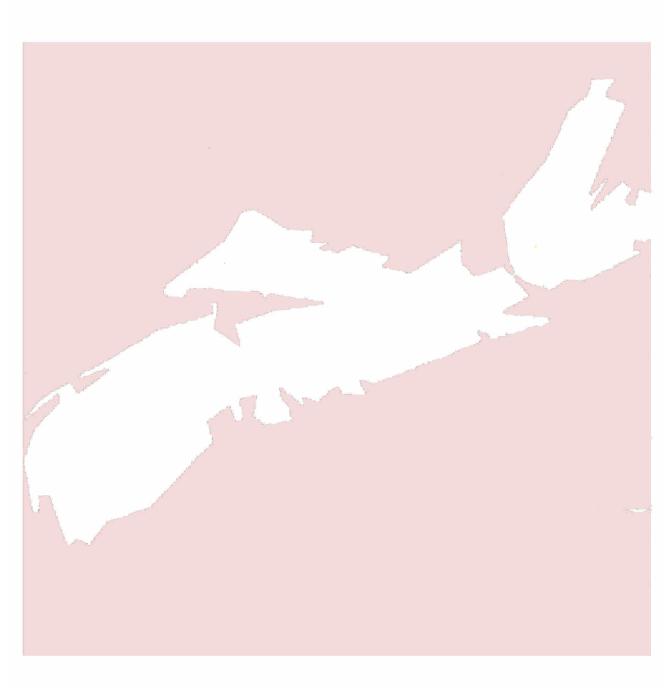
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The NOVA SCOTIAN SURVEYOR

Published four times a year by

THE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA LAND SURVEYORS INCORPORATED

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** C O N T E N T S **

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

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April 8, 1986

NOTES FROM THE ASSOCIATION OFFICE

By Howard K. Wedlock

Changes in the Register since the last Printing of the Roll:

DATE	NAME	NUMBER	CHANGE
Feb. 19, 1986	Spencer Ball	21	Deceased
Jan. 15, 1986	B.W. Milner	151	Dues not Paid
Mar. 19, 1986	J. Leedham	A11	New Assoc. Member

Old Association records turned up at a storeroom on 5450 Corwallis St., included were some of the previously reported missing issues of the Nova Scotian Surveyor. In order to complete the publication set, we require issues for the years 1963 to 1971. (Numbers 33, 34, 36 to 40, 43 to 45, 47 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56, 58, 60 to 63, 66 and 91.

Please check the membership roll in this issue for correct addresses and phone numbers.

Exams are scheduled for May 12 and 13. To date we have 7 applications.



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RESUMÉ

Jack Leedham 37 Newcastle Street Dartmouth, N. S. B2Y 3M6

Married - Barbara

Children (3) Michael Heather Kathryn



Education - 1964 Dartmouth Public Schools

- 1966 Halifax County Vocational School

Architectural Drafting

- 1971 Diploma in Planning, I.M.C.A.

- 1972-1975 Planning Studies

Nova Scotia College of Art and Design Technical University of Nova Scotia

Outside Activites include - minor baseball, tennis, golf, scouting

Jack Leedham is a coordinator with the Department of Municipal Affairs, Community Planning Division. Mr. Leedham is responsible for the administering of the Province's Provincial subdivision regulations which came into effect on August 6, 1984 under the 1983 Planning Act.

Mr. Leedham's prior responsibilities with the Department as a planner have been varied and include administration of the Halifax-Dartmouth Regional Development Plan. A highlight of this responsibility was developing a Regional Parks Policies and Acquisition Program for the Regional Parks designated.

Jack has also represented the Department of Municipal Affairs on the Land Development Standard Issue Group which is an issue group of the Deputy Minister's Land Use Committee.

In the past 4 years since becoming directly involved in the subdivision process, Mr. Leedham has established a close working relationship with the Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors to assist in the development of these regulations to ensure consistency with the Nova Scotia Land Surveyor Act and regulations. It has been this close tie that prompted Mr. Leedham to seek Associate member status in our Association.

Jack is looking forward to participating in our Association as an Associate member and a continued successful working relationship with the Association and the Department of Municipal Affairs.

CHANGE IN OFFICE STAFF

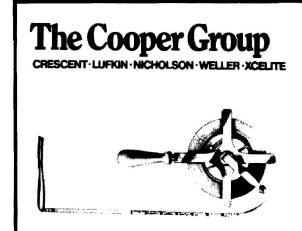


If you drop in to see us at 159 Portland St. you will meet our new office assistant, Murna MacKinnon.

Murna has been with us since January 27, 1986, replacing Cathy Nickerson who moves to "greener" pastures at the Dalhousie University Computer Center.

Murna is a native of Port Hastings and now resides in Dartmouth. She graduated from Strait Area Education and Recreation Center in Port Hawkesbury in 1983. She went to the University College of Cape Breton in Sydney where she studied Secretarial Science for one year. In June 1985 she graduated from the Cape Breton Business College in Sydney.

Murna is quickly catching on to Association affairs; however, if you experience any problems, please bear with us until she becomes more familiar with the office operation.



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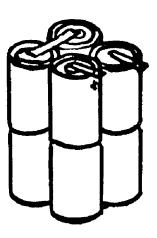
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OBITUARY

SPENCER BALL, registration number 21, died in his ninety fifth year in Vernon, province of British Columbia.

He graduated in Civil Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan in 1912. He served in the first and second war, reaching the rank of Colonel. He joined the staff of Nova Scotia Technical College (TUNS) in 1928 as Professor of Civil Engineering and held that position until retirement on June 30, 1955.

He was a charter member of our organization becoming President in 1957, and receiving Honorary membership in 1968.

Colonel Ball will be remembered by members of our organization for his keen interest in our association affairs.

Ву

Howard K. Wedlock

January 11, 1986 Meeting:

- (1) A Complaint in the Cape Breton area involving two surveyors was discussed and time limit for response was set.
- (2) The Survey Standards Committee was asked to spot check the Yarmouth area as reported deficiencies were made.
- (3) Mr. H. Lively was appointed as Association representative on the Atlantic Board, replacing Mr. A. Wallace.
- (4) Two requests for reduction in dues for active members who have reached retirement age was discussed. Our Retired category, already established, was considered sufficient for most cases, although it does not give the retired member the right to practice land surveying.
- (5) Manditory Insurance package is being prepared by Vice President James Gillis.
- (6) An action request was made by council to the Minister involved with presenting the revisions of our Act to the Legislature.
- (7) Your Secretary wrote Mr. G. Raymond, Surveyor General, re penalty for removal of boundary markers--(See court case Ross vs Crown , Bridgewater). See Surveyor General letter of reply page ___.
- (8) A Location Certificate Committee was formed to renew and propose what future direction we should take in this matter.
- (9) A Technical Membership category is presently under study by our Executive Committee.
- (10) A Boundary Line Renewal Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Erwin R. Turner.

*

April 5, 1986 Meeting:

- (1) Complaint (Item 1, Jan. 11) correspondence from surveyors indicated heavy snow conditions prohibited field investigations time limit for response set for May 31.
- (2) Survey Standards reported that a number of plans were inspected in the Yarmouth area with many deficiencies showing up. The past president was asked to proceed with a complaint to the Discipline Committee.
- (3) The Survey Standards Committee has been asked to review plans in the Truro area and report results to Council.
- (4) The Atlantic Board report by H. Lively shows five Certificates granted, two of which are Nova Scotia residents.
- (5) The policy of the metric system being manditory in the Cape Breton area was addressed with the result that provincial authorities will be asked to standardize their requirements.
- (6) It was Councils opinion that plan checking and comments at planning offices should be carried out by a Nova Scotia Land Surveyor and also that comments should go directly to the surveyor.
- (7) Boundary Line Renewal Committee gave a three page report on boundary line renewal under the Forest Resources Development Agreement Program (F.R.D.A.). They reviewed the specifications set down by F.R.D.A. and recognized problems that exist under this plan, and will be meeting with government officials with the view of having more involvement by a land surveyor in this work.
- (8) Late payment of dues was discussed; it was felt that the revised wording in our Act would cover the problem.
- (9) The Survey Standards Committee have been asked to check the work of a member who has evidently pre-signed and dated legal documents while being out of the country.

Howard K. Wedlock, NSLS Executive Secretary



Attorney General Province of Nova Scotia PO Box 7 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L6

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File Number 20-81-0008-00

October 23, 1985

Mr. James A. Gregg Donahoe, MacInnes Barristers & Solicitors P. O. Box 2067, Station "M" Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 221



Dear Mr. Gregg:

10th.

Re: NOVA SCOTIA LAND SURVEYORS ACT
- Protection of Property Act

I wish to acknowledge your letter of October

Advice has been sent out to the R.C.M.P. and Chiefs of Police respecting the provisions of the Nova Scotia Lands Surveyors Act and that the Protection of Property Act does not apply to them while engaged

in land surveys.

Yours very truly,

Ronald C. Giffin

** COPYRIGHT **

Protection for Surveyors Against Unauthorized Use and Unauthorized Alterations to Plans

by Robert J. Meisner, O.L.S.

Two recent developments, one social and the other technological have occurred which threaten the professional welfare and status of Ontario Land Surveyors.

