are also more frequent upon the Bay of Fundy side than upon that of St. Mary's Bay, while the former also feels most keenly the effects of cold northerly winds.

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The influence of the above causes, combined with others previously noted as resulting from geological structure and depth of soil covering, are in the first place directly seen in the contrast between the northern and southern sides of the peninsula as regards the variety and vigour of the vegetation, and secondly, in a somewhat marked tendency towards an arrangement of the vegetation in zones, parallel to the length of the Neck and its bounding waters. Lastly, the depth and consequently sheltered positions of such transverse valleys as that of Sandy Cove present still other conditions, the influence of which is directly reflected upon the plants there met with.

The limits and distinctive features of these several tracts have not yet been worked out with any precision, if indeed that is possible, but some of their more general characteristics may be briefly stated.

The first of these zones is that which more immediately forms the northern shore. This, although almost everywhere rocky and in places precipitous, is more commonly low, presenting broad, bare ridges of rock, fringed below by a dense matting of Fucus, and sheeted above by patches of grass or low-lying shrubs. On wet and rocky cliffs tufts of Sedum Rhodiola are not uncommon, associated with species of Saxifrage, and well indicate the sub-arctic or sub-alpine conditions under which their existence is maintained. The effects of such conditions are also well seen in the woods which generally prevail along this shore of the Neck. They contain much fewer broad-leaved plants than occur farther inland, while their dwarfish and in many instances almost prostrate growth, together with the uniform bending of their trunks and branches away from the direction of the prevalent winds, strikingly attest the effect of their struggle with adverse influences.

From the immediate shore the land upon the north side of the Neck rises rapidly, but often in a succession of steps, with