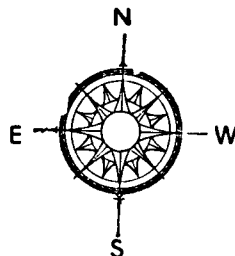


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MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

HELD IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1959

Members Present:

Walter E. Servant, Vice President
R. E. Dickie
Donald E. Wagstaff
J. Ronald Chisholm
J. R. March
Errol B. Hebb
Prof A. F. Chisholm
H. B. Robertson, Secretary - Treasurer

The meeting was called to order at 3:00 p.m. Monday, June 1st, by Vice President Walter Servant in the absence of President Herbert Martell, who was unable to attend.

Vice President Servant called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council.

The secretary reminded the members of the Council that copies of the minutes had been mailed to all members of the Council and the Legislation Committee, and made the motion that the minutes be adopted as printed.

Seconded by Mr. March. MOTION CARRIED.

Vice President Servant then called for business arising out of the minutes.

Mr. R. E. Dickie asked what has been done in the way of deciding the status of those persons who, although on the membership list on the 1st day of January 1959 were several years behind in their dues. Mr. Dickie said that he feels that this situation should be cleared up as soon as possible.

The secretary said that he had made up the list of members as instructed at the last meeting of the Council, and was almost ready to turn it over to Mr. MacInnes for a decision, but has been holding back because of the lack of funds which would be explained later in the meeting.

The secretary said that one of the persons whose name is on our membership list, but has not paid

dues for several years has applied for renewal of his membership. The secretary asked the members of the Council what we should do in this case. If we should consider this person to still be a member and ask him to pay his back dues which amount to \$18.00 or if he is to be allowed to re-join the Association as a new member at the initial membership fee of \$10.00. He had joined the association several years ago and had never made application to resign and was still listed as a member, although not a member in good standing.

It was decided to ask this person to pay up his back dues and remind him that he is still considered to be a member of the Association.

The matter of a Special Problems Committee was then brought up for consideration.

It was felt that this was important and that there should be a Committee to look into the special problems which arise from time to time and often must be dealt with immediately and cannot be held over until the next meeting of the Council.

Prof. Chisholm asked if the Halifax group could meet when necessary to take care of these problems which require immediate attention.

Mr. Dickie said that this would cover the Halifax area, but would not always be too much help in the case of problems from outside of the Halifax area.

Mr. Servant said that the local Council members should be able to handle these problems until the full Council could meet.

Mr. March suggested that the local members be authorized to handle special problems and to hold such business that they feel necessary to the full Council.

Mr. Wagstaff asked if the Council does not already have this authority.

It was decided to leave these matters in the hands of the Council for the time being and later if it is felt necessary, a Special Problems Committee could be appointed.

Vice President Servant then called on Prof. Chisholm for the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the organization of the Board of Examiners.

Prof. Chisholm then read the report as requested:

Report of Committee for Organization of Board of Examiners

1. Committee met at Lawrencetown on May 7, 1959.

2. The committee is of the opinion that the "Holloway" report in a modified version should be adopted by the Board of Examiners.

3. The committee is of the opinion that the above report cannot be fully put into effect in the immediate future and in all probability will not be completely in effect for at least six years and perhaps ten.

4. The committee recommends that as many examiners be appointed by the Board, as will be found necessary, and further that the examiners be University or College faculty members and fully qualified in the subject being examined. All question papers and their complete solutions or answers are to be submitted to the Board for their approval before the Examination is held.

5. The examinations should all be of three hours duration and should be written mornings and afternoons until the series is completed.

6. The committee feels at the present time that the only part of the schedule of examination that can be implemented is the "Preliminary Examination". The second and third parts of the schedule will be implemented as found necessary.

7. The committee feels that the examination should be held, preferably in Halifax, in the spring of each year and at other times as may be found necessary.

8. The Preliminary Examination should comprise the following academic subjects in which tuition at school up to University entrance level is available:

1. Arithmetic and Mensuration
2. Algebra
3. Plane Geometry, Basic Trigonometry and elements of Logarithms.
4. Physics
5. Orthography and Grammar

Passage of or exemption from this examination would be required before an applicant is admitted to articles. Exemption would be allowed in the case of applicants presenting evidence of complete

senior matriculation standing. The principle object of the examination would be to discover whether the applicant has a sufficient education in the appropriate academic fundamentals to enable him to cope readily with the technical and higher academic phases of his future course of training. It is suggested that the pass-mark in this examination be 55% and that only one supplemental examination in not more than two subjects should be allowed to candidates who fail at first attempt, the supplemental pass-mark to be 60%, further supplementals to be at the discretion of the Board.

Fees are to be charged for each examination and are to be sufficient to cover the complete costs of such examinations.

10. Candidates must have before sitting for the examinations a Nova Scotia, or equivalent, junior matriculation certificate. It is suggested that the advisability of requiring each candidate to have a stereoscopic vision test before sitting for the examination.

Prof. Chisholm said that it is most important that we appoint our members to the Board. That we should first appoint our members and then notify the Minister of Lands and Forests and the President of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia for their appointments.

