

surface and 140,736 water surface. It is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south. It comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exception, on the west, of Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and on the east, of Labrador, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. This latter boundary, starting from the Atlantic sea board, commences at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy, then follows this river and Lake Chiputnecook and passes due north till it strikes the St. John River; thence by that river and one of its western branches it reaches the water shed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic which it follows by a tortuous south-westerly course to the 45th parallel of North Latitude in Longitude 71° 30' west; thence by this parallel it passes westward to the St. Lawrence and along mid-channel of that river and of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and the main portion of Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence by it and Rainy River it gains the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence it follows the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence passes by Haro Straits and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The length of this frontier line from ocean to ocean is 3,000 geographical miles, 1,400 miles being a water line by river, lake and sea, and 1,600 miles a boundary by land. In addition to this boundary between Canada and the United States there is the boundary between Canada and Alaska (belonging to the United States by purchase from Russia in 1867). This line is in process of delimitation by joint commission.

120. It is difficult to convey an adequate conception of the vastness of the country. England, Scotland and Wales together form an area of 8,800 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada. New South Wales contains 309,175 square miles and is larger by 162 square miles than France, Italy and Sicily. Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. In extent there are three British Indies in Canada and still enough left over to make a Queensland and a Victoria. The German Empire could be carved out of Canada and fifteen more countries of the same size with still room enough to fill in corners with Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Servia and Switzerland. Ireland could then be accommodated and yet a patch left large enough for Delaware and Connecticut.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, being over 38 per cent of the area of the British Empire which is officially stated to be 9,040,497 square miles, exclusive of protectorates. The Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand added, is the next largest, being about 294,800 square miles less than Canada. The combined area of Canada and Australia, including British New Guiana, comprises nearly 75 per cent of the British Empire.

Mr. E. G. Ravenstein estimates the world's area at 51,250,800 square miles and the world's population at 1,467,920,000. Canada covers one-fifteenth part of the area and contains under one three-hundredth part of the population.