

## LETTERS

June 26, 1981

Mr. Editor  
The Ontario Land Surveyor  
Box 32

Arnprior, Ont. K7S 3H2

Dear Mr. Editor:

At the "Water Boundaries" seminar held in Peterboro on June 20 a great deal of discussion took place as to what constitutes the edge of the bed of a navigable body of water. Many opinions were expressed ranging from "low water" to "high water", with the result that most of us agreed that it probably was some line in between. It was also generally agreed that this line is generally undefinable either by definition or survey. This, from the point of view of the land surveyor is untenable in that we have to set out lots which have to comply, and continue to comply with the Municipal Planning documents with regard to frontage and area. In addition, our clients want us to show them the limit of their property for the purpose of building seawalls, etc.

As a result, I would like to suggest a method of resolving this problem once and for all, by means of a special Boundaries Act confirmation of water boundaries. Let me explain.

The levels of many lakes and some rivers are artificially controlled by a dam at the present time and maintained at a given geodetic elevation, records of which are in existence or can be obtained relatively easily. In addition, from extant records, it will be possible to obtain a geodetic elevation for the original level of most lakes in Ontario relatively readily. In the case of major rivers and the great lakes a mean level could be established at changes in the hydraulic gradient and the geodetic elevations thereof obtained. Intervening elevations would then be derived by interpolation.

In order to legally establish these levels, my proposal is to have special legislation passed under "the Boundaries Act" to allow hearings to be held and these levels to be confirmed once and for all, putting an end to all the confusion.

This project could be administered either by the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. The overall cost of such a project would be minimal in comparison to the cost of litigation and time expended presently, due to the present state of confusion.

Possibly this proposal could be discussed in the regional groups and input given to the powers that be, to implement such a program.

Sincerely,

Martin H. Kaldeway  
Brockville

## How To Total A Transit

(From the Sept. 1981 issue of "Cornerpost", the newsletter of The Vermont Society of Surveyors).

Have expensive field accidents sometimes made you suspect the origin of the equipment training given members of your field crews? If so, perhaps you'll recognize the following instruction copied from an old Army Field Manual and submitted by Roger Roberts, Rogue River Chapter Pres. from Medford.

### GENERAL

When capture or abandonment of the theodolite to an enemy is imminent, the responsible unit commander must make the decision either to destroy the equipment or to render it inoperative. Based on this decision, orders are issued which cover the desired extent of destruction. Whatever method of demolition is employed, it is essential to destroy the same vital parts of all theodolites and all corresponding repair parts.

### DEMOLITION TO RENDER THE EQUIPMENT INOPERATIVE

1. MECHANICAL MEANS. Using a hammer, bar, or other suitable tool, break all lenses, level vials, telescope, microscope, alidade and standards, tribrach and carrying case. Destroy the tripod, battery box, and accessory case. Rip the field pack apart.

2. BURNING. Pack oil-soaked rags, canvas, or other inflammable material around the theodolite, carrying case, tripod, battery box, field pack, and accessory case and set fire to the pile. Be sure the burning is thorough and complete before leaving.

3. SUBMERSION. Remove the theodolite from the carrying case. Submerge the instrument and all of its accessories in a body of water to insure water damage and provide concealment. Salt water will do the greatest damage to metal parts.

### TRAINING

All operators should receive thorough training in the destruction of the theodolite. Refer to FM 5-25. Simulated destruction, using all of the methods listed above, should be included in the operator training program. It must be emphasized in training, that demolition operations are usually necessitated by critical situations when time available for carrying out destruction is limited. For this reason, it is necessary that operators be thoroughly familiar with all methods of destruction of equipment, and be able to carry out demolition instructions without reference to this or any other manual. ●



## SURVEYORS ON THE MOVE

**R. D. Stirling** is now with T. O. Callon, London.

**Isaak de Rijke**, O.L.S., received a Bachelor of Law degree from the Faculty of Law, University of Windsor. He is now articulated to the law firm of Jarvis Blott, Figer Pepino.

**R. A. Garden** has moved his office from Sutton West to 289 Yonge Street S., Newmarket.

**B. J. Stassen** has opened his own business in Brampton at 11 Kingsbridge Road, Apt. 604, Brampton.

**Peter Stringer** has purchased the business of M. McAlpine in Bancroft and

effective September 1, the company will be known as P. J. Stringer Limited.

**Harry Gustafsson** is now with Bart Tompssett in Gravenhurst.

**Glenn Hermanson** has returned to Ontario from Winnipeg and is with J. C. Kirkup in Kenora.

**Duncan Ashworth** has opened his own office in Brampton.

**William Mascoe** has closed his office in St. Catharines and opened a new office in the Town of Ancaster, at 1034 Highway 53 West.

**C. E. Dotterill Ltd.**, of Toronto, announce their acquisition of the notes of L. S. Loginsky, O.L.S., and those of R. A. H. Silvera, O.L.S. They also announce that G. O'Connell, O.L.S., has joined their staff.

**Gibson and Sury Ltd.** of Arnprior, have purchased the firm of E. W. Petzold Ltd., of Renfrew and will maintain offices in both communities. ●