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OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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Rules and Regulations to be observed by Surveyors licensed to practise under the Transfer of Land Act of 1893, Western Australia.

56° VICTORIÆ, No. 14.

*Transfer of Land Act, 1893.*

*Surveyors under this Act how Licensed (50 Vict., No. 6).*

SECTION 15.—The Surveyor General may on the recommendation of the Minister license any person to practise as a Surveyor under this Act but no such license shall be granted to any person unless he holds a license under “The Licensed Surveyors Act 1886” and no plan or description of land nor any survey or survey work shall be received at the Office of Titles unless drawn made or performed by a person licensed to practise under this Act or “The Transfer of Land Act 1874.”

*Rules for their Governance.*

SECTION 16.—The Minister may from time to time make Rules and Regulations to be observed by Surveyors licensed to practise under this Act and from time to time may amend or revoke the same. All such Rules and Regulations shall be published in the *Government Gazette* and shall have the force of law.

*Licenses to be subject to conditions and to be revocable.*

SECTION 17.—Every license to practise as a surveyor under this Act now or hereafter to be issued shall be subject to the rules and regulations in the last preceding section mentioned and may be revoked by the Minister by notice in writing signed by him and sent through the post office by registered letter addressed to such surveyor at his last known place of residence. A notice of such revocation shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

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IN pursuance of the power vested in me by “The Transfer of Land Act, 1893,” I, GEORGE LEAKE, Attorney General, the Minister in charge of the Land Titles Department, do hereby make and prescribe the following Rules and Regulations to be observed by Surveyors licensed to practise under “The Transfer of Land Act, 1893;” such Rules and Regulations to come into force on the first day of July, 1902, and the Rules and Regulations gazetted July 21st, 1893, are repealed as from the first day of July, 1902.

GEORGE LEAKE,  
Attorney General.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1902.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY

Surveyors licensed to practise under the Transfer of Land Act, 1893.

## PART I.—GENERAL.

1. Every survey re-survey or subdivision made or used for the purposes of any application or dealing in the Department of Land Titles must be made by a surveyor licensed under "The Transfer of Land Act 1893" of Western Australia and such survey re-survey or subdivision and every plan submitted to the Department of Land Titles purporting to represent the same respectively must be made in strict accordance with these regulations and instructions.

2. The surveyor will be expected to disclose all doubts discrepancies and difficulties and to afford all other information obtainable by him relative to the property that may aid in securing accuracy and completeness in the certificate of title to the land.

In these matters he must consider himself rather an agent and adviser of the Government than of the person employing him nor will a regard for the interests of such employer be considered as excusing in any degree the withholding of any information affecting the merits of the application even though the description supplied be literally and technically correct.

3. Whenever the land applied for exceeds that contained in the deeds the survey will not be considered complete without showing (whenever practicable) that there is or is not sufficient land left to supply the quantity belonging to adjoining owners under the most liberal interpretation of their rights.

4. A surveyor before marking a survey of any land must obtain all available information respecting it in the offices of the Departments of Lands and Surveys and Land Titles. Every assistance will be given by the officers to enable him to refer to any Title Field Book Plan or Document.

5. On receipt of notice from the Registrar of Titles to amend a survey or to supply more information than that contained in the Field Notes or to report on same the surveyor so notified must immediately comply with the notice and reply to the Registrar of Titles in writing.

6. A list of surveyors licensed to practise under "The Transfer of Land Act 1893" will be published in the *Government Gazette* in January of each year.

Every licensed surveyor must register his town address at the Land Titles Office and shall notify the Registrar of Titles of any change made in such address.

