

the place of commencement; and all the land embraced by this description shall be added to Quebec. The Act of 1898 seems to have recognized the boundaries as defined by the legislation of that Province and Quebec apparently claims all but the territory east of a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley. But, as has been said, within the area north of the eastern boundary of Quebec outlined on Sax's map, Newfoundland has administered the territory for years and has granted valuable concessions. Out of the right to grant these concessions the necessity for an adjustment of the boundaries arises.

A despatch from St. John's thus explains the position of Newfoundland: "The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under French rule, it was transferred to the jurisdiction of Canada. In 1809 it was again transferred to Newfoundland and has since remained under the jurisdiction of that Colony. The difficulty arises over the interpretation of the 'Coast of Labrador'. One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps a mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador belongs to Canada. As defined in the letters patent constituting the office of Governor of Newfoundland the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cap Chidley, which would pass through the ocean at certain sections and leave large areas of the coast to the westward of the line and therefore not under Newfoundland's jurisdiction. Some Newfoundland officials claim that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued by Newfoundland in 1864, under which the Colony would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador peninsula in addition to the coast."

Newfoundland in brief claims that portion of the peninsula of Ungava which drains into the Atlantic and the Straits of Belle Isle through her Labrador coast strip. Canada contends that Labrador is entitled only to the coast strip from Blanc Sablon to Cape Chidley, and that as this was assigned to Newfoundland because she could better attend to the administration of the fisheries her control of the coast inland would only extend to the depth considered necessary for the work of administration. The act of 1912 extending the boundaries of Quebec did not define the boundary of that Province on the side facing the north-east Labrador coast, but merely declared that on that side the territory extended to the "lawful jurisdiction" of Newfoundland. The territory in the interior of the peninsula of Labrador, after the cession belonged in part to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Crown, the former having the north and the latter the southern portion. There seems to be no doubt that by the Quebec Act the Crown lands passed to Quebec and that the Hudson's Bay Company's portion passed to the Dominion by the Imperial order in Council of 1870. On official maps issued by Canada after 1912 Newfoundland is given only a strip of the coast from Blanc Sablon to Chidley, and clearly these maps conflict with admissions in 1911.

It may be interesting to add an opinion by Mr. Bram Thompson of Regina, who is understood to have investigated the whole question for American capitalists. He says:

"Old Quebec, after its surrender in 1763, was bounded on the east by the River St. John, which runs west of the Island of Anticosti, and all the rest of the territory in question was placed under the 'control and inspection' of the Government of Newfoundland. In 1774 through an enactment of the British Parliament this whole area