

to draw conclusions from their condition at the end of the experiment.

However, the results already shown on the Maxwell plots point toward the same conclusion reached on the Holly plots, namely, that thinning stimulates growth. As in the case of the Holly plots, one of the Maxwell plots was allowed to remain in its natural state. Another plot was lightly thinned, ^{saplings} 460 out of 1,092 being removed. In 1920 the trees on this lightly thinned plot averaged about four feet taller than the trees on the unthinned plot and the average diameter was eight-tenths of an inch greater, although in 1915 the diameter on the thinned plot happened ^{already} to be .3 of an inch greater than on the unthinned. The third plot was heavily thinned in 1915, 844 trees per acre being taken out. The gain in both height and diameter growth over the trees on the unthinned plot was comparatively small, the diameter increase being more satisfactory than the height increase. The significant thing is that in spite of the thinnings the volume in cords of all three plots is practically the same in 1920, showing that neither thinning had the effect of reducing the volume of material which was to stand on the plots five years later, while the spacing of the trees on the thinned plots is much better for future growth.