7. When a surveyor is leaving the State of Western Australia he shall give written notice of the date of his departure to the Registrar of Titles and shall also give written notice of his return provided he has not been absent for more than twelve months. Attention is drawn to Section 6 of the regulations respecting surveyors' licenses under "The Transfer of Land Act 1893" gazetted June 16th 1899.—"Any surveyor now or hereafter licensed to practise under this Act who is absent from the Colony of Western Australia for a period exceeding twelve months shall cease to be a licensed surveyor under this Act and the Attorney General shall cause such absent surveyor's name to be removed from the list of surveyors licensed under this Act."

8. Every surveyor shall observe and comply with any special directions from time to time given by the Commissioner or Registrar of Titles in relation to surveys and plans.

9. The necessity for the greatest practical accuracy cannot be too strongly impressed upon surveyors. In many instances no means exist by which errors can immediately be detected. If therefore it is found that the work of any surveyor cannot be relied upon it will become an imperative duty to revoke his license.

#### PART II.—FIELD NOTES.

10. Field Books will be supplied at cost price by the Registrar of Titles on application being made to him and no other style of book containing Field Notes will be received at the Land Titles Office unless under exceptional circumstances.

11. All distances written in the Field Notes shall be in links and in one decimal part of a link.

12. Bearings shall be clearly recorded either with reference to the true or an assumed meridian.

13. Observations for true bearing must be taken on any survey when the Inspector of Plans deems an observation for the true meridian necessary. A surveyor re-marking any old boundary of a location the true bearing of which is not recorded in the Survey or Land Titles Offices must observe the true bearing. Every observation shall be recorded and sufficient information noted in the Field Book so that the azimuth of the line from which the observation was made can be computed by any competent computer.

14. The original Field Book kept in the field shall be lodged at the Titles Office. It must show everything that the surveyor does or finds to exist on the ground such as angles bearings distances old marks tied on to or replaced offsets position of fences buildings walls roads rights-of-way subdivisions etc. If a wall is on or along the boundary its exact position and width must be defined. The words "two walls" "party wall" "no party wall" should be written.

Every improvement within five links of the boundary must be located. Field Notes must show all new marks of the survey and all old ones along previously surveyed lines also all methods of running the lines angles of elevation and depression and reductions of chainage.

**15.** A surveyor shall show by a sketch in the Field Notes the position of each post and peg centre or outer edge with reference to the alignment of the boundary which it defines.

**16.** In the Field Book every entry must be made in black ink but such entry shall not obliterate any notes previously made in pencil. No erasure is allowed and every amendment must be made in red ink and initialled and dated by the surveyor or person who made it.

**17.** The Field Notes shall be signed and dated by the surveyor who made the survey. He shall initial each page of the Field Book on which the notes are written and record in the notes the dates upon which each survey was carried out.

**18.** The notes of the "surround" of each survey must be shown in the Field Book distinct from those of the internal subdivisional surveys.

**19.** The area of the land surveyed must be written in the Field Notes and if a subdivision is made the area of each allotment must be recorded.

**20.** The Field Notes must define the land under survey as to the original number and district or town in which it is situated or as it is registered in the Land Titles Department. If the land is subdivided the number of each allotment must be written on the subdivision in the Field Book. Sectional or alphabetical numbering is not permitted. Consecutive numbering from one upwards must be made and the same number must not be repeated in a location or Crown allotment except by special permission from the Registrar of Titles. A surveyor before numbering a subdivision of a portion of a large location should ascertain if any numbers have been previously allotted in the location and if any numbers have been allotted he must begin with the next highest number.

The allotments of a re-subdivision of a subdivisional allotment or allotments of any land must be numbered consecutively from one upwards.

**21.** Any post peg or spike or other survey mark found in the field which has been established in the course of a survey or of a re-survey of any Crown allotment or location or Public Road made under instructions from the Surveyor General or accepted by him prior to the issue of the Crown grant of such Crown allotment or location shall be shown in the Field Notes as an original post peg or spike as the case may be.

**22.** Any post peg spike or other mark found in the field which is not an original of a Crown survey and is recorded on a plan or diagram deposited in the Land Titles Department and passed by the Inspector of Plans shall be shown in the Field Notes as post peg spike "found" (as the case may be).

