 16, 1974, and asked for a decision by today on whether to proceed with this item or have it withdrawn. (At the end of the meeting, President Jim advised the Committee to withdraw the proposed amendment to Section 4 and the matter will be dealt with at the next Council Meeting).

Having reviewed the proposed changes to the Act, briefly scrutinized some other changes advanced by individual members, and looking at the Act, Regulations and By-laws in total, we feel that the best approach we could take would be to review the whole Act, clause by clause, and try to come up with a revised draft which would embody some of the ideas put forth from time to time and provide a more contemporary statute. To this end, we have begun our clause by clause analysis and we have been and will continue to be meeting regularly each Tuesday evening.

One point we would like to emphasize is that if any of the other committees in their particular projects find that they are heading in a direction which may require a change in Legislation we strongly urge that they contact the Legislative Committee early in the game. This will allow the L.C. to utilize the ground work of the other committees and identify any conflicts with other proposed legislative change and have them resolved at an early date. There is nothing more frustrating and more destructive to cooperative effort, than to find two separate committees heading in opposite directions on the same matter. We would especially request that the Complaint and Discipline Committees maintain close liaison with our Committee.

We would hope to have a preliminary draft prepared by late summer and circulated to all the Association members and have it placed on the agenda of Regional Meetings for consideration. Our Committee also plans to attend these Regional Meetings to help explain the new Draft Legislation. We do not expect, however, that we would be so advanced as to have any more than a draft proposal for consideration at the next Annual Meeting.

Now, I would like to go to Item 3, of Paragraph 3 in Ed's letter and comment on an Estimated Cost of our Project. We have an estimated figure of \$1,500, which may be used for budget purposes. This figure was very simply arrived at and can be broken down into three basic areas: - travel costs to Regional Meetings, Secretarial Services and Office Sundries (postage, paper,typing, reproduction,etc.)

#### LIAISON COMMITTEE -

#### Terms of Reference:

#### The Objective: -

To represent the Association on matters related to the surveying profession. This representation will be within the context of the common interests which exist between this Association and other related associations, committees or agencies.

#### The Functions:-

- l) To provide necessary liaison with related professional and technical associations, including the Association of Professional Engineers, the Community Planning Association, Barristers Society of Nova Scotia., The Nova Scotia Branch of Canadian Institute of Surveying, etc.
- 2) To provide necessary liaison with public agencies and universities including Provincial and Federal Government Departments, University of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute, Nova Scotia Technical College, etc.
- 3) In cooperation with other committees of this Association to investigate areas of common interest between surveying and other disciplines. To promote interaction between these disciplines which will assist in the definition of professional boundaries within the "grey area" of related activities.
- 4) To provide representation from this Association on special committees or working groups such as Voluntary Economic Planning Committee and similar bodies which may request representation.

Members of this committee must be familiar with the workings of this Association and the scope of the activities of its members. Senior members and past executive are considered prime candidates.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

#### Continued from Page 12

and legal fees. We had some difficulty in arriving at an estimate of costs for our Committee without the benefit of past experience, but we believe this is a reasonable estimate.

We would submit that we consider this Workshop successful and consider that further gatherings will certainly be beneficial. We also request that some time be set aside at the next Workshop to allow the Legislative Committee to meet individually with each of the other Committees so that a close liaison and communication may be maintained with respect to any legislative changes proposed or considered.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### REGULATIONS COMMITTEE - D. C. Clark

#### Terms of Reference:

The purpose of the Regulations Committee shall be to collect and analyse the various Acts and Regulations pertaining to standards of land surveying in effect in Nova Scotia, and where deemed necessary to make recommendations to Council iniating the revision and updating of these Acts and Regulations.

- 1) The Committee shall be a standing Committee with a minimum of two members with power to add.
  - 2) The Committee shall:
    - a) assemble all Provincial and Federal Acts pertaining to survey standards in the Province of Nova Scotia and review and compare existing situations,
    - b) establish communications with other Associations regarding survey regulations as applied in their Province for comparison with our standards of surveying,
    - c) make contact with the various government personnel who are responsible for the development and implementation of the present regulations to obtain information on their requirements.
- 3) The Committee shall then make recommendations to Council with regard to upgrading and standardizing regulations pertaining to survey procedures for Council's approval and presentation to the Board of Examiners and other bodies where applicable.

#### Projects:

- 1) Surveys Act Regulations
  - a) To work with the Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests, on the preparation of Regulations under the Surveys Act, Chapter 20, Statutes of Nova Scotia.
  - b) To scrutinize these Regulations in respect to their effect:
    - upon members of the Association and the memberclient relationship,
    - ii) upon the general public in terms of increased expense and time loss in their implementation,
    - iii) upon other Acts of the Province now in effect.
  - c) To support the Director of Surveys in his presentation of the proposed Regulations to the Governor-in-Council.
- 2) Regulations of the Board of Examiners
  - a) The examination of all survey regulations in effect in Nova Scotia to gather information, in order to make presentations to the Board of Examiners regarding the revision and updating of their Regulations respecting the manner of making measurements, monuments, plans and descriptions. (Section 9 of the Regulations).

