Cape Eskimaux had been accounted Part of the Main Land, but when he went into this Bay or Inlet, he sound it was made up of several Islands, he seeing two or three Channels running to Northward, which discontinued it from the West Land.

From his Observation of the Tide's rising, ten Feet, and yet no Tide fetting in or out of the Bay or Inlet, it must have a Passage some other Way, to raise so high a Tide, which must confequently come thro' these Channels to Northward, or some other from the Westward, behind Cape Eskimaux; which is a Proof of its being a broken Coast to Northward, and no This is further con-Part of the Continent. firmed by the Tide's still flowing later, the further it goes Southerly into Hudson's Bay; for at Whale-Cove in 62° 30', a W. S. W. Moon makes High Water at 4h 30', at Full and Change; at Cape Eskimaux, in 61° 26', a West Moon, at fix o'Clock; at Churchill in 59° a W. N. W. Moon at 7h 30'; and at Port Nelson in 57° a North West Moon at nine o'Clock; The Current of Flood fets also Southwardly a. long all that Coast, there being only a small Current of Ebb, that fets Easterly 1 a Mile from the Shore, All other Observations, also confirms its being a broken Coast to Northward, there being no High Lands seen to West, ward, nothing but Bays or Inlets, and low Islands, nor are there any Trees or Shrubs feen along the Coast, or any Sign of a Fresh Water River. To the Northward of this, as far as Wager Strait, great Numbers of true black Whales

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