

water about 13 inches in depth, and here the remains of a square crib of logs were found. This was assumed to be the reference monument, and the position of the north-west point was determined by laying off the six measured courses leading thereto, as specified in the Treaty of Ghent.

Observations for latitude were then taken with the zenith telescope by Capt. Anderson, R.E., by which the latitude of the north-west point, found as described in the preceding paragraph, was determined to be 3.7 seconds greater than it was stated to be by Dr. Tiarks, the astronomer to the commission under the Treaty of Ghent.

It was afterwards ascertained that Dr. Tiarks had used a sextant, and that his observations had been taken, not with a view of determining the absolute position in latitude and longitude of the spot in question, but only its position relatively to another point, which appeared to have equal claims to be considered the north-west angle of the lake. The discrepancy, however, is very small, and the position of the north-west point, as determined from the spot where the remains of the crib of logs was found, was finally agreed to by the Commissioners of both nations. The work was preceded with at the time on the supposition that such would be the agreement on the subject, and a meridian line was laid off by the astronomers of both commissions, passing through the north-west point.

About the beginning of November, the two astronomical parties at Buffalo Point had completed their observations, and were back at the north-west angle. The United States commission then withdrew from the field, and retired to winter quarters at Detroit on Lake Erie. Lieut. Galwey and his party returned to North Pembina by the same way that they had come, and proceeded along the 49th parallel about 20 miles eastward, to a well marked ridge, which runs from south to north, being the edge of the Red River valley, and also the eastern limit of the prairies. Lieut. Green, of the United States Engineers, had traced an easterly line, tangent to the 49th parallel at Red River, as far as this, and for about 14 miles beyond it to a place called Pointe d'Orme, where the boundary strikes the Roseau River. Lieut. Galwey established an astronomical station on the ridge, and commenced observing about the middle of November; having determined the latitude, and erected a substantial mark, he returned to North Pembina.

During the time that Captain Anderson was observing for latitude at the north-west point of the Lake of the Woods, his party were engaged in cutting through the woods in order to prolong the meridian line southwards. There were a number of Chippewa Indians camped at the angle, and twelve of the strongest looking were hired as axemen. Many days passed, however, before they could be got to understand that the work had to be done regularly, and continued for so many hours a day. They would commence in the morning sometimes with great vigour, but would soon stop, light a fire, and sit round it smoking; then when, after much trouble, the non-commissioned officer or sapper in charge had got them to work again, they would suddenly break off and proceed gravely to Captain Anderson's tent, perhaps some two or three