**23.** The name of every public street and road adjoining the land under survey and also the name and width of any private street road and lane forming part of the survey or connected therewith must be written in the Field Notes.

24. Any distance or angle noted in the Field Book not actually measured must be shown as calculated by adding the letters "cal."

25. The actual measurement of each line chained must be recorded in the Field Book and if in rural lands it does not disagree from the distance previously adopted in the Lands and Survey or Land Titles Department more than a quarter of a link in ten chains in level and undulating country or half-a-link in ten chains in hilly country the distance so measured shall be adjusted in red to agree with such accepted distance. If the difference is more than that stated the line shall be measured again and the second distance shall be also noted in the Field Book.

### PART III.—FIELD WORK.

26. Every surveyor when making a survey under these regulations shall use a theodolite of not less than five inches in diameter in correct adjustment and a steel band adjusted to the standard laid down by the Surveyor General.

27. Measurements must be corrected for temperature to the standard of 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The Co-efficient is .0000062 for each degree of temperature which is equal to  $\frac{1}{8000}$  of an inch or .0006313 of a link for every chain.

28. In a survey of town or suburban lands the actual angles observed are to be recorded in the Field Book. Such angles must be repeated and the mean value of the angle must be clearly shown.

In rural lands the angles are to be shown in a similar manner and the observed or assumed bearing must also be carried on and before moving the theodolite compared with the result obtained by applying the mean included angle to the back bearing. The last angle observed in a surround must be shown as "closing angle."

29. In dealing with original Crown surveys the surveyor must adhere to the principle of the unchangeableness of the position of the boundary marks except as hereinafter mentioned, and where they have been originally established on the ground by a Government surveyor in pursuance of the survey system at that time in force they must be regarded as the true positions even if found by the new survey not to be in the exact position assigned to them but to prevent the perpetuation of patent errors in original surveys and to guard against fraud in case where a material disagreement is found to exist between a new and an old survey the surveyor shall forward a full report and a sketch showing the position of and describing all old survey marks and improvements on or near the boundary line. Where original intermediate marks are not truly aligned between the corners the surveyor may correct the alignment of them provided that no improvements are affected by the alteration. The original and amended positions of the marks must be clearly recorded in the Field Book and a full report thereon must be made to the Registrar of Titles who shall forward it to the Surveyor General.

30. Where any triangulation exists or is in progress bearings from points on the survey shall be observed to trigonometrical stations wherever visible and the particulars shall be recorded in the Field Book. In all possible instances such observations should be made from an angular point.

**31.** When a new street which is not an extension of a named street is laid out in a municipality suburban lot or location it must not be given the name of any street that has been previously surveyed in such municipality suburban lot or location. If the new street is an extension of a named street the new street must have the same name as the named street.

**32.** A surveyor when re-marking any allotment or portion thereof abutting on any street or road where the total distance between the street or road corners does not agree with the original subdivision (whether Crown or otherwise) shall survey the section bounded by four streets or roads and shall locate all the improvements along the frontages at or near the corners of each allotment provided that if a surround resurvey has previously been made and verified and contains sufficient information and the street or road corners have been correctly located and are in existence it will only be necessary to align the frontage between the two street or road corners on which the allotment or portion of allotment abuts.

**33.** The surveyor shall if practicable align and measure the actual boundaries of the land under survey but should difficulties render this impossible the offsets used and methods observed in measuring and obtaining distances shall be recorded in the Field Notes. If an offset has to be used it should be set off if possible parallel to the boundary line.

**34.** Before any survey post peg spike or other mark is adopted it must if possible be proved to be in the position assigned to it on a deposited plan either in the Lands and Surveys or Land Titles Departments and in every instance its position must be verified from the reference tree peg spike wall or other mark if any and such position must be recorded in the Field Notes.

