

SIXTH JOINT REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE MERIDIAN
OF THE 141ST DEGREE OF WEST LONGITUDE.

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

By reference to our Fifth Annual Report, it will be seen at the close of the survey season of 1911, the line tracing had been completed from near Mt. Natazhat, in latitude $61^{\circ} 34'$, northward to latitude $69^{\circ} 20'$. During the season of 1912 the line was carried northward 22 miles to the shore of the Arctic Ocean in latitude $69^{\circ} 39'$.

The triangulation was carried in 1912 from latitude $68^{\circ} 54'$ to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 51 miles, and extended eastward along the shore 25 miles, to determine the relation of the terminal monument to the general shoreline.

Topography was carried northward along the meridian by one double topographic party from latitude $69^{\circ} 04'$ to latitude $69^{\circ} 39'$, a distance of $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then expanded westward along the coast to longitude $141^{\circ} 30'$ and eastward to longitude $140^{\circ} 48'$. This topography takes in the natural features nearest the boundary,—Icy Reef, Beaufort Bay, and Demarcation Point to the west, and Clarence Bay to the east.

Vista cutting and stadia measurements were carried on from latitude $68^{\circ} 50' 40''$ to the ocean coast, a distance of 58 miles.

Another vista cutting and stadia party operated south of the Porcupine River a distance of 33 miles, connecting with the work completed in 1911.

The final monumenting, north of the Porcupine River, was completed to the ocean from latitude $68^{\circ} 30'$, where it terminated in 1911, over a distance of 80 miles, and, south of the Porcupine, over 78 miles.

In all 56 monuments were placed this year.

The monuments were all inspected and numbered from the Arctic Coast to the Yukon River, the most northerly monument being No. 1. From the Arctic Ocean to the Yukon River there are 115 monuments in a distance of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or an average of one monument to 3 miles.