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confirmed e Nether-Crepin, a a Report y 5, 1864: e, and we ft woods, ttacks of tion. The i of thoe of such ound that aricties." , in a reents conducted by himself in the port of Sables d'Olonne, in the following words :

"These results fully confirm those established at Ostend, and it seems to us difficult to refuse to admit that the experiments at Ostend and Sables d'Olonne are decisive, and prove in an incontestable manner that the teredo will not attack wood properly creosoted."

"Under date of Haarlem, April 20, 1878, Prof. Von Baumhaur, writes to Edward R Andrews, of Boston: 'I have deferred answering your favor of the 22nd of February, until I had corresponded with the chief engineers of the Waterstaat as to the results obtained in their experience in the use of creosoted timber in all our marine works, in large quantities, and during some tens of years. They all unanimously agree that the teredo will not penetrate timber thoroughly impregnated with creosote : but that, to obtain the best results, the work must be thorough, as they had observed that the teredo had destroyed piles only superficially infected.'

"Fir, if the sap be first withdrawn in a vacum and then treated with hot oils under a heavy pressure, can be most thoroughly creosoted; but oak is more difficult. Still, I have often seen heavy oak piles where the creosote had entered into the very heart."

In a paper read by Mr. Burt, before the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, upon the nature and properties of timber, with a description of the methods then in use for its preservation, after reviewing John Howard Ryan's, Sir William Burnett's, and Payne's process, then in use, he proceeds to say:

"One hundred parts of coal tar contain, when submitted to distillation, 65 parts of pitch, 20 of essential oil (creosote), 10 of naptha, and 5 of ammonia. The oil produced from this distillation is the creosote of commerce, now so extensively used for preparing timber. The preservative properties of this material appear to be threefold.

First. It prevents the absorption of moisture in any form, or under any change of temperature.

"Secondly. It is noxious to animal and vegetable life; there-

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