In the social field, consumer awareness brought on by intense media coverage and by necessity through recession and inflation, has caused the public to "shop around" for an inexpensive survey or a cheaper alternative.

In the technological field, photocopiers are now capable not only of producing perfect copies, but are also capable of producing top quality transparencies from paper prints. It is now a simple, inexpensive matter for unsuspecting or undetectable deletions from or additions to plans.

Combine these two factors and we risk both unauthorized use and unauthorized alterations to surveyor's plans.

Who suffers from this unauthorized use and alterations to plans?

The public suffers since unwittingly he gets what he pays for - either an outdated plan or one misrepresenting the facts.

The individual surveyor suffers since he would appear to assume all the liabilities without remuneration.

And the Association suffers since the reputation of the profession is at stake.

A few examples of unauthorized use or unauthorized alterations to plans will serve to illustrate this point.

- A sketch prepared by a surveyor from aerial photos for severance approval purposes illustrates scaled distances from several buildings to the proposed new limits. Without the knowledge of the surveyor, the severance sketch ends up, the title appropriately altered, in a mortgage lending office as part of a mortgage application.
- 2) An architect superimposes a building over a part on a print of a reference plan obtained from the Registry Office. The proposed building is irregular and not oriented squarely on the property. The architect scales offset distances to the building indicating compliance with municipal setbacks etc. The problem occurs when a surveyor, in attempting to lay out the building, discovers that the original reference plan is not strictly to scale, photocopying has further distorted the scale and the proposed building does not now comply with municipal by-laws.
- 3) A sketch is prepared for a client who intends to make an application to the municipality for a zoning change in order to develop the property. The municipality, without the consent of either the surveyor or the client, alters the sketch and uses it in a notice in the newspaper for intended heritage designation of the property.
- 4) A plan is prepared for a client for mortgage purposes and is subsequently used by a third party, several years later, appropriately altered to reflect additions buildings, for the purpose of refinancing.

In all of the above noted cases the surveyor, who originally signed the plan or sketch would appear to be liable in the eyes of the unsuspecting public and may very well end up in court defending his professional image against unwarranted charges.

The question of who owns a survey plan, the surveyor or the client, is one which has plagued the surveying profession for quite some time. Does the client have the right to use this plan in subsequent dealings? Does the client have the right to use this plan for other purpose than was originally intended? Does any one other than the surveyor who signed the plan have the right to alter the plan? Does a third party have the right to use the plan bearing in mind that the plan may very well be outdated?

In order to determine ownership a survey must first be broken down into its components; the actual field survey with its accompanying field notes and the final plan and report of the survey.

The Canadian Copyright Act provides copyright protection to literary works which includes amongst other works; maps, charts, plans, tables, reports and compilations. It is under the category of "Literary Work" that maps, plans and reports relating to surveys are protected by the copyright act.

The Copyright Act does not provide protection for ideas, procedures, processes, systems, methods of operation, concepts, principles or physical facts and conditions. A surveyor, therefore, cannot seek protection under the copyright act for the assimilation of certain facts pertaining to a piece of property, even though those facts are set down in a field book. Until those facts are fixed on some tangible illustrated medium, they are not proper subjects for copyright. In other words, a surveyor cannot claim copyright protection for the field aspect of a survey since they constitute physical facts, however, the "expression" of the interpretation of these physical facts on an illustrated medium, such as a plan, is protected by copyright.

This concept of expression can be best illustrated by the following example: while the tangible document, the survey drawing might be a proper subject for copyright because it is an "expression" of surveyor-oriented facts, such as the topographical features of a particular tract of land, the facts themselves - the field data - are not proper subjects of copyright.

WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

For the purpose of the Canadian Copyright Act, "Copyright" means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatever and includes the sole right in the case of a literary work to make any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically delivered.

Subject to the Copyright Act, copyright shall subsist in Canada for the term hereinafter mentioned, in every original literary work, if the author was at the date of making the work, a citizen or subject of a foreign country that has adhered to the revised Berne Convention.

The term for which copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death.

In the case of a work of Joint Authorship, copyright shall subsist during the life of the author who dies last and for a term of fifty years after his death.

Without prejudice to any rights or privileges of the Crown, where any work is, or has been, prepared or published by or under the control of Her Majesty or any Government department, the copyright in the work shall, subject to any agreement with the author, belong to Her Majesty and in such case shall continue for a period of fifty years from the date of the first publication of the work.

OWNERSHIP OF COPYRIGHT

Section 12 of the Copyright Act defines the author of a work subject to copyright as being the first owner of the copyright in such work.

Subsection (3) of Section 12 of the Copyright Act states: Where the author was in the employment of some other person under a contract of service or apprenticeship and the work was made in the course of his employment by that person, the person by whom the author was employed shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright; and Subsection (4) states: The owner of the copyright in any work may assign the right, either wholly or partially, but no such grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made, or by his duly authorized agent.

The issue which therefore must be addressed is the effect of the surveyor/client relationship respecting ownership of copyright in the plans of survey prepared by the surveyor at the request of the client.

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Bus.: (902) 469-5062 Res.: (902) 479-0816 A review of the facts respecting the relationship between the surveyor and his client would indicate that the agreement between the surveyor and his client may be characterized as a contract for services (independent contractor) as distinguished from a contract of service (employee/employer). The determination of this issue has been considered by the courts as being a question of fact. Elements such as the degree of control by the employer, the degree of independence on the part of the employee, the place where the service is to be rendered, and the obligation on the part of the employee to obey orders of the employer must all be taken into consideration. It would appear that a Land Surveyor is engaged with little or no direct control by the client in the particulars of the preparation of a plan of survey once the client has requested such a plan. It may be concluded that the relationship between the surveyor and his client is that of an independent contractor, pursuant to a contract for services. Therefore, in absence of an agreement to the contrary, and except where the work is being prepared for the Crown, the copyright in the plan of survey would subsist in the surveyor.

However, the Copyright Act provides for agreements between employers and employees despite the fact of the relationship of independent contractor. A further review of the facts respecting the relationship between surveyor and client may lead a court to conclude that the delivery by the surveyor to his client of a plan of survey pursuant to his client's instructions implies a transfer of copyright in such plan of survey. However, such an implication must arise from a construction of facts and the intention of the parties at the time the relationship between the parties was entered into. For this reason, it is arguable that copyright continues to subsist in the surveyor.

However, in order to ensure that such controversies do not create problems respecting the tracing of the chain of title to the surveyor, a contract should be forwarded from the surveyor to the client, at the time of engagement, setting out clearly the fact that copyright in such survey would continue to subsist in the surveyor. This contract would also give license to the client to use the plan of survey for the purpose for which such plan was requested by the client.

The above analysis therefore addresses itself to the issue of ownership of copyright in the surveyor versus the client. An assignment from a client to the surveyor in instances of infringement by third parties would ensure the surveyor sufficient evidence of ownership of copyright to enforce rights of copyrights in the plan of survey.

Additionally subsection (7) of section 12 of the Copyright Act states: Independently of the author's copyright, and even after the assignment, either wholly or partially, of the said copyright, the Author has the right to claim AUTHORSHIP of the work, as well as the right to restrain any distortion, mutilation or other modification of the work that would be prejudicial to his honour or reputation.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Section 17 (1) of the Copyright Act states: Copyright in a work shall be deemed to be infringed by any person who, without the consent of the owner of the copyright, does anything that, by this act, only the owner of the copyright has the right to do.

(2) The following acts do not constitute an infringement of copyright: (a) Any fair dealing with any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review, or newspaper summary.

Copyright in Canada is automatically acquired upon the creation of an original work. If copyright protection under the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention is to be retained in other countries it is necessary that all copies of the work be identified in a conspicuous manner with the Universal Copyright Symbol together with the name of the copyright owner and the first year of publication. e.g.

(c) John Smith O.L.S. 1982.

Although it is not necessary to include the Universal Copyright Symbol on plans that are intended for use in Canada, the use of this symbol provides indisputable notice to those unsuspecting or unscrupulous persons who have a tendency to copy or alter plans.

As a further safeguard the following statement should be included on the plan beneath the Universal Copyright Symbol; "No one may copy, reproduce, distribute or alter this plan without the written permission of John Smith, Ontario Land Surveyor."

Although copyright in Canada is automatically acquired upon creation of an original work, the copyright is not automatically registered. There are certain advantages to registering the works in the copyright office.

If the copyright to an unregistered work is being infringed upon, and a request to cease the infringement is ignored, action must be taken through the courts. If it can be proven in court that the infringed work is owned by the person bringing the action, the Court is limited to issuing an injunction to stop the infringement. However, if the copyright is registered, as evidenced by the issuance of a certificate by the Copyright Office, the Court, in addition to issuing an injunction, may award costs and damages.

REGISTERING OF A COPYRIGHT

It is not economically reasonable or practical to register the copyright on each plan separately. The registration of copyright may be accomplished by simply binding many plans into one or more volumes and each volume may be registered as one work at a nominal fee. It is not necessary to send the bound volume or volumes to the copyright office when application is filed, since an owner is protected as soon as he creates his work. An application merely adds to his protection by providing him with a certificate that can be used as proof of ownership of the rights that are protected in a court of law.

