

latter river continues it. But neither Maine nor New Brunswick has ever been satisfied with this settlement, each claiming that it had been defrauded for the sake of the other, both forgetting that in so complicated and vexed a matter, a compromise or "splitting of the difference" is the only safe course. Truly, then, the western boundary of New Brunswick has had a devious history.

We shall next consider briefly the curious boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec. Starting where the St. Francis river leaves its lowermost lake, it runs (as shown by the accompanying map) first a little north of east, then a little more northerly, then about northeast, then north, then east, north again, east again to the Patapedia River, which it follows to the Restigouche and thence to the Bay Chaleur. But what is the meaning of these curious lines running so regardlessly of the natural features of the country? Before 1783 the boundary between these provinces was considered to be, as shown on all the maps of the time, the watershed separating rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing southward. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia as a distinct province, and some attempts were made to settle the boundary between it and Quebec. Despite considerable discussion, no progress was made until after the settlement of the International boundary in 1842, but soon after that year the subject was seriously taken up. It was found, however, that the views of the authorities of the two provinces were hopelessly discordant, for while New Brunswick claimed everything south of the St. Lawrence watershed, Quebec claimed as far south as a line starting at Mars Hill (at G on our map) and running south and east of the Tobique and Upsalquitch rivers to the mouth of the Restigouche. Plainly no agreement could be reached between the provinces themselves, and in 1846, at the suggestion of the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, a commission was appointed to investigate the claims of the provinces and to recommend a line. After a thorough examination of the question, and a consideration of numerous proposed lines, the Commission recommended a compromise line intended to split the difference between the two claims. This line was to be a continuation of the International line between Maine and Quebec, until it intersected the parallel of forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes, which it was to follow to the Kedgwick river, and thence by the Kedgwick and Restigouche to the Bay Chaleur. This line is shown in part by the line of small 'x's on our