

(Canadian and Parliamentary Companion, 1878) Mr. Trutch, a resident in the Colony since 1859, had been employed by the British Columbia Survey Department for several years, and had been Chief Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor-General since May, 1864, very shortly after the passing of the Act of 1863 to define the boundaries of the Colony, and to continue the Act of 1858.

The map in question was drawn under his direction. He was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony after its union with the Dominion. This map may, therefore, be reasonably held to be decisive of what was considered in 1870 by the British Columbia Government to be the eastern boundary of their Colony, and accepted as such by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

On the other hand, there is no discoverable ground for supposing that either of the Acts of 1858, 1863, and 1866, should be construed as locating the eastern boundary of British Columbia, so as to leave an exceptional strip of territory between the eastern boundary of the Colony and the western boundary of Rupert's Land.

In conclusion, whether the intention of Parliament in defining the eastern boundary line of British Columbia by the Act of 1863 be sought for, by the application of generally accepted rules of interpretation, directly to the wording of the Act, or be sought for by examining the official records to discover what might reasonably be concluded would be the intention, the same result is arrived at, viz., that the Parliament of 1866 intended to describe the Rocky Mountain water-shed line when using the words "by the Rocky Mountains" (Annexure 4) in the 7th section of the Act for the union of the Colony of Vancouver's Island with the Colony of British Columbia, 6th August, 1866.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) D. R. CAMELTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.