

# September Attractions.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

At Louisville will be unusually great and brilliant.

The Louisville Fair Association has now \$10,000 cash in hand, which will be disbursed in premiums on live stock. Commencing on the 12th of September and continuing five days.

The Louisville Jockey Club, under the successful and popular management of Col. M. Lewis Clark, will have a ten days' meeting, commencing on the 20th of September, during which time hundreds of thoroughbreds will contest for purses amounting in the aggregate to fabulous sums. There will be numerous races run, and a great crowd will certainly attend.

To both the Fair Grounds and Race Course there will be an additional street car line running, and ample transportation facilities will be furnished to each place.

We believe that the Louisville Exposition will be opened on the 10th of September, and continue four or five weeks, but so far we have seen no official announcement of the opening.

Railroad fares will be reduced to about half the usual rates.

It is suggested to hold the annual meeting of the Kentucky Horticultural Society in Louisville on the 26th and 27th of September. Essays and other papers are solicited from members.

The Bee-Keepers Convention is also to be held in Louisville, and the 28th and 29th of September have been suggested as a suitable time.

These numerous attractions will fill this city with an overflowing tide of people, but they will all be cordially welcomed and comfortably accommodated.

## The Forestry Congress in Canada.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

It will not be many years before there will be a demand in this country for trained foresters, as there is now in Europe. In Europe there are several very large schools devoted wholly to forestry, and in a large number of others forestry forms an important branch of the course of study. In this country not only are there no schools of forestry, but forestry forms no part of the regular course of study. There is in, at least, one College, Ann Arbor, a special class in forestry; and that, so far as we have ever heard, is the extent of the school instruction in this important subject. A knowledge of forestry will be of far more practical value than of geology or botany, and its study equally pleasant. The colleges of the country would do wisely to include it in their courses of study, and for the purpose of a text-book Hough's "Elements of Forestry" is excellently adapted. A few weeks use of it in the public schools of the farming districts would be of incalculable value to the country in the future. It is well known that the man who has cleared a farm out of the forest rarely or never plants a tree. For this reason we must mainly look to the rising generation for the restoration of our forests, and could a copy of this valuable book be placed in the hands of each farmer's boy it would do more to effect the planting of forest trees and at the same time attach them to rural life than almost any thing else could do. Once get a boy interested in watching the growth and development of a grove of oaks, or elms, or beeches, or maples, and there is no danger of his being drawn away by the seeming pleasures of city life.

The forests east of the Mississippi are rapidly disappearing. West of the Mississippi millions of trees are being planted, but East of it scarcely any. In deed, more are being cut down than are planted. We hope that those who appreciate the importance of preserving our forests will do all in their power to assist the American Forestry Congress in its good work.

The great need in this country has long been a book that would comprehend the whole subject. There is comparatively little accessible information upon this subject. Valuable pamphlets have been published by Dr. John A. Warder, B. G. Northrop, G. B. Emerson, J. G. Knapp, N. H. Eggleston, and others. Hon. George P. Marsh devoted a part of his

book on "Man and Nature" to several phases of forestry, and the Government has published several reports upon it; but until Robert Clarke & Co., of this city, this week issued Hough's "Elements of Forestry," there was no book in the English language that completely covered the entire subject. This book supplies the need so long felt. In it the farmer who desires to plant trees can find the very information he needs, and the economist that which will convince him of the importance of keeping up the forest area of the country. It treats of soils and their preparation, of climate and meteorological influences; of the various methods of propagating forest trees; of the structure and function of the various parts of the forest tree; of European plans of forest management, of the cutting and seasoning of wood; of fuel; of charcoal; of wood gas; of forest fires; of insect ravages in woodlands; of processes for increasing the durability of timber and for improving its quality; of the use of wood in the manufacture of paper; of acts of Congress relating to timber rights—in fact, of everything one interested might be in search of, unless it were details which would need be sought for elsewhere.

The next meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held at Montreal August 21 and 22, 1882. This Congress was organized in Cincinnati in April last, and although it did not create the sensation some who were interested in it expected, it was far from being a failure. The indications are that the Montreal meeting will be of still greater importance. It will be held the same week of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the favors usually enjoyed by the members of the Scientific Association will doubtless be tendered the members of the Forestry Congress. The Canadians having the arrangements for the meeting in charge are men of influence, and are enthusiasts on the subject of forestry.

