

salmon; the approach to it from the westward is so intricate, from the number of islands, that no directions can be given.

**ESQUIMAUX ISLANDS.**—These islands commence at Caribou Island, and extend for 14 miles to the westward. They are generally bare of trees, and are of all sizes and heights under 200 feet. They form an endless number of channels, which it would be impossible to describe; and off them are several small rocks and shoals, some of which are fully 4 miles from the main land.

Proceeding westward from Whale Island, outside the island,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by N., we come to the outermost of the Fort Rocks, a cluster of low rocks extending 650 fathoms to the south-west of Old Fort Island, which island is of moderate height, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in diameter. The only channel through the islands, between Whale and Old Fort Island, is the Whale Channel, between Whale and Tent Islands.

Mermot Islet, at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile W.N.W. of the Outer Fort Rock, is low, and has a ledge off it a quarter of a mile to the south-west. Midway between Fort Rocks and Mermot Islet, the course in through Old Fort Channel will be N.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N.; with very deep water the whole way to Old Fort Bay, which runs toward the north-east for 4 miles, with deep water to its head.

The Dog Islands, to the westward of the Fort Rocks, are very numerous, and surrounded with innumerable rocks and shoals. There is anchorage between them and the main, which can only be got at easily by running down with a westerly wind from Shecatia, close along the main land, and in the channel between the latter and the scattered rocks and ledges which lie off it; where there is very deep water the whole way, of nearly 60 fathoms in some places.

To the northward of the Mermot Islands, and eastward of the Dog Islands, is a group of rocky islets, named the Eiders.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. from the outer Dog Rocks are two or three black rocks above water, named the Porpoises, lying three-quarters of a mile from shore. Farther on, in the same direction, at the distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is the Boulet, a small round-backed islet, green at the top and about 70 feet high, which, together with the opening to Lobster Bay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E.N.E. from it, will serve to indicate to a vessel its position off the coast. Lobster Bay is completely exposed to south-westerly winds; it is about 4 miles in depth, by about 200 fathoms in width, and has 35 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing gradually to 14 fathoms half-way up, after which there is anchorage quite to the head, with muddy bottom.

At half a mile N.W. from the Boulet is Crab Islet, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. by N. from it are the Four Rocks, having within them the inner Islet. These are the only islets between the Boulet and Shecatia; but there are many rocks and ledges between them, and also off the Boulet, to seaward. Of these the most dangerous is the *Peril Rock*, which is very small, dries at half-tide, and lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.S.W. from the Boulet. It is the outermost and greatest danger off this part of the coast; the sea, however, almost always breaks over it, and also over the others which lie between it and the Four Rocks. There is no warning by the hand-lead in approaching any of these rocks, as they are all steep-to.

About a mile to the eastward of Lobster Bay is Rocky Bay, on the eastern side of which, at a mile within the entrance, there is a small cove frequented by the fishermen, who anchor in 5 fathoms, muddy bottom, and well sheltered from all winds; here there is a house and stage. To the westward of Lobster Bay, distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and very similar to it, is a straight and narrow inlet named Narpetepee Bay, which runs up to the north-eastward about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and affords no shelter, being open to seaward.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.N.W. from Boulet Island is Shecatia Island, which has near it, close to the main, the island of Mistanoque, within which is the bay of the same name; this bay runs inland 3 miles to the north-eastward, and has 27 fathoms water in the centre, decreasing to 17 fathoms at the sides close to the rocks. Half a mile from the head is anchorage on mud, in a convenient depth.

Opposite the mouth of the bay, on the north side of the island, is *Mistanoque Harbour*, having a depth of fifteen to twenty fathoms on a bottom of mud. Vessels may anchor in less water (about 12 fathoms) a little to the east, between the east point of the bay and the island, but the channel is only 80 fathoms wide. Half a