

in others by narrow troughs, while across both, at intervals, stretch transverse depressions, always relatively deep, and in some instances sinking far below tide level. In these latter cases, especially at Sandy Cove and in the Petite Passage, the whole structure of the peninsula is admirably exposed, and in the craggy bluffs which border them is determined scenery which in many respects may well be compared with much of that in the vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. So high, indeed, and so steep is much of the shore, particularly upon the southern side, that a safe descent to the beach, if beach there be, is often hard to find and in places quite impossible.

As would naturally be inferred from such diverse physical features, the depth and character of the soil over the peninsula exhibit similar diversity. Thus, on the lowlands of the isthmus, between Annapolis Basin and St. Mary's Bay, where the underlying rocks are sandstones, the soils derived therefrom are naturally also sandy, though, like the corresponding soils of Annapolis Basin, often quite productive. Nearing the hills to the north of this tract, on the other hand, the land rapidly becomes stony, through the distribution of drift, while the hill-slopes themselves are thickly covered with scattered blocks of all sizes. Again on the tops of the hills the soil-covering is usually very scanty and often wholly wanting, but between these, and especially on the transverse valleys, the soils are both deeper and richer, giving support to numerous prosperous farms. The proportion of poor to good land increases progressively to the westward, and in Long and Briar Islands bare ridges of rock are separated only by bogs and swamps.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The general geological structure of Digby Neck has long been known, and has been made the subject of description by several writers, the most prominent being Sir William Dawson.

As in the region bordering the Annapolis Valley, of which that under consideration is the direct extension, there are in Digby Neck and its vicinity two groups of rocks, the one sedimentary, consisting chiefly of arenaceous beds, of a bright red