

strains which they would be called upon to resist if placed in actual construction works.

Short descriptions of the woods of the various species under test are given with the investigations made in each case. A number of tables show in figures the actual results obtained.

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*The Forests of the Hawaiian Islands; Wm. L. Hall, U. S. Bureau of Forestry.*

In Hawaii the best timber tree is the Koa, a highly prized cabinet wood, with a color varying through rich shades of red and brown and with a fine and distinct grain, but the forests are of as much importance on account of their influence on other industries as for their direct products. Those business interests which, like rice and sugar production, are largely dependent upon the mountains for a supply of irrigation water, naturally in most cases strongly favor preserving the mountain forests. So strong has been the interest of some of the sugar companies in the preservation of the forests that they of their own account have maintained large forest reserves above their plantations. Since 1882, the Government has undertaken work in the planting of denuded tracts.

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*Chestnut in Southern Maryland; Raphael Zon, United States Bureau of Forestry.*

Chestnut occurs in Canada only in Western Ontario, so that this bulletin is somewhat narrowed in interest for the Dominion. In Maryland the chestnut has been saved from extinction largely from its sprouting capacity. The conditions for the reproduction of chestnut from seed are unfavorable, owing to the demand for the nuts. The capacity to produce sprouts from the stump or from the roots is possessed almost exclusively by hardwoods, and sprouting from the stump or stool, generally known as the "coppice" method of management, is that by which the chestnut is generally reproduced. Stumps one foot high show the best results, and winter or early spring is probably the best time for cutting. Coppice chestnut furnishes better timber for working than chestnut from the seed; it is heavier, less spongy, and