

Most trees have some area of country where the climatic and other conditions are most favorable to their development, and where the greatest masses of the individuals of their species are found and their greatest size is attained. As these conditions become less favorable, each tree shows less development. There are thus trees which show a greater growth in the northern part of their range and others which have the reverse. *Arbutus Menziesii* is a tree in British Columbia and a shrub in California. The Banksian Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*) has been found near James Bay of sufficient size to be merchantable, while in the Ottawa valley it is a shrub. *Taxus brevifolia* attains in Oregon to a height of from fifty to sixty feet, and yet in California it rarely exceeds from twenty to thirty feet. On the other hand, there is of course a general tendency in all trees which extend far north to become stunted as they approach their extreme northern limits of growth.

Unlike the herbaceous plants, there are very few trees which can be regarded as rovers—trees suiting themselves readily and naturally to almost every condition, and thus having a wide range. Among those which might be classed as, more or less, rovers are the Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), Paper Birch (*Betula papyracea*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) and Black Spruce (*Abies nigra*). They are found from British Columbia to Labrador, and from almost the Arctic Circle to the Southern United States; among the Rocky Mountains, the Laurentian Hills and the Alleghanies, and near the moist coast lines of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as well as in, or in the neighbourhood of, the drier climate of the western prairies. Again, in America we have many herbaceous plants which are not only widely distributed there, but are common to Europe. There are, however, only three trees having this feature—the Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*), White Birch (*Betula alba*), and the Yew (*Taxus baccata*), and even these appear to be varieties of the European forms. One reason for this difference between herbaceous plants and trees clearly is that the seeds of trees, on account of their greater size and weight, are less readily distributed. Even those trees, like the Poplars, Birches, Ash, Elms and Maples, whose seeds are of smaller size and have natural attachments to aid in their dissemination, have, for that reason