

The Nova Scotian Surveyor

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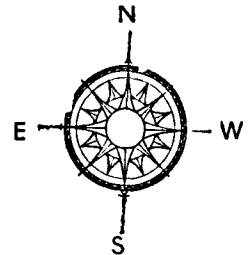
R. E. Millard, P. L. S., Managing Editor

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Minutes Of The Meeting Of The Executive

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION

Held in the Senior Lecture Room of the Nova Scotia Technical College.

Present were: Freeman Tupper, vice president, Col. Spencer Ball, Maj. J. A. H. Church, J. R. March, R. E. Dickie, Layton Reid, D. Eldridge, Ronald Chisholm, H. B. Robertson acting for R. M. Schofield, Secretary.

The meeting was opened by Freeman Tupper at 3 p.m.

Col. Ball's report on the revision of the Land Surveyor's Act was read by Freeman Tupper. A discussion was held on the meetings of the Examination Committee on the subject of the revision of the Act with reference to the New Brunswick Land Surveyor's Act

Col. Ball suggested that he would like to see complete reciprocity with the Province of New Brunswick.

The following subjects were discussed —

Ethics to be checked by legal authority.

Subject of invested funds to be investigated for legal reasons.

That part of the Act — re auditors to read — to be audited by an independent qualified accountant."

The Motion was made by Ronald Chisholm that the name Provincial Land Surveyor be changed to Nova Scotia Land Surveyor and that the Association be known as the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors.

Seconded by R. E. Dickie. Motion carried.

Suggested by the committee that the Regulations be included in the Act. Suggested by J. R. March that each member of the Executive be given a copy of the New Brunswick Land Surveyor's Act.

Mr. March suggested that the functions of the Examination Committee are now completed and that the co-ordinating committee should now carry on.

Col. Ball moved the adoption of the report of the Examination Committee on the revision of the Act and termination of their duties. Seconded by Layton Reid. Motion carried.

R. E. Dickie moved that the Examination Committee previously formed be empowered to carry on with the Act, to approach the legal authorities and bring the Act to conclusion.

Seconded by Donald Eldridge. Motion carried.

A letter from Mr. Davidson was read by Mr. Tupper complaining of over charging by E. B. Hebb, P.L.S. Further correspondence and a plan of the survey was shown to the committee

Major Church made the motion that the secretary reply to Mr. Davidson stating that it is the opinion of the Executive Committee that the rates charged by Mr. Hebb were in accordance with the present rates in Nova Scotia and that a list of suggested rates as well as those of other Provinces be included and a copy of the letter to be sent to Mr. Hebb. Seconded by J. R. March. Motion carried.

Mr. Tupper read a letter from Mr. Peverill regarding registration of plans.

Moved by Layton Reid that the Secretary answer Mr. Peverill and that he be asked to attend the next meeting. Seconded by D. Eldridge. Motion carried.

Mr. March brought up the matter of a survey and sub-division by a Mr. Butler who is not an authorized Surveyor. Survey made for a Mr. Smith. Motion by Donald Eldridge that Mr. Butler be notified that he is not authorized to survey and that he return the money to Mr. Smith. Seconded by R. E. Dickie. Motion carried.

Moved by Layton Reid that Col. Ball be chairman of the committee on the revision of the Act. Seconded by R. E. Dickie. Motion carried.

Moved by Layton Reid that Col. Ball be Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Act. Seconded by R. E. Dickie. Motion carried

Next meeting of the Act Committee to be held 7.30 p.m. Thursday, July 26th.

D. Eldridge moved meeting adjourn, seconded by Layton Reid. Motion carried, meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

The Granting Of Lands And Surveying in Nova Scotia

Reginald E. Dickie

(Foreword by Mr. J. R. March, Assistant Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N. S.)

In these days of tremendous new developments it may perhaps be a bit difficult to realize that almost nine hundred years have passed since Leif Ericson first stepped ashore in Nova Scotia, or that only five years after that historic voyage of discovery by Christopher Columbus, John Cabot landed in Cape Breton, or that, in the early fifteen hundreds, well over four hundred years ago, fishing stations had been established along our East coast by fishermen from Western Europe. It should be noted here (with considerable relief on the part of our surveyors) that up until now no possessory claims to land had come to light from the heirs of Leif Ericson or Sebastian Cabot; however, we are keeping our fingers crossed

* * * *

Nova Scotia probably presents the land surveyor of the present day with more diverse and difficult problems than any other province in Canada. The first and greatest contributing factor to these difficulties is the fact that it is the oldest and earliest settled province in Canada, and secondly, following this and closely allied with the early settlement, was the lack of any planning and also the lack of training or experience on the part of those early land surveyors.

