

is low, and has dangerous sand-bars on its coast, the scene of many shipwrecks. It yields grass and cranberries. Cattle brought here in early times soon became extinct, and their place was supplied by small ponies. The inhabitants comprise only those stationed here to care for the shipwrecked.

**Tancook** is the largest of the many islands in Mahone Bay. **Oak Island** is famous for its story of treasure supposed to have been buried here by Captain Kidd over a hundred years ago.

**Long Island**, separated from Digby Neck by *Petite Passage*, is 10 miles long. Freeport is the chief place on the island. **Brier Island**, the most westerly land of Nova Scotia, is about 5 miles in length. Westport, the headquarters of important fishing interests, is the chief town.

**Cape Sable Island**, about 7 miles long, is the most southerly part of Nova Scotia. **Cape Sable**, a rocky islet on its coast, has caused many shipwrecks.

**Surface.**—Nova Scotia is diversified by hills and valleys without any extended plains or high mountains. It has regular ranges of hills called mountains, the chief of which are the *North Mountain*, and the *South Mountain* in King's and Annapolis counties, and the *Cobequid* in Cumberland and Colchester.

**The North Mountain**, formed of trap rock which at some remote geologic period was thrown out in a molten mass from the interior of the earth, lies along the margin of the Bay of Fundy from Cape Blomidon to Digby Strait. From the valley on the south the ascent is steep, rising to the height of 500 or 600 feet within a mile from the lowlands. The slope from the summit to the Bay of Fundy, from 5 to 10