

1. THE RED OAK. *Quercus rubra*.

Several fine specimens of this tree existed along the bank of the brook—four of which still remain intact (1891). The finest specimen was drawn and engraved for the restoration of the Indian town of Hochelaga in my book "Fossil Men," in consequence of Cartier's note, that on his visit to the village of Hochelaga, he saw great oaks with large acorns on the path leading from the landing place below the current to the village. Our oaks are not those of Cartier's time. One of the largest, cut down last year, showed 160 rings of growth, so that it may be regarded as a child of the oak forest of three centuries ago. Sandy soil, especially with clay underlying at some depth, seems to be specially suited to this tree, whose large shining leaves and spreading form make it one of our finest forest trees.

2. THE WHITE OAK. *Quercus alba*.

This species was not indigenous to the College grounds, but a few fine plants were purchased. They thrive well in the more moist and rich ground, but were only young trees, and all have perished in the progress of improvements. There seems no reason why this species should not be cultivated as a timber tree in the Province of Quebec; but it requires a good soil and exposure.

3. THE OVERCUP WHITE OAK. *Quercus macrocarpa*.

This is not an indigenous species, but a few acorns from the North-west were presented to me some years ago by Dr. G. M. Dawson. One good plant was raised from these and was carefully tended. It grew well and promised to be a fine tree, but had to be removed last year, and I fear has perished. I have found that oaks do not readily transplant, as we have lost several good trees in this way. This species deserves to be introduced in Lower Canada as an ornamental tree. Its large leaves give it a fine appearance. It loves limestone soil.