



FIG. 1. SHOWING METHOD OF OPEN PILING OF POSTS FOR SEASONING.

PRESERVATIVES. (SEE APPENDICES FOR SPECIFICATIONS.)

For general farm-work a good grade of creosote containing a low percentage of low-boiling oils is recommended. Either the British Standard Specification or any of the three grades specified by the American Wood-preservers' Association can be used with confidence.

Carbolineums are generally proprietary preservatives containing higher-boiling oils than the creosotes. They are invariably higher in price, but only for brush or spray treatments are they superior to creosote. The American Wood-preservers' Association's specification is recommended to consumers of this class of preservative.

A number of low-temperature creosotes are now available on the New Zealand markets, and in the absence of a standard specification the Forest Service will shortly issue a tentative specification. These preservatives are superior to both ordinary creosote and carbolineum, both from the point of view of toxicity and of permanence.

Coal-tar is not recommended as a wood-preservative, as more harm than good is likely to be done if the timber is not thoroughly dry. Nevertheless Bradley (5) has successfully treated *Pinus radiata* posts by soaking them in a hot solution of this material.

CONSTRUCTION OF TREATING PLANTS.

The same plant may be used for the open-tank, soaking, dipping, or painting process. The simplest equipment consists of a 90-gallon steel oil-drum measuring approximately 3 ft. 4 in. in height and 2 ft. 4 in. in diameter. These drums may be purchased from benzine companies at an approximate cost of 30s. One end is knocked out, and the drum filled with about 40 gallons of creosote or other preservative. It is placed over a fire-trench in the ground, a fire