

made its report under date, Dec., 1855<sup>1</sup>. I have not found the instructions to this commission, but apparently two members had authority to decide all minor points. This is shown both by certain features of the report of progress, and also by the map submitted by the commissioners which is signed by but two of them, namely, Messrs. Botsford and Robinson, Bouchette's name being absent. Copies of the maps submitted by the commission are preserved in the Crown Land office at Fredericton, and no doubt, also in Quebec. They add greatly to our knowledge of the topography of that part of the country, and of course, are the foundation maps upon which all later maps of that region are based. No diaries or field books of this commission are known to me, but they would be of great local interest if they could be discovered. My efforts to trace them have failed.

Thus ended as a practical issue the controversy over the Quebec-New Brunswick boundary. If New Brunswick did not gain as much territory as she was legally entitled to south of the northern watershed, she nevertheless obtained much more than she was entitled to west of the due north line, and this territory is more extensive and far more valuable than that she lost. The minor points of the settlement also were in her favour, and the boundary as a whole has been found convenient. We must conclude that New Brunswick is fortunate in her northern boundary.

#### THE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK-QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

The cartography of this boundary is comparatively simple, and falls naturally under three headings.

First, there were the maps prepared to illustrate surveys made to obtain information about the country in dispute. In 1786, Surveyor-General Sproule made a survey of the route from the St. John to the St. Lawrence which became the mother map for that region for many years. In the northwestern part of the territory in dispute many surveys were made in connection with the international dispute, but in the east none of importance were made until the combined boundary and railway surveys of Major Robinson and Captain Henderson in 1846-1847. Their detailed maps were never published (a set of them, elaborately drawn upon a very large scale, is in the Crown Land office at Fredericton), but a reduction of them appears on the map accompanying their report of 1848, and this became the mother map of that

<sup>1</sup> I have not found the Report of this Commission, though a brief Report of Progress is in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1855 (Appendix CI).