

Firewood of many kinds

Dry pine

In the past, it was common to use dry pine for firewood. It is pine that has died and dried, but not fallen over. Such wood burns well and is easy to light. A disadvantage is that it creates a lot of soot in the chimneys.

Spruce/fir

Dead dried fir, dry fir, burns well but has the disadvantage of splattering small glowing coals. Therefore, it is unsuitable for burning in open fireplaces and in huts. In iron stoves, it is good wood. An advantage is that it gets a little soot.

Birch tree

There are not many dry trees left in the forest. Today, birch is usually burned in the villa boilers. To dry, the birch must be barked and split. Raw birch, fresh birch that has not dried in the slightest, burns well but is difficult to light. It takes a lot of birch-bark and an experienced hand. Raw birch burns slowly without sparking and is therefore suitable for open fireplaces.

Willow twigs and juniper wood

Dead, dry twigs from willow and sallow are good when making a coffee fire outside. Both dead and alive juniper burns well.

Tar stump

Pine stumps are filled with tar and make excellent kindling. Thin shavings are carved from the tar stump and a match is placed there. The fire flares up so quickly that it almost seems as if gasoline has been poured into it. When making coffee and cooking in the forest, a fire made of tar wood has the highest reputation. The best light you could get in the houses before the age of the kerosene lamp, was to burn tar stumps in the fireplace.

Rotten birch

Birch that dies by itself does not dry. The birch-bark is so dense that the moisture in the wood remains and the wood darkens and decays. Such birch cannot be burned. No matter how rotten the wood is, however, the birch-bark around can always be used to light a fire.