Mr. R. D. Dickie made the motion that the Report of the Committee for the organization of the Board of Examiners be accepted by the Council. Seconded by Mr. March. MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. March moved the appointment of Prof. A. F. Chisholm to be one of the members of the Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Council. Seconded by Mr. Wagstaff. MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Dickie moved the appointment of Col. Spencer Ball as the second member of the Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Council. Seconded by Mr. Hebb. MOTION CARRIED.

Vice President Servant then called for the report of the Committee appointed to make recommendations on Standards for Land Surveyors in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. March informed the members of the Council that the Standards Committee had not completed their investigations, but that a complete report would be forwarded to each member of the Council on or before the 15th of June.

Vice President Servant then called for the Report of the Committee on the forming of the new By-laws and Code of Ethics of the Association.

Mr. Dickie said that he was the only member of the Committee on the forming of the new By-laws and Code of Ethics present. He said that he feels that the forming of new By-laws and the Code of Ethics requires much thought and careful preparation, but that as he and the other

members of the Committee had been very busy since the last meeting of the Council very little has been completed to date, but that he expects that this Committee will be meeting very soon, and that he hopes much will be done before the next meeting of the Council.

Vice President Servant then called for new business.

The Secretary then read an itemized account from the law firm of Wickwire, MacInnes and Wilson for services relative to the passing of our Bill No. 16 during the last session of the Legislature which amounts to eight hundred (\$800.00) dollars.

The Secretary informed the members of the Council that this amounts to more than the Association has in the Bank at the present time.

Although it was agreed by all members of the Council that this bill must be paid off as soon as possible it was felt that we should not deplete our account at this time.

Prof. Chisholm then made the motion that the secretary forward a cheque of four hundred (\$400.) dollars to Mr. MacInnes as soon as possible as a part payment on the account. Seconded by Mr. March. MOTION CARRIED.

The secretary then read a letter from Major Church which had been intended for the attention of the Council at the last meeting of the Council held on the 13th of April, but was not received by the Association until April 14. In this letter Major Church stated that he had paid at least four hundred (\$400.00) dollars of his own money for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Council and other business meetings since 1956, and that he did not feel that he could afford to continue now that our Bill has been passed.

Major Church's letter was received with favorable comment and it was the feeling of the Council that Major Church had most certainly contributed more than his share in the formation of the Association and the events leading to the passing of our Bill.

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. S. G. Gamble, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, inviting our Association to take part in a meeting on survey education to be held in Ottawa sometime during the month of October.

It was decided that the Association should send a representative to the meeting on survey education, but that this matter could be held over until the next meeting of the Council, when we should know if Prof. Chisholm would be going as a representative of Dalhousie University. If not it was the feeling of the members of the Council that he should go as the representative of the Association.

The secretary then informed the Council that he had received information regarding the By-

laws for the Town of Dartmouth which cover the sub-division regulations, to the effect that due to an amendment to these by-laws, sub-division plans are not required to be signed by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

None of the members of the Council realized that this situation existed, but all present felt that something should be done about it.

It was decided that the Association get a copy of the Town of Dartmouth planning regulations so that a future course of action can be taken.

Vice President Servant then asked the members of the Council for their views on the chairman's oath, and if they felt that it should be included in the new Regulations.

Mr. March said that he is of the opinion that the chairman's oath should be included in the Regulations.

Mr. Servant then asked the Council for their views regarding a land surveyor surveying his own property. He said that he was always of the opinion that this was not allowed, but on careful study he could find nothing to that effect in either the Act or the Regulations, and that there was nothing in our new Act.

Most of the members of the Council were of the opinion that there should be very little objection to a land surveyor surveying his own land.

The matter of registration of plans was then discussed and Vice President Servant told the members of the Council that he was not in favour of the acceptance of white prints, blue prints, or photostat copies by the Registry Offices. He said that it was his opinion that nothing but the original tracings should be accepted.

Mr. March said that he was of the opinion that nothing should be accepted that could not be filed in folio form.

The matter of regulations on the survey of mining claims was then discussed.

Vice President Servant said that Mines Act should be studied with the possibility of including questions on this Act in the Examinations. It was the feeling of the Council that we should study the Mines Act with the possibility of meeting with the Deputy Minister of Mines.

The members of the Council were of the opinion that in the case of a base metal find or the discovery of oil in this Province, most surveyors would not be prepared to do the type of surveying that would be required of them.

Vice President Servant then informed the members that if there was no further business that a motion of adjournment would be in order.

Mr. Wagstaff moved that the meeting adjourn. Seconded by Prof. Chisholm.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

H. B. Robertson, P.L.S.,
Secretary-Treasurer

List of Association Members

HONORARY MEMBERS

- 31 March, S. Edgar, 24 Alexander Avenue, Bridgewater, N. S.
Milgate, Raymond J., 169 Henry Street, Halifax, N. S.
22 MacPherson, Dr. Hugh, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.
26 Burgess, R. H., 32 Queen Street, Truro, N. S.
85 Bushnell, Norris L., Hazel Hill, Guysborough County, N. S.
92 Byers, J. W., 39 Regent Street, Amherst, N. S.
196 Cameron, C. Irwin, Milton, Queens County, N. S.
18 Cameron, Hoyes A., Bridgeville, Pictou County, N. S.

