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CREOSOTING TIMBERS.

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Timber.—It is of the utmost importance that only the species of timber best adapted for receiving the creosote should be used. Of the thirty-five different kinds of pine found in the United States and the ten kinds which grow in Canada, besides the Douglas fir or Oregon pine, as far as known at present, only the short leaf *Pinus mitis*, Michx., and the Loblolly-pine, *Pinus toeda*, Linn., are suited for creosoting as a protection against marine insects. The Short-leaf pine is found in great perfection in the light sandy soil of Virginia and the northern part of North Carolina, while the Loblolly flourishes on the lower ground near the coast of both States. All the other pines, as well as the Douglas fir (Oregon-pine), spruce and hemlock, have too little sap wood for successful creosoting. They are also variable in texture, and require such a high and long-continued heat, that the wood is checked in the cylinders and the fibre injured. These two species of pine are known by several different local or common names in different places, for instance: *Pinus mitis*,