

GEORGIAN BAY AND NORTH CHANNEL PILOT.

CHAPTER I.

CABOT HEAD TO CAPE SMITH, AND ENTRANCE TO GEORGIAN BAY.—(CHART 906.)

VARIATION 4° WEST.

CABOT HEAD may be easily identified by its three limestone cliffs, known as Boulder, Middle and West bluffs, the last of which is 310 feet in height. The eastern one derives its name from the huge moss-covered stone, near the edge.

Wingfield Basin is the name given to a circular, well sheltered harbour, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with a depth of 12 to 21 feet over mud and rock, and situated between Boulder and Middle bluffs. The entrance, 350 feet wide, is obstructed by a bar of stones, over which is a depth of 5 feet. The width of this bar is about 80 yards, with deep water close to its northern side. The shallowness of this bar prevents its being available to any but fishing boats, but could the stones be removed to a depth of 18 feet it would be a valuable harbour of refuge for shipping generally.

Cabot head shoal, with $4\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms water, is the shallowest part of a rocky bank, extending from the entrance of Wingfield Basin, in a north-easterly direction, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Rocky bay is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward of West bluff, and derives its name from the shoal water, which extends 500 yards from the beach, with a depth of 9 feet.

Loaf rock is the name given to an immense block of stone, 50 feet high, lying at the water's edge, 2 miles eastward from Cave point. A conspicuous land-slide on the face of the cliff is situated nearly midway between Rocky bay and Loaf rock.