#### Committee Members:

David C. Clarke, N.S.L.S., Chairman G. Edward Hingley, N.S.L.S.

Department of Lands and Forests Members on Project 1

H. B. Robertson, N.S.L.S., Director of Surveys Garnet F. Clarke, N.S.L.S.
Murray J. Banks, N.S.L.S.

#### Budget:

Meetings:	Room Rental, etc. Mileage to members	\$150.00 150.00	\$300.00
Communications:	Copies of Acts Postage Typing Photo copies Long Distance Telephone Annual Report	\$ 20.00 10.00 25.00 20.00 25.00 100.00	200.00
	Total Bud	dget	\$500.00

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*



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#### \*\* LETTER TO THE EDITOR \*\*

Dear Editor:

Re: Marcellin S. Chiasson's Point #2

Surveyors should not attempt to give legal advice in the same way that lawyers should not attempt to practice land surveying.

I agree with both aspects of this statement; however, I feel it does cover a broad area and deserves some comment.

I am wondering whether the reason for a surveyor not giving "legal advice" is because he is not licensed or is not experienced. Certainly the experienced surveyor who does "maintain close liaison with lawyers", and has been involved in a field of work where legal disputes arise can give his own personal advice based on his past legal experiences. When I say this I do not mean a person should accept a surveyor's view alone, but I feel the surveyor is able to contribute useful information.

Getting on to a point of a lawyer not practicing land surveying, I will relate the following from my past experience:

I bought a lot of land two years ago and had it surveyed to ensure I had what I paid for, to know where my boundaries were and to be able to find them if they were ever lost. Eventually several other lots were purchased around me which were not surveyed. The purchaser simply went to a lawyer, told him he had bought a piece of land next to so and so, had a deed drawn up and, except for the plot plan and surveyor's signature, it went into the Registry Office just as legal as mine.

Now, while this is keeping money out of the surveyor's pocket, isn't it also adding to the problems of our - quote "archaic, indeed almost medieval land registry system"?

This is my main point. If we are to, in Phase III of our Maritime Land Registration and Information Service, obtain "gradual replacement" of our existing archaic system for - quote "a new registration system which would exploit the advantages of modern technology", why not take a step in the right direction and make it compulsory to have a surveyor's signature on that description or an attached plot plan and to have the corners of the property marked as well?

The lawyer in a sense is able to do land surveying.

- Signed Garnet Wentzell, N.S.L.S. No. 377.

#### SURVEY PLAN DISPLAY - by Fredrick C. Hutchinson, N.S.L.S.

Professionalism is alive and living in Nova Scotia.

This was quite evident by the high calibre of survey plans on exhibit at the 23rd Annual Meeting. The concept for the display was suggested just three (3) weeks before the meeting, and I would like to thank all those who aided in the display by their generous contributions and, at the same time, apologize to those not contacted but suggest that everyone be prepared to come up with a master piece next year. There were also a couple of plans that arrived late and were unable to be shown.

All the plans shown were donated to the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute and I am told that they will definitely be used as teaching aids.

In collecting for the exhibit, I came to a disturbing conclusion! Many plans are being produced that lack "good quality" and it is for this reason why some were reluctant to have their work on display.

If our Association is to achieve truly professional recognition, then our work must prove it. One cannot help but look at a "plan of survey" and consider it to be representative of the work performed in the field.

It may be interesting for me to note a few of the comments made concerning the display:-

- 1) Very worth while.
- The plans shown here are as good, if not better, than those being produced in Massachusetts.
- The "north arrow" should be pointing upwards.
- 4) Why is the surveyor's name larger than that of the clients?
- 5) Should not the coordinate values of monuments used be shown if coordinates of boundaries be given?
- 6) How come there are so many different sizes?
- 7) Was there something placed at that corner or was something already there?
- 8) Should the client really be asked to pay for all that fancy printing and detail?

In conclusion, I hope that everyone benefitted from the display and will use what they learned to produce work of a nature befitting their profession.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*



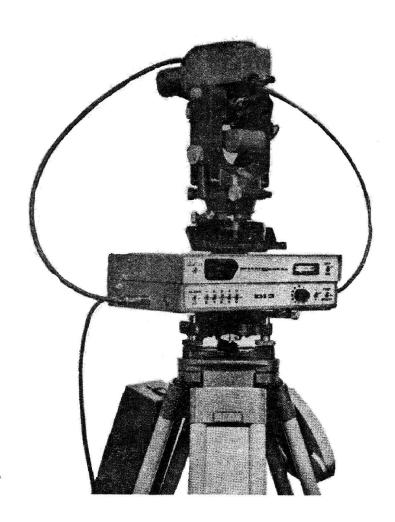
## INFORMATION

DRAFTING, DESIGN, REPRODUCTION, SURVEYING, TECHNICAL SCHOOL MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT; LETRASET & ACS TAPES; WADE DI-LINE & DI-LAR, TRANSTEX & TRANSLAR PAPERS & FILMS; DRAWING TABLES.