In order to present a clearer picture of some of these surveying difficulties, I will now briefly outline the method adopted by the province in the disposition and granting of the Crown Lands from the time of the earliest settlement up to the present day.

Although the province was under English control as early as 1710, yet due to the uncertainty of the times, no effort was made towards the settlement and colonization of the country for many years. Quite true, a few grants were issued from 1731 to the late 1750's and the city of Halifax, was founded in 1749, but it was not until 1759 and the following years that any extensive efforts were made towards the settlement and colonization of the province.

At this time the granting of land by what was known as the Township was the accepted practice. These townships which generally consisted of 100,000 acres, were granted to a large number of settlers collectively. For example, we have the Townships of Annapolis, Truro, Liverpool, Yarmouth, and

a number of others. Still others were granted to disbanded soldiers, as the Townships of Guysborough, Clements, etc. In 1778 when the United Empire Loyalists were emigrating in large numbers from the United States to this country, they were also given large grants, which were generally known as old locations, such as Campbell's, Hall's etc., in the District of Shelburne. All these early surveys were made with the use of the Magnetic Compass.

Gradually the size of the grants began to diminish, and the individual rather than the collective unit was favored. Although these were generally quite large, yet they, as well as the townships and locations, were made contingent upon improving certain portions of these areas. Quite often a further stipulation was made that the amount of one peppercorn per year be paid to His Majesty's Government.

As water was then about the only means of communication and transportation, these early townships, locations or grants were located on or near the sea shore, or based on strategic rivers and streams.

Early grants were made with the object of colonization. This policy was in vogue up until the year 1835, when the most of our accessible lands of that time had been granted. From this date on marked the granting of our more inaccessible lands, which were valued more for their timber than for agricultural purposes. The granting of these forest lands reached its zenith in the period between 1865-1875, at which time over 5,000 grants were issued, and from this time to the turn of the century, there was a recession in the number of grants being used. In the year 1900, it was realized by the Government that the accessible Crown lands of the Province of Nova Scotia had been pretty well disposed of, and so in 1901 the grant, as a means of conveyance was discontinued. In its place was substituted the lease, generally for a period of twenty years, often with option of renewal for the same length of time. This was the policy up until the early 1930's. From then on was substituted a cutting license, although in extenuating circumstances, a grant or lease may still be obtained.

In later years, the Crown has been purchasing cut over lands, etc., thus adding to our Crown domain, which now amounts to approximately 3,000,000 acres. The early townships were made up of shares or rights, consisting of 500 acres of one or more lots. Each settler, depending on his standing in the community, was granted one or more of these rights. The government of the day made no provision for their Division, it being left to the set-

liers themselves, or to their committees (known as Proprietors' Committees) appointed for this and other purposes. Thus we have in nearly every township a different division of these rights. For instance in the Township of Truro, the right consisted of a town lot, a marsh lot, a farm lot and a wood lot; whereas in the Liverpool township we have a right consisting of a town lot, a salt mess, a fish lot, a 5-acre lot, a 30-acre lot, a 200-acre lot and a 250 acre lot of undivided or common lands. Others again, as in Yarmouth, were divided into the town lots, the farm lots, and first, second and third division lots.

At the time of the grant, the exterior boundaries were surveyed. Shortly afterwards, the town and farm lots, which of course were of primary importance, were also surveyed. Other sections, particularly the wood lots, which were in the rear and considered of very little value, were often left to a much later date.

