

The process invented by Dr. M. Ekenberg (the wet carbonizing process (see pages 160-170) where the peat is more or less fully carbonized and its fuel value thereby considerably increased, is, however, promising and is attracting much attention. The manufacture of lignite briquettes, on the other hand, has reached very large proportions, in Germany, and the machinery and methods there used are very satisfactory.

Part of the lignites in Manitoba and Saskatchewan would probably prove suitable for briquetting by these methods.

*Peat Powder.*—The process for the manufacture of peat powder lately invented by H. Ekelund (see pages 171-172) is claimed by experts to work satisfactory. The advantages of powdered fuels, especially in such industries as cement making, are evident, and for certain localities in Canada, of great importance.

*Peat Coke.*—The economical results obtained in this industry depend largely on the market and prices of the by-products obtained through the dry distillation of the peat. When these can be disposed of advantageously, the manufacture of peat coke is quite feasible. The best method invented for coking peat is the one invented by M. Ziegler (see pages 176-188).

*Uses of Peat for Heating and Steam Raising.*—Peat can be used advantageously instead of wood in any suitable apparatus. In fuel value one ton of ordinary coal is equal to 1.8 tons air-dried machine peat or 2.5 tons wood.

With peat firing on step grates, 1 lb. peat produces 4.03 lbs. steam.

With peat firing in half gas furnace, 1 lb. peat produces 3.76 lbs. steam.

With peat firing in gas producer, 1 lb. peat produces 4.70 lbs. steam.

*Peat Gas for Power Purposes.*—The most rational method of utilizing the peat bogs on a larger scale is undoubtedly through the erection of power plants at the bogs. (See pages 219-229). In this case the bulkiness of the peat fuel is of less consequence, and as the peat in the gas producers employed can be used with some 40-45% of moisture, the drying conditions are of less importance. Peat with 25-30% moisture is, however, desirable whenever possible to obtain.

*Moss Litter and Peat Mull.*—The manufacture of moss litter for bedding and packing purposes (see pages 230-242) is a rapidly growing industry in Europe, and on account of the large moisture absorbing property of moss litter, its use for these purposes is greatly to be recommended. Peat mull is also used with very satisfactory results as a packing material for fruit, eggs, etc. (see page 243), and for sanitary purposes.

*Other Uses of Peat.*—The manufacture of textile, paper, alcohol, etc., from peat (see pages 242-245), are, as far as at present can be judged, only in an experimental stage.