# Wild DI3 Distomat

for Horizontal Distance and Difference in Height

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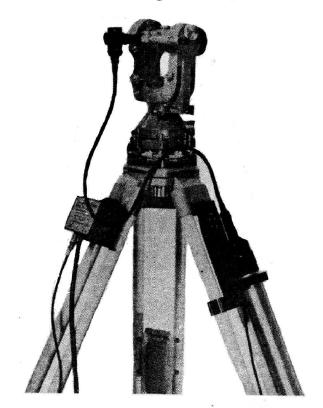


# INFORMATION

DRAFTING, DESIGN, REPRODUCTION, SURVEYING, TECHNICAL SCHOOL MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT; LETRASET & ACS TAPES; WADE DI-LINE & DI-LAR, TRANSTEX & TRANSLAR PAPERS & FILMS; DRAWING TABLES.

# Wild GLO1 Laser Eyepiece

for precise positioning and alignment



#### **Features**

- Converts your T1A, T16 or T2 into a laser theodolite
- Fits to the N3 Precision Level
- Interchanges with the standard telescope eyepiece
- Projects the line of sight as a continuous reference beam
- Gives a bright, sharp light point even in daylight
- Increases speed and confidence in alignment

#### **Applications**

#### Guiding

Tunnelling machinery such as moles and borers Excavating and trenching equipment Machines for laying rails, concrete and tarmac.

#### Aligning

Rails for machines, cranes and gantries Pipes, steelwork and prefabricated sections Ship and aircraft frames Component parts of complex machinery.

#### Marking

Points for drilling and cutting Inaccessible points on rockfaces and buildings for survey or other purposes.

### MARKS OFFICIAL START OF BUILDING NEW FACILITIES - (this Article was taken from The Mirror, February 6, 1974)

LAWRENCETOWN - Sunny skies and warm weather augured fair sailing for the construction phase of Nova Scotia's latest venture in the field of technology at a ceremony officially marking start of building new facilities for the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute here in the Annapolis Valley.

Hon. William Gillis, Education Minister, officiated at the brief ceremony accompanied by Hon. Peter M. Nicholson, Minister of Finance and former Education Minister.

Dr. Gillis told a group of invited guests and interested citizens at the 260-acre site that "The new \$1.6 million facilities will be the tangible result of several years of planning in the Department of Education to meet an increasing demand for trained land surveyors, cartographers and photogrammetrists in the Atlantic Region."

The new survey and map-making school will replace the Land Survey Institute facility which has operated in Lawrencetown since 1958.

"The old school can accommodate 69 students. The new Institute will be able to train up to 225 technicians at one time, after facilities and staff are developed within a few years," the Education Minister said.

While officially dedicating the new venture, Dr. Gillis paid tribute to the unflagging efforts of his predecessor as Minister of Education, Hon. Peter Nicholson, "To make the improved facility a reality for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces."

Dr. Harold Nason, Deputy Minister of Education and Chairman for the Dedication Ceremony, introduced Hon. Benoit Comeau, Minister of Public Works, entrusted with the construction phase and Dr. G. E. Sheehy, MLA for Annapolis East, each of whom paid tribute to the progressive venture.

The original survey school was founded in 1949, by the Vocational Education Division of the Department of Education and was under the direction of the late James A. H. Church, D.S.O., M.S., P.L.S., a civil and mining engineer and soldier.

With the aid of a generous donation from the estate of the late Dr. J.B. Hall of Lawrencetown, the province was able to build the existing Institute in 1958.

The Education Minister emphasized that more students from the Maritimes can be trained in the future facility, "Whereas we are not, under existing conditions, in a position to meet the current demands in this field."

"Students will also have a wider choice of courses relevant of surveying and mapping and we shall be careful to avoid duplication of related courses which are offered elsewhere in the Maritimes," Dr. Gillis said.

The Minister said that employment opportunities have always been excellent for graduates from the Land Survey Institute," and they can only improve, thanks to the demand being generated by the Maritimes' decision to establish a common survey system operated by the Land Registration and Information Section under the Council of Maritime Premiers."

Plans for the new facility were developed by R. J. Flinn, Engineer and Architect, in consultation with the Institute staff. Cameron Construction Limited has been awarded the building contract.

#### \*\* SURVEYORS' ROLE IN METRICATION \*\*

(The following are excerpts from a paper presented by D. K. MacDonald, N.S.L.S., D.L.S., O.L.S., to the South Eastern Regional Group of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, on May 4, 1973, at Toronto).

The Government of Canada has stated its belief that the eventual adoption in Canadian usage of a single coherent measurement system based on metric units is inevitable and in the national interest. The White Paper of 1970, setting out the policy of the Government and the background for its decision, was placed before Parliament and received unanimous endorsement.

