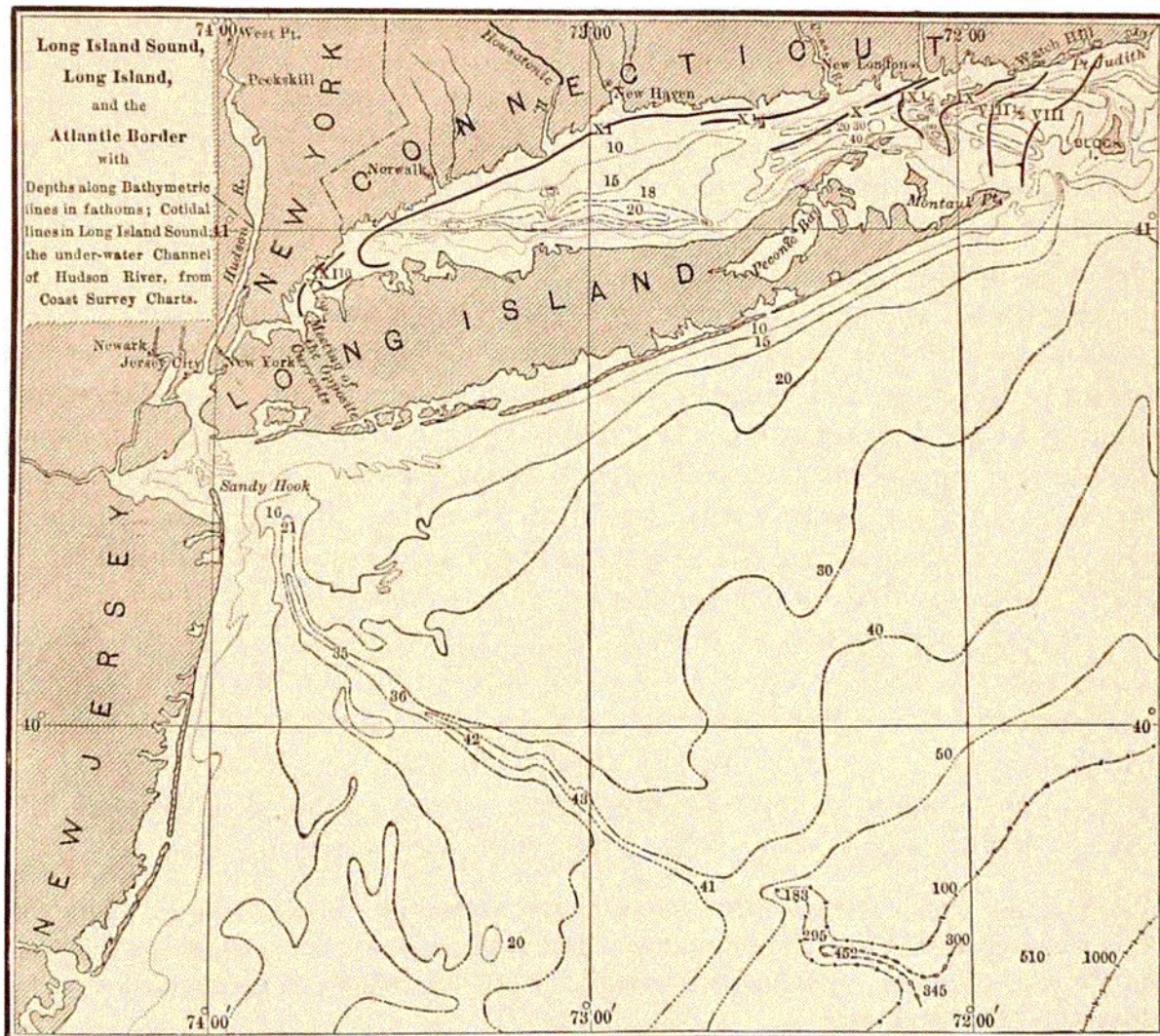


England, the maximum height is 18 feet, and within it, at the mouth of the Severn, 45 to 50 feet. In Long Island Sound (Fig. 189), which is about 100 miles long, the tide outside, at Block Island, is but 2 feet; but inside, at New London, it is 3 feet; at the mouth of the Connecticut, 4; at New Haven, 6; at Bridgeport, 7; and off Hewlett's Point, near Hell Gate, where it meets the inflowing tide of New York Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The map shows further, by the cotidal lines over the Sound, that the time of the passage from Block Island to Hewlett's Point is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and that, at the fourth hour, it is high tide almost simultaneously along the whole inside coast. The height of the tide is depressed somewhat by high atmospheric pressure, but the amount of depression is not yet precisely ascertained.

189.



When the tide enters straits by two passages, progress in either direction depends on depth and obstructions, and leads to meeting at different heights. At Batscham, in Tong-king, the waves, coming from the China and India seas, meet bringing opposite but nearly equal changes in the water level, and the result is almost no perceptible tide. The tidal wave of New York Bay meets that of the Sound at varying heights, causing violent currents at Hell Gate;