

at St. John the flood tide some times rises no more than twenty feet while at others it reaches twenty-six feet and upwards. The subjoined table is extracted from Dr. Gesner's work, on the Industrial resources of Nova Scotia, (page 28,) which he prefaces thus: — "The following table of the height of the tides at different places on the Bay of Fundy, has been derived from correct sources :

Annapolis,	30 feet.
Apple river,	30 "
Basin of Minas,	60 "
Chignecto Bay,	60 "
Cape D'or,	50 "
Cape Split,	55 "
Cape Blowmedon,	60 "
Head of Cumberland Bay,	71 "
Parrsboro', Partridge Island,	55 "
Shubenacadie River,	75 "
Truro,	72 "
Windsor,	60 " "

It is true that these Provinces have been much misrepresented in their Geography, Climate and resources, yet in no respect more so than in the statements published of the tidal phenomena of the Bay of Fundy. In a report published by order of the Fredericton Athenæum in 1852, the exaggerated descriptions of these tides are noticed, and referred to by the writers of that work as "instances of the erroneous position which the character of the Bay of Fundy is permitted to retain in sources of scientific reference, in which at least a general accuracy is expected." A part of this Report runs thus: "In fact, the want of some official and exact statement as to the character of the Bay, has done this country much harm elsewhere. Sir J. Herschel, in his recent outlines of Astronomy, and Dr. Traill, in the seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, speak of spring tides at Annapolis, in the Bay of Fundy, 'of the surprising height of one hundred and twenty feet.' Mr. Hugh Murray, in the Encyclopedia of Geography, speaks of the Annapolis tides as forty-five or fifty feet; but in Mr. Brande's recent Dictionary of Science, &c., they are said to be one hundred feet in their range! "In the Bay of Fundy," (according to Mr. Hughes, Headmaster, Royal Naval School, Greenwich Hospital), "there are extraordinary high tides; a vast wave is seen for thirty miles off, approaching with a prodigious noise, sometimes rising in the Bay to the height of *one hundred and even one hundred and twenty feet!* on some occasions, the rapidity of the waters is so great as to overtake the animals feeding on the shores". — (*Outlines of Physical Geography*, 1849, page 60.)

The above may be taken as specimens of the mistatements current in Britain respecting the tides of the Bay of Fundy; which after all differ little either in height or impetuosity, from those of the Bristol Channel in England, where the same relative position, and natural causes are known to operate.

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