some cases a heavy, dark and compact peat fuel may be obtained, but in other cases the peat is porous, light and of little cohesion. The content of ash is also variable and depends on local conditions, such as floods, when silt and sand are deposited, in which case the content of ash is very high. As a rule these bogs are well suitable for agricultural purposes, but for fuel manufacture only when the content of ash, which varies from 3 to 25%, is low.

c. Eriophorum Peat.—Peat formed principally from the remains of this plant is the best raw material for the manufacture of peat fuel. When well humified, it gives a black, heavy and compact fuel, drying comparatively rapid and containing a low percentage of ash, 0.75–4%.

Less humified peat of this kind has been used for the manufacture of different fabrics, on account of its strong fibres, but neither the products nor the economical results seem to have proven satisfactory.