

Sable. A second station, established at Yarmouth to command the outer part of the bay, was therefore dispensed with; as the difference between the two, in the time of the tide, was found to be quite constant throughout the year as well as during the course of the month. This difference is used to compute the Yarmouth tide tables. The limit between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, which is referred to Halifax, is sharply defined; as immediately inside of Cape Sable the tide shows distinctly a Bay of Fundy type. The turn of the tidal streams throughout this region is also referred very satisfactorily to St. John.

*The Bore.*—The opportunity was taken in 1898 to make an examination of the bore on the Petitcodiac river at Moncton. The rate of rise of the water after the bore passed was reduced to the form of a profile of the water surface, which served to throw light on the nature of this tidal feature. A description and diagrams given in one of the reports of progress is republished in "Nature" (14).

*Summary.*—With the discontinuance of the stations above referred to, after a sufficient time to serve their purpose, and the establishment of an additional station at Charlottetown because of the complexity of the tide in Northumberland strait, there come to be six principal stations in Eastern Canada, for which tide tables are calculated directly by harmonic analysis. The regions commanded by these stations have now been sufficiently well defined to make it certain that all the harbours of Eastern Canada can be referred to them by tidal differences; and the stations serve also for reference in the investigation of the currents. The extent of the various regions is described briefly in the tide tables, in which the tidal differences throughout each region are given.

*Pacific Coast.*—On this coast, tidal information was in a very unsatisfactory position. The harbours of British Columbia were referred to ports of reference in the United States, situated in Puget sound or on the open coast. These were necessarily unsuitable owing to the difference in the character or type of the tide. A tidal station was established by the Public Works department as early as 1895 in the middle of the Strait of Georgia. It was situated at Sand Heads, off the mouth of the Fraser river. The record obtained, although much broken, was brought into shape for harmonic analysis. This station proved eminently suitable as a port of reference for the harbours throughout the Strait of Georgia; and by 1901 tide tables for it were published by this Survey. This proved a great boon, as the tide of that Strait presents special features which make it impossible to deduct its time from ports of reference in other regions. A summary of the early results, up to 1902, is given in one of the reports of progress.