

The record obtained to be sufficiently extensive. The record for the year, was carefully tabulated. The record for low tides due to storm record was transmitted. The possible advantages exist for both Quebec and Halifax by the aid of the tide-gates in the tides in India.

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Since 1891 tide tables have been published in the form of a small booklet for them in this form, direct to the leading, and widely available to mariners both Halifax and Quebec. The *Almanac*, published in 1902, also to Greenwood's Nautical Almanac, contains information for all parts of the coast. It can be issued by the Harbours and Marine Service; and the Halifax Harbour Board, in which the information is contained. With these tables, tide tables for the Atlantic coast of North America.

It is to be noted that the tables have been based upon a fixed position of the Atlantic; and consequently certain parts of the lunar tables are published for the purpose of correction; the only exception being the tables for the Moon. These tables also give the position of the water. This is very important for the Lawrence Ship Channel, and for vessels entering the harbor.

In reducing the difficulty has been expedited. In St. John, N. of determining correctly the Admiralty chart of the more recent survey. A satisfactory low water the tidal observations which was cut on the bottom time that the Admiralty tide tables is therefore chart. This is of direct show at once the depth soundings given on the

III. *St. Paul Island, C.B.*—Gauge situated at Atlantic Cove, on the east side of the island. To command Cabot Strait, the main passage by which the tides enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic. Range of tide: springs, 4 feet, neaps, 2 feet. Observer, J. McLeod, superintendent St. Paul Island.

IV. *Strait of Belle Isle*.—Gauge situated at Forteau Bay, at the inner end of the strait. To command this entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also to bring the currents in the Strait into relation with the tides. Range of tide: springs, 5 feet, neaps, 3 feet. Observer, A. Hart, Forteau Bay.

V. *Anticosti*.—Gauge situated at South-west Point. To command the entrance to the St. Lawrence. Range of tide: springs, 7 feet, neaps, 4 feet. Observer, H. Pope, light-keeper and meteorological observer.

VI. *Father Point*.—This gauge is at the pilot station, and at the head of the deep channel of 150 fathoms which extends up the Lower St. Lawrence from the gulf. It serves also as an intermediate station between Anticosti and Quebec. Range of tide: springs, 13 feet, neaps, 7 feet. Observer, J. McWilliams, meteorological observer and signal officer.

VII. *Quebec*.—Gauge situated at the dry dock, Lévis. To furnish a basis for tide tables for Quebec Harbour, and with reference to depth of water in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel. Range of tide: springs, 17 feet, neaps, 12 feet. Observer, U. Valiquet, resident engineer, Lévis Dry Dock.

These tidal stations also serve to furnish the tidal data required in making the survey of the currents. The tide gauges at Father Point and Anticosti have also proved of service to the Department of Public Works in connection with the determination of mean sea level, which Mr. R. Steelkel of that department is now making for the purposes of the general geodetic survey.

This season, tidal observations were also taken for three months at Pictou, N.S., Neguac, N.B., and Bonne Bay, Nfld., as a tentative measure, to ascertain in what way tidal differences throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence can best be obtained in relation to the above principal stations.