The application for the registration of a copyright may be made in the name of the author or his legal representatives, by any person purporting to be an agent of such author or legal representatives.

Application for registration of a copyright shall be made in accordance with the prescribed form, and shall be deposited at the Copyright Office together with the prescribed fee. (See Addenda A & B.)

Once registration has been completed no further fees are required to keep the copyright in force and in Canada, copyright continues for fifty years from the death of the owner.

FAIR USE AND DEALINGS

If copyright exists in any surveyor's plan, the question is bound to be asked; can I use another surveyor's plan or infromation from that plan in preparing a plan and survey for my client? As previously stated any fair dealing with any work for the purpose of private study, research, criticism, review etc. does not constitute an infringement of copyright. Therefore, under fair use; a surveyor has the right to review or criticise that plan and a surveyor has the right to disagree with the plan, without compensating the author of the original plan.

There may not be any advantage to registering a copyright for certain types of plans such as registered plans of subdivision, registered expropriation plans and registered Boundary Act plans, since these plans are controlled both in format and content by many government agencies. It is the writer's opinion that the aforementioned plan types should not contain a copyright statement since use of these plan types is controlled at the Registry Office and in any event reproducible duplicates are required to be forwarded to various government agencies for their internal use. While this internal use by government agencies might be termed "fair use", it is virtually impossible to control the destination of all copies reproduced in the government offices.

In the case of a draft plan of subdivision or similar plans prepared for study purposes, and if the surveyor is the author of the plan, he should include a copyright statement on the plan. However, if he did not design the subdivision, and is acting only in his capacity as a surveyor in certifying the boundaries, he cannot claim authorship of the plan and should not include the copyright statement thereon.

In respect to plans deposited in Registry Offices such as reference plans, the plan becomes a public document upon deposit. Their use in subsequent legal descriptions and the distribution of prints as required under the Land Titles and Registry Acts is considered to be "fair use". The unauthorized use of copies obtained from the Registry Office for purposes other than originally intended is considered "unfair use" and subject to court action. It is recommended that a copyright statement appear on all plans for registration or deposit, other than those previously excluded, permitting duplication and fair use in the Registry Office and prohibiting duplication and unauthorized use once the plan is out of control of the Registry Office. A suggested statement is: "Except as provided for under section 164 of the Land Titles Act and/or sections 16 and 17 of the Registry Act, no one may copy, reproduce, alter or distribute this plan without the written permission of John Smith, Ontario Land Surveyor."

All other plans, such as building location surveys, severance sketches, topographical plans, accident surveys, study plans, etc. should contain the international copyright symbol and restricting statement.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The actual observations taken by a surveyor and the field notes depicting these observations in the course of a survey are not subject to copyright, since these observations constitute physical facts, procedures, conditions and methods of operation. The expression of physical facts, procedures, conditions and methods of operation observed in the field and illustrated on a plan are proper subjects of copyright.

It is therefore recommended that all plans, with the exception of those prepared under instructions from a government agency and those plans such as registered plans of subdivision, expropriation plans and Boundary Act plans, contain the Universal Copyright Symbol and a suitable statement as previously noted restricting the reproduction, alteration or use of the plan.

As previously discussed, the ownership of plans is questionable at law and in order to assert ownership it is recommended that all surveyors adopt a "telephone contract" whereby the particulars pertaining to the required survey are noted on a preprinted contract form and forwarded to the client prior to commencing the work.

It is mandatory that ownership of plans be negotiated prior to completion of the plan in order to protect the surveyor's right to copyright.

Approval by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations is required before including copyright statements on plans for deposit in the Registry Offices.

When this approval has been received appropriate sample contract forms will be circulated to the membership together with recommendations for inclusion with the OLS Standards.

COMMENTS ON THE FOREGOING

By Brian M. Campbell AOLS Legal Counsel

The report is a thorough summary and analysis of the Copyright Act as it applies to plans of survey and it is our opinion that the Copyright Act does apply to plans of survey and the conclusions reached in the report are correct.

Section 12(3), however, may affect a surveyor's right to the ownership of the copyright. This section provides that where an author prepared the copyrighted work while in the employ of some other person under a contract of service, the employer shall be the owner of the copyright in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

As the report correctly points out, where a surveyor/client relationship can be characterized as a contract FOR services as opposed to a contract OF service, then ownership will remain with the surveyor.

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The determination of this issue is a question of fact depending on the nature 17 of the relationship between the parties. The usual surveyor/client relationship would in most cases be one of a CONTRACT FOR SERVICES: the initial contract between the surveyor and client should clearly set out that the copyright in the survey will belong to the surveyor. Such a statement would likely constitute an "agreement to the contrary" as set out in section 12(3) and would give the surveyor copyright ownership even if his relationship with the client was characterized as a CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

The report also correctly notes that vis-a-vis a third party, if there is any doubt about ownership of the copyright, the surveyor may obtain an assignment of the ownership from the client pursuant to section 12(4).

Although it is not necessary to register a copyright, if it is registered, a defendant cannot raise the defence that he was not aware of and had no reasonable grounds for suspecting that the copyright existed. If the copyright is not registered the applicant is limited to obtaining an injuction to stop the infringement; if it is registered, the applicant may also claim damages and costs for such infringement.

Lastly, we submit that the report is a thorough summary and analysis of the Copyright Act as it affects plans of survey.

13/9/78 Canada Gazette Part II. Vol. 112. No. 17

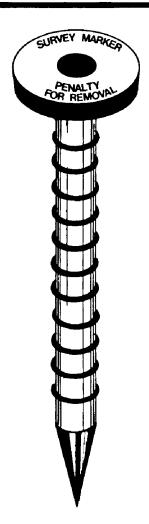
SCHEDULE

	Column I	Column II
	Service	Fees
1.	Examining an application to register a copyright, including, without further fee, registering the copyright and issuing a certificate of registration of copyright	\$ 25.00
2.	Examining an application to register an assignment, a licence, or other document affecting a copyright, including, without further fee, registering the assignment, licence or other document and issuing a certificate of registration thereof.	
	(a) for the first work referred to in the assignment, licence or other document (b) for each additional work referred to in the assignment, licence or	25.00
	other document	10.00
3.	Providing copies of or extracts from the Register, or copies of certificates, licences or other documents	
	(a) for each sheet, when a photocopy	0.50
	(b) or each sheet, when typed	4.00
4.	Certification of copies of documents	10.00
	Form 9	
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(s.2	(1)	
AP	PLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT IN A PU WORK	BLISHED
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	(author's name and address)	hii a a a ab a
ano	that the said work was first published by the issue copies thereof to the pu day of	one on the
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** BOOK REVIEW **

Boundaries and Surveys, D.W. Lambden and Izaak de Rijcke, Carswell Co. Ltd., 2330 Midland Ave., Agincourt, Ont. MIS 1P7, 1985, 233 pages, \$35.00 hardcover, also in softcover.

This book is without any doubt, one of the most useful and interesting ones a land surveyor could have. Indeed, at the price of 15 cents per page or less (depending upon the choice of cover) the surveyor who is dealing with boundaries cannot affort to be without a copy. Its essentials can be summed up very quickly by saying that it is Title 19 of the Canadian Encyclopedic Digest (Ontario), Third Edition accompanied by the Boundaries section of the Canadian Abridgement. Second Edition, to which has been added the Boundary Act, the Line Fences Act, and the Surveys Act, from the statute law of Ontario. But to do so, and leave things at that, would be to pass over it too abruptly.

The <u>Canadian Encyclopedic Digest</u> is a summary of the law of Ontario and precedents likely strongly to support it. The Digest comprises thirty or more looseleaf volumes, each of which contains a number of chapters or titles. Each chapter or title holds relevant statements of the law; each of these statements is supported by references to cases or to statutes as may be appropriate; helpful comments are included as well. The fact that the Digest enjoys a considerable market outside the province of Ontario is an indication of its general usefulness as a reference within Canadian law in the large.

"Boundaries and Surveys" happens to be one of the chapters within the Digest. Lambden and de Rijcke take its title for their text. The chapter itself is made up of a table of cases referred to, a table of statutes referred to, and summaries of the law under the following headings:

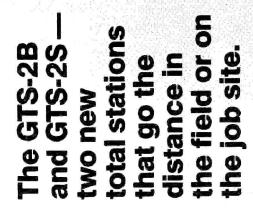
Boundaries
Surveys and Plans
Interpretation of Descriptions
Adjudication of Boundary Disputes
Fences and Trees on Boundaries
Party Walls and Walls
Right of Lateral Support

Under "Surveys and Plans", for example, one finds among other listings:

74. Whatever opinion the surveyors may have had as to the intention of the government department in charge of surveys in regard to broken and unbroken lots and their division into aliguot parts, the real meaning of a grant is a matter of construction. William v. Salter (1912), 23 O.W.R. 34 at 37

Accompanying this material, as Appendix I, is the equivalent portion of the Canadian Abridgement and its four permanent supplements to date. The title is "Boundaries" -- which some way recognize having been printed separately some years ago at the instigation of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors. At any rate, this part of Boundaries and Surveys provides summaries of all relevant cases heard before Canadian courts up to and including 1984. Note that these are summaries of cases heard in all Canadian jurisdictions; there is no special weighting in the direction of any particular province. The summaries are grouped under:

Boundary Disputes Water Boundaries Interpretation of Descriptions Surveys Conventional Boundaries Fences



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A typical summary is that for Grasset v. Carter (1884), 10 S.C.R. 105:

Acquiescence -- Failure to object to survey and erection of marks -- Objection when building half completed -- Whether estoppel.