The metric measurement system adopted by Canada is the International System of Units or "SI" in abbreviated form. Its advantages over the Imperial system of measurement and over other metric systems, are characterized best by two words: - simplicity and universality. Simplicity, because calculation in it is much easier by virtue of all relationships being in powers of ten. Universality because approximately 90% of the world's population is using a metric system and/or converting to "SI", and because it uses symbols to indicate units, making it a truly international measurement language for industrialized nations. The United States is the only country in the world, excepting some small countries, that officially has not begun to convert to the use of metric measurement.

#### CANADA'S CONVERSION OBJECTIVES

Canada wants to make the change in a manner that will produce the greatest net benefit to the Canadian economy.

In order to achieve this objective, the Government of Canada has established the Metric Commission to coordinate and stimulate metric conversion throughout the economy.

The Metric Commission has the objective of developing an overall national conversion plan. It wants to help each sector of Canadian society to make its own conversion plans and to monitor the progress it makes in implementing these plans.

The Metric Commission overall program involves eleven national steering committees, each of which deals with several sectors of our economy.

Two hundred planning committees - industrial, consumer, service, labour, trade, agricultural, professional and educational.

The CIS is one of the associations asked to establish planning committees and our input goes to Steering Committee No. 5, which deals with construction, engineers, architects, surveyors and real estate. In March 1972, it was invited by the Metric Commission to establish a committee to consider the effects of conversion on surveyors, and to suggest a suitable conversion timetable for the profession. An ad hoc committee under the energetic leadership of George Slee immediately set about drafting a questionnaire to all members. The report on this canvas has resulted now in the formation of a permanent CIS Metric Committee, again with George Slee as Chairman.

The main task of this committee will be:

- a) to inform the membership about the metric system and conversion;
- b) to advise the CIS Council about establishment of metric standards;
- c) to liaise with provincial associations;
- d) to advise the Metric Commission and the Standards Council:
- e) to prepare and publish a metric practice guide for CIS members.

#### PROVINCIAL SUB-COMMITTEES

Since much of the burden of conversion will fall on the provincial land surveyor and his associations, emphasis has been placed on the establishment of Provincial Sub-committees which will advise on the planning, preparation and implementation of the conversion program in each province and particularly to estimate the probable timetable for conversion and to determine the effects on the various surveying practices.

#### ACADEMIC SUB-COMMITTEES

The CIS Metric Committee has also established an academic sub-committee to advise on changes in surveying curricula and on the availability of metric reference and text books.

#### OTTAWA SUB-COMMITTEE

An Ottawa sub-committee has also been formed to study metric map and plan scales and to propose recommended national standards.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

The CIS Metric Committee has also embraced a number of non-resident CIS members as foreign correspondents and this is proving extremely fruitful in gathering the experience of fellow surveyors to countries that are in various stages of conversion. Of particular value at this time is the liaison that has been established with the chairman of the Metric Committee of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping.

I should also point out here that George Slee represents the CIS both on Steering Committee No. 5 of the Metric Commission and on the Metric Practice Guide Committee of the Canadian Standards Association, also now on staff of Metric Commission.

#### THE SURVEYING PROFESSION

#### GENERAL

If we think of the surveying profession as being composed of four basic specialties - geodetic, photogrammetric, hydrographic and cadastral - it is the cadastral man, the practicing land surveyor, who will be most affected by the change.

The hydrographer and geodesist already work in metric units, and hydrographic charts are now being published in natural scales with bathymetric information in metres; the Dominion Geodesist publishes values of control points in geographic and U.T.M. coordinates.

In photogrammetry, most of the equipment used in Canada is already metric and where necessary the photogrammetrist has simply scaled values to our customary units; but the land surveyor has had to continue working in customary units whether he wanted to or not. For the legal plan produced by the land surveyor is a highly circumscribed document and for good reason.

Property which is, of course, defined and identified by the land surveyor's plan is one of the cornerstones of our free enterprise system. Most of the capital generated in our society is secured by or invested in property. So it is extremely important that legal plans be clear, concise, and unambiguous.

In addition they must be universally understood and interpretable by all involved in the process of land development and investment; and since a plan has to portray boundary information in both digital and graphical form all who use it

must be conversant with the dimensional units used. Before any change of units is introduced into such a document, all who use it must be alerted to the change and prepared to cope with it in their operations.

To the land surveyor and his staff the conversion of his work to metric is no great problem but to the army of clerks, administrators and others who use the legal plan afterwards in many different places, in municipal or registry offices, in engineering law or real estate firms, in financial or even in private commercial or industrial firms it is a totally different matter.

It is in this sphere of society that the greatest confusion is likely to occur, in so far as our profession is concerned, and we must make every effort to minimize this confusion.

#### STANDARDS

The preparation for change in the property survey field lies principally in the hands of the provincial governments, who are responsible for property and civil rights.

In each province there will have to be a program to coordinate the conversion within that province to develop new standards where appropriate or to define how existing standards will be converted and, of course, this planning will have to extend down to the individual regional and municipal level, for even city by-laws will have to be considered for revision.