MEMBERS

- 61 Adams, Eldon, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Sydney, N. S.
68 Ahern, Philip C., P. O. Box 981, Halifax, N. S.
74 Alexander, Brian R., Hantsport, N. S.
86 Amero, Roy C., 1318 Trenton Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
80 Amirault, Alvinie E., Upper West Pubnico, Yarmouth County, N. S.
48 Anderson, Henry M.,
60 Archibald, Charles L., Maritime Block, Amherst, N. S.
42 Archibald, Joseph F., 2 Faulkner Street, Dartmouth, N. S.
83 Arsenaault, William A.,
200 Arscott, David D., 188 Princess Street, Saint John, N. B.
47 Baker, James R.,
21 Ball, Spencer, 16 Pine Hill Drive, Halifax, N. S.
62 Ball, Walter L., 140 Hamilton Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland
178 Banks, A. T., P. O. Box 47, Kingston, N. S.
53 Barrington, Yorke C., P. O. Box 629, Sydney Mines, N. S.
108 Bates, George T., 28 South Street, Halifax, N. S.
119 Betts, Wallace H., 23 Vernon Street, Halifax, N. S.
175 Bill, G. Emerson, 105 George Street, Ottawa, Ontario
146 Bird, Donald J., Director of Planning, Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N. S.
170 Blackett, V. C., 97 McBeath Avenue, Moncton, N. B.
79 Bloomer, Basil L.,
66 Boehk, Ernest F., 309 Fuller Terrace, Halifax, N. S.
114 Boutillier, Lionel E., 200 Ness Ave., St. James, Winnipeg 12, Man.
101 Boutillier, Peter G., P. O. Box 370, Yarmouth, N. S.
166 Boylan, Curtis M., New Ross, Lunenburg County, N. S.
81 Boylan, Gerald B., 244 Robie Street, Halifax, N. S.
248 Bracey, Colin H., Legal Surveys, B. C. Power Commission, P. O. Box 500, Victoria, B. C.
76 Brown, John V., Topographical Survey, No. 8 Temporary Building, Ottawa, Ontario.
70 Cameron, John B.,
192 Campbell, Charles A., 32 Alexander Street, Sydney, N. S.
135 Carey, Roger P., 122 Main Street, Westphal, N. S.
174 Carlin, Cyril B., Hillsboro, Albert County, N. B.
128 Chambers, William E., 322 Terrace Street, New Glasgow, N. S.
204 Chaisson, Ephrem, P. O. Box 47, Kenagami, P. Q.
46 Chisholm, A. F., 19 Ralph Devlin Drive, Halifax, N. S.
89 Chisholm, J. Ronald, 18 Fairview Street, Antigonish, N. S.
33 Christie, R. T., P. O. Box 188, Windsor, N. S.
20 Church, James A. H., P. O. Box 58, Lawrence-town, Anna. Co., N. S.
230 Clark, Orrin A., 106 Sambro Road, Spryfield, N. S.
168 Collings, Allan F., 2427 Lockhart Ave., Montreal 16, P. Q.
203 Comeau, Ernest J., Meteghan, Digby County, N. S.
95 Comeau, John H., 2458 Koladar Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
184 Comeau, Victor J., Meteghan, Digby County, N. S.
234 Coolen, W. C., Park Avenue, Rockingham, N. S.
106 Cossitt, Murray F., 428 Atlantic Street, Sydney, N. S.
182 Crandall, Allan C., 277 Robinson Street, Moncton, N. B.
183 Crandall, David W., Dorchester, N. B.
57 Crawley, Edmund A., R. R. No. 1, Chester, Lunenburg County, N. S.
107 Creighton, C. S., 40 Walton Drive, Armdale, Halifax Co., N. S.
40 Creighton, G. W. I., 60 Norwood Street, Halifax, N. S.
128 Crichton, Gordon L., 145 Glen Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
213 Crooker, David L., South Brookfield, Queens County, N. S.
37 Crooker, William S., Port Wallis, Halifax County, N. S.
238 Crooker, William S., Jr., Port Wallis, Halifax County, N. S.
32 Crowell, Seymour C., P. O. Box 279, Yarmouth, N. S.

