

e. Protection from Grazing. Razorback hogs, where very numerous, have been found to prevent the restocking of longleaf and so 2,500 acres were surrounded with a hog-proof fence. Such action is unnecessary on the great bulk of the tract where there are not enough hogs to prevent good regeneration. No damage to any of the pines has resulted from the grazing of cattle or goats. In fact, goats are being used in the pasture to clear up hardwood underbrush and sprouts that interfere with the growth of the pines.

f. Planting. No planting whatever is necessary on the tract because nature, aided by fire protection, is amply able to bring about abundant second-growth.

g. Cuttings. Very little of the area under contract is being cut over because the few trees in the former cutting are growing very rapidly and the owner feels that he will gain by leaving them for the present. On a small area measurements taken in a recent cutting, where the original stand was logged off 18 years ago, show that trees that averaged 8 inches on the stump then have since grown to 12 inches. As soon as fire protection has resulted in a good stand of second-growth, the seed trees left in the recent operations will be logged off by means of wagons. Probably not less than 5,000 feet per acre can be logged on this area 15 years from now, when the mill will have finished up its virgin timber.

Outside of the area under contract, the original timber and old-field pine are being logged to a limited diameter of about 10 inches, and although a steam skidder is used, skidding roads are cut through the woods and a re-haul is used. This results in very little damage to the timber that is left to supply seed and put on rapid growth. It does not pay, according to Mr. Hardtner, to log timber smaller than about 10 inches on the stump.

h. Cost of Operations. The only large costs connected with the reforestation are taxes and interest on the money tied up in the land. Taxes on the land under contract are very small and even outside of the contract area the taxes on lands previously cut over are low. On the virgin timber the taxes are, of course, the same as on any other virgin timber in the region. Mr. Hardtner figures that if he had been obliged to buy virgin timber to supply his mill for an indefinite period, the taxes would have been enormous. By buying cut-over land and allowing it to grow up while the virgin timber is being cut, he has saved a great amount of money and at the same time assured himself of a continual supply of stumpage for his mill. The same man who is continually on duty watching for fires takes care of