All standards dimensions that affect the surveyor will have to be dealt with eventually. For example, where roads are now required to be a minimum of 50 feet wide one could, on conversion, simply make the exact conversion to 15.24 metres but such awkward standards will undoubtedly be rationalized to less awkward figures such as 15 metres; and a municipal side yard clearance of 4 feet could be converted to 1.22 metres or rationalized to 1.2 metres.

There are hundreds of such standards that affect surveyors in every province and each one will have to be considered individually in light of conversion. I cannot emphasize too strongly the attention we should pay to the question of establishing the new standards.

It is not just a time for exact conversion or rationalized conversion to the metric system. It is the "once-in-a-life-time" chance to review the standards we have built up over the years - to sort out and discard those which are no longer relevant - and to establish the minimum number of coherent standards to meet the needs of our profession for today and for the future.

Each province will have its own unique problems both in setting new standards and in scheduling conversion; but generally the processes will be similar across the country and very often the time frames for the processes will be comparable.

It is here that the exchange of information between the national and provincial organizations becomes important. Each province must establish its own timetable for conversion, but since no sector of the national economy is totally independent, each province depends for its planning on the national sector conversion information being compiled by the Metric Commission, and likewise the Metric Commission relies on information from the provinces to be able to develop the national timetable.

The National program will undoubtedly have to be in more general and less specific terms than the individual provincial plans.

#### WORD OF WARNING

I should add a word of warning - the time to start considering your selection of new standards is now. It appears to be a deceptively easy task but nothing could be farther from the truth. As an example, let us consider the selection of suitable new plan scales for just one organization. The management committee of this organization addressed themselves to this task recently with the intention of coming up with a consensus within 30 days. The various members retired to consider the subject and reported back in 30 days with four completely different sets of scales. Two hours of spirited debate failed to achieve the consensus they had expected.

At the international level it would appear there are also wide differences of opinion on this subject. Two countries which have already gone metric within the past twenty years are Australia and India.

The Registrar General of New South Wales, Australia prescribes the following scale ratios (or multiples of powers of ten thereof):

1: 50	1: 400
1:100	1: 500
1:125	1: 800
1:200	1:1000
1:250	

In India, for cadastral maps, the following scales are to be used "as far as possible":

1: 1000 1: 2000 1: 5000 1:10000

"These scales may be supplemented where absolutely necessary by scales":

1: 500 1:3000 1:4000

It is to be hoped that, at least on the  $\,$  national  $\,$  level we can achieve somewhat better agreement.

This points out the need for the greatest possible degree of liaison and cooperation between agencies within the province, between provinces and between the provinces and the federal government.

#### CONVERSION

At the start conversion is going to complicate the work of the surveyor. Most old survey records will have to remain unconverted. These records are widely dispersed and so voluminous that their conversion is simply not possible. This means that in connecting to old surveys the surveyor will have to convert the dimensions on existing plans to be able to compare values or to proportion dimensions between found evidence.

While this might not pose too much of a burden on us directly, we might find increasing call on us from clients and other non-technical plan users for help in converting areas and lengths on premetric plans.

In the State of New South Wales, the Registrar General's Department estimates that even after 50 years more than half of their recorded plans will predate conversion. They have, therefore, concluded that a good economic case can be

made for some mass conversion of some records. They were still unsure in 1972 how to decide which plans to convert even after a rather careful analysis of plan usage; one of their difficulties being the classification of plans as "dead", "mortal", "Live" or "Immortal"; however, they have decided how they will convert old plans and this might be of interest to us.

They propose keypunching every length and area on a plan, sorting and converting them to metric equivalents by computer, printing out a conversion table for each plan and microfilming the plan, incorporating in the frame the appropriate table of equivalents.

#### PLOTTED TO SCALE

In our own office we produce a cadastral compilation plan showing the total cadastral pattern with reference to each individual survey plan in an area. These plans do not show dimensional data but are plotted to scale. They are extremely useful both to surveyors and to the land administrators but, of course, their usefulness will be impaired after conversion if they are in non-coherent scales.

Since they do not carry digital information they can be readily converted photographically to an appropriate metric scale; and that is the approach we will take once nationally recommended scales are available.

And what of the new survey plans after M day? Here we should try to be as firm as possible in our resolve and insist that they be entirely metric. We expect to face considerable pressure from outside the profession to use dual dimensioning, showing both metric and customary measures. I can appreciate the concern of the user and his desire to be able to continuing using the units with which he is familiar and which he is more readily able to handle; but in the long run such an approach can only prolong the changeover process.

#### COSTLY PROCEDURE

We must recognize that the change to metric is going to be a difficult and costly procedure for many persons not accustomed to manipulating figures or to applying scale and conversion factors to dimensions; and if we try to ease their burden by spoon feeding we simply prolong the agony. It is one of those cases where it is kinder to be cruel.

While conversion is in progress, and of course, it will take years to complete the process, we will find we have to work with awkward standards. Those standards that we have the right to change ourselves could be converted and rationalized within our own time frame to coincide with conversion.