There being no indication of the line between two lots owned respectively by the parties, the plaintiff's surveyor asked the defendant where the boundary line lay. The defendant pointed to the remains of a fence, and the surveyor marked it. A builder employed by the plaintiff marked it a few days later; on neither occasion did the defendant object. When the plaintiff had completed the walls of a house, the defendant interfered with them, claiming they encroached 4" on his land. Held, the defendant was estopped from disputing the plaintiff's line.

Appendix II contains the three Ontario statutes mentioned above -- the Boundaries Act, the Line Fences Act, and the Surveys Act. The presence of these makes the book particularly attractive for the Ontario Land Surveyor, but no less so for the land surveyor elsewhere in the country. The authors make the point that their "scheme of presentation has aimed reflect the significance of survey legislation within the broader concepts of boundary law. This is a feature which is not inherent in all other jurisdictions, as the Atlantic provinces which have no legislation comparable to the Su Act of Ontario." Hence the surveyor to the east of the province of Quebec get a good appreciation of the extent to which survey law can be organized elsewhere in Canada, but which is not possible in the Atlantic Provinces. This can be done within Ontario, for instance, because its lands were laid out by townships. Though there were different kinds, each township held to a pattern. A "front and rear" township, as an illustration, is one where usual practice in the original survey was to survey the township boundaries, the base lines, if any, and the side lines of the lots and to establish the corners of the lots. In another variety, only the front corners of the lots and the section corners might have been established.

To complete their work, the authors have included a table of general abbreviations and a table of law report abbreviations.

Boundaries and Surveys will serve not only as a reference in matters of boundary law, but as an introduction to the wider matter of legal searching. Armed with this text and a little imagination, one can find one's way around quite easily in the Canadian Encyclopedic Digest and the Canadian Abridgement. There waiting patiently are the delights of chapters such as Crown, Real Property, Easements, and Estoppel, to say nothing of Sale of Land, Water and Watercourses, Railways and Wills.

The authors are professors of survey science at the University of Toronto, Erindale Campus. David Lambden is a Canda Lands Surveyor and Ontario Land Surveyor; Izaak de Rijcke is a member of the Ontario Bar and an Ontario Land Surveyor. Both deserve the thanks of their associates throughout Canada for this very helpful vade-mecum.

FROM THE FIELDBOOK

Βv

Marcellin S. Chiasson (#355)

* * *

As mentioned in the last issue of the Nova Scotia Surveyor, the deadlines for receiving material for publication are January 10th, April 10th, July 31st, and October 10th. This, of course, means that it has to be received by the Association office by that date.

* * *

Confucius Say "Man cannot change wife of 40 for 2 twenties".

* * *

From DAVIS, FOOTE, ANDERSON, & MIKHAIL, and their book entitled, we have the following quote on precision of measurements.

Precision of measurement In dealing with the abstract quantities, we have become accustomed to thinking in terms of exact values. The student of surveying should appreciate that the physical measurements acquired in the process of surveying are correct only within certain limits, because of errors that cannot be eliminated. The degree of precision of a given measurement depends on the methods and instruments employed and upon other conditions surrounding the survey. It is desirable that all measurements be made with high precision, but unfortunately a given increase in precision is usually accompanied by more than a directly proportionate increase in the time and effort of the surveyor. It therefore becomes the duty of the surveyor to maintain a degree of precision as high as can be justified by the purpose of the survey, but not higher. It is important, then, that the surveyor have a thorough knowledge of (1) the sources and types of errors, (2) the effect of errors upon field measurements, (3) the instruments and methods to be employed to keep the magnitude of the errors within allowable limits, and (4) the intended use of the survey data.

* * *

Politicians are like old trousers - They all come clean in hot water.

* * *

From the Criminal Code, we have:

FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT OF TITLE DOCUMENTS--Consent required. 343. (1) Every one who, being a vendor or mortgagor of property or of a chose in action or being a solicitor for or agent of a vendor or mortgagor of property or a chose in action, is served with a written demand for an abstract of title by or on behalf of the purchaser or mortgagee before the completion of the purchase or mortgage, and who

- (a) with intent to defraud and for the purpose of inducing the purchaser or mortgagee to accept the title offered or produced to him, conceals from him any settlement, deed, will or other instrument material to the title, or any encumbrance on the title, or
- (b) falsifies any pedigree upon which the title depends, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years.
- (2) No proceedings shall be instituted under this section without the consent of the Attorney General. 1953-54,c.51,s.328.

* * *

Leave it to JIM DOIG, #220, to discover precious gems--For instance, did you know that the Romans had a god of landmarks--

"TERMINUS, the god of landmarks. His statue was a rude stone or post, set in the ground to mark the boundaries of fields".

There also was a goddess who presided our fruit trees--Her name was "POMONA".

-- Thanks Jim

* * *

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION OF TITLE.

344. Every one who, as principal or agent, in a proceeding to register title to real property, or in a transaction relating to real property that is or is proposed to be registered, knowingly and with intent to deceive,

- (a) makes a material false statement or representation,
- (b) suppresses or conceals from a judge or registrar or any person employed by or assisting the registrar, any material document, fact, matter or information, or
- (c) is privy to anything mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), is quilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years. 1953-54, c.51, s.329.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

345. Every one who, knowing of an unregistered prior sale or of an existing unregistered grant, mortgage, hypothec, privilege or encumbrance of or upon real property, fraudulently sells the property or any part thereof is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years. 1953-54,c.51 s.330.

* * *

In Chapter 41, Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1850, it mentions that all persons who have gone into possession of any lands under a Crown Lease shall hold such lands under fee simple. For actual wording, see the Statute itself. (For those of you who don't know, this only applies to Cape Breton.....).

* * *

One suicide affects 274 people who either were friends, family, etc. of the deceased.

* * *

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Act (Section 50), every assignment and receiving order made pursuant to this act takes precedent over all other judicial or other attachments, garnishments, certificates having the effect of judgments, judgments, etc.

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A HISTORY OF CROWN LAND GRANTS

by: J.F. Archibald

History has it that the first attempts at settlement within the "ancient boundaries of Nova Scotia" was by Baron de Lery on Sable Island in 1518 and again by Marquis de la Roche in 1598. The French made notable settlements at Port Royal in the early 1600's and at Louisbourg in the early 1700's. In 1629, during one of the periods that Atlantic Canada passed from French rule to the English, two Scottish settlements were established in what is now Nova Scotia. However, they were moved from Port Royal in 1632 when Nova Scotia was again restored to France.

During the French occupation a number of seigniories were given by the King of France to Poutrincourt, Charles de la Tour, and others, but these are not recorded in Nova Scotia. If any records exist, they must be in some French Archives.

The earliest recorded grant of land in the Crown Land Records of the Department of Lands and Forests in Halifax was issued to Major-General Cosby on the 24th day of August, A.D. 1731. It was for an acre of land on Canso Island where the British Garrison was stationed. A number of other grants were also issued to individuals of the Garrison.

The grant book containing this first grant also contains records, deeds and transfers of land in the Port Royal area. Many of them are written in French and may relate back to the seigniories referred to above.

In 1736 a grant containing 50,000 acres was issued to the Honoutable Lawrence Armstrong and thirty-four others. It is described as being the Township of Norwich and County of Norfolk. No such county or township exists today; but it is known that this grant was in the Chignecto area of Cumberland County and that it was later escheated (title returned to the Crown).

Granting of land in Nova Scotia did

not begin in earnest until after the founding of Halifax in 1749, when the town was laid out as follows:

"Collins Division; Foreman's Division; Ewer's Division; Gallands Division; Calender's Division; the lands to the south of the town; the south suburbs; middle suburbs; north suburbs; and the Fish lots on the Northwest Arm." The above-named divisions formed the town proper, and were the basis of the subdivision of Halifax City prior to its amalgamation with its suburbs in 1970.

The period 1759 to 1800 seems to have been the peak years for land grants, when as much as 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 acres were granted in one year. These grants of course included area now covered by New Brunswick as well as the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. Moreover this would be in the period when some 36,000 Loyalists, refugees and disbanded soldiers flowed into the province as the result of the American Revolution. The 22,000 who settled in the peninsula doubled its population. The remainder settled north and west of the Bay of Fundy in what is now New Brunswick.

During this period, and continuing to a lesser degree until about 1817 grants of land were given in the form of townships or locations. Generally these grants were issued under the proprietorship of a prominent person or persons who were responsible for getting those areas settled. Many of these proposed settlements failed, and the lands were afterwards escheated to make way for later grants. One or two went as large as 300,000 acres. Those listed as grantees were persons whom the proprietors were able to line up as prospective settlers.

