

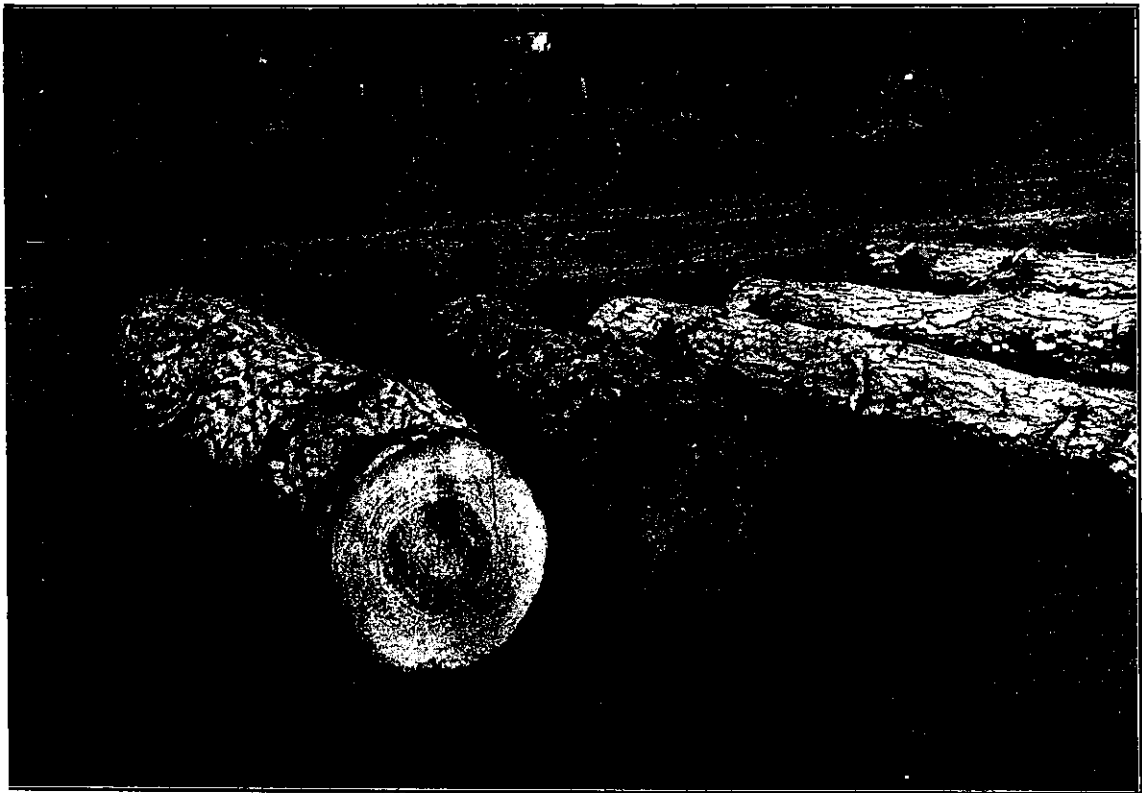
Our Diminishing Timber Supply

The Monterey Pine as a Building Material.

In a recent issue of the Agricultural Journal, Mr. A. H. Cockayne draws attention to the value of the much neglected Monterey Pine, or *Pinus insignis*, as a Building Material. His remarks are of great interest at the present time as the question of our diminishing timber supplies is occupying much public attention.

Until quite recently the Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) was looked upon as quite valueless for any other purpose save that of the rapid production of shelter. Even at the present time the statement that

priority the name *Pinus radiata* is the only correct one and the specific designation *insignis* is merely a synonym. In point of fact, however, the translation of the botanical name *Pinus insignis* into the popular



Logs ready for Milling cut from a Twenty-seven year old Plantation, planted 12 feet apart

it is by far the most valuable and profitable timber tree that can be planted may, perhaps, not receive general acceptance. Nevertheless such a statement is absolutely correct, and can be amply substantiated by the results already secured in those localities where plantations have been converted into timber.

The Monterey pine was originally described by Don, in the year 1836, under the name of *Pinus radiata*. Two years later it was again described under the name of *Pinus insignis*, and it is by this designation that it is generally known in New Zealand. Thus, according to the botanical rules of

one has become so widespread that it is unlikely that the correct botanical title will ever be applied to this tree. Indeed, the name *insignis* so aptly describes the many valuable characters of this truly remarkable pine that it is a pity it cannot be rightly accepted as the correct one.

Pinus radiata is a native of Southern California, and grows naturally on dry rocky and sandy hills near the sea. It is confined to a few limited localities—namely, Pescadero, Monterey, and San Simeon on the mainland, and the outlying islands of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. It is especially abundant in