[*From the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax, N. S., Ser. 2, Vol. I.*]

V.—Notes on Recent Sedimentary Formations on the Bay of Fundy Coast.—By R W. Ells, LL D., F. R. S. C., &c.

(Read May 14th, 1894.)

Ever since the commencement of the study of the rock formations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, nearly sixty years ago, the red sandstones and associated trap rocks, more especially seen along the south side of the Bay of Fundy, have been regarded as the newest member of the geological scale, and presumably of Triassic age. Along the north shore of the Bay, in New Brunswick, small isolated areas of similar rocks occur at several places, but the red cliffs of Cape Blomidon, and the several points in eastern Kings County which project into the waters of the Basin of Minas may be taken as typical of the sedimentary portion of this formation for this area.

On the north side of the Basin scattered outliers of Triassic sandstone also appear from Partridge Island eastward. As we approach the upper part of Cobequid Bay these become more extended and form a band along the north shore of several miles in breadth which extends from the head of the Bay along the valley of the Salmon River for some distance east of Truro. The most prominent feature connected with this formation however is the great ridge of trappean rock, which, rising like a wall, several hundred feet in height, cuts off the lovely valley of the Cornwallis and Annapolis Rivers from the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The debris of these trap rocks, when mingled with the red loam of the valley, has produced a soil especially favourable to the growth of apples and other fruits, and the same peculiar soil is found in the finest orchard centres of the Province of Quebec, such as the district surrounding the trappean mountains of Montreal, Abbotsford, St. Hilaire and Rigaud, the soils of these localities from the destruction of