

A case in point came under our notice recently in connection with experiments made in using the Bird Cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*) as a stock upon which to grow cultivated forms. A number of varieties of the Morello, or sour type of cherry, were budded upon this stock, with every appearance of success the first year, many making a growth of three or four feet. The following season a few varieties made little progress and showed a tendency to break short off, under very slight pressure, at the point of union with the stock. Examination of the broken surface shows that there was no union of fibre, the surface being quite smooth, but merely by contact sufficiently close to admit the mechanical passage of sap. It also exhibits numerous lines or rays of fibre diverging regularly from the pith to the laburnum, and resembling the ordinary medullary rays but curiously multiplied. Under favorable circumstances, growth, or at least the life of the scion, might be maintained for some years by means of this connection, but vigour and longevity could not be expected. Bird Cherry as a stock shows a greater affinity for some varieties than for others.

While on this subject it might be stated that lilacs grafted on green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*) will grow vigorously the first season, but invariably die the second year. J. C.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

SAXICAVA SANDS AND GRAVELS AT CARP, ONTARIO. *Macoma fragilis*, Fabricius and *Saxicava rugosa*, Linnæus, both marine species of shells which are at the present day found living in great abundance in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Labrador and general North Atlantic coast, were collected by me at Carp village station in the gravel pit immediately south of the station. Some fifteen feet of stratified sands and gravels are here exposed. The upper portion consists of coarse sands and gravels, of the ordinary type in this formation, whilst the lower portion reveals the presence of a considerable number of well rounded and water-worn pebbles; many of which vary in size from one inch to five inches in diameter. They are imbedded in a coarse matrix of sand and a number of accessories or impurities. These pebbles are for the most part derived from the crystalline limestone series of the Laurentian formations, probably of Archæan age. Pebbles of Chondro-