**35.** A surveyor when remarking or redefining a corner of a road or street must connect it to two or more permanent points if they can be obtained and must in every instance whether the old mark is in existence or not connect by angles and distances to the opposite corners (where they are known) and note the connections in the Field Book.

**36.** The original alignment of every Crown survey must always be adhered to except as provided for in Rule 29.

**37.** When an irregular boundary is defined by offsets and insets measured thereto from traverse lines such traverse lines must form part of the geometrical figure used in computing the area and the areas of the portions lying between the traverse lines and the boundary are to be computed from such offsets and insets.

**38.** If only a portion of a location situate outside the boundaries of a Municipality is being dealt with the survey must be connected with at least two corners of the location. If the portion of land is included in a previous survey which is shown in a deposited plan or diagram and connected to at least two corners of the Location then the survey need only be connected with two or more corners of the previous survey.

**39.** When a portion of any allotment situate within a municipality is being set out the surveyor shall obtain sufficient information and record it in his Field Book to determine all of the original boundaries of the said allotment.



40. When an old survey is superseded by a new survey with amended boundaries the old posts pegs trenches and other marks must be removed or obliterated by the surveyor who makes the new survey. Provided if any original survey marks are removed the surveyor shall report such removal to the Registrar of Titles who shall notify the Surveyor General of such removal.

#### PART IV.—MARKING RURAL LANDS.

41. Every post or peg hereinafter referred to in these regulations shall be of jarrah raspberry jam or other approved hard wood from which all of the bark shall be removed.

42. When a resurvey is made of a location or a survey is made of a portion thereof the boundary lines shall be cleared to a width of not less than two feet by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than two feet shall be cut down if on the line. If the boundary line passes through a tree which is too large to remove from the line the tree shall be marked on each side with a triangular mark cut into the wood and the apex of the triangle shall be on the boundary line.

Rocks which are on the boundary line must be marked in suitable places with a pick when the character of the rock will permit of it. If after running a line it is found necessary to offset the posts or pegs the true line shall in all cases be cleared out and marked.

43. Each angle of a location or allotment of ten or more acres in area shall be marked by a squared and pointed post not less than six inches square and two feet six inches long. It shall be sunk into the ground so that the top of the post shall be nine inches and not more than nine inches out of the ground. The letter T and the number of the location or allotment is to be neatly cut into the post. The sides of the post at the corner or angle of a road or lane and fronting thereon shall be marked with the letter R. A trench five links long one link wide and one link deep is to be cut in the direction of each boundary line commencing four links from the post and the earth taken out of the trenches shall be heaped up round the post.

44. When a boundary line is defined by short chords that are five chains or less in length each angle shall be marked by a squared and pointed peg not less than three inches square and fifteen inches in length.

It shall be sunk into the ground so that the top of the peg shall be three inches and not more than three inches out of the ground and marked with the letter T. A trench five links long one link wide and one link deep is to be cut in the direction of each boundary line commencing four links from the angle and the earth taken out of the trenches is to be heaped up round the post or peg.

45. On every boundary line that exceeds thirteen chains in length squared and pointed pegs each not less than three inches square and fifteen inches in length shall be sunk into the ground not less than twelve inches and the top shall be three inches and not more than three inches out of the ground well rammed and firmly fixed with a trench five links long one link deep and one link wide cut in the direction of the line on each side of the peg and the earth taken out of the trenches is to be heaped up round and over the peg.

On flat land pegs shall be placed at regular distances of ten chains and on hilly and undulating land they shall be placed in such a position that from each peg one other peg at least is visible on either side and the total distance between any three pegs shall not exceed twenty chains.

Each peg shall be marked with the letter T to distinguish it from an original Crown survey.

**46.** If the length of any boundary line exceeds 120 chains numbered mile posts shall be placed on the boundary. They shall be similar to the angle posts except in length which shall be three and a-half feet and in depth which shall be two feet in the ground.

