

map. But this decision pleased neither province, least of all Quebec, and in 1851 the matter was referred to still another Commission whose third member was Dr. Stephen Lushington of London. Dr. Lushington took the line of the previous Commission as a basis, and finding that Quebec was particularly aggrieved because the old Seigniories of Temiscouata and Madawaska, which it anciently possessed, had been awarded to New Brunswick, he restored them to Quebec, giving new Brunswick as compensation the land between the Kedgewick and the Miscouche or Patapedia. Thus was the first part of the line fixed, *i. e.*, the part twelve miles long which crosses the Madawaska at right angles, this being the precise southern boundary of the old Seignior. Then to give the upper St. John to New Brunswick (though Quebec had claimed all west of the continued north line) a line was run approximately parallel with the river, running to one mile south of Long lake (to give this lake to Québec) and thence to the outlet of the lower lake on the St. Francis. From the eastern end of the Seigniorial line, the boundary was to run north and follow tangent lines of the watersheds separating waters of the Rimouski, Green River, and Restigouche (thus originating the curious angles at Y on our map) thence along the 48th parallel to the Miscouche River, thence to the Restigouche and to Bay Chaleur. After some further discussion, this line proposed by Lushington was adopted, and is practically the line as it runs to-day. It was later found that the Miscouche and Patapedia had been confused on the maps, and the latter was adopted; in 1855, the boundary was surveyed and thus closed another complicated chapter in the history of our boundaries.

The Nova Scotia boundary has a briefer history, but in proportion to its length can show almost as much contention as the others. The Misseguash river had been considered by the French as the boundary between the Acadia they ceded to the British in 1713 and the mainland which they considered part of New France. When New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784 the Misseguash was adopted as the boundary, which was to be followed to its source and thence run in a straight line to the nearest part of Baie Verte (later altered to a due east line from its source). Nova Scotia was never satisfied with this boundary, and in 1793 made an attempt to have it altered to the head of the Memramcook and thence to Shediac, in order to include all of the old Cumberland settlements in that province, but this attempt failed. The Misseguash in its upper course