

Polaris $1^{\circ} 30.01'$ to the west and mark the meridian determined by a nail driven in the hub previously set 5.00 chs. N. of my station and on which the point falls $30''$ W. of the point determined with the solar on previous date.

At 8h 15m a.m. app. t., I set off $41^{\circ} 44' 20''$ N., on the lat. arc; $4^{\circ} 39.7'$ S. on the decl. arc; and determine a meridian with the solar, which falls $0' 316''$ W. of the meridian established by Polaris observations; therefore I conclude that the adjustments of the transit are satisfactory.

The magnetic bearing of the meridian at 8h 30m a.m. app. t., is $19^{\circ} 30'$ W.; the angle thus determined gives the magnetic declination $19^{\circ} 30'$ E.

Measurements on this survey were made with Lallie 5.00 ch. steel tapes, which were frequently compared with a U.S. standard 1.00 ch. steel tape, kept for this purpose only.

Slope angles were determined by means of clinometers the adjustments of which were made by comparing their readings with those of the transit.

Throughout the survey the adjustments of the transit, were frequently examined and the solar apparatus tested at least once a week, by comparing the results of a.m. and p.m. observations, with those of the meridian established by Polaris observations.

West boundary of T. 44 N., R. 29 E.

In order to reestablish the old cor. of Ts. 44 and 45 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E., which is obliterated, I commence at the cor. of secs., 1, 2, 35 and 36, on N. Bdy. T. 44 N., R. 28 E.; thence East on a blank line on the S. Bdy. sec. 36, as follows:

The old cor. of secs. 1, 2, 35 and 36, on N. Bdy. T. 44 N., R. 28 E., is a well preserved red granite stone, $18 \times 13 \times 7$ ins., firmly set in the ground and a small mound of