**47.** At each corner of a location or allotment containing ten or more acres two reference pegs shall be placed in the ground at or about five links from the corner but not on the boundary lines.

Each reference peg shall be of the same species of wood as that of the corner post and must be squared measuring not less than three inches and twelve inches in length. It shall be sunk twelve inches and the head of the peg shall be left level with the surface of the ground. A nail or screw shall be let in the centre on the top of the peg. A small mound of earth must be made round and over the peg.

**48.** When a subdivision is made in which the allotments contain a lesser area severally than ten acres similar reference pegs shall be placed at or about five links from the corners of each road and if there is no road then the reference pegs shall be placed at or about five links from each of the exterior corners of the survey.

**49.** The distance between the two reference pegs and the distance between each peg and the corner must be noted in the Field Book. Iron spikes not less than fifteen inches long and half-an-inch in diameter may be used instead of reference pegs at the option of the surveyor. The head of each spike shall be sunk not less than six inches under the natural surface of the soil.

**50.** Every angle of an allotment that contains an area of one acre upwards and less than ten acres shall be marked by a squared or sawn peg with a flat top measuring not less than three inches square and fifteen inches in length. It shall be sunk into the ground not less than twelve inches in depth and the top shall be three inches and not more out of the ground. A trench five links long one link wide and one link deep is to be cut in the direction of each boundary line commencing four links from the corner peg.

**51.** Every angle of an allotment that contains an area of less than one acre shall be marked by a squared peg with flat top two inches square and fifteen inches in length and it shall be sunk into the ground not less than twelve inches in depth and the top shall be three inches and not more out of the ground. Trenches are not required.

**52.** The angle of every road lane and chord of an arc which is an angle of an allotment that contains an area of one acre or more and less than 10 acres shall be marked by a peg three inches square and fifteen inches in length and it shall be sunk

into the ground not less than twelve inches in depth and the top shall be three inches and not more out of the ground. The sides of the peg fronting the road or lane shall be marked with the letter R cut into them.

**53.** The allotment number shall be clearly stamped or cut into every peg.

**54.** No peg must be left with its top more than three inches above the natural surface of the ground.

**55.** In any place when on account of rock or other causes a post or peg cannot be sunk an iron spike shall be driven in or a cross shall be cut in the rock and the post or peg shall be placed exactly over the cross and protected by a cairn of stones packed round it. If a trench cannot be cut stone pointers must be made instead.

**56.** The centre of the top of every post and peg shall be placed with precision over the point which it is intended to indicate and every post and peg shall be truly perpendicular.

**57.** Roads shall be marked on one side in a similar manner to boundary lines and shall be posted on both sides at the angles. Where the road forms a boundary the side or sides which form frontages shall be marked and cleared in exactly the same manner as other boundary lines.

**57a.** When a re-survey is made of any allotment allotments or any portion thereof and the post peg spike or other mark denoting any road corner of the section in which the land is situate is obliterated, the surveyor shall re-mark the road corner or corners and reference same as is provided in Rules 43 or 47 and 52.

#### PART V.—MARKING SUBURBAN LANDS NOT SITUATED IN A MUNICIPALITY OR IN A DECLARED TOWNSITE.

**58.** Every boundary line must be cleared of trees scrub and undergrowth to a width of two feet.

**59.** Each corner and angle of a Crown lot public or private road street lane and right-of-way where there is no post or peg already defining such corner or angle shall be marked by a peg painted red not less than three inches square with a flat top and fifteen inches in length. When the corners of the Crown lot are within the boundaries of a subdivision they need not be marked.

**60.** Each corner and angle of an allotment shall be marked by a peg painted white not less than two inches square having a flat top and fifteen inches in length.

**61.** Each peg shall be sunk or driven at least thirteen inches into the ground and shall stand two inches and not more than two inches out of the ground.

**62.** The number of the allotment shall be cut stamped or painted on every peg representing a corner or angle of such allotment.

