

assigned to map the northernmost region of Ellesmere Island. With three helicopters and in extremely rugged country and under the most difficult of conditions, these men, for a period of over three months, worked from ridge to ridge of heights of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level and up to within 400 miles of the North Pole. By the end of the season, despite the unserviceability of one of the helicopters, they had succeeded in mapping their allotted territory of 70,000 sq. miles, a remarkable performance even in the light of modern-day achievements.

Legal Surveys.—The growth of the Canadian economy has increased the demand for legal surveys on Crown lands. The development of Canada's northland has brought a high demand for these surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. To the south, highway construction, the growth of the oil industry and other factors have led to an increasing requirement for the subdivision and demarcation of Indian reserves and National Parks and occasionally other lands in which the Federal Government has an interest.

To enable legal transactions involved in the administration of these lands, the Department each year sends parties, headed by staff surveyors, into the field to carry out legal surveys. The services of private surveyors are enlisted each year to supplement the work of the Department's parties.

Interprovincial Boundaries.—The Federal Government, through the Department, works with the provinces in the surveying of interprovincial boundaries. In the early 1960's for instance, it completed, with the co-operation of the provinces concerned, one of its largest projects to date—that of surveying the 1,500-mile boundary between the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Demarcation of the 60th parallel as the boundary between these provinces and territories had been started in 1899. In August 1963, the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys and provincial authorities marked the occasion with a historic ceremony in the northern wilderness 700 miles north of Winnipeg and paid tribute to the men who had "chopped their way through dense forests, toiled up and down snowcapped mountains, forded streams and lakes and muskeg and coped with 60-below weather in winter and swarms of flies and bugs in summer".

The International Boundary.—The maintenance of the International Boundary is the responsibility of the International Boundary Commission which functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 between Canada and the United States and the International Boundary Commission Act of 1960. The Act is administered in Canada by the Department through the Surveys and Mapping Branch and is operated through the Department of External Affairs. The treaty empowers and directs the two Commissioners, one from Canada and one from the United States, to inspect and provide for the maintenance of an effective boundary line between the two countries and to determine the location of any point of the boundary line which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two governments. The work of the Commission is a treaty obligation and does not duplicate or overlap provincial activity of any kind or the work of other federal departments.

Aeronautical Charts.—This is one of the Department's most active fields of mapping, mainly because of rapid developments in air navigation. Continual changes in aircraft and in air-navigation facilities (radio ranges, airways, etc.) necessitate a continuous program of revision of aeronautical charts and air information publications in the interests of civilian and military users. Another continuing requirement is for new types of charts to meet specific aviation needs.

Electoral Maps.—The Department handles the preparation of descriptions and diagrams of federal electoral districts. The proposed readjustment of representation of the provinces in the House of Commons will mean the readjustment of electoral boundaries and