Land being abundant, and of little value, these divisions were haphazardly made the common practice being to combine a number of lots, generally adjoining a river or sea shore, containing a certain acreage in each, and run back to a common base line, some of these lots running back for a distance of four or five miles, as in the Parrsboro shore grant. Again, in other cases, they were divided up as rectangles or parallelograms, but invariably were given a number on a plan, and in subsequent conveyances these were referred to in lieu of a detailed description. These plans, however, in many cases, have either been destroyed by fire or otherwise lost. As these lots were not otherwise described, it can readily be seen that this presents the present day surveyor with a major difficulty of retracement. Another difficulty and great source of error that we have to contend with is the rear or base line of the townships, which of course had extended back from the sea shore or rivers, to a section of the country which in those days was considered of very little value, with the result that the rear lines of original townships were not kept up. As a consequence in later days, when the settlements spread and people had to go further afield, in order to acquire lands, they, or the surveyor employed by them, had very little knowledge as to the location of these lines. The result was that in many cases those latter lands overlapped the original township lines. Finally, many of the latter grant lines were reorganized, either through litigation or mutual consent of the parties involved. Thus today we find many broken township lines, varying from a few chains to a half mile. Although this latter figure seems excessive, it does, however, apply in the Parrsboro shore grant.

There is little known about the early surveyor, except in a general way. He evidently was appointed by the government of the day, with a title of Deputy Surveyor and accepted by the proprietors of the various townships. Some of these appointees were

very good, considering the difficulties of these early days. Many, however, so appointed, were woefully lacking in experience and training in the art of land surveying. In many cases, these men apparently were old seaman, using marine compasses as quite often the bearings given are in marine terminology, North-east, by East, etc.

After the original boundaries of the township as a unit were defined on the ground, the surveyor's responsibility to the government for its sub-division ceased. For this he was responsible only to his township committee. Thus we find in many cases that the early plans, notes, etc. belonging to these surveys, either through lack of knowledge of their value by both the surveyor and the township committee, or the lack of facilities for preservation of the same, were either destroyed by fire or otherwise lost.

In a great many cases, early notes, plans, etc., were preserved by the surveyor or individual, but considered of very little value by his heirs or successors, and were often relegated to the attic or basement and from there found their way to the trash barrel. Many, however, have been preserved to this day, and are now in the hands of individuals who are reluctant to part with these old relics.

Although it was always the practice of the Government to appoint one or more persons in each country known as Deputy Crown Land Surveyors, whose duties were to survey the Crown Lands, yet any person with an instrument, whether qualified or not, could practice up until the year 1908.

In 1908 it was enacted by the Legislature that any aspirant to the profession should pass a written examination, and in order to make it possible for the student to acquire the necessary education, a short course in land surveying was opened in the Technical College in Halifax. This consisted of three months intensive training, both as to theory and practice. Later this short course was replaced with a correspondence course. Finally, at the end of the second World War, a school dedicated solely to the education of the aspiring land surveyor was started in Lawrencetown under the Vocational Branch of the Department of Education, the school being under the able guidance of Major James A. H. Church.

For some time after the passing of the Act of 1908, it was very easy for anyone with elementary education to pass this examination. However, since that time, these examinations have been progressively stiffened, and at the present time, in order that the student may pass this test, he must be well versed in the theory of his profession. It is now believed that these examinations compare favourably with most of the other provinces.

Following the pioneers, who laid out and subdivided the various townships, we have another class of surveyor, running roughly for the period of 1820-1880, who were responsible for the great bulk of

the Crown Land granted primarily to the individual after the first series of townships were laid out. In his period, we have a great diversity of talent as well as of the methods employed. Invariably, however, they all used the one distinguishing mark, that is, the centre so-called. This was the tree blazed fore and aft with three hacks in each blaze. During the early days (and I have found corners dating back to roughly 1792) up until about the year 1870 or 1875, these hacks were down in each blaze. Since that time the majority have adopted the three hacks up.

One who departed from this method, however, was Alpheus Jones of Digby, who practiced in the early days, and was responsible for the survey of a great many of the earlier lots. His centres were all hacked down, with four hacks rather than three in each blaze.

In Halifax County, a great many of the old surveyors failed to centre the lines, but just blazed them fore and aft. This would seem to apply also to Cape Breton Island, although there the forests mature at an early age, and very seldom line marks of any great age are found. These surveyors were really also pioneers, as their work was primarily the laying out of new Crown Land grants.

Following the surveyor of 1880 or thereabouts, we have others who may be classed as secondary, and I am sorry to say that in a great many cases they have not proved themselves to be as good as their pre-decessors. Their job was primarily to retrace and relocate lines previously established. The pioneer was running new lines under the instruction, or with the assistance of provincial authorities. His successor, however, was retracing this work for the private individual, who had no way of providing plans, grants, etc., and with only a deed from which to work, which may have been a copy from the Grant but more likely a subdivision or a later deed. Thus the Surveyor had only this to work from and to determine when the survey, embodied in the description, had previously taken place, unless a search was made in the Recording Office for this information, which was very seldom done by the old land surveyor. Thus he probably applied his yearly variation to whatever date was given in the deed or in many cases applied an arbitrary variation to the courses given in said deed, and ran his line accordingly, even though diverging throughout from the older or original line. He, however, often considered that he was right, and it was the original which was wrong.

