

boundary of our Colony of Quebec." If, now, one turns to the maps of that time, he finds that they all show the north line from the St. Croix crossing highlands separating rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, from those falling into the St. John and thence into the sea, *i. e.*, the Atlantic Ocean through the Bay of Fundy. In this the maps were wrong, for really these highlands separate St. Lawrence and Restigouche waters. From 1763 to 1783, all of the maps, practically without exception, show the southern boundary of Quebec following the highlands [X Y Z on the accompanying map], and also the western boundary of Nova Scotia running north to those highlands [the line S N on the map], while all east of it was Nova Scotia and all west was part of Massachusetts which then included Maine.

In 1776 began the revolution, which ended in 1783 with the Independence of the United States. Nova Scotia (then including New Brunswick) remained loyal to the King; Massachusetts (then including Maine) became one of the independent states, and naturally the line between them became the new International boundary. The treaty of 1783 describes the boundary thus: "From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River, to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean," and it is noticeable how closely the language used in this treaty is like that of the earlier boundaries assigned to Nova Scotia and Massachusetts. Apparently, then, the International line was unmistakable; and it promised, as the treaty hopefully predicted, to prevent for the future all disputes about boundaries. But alas for human foresight! This boundary was for over half a century a subject of bitter contention, leading almost to war, and was only settled finally by the labors of successive commissions and a compromise satisfactory to neither party. First of all it was found not easy to settle which of the rivers emptying into Passamaquoddy Bay was the real St. Croix of the treaty, the Americans claiming that the Magaguadavic was meant. To settle this point a special commission was appointed, which in 1798 decided upon the present river called St. Croix, chiefly as a result of the examination of the maps and narratives of Champlain and the discovery of remains of his settlement on St. Croix Island. A question also arose as to which of the two nearly equal branches of the St. Croix was to be chosen, and this commission