

is affected in the same way, the maximum strength of both flood and ebb remains closely proportional to the rise or fall of the corresponding tide at St. John, N.B. The variation from the velocity as given in the hourly tables, for the mean range of 21 feet at St. John, may thus be allowed for.

*Slack Water.*—The time of slack water has a definite relation to the tide at St. John, throughout the region extending from the Bay of Fundy proper as far eastward as Cape Sable. The time of slack water can therefore be found correctly from the St. John Tide Tables by the use of the differences which are given in the Slack Water tables herewith.

*Disturbance.*—Almost everywhere, the current is as strong down to a depth of 30 fathoms as it is on the surface; and at most places it turns in direction on the surface and below at practically the same time. This has an important bearing on wind disturbance, as it shows that the current will soon regain its normal direction and strength after a storm moderates.

*General Movement.*—There is no general movement of the water in any one direction in this region which is at all well marked; nor did the temperature of the water give any definite indication of this.

*Special Note.*—The characteristic of the current which deserves special attention, is the change found at points only a few miles apart. The behaviour of the current is very regular and constant at any definitely fixed point, but a change in position of even a few miles may make a marked difference in its character. This difference is chiefly in the strength and in the time of slack water, and also so much in the direction. In passing islands, the strength may be very different indeed, according to the offing given; and in channels and passages there is a difference, between the centre and the sides, of an hour in the time of slack water.