

will utterly prevent the reproduction to longleaf pine of our vast areas of cut-over piney-woods. As a matter of fact general observation in other parts of the piney-woods has shown that on millions of acres of land there are not enough razor-back hogs to keep down the pines. It is only near villages, as in this case, and on areas between hardwood bottoms which are frequented by great numbers of hogs, that the hogs will completely prevent longleaf pine reproduction. Second, because the seedlings on the fenced Roberts' plot were able to withstand fire from the time they were a little over a year old up to an age of six, it should not be concluded that fire will not kill young longleaf pine seedlings. It must be remembered that the fires in question, hot though they were, were very carefully planned, and that they were not permitted to burn any other time than in the winter, when the ground was damp. There is no doubt at all in the mind of any thoughtful observer of reforestation in the South that a fire in the growing season, such as during a summer drought, will completely destroy longleaf pine seedlings up to eight or ten years of age, and often older. Third, it must be remembered that the heat of the fire which got away in 1921 into the hitherto unburned plot, and did severe damage there, was increased by the entire absence of grazing on the plot for six years; ordinary grazing has a considerable effect in keeping down the rank growth of grass, which in turn lowers the fire hazard.