

The effect of yearly controlled burnings is shown in a decided check in the growth of longleaf and the killing out of practically all of the shortleaf and leblolly pines, which are not particularly resistant to fires.

A comparison of the growth under the two conditions of protection and non-protection is to be noted. On the <sup>tract</sup> burned over yearly only three-tenths of one per cent of the <sup>longleaf saplings</sup> ~~tree~~ were over 2 feet in height and the tallest ~~tree~~ was 2.8 feet, while on the protected tract 16.3 per cent of the ~~traces~~ were over 2 feet and the tallest measured 7 feet. In this connection it should be noted that the effect of burning on a very small tract of this size, whether controlled or not, is probably considerably less severe and injurious than that resulting from a fire over a large area where there occurs a preliminary period of heating and drying by the wave of hot air preceding the arrival of the blazing fire front. Since the saplings in the experiment are just beginning to "shoot" up height growth, the difference in rate of growth due to burnings during the next five years may be expected to be further accentuated.