

## PLANTING FORESTS TREES.

At the annual meeting of this year or the Ontario Fruit Growers and Forestry Association:—"The best variety of forest trees to plant for ornament and for profit" was then considered. Mr. Gott spoke of the many beautiful varieties of trees which were proper for shade and ornament, among others being mentioned French spruce, white walnut, the different varieties of pine, basswood, Canada balsam, etc.

Mr. REASON, while endorsing mainly the suggestions of the preceding speaker, dissented from him so far as the Canada balsam was concerned, as he considered it a most worthless tree.

Mr. ARNOLD spoke in favour of the magnolia, walnut, and Austrian pine.

Mr. ROY spoke of the beauty of the Austrian pine as an ornamental tree. He also recommended the cultivation of walnut trees both as ornaments and as a paying investment.

Mr. SMITH recommended the growing of the poplar both as a shade tree and for its pecuniary value, as it was used very extensively in pulp mills for making paper.

Mr. BECKE stated that, independent of its beauty, the basswood had great economic value. In the Georgetown mills more than half the pulp used in the making of paper was produced from basswood, which was now worth from \$4 to \$5 per cord.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that besides its beauty the basswood was very valuable as bee pasture, which was a very important consideration in a northern country, where they could not grow such a variety of flowers as in more southern sections.

REV. DR. WILD, being present, was requested to address the Association. He stated that he was deeply interested in trees, and had a very extensive collection himself in his orchard. He considered that the destruction of forest trees in Canada was a very serious evil, and had an injurious effect even so far as climate was concerned. He read everything relating to tree culture as carefully as he did matters relating to theology, and thought that man's moral and social condition was affected in no remote degree by his surroundings, among which none were more favourable for development of taste for the beautiful than trees. The doctor, in conclusion, wished the Association success in their deliberations and gave them his hearty sympathy in their efforts to encourage the cultivation of ornamental and useful trees.

Mr. DENNEY thought that if the legislature enacted a law by which a fine of \$10 would be imposed for defacing or destroying trees growing by the roadside it would prevent an obstacle to their growth much more serious even than the destructive attacks of cattle.

Mr. DRURY, M. P. P., spoke of the Act recently passed by the legislature relating to the planting of trees by the roads. The effect of such growth of trees in enhancing the value of land and increasing the beauty of the country was ably remarked, and in conclusion the speaker expressed the opinion that within a year many municipalities all over the country would take action upon the bill, and encourage by all possible means the planting and cultivation of trees. If the meeting of the Association resulted in nothing else but in awakening a public interest in tree planting it would have accomplished much.

It was then moved by HENRY SLIGHT, seconded by W. PENNERTON PAGE, "That the Fruit Growers' and Forestry Association protest strongly against the reckless way in which the telegraph companies unnecessarily destroy trees, in our street in towns and on the country roads; and that the Dominion Government be memorialized in relation to the matter."

## FREE LUMBER.

The Port Huron Times says: "Senator Conger fought hard to prevent the senate from voting to put lumber on the free list, but did not succeed. To take off the tariff on lumber will be to raise the price of lumber in Canada and lower it but slightly here. The benefit will be almost entirely to the Canadians, and very little or none at all to consumers in the United States."

The above is most certainly a forced construction.

tion of the effect of the free lumber section of the tariff bill, at least so far as this country is concerned. While that clause, if finally adopted, might raise the price of lumber somewhat in Canada, yet the inevitable result would be to lower the price not only of lumber itself in this country, but also of labor, to correspond with that of Canada. It is fraught with the most serious results to about one million men, who are dependent upon the lumber industry for support for themselves and families. It is certainly unjust to the American manufacturer to admit Canadian lumber free into the United States while the Canadian government retains a tax on lumber imported into Winnipeg and other portions of the Dominion where there is at present a demand for the same. It is virtually passing over the control of the lumber market in the east to the Canadian producer. It also enables them to lay heavy hands on the western market, because they are enabled to exclude the American product from the places alluded to by a tax, while their own lumber may be sent there free from any such obstruction.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