After the acquisition of plans and grants, etc., the next best source of information was the various recording offices, which so often are not taken advantage of by the surveyor of the present day. At the recording offices he is enabled to determine at what time his description originated, and in many cases he has access to additional plans to these earlier conveyances which he cannot otherwise acquire.

Another thing of the utmost importance is the study of the idiosyncrasies of the old-time surveyor. In order to illustrate I would like to refer to a few of these, that is:

Alex Hamilton, of Shelburne, often ran a north-west bearing when it was given in his description as being northeast. His lines were very crooked, and his chainage very unreliable, often varying as high as 10 per cent.

P. Lent Hatfield, of Yarmouth, ran an exceptionally straight line, his chainage being very good, rarely overrunning more than a chain to the mile. (That was considered good).

Alpheus Jones, of Digby, an exceptionally straight line, his chainage very dependable; He, it will be recalled, was the one, who used the four hacks down in his centre trees.

Hugh Kerr, of Annapolis, generally was exceptionally good. His centres were first hacked down and later hacked up.

Whitman Freeman, of Queens, who incidentally practiced from 1814 to 1872, ran a good straight line, which was well blazed up by centres marked down. In the early days his chainage along the roads and streams was fairly good, but his distances running back had quite excessive overruns, often amounting to as much as 20 per cent.

John More, of Queens, a contemporary of Whitman Freeman, was very unreliable; his lines were crooked and his chainage often overran as much as 100 to 200 percent. In his early days he used a marine compass with his descriptions in marine terminology.

W. D. MacKenzie, of Halifax, was also very reliable; both as to courses and distances.

Armstrong of Kings County, was probably the most unreliable of all, and he finally was debarred from practicing.

In closing, I might summarize the requisites for a successful land surveyor in the Province of Nova Scotia, as follows:

He must first be a good woodsman, with a thorough knowledge of the forest, and one who can determine a line blaze from a scar, and also its age; Another requisite of course, is the Acquisition of all Grants, Sketches, and plans, etc., dealing with the surrounding lots, as well as the lot in question. Of great benefit also is a search of title in the Recording Office, not so much for the title itself as for the purpose of gleaning any information which may be contained in the various transactions. Thus he will know whether or not the deed on which he is working originates with the grant, or was dated at a later survey. Again in many cases, in these old transactions, plans have been filed that otherwise are not available. With this information at hand, he is now in a position to make a detailed investigation on the ground.

This is the surveyor's greatest test — to be able to combine the practical with the theoretical in the solution of what, in many cases, proves to be a complex problem.

Location Of Mining Leases And Licenses

Also Outline of Survey Regulations Required By The Department of Mines, Nova Scotia

Boundaries

The National Topographic Series Map sheets on a scale of one mile to one inch and representing areas on the ground bounded by each 30 minutes of longitude and each 15 minutes of latitude shall be the basis used for determining the boundaries of (mineral land), licenses and leases within the Province.

The area of ground represented by each said topographic map sheet shall be sub-divided into four quarters by median lines corresponding to the median longitude and latitude lines of the map sheet. The four quarters thus produced shall be lettered "A", "B", "C" and "D". The area of ground bounded by each quarter shall be 15 minutes of longitude and 7½ minutes of latitude. Fig 1

Each quarter sheet so determined shall be sub-divided into 108 tracts 12 divisions of 75" on latitude and 9 divisions of 50" on longitude. Fig. 2

Each mining tract is further subdivided into 16 parcels four on longitude and four on latitude. Fig 3

For each quarter map sheet there shall be recorded the calculated length and azimuth (astronomic) of each boundary of the 108 tracts into which the quarter sheets are subdivided. East and west boundaries of each tract shall be true meridians of longitude. North and south boundaries shall be straight lines, parallel to the chord of the parallel of latitudes that represents the south boundary of each map sheet. The angle of intersection of each chord on either side of the median meridian of longitude for each map sheet shall be 90. This information is available from the Department of Mines, Province of Nova Scotia.