- 163 Currie, H. D. G., Room 608, 151 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.
- 122 Dechman, Arthur M., Bridgewater, N. S.
- 2 Dickie, Reginald E., P. O. Box 15, Brooklyn, Queens Co., N. S.
- 88 Doane, H. W. L., 4 Birchdale Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
- 220 Doig, J. F., Paradise, Annapolis County, N. S.
- 232 Donovan, R. J., P. O. Box 12, Antigonish, N. S.
- 136 Douglas, Charles M., P. O. Box 181, Hantsport, N. S.
- 185 Drysdale, Evans G., Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies
- 99 Dumaresq, J. Philip, 77 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 235 Dunbar, John Arthur, Spencer's Island, Cumberland County, N. S.
- 247 Dunbrack, Roy A., 3 Spruce Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 191 Dyer, F. Bern, Fall River, Halifax County, N. S.
- 65 Eldridge, Donald L., 209 Pleasant Street, Truro, N. S.
- 221 Eddy, Norman Roger, Forestry Division, George Eddy Co., L'd., Truro, N. S.
- 236 Elliott, Lewis Eugens, New Ross, Lunenburg County, N. S.
- 212 Ferguson, Murdock A., Cleveland, Richmond County, N. S.
- 222 Feetham, Luke Robert, Windsor Junction, Halifax County, N. S.
- 143 Fiske, John R., 36 Springdale Avenue, Armdale, N. S.
- 91 Fogarty, Rev. William P., St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.
- 59 Forbes, F. W., Windsor Apartments, New Glasgow, N. S.
- 244 Foster, Arthur M., Bridgetown, Annapolis County, N. S.
- 150 Foster, Edward S., Liverpool, N. S.
- 125 Foster, William H., 105 Vachon St., Apt. 22, Ottawa, Ontario
- 67 Fraser, John A., 19 Catherine Street, Glace Bay, N. S.
- 194 Garraway, Francis A., P. O. Box 592, Nassau, Bahamas, British West Indies
- 180 Gaudet, Victor J., Room B-369, No. 8 Temporary Building, Ottawa, Ontario
- 132 Gillmore, Duncan B., 9675 - 102 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
- 210 Gopaul, Daniel R., P. O. Box 592, Nassau, Bahamas, British West Indies
- 219 Gough, Robert E., 19 Purcells Cove Road, Armdale, N. S.
- 156 Grant, H. J. A., 14 Kirk Street, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 154 Gray, F. Lyndon, Kemptville, Yarmouth County, N. S.
- 38 Hale, J. Roy, Church Street, Westville, N. S.
- 207 Hale, Ralph, P. O. Box 90, Sherbrooke, N. S.
- 137 Hamm, Beverley J. P. O. Box 60, Oxford, Cumberland Co., N. S.
- 77 Harling, Ellsworth O., 38 Villa Avenue, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- 72 Harrington, Noel R., P. O. Box 305, Middletown, Anna. Co., N. S.
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- 142 Harrison, V. P., 31 Marlborough Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
- 78 Harvey, Leonard M., P. O. Box 99, Baddeck, Victoria Co., N. S.
- 121 Hatt, Frederick E., 691 Main Street, Moncton, N. B.
- 214 Havill, Bruce, 463 Kempt Road, Halifax, N. S.
- 7 Hebb, Errol B., 15 Walnut Street, Bridgewater, N. S.
- 127 Hilchie, Glen M., 315 Dutch Village Road, Halifax, N. S.
- 237 Hollingum, Edward George, 37 Deacon Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 138 Hudson, David W. W., c/o Fraser Lumber Co., Ltd., Edmunston, N. B.
- 63 Hughes, Gerald D., Riverview Heights, Albert Co., N. B.
- 193 Hunt, Robert L., P. O. Box 784, Liverpool, N. S.
- 160 Hunter, Leamond, Hydrographic Survey, No. 8 Temporary Building, Ottawa, Ontario
- 224 Ingarfield, J. Allan, 263½ Oxford Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 188 Jefferson, Glen E., New Germany, Lunenburg County, N. S.
- 82 Johnston, Victor W. E., 4 Vaughan Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
- 17 Keen, Chester A., R. R. No. 2, Marshalltown, Digby Co., N. S.
- 249 Keen, Emerson, Waverley, Halifax Co., N. S.
- 102 Kelly, James F., 8 Cartaret Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 148 Kendall, Ralph, 122 Charlotte Street, Sydney, N. S.
- 103 Killam, George c/o Killam Brothers, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 139 Lahey, J. Walter, 67 Crichton Avenue, Dartmouth, N. S.
- 23 Lambdon, David W.,
- 176 LaPointe, Pierre, 24 Charlotte Street, Longueuil, P. Q.
- 98 Lemmon, C. C., 77 Vernon Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 54 Lindsay, C. C., 159 Craig Street, West, Montreal, P. Q.
- 12 Logan, Robert A., Lake Charlotte, Halifax County, N. S.
- 75 Lynch, T. W. J., 18 Dustan Street, Dartmouth, N. S.
- 93 Manuel, Oliver H., P. O. Box 122, Lunenburg, N. S.
- 4 March, J. Ruskin, 310 Robie Street, Halifax, N. S.
- 172 March, Stephen E., Walnut Street, Bridgewater, N. S.
- 8 Martell, Herbert, Sydney River, Cape Breton County, N. S.

