

able ponds between Rapid City and the Oak River, whilst on an excursion towards Fort Ellice, in the middle of October, 1883. Yet those I saw must have been as nothing compared with the abundance to be seen in some other places. A friend who had several days' shooting at Totogon, near the south end of Lake Manitoba, about the end of September, describes the ducks as being so numerous that only the terms "acres" and "millions" could adequately express their abundance. The majority were Mallards, *Anas boscas*, but there were also Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula discors*, Green-winged Teal, *Q. carolinensis*, Scaups, *Fulix marila*, and others. The Mallard, with various Shovellers, Scaups, Pintails, and Teal, breeds regularly in the lakes and sloughs. When travelling towards Winnipeg by the line running northward from the United States boundary on June 13th last (1884), I saw many newly-hatched broods of ducklings, both Teal and Mallard, swimming about in the ditch beside the track; the old birds rose and flew off as the train approached. At least two species of Tern breed very abundantly on the islands in some of the larger lakes, while several Grebes are not uncommon in the same situations.

In conclusion, I will only add that there still is in Manitoba a large field for ornithological work. If only a few of the many young men of good education who have recently emigrated thither could be persuaded to turn some of their attention to the study of its birds, many highly interesting facts would certainly be brought to light.

NOVA SCOTIAN GEOLOGY.
PAPER VII.

Rev. D. HONEYMAN, D. C. L.

KINGS COUNTY.

One morning in June, 1877, I left Halifax with the determination of making an intimate acquaintance with the rocks of Kings County. Arriving by train at the Wolfville station, I took the direct road