Hakluyt Society volume, 'Early Voyages to Spitsbergen,' the course actually steered by Barents' vessel can be explained. He has made out three sketches, on which he has laid down the courses, (1) according to 'Early Voyages;' (2) according to the French translation, (a) by dead reckoning, and (b) by dead reckoning corrected by the recorded observation for latitude of one point; and lastly, by (3) the track of 2 (b) with the positions of three known points corrected.

"The difference between the true latitudes and the dead reckoning," he explains, "shows us that from June 13 to 15 they experienced a northerly current of about 2 English miles an hour; from June 15 to 17 a northerly current of about 2 English miles an hour; and from June 17 (in 80° 10') to June 18 (in 80°), having steered southerly courses for 16 miles and made 10' south, a current of about 2 English miles an hour. The track (as drawn on the accompanying sketch) crosses the north-west corner of Spitsbergen.* It seems to me probable, not to say certain, that the current experienced was not a northerly one, but a north-westerly or a north-north-westerly, the trending of the west coast of Spitsbergen. Assuming the current to have been as supposed, with a velocity of nearly 2 English miles an hour, and that the bearing of the west headland on June 20, 1596, south-south-west 5 miles (= 20 English miles), was right, we have to fix the point c by computing the bearing and the current somewhere north-north-east of the Norway islands in a latitude of about 80° N."

Baron van Asbeck concludes that all the difficulties of laying down, from the recorded accounts, what was actually the course followed cannot be entirely overcome without a more exact knowledge of the currents in those parts.
ADMIRALTY SURVEYS DURING THE YEAR 1906.

estuary, re-examinations were made of channels and reaches. The coast between Winterton and Covethite was sounded off.

On the South Coast, the Portsmouth outer bar and harbour entrance were sounded out, and also a spoil ground off the Isle of Wight. A reported bank to the south-west of the Scilly islands was searched for unsuccessfully.

On the East Coast of Ireland, Long Island bank was resounded, and a new survey of Malahide inlet completed.

On the coast of Scotland, part of the Sound of Mull was resurveyed, and also Loch Snizort in Skye, while in the Orkney isles a large portion of Hoy sound was completed.

On the coast of Newfoundland, a triangulation was carried from Greenly island to Mekattina island, and some sounding carried out over this part.

Blanc Sablon was telegraphically connected with Ottawa observatory, and a meridian distance run to Twillingate from Blanc Sablon. Meridian distances were also determined between Bonne bay, Mekattina, and Greenly, and also between Twillingate and Bonne bay. A triangulation was carried from Cape Bauld to Canada bay. A shoal was searched for off Gull island, but a bank of 10½ fathoms only was found in this position.

On the West Coast of Africa, good progress was made with the survey of the coast of Liberia, and magnetic observations were obtained at various places in the Bights.

In Borneo the plan of Jesselton was extended north and south to Gaya head and Dumpil point respectively.

On the China coast, in the vicinity of Hongkong, a plan was completed from Chen Wan to Brothers point, including the Kap Sing Mun, and work in Mirs bay and near Waglan was also completed.

The coast survey between Lema islands and the Brothers has progressed, as well as a plan of Chauan bay. Port Swatow has been resounded.

In British Columbian waters. Port Simpson has been surveyed on an 8-inch scale, with the approaches on a smaller scale. A triangulation was carried from Port Simpson southward to Oval hill, and westward to Mount Lazar. The triangulation from Chatham sound to Dixon entrance was extended to Cape Chacon, Alaska, and Towhill Graham island.

In Australia, part of the Hunter group, north-west coast of Tasmania, was surveyed, and a magnetic area near Betsy island, Storm bay, was examined. On the Queensland coast the survey was completed as far as 16° 45' S., and the outer edge of the barrier reef on a smaller scale, including Trinity opening, between lats. 15° 48' S. and 16° 43' S.

In Ceylon the approaches to Colombo were surveyed, and the coast to the southward as far as Barberyin lighthouse completed. On the east coast, Trincomal harbour was resurveyed on an 8-inch scale.

The Marine Survey of India was responsible for a survey of the inner harbour and outer anchorage at Aden, part of the east coast of the Andamans, and a plan of the western entrance to Austin strait.

In the Persian gulf, the survey of Koweit was completed. A survey of the Arracan coast was commenced.

During the year the Hydrographic Department has published 116 new charts and plans, and 66 plates have had 84 new plans added to them, and 6050 corrections have been made to the chart plates.

The number of charts printed for the Government and the general public during the year was 86,868.