

4. THE ENGLISH OAK. *Quercus robur L.*

Specimens of this species were presented by Mr. Young, and were planted in different soils and exposures; but they proved incapable of enduring the winter and all perished; those in the lighter and more sandy ground surviving longest. In any case this tree is not comparable as an ornamental tree with our native species, and its leaves hanging withered on the branches in autumn give it an unsightly appearance.

5. THE BEECH. *Fagus ferruginea.*

A bed of young plants of this fine tree was raised from the nuts, and one specimen still remains. It grows well but not in the sandy soil, and as only very young trees have been on the grounds, little can be said respecting it. It is known, however, to love a rich calcareous soil, and, where this exists, to thrive even on rocky ground. Our beech is scarcely so fine a tree as the European beech, the hardiness of which, in Canada, I have had no opportunity of experimenting on.

6. THE HAZEL. *Corylus americana.*

A plant of this species obtained on the mountain about 1858, has grown luxuriantly and bore fruit every year. It was destroyed last year. The hazel is a long lived and beautiful shrub. As one usually sees it on poor ground and cropped by cattle it has a shabby appearance, but under more favourable circumstances it forms a fine element in shrubbery. Its catkins are pretty in the spring, and in autumn its fruit is curious and is edible.

7. THE HORNBEAM. *Carpinus americana.*

A fine and somewhat aged specimen of this little tree, native to the place, existed till last year in the lower part of the grounds. It is of slow growth and straggling form. One young tree still remains near the head of the avenue,