Surveying of the exterior boundaries of these townships was done by deputy surveyors directed by the Surveyor General of the Province. Subdividing these townships was for the most part the responsibility of the people involved. Consequently, very few of these sub-

division plans were recorded in Crown Lands Records. Still fewer seem to have survived the elements of time, either in local Registry Offices or in private archives (the sources of local surveyors).

For a time in the early 1800's land grants were given as multiple units. By this system a dozen or more grantees were covered by one grant, but with each individual's lot being described separately. In the late 1830's the method of granting land was changed to one where the grant was assigned a number (whether it included one, two or several lots), and applied, as a rule, to one individual as grantee. However, a grantee could be a Company or Corporation or several persons jointly.

From about 1815 to 1840's it is estimated that some 40,000 immigrants came to Nova Scotia from the British Isles. The ports of entry were at Halifax, Sydney and Pictou. It appears that the immigration returns from Pictou and Sydney were inadequate because the Customs Officers at these points were not keeping records. From the records we have, it appears that the Scots were in the majority, that the Irish made up a third, and the English contributed only five percent. Another five percent were of unlisted origin.

Reference to the Consolidated Index of Crown Land grants will indicate that most of the Scots settled in the eastern counties and Cape Breton Island.

There is also reason to believe that a considerable number of immigrants were landed at other outports where no records were kept or questions asked. Many of the immigrants came over on timber ships. The passengers served as ballast, and no proper quarters were provided. Their passage fare having taken all the money they could scrape up, they arrived with little or no means of support at these outports. Here, with the sparse settlement that was typical of those times, there was little or no accommodation to handle people in such dire straits.

This may account for the fact that in Cape Breton Island and to some extent

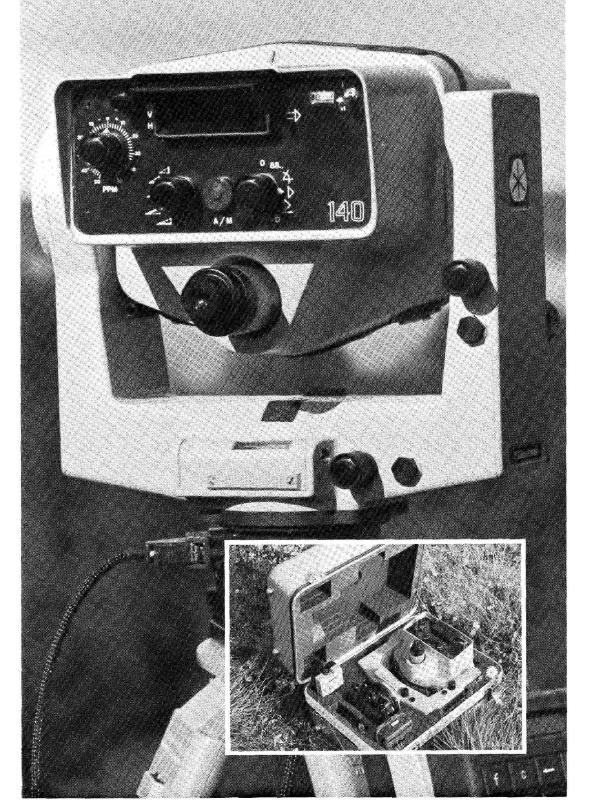
in the eastern mainland in the period from the 1840's to the 1870's, the Commissioner of Crown Lands caused his Deputy Surveyors to survey areas of Crown land which had been squatted on by settlers. To help those settlers obtain title to the lands they occupied the Government apparently passed legislation known or referred to as the Squatters Act of 1859. Under this Act they could obtain grants of land for twenty cents an acre plus the cost of survey, which, depending on the size of the lot, might range from \$6.00 to \$13.50.

To petition for a grant of land it was necessary to deposit \$10.00. On receipt of this the Deputy Surveyor for the District or County would be instructed to survey and report to the Commissioner.

From these petition papers and intitial correspondence it can be seen that in a great many cases the petitioner was anxious to have his land surveyed only to protect him from trespass by his squatter neighbors. Many of the petitioners went no further than getting their lots surveyed. To this day the sorting of valid possessory claims to ungranted land is causing the Department of Lands and Forests many problems in its attempts to establish Crown land boundaries. It is our estimate that over 350,000 acres of land, over half of it in Cape Breton, remain to have title established (1980 estimate).

A check of these possessory claims often shows that occupation begun in the late 1830's and 1840's continued for periods of 20, 30, or 40 years, but was cut short by the emigration of the second or third generation to the New England States. The latter trend appears from 1870's onward. However there are many possessory claims that are still under active occupation after 140 years, where no attempt has been made to obtain title from the Crown. Many of the occupants are seemingly unaware that they are living on ungranted land. A common method of land transfer was by unrecorded deeds or by verbal agreements between father and son, etc.

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AGA Geodimeter of Canada Ltd.

In these circumstances it becomes impossible to trace the origins of titles.

At varying rates, granting of land by the Province continued until about 1900. Towards the latter part of the 19th century, land became more in demand for lumbering purposes than for settlement. For this reason Crown Land leases were given for a term of 20 years, with option of renewal for one further 20 year period. The term of the lease gave the lessee opportunity to manage the land, cut the mature stands and to hold immature stands until they were ready for cutting.

Grants of land were now given only for homesteading, and most of these were lands that had been subject to squatters' rights--claims by occupation and improvements made to the land over a period of years.

Probably the last grant given under the homesteading section of the Lands and Forests Act was in the 1930's. By that time the Department of Lands and Forests had taken the stand that anyone wishing a grant of land for homesteading purposes could acquire vacant farmlands from the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Board (presently the Nova Scotia Farm Loan Board) under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Since the 1960's Crown Lands have been granted only to consolidate holdings by exchanging land; or, more rarely, for some essential purpose.

The pattern of early settlement generally followed the areas that were accessible; first by water, and then by roads as they were opened up. Thus we find the earlier grants and Townships laid out around harbours, river estuaries and valleys, eventually along the highways as they were opened up, such as the Halifax-Windsor road, the Halifax-Annapolis road, the Halifax-Truro road, the Halifax-Guysborough road, and so on.

The earlier grants or lots generally

were 200 acres in size and as a rule ran a mile back from the shore or coast line. As these areas were developed, grants would then be given in second and third ranges back from the shore. With only a few exceptions layouts of land did not follow any grid pattern in Nova Scotia. A look at one of our cadastral maps for practically any area of the Province will reveal why it is often referred to as a "crazy-quilt pattern". This style became more pronounced when land became more valuable for lumbering purposes. During this period the petitioner would select a block of 100 or 200 acres, and have it surveyed to include the better timber. An irregular shape usually resulted. As the grantee or his competitors took up adjoining land, this would be the nucleus of later irregularlyshaped grants. However, there were a few areas where lots were laid out in mile-square blocks or sections, or in lesser uniform squares or rectangular lots.

Following the founding of Halifax in 1749, one Captain Charles Morris was appointed by Governor Sir Edward Cornwallis and his Councillors to the post of Surveyor General for the Province. The post of Surveyor General remained in the next four generations of the Morris family, until in 1851 it was merged with the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands was responsible for heading up the Crown Lands Department until it was merged with Forests and Game in 1926, and the title changed to Department of Lands and Forests. Then it was administered under the Department of Attorney General, with the head under the title of Director of Lands and Forests. Some years later the Directorate was raised to the status of Deputy Minister, responsible to the Minister of Lands and Forests who generally also has the portfolio of Minister of Fisheries.

WHY HAVE A WILL?

Making a will is not only practical but is also an act of kindness and consideration where a person's loved ones and family are concerned.

When a person dies without a will, many unfortunate consequences can result. Consider the following:

- His or her estate will be divided according to an inflexible set of rules and may result in a distribution of property quite different from that which the deceased may have wished.
- -- There will be additional expense and delay in settling the estate, which adds to the suffering and anguish being experienced by family members.
- -- Disputes may arise between family members regarding how the deceased intended to distribute his or her property.
- -- The person who will be given responsibility for the estate must be appointed by the courts and may not have been the choice of the deceased.
- --Where both parents die at the same time and no provision is made for a guardian for the children, a guardian who might not be the choice of the parents may be appointed.

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November 15, 1985

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Ora hin Notre reference

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Mr. H.K. Wedlock, N.S.L.S. Executive Secretary The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors 159 Portland Street, Suite 204 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 1H9

Dear Mr. Wedlock:

Re: Removal of Boundary Markers Your letter of 3 October 1985

To my knowledge we have not compiled information on this matter.

We understand your concern about the removal and replacement of boundary markers, but believe that a solution to this problem lies elsewhere than in the Criminal Code. In an incidence of the removal or defacement of boundary markers, there are essentially two courses of action available: criminal and/or civil.

As you correctly state, the Criminal Code provides for a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment for the wilful removal of boundary markers. No minimum penalty is specified. This appears to be quite adequate to us. If charges are brought under the Criminal Code, then the court will decide the culpability of the offender; the seriousness of the particular incident; and will assign an appropriate penalty in accordance with the Code. The penalties are defined in sections 398, 399 and 722 of the Code (see attachment 1).