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- 24 Maxwell, Dana A., Baie Verte, New Brunswick
- 141 Melanson, Roger F., Mill Village, Queens
County, N. S.
- 159 Melanson, Russell, 45 Laikin Avenue, Fisher
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Cornwall, Ontario
- 6 Millard, R. E., P. O. Box 337, Liverpool, N. S.
- 226 Miller, Robert Allen, P. O. Box 172, Middleton,
N. S.
- 151 Milner, B. W., R. R. No. 1, Lawrencetown,
Anna. Co., N. S.
- 181 Monplaisir, Ornan P., Vigie, St. Lucia, British
West Indies
- 109 Morrissey, William J., Lodge Drive, Prince's
Lodge, Halifax Co., N. S.
- 30 Morrison, Roderick P., R. R. No. 2, Baddeck,
Victoria Co., N. S.
- 90 Morrison, William P., 39 Edward Street, Hali-
fax, N. S.
- 134 Mosher, Medford C., 13 Peter Lowe Avenue,
Halifax, N. S.
- 28 Mosley, Harold G., 37 York Street, Glace Bay,
N. S.
- 116 Murray, A. Howard, Earltown, Colchester
County, N. S.
- 190 Murray, Robert R., c/o Hollingsworth & Whit-
ney Limited, Bridgewater, N. S.
- 11 MacAloney, Charles W., 59 Main Avenue, Fair-
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- 118 MacAskill, Donald D., 80 Melton Avenue,
Halifax, N. S.
- 73 MacAulay, George B., 36 Bridge Street, Brant-
ford, Ontario
- 161 McColough, Reginald W., 246 Jubilee Road,
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- 71 MacDonald, Alan, R. R. No. 1, Armdale, N. S.
- 64 Macdonald, Alan T., 25 Park Street, Kentville,
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- 129 MacDonald, Elmer A.,
- 217 MacDonald, John Carl, Room 204, Green Lan-
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- 211 Macdonald, Ivan P., Legal Surveys, 105 George
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- 245 MacDonald, Kenneth Paul, 502 Robie Street,
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- 202 MacDonald, Millan J., 603 Maritime Building,
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- 187 MacDougall, Gerald F., 15 Minto Street, Am-
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- 227 MacDougall, John H., St. Francis Xavier Un-
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- 208 McElmon, John A., 11 Roger's Drive, Halifax,
N. S.
- 52 McGillivray, Andrew, 47 Wentworth Street,
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- 45 MacInnis, Ian, 73 Symonds Street, Dartmouth,
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- 164 MacIntyre, Robert J., P. O. Box 64, Antigonish,
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- 58 MacKay, Alex C., R. R. No 1, Egerton, Pictou
County, N. S.
- 123 MacKay, Howard W.,
- 94 McKay, James K., P. O. Box 218, Shelburne,
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- 1 McKenzie, James D., Enfield, Hants County,
N. S.
- 51 MacKenzie, John E., 35 Catherine Street,
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- 239 McKeown, F. W., 401 Pentagon Building, Hali-
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- 173 MacLean, Douglas C., 1 Heath St., E., Apt. 20,
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- 34 McManus, E. F., 11720 Edgewater Drive, Lake-
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- 157 MacMillan, Angus, P. O. Box 5766, Antigonish,
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- 155 McMullin, Matthew, Department of Highways,
Mahone Bay, N. S.
- 228 McNeil, Floyd R., North Range, Digby County,
N. S.
- 13 MacPhail, Colin, R. R. No. 1, South Bar, Cape
Breton County, N. S.
- 97 MacQuarrie, Donald J., c/o Department of
Highways, Amherst, N. S.
- 96 MacQuarrie, Donald L., Topographical Survey,
No. 8 Temporary Building, Ottawa, Ontario
- 136 Newberry, Frederick W., 19 Carnation Cres-
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- 145 Nicholson, Gordon A., 105 Alexander Street,
New Glasgow, N. S.
- 105 Nightingale, G. H., P. O. Box 524, Kentville.
N. S.
- 206 Noel, Francis, 217 Leith Street, Fort William,
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- 84 Nolan, Frederick G., 138 Windsor Street, Hali-
fax, N. S.
- 209 O'Sullivan, William Jr., 189 Portland Street,
Dartmouth, N. S.
- 131 Pamenter, Archie F., 456 Lakeside Road, Sar-
nia, Ontario
- 16 Parry, Capt. George R. R. R. No. 1, Conway,
Digby County, N. S.

- 111 Pertus, John W.,
149 Phinney, Gerald F., P. O. Box 799, Bridgewater, N. S.
9 Piers, E. O. Temple, 92 Birmingham Street, Halifax, N. S.
140 Pope, John S., P. O. Box 195, Louisburg, N. S.
50 Price, Jacques, P. O. Box 340, Windsor, N. S.
201 Rafuse, MacAllister D., 54 Russell Street, Halifax, N. S.
167 Reid, J. E., 3 Westminister Avenue, Amherst, N. S.
246 Rice, Edward Patrick, Weymouth, Digby County, N. S.
25 Richard, Cornelius D., Londonderry, Colchester County, N. S.
223 Richmond, Albert S., P. O. Box 159, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia
171 Riggs, Albert O., P. O. Box 272, Louisburg, N. S.
115 Ritchie, Edward B., Liverpool, N. S.
153 Robart, Charles H., 55 McSweeny Avenue, Moncton, N. B.
225 Robb, Kenneth W., 30 Thistle Street, Dartmouth, N. S.
39 Robertson, Elliot M., 13 Hillside Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
124 Robertson, H. B., 92 Larch Street, Halifax, N. S.
104 Robichaud, J. Irene, 340 Tilbury Avenue, Apt. 1, Ottawa, Ontario
29 Rogers, Charles D., 154 Norice Street, Ottawa, Ontario
120 Russell, John, Digby, Nova Scotia
205 Rutledge, A. Blake, 364 Cabot Street, Sydney, N. S.
49 Ryan, James L., 47 Russell Street, Halifax, N. S.
147 Saltman, Fred E., Mahone Bay, N. S.
117 Sampson, C. D., R. R. No. 6, Hanwell Road, Fredericton, N. B.
241 Sarty, Robert, 21 Point Pleasant Drive, Halifax, N. S.
144 Schofield, Laurie A., 162 Oakdene Avenue, Kentville, N. S.
10 Schofield, Roy M., 11 Pleasant Street, Dartmouth, N. S.
229 Semper, R. O., Legal Surveys, 105 George St., Ottawa, Ont.
41 Servant, Walter E., 21 George Dauphinee Avenue, Halifax, N. S.
189 Sherren, James C., P. O. Box 633, Moncton, N. B.
215 Singer, Grant, Maitland, Hants County, N. S.
216 Smith, Eric D., 69 West Street, Moncton, N. B.
110 Smith, Lewis O., South Brookfield, Queens County, N. S.
27 Smith, Thurlow M., Port Hood, Inverness County, N. S.
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August 1st, 1959
H. B. Robertson,

