of the Gulf, south is the open shore k and the north ul Island by givdifference in the ie other region is referred directly

mberland Strait s chiefly due to s inequality also r making a long r mans of the t point to select l the change in nces are taken nd in the best ined systemati-

an to Halifax vhole series of il Island, were en Pictou and the difference 5 min. to 1 hr. water, but it us ascertained This enables

this region, vember 30th. utumn, after ver, was 146; sing in all a

be final outt for Pictou; ith St. Paul places lying ange in the sult. These uris, and at ogress west-Shediac to ence there, us made in the Gulf Society of River St.

> continuous November, tables are

u and St. ces which ; as above tabulated ; and the mean differences resulting, were plotted as diagrams in order to obtain graphically the best average values. These values, which are not the same for high water and low water, are given in the following table; and in applying them, care is taken to distinguish between upper and lower transit tides. The differences are in absolute time; and they thus give the time of the tide at Pictou in Standard time, for which the St. Paul Island tides are also calculated. It is to be noted that after the moon souths at St. Paul Island, low water occurs first, and high water afterwards. In using the table it is found best to set tide Number 13 centrally at the moon's maximum declination, and to allow any overlap to adjust itself at the nodes, where the differences are more nearly constant.

It will be noticed in the table that the difference for high waver is constant for all similar tides; that is, for upper transit tides when the moon is in north declination, and for lower transit tides when the moon is in south declination. Also, the least differences or minimum values for both high water and low water, occur at the third tide after the moon's maximum declination; which is the same as the interval at spring tides after full and change of the moon.

## TABLE FOR CALCULATION OF PICTOU TIDES FROM ST. PAUL ISLAND.

Differences to be added to the time of the tide at St. Paul Island ; for Standard time.

In the numbering, the lower transit tides are enclosed in brackets. The moon's nodes indicate the points at which the moon crosses the equator, in passing from N. to S. declination ; and S. to N.

FOR LOW WATER.

The central tide, nearest to the maximum declination of the Moon is marked thus :-\*

FOR HIGH WATER.

Moon North. Number of Tide after Ascending Node.	Difference.	Moon South. Number of Tide after Descending Node.	Moon North. Number of Tide after Ascending Node.	Difference.	Moon South. Number of Tide after Descending Node.
	н. м.			н. м.	
(0)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 4\\ -6\\ -6\\ -7\\ 8\\ -6\\ -7\\ -8\\ -8\\ -9\\ -10\\ -11\\ -8\\ -8\\ -9\\ -10\\ -11\\ -11\\ -11\\ -11\\ -11\\ -11\\ -11$	0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} (0) \\ 1 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ ($

9