

up to \$1,200, 726 trees to the acre would be worth the round sum of \$2,000, which is \$272 more than the whole outlay would have amounted to at six per cent. compound interest for twenty years. This plantation, Mr. Slade reported from personal observations, covers a sterile ridge of sand and gravelly loam. What surprised him most was the number and extent of the branches; beginning near the ground, each tree seemed to vie with its neighbor in throwing them out horizontally in every direction, from five to fifteen feet in length, interlocking so as to form in many places an absolutely impenetrable jungle. The conviction was irresistible that had the trees been properly trimmed from time to time (and the wood would have paid the expense), the present value would have been at least one-third more. There were said to be 10,775 trees, and could the whole growth have been thrown into the trunks, they would at a moderate estimate have been worth 25 cents each, or a total of \$2,694, exclusive of the land.

J. D. G. Williams, Raynham, set a piece of pine in 1830, the value of the land being \$10 per acre, and the cost of setting \$5 per acre, and after twenty-five years' growth, the standing wood was sold for \$150 per acre, affording a very large profit, and leaving the land in good condition to set again. Mr. Williams also set a piece of pine in 1841 on land of the same value, the cost of setting being \$6 per acre. This is, perhaps, one of the earliest experiments of the kind ever made in Bristol County. The trees apparently came to maturity in 1876, having made no perceptible growth since that time. They were set in rows, from six to nine feet apart and from four to six feet in the rows. The lot has an eastern exposure, and the trees on the eastern side were evidently set for a wind break, being not more than four feet apart. They are

large, with many strong angular branches, resembling in shape an oak as much as a pine, and contain as much timber as those less exposed, but it is not so valuable. In 1876 an experienced lumberman estimated this wood at seventy-five cords to the acre, two-thirds being suitable for box boards, worth at the mill, three miles distant, six dollars per cord. No arithmetic is required to show this to have been a profitable investment.

The late Richard Sampson, of Middleborough, set pine trees on a piece of land too poor to cultivate, which are now thirty-one years old, and estimated to be worth \$150 per acre, and would probably bring a much higher figure. This piece contains about ten acres, and is remarkable thrifty, and its growth during the next ten years will greatly increase its value.

The above instances of rapid growth and profitable results are not exceptional, but are selected because their history could be given more in detail than others. Plantations of pines from five to thirty years old may be found in Norton, Mansfield, Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Randolph, Middleborough and the Bridgewater, all giving promise of remunerative results.

#### THE YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Of all the early varieties of apples adapted to our high latitude the above named Russian, is, all points being considered, the most desirable of anything that I have ever fully tested. It is as hardy as the Duchess, and as thrifty; comes early into bearing; fruit medium of size, and in quality good; tree a regular bearer; the apple at its best about the middle of September; the tree being very upright in its growth will admit of its being set very close in the orchard. The great abundance of light green foliage of the tree, and its fruit of marble-like appearance makes a very fine con-