age. While not intended to illustrate anything in connection with fire the lost Castor plot is a demonstration of the destructiveness of summer fires. In the Roberts' plots we have seen the extraordinary power of longleaf seedlings of small size to resist winter fires. In plot 1 of the Castor series we have the other side of the picture. Here trees averaging nearly 8 inches in diameter and sixty-three feet in height were killed outright in great numbers by the flames. When high wind drives a fire through a stand of pine during a summer drought the damage is invariably severe. The fate of the unthinned Holly plot is a good antidote for any contempt for the effects of fire which might be aroused after an examination of the results on the Roberts' plots.

MAYES PLOTS

The conclusions to be drawn from the three series of plots last described are pretty clear, and are all in favor of thinning young stands to increase growth. It is therefore a little puzzling to find that the fourth series of plots, namely those near the Mayes farm, appear to refute the conclusions already reached. Like the Castor plots the Mayes plots were established in a twenty-year-old stand of pine on an old field. The trees were badly overcrowded, and here also two degrees of thinnings were tried. At the end of five years the increase in diameter of the average tree is less on the two thinned plots than on the