

fore, mention its actual condition in two places, convenient for this purpose, and which are shewn on the accompanying map. The first is at a narrow strait between the eastern side of the fifth island of the Hopewell chain and a point of the mainland which runs up from the south-eastward. The channel is about twenty yards wide. At high tide our jolly-boat, drawing two feet of water, passed straight through without touching, in a course bearing N. 10° W. (mag.), but returning, at low tide, it was necessary to pilot our way with care in a curving channel in the centre. A short distance northward of this narrow passage, the bearing, by compass, up the bay on the north side of the above point, and which is about three miles deep, is east-south-east. Sailing N. 20° W. (mag.) up the centre of Hopewell Sound, at about four miles from the strait, we passed close to the right side of a high island capped with trap, which lies about two miles east of the northern extremity of the large island on our left whose shore had gradually receded north-westward from the strait, to that distance. Keeping on in the same course, at twelve or thirteen miles from the narrows we were off the entrance of what I named the Five-mile Inlet, from its estimated length.

Turning north-east and passing between two high islands, we entered the above arm of the sea, which has a large bay on the left a short distance in. In ascending the inlet, its course turns a little more to the right and at the end of about four miles, it narrows very much, at the same time curving regularly round in the form of a fish-hook, till it has a westward course and then emerges in a lagoon, which runs north-eastward about one mile and terminates at a rapid brook, on which there is a narrow lake a short distance up. The rocks rise steeply on either side of the passage whose narrowest part is at its entrance to the lagoon, where at low tide, it is only five to six yards wide and so shallow that it was necessary for us to disembark in order to pole the jolly-boat through. On the east side of the mouth of the brook at the head of the lagoon, the Esquimaux have built several stone "caches." A second brook enters the northern bight of the lagoon, close to the first, and a third falls in directly opposite. Owing to the narrow connection of the lagoon with the sea, these brooks dilute its waters so that they have only a brackish taste.

Five-mile  
Inlet.

#### SURVEY OF THE ABITTIBI RIVER.

As mentioned in the beginning of this report, a track-survey of the Abittibi River as far as the lake of the same name, was made by one of my assistants, Mr. A. S. Cochrane, who has plotted his work on a scale of four miles to one inch. The following short account of the

Survey of  
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