

to produce seed, but was ^{probably} the result of the ravages of fires and hogs. On the Roberts' plots it was aimed to study separately the ^{done by} damages of these two enemies of the young pines. Accordingly one quarter-acre within the fence was deliberately burned every winter, beginning in 1915 when the seedlings were a little over a year old, while the other quarter-acre was scrupulously protected against fire. These annual burnings were extremely carefully done. On one occasion, for example, snow had been lying in the shadow of some of the larger seedlings only the day before the fire. Even then the fire was so hot that the edges of a broken bottle picked up after the fire were completely fused and rounded by the heat. In spite of this treatment, in 1920 ^{on the burned plot} the number of seedlings had not decreased, showing that the winter burnings were not fatal to longleaf pine seedlings from one to six years of age. As a matter of fact the seedling count increased, as has already been mentioned, due to the increasing ease with which the seedlings could be found in the grass. Because the fence kept out all sorts of stock the grass grew very rank inside of the fence, and at the end of twelve months the repeatedly burned plot would appear each year to the eye of the careless observer never to have had a fire in it. As it is a matter of common observation that a seedling less than a year old is killed by an ordinary grass fire, it seems very improbable that the increased number of seedlings was due ~~to~~