

upon the experience of the last half century, almost, of its existence, showing how its founders had to struggle against difficulties on every hand, and that now those difficulties are vanishing away, and that the Academy is to-day upon a firm footing, that the sympathies of the denomination cluster around it, and that before it, is a glorious future of usefulness in advancing the education of the Province, and supplying students to the College.

Before the audience was dismissed, an address was read to Principal J. F. Tufts, A. M., from the Matriculating class, which, if they are all successful, will number twenty-six. The address was read by Mr. G. B. Titus, and embodied an expression of their high appreciation of his talents, their indebtedness to him, and their coöperation with him in his endeavours to advance the Institution.

Mr. Tufts is evidently the "right man in the right place," as the marked success of the Academy this year abundantly shows; and we trust that with his able co-adjutors he may long continue his prosperous career, both as Principal of the Academy, and as Professor of History in the College, where by his superior talents and almost inexhaustible store of information, (he having for a number of years studied at Harvard making History a speciality,) he has won the confidence and esteem of every student.

The announcement was then made that the Academy was closed for the Summer vacation, and the audience which was large, composed of students, Wolfville people, and a large number of visitors, dispersed.

OUR BLONDIN EXPEDITION.

In the following list of Minerals, Rocks, and Zoological specimens, the remarks concerning the objects collected or observed about the Cape have been given as briefly as possible, without sacrificing the scientific accuracy, which should, in a measure, always accompany such a list.

MINERALS AND ROCKS.

GYPNUM, OR HYDROUS SULPHATE OF LIME.—The fibrous variety of this mineral occurs in abundance, in the red and grey (Triassic) sandstone, on the south side of the Cape, in regular, horizontal layers, which may be seen on the face of the cliff. These layers were observed only in the upper fifty feet of the sandstone, the highest being about four feet from the top, and vary in thickness from a line up to eight or nine inches. The crystallization of the above has very much the appearance of what would be presented in a vein deposit, and seems to have taken

place almost simultaneously from the upper and under sides of the matrix, or fissure.

SELENITE.—This is the transparent or foliated variety of gypsum. It was found quite plentifully. It does not occur like the fibrous variety in layers, but in irregular masses of different sizes, embedded usually in the argillaceous portions of the sandstone. Occasionally, however, parts of these masses were found touching the upper, or under side of a layer of the fibrous variety.

QUARTZ.—Medium sized crystals of AMETHYST were found; the color is not very deep, and in some cases graduates into the ordinary white crystals.

CHALCEDONY occurred in thin veins, and also in reddish white mammillary incrustations.

AGATES of various shades, and of different degrees of beauty, were collected. One specimen is very clear and flint-like, but showing the banded structure when moistened. One small Moss Agate was obtained.

The external surface of these Agates, and also of other quartz geodes, is frequently very curiously marked with large and small pits, due to the irregularities of the interior of the cavities in the matrix of trap rock in which these geodes are found.

JASPER.—Red, green and mixed colored varieties were in abundance, especially the red jasper, which was found mixed with magnetite, and also with ordinary quartz.

ZEOLITES, OR HYDROUS SILICATES.—These were neither so abundant nor so fine, as they appear to have been in other years, still fair specimens, of the following, were obtained:—

Heulandite.—Several good specimens in crystals.

Stilbite.—Both in single crystals, and also in sheaf-like aggregations.

Apophyllite.—Some very good crystals.

Analcime.—Several fine specimens, some quite large; one in particular, half of which is unattached, is white in the centre, transparent near the surface of the trapezohedral faces, and measures one and three-fourths of an inch through the centre.

Acadialite.—A variety of chabazite was found, but the crystals were very small.

Magnetite in a massive condition, though occasionally showing the face of an octahedral crystal, was found filling fissures of various thicknesses, in the greenish columnar trap rock. Where the fissures were large, the magnetite was next to each side, while the intervening space was filled, in most cases, with red jasper, and in others with quartz. Where the filling is quartz, the magnetite on

each side exhibits a tendency to assume regular crystalline forms.

One or two other kinds of minerals were found, but have not been determined.

SANDSTONE.—The ordinary red, and also the greenish grey, mottled, and argillaceous varieties, were collected.

The argillaceous sandstone occurs mostly towards the base of the cliff on the south side of the Cape, and at low water the surface of this rock is usually perforated with the smooth cylindrical burrows made by the shellfish *Zirphœa crispata*.

TRAP-ROCK.—Both amygdaloidal, and also the compact, greenish gray varieties, —the latter of which assumes a more or less regular columnar shape, the columns with four, five or six sides.

In addition to the foregoing representatives of the Mineral Kingdom, the following, belonging to the Animal Kingdom, were either obtained or observed by members of our party.

Owing to limited space, these names, &c., will not be arranged in tabular form. Only part of what was obtained has been determined with sufficient accuracy to be given here. The undetermined specimens include various kinds of Polyzoa or Bryozoa.

Sponges, Alcyonimus: a dead specimen of a curious helmet-shaped shell, with ridges radiating from the spiral apex, which inclines to one side—the color of shell light yellow, and about one-fourth of an inch in length.

Quite a number of specimens of a naked-gill Mollusk were found adhering to the rocks. The largest of these, measuring about three-fourths of an inch in length, purplish white on upper part, which was covered with fine tubercles. These creatures looked very much like the common land slugs.

Worms, naked bodied, and also the tubes in which other species have lived, were plentiful under stones, &c. Some of these tubes were composed of a transparent, hornlike substance; the one end of these tubes was free, from which the creature protruded itself when living, the other end being attached to a rock. Other tubes consisted of bits of the stems of seaweeds matted together, whilst still others, belonging to the genera *Spirorbis* and *Serpula*, were made of calcareous matter. Several kinds of Tunicates or Ascidians were gathered, among which may be specially noticed two specimens, which are supported on long stalks or pedicels from three to four inches in length,—the longest diameter of the body, which is of an oval shape, being about three-quarters of an inch. The color of these specimens when fresh, was a fine orange, but the spirits in which they were placed soon destroyed this color. They appear to belong to the genus *Boltenia*.