

The following scale* is used by the government engineers in Sweden for comparison of the different qualities of absolutely dry peat:—

Fuel value,	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
Cal. per kg. about . . .	5600	5300	5000	4700	4400
B.T.U. per lb. about . .	10080	9540	9000	8460	7920
Contents of ash	low	average	comparatively high	high	very high
% about	2	5	8	11	14
Absorbing property . . .	very high	high	average	low	very low
% about	1900	1600	1300	1000	700

Analyses of Peat.

For common purposes the contents of ash, moisture, combustible or organic substance and the calorific value of a peat fuel are the most important determinations and in most cases sufficient. If the peat is used for metallurgical purposes (peat coke) the contents of sulphur and phosphorus are of importance, and in other cases the content of nitrogen should also be ascertained.

The following table gives the chemical composition of the dry peat substance from bogs in different localities:—

Peat from	100 Parts Dry Peat Contains					Moisture in the air dried peat
	Carbon	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Ash	
Cappoge,† Ireland . . .	51.05	6.85		39.55	2.55	10.0
Kulbeggen, " . . .	61.04	6.67		30.46	1.83	...
Philipstown, " . . .	58.69	6.97	1.45	32.88	1.99	...
Ramstein, Germany . .	62.15	6.29	1.66	27.20	2.70	16.7
Niederuoor, " . . .	47.90	5.80		42.80	3.50	17.0
Bremen, " . . .	57.84	5.85	0.95	32.76	2.60	...
Schopfloch, " . . .	53.59	5.60	2.71	30.32	8.10	20.0
Grünwald, " . . .	49.88	6.50	1.16	42.42	3.72	...
Haspeluoor, " . . .	58.93	5.72		35.35	8.43	15.50
Kolberuoor, " . . .	58.51	6.17		35.32	4.21	15.50
Holland,	50.85	4.64		30.25	14.25	...
Sweden†	54.13	6.45		39.42	1.89	...
"	54.56	5.95		39.49	3.08	...
"	53.34	5.70		40.96	1.78	...
"	55.33	5.31		39.36	9.97	...
"	57.14	5.95		36.91	7.10	...
"	58.26	5.73		36.01	8.69	...

* Torftjänstemännens verksamhet, 1905.

† Hausding, Handbuch der Torfgewinnung.

‡ Svenska mosskulturföreningens tidskrift, May, 1905.