A civil action can be made separately, or subsequent to a criminal action. Anyone aggrieved by the incident may sue for damages. The court will decide the seriousness of the particular incident and assign damages.

Section 67 of the Canada Lands Surveys Act attempts to define all these options and to provide directions for determining damages only as they pertain to the replacement of boundary markers (see attachment 2).

Please note that this is not a legal opinion.

If you have any further questions, we would be very pleased to discuss them with you.

Yours sincerely,

G. Raymond

Surveyor General and Director Legal Surveys Division

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- 2. Everything takes longer than you think.
- If there is a possiblity of several things going wrong, the one that will cause the most damage will be the one to go wrong.
- Left to themselves, things tend to go from bad to worse.
- Whenever you set out to do something, you will find something that you should have done first.
- 6. Every solution breeds new problems.
- It is impossible to make anything foolproof because fools are so ingenious.
- 8. The law of average always sides with the hidden flaw.
- 9. The magnitude of an error is directly proportionate to the liability.
- 10. When everything is going along smooth something is wrong.

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A

ABSOTT, ARTHUR H393P.O. BOX 2107, HALIFAX, N.S. B3J 3B7		
ALEXANDER, D.M578184 FLYING CLOUD DR., DARTMOUTH, N.S. B2W 4T5 ALLISON, MICHAEL538R.R.#1, UPPER KENNETCOOK, N.S., BON 2LO AMIRAULT, DELPHIS F.4737500 TYROL, BROSSARD, P.Q., J4Q 1N7 ANLERSON, BRIAN A385P.O. BOX 99, PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., BOE 2TO ANTONICK, R.A.R590P.O. BOX 35, AUBURN, N.S., BOP 1AO ASHCROFT, HARRY430R.R.#1, MOUNT UNIACKE, N.S., BON 1ZO	469-6516 261-2899 672-6516 625-0818 847-9083	(5¶¶,
ASTEPHEN, M53176 KING ST., NORTH SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, B2A 1T4 ATKINSON, W. RUSSELL350P.O. BOX 456, BEDFORD, N.S., B4A 2Y2 AUCOIN, JAMES F452P.O. BOX 283, CHETICAMP, N.S., B0E 1H0 AUCOIN, KEITH P415P.O. BOX 1046, WINDSOR, N.S., B0N 2T0 AUCOIN, SIMON E558BELLE COTE, N.S., B0E 1C0	794-7091 865-2441 224-3290 424-5020	
В		
BACKMAN, ARTHUR C 474	244-2131 443-4177 835-9955 424-5020 835-5108 434-1287 543-3386- 798-3974 837-4088 543-3915 384-2215 455-4896 825-6720 667-2017 465-5958 798-3148 389-2053 455-4688	
BRISON, M.W	865-8547 755-1423	(4)
c		
CAMERON, ALEXANDER408P.O. BOX 1011, PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., BOE 2VO	625-1262 535-2032	
CAMERSON, BRIAN J358R.#1, EUREKA, N.S., BOK 1BO	752-3181 861-3155 466-7465	
CAMERON, ROBERT G 286	443-3133 539-9800 539-9800 435-4470 455-6001 384-2201 584-3476 625-0580 752-6936 424-5020 436-2107 673-2281 861-1419 421-5020 678-4554 466-3572	
COMFORT, ALAN W508PORT MEDWAY, N.S., BOJ 2TO	677-2560	

$\underline{R} \ \underline{O} \ \underline{L} \ \underline{L} \qquad \underline{O} \ \underline{F} \qquad \underline{M} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{M} \ \underline{B} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{S}$

^

CONN, JOHN D	849-3200 667-7249 466-2176 268-2444 865-5936 447-2115 443-0268 421-2257 426-3840 -0044 434-7300
CUTLER, BRIAN E	
D	
DANIELS, ROBERT A. 396. 11 CLEARVIEW CRESCENT, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B3A 2M9. DEARMAN, N. 530. 81 HANNEBURY, DR., DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2V 1P7. DEARMAN, RONALD C. 317. 1 ELM STREET, YARMOUTH, N.S. B5A 2P6. DECOSTE, S.A. 567. R.R.#1, MONASTRY, N.S., B0H 1W0. DELOREY, J.J. 553. R.R.#2, LINWOOD, N.S., B0H 1P0. DEWOLF, DERIK. 546. P.O. BOX 404, MIDDLETON, N.S., B0S 1P0. DIGOUT, A.V. 281. 65 ROSEDALE AVENUE, FAIRVIEW, N.S., B3N 2J4. DOIG, JAMES F. 220. P.O. BOX 44, LAWRENCETOWN, N.S., B0S 1M0. DONOVAN, R.J. 232. 837 CHARLOTTE ST., FREDERICTON, N.B., E3B 1M7. DOOGUE, TERRY R. 376. No. 3, ASHDALE AVENUE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3N 2C7. DOWNIE, ALLAN V. 397. P.O. BOX 2, JUDIQUE, N.S., B0E 1P0. DUGAS, PAUL JOSEPH. 526. P.O. BOX 39, BELLIVEAU COVE, DIGBY CO., N.S., B0W 1J0. DUMARESQ, J. PHILIP. 99. 5949 COLLEGE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S., B3H 1X6. DUNBAR, JOHN A. 235. 503 PICTOU ROAD, BIBLE HILL, N.S., B2N 2T9. D'INBAR, RICHARD E. 327. R.R.#1, ANTIGONISH, N.S., B2G 2K8. DUNBRACK, ROY A. 247. 35 TANGMERE CRESCENT, HALIFAX, N.S., B3M 1K2. DUNNING, JOHN S. 335. COMP. 6, SITE 30, R.R.#3, SYDNEY, N.S., B1P 6G5. DUNSWORTH, PETER. 485. 859 TOWER RD., HALIFAX, N.S., B3H 2Y1.	435-2561 742-8960 232-3046 232-2350 443-9678 584-2226 455-1537 787-2834 837-4319 429-2350 895-9608 863-3590 455-1537 562-7152
E	
EDDY, N.R	354-2113 543-4011 424-4121
F	
FEETHAM, L. ROBERT. 222. 108 SUNNYBRAE AVENUE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3N 2H1. FERGUSON, MURDOCK A 212. CLEVELAND, RICHMOND CO., N.S., B0E 1J0. EXT 325 FITZER, R.D. 467. 2410 ARMCRESCENT EAST, HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3C7 FLINN, ROBERT J. 483. 5162 DUKE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S., B3J 2N7. FOSTER, THOMAS S. 320. 6430 EDGEWOOD AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 2N8. FRASER, ELIZABETH. 548. 49 EDGAR STREET, SYDNEY, N.S., B1P 3J9 FULTON, RAY A. 390. R.R.#5, TRURO, N.S., B2N 5B3.	429-0008 445-3811 564-4961
G	
GARLAND, CLINTON C 438 P.O. BOX 332, ENFIELD, N.S., BON 1NO GATES, WILLIAM H 371 58 DOULL AVENUE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3N 1Y7 GILLIS, JAMES B 422 P.O. BOX 328, MIDDLETON, N.S., B0S 1PO GILMORE, A.C 252 7 SKEENA STREET, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2W 1P7 GLENN, J. GARY 407 P.O. BOX 472, WAVERLEY, N.S., BON 2SO GRANT, ATHOL C 368 P.O. BOX 412, BADDECK, N.S., B0E 1BO GRANT, GARY G 404 R.R.#1, TRURO, N.S., B2N 5A9 GRANT, JAMES W.P 414 SITE 11, BOX 72, R.R.#3, SYDNEY, N.S., B1P 6G5 GREENE, MICHAEL E 510 R.R.#2, AMHERST, N.S., B4H 3X9 GREENE, RICHARD E 387 39 SCENIC DRIVE, TRURO, N.S., B2N 5N9 GUNN, JAMES D 494 33 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S., B1P 1H4	477-8266 825-4849 434-6140 758-2332 295-3486 895-2131 562-1130 667-9254 895-9326

$\underline{R} \ \underline{O} \ \underline{L} \ \underline{L} \qquad \underline{O} \quad \underline{F} \qquad \underline{M} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{M} \ \underline{B} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{S}$

CONTINUED:

