

	Height.		Fruiting.	Growth.*	Native of	Remarks.
	1896.	1908.				
<i>Q. suber</i>	2	6	..	M	France	The cork oak. Cannot be recommended for growing so far from the sea.
<i>Q. acuta</i> .. ..	..	6	..	..	..
<i>Q. Æsculus</i> .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Q. alba</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Q. aquatica</i> .. ..	..	8	..	..	..
<i>Q. incana</i> .. ..	..	9	..	..	..
<i>Q. bicolor</i> .. ..	..	10	..	..	..
<i>Q. castanifolia</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Q. chrysophylla</i> .. ..	..	10	..	..	..
<i>Q. cuspidata</i> .. ..	..	10	..	..	..
<i>Q. dentata</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Q. dilitata</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Q. dumosa</i> .. ..	..	7	..	..	..
<i>Q. falcata</i> .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Q. glauca</i> .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
<i>Q. libani</i> .. ..	..	4	..	..	..
<i>Q. lineata</i> .. ..	..	6	..	..	..
<i>Q. lamellosa</i> .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Q. Michauxii</i> .. ..	..	4	..	..	..
<i>Q. Nigra</i> .. ..	..	7	..	..	..
<i>Q. prinus</i> .. ..	..	8	..	..	..
<i>Q. phyllioides</i> .. ..	..	7	..	..	..
<i>Q. sessiliflora</i> .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Q. tinctoria</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>Q. Weslizeni</i> .. ..	..	11	..	..	..
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	20	26	F	M	North America	Wood grown here remarkably durable; tree grows very slowly.
<i>Retinospora obtusa</i> ..	2	8	F	P	Japan	A timber-tree of Japan. Fails badly here.
<i>R. leptoclada</i>	9	20	..	M	"	For ornament this is a very desirable tree.
<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	3	5	..	P	China..	A curious tree, only useful as a distinct tree in a collection.
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	4	14	F	M	California	The redwood. A tree that should be largely grown on the pumice lands.
<i>Salix alba</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	This and about two dozen other species of willow are growing here. <i>S. alba</i> needs the vicinity of water, when it will grow into a fine tree, and is a valuable timber, especially for cricket-bats.
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	12	14	F	P	England	The English yew. Makes a fine evergreen tree of slow growth.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> ..	5	8	..	P	America	This requires much water, and is a valuable timber-tree for swamps.
<i>Thuja dolabrata</i>	2	11	F	P	Japan	Not to be grown for timber, but is a very distinct tree.
<i>Tilia europea</i>	19	28	F	M	Europe	The lime-trees are useful for several purposes, and bees make much honey from their flowers.
<i>T. americana</i>	4	6	..	P	America	
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ..	5	11	F	M	"	These are good timber-trees where land is not too dry.
<i>T. gigantea</i>	26	40	F	G	British Columbia	
<i>Ulmus montana</i>	19	30	..	G	Scotland	A spreading tree that in free soil makes good growth.
<i>U. americana</i>	6	10	..	M	America	Does not grow so well as the European elms.
<i>U. campestris</i>	6	29	F	G	England	Of upright growth, and rapid when in good position.
<i>U. purpurea</i>	7	16	..	M	..	These elms are distinct in appearance, and make fair growth.
<i>U. exoniensis</i>	7	16	..	M	England	
<i>U. suberosa</i>	25	45	F	G	Europe	This is the cork-barked elm. Sends up suckers very freely.
<i>U. fulva</i> .. ..	..	6	..	..	..
<i>U. racemosa</i> .. ..	..	5	..	..	..
<i>U. crassifolia</i> .. ..	..	4	..	..	..
<i>U. parvifolia</i> .. ..	..	3	..	..	..
<i>U. vegeta</i> .. ..	..	8	..	..	..
<i>U. Koopmanii</i> .. ..	..	10	..	..	..
<i>U. turkestanii</i> .. ..	..	8	..	..	..
<i>Wellingtonia gigantea</i>	15	35	F	M	California	The "big tree" of California. Requires rich deep soil to succeed here.

* Good, G; moderate, M; poor, F.

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(D.) NOTES ON THE GROWING OF AUSTRALIAN GUM-TREES IN THE WAIKATO.

On the 8th October, 1874, my brother, the late J. C. Reynolds, sowed some gum-seeds under different names—viz., messmate, red ironbark, slatey gum, woolly-butt, white ironbark, stringy-bark, bastard box, blue-gum (Aus ralian) black ironbark, bloodwood, and Australian red-gum. The messmate is what is commonly known here as peppermint gum: the bark is rough and thick; the tree is very hardy, will transplant well, is a quick grower, and will stand sharp frosts. The wood is salmon colour. I have been sowing seed of this messmate gum for some years, and it germinates well.

The Rev. J. H. Simmonds, Principal of the Auckland Three Kings College, who is an enthusiastic advocate of forestry, has been securing specimens of gums I have been growing to send to Australia for identification.