

plained how the plan came to be adopted by the Ohio Association, detailing the efforts of the society to get State aid for forest culture, under the head of a State Forester, from the failure of which came the plan outlined in this paper, and which, he said, was meeting with much better success than was anticipated.

"Dr. Hough, of Lowville, thought such a plan should have a strong claim upon the leading educational institutions of a State, which could most profitably conduct the experiments mapped out.

"Dr. G. B. Loring had no doubt that the stations provided for would prove a success in the great States of Ohio, but he thought these stations should be as closely allied with our colleges as possible. Time was, when the mention of a college in connection with agriculture or forestry met with ridicule. But that time has passed, and as a rule, legislators, backed by public sentiment, stand ready to grant all reasonable aid to such institutions, and he argued that the true road to final success in agricultural and forestal developments was these institutions; and as necessary means, he urged that the best of talent and highest cultivation be secured to conduct them, thus placing them upon that elevated plane which their importance demanded, giving them their proper position in the scientific teachings of the day."

Prof. N. H. Egleston, now Chief of the Forestry Division at Washington, wrote to me under June 29, 1883:—

"I am very glad to know that you have moved in this matter of establishing in Ohio forestal experiment stations, and so far as I understand your plan, it seems to me a good one. I have long thought the establishment of such stations one of the most important and first things to be done. I hope that you will be able to carry out your plan. The example of such a great central State will encourage others to follow the same direction."

Robt. Douglass, the well known Arboriculturist, of Waukegan, Ill., writes me under September 11, 1883, in reference to the experiments proposed:—

"Experiments of this sort will teach us more, even if planted on a small scale, than the past 20 years have taught us in all the theorizing at horticultural and forestry conventions."

(4.) That committee consists of Prof. N. H. Egleston, of Washington, D. C.; H. W. Morgan, of Amherstburg, Ont., with A. O. Leue, of Cincinnati, as Chairman. Owing to the great distance at which the members of that committee reside, no meeting was effected, and no action has been taken.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR.

An electric motor was tried on a Cleveland street railroad, last Saturday. The experiment was so successful that the company expect to change their entire system, comprising over 70 miles into electric roads. The system used was a combination of the Brush and Knight and Bentley systems, and the current was carried on underground conductors laid in conduits, like the use of cable roads. The cars were started and stopped and reversed with the greatest ease. Any number of cars up to fifteen can be run at one time on a single circuit and from one machine, which is a result not attained by any of the European systems now in operation. The success of the new road has made a great sensation in both street railroad and electrical circles, and is expected to greatly extend the field of electric development, as well as enhance the value of street railroad properties.

Lumber Prospects.

Notwithstanding the numerous failures of the past few months which were apt to affect the general line of trade, there is a firm feeling that the crisis has been tided over and the legitimate channels of business left undisturbed, and that after the accustomed dullness through the summer months business will assume a perfectly satisfactory condition. The approaching presidential election may possibly have a tendency to subdue ventures in business till the question of election is settled, though the hopeful remarks we hear on all hands do not warrant a statement of that nature.—*Lumber Trades Journal.*

Chips.

JOHN DE GRAW & SONS, lumber dealers, of St. Paul, made an assignment on Friday. Lumbermen for some time past have exhibited great freedom from financial difficulties, and it is hoped the trouble with this firm will be only temporary.

WHEN property and labor and building material is low is the time for the capitalist to invest his surplus funds. By so doing, he will assist in restoring confidence, furnishing employment to wage workers, set the wheels of commerce again in motion, and thereby enhance values, and by so doing make positively certain quick and remunerative returns for his investment.

ALTHOUGH there may be no boom in the lumber market, and possibly there is a wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers generally as to prices, yet there is undoubtedly a large quantity of lumber changing hands. We know of one commission dealer who has sold 6,000,000 feet in the last three weeks, 2,000,000 of which exchanged owners at \$9, \$18 and \$38. This does not look as though the prices on good lumber were suffering any very material decline.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

PINE trees, it appears, are no more safe from the ravages of the pest known as the "borer" or "sawyer" than is any other timber. Word comes from North Carolina that large numbers of excellent pine trees are being destroyed by these pests. Of course, free traders will still insist that the \$2 tax should be removed from Canadian lumber in order to "save" this timber. Of all the nonsensical arguments ever advanced in support of any theory, this one of removing the tax from Canadian lumber in order to "save" American timber is the worst. More timber is destroyed annually by forest fires and borers than the importation of Canadian lumber amounts to, large as it is.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

"THE keenness of the competition at the present time, says the *Timber Trade Journal*, "has the effect of bringing the shipper and the consumer closer together each succeeding season, the small margin obtainable not allowing of the usual commission to the middle man, who eventually, if things go on as they have been going, will be dispensed with altogether." The conditions existing in England and the United States, in the lumber trade, according to the above, are not altogether dissimilar. The manufacturer and consumer are being drawn together in this country also, mainly from the same cause as noted above,—exceedingly close competition. Rail shipments at the great producing centres are rapidly on the increase, and no better evidence of this "drawing together" can be found than in this fact.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

MUSKEGON lumbermen don't appear to take any stock in the coming Chicago convention of lumbermen to inaugurate the shutting down movement. The *News* of that city says that it is not probable that Muskegon will send any delegation to the lumberman's convention at Chicago, Aug. 20th. They don't take much stock in these Chicago conventions, as they are too much of the turkey and buzzard kind. A concert of action in shutting down the mills is impracticable, and should the convention decide upon something, most of the mill men will go home and do as they please. As a Muskegon mill man told the *News* the other day, "the fellows who are at the bottom of these conventions never intend to stick if they can only induce others to. They want to get some advantage on the other fellows." The above extract embraces a large part of the meat in the cocoanut which will defeat the proposed movement for an early shut-down of the mills of the northwest—a lack of faith in the honesty of the movement. But aside from this, we have no faith that the movement can be made general. The conflicting interests seem to be so numerous presented already that we can see no reason to expect anything else than failure. Other business, however, may be transacted which will be of importance to the trade, and every lumber manufacturing centre should be well represented.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

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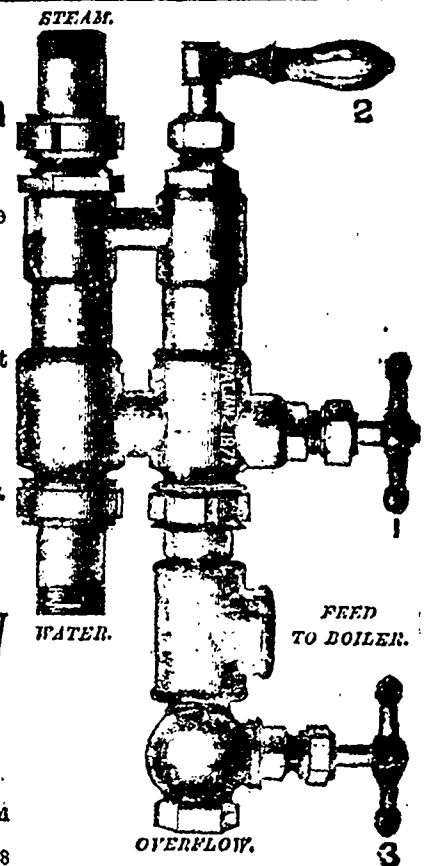
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