

But, on the contrary, supposing it a Current from a Streight which communicates with the Western Ocean, either through a Salt Water Lake, or a narrow Streight, then all the Observations made may be easily accounted for; the Tide would flow towards the Middle of the Streight as well from the Western Ocean as from the East Entrance in *Hudson's Bay*, and must rise and meet near the Middle, according to the Height and Velocity of each Tide, at the different Ends of the Streight,—and wherever they meet, there must be a Swelling and Stop for some time, without any Current either way, and then the Ebb in Proportion to the Distance from the Place of meeting, must be for more or fewer Hours, as is observ'd in navigable Rivers, but would be still salt or brackish. But this alone could not account for so many Hours Ebb each Tide, and for the great Quantity of Water and Velocity of the Current upon the Ebb, since it should fall equally from the Middle to each End of the Streight, as it was not carry'd up by the Flood, as observ'd by Mr. *Westal*.

But upon Supposition that there is a great Ocean at the West End of such Streight, at much the same Distance as this Place was from *Hudson's Bay*, about 30 Leagues, let us consider, if this will not fully explain all that *Westall* observ'd. The Ocean being then at the west Entrance of the Streight, it may be presum'd to have as great an Impulse there, and to raise as high a Tide, as our Eastern Ocean does at the East Entrance of *Hudson's Streight*, where it is known to rise at least 24 Feet.— But the Tide at the East Entrance of this Streight in *Hudson's Bay*, being weaken'd and expanded in the Bay, does not rise there by Observation above 14 Feet— Consequently, the Tide from the Western Ocean rising 24 Feet, must be near as high in the Middle