

lift his voice in utterance of the two strong clear notes which are commonly described as the mating song.

In order to ascertain exactly the earliest and latest periods of this song, I made notes for some time and found that the Chickadee is prone to sing as late as December 31st, and that, in fact, he is liable to sing at any time, day or night, summer or winter. Nevertheless his simple song, is classed by the hunters among those delightful mysteries "*signs of spring*," for it is most often heard as spring approaches, and when the snow is gone, and the flocks of many new and louder singers come, the voice of the elegant little Chickadee is overpowered and for a time both bird and voice continue in obscurity.

ERRATUM.—In the article on the Woodthrushes, the careless use of general language led me into a blunder, which I should have corrected; but it had escaped my notice at the time and would have done so altogether had not Mr. Chamberlain pointed it out. The phrase 'All these are abundant throughout E. N. America' is erroneous as it included the Wood thrush (*mustelina*) which is not common much beyond the Ottawa, nor is it to be included in the Maritime Provinces, except as a straggler.—E. T. S.

MINERALOGY.

By PROF. S. K. HITCHINGS.

PAPER VI.

DOLOMITE.

This mineral is a carbonate of calcium and magnesium. It resembles calcite in many respects and is often associated with it. It may be distinguished from that mineral by its hardness and by not effervescing with acid until heat is applied. It occurs in the following varieties:—

Pearl spar, crystalized in rhombohedrons with curved faces, and having a pearly lustre.

Fibrous.

Granular, which constitutes many varieties of statuary marble.