



Map Designed to show how Canada robbed the United States of large portions of Territory.

MAP NOTES.

Point 1 is where the Monument was erected under the Treaty of 1798, to mark the source of the St. Croix River.
Line 1, 2, 3 is the "due north" line from this monument. The British claimed it should extend northward only as far as Mars Hill, (near point 2). The United States claimed it should continue to the northern highlands at point 3.
Line 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is the northern and western boundary of Maine, as claimed by the United States.
Line A, B, between points 7 and 2, is the boundary claimed by the British.
The line marked "C.P.R." is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs south of the disputed territory, at a distance of thirty to sixty-five miles.
The shaded portion of the disputed territory is the part allotted to Great Britain by the Ashburton Treaty. The dotted line shows how this is now divided between Quebec and New Brunswick.
The block of land between the "due north" line and line 8, 9, 10, 11, originally claimed by the United States, was allowed to Great Britain by Treaty in 1798.
Mars Hill is marked by a cross just west of point 2.

before an agreement was arrived at, and the Red Line Map may have been one of these. At any rate, the connection between this map and the Franklin letter is only an inference without support. Lord Brougham said that "It was not on such doubtful and unexplained evidence that great national negotiations should be stopped;" and he added that the line did not agree with the actual description of the country.

The British Maps.—One would naturally expect that when the preliminaries of the treaty were submitted to the British Government there would also be an official map showing the lines agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries, so that the Government would know what it was doing when it sanctioned the treaty. We also know that King George III. was no inactive spectator, and we should expect a similar map to be submitted to him.

We are not surprised, therefore, to find a map in the hands of the British Government drawn by the king's geographer, published in 1783, with this inscription: "A map of the boundary of the United States, as agreed to by the Treaty of 1783; by Mr.

Faden, geographer to the king." Nothing could be more authoritative than this, and it shows the boundary along the northern Highlands above mentioned.

Then again, the private library of King George III. was presented to the nation by his successor, and in it was found a map with the boundary plainly marked also along the northern Highlands. And this line was authenticated by the king's own handwriting.

There is still more evidence, but this is enough, and these two authentic maps—which were not produced to Lord Ashburton or Mr. Webster—so far outweigh the evidence of the unauthentic Red Line Map, that as Lord Brougham said, they "entirely destroy" the British contentions.

To sum up:—

1. The north boundary of Maine was fixed in 1763 by the British Government at the north Highlands which skirt the St. Lawrence Valley, when the Province of Quebec was delimited and when both sides were British.

2. The boundary so fixed was the boundary when the American Revolution took place.

3. It was also the boundary intended by the king and the British Government, when they settled the Ashburton Treaty, as the maps show.

4. The boundary has since been pushed southward to the St. John River, and several thousand square miles of territory added to Canada through the agency of British diplomacy, ending with the Ashburton Treaty.

Military Progress

NOW that Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, have met together at a luncheon and toasted each other, the alliance between the military elements of the two great political parties is nearly complete—Colonel Worthington dissenting. Sir Charles Ross looking with a spy-glass over the distance between the Quebec rifle factory and the rifle ranges at Ottawa must have smiled a broad, expansive smile.

Sir Frederick said that Colonel Hughes had never showed greater courage than when he stood up in the face of his own party and fought an honest and straightforward fight on the issue of the introduction of the Ross rifle. And he had been triumphantly vindicated. Sir Frederick, in defending the increased expenditure on the militia force, said he did not believe that the people of Canada begrudged the annual payment of eighty or ninety cents per head on the militia. He had the fullest sympathy with the cadet movement, and announced that an Order in Council had been passed approving of an agreement entered into by the Department of Militia and the Government of Nova Scotia, which provided that the Department of Militia shall furnish all the instructors, free of cost, from the permanent forces for service in the schools of Nova Scotia as instructors in drill training and rifle-shooting. In turn the educational authorities of Nova Scotia are required to adopt a compulsory regulation that a teacher before securing his license to teach in the schools of the province shall be compelled to pass an examination in physical training and drill. Sir Frederick announced that another Order in Council had been adopted giving the Department of Militia authority to make similar agreements with all the other provinces. It was proposed that if the movement became general throughout the Dominion the permanent force would be transferred largely into teaching corps, and the instructors so sent out would receive better pay for their services.

THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.

THE islands in and around the Caribbean Sea have a total population of about 7,000,000, most of whom are supposed to be exceedingly lazy. Their commerce does not support this supposition. Its total is not far from 90 per cent. of that of Japan, with a population of nearly 50,000,000. Moreover, while the people of Japan must devote themselves more and more to manufacturing imported materials into commodities for export or live in a state of awful poverty, the natural resources of the West Indies are sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of many times the present population.

GROUPS THAT ARE NOVEL AND UNUSUAL



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