

	Diameter, breast high.	Age in years.
White pine	15	109
White pine	22	114
White pine	23	103
Norway pine	17	104
Norway pine	22	120
Norway pine	30	131
Hemlock	11	104
Hemlock	14	91
Hemlock	16	109
Spruce	13	109
Spruce	15	116
Spruce	17	99
Tamarack	9	56
Tamarack	10	59
Tamarack	13	61
Balsam	11	57
Balsam	14	55
Balsam	16	64
White oak	21	230
White oak	22	227
White oak	23	238
Red oak	10	76
Red oak	13	73
Red oak	27	235

In regard to determining the age of trees by counting the rings of growth, Dr. Thomas says:

"Recent investigations have served to destroy confidence in the hitherto supposed certain test of age, as it is found that even within the latitude of the northern half of the United States, from one to three rings are formed each year; and there is no certainty in this respect, even with the same species in the same latitude."—Thomas, B. E. 12, 627.

Among hundreds of stumps in the forests of northern Wisconsin, from which trees of several varieties had been freshly cut, examined by the author, but a few instances of interrupted growth was found. Such cases were easily distinguishable, the rings of growth being in pairs and running into each other, and being much narrower than the normal ones.

Believing Dr. Thomas' information to be incorrect and in order to test these conclusions, Mr. Griffith was again consulted, and replied:

"You will find that a tree will sometimes show two rings for a year but this occurs only through drought or severe late frosts. After the sap commences to rise, if there is a severe late frost, the growth and the formation of the rings will be stopped and when the sap commences to rise again another ring will be formed but these so called false rings can easily be determined, as the lines of the two rings will cross each other at some point. These false rings, however, are unusual and as a rule you can be very sure that the number of rings will show the exact age of the tree."—Letter, Feb. 2, 1907.