The following were deemed worthy of honorary mention for their collections :—Miss McLea, Miss Reid, Master Eric Harrington and Master W. H. Shearer.

Dr. Harrington took several readings of the barometer at the hotel and on the summit of the mountain, and from these it was estimated that the summit of the mountain was about 850 feet above the hotel, and nearly 1 300 above the railway at St. Hilaire station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINERALOGICAL NOTES.—At the February meeting of the Natural History Society, Dr. Harrington called attention to a number of points in connection with the forms, mode of occurrence, &c., of certain Canadian minerals. One of the species noticed was beryl, a mineral of somewhat rare occurrence in Canada. It was first found by the late Dr. Bigsby at the east side of Rainy Lake, 230 miles north of Lake Superior, occurring in well defined, pale green crystals in a porphyritic granite. †

According to the Rev. Prof. Laflamme, crystals of beryl as much as twelve to fifteen inches long and three inches or more in diameter occur in the township of Jonquières, on the Saguenay. ‡

Another locality more recently discovered and which it is worth while putting upon record is on lots 1 and 2 of the second range of Maisonneuve, Berthier county, P. Q. The specimens from this place are irregular masses and rough crystals, sometimes of considerable size. They evidently occur in a coarse granite vein containing quartz, orthoclase, a trichinic feldspar which shows play of colour in places, muscovite, garnet, tourmaline and samarskite ? The locality is said to be the same as that from which the samarskite, analysed by Mr. Hoffmann, was derived ⸹. The muscovite is said to occur in plates of considerable size and in quantity sufficient to be available for economic purposes.

Attention was also called to the remarkably fine crystals of molybdenite obtained by Mr. R. H. G. Chapman from the township of Aldfield, in Pontiac county, P.Q. They are short hexagonal crystals which, if regarded as belonging to the hexagonal system, consist of a hexagonal pyramid and the end face sometimes also with faces of the hexagonal prism. The angle between the end

† Geol. of Can. 1863, p. 492.
‡ Rep. Geol. Survey, 1882-84, D. p. 9.
§ Rept. Geol. Survey, 1880-82. II. p. 1.