

Bay of Fundy, and form a dangerous "race-way," requiring, as we found, a very strong wind to counteract it, the first spot deserving of notice on account of remarkable geological features, is an indentation on the south side of Digby Neck, known as Little River Valley. Here the trap displays, with wonderful symmetry, its basaltiform structure, and presents a lofty precipice to the sea, where the river empties into St. Mary's Bay, composed of prismatic columns of three, five, and nine sides, frequently broken horizontally, and in some places imperfectly articulated, apparently by their motion on each other, occasioned by the sea; thus resembling in a striking manner, the basaltic rocks of the Giant's Causeway on the coast of Ireland. These prismatic blocks are usually two or three feet in diameter, and sometimes as many yards in length unbroken. Not unfrequently they have been dashed from their pedestals, and tumbled in confusion against each other, forming irregular Gothic arches, which, by their rude forms, give additional wildness to the scene. The exposed surfaces of the trap, from the additional oxidizement of the iron it contains, exhibit a brownish red color, but on recent fracture, its internal structure is fine-grained, and of homogeneous aspect, the hornblende being alone visible to the naked eye. It is heavy, tenacious, and sometimes sonorous. That it is magnetic, like the trap of some other countries, we think is clearly proved by the fact, that surveyors find their compasses very sensibly influenced in running lines in different parts of Digby Neck. But this influence they have hitherto erroneously attributed to large deposits of magnetic iron, of the existence of which there is but little evidence.

We have already observed that the local peculiarities and external forms of the trap rocks in this region, give it unquestion-