

The terminal twigs are fine, and have an elm-like appearance. It seems to be a valuable and long-lived shade tree.

#### ROSACEÆ.

The only species that calls for our attention as a shade tree is the Mountain Ash. This is fairly common. Its bright red berries are conspicuous during the fall and early part of the winter, and make it a deservedly popular ornamental tree. There are several varieties of the European Rowan Tree, *Pyrus aucuparia*.\* The American one, *P. americana* is at its best in our latitude. It becomes a shrub farther south, and extends far north to the shores of James Bay.

#### LEGUMINOSÆ.

The Kentucky Coffee Tree, *Gymnocladus dioica* or *canadensis* is far from home in this latitude. There is only one specimen, so far as I know, growing in the city. It is on the Normal School grounds on Elgin St., but there are several at the Experimental Farm. This tree is remarkably homely in winter. Its smaller branches are so thick and blunt, and its leaves so late in coming out that it has earned the title, *Chicot*, the dead tree, among our French-Canadian neighbors. But, in summer its leaves are characteristic and beautiful. It is one of the very few trees that produce doubly compound leaves.

The only other large tree that produces such leaves is the Honey Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. It grows at the Experimental Farm and is marked as half-hardy.

The Common Locust, *Robinia pseudacacia* would be far more valuable both as a shade tree and for its timber if it could be effectually protected from the ravages of boring insects. There is almost an avenue of these trees near Rockcliffe, and the street is appropriately named, Acacia Avenue, but it is a rare tree in other parts of the city. Some say it is not a beautiful tree in winter. Its bark is deeply furrowed, and inclined to scale; the trunk is often twisted, the branches are irregular and contorted and twiggy. The seed-pods hang on the tree all winter.

(To be continued.)

\* One member here stated that all the mountain ashes about the city belong to the introduced European species, and that it is even spreading to nearby woods.