

New-Brunswick, to the river St. Francis ; thence by the international line dividing Canada from the United States, to the Hall river ; thence by the 45th degree of north latitude to its intersection with the middle of the river St. Lawrence at Point Saint-Regis ; to the south-west, west and north-west by the middle of the river St. Lawrence from Point Saint-Regis to Point à Beaudet ; thence by the interprovincial line, which separates it from the province of Ontario, to Point Fortune, on the Ottawa ; thence along the middle of the Ottawa river and lake Temiscamingue to the northern extremity of that lake ; thence by a meridian line to James Bay ; to the north-west, north and north, by James Bay as far as the mouth of the East-Main river, by the right shore of the said river from its mouth to its source ; thence, going north by a line striking the most northern waters of the great river Esquimaux ; thence by the left bank of the same river, the north shore of the Bay du Rigolet (Hamilton's Inlet), by the meridian of the most eastern point of the sources of the river St. Paul or Petit Esquimaux ; by the left bank of this river to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and following this parallel until it strikes the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon ; and thence by this meridian of the 52nd degree of latitude to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. ”

The islands of Anticosti and Brion, the Birds Rocks, the Magdalen Islands and all the islands situated near Gaspé and along the northern coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to l'Anse au Blanc Sablon also belong to the province of Quebec.

These limits embrace the actual territory of the province and that claimed by it, according to the conclusions of the report of the special committee of 1886. The superficies is 116,531 square miles or 74,579,840 acres.

Taking into account the sinuosities of its outlines, the perimeter of the province of Quebec, within its actual limits, is about 3,000 miles or 4,828 kilometres, of which 740 miles or 1,190 kilometres are sea-coast, and 2,260 miles or 3,638 kilometres are land-frontier.

The extent of sea-coast is much greater than these figures would seem to indicate. The shores of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from a line connecting Wolf Bay with Cape Rosier, as far as Quebec, may be included as coast, as along the whole of this distance oceanic navigation is carried on as in the open sea. Therefore, 750 miles or 1206 kilometres may be added for the distance between Wolf Bay and Quebec along the north shore, and 400 miles or 644 kilometres for the distance between Cape Rosier and Quebec along the south shore, which gives an interior development of coast to the extent of 1,150 miles or 1,850 kilometres. Add this to the extent of the maritime frontier proper and you get a total of 2,590 miles or 3,040 kilometres.

III

SUPERFICIES

The area embraced within the boundaries of the province of Quebec forms a superficies of about 165,525,990 acres, equal to 258,634 square miles, or nearly 669,846 square kilometres. Deducting the surface of the inland waters and those of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the land surface amounts to 120,764,651 acres, equal to 188,688 square miles or