

miles into the island. An island divides the entrance into two passages. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from a quarter of a mile to three miles wide, but is not navigable for large ships. The northern is about the same length and from two to three miles in breadth, with sixty fathoms of water. It is connected with St. Peter's Bay by a ship canal. Along the Gulf coast of Canada are Pictou and New Glasgow, the shipping ports for the Great Pictou coal basin; Shediac, one of the terminal points of the Intercolonial Railway; the Miramichi River noted, for its export of wood; the Baie des Chaleurs, 90 miles long, and from 15 to 20 miles wide, and everywhere deep and well sheltered; Gaspé Basin, and other well known ports.

On the Labrador Coast and about 250 miles from the Straits of Belleisle is the great indent called Hamilton inlet, which away back in the "forties," was brought to the notice of the British public as a possible convict establishment for the United Kingdom. The convicts, it was suggested, could be employed in building a transcontinental railway from Hamilton Inlet to Burrard Inlet on the Pacific Coast. Hamilton Inlet at its entrance is about 30 miles wide; about 50 miles from the sea it is reduced to a mile in width, after which it again expands, and 90 miles from the sea forms a magnificent salt water lake, upwards of 20 miles wide and 30 in length, open to navigation all the year round. Including two large arms, the surface covered by its waters is about 1,700 square miles.

Between Hamilton Inlet and Cape Chudleigh are numerous good harbours, on some of which Moravian Missionary settlements have been founded.

151. Hudson Bay is a large inland sea, sometimes termed "the Mediterranean of America." Its area, however, is only 350,000 square miles, or a little over one-third that of the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of the bay proper and two large arms, that of Fox Channel to the north, and that of James Bay to the south. Including its two arms, Hudson Bay has an extreme length north and south of about 1,300 miles and a width across the bay proper of about 600 miles.

Considerable information has been gathered respecting Hudson Bay, and among the sources of information may be mentioned Henry Yule Hinds' paper on Central British America, read before the Royal Statistical Society, 1864; the same explorer's evidence before the Canadian Committee on Immigration and Colonization, 1878; Col. Dennis' Navigation of Hudson Bay, 1878; the reports of the Geological Survey; Lieut. Gordon's reports of 1884, 1885 and 1886. (The first report is appendix 29 to the report of the Department of Marine for 1885. The others are Sessional papers, 11c of 1886, and 15b of 1887.) Mr. Hind's statement before the Parliamentary Committee contains a large amount of information garnered from statement of observers of an earlier date than the ones mentioned.

There are two entrances into Hudson Bay, Frobisher's Strait, the northerly one, and Hudson Strait, the southerly—the Island of Meta Incognita forming the separating land. At Ungava Bay, an indent of Hudson Strait the tide rises and falls about 40 feet, and two large rivers empty into it. North of Hudson Strait is the Arctic Archipelago, which includes Grinnel and Ellesmere Lands, North Devon, the Percy Islands, Banks Land, Prince Albert Land, Victoria Land, King William's Land, Prince of