H

HALE, J. ROY. 38 P.O. BOX 306, CHURCH ST., WESTVILLE, N.S., BOK 2A0 396-4868 HALL, EVERETE B. 323 P.O. BOX 152, KING STREET, DIGBY, N.S., BOA 1A0 245-2924 HANIFEN, J. EDWARD. 328 R.R.#1, GUYSBOROUGH, N.S., BOH 1NO 533-3503 HARDY, WAYNE D. 432 28 COMMON STREET, SYDMEY, N.S., BIP 3L1 562-3528 HARNISH, WILLIAM D. 453 P.O. BOX 159, ST. PETERS, N.S., BIP 3L1 562-3528 HARRISH, WILLIAM D. 453 P.O. BOX 159, ST. PETERS, N.S., BOE 3BO 535-2731 HARRIS, A.C. 364 64 CHAPPELL STREET, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B3A 3P5 469-3489 HARTLEN, CARL K. 544 COMP. 48 FENERTY RD., R.R.#2, LR. SACKVILLE, N.S., 865-2843 HARTLEN, MERVIN W 365 P.O. BOX 32, LLVERPOOL, N.S., BOT 1KO 354-5943 HARVEY, LEONARD M. 78 P.O. BOX 352, BADDECK, N.S., BOE 1BO 295-2380 HARVEY, PAUL G 509 P.O. BOX 514, BADDECK, N.S., BOE 1BO 794-7911 HATHERLEY, R.C. 258 P.O. BOX 1558, GRAND CENTER, ALB., TOA 1TO (403) 594-4401 HEBB, EARRIE, F. 333 85B CONVOY AVENUE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3N 2P9 424-8561 HEBB, ERROL B. 7 P.O. BOX 385, BRIDGEWATER, N.S., B4V 2W9 543-3915 HICKS, H. KIRK 505 R.R.#1, BERNICK, N.S., BOP 1EO 543-3915 HICKS, H. KIRK 505 R.R.#1, BERNICK, N.S., BOP 1EO 543-3915 HIGGINS, NORVAL S 475 R.R.#2, WOLFVILLE, N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGINS, NORVAL S 475 R.R.#2, WOLFVILLE, N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGINS, ORVAL S 475 R.R.#2, WOLFVILLE, N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGLY, G. EDWARD 342 P.O. BOX 65, DEBERT, N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGLY, G. EDWARD 342 P.O. BOX 65, DEBERT, N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGLY, G. EDWARD 327 GO CLAHAVE, LUNENBURG CO., N.S., BON 1CO 543-3915 HIGGLY, G. EDWARD G 237 GO CLAYON PARK DRIVE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3M 1L9 43-1115 HOPE, R.R. 528 29 PLEASANT ST., DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2W 3P5 845-2390 HUMPHREYS, R.E. 520 P.O. BOX 507, WAVERLEY, N.S., BON 2SO 423-7866 HUNT, R.L. 193 P.O. BOX 1118, LIVEPROOL, N.S., BON 1KO 354-3182 HUNTER, ALLEN M. 384 P.O. BOX 1118, LIVEPROOL, N.S., BOT 1KO 354-3411 HUTCHINSON, FRED C 379 1149 AMARANTH CRESCENT, COLE HARBOUR, N.S., B2W 4C1 435-0112
I
ISAACS, GORDON S.P451BOX 33, R.R.#4, D'ORSAY ROAD, AMHERST, N.S., B4H 3Y2667-7249
J
JACKSON, WALTER E
K
KAULBACK, J.A.C. 296 R.R.#1, COLDBROOK STA., N.S., BOP 1KO. 678-8442 KEEN, CHESTER A. 17 2345 QUINN STREET, HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3E5. 422-2332 KEEN, EMERSON C. 249 P.O. BOX 160, STEWIACKE, N.S., BON 2JO. 378-2274 KIMBALL, C.C. 573 P.O. BOX 626, WINDSOR, N.S., BON 2TO. 798-4400 KING, GRAEME H. 262 53 MOIRA STREET, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B3A 3L1 466-5498 KRESSNER, GORDON R. 353 1034 OLD FARM LANE, NEW MINAS, N.S., B4N 4K8 678-2171
L .
LAKE, B.A

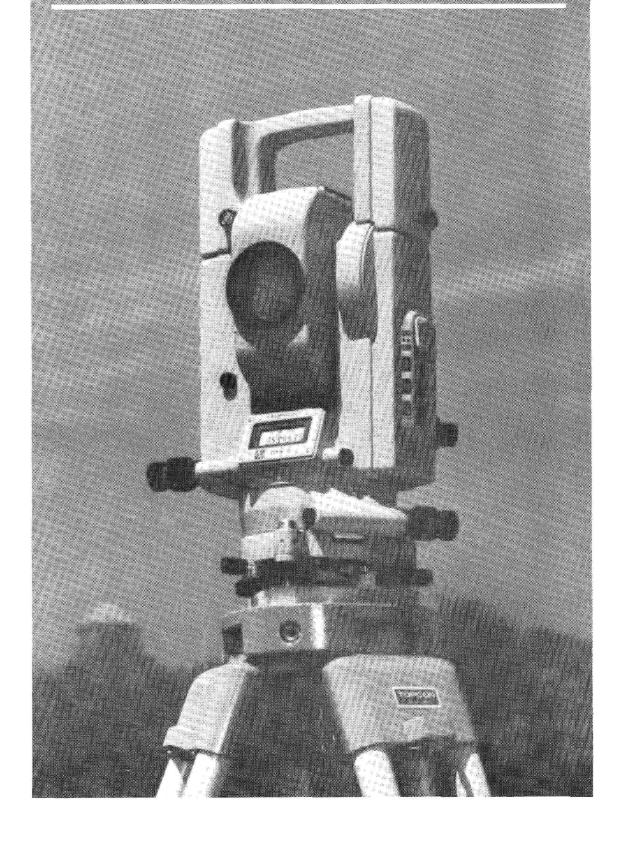
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MACCULLOUGH, A.C.......565......73 RUSSELL ST., DART., N.S., B3A 2L4........469-3746
MacDONALD, DUNCAN R...........502......HOPEWELL, PICTOU CO., N.S., BOK 1CO..........923-2258
MacDONALD, EDWARD V.......346......55SYCAMORE LANE, LR. SACKVILLE, N.S., B4C 1E8.865-4683
MacDONALD, G.J......311.....375 MEADOWLARK DR., NEW GLASGOW, N.S., ......755-1304
MacDONALD, GRANT T.......459......BOX 24, OXFORD, N.S., BOM 1P0.......447-3484
MacDONALD, J. CARL.........217......69 MAIN ST., GLACE BAY, N.S., Bla 4x8.......84903894
MacDONALD, R.J............285......R.R.#1, IONA, VIC. CO., N.S., BOA 1LO........752-9949-8461
MacDONALD, W.B............564......6297 ALMON ST., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 2Z7.......454-5688
MacDONALD, WILLARD M.......411......BOX 12, BOYLSTON, N.S., BOH 1G0............533-3503
MacINNIS, JOHN C............293......292 PORTLAND ST., DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2Y 1K4....421-2184
MAGINNIS, RODERICK K.......439.....WEST BAY, INVERNESS CO., N.S., BOE 3KO.......345-2479
MacKEEN, CLIVE S.......511......ASPEN, GUYSBOROUGH CO., N.S., BOH 1E0.......783-2648
MacKINNON, RUSSELL V.......504......P.O. Box 416, Sydney, N.S., B1P 6H2.......562-0554
MacLEAN, N. EARLE.............460.......3371 ST. ANDREWS AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3Y2.455-1309
MacLEAN, ROBERT A......499......47 SUSAN COURT, TRURO, N.S., B2N 558.......895-3204
MacLELLAN, C. JOSEPH.......273......42 WEST ST., ANTIGONISH, N.S., B2G 1R8.......863-1220
MacLEOD, V. DOUGLAS......543......284 BRUNSWICK ST., TRURO, N.S., B2N 2J3......895-9766
MacNeil, Michael F...........402......BOX 126, LAWRENCETOWN, N.S., BOS 1M0.......584-3666
MacPHEE, STEWART E......370......23 WEDGEWOOD DR., ANTIGONISH, N.S., B2G 1J4...863-5018
MacQUARRIE, DONALD L......96......615 BOOTH STREET, OTTAWA, ONT., K1A 0E4......594-5588
McDONALD, ALEX M.......179......BOX 246, MAHONE BAY, N.S., BOJ 2E0............624-9365
MCELMON, JOHN A......208.....BOX 445,STN. M., HALIFAX, N.S., B3J 2P8......422-9331
MARSHALL, JOHN W.......271.....LAWRENCETOWN, N.S., BOS 1MO.......584-3559
MASON, WILLIAM F......324......86 JUBILEE RD., BRIDGEWATER, N.S., B4V 2A6....543-3271
MEHLMAN, DOUGLAS B........372......COMP. 30, BARRETT SUBDIVISION, LR. SACK., N.S.865-6605
MEHLMAN, GERALD L.......367......BOX 14, CAPE NEGRO, SHELBURNE CO., N.S......875-3018
MEISTER, ROGER B.......318......BOX 53, NEW ROSS, N.S., BOJ 2MO..........424-4298
MILLAR, W. BRUCE.......366......3196 STANFORD AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 4E1....454-0215
MILLIGAN, STEVEN W......507.....SITE #8, COMP. 24., R.R.#1, DART., N.S., .....434-7300
MURRAY, PETER ALEX......456......BOX 64, ARMDALE, N.S., B3L 4J7......426-6974
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NEWBERY, F.W	
o	
O'BRIEN, ROBERT E303P.O. BOX 359, ENFIELD, N.S., BON 1NO	
P	
PARKER, DONALD L. 375. BOX 2, R.R.#1, BROOKFIELD, N.S., BON 1CO. 424-8681 PARKER, GARRY S. 455. HEAD CHEZZETCOOK, N.S., BOJ 1NO. 827-2974 PATRIQUIN, SHELDON C.322. 110 LAVINIA ST., NEW GLASGOW, N.S., B2H 1N8. 752-2567 PERTUS, J.W. 111 3377 ST. ANDREWS AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3Y2. 455-7437 PETERS, M.H.J. 576. R.R.#1, MARGAREE HBR., N.S., BOE 1NO. 258-3249 PIGGOTT, WILLIAM W. 492. 6675 EDWARD ARAB AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 2C9. 455-2031 PODETZ, GEORGE. 545. 36 QUEEN ST., SYDNEY MINES, N.S., B1V 1L5. 736-6177 POPE, JOHN S. 140. 107 ROYAL AVE., SYDNEY, N.S., BLP 4M2. 562-1130 POTTER, BRIAN P. 361. 10 FAIRVIEW DRIVE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., C1A 6H3. 894-5531 POTTIER, GERALD A. 394. R.R.#3, BOX 17, TUSKET, N.S., BOW 3M0. 742-4196 POTTIER, R.V. 560. BOX 86, R.R.#3, TUSKET, N.S., BOW 3M0. 463-0041 PRENDERGAST, D.M. 551. BOX 23, DONKIN, N.S., BOA 1GO. PULSIFER, DONALD W. 340. SITE 13, BOX 18, R.R.#2, TANTALLON, N.S., B0J 3JO. 454-5841 PURCELL, DONALD V. 321. 4 MONARCH DRIVE, BEDFORD, N.S., B4A 1R8. 835-9797	
R	
RAFUSE, M.D	
s	
SARTY, ROBERT F 241 .210 GLENFOREST DRIVE, APT. 5, HALIFAX, N.S., B3M 1J1 .443-9112 SCHOFIELD, LAURIE .144 .P.O. BOX 482, HANTSPORT, N.S., B0P 1PO684-3236 SEAMONE, DOUGLAS A .265 .536 MAIN STREET, KENTVILLE, N.S., B4N 2L1678-2774 SELLERS, GEORGE R .435 .11 FAULKLAND ST., P.O. BOX 429, PICTOU, N.S., BOK 1HO .485-6095 SEMPER, ROBERT O . 229 .615 BOOTH STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO., KLA0E9995-4368 (6 SETCHELL, STEWART R .513 .34 DOVER STREET, WESTMOUNT, N.S., B1R 1H2539-0885 SMITH, BURNEY A290 BOX 50, R.R. #1, LR. SACKVILLE, N.S. B4C 256865-2500 SMITH, ERIC D216 .P.O. BOX 1131, MONCTON, N.B., E1C 8P6845-1537 SMITH, G527 .3264 CONNAUGHT AVE., HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3B3454-9787 SMITH, HAROLD B308 .R.R. #1, BERWICK, N.S., B0P 1E0538-8376 SMITH, LEWIS O110 .P.O. BOX 105, PORT HASTINGS, N.S., B0E 2TO538-8376 SMITH, THURLOW M27 .P.O. BOX 57, MABOU, N.S., B0E 1XO945-2891 H SNOW, STIRLING177 .274 WILLOW AVENUE, NEW GLASGOW, N.S., B2H 2A3752-8461 SPENCE, GRAYDEN D .56 .ST. CROIX, HANTS CO., N.S., B0N 2EO354-3405 O SPIDLE, DARRYL R .419 .15 REESE STREET, LIVERPOOL, N.S., B0T 1KO354-3269 STERNS, W.S571 .69 CATHERINE ST., GLACE BAY, N.S., B1A 2K1849-9263 STEEVES, D.A585 .SUITE 256 STARLIGHT GALLERY, BAYERS RD SHOPPING CENTER, HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 2C2455-1537 STODDART, SHAUN .534 .GENERAL DELIVERY, AYLESFORD, N.S., B0P 1CO847-9329 STONE, PAUL C433 .101 ELIZABETH AVE., BRIDGEWATER, N.S., B4V 1M1 .543-4733 SULLIVAN, HUGH J330 .P.O. BOX 1477, ANTIGONISH, N.S., B2G 2L7863-1465	r

