

was brought to the edge of the bog and deep enough to unwater it. But any attempt to penetrate the bog at such a depth was futile. Its semi-liquid mass rolled into the drain quicker than it could be dug out, and made progress impossible.

In the second place it was thought possible at Musquash to get rid of the water more rapidly than by the slow steady-going operations of nature. Much ingenuity was displayed and much expense incurred in inventing and operating machinery for squeezing out the water from the mossy pulp but without success. Artificial heat was also used for effecting the drying more rapidly, but it is hard to conceive how that could have been done economically. Drying by natural means was supposed to be impossible. Indeed a sod of moss, dug direct from the unconsolidated bog, and exposed to the direct rays of the sun for a long time is still found to be extremely moist in the inside. Therefore it is that, previous to any attempt at drying such sods, their material must be previously drawn together; consolidated by pressure while in the original bed, so that when they come to be acted upon by wind and sun they will be better conductors of heat, and dry in a reasonable space of time. On the whole the failure at Musquash may possibly have been owing to the common fault of neglecting or undervaluing the experience which has been gained elsewhere.

In the County of Welland, bounded by the Welland Canal, its feeder, and the shores of Lake Erie, there is a large area of "marsh," the history of which occupies considerable space in the records of the County Council. The Ontario Peat Fuel Company is now engaged in trying to utilize the material of this marsh for making moss litter. The product has been placed on the markets of our Canadian cities and is to be purchased in Ottawa. We most sincerely trust that everything will be done by Canadians to make use of it, not only on account of its inherent good qualities, but on account of the advantage which is likely to inure to our agriculture by its extensive application to the various purposes for which it is suitable.

If ever the moss litter industry succeeds in Canada it will most likely to do so in the Province of New Brunswick, which is said to contain the most extensive moors in the Dominion. Many of these skirt the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and those near Point Escuminac have been described by the late Mr. Edward Jack of Fredericton. In his lifetime Mr. Jack was an enthusiast in exploring the moors