

appears like a wedge, and although only 37 feet high it becomes a conspicuous object when approaching from the southward or eastward. The SW. side of the island may be neared to 300 yards, but from its northern point a spit runs out and is nearly connected with the low-water line of the mainland NW. of the town.

Tongue Shoal is the outer extremity of the shoal ground extending to the southeastward of St. Andrews Promontory, and at low water dries $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, its highest part being about 18 feet above low-water springs. A beacon stands near its outer end, from which the east beacon bears N. 83° W. $\frac{1}{10}$ mile and the south spar buoy S. 73° W. nearly a mile.

Northwest Shoal.—This danger, about 300 yards in extent, dries from one to 3 feet at low water, and from the beacon which marks its center the NW. end of Navy Island bears S. 72° E., a long $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and the north spar buoy is in line with the Roman Catholic church.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, at Port St. Andrews at 10th, 50m.; springs rise 24 to 26 feet and neaps 20 to 22 feet.

The main stream of flood sets from between Grand Manan Islands and the coast of Maine in a direct line towards Cape Lepreau, and the ebb in a contrary direction; whilst the western branch, after passing along the shore of Campobello, is divided at its northern point, a portion taking an easterly trend, whilst the remainder passes into Passamaquoddy Bay through the various channels. In the Main or Ship Channel the stream attains in some places a velocity of nearly 5 miles an hour, but after passing Deer Island it becomes lost in the wide expanse of the bay, and is scarcely perceptible until it enters the river St. Croix, where it runs about 2 miles an hour, and increases its rate in the branch of the river leading to St. Stephen to between 3 and 4 knots.

Directions.—The usual difficulties attending navigation are much increased in the Bay of Fundy, where the mariner must expect to encounter frequent fogs of long duration, rapid and uncertain tides, and experience a difficulty in obtaining anchorage on account of the depth of water; these causes render the most unremitting attention necessary when frequenting this locality, in order to avoid the numerous dangers which mark the approaches to the bay.

Vessels bound to ports on the northern shore of the bay are recommended to use the channel west of Grand Manan Island rather than the passage on the eastern shore, for the coast of Manan is not only bold and without off-lying dangers, but during the summer months the atmosphere is generally clear on the United States shore, whilst the coast of Nova Scotia and the greater part of the Bay of Fundy are enveloped in fog.

Vessels bound to Passamaquoddy Bay, after passing through the Grand Manan Channel, should keep a moderate distance from the eastern shore of Campobello Island, and after rounding the northern point