

chures is less violent. The tide ascends the Thames to Teddington, a distance of 65 miles, but it is a slow and gradual movement, not exceeding 3 to 4 miles per hour. In the Seine and the Dordogne this "meeting of the waters" is known as the *mascaret*, equivalent to our English "bore."* In the latter river it consists simply of three or four very lofty and rapid waves, or swells, which follow on one another, and occupy the entire breadth of the river. They sweep up the channel at the rate of 13 to 16 feet per second, with boiling, foamy crests, which overwhelm everything they encounter.



FIG. 189. —EFFECT OF THE "BORE" AT LA BORVILLE, ON THE RIVER SEINE.

At the September equinox the Seine presents the phenomenon of the *mascaret*; and it also occurs on the two little rivers of the Vire and the Aure.

The Chinese rivers sometimes swell 32 to 48 feet, owing to the impetuous influx of the tide, which is considerably increased in force when the wind blows from the sea. In the River Zaïre, in Africa, the waters in mid-channel continue their course to the sea, while along the two banks flow two contrary currents which roll and surge

* [In some parts of England it is also called the *eger*.]