

vigorous the growth of the tree, so that it is important in thinning to leave those trees which have vigorous crowns.

After the trees had been removed from the thinned plot ^{Holly in 1915} the remaining volume of wood was 67% of the plot which had not been thinned. Five years later, although both plots had made extremely satisfactory growth, the growth on the thinned plot had been so much more rapid ^{that on} that its volume was 77% of the unthinned plot. At the same rate of increase the thinned plot in another ten years will have caught up with the untouched stand, and the ten cords of wood which were taken out in the 1915 thinning, will have been a clear gain for the owner of the land. What is more, the trees on the thinned plot will have reached greater dimensions on the average than those on the unthinned area and can be put into much higher grades of forest products than those on the neighboring plot. Some will have reached the size to make ties, for example, while there will still be nothing but cordwood on the unthinned plot. The actual increase in diameter of the average tree on the thinned plot was 1.7 inches in five years, as contrasted with a ~~1.2 inches~~ ^{of 1.2 inches} growth on the unthinned plot. In the same space of time the growth in height was 14 feet, as opposed to ^{eight} (nine). The amazing productivity of shortleaf pine, especially on an old field, is shown by the fact that during the past five years the growth per acre per