## Sun Spots and Floating Ice.

Prof. Fritz of Zurich, who has studied the years when floating ice was most abundant in the lower latitudes of the Atlantic, declares that sun spots and an abundance of detached icebergs are synchronous. From 1788 to 1870, epochs of maximum sun spots, and there have been 10 such periods, have been pretty nearly the years of greatest frequency of floating ice. The masters of the North German line of steamers, who, having kept detailed accounts of ice met with every month in the Atlantic, shows that from 1860 to 1869 very similar weather, with pretty nearly the same temperatures, was found, and that during these years the greatest amount of floating ice was found. Now, going back to the cause, the present temperature is not caused by a cold Arctic winter, but rather by a warmer one, "which has prevailed pretty uniformly over the north Atlantic and northwestern Europe, and which has detached a larger proportion than usual of Arctic ice fields." Sun spots may be made to explain innumerable things other than meteorological ones, for a great many periods of human strife show some co-incidence with these solar outbursts, commencing with 1788 and ending with 1882.

The weather has not been favorable to good crops in England, but the London press does not grumble about that. If the rain rots the wheat, the people of the United Kingdom know where they can get some more. But they do mourn over the obstruction to manly British out-door sports, and the Telegraph sighs: "Bad weather has so far well-nigh ruined the cricket season. Torrents of rain, dead wickets, a sodden turf, mashed up with sawdust, draw matches, chilled spectators, and indifferent sport have all helped to spoil the pleasure that this capital game affords. But it is of little use crying over spilt milk. The special days allotted to the famous matches are over and cannot be recalled. Vexing as it may be to see, now that St. Swithin's day has passed, a bluer sky, a fairer prospect, a turf of emerald green luxuriant after the recent rains, a clear pure atmosphere, and a constant light, it is with cricket as with other amusements—we cannot eat our cake and have it. So far as London is concerned, we shall see little more good cricket this year." This is sad indeed. Why should England think of such weather, if she had a dozen league base ball nines in the field?—Boston Post, Aug. 4.

## July at Different Points.

—A correspondent from the Columbus Miss., writes that the weather of July there was cool to cold and wet and that heavy coverings were necessary at night. He further states that our predictions have been "marvelously accurate" and have become a "necessity" to the planters and farmers in that section.

—A writer from Mount Ida, Ark., mentions that July was like that of 1880. It was a cool month; the mean temperature being the lowest in ten years.

—Louisville, Ky., rejoiced over a cool, pleasant, and particularly agreeable month and asked "where is your torrid heat?"

—In Canada the heat was extreme but was of very brief duration.

—In Maine and Massachusetts there was a period of drought and heat, ending in severe thunder storms and heavy rains at the close of July and entry of August.

—On the whole the month of July was a pleasant and favorable one in the majority of sections.

The weather at Mount Washington during the month of July was marked by a lower mean temperature and a greater rainfall than the average for the corresponding month in the past eleven years. The mean temperature was 46.°, the highest was 60° and the lowest was 29°. There were frosts on the first four days of the month. Rain or snow fell on 24 days, and the total precipitation was 10.03 inches.

## MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY.

The meteorological summary for Cincinnati for July, just furnished by the Signal Office, shows the highest temperature of the month to have been 90° on the 1st, the lowest 58, 2° on the 5th. The prevailing direction of the wind was northeast. There were at Cincinnati during July nine clear days, sixteen fair days and six cloudy days. Rain fell on fourteen days, and there was but one cloudy day without rain. The average July temperature and the total amount of rain fall as compared with past years was as follows:

	Av. temp.	Rainfall
	Degrees.	Inches
1871 .....	77.1	2.78
1872 .....	79.3	7.01
1873 .....	77.7	3.94
1874 .....	79.2	3.42
1875 .....	77.1	9.63
1876 .....	79.6	6.91
1877 .....	77.2	4.25
1878 .....	81.6	4.32
1879 .....	81.3	2.75
1880 .....	76.6	2.46
1881 .....	80.8	3.12
1882 .....	74.4	2.91

The hard rains seriously damaged the crops throughout Northern Ohio. In Columbiana County a small stream rose so rapidly that it swept away and drowned a negro woman and three children who lived on its banks.

At Louisville, Ky., during the last two months 9.61 inches of rain fell, and there was rain on thirty-six of sixty-one days. During the same months last year there was rain on but fifteen days, and the total rainfall amounted to but 5.96 inches.

An English astronomer has recently stated that, while the day is gradually lengthening through lunar action on tides, the earth reacts on the moon and drives it away further and further. Looking backward, he says, the moon must have been nearer and nearer the earth, and, indeed, at one epoch in the remote ages of the past, the two bodies must have been very close together. Then the day was but three hours long, instead of twenty-four. At that distant period the earth rotated once every three hours, and the moon revolved with it in the same time. So near to the earth was the moon in those ages, says this writer, that if there had been oceans then as there are now, the tides must have been 316 times as great as now, and, rising to an immense height, would have swept over all England.

Three removes are as bad as a fire.—Benjamin Franklin.