

at Half Flood, as the Tide in the Bay is at High Water, and therefore must continue discharging the Water into the Bay, not only during the whole Ebb of the Bay Tide, but also during great Part of the Flood, until near High Water by the Tide from the Bay, which may happen at the same time, when it may be half Ebb by the Western Ocean Tide, as the Time of High Water of both Tides may not be at the same Time, as they are caus'd by different Oceans, and these Oceans are at different Distances from each End of the Streight; and this must cause so great an Eastern Current into the Bay, which will appear to be Ebb Water into the Bay, as that is lower than the Ocean, though it be from a Flood Tide from the Western Ocean.

This Tide and Current will also fully answer the confirm'd Accounts, why strong North-west Winds raise such high Tides in the West Side of the Bay, though it blow off the Coast, when at the same time strong Easterly Winds, which blow the Eastern Ocean into *Hudson's Streight*, don't raise such Tides on the West Side of the Bay, though it blows against the Coast; for if there be the like Currents in *Corbet's* and *Rankin's* Inlets, which were not follow'd, nor search'd; but only a small Tide of Flood observ'd at the rate of one Mile an Hour; and the whole should be broken Lands betwixt $62^{\circ} 30'$, and 64° .— When there is so great a Current in calm fine Weather, how much more must be thrown in when there is a Storm at North-west? which, added to that thrown in by *Repulse Bay*, must raise such high Tides, as have been observ'd by Marks upon the Shore on that Coast and in the *Welcome*. This will also account for the Currents setting Ships Southward of their Reckonings upon that Coast, and why the Ice is drove from that Coast whilst it