The Role of the Surveyor in Town Planning

Address given by Mr. P. A. Monaghan as part of a panel discussion at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, January 28, 1959, as reported in the Canadian Surveyor, July, 1959.

In considering the question before us, I wondered whether it meant "In what ways does a person in the capacity of a surveyor contribute to town planning?" or "Should the surveyor undertake town planning work?" I couldn't decide; so while I have your attention I will deal with both questions briefly.

To answer either we must first see what town planning means to the surveyor. In the broadest sense town planning means the application of intelligent forethought to the determination of our environment. At the same time, it is implicit in my discussion that surveying and town planning are two distinct and separate functions. To the surveyor, who may have learned the meaning of existing planning legislation and of the requirements of people in the land development business, this definition would include the elements of planning in which he has interest.

Two elements of planning are significant from the surveyor's point of view. They may be identified as pre-planning and detailed design. Pre-planning occurs perhaps at the local planning board level, through area planning boards up to the provincial government level. The product of this pre-planning may be an "Official Plan", which determines the future land-use of the area in terms of residential, commercial and industrial development and indicates the possible future requirements of the municipality for land. It may be said that the official plan serves as advance notice to the public of the municipality's policies towards development. Whereas this plan provides a statement of policy, the rules and regulations are set out at municipal level in the form of a zoning by-law and other legislation.

To legislate on future land use or on any subject, of course, requires an inventory of resources available. The surveyor's first opportunity arises then in the production of a topographic map at a scale of, perhaps, $400' = 1''$, with a 5' contour interval, of the area under the jurisdiction of the Planning Board. As this map usually encompasses larger areas, it may be most efficiently prepared by photogrammetric methods. In the conduct of this inventory the surveyor is asked to emphasize topography, drainage areas, present land use, soil characteristics, transportation routes, communication channels, tree cover and other physical features having a broad impact on the area. This topography is the surveyor's primary contribution at the "Official Plan" stage.

He returns to the scene at or prior to the detailed design phase of town planning. This relates,

of course to the preparation of a draft plan of subdivision. This draft plan is a proposal submitted to the Minister of the Department of Planning and Development and detailing the manner in which a land owner intends to subdivide his land. In accordance with the requirements of Section 26 of the Planning Act, this plan will show the proposed alignments of streets, the shape and size of lots, the type of municipal services and facilities to be provided, and other such details. To this draft plan the surveyor contributes boundary surveys and large-scale topography.

Should the draft plan survive the revising and approving process as it encounters several departments and public utilities at the provincial, metropolitan and municipal government levels — not to mention the banker at federal level in the form of C.M.H.C. — the surveyor then has the opportunity of preparing a Final Plan of Subdivision.

For the benefit of surveyors working in other branches of the profession and not necessarily aware of this detailed process of plan approval and registration, there are two plans — first the draft plan as required by the Planning Act, which, as indicated above, is a proposal on the division and development of land and, secondly, the final plan of subdivision, for which provision is made in The Registry Act and The Land Titles Act. Registration of this final plan of subdivision has the effect of alienating the lands contained in the plan from their previous status to that of lots and blocks in reference to the number given the plan by the Registry Office. Incidentally, the two acts governing registration provide that final plans must be approved under the Planning Act. This ensures continuity as the subdivider advances from the draft plan to final plan stage. It will be noticed that I have used the adjective "final" in referring to the subdivision plan. This word is not used in the governing legislation and I believe it is a contribution to the terminology by the subdividers, in acknowledgement of the numerous revisions to the draft plan.

Let us return from this discussion of the two types of plans to the surveyor who is preparing the final plan of subdivision. This is a critical stage in the relationship between the planner and the surveyor, for it is now that the surveyor must, to some degree, ascertain the planner's intent and represent this on the ground in the form of monumented street lines and lot corners. Close liaison is desirable, particularly in respect of critical road grades, natural water courses and ravine lots. Even after the usual precautions are taken by the planner, the surveyor must be informed of the

zoning regulations governing the plan and make calculations to ensure that his work is in compliance with the frontage and area specifications. As a matter of fact, the Township of North York requires this in the form of a certificate signed by the surveyor.

