

chaining, were set and braced so as to be immovable, and a small flag set on top for sighting when measuring angles. When the distances did not exceed 1000 feet in length a small white peg set in the top of the hub or a four inch nail painted white would usually be sufficient. Reference monuments numbered and constructed the same as those cement monuments on the straight lines were set on both sides of the river at distances such that they will always be intervisible when the woods are cleared away and the points require to be used in defining positions on the boundary. The geographical positions, *viz.*, latitudes and longitudes, also interbearings of all these measurements, are computed, and by means of a table to be compiled, points on the boundary as laid down on the charts compiled by the former commissioners can be determined.

Along the north line from St. Croix and along the St. John River where the country is more or less cleared, the plane table was used in determining the topography and very good charts showing the locations of all the houses, fences, roads, railroads, etc., in addition to the contour lines were made.

The same condition, but to a lesser degree, held along the St. Francis River. The character of the country from Lake Pohenagamook to Hall's stream is very much the same as it was seventy years ago. In the United States the northerly part of the State of Maine belongs to private companies who preserve it as an unbroken forest for the production of lumber and timber and they cut over different parts by rotation taking only such timber as is mature. Adjoining the line in Quebec, settlement is excluded the greater part of the distance. At a few points as at Lake Pohenagamook, St. Pamphile, the Kennebec Road and probably two or three others east of Hall's stream a road has been made to the boundary and settled, but by far the greater portion is inaccessible from any settlement and the timber under limit which does not call for any speedy removal—so the wilderness remains. That part of Canada is subject to quite a heavy precipitation. During the winter the snow usually falls to a depth of from three to four feet, covering the ground from Nov-