S Continued:

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SURETTE, RICHARD J......444....P.O. BOX 588, PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., BOE 2VO...........625-3583
SUTHERLAND, JOHN......416....P.O. BOX 608, NEW GLASGOW, N.S., B2H 5E7................755-4989
SWANSON, A. TOM.......425....ALDERNEY CONSULTANTS, 327 PRINCE ALBERT RD., DART.....434-7300
TANNER, M.S......588....SUITE 256, STARLITE GALLERY, BAYERS RD., SHOPPING CENTER,
                       HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 2C2......455-1537
TAYLOR, LLOYD, K.......437....R.R.#5, ANTIGONISH, N.S., B2G 2L3.................533-2199
TELFER, LEONARD W......332....P.O. BOX 447, MIDDLETON, N.S., BOS 1PO......584-2226
THERIAULT, RICHARD J.....158....10 BOHAKER STREET, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., BOS 1A0.....
THOMPSON, J. FORBES......270....2795 MELTON AVENUE, HALIFAX, N.S., B3L 3Y9...........455-3875
THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.....351....P.O. BOX 300, PICKEN STREET, WESTVILLE, N.S., BOK 2A0.396-5000
THORNE, DAVID S.......423....P.O. BOX 548, SHELBURNE, N.S., BOT 1WO.......875-2110
TINGLEY, LESTER...........535....CAPE NORTH, VICTORIA CO., N.S., BOC 1CO............295-2179
TURNBULL, D.M.........541....R.R.#1, PORT MORIEN, N.S., BOA 1TO..................737-2390 h
TURNER, BRUCE E..........482....R.R.#1, NEW ROSS, N.S., BOJ 2MO..................543-2394
TURNER, ERWIN, R.......431....R.R.#2, BRIDGEWATER, N.S., B4V 2W1.............543-3915
                                                             or 543-8202
VAUGHAN, J. PHILIP......462....P.O. BOX 2045, STN. M., HALIFAX, N.S., B3J 221......425-3980
VAUGHAN, STEPHEN O......436....52 JUBILEE LANE, SACKVILLE, N.S., B4E 1H9......865-6599
VERNER, EARL J..........113.....15 ALMA STREET, SYDNEY RIVER, N.S., B1S 1S8............564-6248
VERNER, M.G......540....
VERNER, GREG......533.... "
WADDEN, M. GARY......542....P.O. BOX 374, WESTVILLE, N.S., BOK 2AO......
WAGSTAFF, D.E......36....P.O. BOX 344, BROOKLYN, OUEENS CO., N.S., BOJ 1H0.....354-5594
WALLIS, RONALD G......360....P.O. BOX 22, R.R.#1, RICHMOND, ONTARIO, KOA 220......995-4570
WARD, ROSS M......524....P.O. BOX 595, AMHERST, N.S., B4H 4B8.......447-2115
WEAVER, J.E..................574.....900 HERRING COVE ROAD., HALIFAX, N.S., B3A 126....... 477-2101
WEBBER, E.J......349...LAKE CHARLOTTE, HALIFAX CO., N.S., BOJ 1Y0..........845-2578
WEDLOCK, D.H......552....P.O. BOX 1288, MIDDLETON, N.S., BOS 1PO.......584-2226
WENTZELL, ROBERT R......441....P.O. BOX 31, SITE 14, WINDSOR JUNCTION, N.S., BON 2VO.861-1350
WENTZELL, RONALD G......263....R.R.#1, PLEASANTVILLE, LUNENBURG CO., N.S., BOR 1GO...543-8282
WHITE, ARTHUR A......352....R.R.#1, BOX 186, ARMDALE, N.S., B3L 4J1...........426-6989
WHITE, KEITH T......424.....25 TOBERMORY ROAD, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2X 124........434-6642
WHITE, RALPH E......382....39 MELODY LANE, RIVERVIEW, N.B., ElB 3C1...........388-7358
WHITE, T.L.S......586....P.O. BOX 97, SHELBURNE, N.S., BOT 1WO......
WHYTE, DAVID J......523....74 JUBILEE LA., LOWER SACKVILLE, N.S., B4H 1E9......835-3634
WHYTE, ERIC R..........514.....115 SOUTHAMPTON DR., FREDERICTON, N.B., E3B 4T5.......678-9235
WOLCHANSKY, VICTOR......400....3631 - 112A STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T6J 1J9.......22-(398)
WOLFE, B.D...........272....41 LANDRACE CRESCENT, DARTMOUTH, N.S., B2W 2P8.......434-0391
WRIGHT, ALBERT J.......401....SITE 9, BOX 25, R.R.#1, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., C1A 7J6..566-126.
WUHR, MATHIAS...........261.....2129 NAVAHO DRIVE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, K2C 0V3............995-4044
Y
YATES, FRANK D......195....136 CHARLES COURT, NEW GLASGOW, N.S., B2H 1V4.......452-3033
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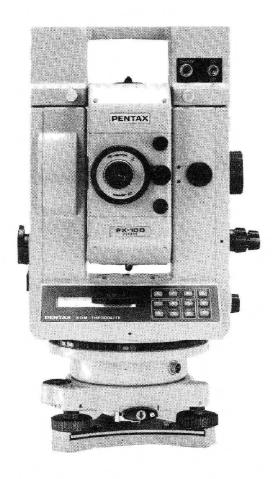
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