To summarize, then, the surveying function relating to town planning is to prepare topographic maps, boundary surveys and final plans of subdivision.

Now, "Should the surveyor undertake town planning work?" — meaning the preparation of official plans and the design of draft plans.

First, let us explore the qualifications of a town planner. Calling to mind the import of the official plan on the development of our environment, it is apparent that the planner should have formal training in geography, economics, sociology, municipal engineering, architecture, as well as practical experience. On the strength of this observation, we must conclude that a planner and a surveyor require quite different academic and experience preparation for their respective careers, and we must tentatively conclude that a surveyor is not qualified as a planner.

At the same time he does receive some training in this subject as an apprentice. A series of lectures is given during the annual four weeks course, the student prepares a draft plan and must pass an examination on the subject as part of the qualification of an Ontario Land Surveyor. This course performs a very essential function in causing an awareness of planning in the surveyor's mind. He learns something of the art and an awareness of planning and becomes familiar with the legal and procedural steps that are so essential for the practicing surveyor to know.

Having raised the question of the surveyor's qualifications as a planner, let us now turn to a more practical consideration. Although official plans are, to quite an extent, prepared by town planners, the majority of draft plans are actually designed and prepared by surveyors. Since the formation of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development in 1945, over 12,000 draft plans have been submitted; and although the town planner, the architect and the engineer have participated, the surveyor is alone responsible for more than half of these draft plans. At the same time, it is significant, however, that there is a gradual migration of this work to the town planning organizations that are now emerging on the development scene.

The logical question may be asked, "Why are the surveyors called upon to prepare draft plans?" Part of the answer is in the realization that the surveyor is known to the subdivider through his earlier boundary survey and topographical survey work, and he must certify as to the correctness of the boundaries shown on the draft plan. He is also related to planning by tradition. A further vital consideration may be the fact that the surveyor is interested in earning a living and planning occurs

as an opportunity. At the same time, surveying, like engineering and architecture, is an established profession with legislation protecting it on one hand and, on the other, serving the public by establishing standards of formal training and performance. Planning, as a profession, has considerable progress to make in this direction.

Perhaps as progress is made, a program of selling the profession to the buyers of this service may be undertaken. A constructive and positive campaign — informing the taxpayers at large and the potential subdivider in particular of the short and long term benefits of planning, and specifically the economic advantages — may have very substantial effect. To borrow a phrase from our Association of Professional Engineers, "silent service is not enough".

While I have the opportunity of discussing planning with town planners, I would like to mention an area of planning which is "orphaned" to a great extent from all of the participating professions. I am referring to what is commonly called "architectural control". This expression refers to the actual choice of house by the project builder, the siting of the dwelling on the lot and the grading of the site. In many instances the town planner designs the draft plan and sets it in motion, the surveyor pursues the plan to registration, the engineer ensures that the municipal services are properly designed and constructed, and the architect provides designs of house types — and all these experts leave the scene before the building actually commences. At this stage the builder commits the largest capital investment to the property. The one governing authority that now oversees this very important responsibility is the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This Corporation requires the submission of plans from the builders, in their capacity as insurers or bankers.

However, the erection of houses in a development, their subsequent sale and pleasurable occupation by families, are the ultimate objective of all of the groups participating in town planning — or shall we say town building. No matter how well conceived, the plan remains only an intention until properly translated into satisfactory places to live, work and play.

I think this function of architectural control is rightfully a town planning task and have emphasized this point, for it, I think, constitutes the final step in town planning. Of course, it also provides a market for the professional service which is rewarding in the accomplishment.

In closing my remarks I would also like to emphasize the great importance of co-operation between the professional services contributing to planning, whether at the official or draft plan levels. This co-operation and subsequent co-ordination should begin at the outset of the project and continue throughout. Only in this way can the surveyor properly discharge his responsibility and the object of planning be accomplished.

Mapping Device is Hailed as Major Breakthrough in Aerial Photography

New development has tremendous potential for civil and military mapmaking, resources exploration and other fields. It promises benefits for mining, heavy construction and other industries that require fast and accurate mapping service.

TORONTO — Final realization of the modern mapmakers' dream — the automatic drawing of contour lines showing ground elevations — has been achieved here in an instrument developed by a Canadian group of air survey companies.

Called "Stereomat", the new device replaces the human operator in the delicate and fatiguing task of establishing contours on photogrammetric maps made from aerial photography.

Stereomat was developed by The Photographic Survey Corporation Limited and other companies of Hunting Associates Limited, Toronto.

Announcement of the new development climaxes two years of research by the Canadian Hunting group, and more than five years of research by a number of U. S. companies seeking the same break-through.

Stereomat will be manufactured under license in the U. S. by Benson-Lehner Corporation of Los Angeles, says Douglas N. Kendall, Vice-President of Hunting Associates Limited.

Prototype Version

Last year highway engineers hailed a prototype version of Stereomat which was temporarily dubbed AUSCOR, an abbreviation of the research designation Automatic Scanning Correlator. AUSCOR is capable of producing "profiles" — i.e., straight-line cross sections of ground elevation — at high speed. This application will introduce substantial savings in the cost of highway construction.