For example, where we prescribe minimum spacing of monuments or dimensions of posts, we can decide ourselves what these should be; but where standards are prescribed by others, and are often enshrined in legislation of one sort or another, we cannot expect always to have the change of standards coincide with our own conversion date. So we will surely find ourselves laying out new 15.24 metre wide roads in subdivisions, and 20.117 metre wide roads in the country.

In general, the cost of conversion with regard to equipment will be small.

Minor items such as thermometers, tension handles, tapes and level rods can be phased outduring the conversion period and replaced with metric equipment.

The glass circles of optical theodolites can easily be replaced by the maker with new circles at a nominal cost.

Certain makes of E.D.M. instruments already offer a read-out in feet or metres. Only with the unilingual models will we be forced to continue measuring in feet and converting the answer to metres. Those of us considering the purchase of E.D.M. instruments in the near future should keep the latter point in mind.

#### CLOSING REMARKS

To the public, Ibelieve we have a clear and unavoidable responsibility. In our daily contacts with people from all walks of life, we must present and explain the new system as clearly and simply as possible.

Within our own organizations we must foster a positive approach to conversion. I know that every province has at least started considering its metric conversion. Some are well advanced in their planning and are even pressing the Metric Commission for more guidance. All of our associations should by now be considering their role inmetrication and we should be giving them all the support we can. If you have not heard from your Association about what is happening ask to be told, show that you are interested and prepared to help. For the task of converting all our standards and of implementing the change is formidable and our Associations deserve all the help we can give. If we are to take the initiative, that I believe we should in this metric conversion of Canada, then we cannot leave the task to our few elected officers. It is up to every one of us to take an active part and to demonstrate the leadership that the community expects from its professions.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - by Fredrick C. Hutchinson, N.S.L.S.

Have you ever wondered what a Surveyor's Certificate is? If you already know what one is, do you know what it should consist of?

The "Certificate" of which I speak is a drawing or written description of a building in relation to property lines, commonly required by a building inspector or mortgage company. This form of survey is being asked for, more and more every day, and the question our Association should be asking is - how important are these surveys and what type of format should they follow.

Many surveyors presently have a standard form of their own. These vary from a written letter stating that the building is on the lot to a detailed drawing involving many hours of work. The average certificate, in my opinion, lacks certain detail required and the draftsmanship is usually not at a professional looking level.

I, therefore, plan to present, at our next Annual Meeting, a resolution asking for the approval of a standard form for the Surveyor's Certificate; but in the meantime, let us talk about it.

Accompanying this article is a proposed example of a possible form which could be used by our membership.

The forms would be made available on a plastic transparency of a legal size  $(8.5 \times 14)$ . The Association would be responsible for having these transparencies produced and made available to its membership. The cost per sheet is still undecided, but would well be worth it considering that it would take a draftsman at least 15 minutes to produce a similar result. There would, of course, be a resulting profit to the Association. One, which is greatly needed! The cost of these transparencies become cheaper as the numbers produced increase and therefore, making it quite a realistic endeavour.

It is very conceivable that there would be a resulting profit of \$1,000 per year (plus or minus of course). This would depend on the number of certificates produced each year and the cost per sheet.

How about it then! Are you ready and willing to fill out a questionnaire and return it? This applies to 100% of our membership and not just to the normal 40% to 50% that usually reply to such things. If you do not voice an opinion at all, then it can only be assumed that you are not interested in the future of our Association.

It would also be appreciated if you would enclose an example of your present method, and by sending said example, give permission to have it used for reference and display purposes at the 24th Annual Meeting.

I would ask that you give this idea considerable thought as to its possible merits and then, make your opinion heard.

#### SEND REPLIES TO:-

Surveyor's Certificate 51 Spring Avenue, DARTMOUTH, Nova Scotia B2W 1Y3

### SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

OFFICIAL FORM RECOGNIZED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA LAND SURVEYORS

Subdivision, Scale:	built on	, of the	Date :
, is situated as shown in the above plot.  Notes:  (a) Subdivision plan prepared by  Date  Date		_Subdivision,	Scale:
shown in the above plot.  Notes:  (a) Subdivision plan prepared by	, in th	e county of	
Notes:  (a) Subdivision plan prepared by	, is	situated <b>as</b>	
(a) Subdivision plan prepared by  Date (b) Easements	shown in the above plot.		
(b) Easements	Notes:		NOVA SCO
(b) Easements Date	(a) Subdivision plan prepared l	ру	
	Date		1951
	(b) Easements		(5)
			549

N.S.L.S.

#### QUESTIONNAIRE

(1)	Would you like to see a standard form for the Surveyor's Certificate?
(2)	Does the one shown here need improvements?
(3)	If so. What? (Return example form with improvements noted).
(4)	Should our Association become involved with such a topic?
(5)	How many Certificates do you do a year that could be done on such a form?
(6)	What would such a form be worth to you? \$.50, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.
(7)	Would you like to see the Surveyor's Seal completed as shown, or the space
	left blank?
(8)	Would you use it if accepted?
	NAME ·

#### MEET THE NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR STAFF

#### - by Ye Olde Editor -

It is time to re-structure the staff of the "Surveyor" which follows in line with the re-structuring of our Association Council.

