

objection in this respect was done away with in a great measure by the partial charring or baking of the peat before it was used for the manufacture of gas. The Dickson process puts the peat into the best possible form for effecting this last operation, and therefore there can be no doubt but that the abundance of carburetted-hydrogen existing in the peat may be economically utilized for the production of gas for heating and illuminating purposes.

Apart from the fuel industry peat prepared and consolidated by the Dickson process is put into the most advantageous form for destructive distillation and the recovery of the inherent products

PATENT RIGHTS, ETC.

The Canadian Peat Fuel Co. have acquired from the patentee, Mr. Dickson, his patent rights in connection with the manufacture and sale of peat fuel in the Dominion of Canada.

The patent rights for all other countries are still open for disposal by Mr. Dickson.

The consolidation of finely divided substances, other than peat dust as fuel, is fully covered by the patents; and the machines for such purposes are procurable from the patentee.

Estimates and information as to machines, cost of plant, cost of producing the fuel, etc., will be furnished on application.

The machinery is on exhibition in Toronto, and an immediate demonstration is being prepared for in London, Eng., to assist in the disposal of the British and foreign patents.

A number of machines are under construction for local companies who have been licensed under royalty by the Canadian Peat Fuel Company to manufacture and sell in specified territory in Canada.

ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF

A. A. DICKSON,

April, 1899.

110 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

SPHAGNUM MOSS AND ITS VALUE

Deposits of peat are formed by the constant decay of mosses and vegetable growths at their roots. Upon some of these deposits, in America, sphagnum moss is still to be found growing. Its value for some purposes has long been recognized, more especially in Europe, but a wide prospect is opening out before it as an article of great commercial value for a large number of purposes, upon some of which it is proposed to touch. For years it has been used as a litter for stables; for packing fresh fruit and fish, etc., serving then as manure. Exports to the United States have been considerable from Holland, and in Canada the Canadian Peat Fuel Co. have a plant for baling moss litter which finds a ready sale in New York. As to other actual uses, a letter to Mr. Dickson from the Torf-Industrie Karl A. Zschœrner & Comp., Vienna, under date April 5, 1899, recounts what is being done by them.—“We manufacture, from *peat only*, carpets, door mats, blankets (for soldiers and horses), saddle cloths, etc. You will find our material far superior, they are antiseptic, very warm, fire proof (for peat will only glimmer), and will last longer. We manufacture also “peat wool” for dressing wounds. This wool is used in large quantities by the hospitals and the War Department, and is considered far superior to other dressings by our medical authorities. We produce from *peat only*, ropes, covering for steam pipes, peat litter, peat mull for stable purposes and water closets. This mull should be of very great value to Canada, more especially for little towns for sanitary purposes Our peat packing paper has been certified by the authorities here as to its value. . . . Our cardboard, which can be manufactured to any thickness, made from peat only, is far superior to other cardboard made from straw and other substances. The difference in the price is because we find our material alongside of our factories (the comparative prices quoted Mr. Dickson are generally as two to five in favor of peat). We may mention that our industries are not in the experimental stage, but we have factories erected to produce all the articles mentioned on a large scale.”