Among leading U. S. experts who examined Stereomat during its later development stages was Charles Spooner, chief of technical development for the U. S. Army Map Services. He commented:

"This instrument represents a major and fundamental breakthrough in the technique of photogrammetric engineering. While it is doubtful that the device will ever do away completely with the need for an operator, particularly when information on public works engineering and military mapping is being considered, it should permit this data to be processed much faster.

"We look for the device to speed up our operations from the present 20 to 40 hours required to analyze a pair of aerial photographs to about two hours time. With development of associated automatic equipment we look for ultimate speeds of one hour or less to do the job."

Some of the circuitry developed for Stereomat will find applications in communications, radar, submarine detection, missile guidance systems, and in geophysical instruments used for mining exploration. Applications for defence purposes are being studied by Canadian and U. S. military research organizations.

Five Times Faster

The new instrument is more reliable than the human eye and hand, say engineers of Hunting Associates Research Division. It speeds the production of contour lines at least five times.

Stereomat employs a formidably complex array of electronic, optical and mechanical gadgets to trace correct contour lines in conjunction with a "stereoplotter" — another complicated machine which allows nearly-identical aerial photographs to be viewed in precise relationship for three-dimensional effect.

Up to now, intense concentration and precise manipulation of the stereo-plotter by highly skilled operators — who must develop the rare capacity of "stereo-perception" — have been required in aerial mapmaking. Operators required long training and could not last indefinitely in the job because of strain.

Operators will still be required for Stereomat-equipped stereoplotters, but — relieved of the mechanical drudgery of contouring — they will be able to concentrate on problems requiring interpretation and judgement.

One operator will be able to monitor several of the new machines simultaneously.

However, Hunting executives say the new development, by reducing the cost of topographic (or contoured) maps and thus increasing demand, will likely result in more, rather than fewer, jobs for mapmakers.

HOW TO STAY ON TOP

From "Heavy Construction News"

A lot of advice is published from time to time on how to get ahead in business, and particularly on how to get to the top.

But what about the man already at the top? How does he stay there?

Thomas F. Tyson, senior consultant with Payne-Ross Limited, management consultants, in the course of an address before the Etobicoke, Greater Toronto, Junior Chamber of Commerce, listed the following rules for staying on top once you have reached the pinnacle:

Plan for succession — develop others as successors and replacements.

Develop a breadth of knowledge. Keep a wide range of interest in family, the community and other industries.

Use information from other related fields.

Break your force up into committees of action — but do not let people lose their individuality.

Be fair.

Help in the community.

Do not go overboard on the philosophy of "keeping the help happy." People, like small children, feel more secure if there is a tight rein. They like to be regimented in a not too militant way. Too much human relations makes people sorry for themselves and they shirk their duties.

Do not build your staff of super-stars. We need some of the sobriety and constancy of effort and steadiness of sober judging, plodding people.

Remember those who helped you on the way up.

Get in the habit of thanking people.

Read good books on psychology.

Remember that you cannot change people. You did not want people to change you so what right have you to change them. You can rub off a few of the rough edges, but that's all.

Do not squeeze out the last ounce of inefficiency in your organization. It is not pleasant to work under conditions where there is no cushion.

Keep your morale and loyalty high.

Do not maintain a narrow technical approach. Remember to put the proper emphasis on sales, engineering, finance and production.

Lose the occasional battle to win the war. Know when to retreat, so you can advance. Be a go-giver as well as a go-getter.

Remember that 90% of all your problems will be people.

Develop a management creed.

As someone said before, have the power to change the things you can, the courage to accept the things you cannot, and the wisdom to know the difference.

Do not crusade.

Do a good day's work — you'll feel better.

Ask your staff occasionally how they are getting along. You do active preventive maintenance on your machines. Carry out a preventive maintenance program on your men as well.

Set a standard of performance for your white collar workers. Let your associates know where they stand. Keep them informed as to how they are getting along.

Examine your product line or service mix since they were designed for another age originally. Examine your research and development programs continually. And remember the penalties for procrastination may be greater than the penalties of a given risk.

You do not have to apologize for making a profit. You will not be measured by your popularity, although it helps sometimes. You will not be measured by your pleasantness, your appearance, nor the hours you expend on the job. You will be measured by the results of your actions.

Maintain emotional stability. Your emotions are what make you go. Remember that emotional stability is more often a matter of reacting evenly to stress and frustration than it is of rigidly suppressing feelings. There are good and bad ways to explode.

Don't communicate anxiety. If business is bad, keep the knowledge of this well confined. If you are having personnel problems, don't broadcast them.

Don't be an irascible perfectionist.

Be a promoter — not always a self-promoter.

Know the difference between rules and principles. A principle is something inside you. A rule is an outward restriction. To obey a principle you have to use your mental and moral prowess: to obey a rule you have only to do what the rule says.

Your success will be in direct proportion to your ability to get people to do the things you want them to do. While you are working with people you are selling commodities, ideas, and mostly yourself. So be yourself; make it your best self.

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