

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

Straits from East, make for Cape Best and hug the Northern Shore, southerly past Salisbury and Nottingham Islands, thence North of Mansfield Island, and from thence lay a straight course to their port. The ice from Fox's Channel is met among the islands mentioned above. I regard the evidence given by the sealers and whalers is the most conclusive as to the navigation of the Straits and Bay, as they have had actual experience to relate. I have been engaged in Arctic research as commander of the "Prince Albert," fitted out by Lady Franklin to search for her husband's expedition. Was engaged in this service eighteen months in the years 1850 and 1851.

The passage between Islands (Button Islands) and Labrador Coast is perfectly safe to persons knowing the channel. Do not think there is a practical passage between Mosquito Bay and Ungava Bay. There is a barrier of rock between Hopes Advance Bay and Mosquito Bay. A survey of this route was made in 1839 by Mr. Donal Henderson for the H. B. Co., and found entirely impracticable. Would not consider it any advantage to navigation, even if such a channel existed. During the season that the channel would be clear of ice, ice might be met with in Ungava Bay, at a point where ice is more likely to remain than in any other part.

Salmon (*Salmo Solar*) are found in all rivers falling into Ungava Bay, and in streams falling into North Shore of Straits. Dr. Rae caught salmon as far north as Repulse Bay.

(Signed.)

WM. KENNEDY.

ADDENDA TO CAPT. KENNEDY'S EVIDENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S, 29th March, 1884.

COL. SCOBLE,

Secretary Committee on Hudson's Bay Enquiry,

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, as an addition to the evidence already given by me on the Hudson's Bay route, the accompanying statement:

The outflowing current of Hudson Strait, though apparently insignificant, has its origin in the great southern ocean. It starts northward from the southern circumpolar region, receiving a fresh impetus from time to time from the stream of ice islands which are constantly breaking off from the precipitous coast line. It flows northward through the South Atlantic ocean to its equatorial region, thence into the Gulf of Mexico, from which it flows out as the "Gulf Stream," and crossing the North Atlantic in a north-easterly direction