## HOW CLOTHES-PINS ARE MADE.

A writer thus describes a clothes-pin factory: The process of making the pins is a very interesting one. The wood used is mainly white birch and beech. The logs are cut and hauled to the shores of the lake or streams emptying into it, whence they are floated down to the mill. As fast as required they are hauled into the mill by a windlass and chain, worked by steam power, and sawed into lengths of sixteen or twenty-two inches, the former to be made into pins, and the latter into boards for the boxes required in packing. The sixteen inch lengths are next sawed into boards of the required thickness by a single machine, then into strips of the proper size by a gang of twelve circular saws, and finally into five-inch lengths by a gang of three saws. The logs have now been cut up into blocks about five inches long and three-fourths of an inch square. Falling as they leave the saws on to an elevator belt, they are carried into an upper story, and, returning to the first floor, are deposited in troughs, whence they are fed to the turning lathes, of which there are several, each being capable of turning eighty pins per minute. They are then passed to the slotting machines, in which a peculiar arrangement of knives inserted in a circular saw gives the slot the proper flange, after which they are automatically carried by elevator belts to the drying bins on the second floor, where they are subjected to a higher temperature, generated by steam pipes, until thoroughly seasoned. There are several of these bins, the largest of which has a capacity of 100 boxes (72,000 pins) and the smaller ones fifty.

The pins are now ready for polishing and packing. The polishing is accomplished by means of perforated cylinders or drums, each capable of holding forty bushels, in which the pins are placed and kept constantly revolving until they become as smooth as if polished by hand with the finest sandpaper. A few minutes before this process is completed a small amount of tallow is thrown in the drums with the pins, after which a few more revolutions gives them a beautiful glossy appearance. The polishing drums are suspended directly over the packing counter on the first floor of the mill, and being thus immediately beneath the ceiling of the floor above, are readily filled through scuttles from the drying bins on the second floor, and as easily emptied upon the counter below, where they are sorted into first and second grades and packed in boxes of five gross each. The sorting and packing are done by girls; 250 boxes are packed per day.

THE London Timber Trades Journal says:—Complaints have reached us of the lengths of several cargoes of deal ends running some inches short. It is most important that shippers abroad should carefully attend to the cutting of the ends to their proper and specified lengths, as not only is the loss of wood a serious matter, occurring as it does in ends so frequently, but the loss of labor in selecting out and laying aside the short lengths seriously adds to the cost of using them.

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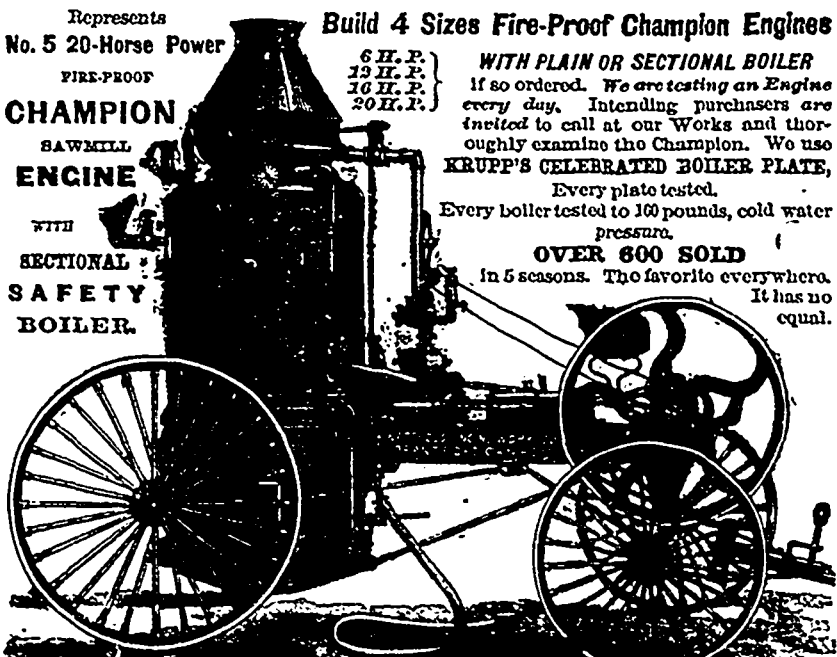
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