

that it should never exceed ten marine leagues from the coast. That the negotiators had three maps before them, that of Van Couver, that prepared by the quartermaster's department of St. Petersburg, and Arrowsmith's map. The two former show this range rounding all the bays and inlets, including Lynn Canal, the last omits all mountains. The negotiation plainly intended to conform the boundary to this supposed mountain range so outlined, and the language of the convention is perfectly apt for that purpose.

It was so understood at once by both high contracting parties and all cartographers the world over.

As soon as possible (1827) a map was published in St. Petersburg "by order of His Imperial Majesty" showing the line as now claimed by the United States, inscribed "*Limites des Possession Russes et Anglaises d'Après la Traité de 1825.*" The map-maker to his Britannic Majesty adopted and followed this line, and Arrowsmith's map of 1832, which claims to contain the latest information from the Hudson Bay Co., exactly copies the Russian map as to this boundary.

A year before, a map prepared by Bouchette, deputy surveyor general of Lower Canada, and published by Wyld, geographer to the King, and, by permission, dedicated to His Majesty, traces the boundary in the same way.

A map of 1857, prepared by order of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, does the same, and no map seems known, whether English, Canadian, American, or of other origin down to 1898, or seventy-three years after the treaty, which indicated any other interpretation than the American. A map by William Ogilvie, astronomer and land surveyor, published in the *Scottish Geographic Magazine* at Edinburgh, July 1898, is one of the latest British maps so indicating the boundary.

To farther show that the harbours and bays were certainly intended to be assured to Russia, by the seventh article of the convention, the vessels of the two powers and their