In the past the "Surveyor" was published by a committee of one then in the course of evolution a committee of three was responsible for the publication, and now we have a staff of eighteen interested people. The aim of the large staff is to involve as many members as possible and have them responsible for some particular position on the staff.

A letter was mailed out to seventeen people and it is very gratifying to have a 99% positive response. The following are fellow surveyors who have replied and of whom you should know:

ASSISTANT EDITOR - TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT Douglas K. MacDonald Servant, Dunbrack, MacKenzie and MacDonald Lower Plaza, Bayers Road Shopping Centre Halifax, N. S.

Doug will be responsible for the editing of all technical papers presented for publishing as well as encouraging our membership to write articles of the technical nature. This has been one of the sections of our publication which was lacking.

ASSISTANT EDITOR - THE STRETCH OF THE TAPE Michael T. Crant 26 Margaret Road Halifax, N. S.

The "Stretch of the Tape" covers all the day to day life of our membership and friends. We will get a few jokes, stories (fish type) and we will hear of the life of our profession in a lighter vain. Let Mike know that you are alive.

ASSISTANT EDITOR - GRAPHIC ARTS Allen M. Hunter
Site 13, Box 30, R. R. #1
Windsor Junction, N. S.

Allen will be responsible for the pictures and displays, other than advertisements, which appear in the "Surveyor". He will be looking for pictures from you on any subject which you feel to be of interest to your fellow member. During special meetings and particularly our Conventions, Allen will arrange for the photography so that we will have a complete pictorial record. 'A picture is worth many words'.

REPORTER - ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES Burton L. Cain
5 Codroy Crescent
Dartmouth, N. S.

Burt will seek out the chairman of each of the standing committees and report on their activities. These reports will keep us all informed of the workings of our Council.

REPORTER - DELEGATES Kent Carrick Apt. 53, 3045 Olivet Street Halifax, N. S.

So often in the past, we have had delegates travel to other parts of our country and the U.S.A. but have not shared in the experiences and information to which they were exposed. Also who knows anything about the delegates who come to our meetings from out of the province? These are the two main areas which Kent will be reporting to you.

#### CORRESPONDENCE - REGIONAL

THE VALLEY

All Regional information should be passed on to your correspondent:

CAPE BRETON - M. S. Chiasson P. 0. Box 69

Port Hawkesbury, N. S.

EASTERN - C. J. MacLellan P. O. Box 1215 Antigonish, N. S.

HALIFAX CITY HALL - Arthur A. White Box 186, R. R. #1 Armdale, N. S.

DARTMOUTH CITY HALL - Fred W. McKeown 3 Murray Hill Drive Dartmouth, N. S.

- Gary G. Grant NOVA SCOTIA POWER CORPORATION

Nová Scotia Power Corporation Duke Street Tower, Scotia Square

Halifax, N. S.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS - J. Ronald Chisholm 24 Fairview Street Antigonish, N. S.

> - Brian D. Peel R. R. #4, Waterville

Kings Co., N. S. SOUTH SHORE AND MERSEY

- Roger F. Melanson Mill Village Queens Co., N. S.

CONVENTION '74 - Walter C. Rayworth 17 Russell Street Amherst, N. S.

Last but not least the important position of business manager in charge of advertising:

- Robert A. Daniels 8 Lawrence Street Dartmouth, N. S.

Bob will look after all your advertising needs and see that they are well displayed.

The future of our "Surveyor" will depend on your cooperation when approached by one of the staff and your voluntary support with articles and information.

#### STRETCHING THE TAPE - - - - -

The great thing in life, a wise man once pointed out, is not so much what we are doing at the moment as the direction in which we are headed.

People who get things done are always on the go - attending meetings, taking phone calls, settling disputes, resolving problems, putting out fires. That's all to the good. But how many of us spend enough time on advance planning?

The person who's after consistently good results has to do just that. The more crowded, hectic and busy the schedule, the more important it is to take time to do forward thinking. It pays to take a break every so often, catch your breath, and look beyond the immediate problems.

Try to get a feel for what lies in store next week, next month, even next year. What big jobs or projects do you see ahead? On what dates will they have to be started and finished? What people, equipment and material will you need to get them done? What problems, difficulties, and obstacles do you anticipate?

Draw up a timetable. Get ahead of your problems by figuring out what should be done now to insure smooth sailing later.

Once you've evolved a plan, don't keep it to yourself. Get your boss's reaction. he'll appreciate knowing what you're up to and will be more willing to throw his support behind a project he's had a chance to review first. If he wants to change anything, you're better off finding it out before you start a job, not after.

Discuss your intentions with your key people and hear out their suggestions: even the best of plans can be improved. Expose your tentative plans to a thorough review, your final plans will be stronger, not weaker because of it.

The person who plans ahead is making an intelligent effort to dictate the future. People who don't will find the future dictating to them.

The trouble with being a good sport is that you have to lose to prove it.

