

Prof. Delitzsch more animated than when expatiating upon it. His Jewish soul—for he is a Jew by blood, though a Christian by faith—seemed to be on fire. He gave a description of the different kinds of musical instruments in use among the Jews in their worship, and recited as only himself could do, portions of the particular kinds of poetry adapted to each. The lofty thought of which Hebrew is the fitting vehicle, is acknowledged by all, but Prof. Delitzsch's recitation of certain passages showed that it is grandly rhythmical as well.

The permanent location of myself in as pleasant quarters as possible first received my attention. In a city as large as Leipzig, and in which the system of private lodgings so largely prevails, one may suit his taste in almost any direction. In the *Tageblatt* (daily paper) scores and hundreds of rooms are advertized *per vermieten* (to let) and if none of these suit, he may state in the *Tageblatt* just the kind of room he does want, and in 24 hours he will probably receive half a hundred letters, each informing him where and by whom he may be accommodated.

THE NORTH MOUNTAINS.

THEIR GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

These mountains form the principal part of what is known to Geologists as the Trap District of Nova Scotia.

Visitors at Blomidon, or points near the other extremity of the range, would, upon examining the cliffs, observe and perhaps wonder at the fact that the trap rock of volcanic origin, hard and durable, rests upon beds of new red sandstone, a softer rock of aqueous formation. But such is the case; and from this and connected circumstances we learn the history of this region.

Geologists tell us that the North Mountains are of comparatively recent origin; that there was a time in the unwritten history of Nova Scotia when they did not exist. Then the waters of Fundy Bay washed the base of the South Mountains, the now fertile valley

between being under water. To the East, Minas Basin opened widely into the Bay; and Cobequid, much wider than at present, extended inland beyond Truro. Then the islands of Minas Basin—Two, Five and Partridge Isles—belonging to the same geological period as the North Mountains, had not appeared; nor had the Isle Haut, lifted its lone head above the waves of the Bay. The general outline of the rest of the Province was then very similar to what it now is.

How long ago this was man cannot tell. In the history inscribed in the "Stony Book"—"the manuscripts of God"—time is measured not by years or centuries, but by periods which were meted out by the hand of Him to whom "a thousand years is as one day." There is no doubt however, that it was long ages ago, thousands, probably millions of years before man was created.

But at that time deposition of sediment was taking place within the Bay and those stratas were being formed which are known as the new red sandstone. This accumulation continued for ages till the beds were of considerable thickness. Then at different points along the line of the North Mountains, began submarine volcanic action; and as is usual in volcanic eruptions, the first ejection consisted of scoræ and ashes, which, assisted in their distribution by the tides, overspread the sandstone, forming, when subjected to pressure, that vesicular variety of trap, full of almond shaped cavities known as amygdaloid.

At exactly what points these eruptions took place it is impossible to tell; but circumstances indicate that, as Dawson conjectures, the centres of igneous activity were in the vicinity of Sandy Cove at one extremity, and towards Cape Split at the other, the spur extending from Blomidon and ending in that cape marking the course of one of the principal lava streams. There may have been, probably were, other points of eruption; nor need we wonder that evidences of their existence do not now appear, when we consider the effects caused by denuding agencies of the Drift period.