

Many references might be made to the length of time vessels take in passing through the Strait in either direction, but sailing ships, and they for the most part, from their build, very bad sailers, consume most of the time waiting for fair winds, which, in sailing west, are very few and far between. If they encounter ice that would not be taken any notice of by steamers, sailing ships must have fair winds, or they have to "ice-anchor" in the lee of a large "floe" and bide their time. I have copies of several log books of American whalers, which show that the out trip was made in the autumn, as follows :—

Ship <i>Northern Light</i> .....	1862	7 days
" <i>Andrews</i> .....	1863	7 "
" <i>Ansel Gibbs</i> .....	1864	3 "
" " ".....	1868	8 "

*H. M. S. Rosamond* returned through the Strait from the Bay in October, 1824, in three days, when they had been 25 days going in, and Chappelle shows the daily log, giving the cause of delay to be the light or contrary winds and the other troubles which a sailing vessel experiences in these waters when there is any ice, even in such quantities as are unnoticed by steamers.

Dr. Bell was nineteen days passing through the Strait on the *Ocean Nymph*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and they were not delayed by ice, but by calms and contrary winds that would not have delayed in any way a steamer in her thirty-six or, at most, forty-eight hour passage through the Strait.

Capt. Bishop, of the Hudson's Bay Company's *Prince of Wales*, gives as his average time in passing through the Strait, going out to York, fifteen days, and the American whalers give about the same, the latter adding, however, that "steamers would have great advantages over sailing vessels, as they could steam inside all obstructions from ice, water being bold close in shore."

Prof. Hind has made a study of the geography and character of the navigation of Hudson's Straits and Bay, and I copy the conclusions he has arrived at :—

1st. The season on the coast of northern Labrador, south of Hudson's Strait is from six weeks to two months later than the season on the coast of Hudson's Bay at and for some distance north of Port Nelson. This is established by the testimony adduced in relation to the approach of fish to the shore, wholly apart from other considerations.

2nd. The only hindrance to an entrance into and through Hudson's Strait early in June, arises from the obstructions presented by the