

bers of the Board present who were not salaried officers of the Government. As before a bond had to be entered into, and the oath of allegiance and duty subscribed to.

The Board had power to dismiss or suspend a surveyor for gross negligence or corruption. Chain-bearers were to be sworn, and were not to be related to the parties interested within the degree of cousin-german. The Commissioner of Crown Lands takes the place in this Act of the Surveyor-General, and under his order monuments were to be placed; he also kept the standards of length for surveyors to check their chains by.

This Act also declares the wilful pulling down of any stone monument placed in Upper Canada under the order of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to be a felony, and the pulling down of any other land mark, post etc. in either Province to be a misdemeanor. The other sections of this Act which treat of the determining of concessions and lots, and the running of the boundaries of the same, may be said to be the parents of the similar sections of our present Act, it will not therefore be necessary to refer to them particularly in this paper.

We now come to (14 and 15 Vict. Chap. 4) 1851-52, the chief features of which were to appoint two boards of examiners, one to meet in Toronto and one in Quebec, consisting of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and eight other persons, in each case. The fee on receiving a certificate was increased from £2.10s. to £5 which was divided as before. The Secretaries for each Board now kept the standards of lengths for comparison, and no instruments under which applicants claim to have served, were to avail unless deposited with the Secretary within two months after date.

The next Act we find is 18 Vic. Chap. 83, 1855, the principal provisions of which were: First, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands should receive all fees for examination, and pay out to each examiner, not an officer of the Government, £1.5s for each day's attendance. Second, The Primary Examination is here first established, the subjects being vulgar and decimal fractions, square and cube root, geometry, plane trigonometry, mensuration and logarithms. Third, Every Surveyor attending court as a professional witness was entitled to 20s. a day, and also had the power of compelling persons to give evidence. This Act also extended the previous one with regard to corners of certain lots and concessions.

In 1857, 20 Vic. Chaps. 37 and 73 were passed, the first of which made provision for the admission of applicants who had undergone training at Universities, without full period of service. Chap. 73 amends parts of the previous Acts as to the mode of running side lines in those Townships in which the concession lines were not run, but the side lines only. In all these cases the original surveys were to be adhered to and followed.

Here ends the scattered Legislation, for in Chap. 77 Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1859, we find the various provisions embodied in one Act, being the same, so far as to Upper Canada in the Consolidated Statutes of U. C, Chap. 93; and which we now have in Chap. 146 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. This is the Act with which we are all familiar, and which I might almost say we could willingly see committed to the flames, with all reverence and respect however, for out of its venerable ashes it should be the aim and determination of every surveyor in the Province, to assist in the production of such an Act, as would at the same time be concise simple and effective.