**63.** The sides of the peg at the corner or angle of a road street lane and right-of-way fronting thereon shall be marked by the letter R.

**64.** A reference spike not less than fifteen inches long and half-an-inch in diameter shall be placed about five links from each corner of a public street and road in such street or road in the alignment produced and the head of the spike shall be sunk not less than six inches under the natural surface of the soil.

**65.** The centre of the top of every peg shall be placed in the correct alignment.

PART VI.—MARKING LAND IN A DECLARED TOWNSHIP AND LAND  
IN A MUNICIPALITY.

**66.** Each corner of an original Crown lot road street lane and right-of-way where there is no post or peg already defining such corner shall be marked by a peg painted red not less than three inches square having a flat top and fifteen inches in length. When the corners of an original Crown lot are within the boundaries of a subdivision they need not be marked. Each corner of an allotment shall be marked by a peg painted white not less than two inches square having a flat top and fifteen inches in length.

**67.** The number of the allotment shall be cut or stamped on the top of every peg representing a corner or angle of such allotment.

**68.** If a peg cannot be put in an iron spike not less than fifteen inches in length and half-an-inch in diameter shall be used instead of a peg. If a peg or spike cannot be placed in position a broad arrow must be cut into the obstruction. A wall should be marked in preference to a footpath.

**69.** Each peg shall be driven or sunk flush with the surface of the ground.

**70.** If a corner of a street or road has not been connected to a building or other permanent mark or there is no reference spike or peg in then the surveyor shall connect the corner to a building or shall place a spike of the same size as already described or a squared peg not less than three inches square and fifteen inches in length about five links from the corner in the street line produced. A nail shall be driven into the centre of the top of the peg. The spike or peg shall be sunk or driven until the head of it is about six inches under the surface unless the footpath is flagged tar-paved or asphalted in which case the head of the spike or peg shall be level with the surface when possible or if not possible then a distinctive and durable mark must be made instead of such spike or peg. A reference spike peg or mark shall be placed in every case whether the original post or peg is standing or not.

**71.** A tack shall be driven into the centre of the top of each peg and it shall be placed in the true alignment of a street road lane and right-of-way.

**72.** Surveyors must be particularly careful not to alter the alignment of previous surveys where the outer faces of pegs are on the true alignment.

## PART VII.—PLANS AND DIAGRAMS.

**73.** The Statutory Declaration required of surveyors for plans and diagrams under the 166th Section of the Transfer of Land Act of 1893 shall be made on the margin of the plan or diagram to which it refers and shall be as follows:—

## DECLARATION.

I (*name in full*) of \_\_\_\_\_ Western Australia do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a surveyor duly licensed under "The Transfer of Land Act 1893" and that the parcels of land herein delineated and coloured ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) have been surveyed by me personally pegged on the ground and plotted in accordance with the regulations and instructions for the guidance of surveyors under the said Act published on the \_\_\_\_\_ and that this plan is in all respects accurate. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Ordinance made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her late Majesty No. 12 entitled "An Ordinance for the abolition of unnecessary oaths and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof."

Signed

(L.S.)

Declared at

this

day of

19 .

Before me

J.P.

**74.** No surveyor shall sign the declaration required by "The Transfer of Land Act 1893" in respect of any survey not actually made by himself personally and a surveyor acting in contravention of this regulation will be liable to be prosecuted and to have his license revoked and his survey rejected.

**75.** Every plan and diagram lodged or deposited at the Department of Land Titles must be drawn on the plan and diagram paper which will be sold by the Registrar of Titles at a reasonable price.

The size of the paper is for a plan 40 x 27 inches and for a diagram 16½ x 12 inches.

**76.** A plan or diagram on which an erasure or an alteration has been made or which is damaged or defaced may be rejected.

**77.** Every plan and diagram must be drawn to a scale large enough for the necessary details and dealings to be written on each allotment and it must be approved by the Inspector of Plans.

