

high, one foot square at base), the others are of smaller pattern, like those used on the boundary of the coast strip of Alaska (30 inches high).

W. F. KING,  
*H. B. M. Commissioner.*

O. H. TITTMANN,  
*U. S. Commissioner.*

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1908.

### THIRD JOINT REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE MERIDIAN OF THE 141<sup>ST</sup> DEGREE OF WEST LONGITUDE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed in virtue of the First Article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906, have the honour to present their third report upon the progress of the demarcation of the 141st meridian where it forms the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

The operations of the season of 1909 were conducted as follows:—

One joint party carried on the accurate prolongation of the line, northward from the Yukon River to a ridge between two main tributaries of Nation or Takandik Creek, a distance of 40 miles and then returned to Eagle, Alaska, where a division of the party was made, part going up the Porcupine and Black Rivers for the purpose of determining the feasibility of using these routes for the transportation of supplies for the work of future seasons; the other part carrying on a scheme of triangulation for the computation of accurate measurements along the boundary, extending the triangulation 43 miles, Northward, from the Yukon River to stations in the same locality as the terminus of the line.

One sub-party continued the cutting of the boundary vista, twenty feet wide, along the projected meridian, for 40 miles and planted 12 of the small aluminum-bronze monuments. The precise levelling for the determination of a point on the meridian, referred to sea level at Skagway, Alaska, was continued. It was completed between White Pass Summit and Whitehorse, and from the terminus of last season's operations