Survey Regulations

A survey of the area, claim or tract under any license may be ordered by the Minister and shall be made by persons duly authorized by the Minister. The surveyor, so appointed, shall notify the licensee of the land to be surveyed to be present on the ground on a day and hour to be named for the survey and the surveyor as far as practicable shall notify the licensee or lessee of every adjoining area, claim or tract.

If no objection is taken at the time of survey by any person interested, the location of the corners so marked shall be final and conclusive save as following.

- If any licensee or lessee interested in survey —
- has not been notified thereof in sufficient time to enable him to attend; or
 - although notified has been through unavoidable circumstances unable to attend; or,
 - is dissatisfied with the survey and has taken objection thereto at the time it is made;

The Minister on receipt of the objections, accompanied by a sum of money equal to double the cost of the first survey, may order a second survey, which in all cases shall be held to be valid and binding on all persons interested. If the first survey is found correct, the expense of the second survey shall be paid out of such sum, and any remaining balance shall be paid to the person objecting; if first survey is found to be incorrect, the expense shall be paid by the Minister and the money deposited by the person objecting refunded to him.

In any district where more than six contiguous tracts are under lease, the Minister shall, on request of the lessee of the said tracts, cause to be surveyed and marked on the ground by two permanent monuments, an astronomic north and south line, one of said monuments to be the southwest corner of a mining tract or claim, whichever is convenient. This line shall be the base line of all subsequent surveys of licenses or leases in this quarter sheet.

All courses in any description or surveys shall be stated astronomical.

Every lessee shall, within six months after date of lease, place or cause to be placed at each corner of the area, claim or tract contained in the lease a post or monument of stone or other durable material, of a size as Minister may direct. Every post or monument shall have distinguishing letters or marks cut or marked thereon, designating the corner where placed.

If in the case of any corner which is covered by water, where the placing of said post would cause private or public inconvenience, the post or monument may be placed on land adjoining such corner in such position as approved by the Minister. The surveyor shall make a return of the survey with an accurate plan to the Minister.

- If within 40 days after return by surveyor, no complaint has been made to the Minister, that the survey of said tract etc. is not as originally defined, the Minister may cause a survey to be made of the tract, etc., and the boundaries so defined and established shall be held to be finally established.
- Every monument or post, as often as it is destroyed or removed, shall be replaced by the lessee, at his own expense.

Where the lessee is not the owner of the land included in the license or lease on which the boundary posts are required to be placed, arrangements are to be made with the owner of said land regarding damage. If the owner and lessee cannot agree on the amount of damage, provisions are made under Section 120 (10, 11) of the Mines Act.

Provisions are made under the Mines Act with regard to the removal, alteration, defacement etc.,

of any monument or any inscription marking any tract etc.

Where no corner posts or monuments have been erected, or posts have been destroyed; or can no longer be identified with certainty, the Minister may require the lessee to have a survey made of the tract, etc. and a report of the new posts or monuments as erected to be submitted.

A fyle of permanent posts and triangulation stations showing (latitude and longitude Geographic positions, as established by the Dominion Govern-

ment) for the various areas in Nova Scotia is available at the Dept. of Mines, Halifax, N. S.

For plane surveying the LATITUDE and DEPARTURE between the known point and the southwest corner of any mining tract, claim, etc. involves a small calculation. If a point established by the Topographic Survey is not available within a reasonable distance, it will be necessary to take astronomical observations.

Copies of necessary tables and data re mining tracts are available from the Dept. of Mines at cost.

Excerpts From A Surveyor's Diary

'From the Journal kept by Valentine Gillis during the course of surveys for the Shubenacadie Canal System.'

(Compiled by Walter E. Servant)

Monday, 25th July, 1814

Began with a circumferenter subdivided and a statute four pole chain, at Ervines Bridge over a smart stream that turns a bark mill six perches on the left. Ervines house also on the left four perches and to the road.

Monday, 13th February, 1815

This morning met Mr. Sabatier at Andrews Inn by appointment. I proceeded with him to view the lake. William Fultz, Henry Miller, Chain Men. At 7/6 per day each.

Monday, 20th February, 1815

Continued the survey of Lake William. From this proceeded to Cormers House on side of lake having walked twenty miles and being much fatigued expected the consolation of a good fire and a good soft plank to stretch upon, but how great our disappointment and surprise on entering the Hut I found the Old Man John Shane who had been left to take care of the place dead, he was frozen to death I suppose three weeks before that, his face and hands being much eaten by mice. There was no alternative so I took my abode this night with John, and early next morning Tuesday 21st continued the survey at Lake William.