**78.** Distances shall be written in links and one decimal of a link.

**79.** The ordinary even scales 10 16 20 30 40 50 60 and 80 shall be used for plotting and the scale of links or chains to an inch must be written on the plan or diagram.

**80.** The true meridian shall be carefully shown on every plan and diagram which must be plotted with the North point upward and parallel to the side of the plan or diagram.

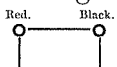
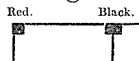
**81.** The included angles must be written on the plan or diagram of every survey but if an angle has not been measured it must be shown as calculated by adding the letters "Cal."

**82.** The heading must describe the land represented on the plan or diagram for example:—"Plan of survey of subdivision of or part of Location \_\_\_\_\_ or Town or Suburban Lot."

**83.** Every plan or diagram of a survey must show the nature of the boundaries at the time of survey whether buildings walls fences roads natural features posts pegs spikes. If the boundary is a wall whether a party wall and if the boundary line runs through the centre or otherwise.

**84.** No plan or diagram must show any private street road lane right-of-way reserve etc. that is not shown on the Certificate of Title the subject of the plan or diagram or in which the proprietor of the land under survey has no registered rights.

**85.** Every plan and diagram shall exhibit distinctly delineated all roads streets passages thoroughfares squares or reserves appropriated or set apart for the use of the purchasers and all permanent drains and also all allotments into which the said land has been divided marked with distinct numbers and shall also show the areas and dimensions.

**86.** Each original post and peg on a Crown survey must be shown in red and that of a subdivisional survey or a resumption survey must be shown in black. When the centre of a post or peg denotes the true alignment it must be defined on the plan or diagram by a red or black circle thus  when the outer face of a post or peg denotes the true alignment it must be defined on the plan or diagram by a red or black square thus 

**87.** The name of each public street and road adjoining the land under survey and the name and width of each private street or road forming a part of the land under survey must be written on the plan or diagram.

The width of the public street road right-of-way or land is not to be shown unless it has been accurately measured in the course of the survey.

**88.** The colours that shall be shown on every plan and diagram are—

Carmine for public roads streets lanes rights-of-way and Government reserves.

Brown Sienna for private roads streets lanes and rights-of-way.

Prussian Green for locations suburban land and town allotments either as a whole or subdivided.

Indelible Indian Ink for heading on plan numbers distances areas and boundary lines.

Blue for bearings angles calculated distances tie lines and connections.

**89.** No distance shall be written on any plan or diagram showing two or more decimal parts of a link.

**90.** To preserve uniformity in the various Government Departments in reference to distances to be written on any plan or diagram representing any rural or suburban lands situated outside of a declared townsite or municipality the following rules shall be observed:—

Distances up to 5 chains tenths of a link to be shown.

Distances of 5 chains to 10 chains fifths of a link to be shown.

Distances of 10 chains to 20 chains nearest half-a-link to be shown.

Distances of 20 chains or more even links to be shown.

If the portion of a link does not exceed  $\frac{6}{10}$  omit it.

If the portion of a link is over  $\frac{6}{10}$  adopt the next highest link.

91. The following system of recording areas on any plan or diagram shall be observed:—

When the area does not exceed one rood to the nearest even  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a perch under the computed area.

Exceeding one rood and not exceeding one acre to the nearest even  $\frac{1}{2}$  perch under the computed area.

Exceeding one acre and not exceeding 10 acres to the nearest even perch under the computed area.

Exceeding 10 acres and not exceeding 50 acres to the nearest even 10 perches under the computed area.

Exceeding 50 acres and not exceeding 160 acres to the nearest even rood under the computed area.

Exceeding 160 acres and not exceeding 400 acres to the nearest even  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre under the computed area.

Exceeding 400 acres to the nearest even acre under the computed area.

GEORGE LEAKE,  
Attorney General.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1902.