the water, and sometimes was almost obliterated. By measuring a distance along the shore and taking the time of the passage of the "bore" through this distance, we estimated its speed at about eight miles per hour. The surface of the river now became very rough and turbulent, and the ferry-boat, in crossing, was tossed about like an egg-shell. The vertical rise of the tide was very rapid, being about twenty-six inches in eight minutes. Its entire rise is about fifty feet at this point.

The next day we went to New Glasgow, and visited the Albert Coal Mines, where an extensive explosion took place three years ago, by which some seventy men lost their lives. After the explosion the workings were at once flooded with water to extinguish the fire. This water has never been pumped out, and, consequently, the bodies of the men have never been recovered. The old workings having all been abandoned, the company has sunk slopes and begun working on new seams.

The next day we visited another coal mine, going up from Stellarton on the company's engine. After inspecting the works, we returned, and went to Pictou, where we dined, and spent most of the afternoon in a delightful sail around the harbor.

We returned to Truro for the night, and next morning went to the gold mines at Oldham, which we reached by a four-miles' drive from the nearest station. Here we visited several pits, some of which were being worked and others not, the manner of working being very desultory and loose. The miners, after having made a little "pile," cease to work until that is spent and they want more. This is not conducive to the best methods of working.

Sunday and Monday we spent at Halifax. Monday morning, in charge of Dr. Honeyman, the local geologist, we visited the glaciated area near the fort, where are exposed some of the finest striations known. In the afternoon, Mr. Gilpin, inspector of mines, gave us much information regarding the mines of Nova Scotia, and kindly showed us over the Province buildings.

The next day we visited the Mt. Uniacke gold mines, which we reached by an extremely rough ride of four miles from the station. These mines we found in successful operation, and producing a very rich ore.

Going to Winsor that night, we visited the gypsum quarries there, collected some very fine selenite, spent some little time the next morning looking at the quarries, and then came by railroad and a nine-mile wagon drive through a very pretty country to Margaretville. Here the shores along the bay are cliffs of trap, and we found quantities of laumontite, with some other zeolites. This was our last point of interest, and the next morning we turned our faces homeward, touching at Annapolis, on the way to St. John, where we went on board the steamer for Boston.

The Republican Torchlight Procession.

The final demonstration in Boston of the Presidential campaign was the Republican torchlight procession, which took place the night before election. In it the Institute, as has been its custom, took part. The daily papers have described sufficiently the events of the evening in general, and it devolves upon THE TECH to add some account of the affair, considered with special reference to friends of the Institute.

The committee, to whom a mass meeting of students had given control, provided uniforms, each consisting of a loose robe of gray cloth, trimmed with cardinal, representing, as nearly as possible, the Institute colors, a close-fitting breast-piece, gray, displaying the year of the class to which its wearer belonged, a mortar-board cap in the same colors, with a white tassel falling from its brilliant cardinal surface, and a torch; officers were distinguished by swords and an interchange of colors in breastplate and cap.

The regiment, headed by its own drum and fife corps and the Boston Cadet Band, formed near the gymnasium. '85, as Senior class, occupied the place of honor on the right of the line, followed in order by '86, '87 and '88, numbering, in all, about four hundred. Marching

THE TECH.