Thursday, 23rd February

The snow being too much thawed on the lakes, obliged me to alter my survey this day, when I began to survey the new Sackville and Dartmouth road.

Thursday, March 2nd

Began at the road from Dartmouth to Preston. (From here Mr. Gillis surveyed the road Easterly to Newton, which contains twelve poor houses, one-fourth of which is public houses or sells spirits so great is the itch for tavern-keeping.)

Saturday, April 15th

Settled my accounts to this day, when there was a balance due me £36 . . 11 . . 10, which sum I received. NB: This sum only pays me for the Out work. Balance due for In work £60 . . 0 . . 0. Feeling disappointed in not receiving of my account as above stated and not being able to remove to any other situation without it. Also recollecting the willingness of the Honourable His Majesty's council at a meeting for the purpose of the intended canal, to employ me by the year, on a survey of the Province I concluded the wants of a small family, whose sole dependence rested on my endeavours for their support, would not allow me to remain unemployed. I therefore resolved to go on with such surveys as would be useful and trust to the clemency of that Honourable council for payment.

Monday, 26th June, 1815

In order to complete the survey of the Shubenacadie River:

Bought a small flat bottom boat for twelve dollars.	£ 3..0..0
Paid for repairs of above 2 dollars	10..0

Provisions

30 lb. Ham and 21 lb. Ham	£ 3.12..5
5 quarts gin	15..7½
2 lbs. tea	13..0
6 gals. rum	1.16..0
37 lbs. sugar	1..4..8
3 lines	8..7½
Hooks and spear	14..0
2 gals rum	12..0
1 lb. tea	6..6
Biscuit	15..0
1 quart gin	3..4
mug, tea pot, and plates	5..0

Thursday, 29th June

All things ready for our journey. Two o'clock arrived at Sackville, hired a horse and cart to take our luggage to Fletchers. Overtaken on the road within two miles of Fletchers by a dreadful thunder

storm, which lasted better than two hours and did not leave one dry stitch on our backs. Men encamped in woods, man and horse and I went to Fletchers.

Wednesday, 5th July

Began the survey of the Grand Shubenacadie.

Thursday, 6th July

Continued the Lake which is truly magnificent beyond my description, clear and smooth as a blue mirror, with winding shores — bold and low points of land, clad with different shades of low and lofty trees, the gray or blue rocks peeping thru their foliage.

Friday, July 7th

Continued the same. This afternoon returning to our habitation on rock point was met by large Bear with a white nose, who seemed to dispute with us the passage but we had no arms, and Mr. Bruin looked rather surly I thought it prudent to leave him in quiet possession of his habitation, and took a circuitous route to my own.

Saturday morning, July 8th

Began at the point on which I saw the bear and which I now call Bearpoint. Returning to our encampment this day I could perceive along the side of the beach, a sort of Wild Celery on which the bears had been feeding, it was everywhere cropt, by this it seemed to make a great part of their

feed. I tasted it and think it pleasant and wholesome salted.

Thursday, 11th July, 1815

This afternoon renewed the survey after one of the most dreadful Thunder Showers I have ever experienced in my life. The hand of heaven was truly visible in protecting us, the trees over our head was struck with lightning, we strongly smelled the sulphur and had we reached the shore one minute sooner, we must have been struck also as the lightning entered the ground at our landing place.

Monday, 17th July

“At this was overtaken by Dan McHaffy, a most uncouth and boorish man, who to show me the lands were his ordered me forthwith to leave them and also to show me how much Law he knew, threatened me with an action of trespass although at the same time I was over the shoe in mud that the tide had left at low water. I mentioned this to show the Ill and Litigious dispositions of many people in the country. Its a pity such could possess property.”

Wednesday, 9th August

This afternoon much threatened for a storm, encamped on the bank of Keys Meadows and being out of bread, sent to Keys for some, but could not get neither bread, flour, or potatoes se we continued to fast.

**NOTICE: to all members of the Association
DUES FOR 1956 ARE NOW DUE**

You are requested to send in materials for the Nova Scotian Surveyor to R. E. Millard, P. L. S, Editor, Liverpool, N. S.

Every item will be carefully read and considered.

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