At Pictou, the recording instrument of new design, already referred to, was used. At the other stations the instruments were of a smaller type than those at the principal tidal stations; they were of the Richard pattern, supplied by Casella of London, and were made with a scale specially adapted to this region. They are strong and simple in construction, so that the manipulation presented little difficulty to inexperienced observers. The complete tide-gauge was as follows:—firstly, a vertical plank box, to serve as a tide well, which could be strapped to the side of a wharf; holes were bored in the lower end sufficient to admit the water freely, but not to allow of inconvenience from wave motion. A shelter box containing the registering instrument, was placed directly on top of the tide well. As these tide-gauges were in operation during the summer months only, they did not require to be built in the same substantial manner as when they have to withstand the severity of the winter and to be provided with heating. They could thus be set up at small expense wherever a wharf or pier was found running out beyond the low-water line.

The readings of the instrument as regards elevation were checked by comparison with a graduated staff set up beside it; and the elevation of the zero of the staff was referred to a bench mark on shore. At most of the stations, time could be obtained from railway telegraph offices; but where there were no such facilities a meridian mark was placed, and the observer was supplied with a table giving the "Sun on

meridian" in 60th standard time.

The results obtained at these five stations were supplemented by observations at places which stood next in importance, in obtaining correct tidal differences. On the coast between Miramichi Bay and Pictou, short series of staff 'readings were taken at Richibucto, Buctouche and Pointe du Chêne; and a gauge record during two months in all, was obtained at Cape Tormentine, where the strait is narrowest, Also, on the north coast of Prince Edward Island, a short gauge record was obtained at St. Peter's Bay and at Alberton, and staff readings at Rustico.

The total amount of tidal information obtained is shown in the following list. Throughout the progress of this work, a simultaneous record of the tide was obtained at the principal stations at Halifax, St. Paul Island and Anticosti. Also, where the observations were obtained by self-registering instruments, they were continuous day and night during the time indicated. The only interruption of consequence occurred at Charlottetown, where the partial chokage of the inlet made

the observations unreliable for a time.

Carleton June	29th	till	Nov.	9th. Gaug	e record.
NeguacJuly				6th.	
Richibueto Aug.	5th	do	Aug.	8th. Staff	readings.
Buctouche Sept.					do
Pointe du Chêne Sept.	8th	till	Sept.	11th.	do
Cape Tormentine July	25th	do	Aug.	10th. Gauge	record.
doAug.	31st	do	Oct.	10th.	do
Charlottetown June	20th	do	June	29th.	do
doJuly	18th	do	Nov.	25th.	do
PictouJune	3rd	do	Nov.	27th.	do
SourisJune	11th	do	Nov.	24th.	do
St. Peters BayOct.	27th	do	Nov.	24th.	do
Rustico Oct.	20th	do	Oct.	24th, Staff	readings.
AlbertonOct.	13th	do	Oct.	23rd. Gauge	e record.

Such tide tables as are now published in local almanacs for ports in this region, are based on constant differences from Halifax or some other Atlantic port; and it is, therefore, evident that they must necessarily be far from correct. Their error is greatest when the moon's declination is at its maximum, north or south of the equator. The observations of this season show that the time of high water as given in the local almanacs now published, is in error by the following amounts:—At Pictou 1 h. 25 m. early or late; at Charlottetown, I h. 12 m. early or late. These errors correspond approximately with the half-range of diurnal inequality, which at Pictou amounts to I h. 15 m.; and at Charlottetown also it is nearly as great.

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The tida present time as proved by therefore, ver and this can a stations are a Cape Breton a western coast the Lower St. Anticosti,

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