

The demarcation of the boundary line has therefore been completed north of the Yukon River. Between the Yukon River and Mt. Natazhat there remains only the inspection and numbering of the monuments which can be completed by a relatively small party during the coming season.

South of Mt. Natazhat the boundary extends to the vicinity of Mt. St. Elias, a distance of 84 miles, in a very difficult mountainous region. A triangulation party and a topographic party were sent in to make surveys preliminary to the defining of the line in this region. Triangulation was carried from trigonometric stations which had been established in Scolai Pass in 1909, down Scolai Creek, across country to the Chitina River, and up Chitina River to within about 30 miles of the boundary, a distance altogether of about 90 miles. Plane table topography was carried across the boundary, from the mouth of Canyon Creek on the Chitina, up the valley of the latter, taking in the tops of ridges on either side, and photographs were taken from which a considerable additional area may be plotted.

Respectfully submitted,
 W. F. KING,
H. B. M. Commissioner.
 O. H. TITTMANN,
U. S. Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1912.

1908.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RESPECT ING THE DEMARCATION OF THE INTER- NATIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, April 11 1908.

(Ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 4, 1908.)

His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, and the United

¹ From Treaty Series No. 18, 1908.
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