

only cold in itself, but also brings in ice with it which further chills the water in the strait. The cold water, the current from the east, and the presence of icebergs within the strait, are thus concomitants of each other.

It is not to be inferred, however, that warm water in the strait is an indication that ice will not be met with; because the water in the strait itself may be relatively warm, notwithstanding that icebergs are numerous at its mouth around Belle Isle, and possibly as far in as the vicinity of Cape Norman. It is possible for this ice to be moving southward with the general Arctic current on both sides of Belle Isle, past the mouth of the strait, without affecting either the direction of the current or the temperature of the strait to any great distance inwards.

The following statement with regard to the current in the strait of Belle Isle at other seasons of the year, is based on information furnished by Mr. T. M. Wyatt, who has been lightkeeper at Amour Point for 15 years, and by Mr. Charles Davis, a resident of Forteau Bay. In the spring of the year, the prevailing winds are easterly, and the current also runs in continuously from the east, and only slackens with the tide without turning. The duration of this easterly current varies from year to year, but usually continues for one or two months in the interval between the beginning of April and the end of June. A strong west or north-west wind however, will make the current run out from the west. In the summer, the currents are less strong and not so persistent, and are more under the influence of the tides. In the autumn the winds are often easterly in the latter part of September and October; but perhaps more often westerly; and in either case the current is influenced by their direction. Later in the autumn north-west winds occur with colder weather. These winds continue to be prevalent during the winter months, and give the current an outward direction from the west.

This statement must be qualified by the usual uncertainties attributable to the weather; and it is also to be noted that any continuous currents are more persistent on the north shore where these observations were made. The residents on the south shore would convey the impression that the currents are much more regular in their tidal character; but their statements appear to be based upon the currents in the shallow water inshore, which may be different from those in the open strait.

SUMMARY FOR THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.

In the following summary, the general characteristics of the current in the Strait of Belle Isle are given as correctly as they can be deduced from its behaviour during the time the observations were made. The velocities given, were measured at the standard depth of 18 feet.

1. The current is fundamentally tidal in its nature; and under normal conditions, it runs east and west with velocities which are nearly equal. It attains at times a velocity of two knots per hour in each direction.

2. The conditions are normal in moderate weather, and during the prevalence of moderate westerly winds.

3. During heavy winds, especially when easterly or westerly in direction, the current which runs with the wind becomes stronger than the current against it; and eventually, the current may come to be continuous in the same direction as the wind.

4. The greatest velocities of the current which were observed during heavy winds (in the months of July and September) were as follows:—From the east, 3·15 knots, and from the west 2·50 knots per hour.

5. The presence of ice in the strait, and the temperature of the water, have also a relation to the predominant direction of the current; but they do not afford a reliable indication of its actual direction at the time.

6. Under normal conditions, and when both surface current and under-current are taken into account, the difference on the average is in favour of a greater inward flow from the east.

7. The actual flow included, appears also east, than outward from

Current in the east
Isle, between Rich Pt From observation and August 3rd immediate to be from the west (amounted to 0·79 knot

This in the current ever occurs, owing to the current. From July averaging 20 miles per hour; or in wind. The westerly of water in motion from tends also to show this

From the above clearly possible for a the strait. Also, the current is necessarily eastern end of Anticosti the eastern end of the

THE BELLE ISLE

On account of the clear that no great variation quarter. During the directions with velocities in favour of inward flow to more than a moderate spring the preponderance greater than at other water may then penetrate foundland. But no completely round the Atlantic through Cape with the theory while the indications are already sufficiently confirmed. This conclusion is further which show that if it lies in an entirely different

It may be allowed from all the evidence.

The water in the and when flowing in below 45° for the as high as that of any surface.

The water in the greater part of the milky-green colour is on the side next flowing water has from 55° to 65°; and