Better to wear out than to rust out.

Every year it takes less time to fly around the world and more time to get to work.

Every problem is an opportunity.

A man'slearning usually passes through three stages. In the beginning he learns the right answers. In the second stage he learns the right questions. In the third and final stage, he learns which questions are worth asking.

Saving money may be difficult, but most men who have accumulated modest fortunes know that it is the only way to achieve financial independence.

Andrew Carnegie was often asked what was his formula for success and to each he gave the same advice: "Accumulate in savings at least one year's salary as soon as you can, and then save ten per cent of all you earn for the rest of your life."

How few of us follow this advice is borne out by these figures: only 5 men out of 100 become financially independent by the time they're 65, and only one out of 100 is rich. Fifty-four will be dependent on government or family aid. The other 41 will still be working, dependent on a paycheck till the day they die.

These are the days when most of us have never had it so good nor taken away from us so fast.

A surveyors dream come true!

# A complete, rapid, direct reading measuring system.

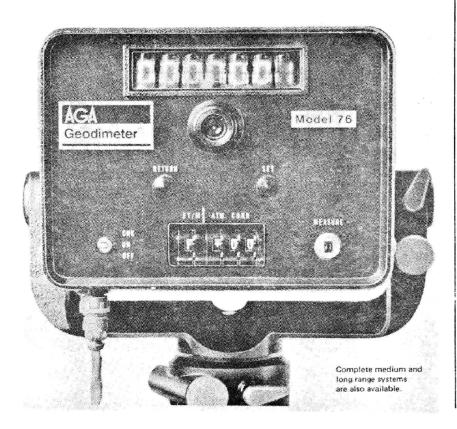
# The New Model 76, GEODIMETER®

The Geodimeter Model 76 computes and visualizes ranges within a few seconds Measures distances from a few feet to more than two miles Visible laser beam illuminates target instantly, even through dust and haze Gives distances automatically in one operation in feet or meters Atmospheric corrections are compensated for automatically from dialed-in factor Accuracy is ± 1 part per million plus ± .03 feet Requires no special battery (12 volts) Available for immediate delivery for the low price of \$5350. including Federal Sales Tax (Provincial Tax only is extra)

AGA.

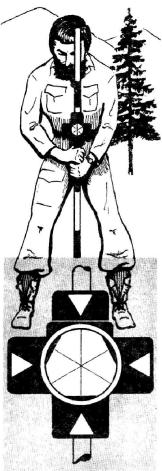
Without a doubt, this is another great year for Geodimeter<sup>®</sup>.

AGATRONICS LIMITED



#### Time saving Reflector and Target system

Get right to the point! No set up of tripod is required with the new reflector system (tiltable prism mounted on range pole). Distance and angle measurements are quickly determined. Prism constant is eliminated.



#### Also available, Lightweight, Compact 12 volt Battery Pack

Can be held with one finger! 12 volts D.C. from accessory rechargeable battery pack, (charger included). Instructions are printed on inside of cover of quality leather case.

Further details are available from Agatronics Limited, 41 Horner Ave., Toronto M8Z 4X4 or call (416) 252-4691.

Now get more measurements for Automatic Cubitape gives you distances of 6,000 feet and more in less than 15 seconds. Beam Rugged, 15 pound Cubitape goes anywhere you go ... with ease. your money with less time per job. interruption can't effect operation

# Infrared Light Source High Accuracy

within ±.01 ft. + 1 100,000 by phase measures distances to an accuracy automatically displayed in feet. An option to display distance in meters to a resolution of 1mm is available A modulated infrared light source comparison. You see distance at no additional cost.

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capacity. A built-in charger operates is provided for use with other 12 volt from 115 VAC and a battery cable 12 volt battery with 4 ampere hour Operated by a 12-volt DC source, recharging the mini battery pack the DM-60 is capable of over a hundred measurements without This pack contains a sealed

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indicates battery voltage operating DC sources. A front panel meter.

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increases speed Easy operation.

An easy-to-carry transport case holds the Cubilabe and its basic issue items, with the battery pack, thennometer. A case is available charger, fribrach, attimeter and for the reflectors

> displays the exact distance numerically adjustment of controls. the touch of a button

performance in isolated Why you (1,000 meters) triple reflectors up to and a mounting bracket that permits Cubitape uses reflector assemblies Single reflectors provide accurate ise on either a tribrach or tripod measurement of up to 3,000 feet of 1 or 3 prisms, a sighting pole 6000 feet (2,000 meters) under normal atmospheric conditions Single or Triple After centering and a quick Reflectors Easy Field Operation

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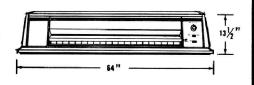
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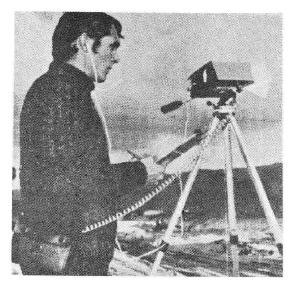
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