

The Huron District Peat Company.



IT IS PROPOSED to form a Joint Stock Company to operate in the Counties of Perth and Oxford for the manufacture and supply of compressed peat fuel, under the patents granted A. A. Dickson, of the City of Toronto, Manufacturer, which have been acquired by "The Canadian Peat Fuel Company." The patents expire in January, 1916.

The proposed company is to have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell in the districts as may be defined, within the limits of the above Counties or such other territories as may be acquired.

THE ESSENTIALS FOR OPERATION ARE:

- (1) Peat bogs of sufficient extent to guarantee a supply of the raw material for an extended term.
- (2) A plant comprising:
 - (a) Facilities for excavating the peats either by dredging or by hand labor, and drying it in the open air until it retains a degree of moisture approximately corresponding to that of the atmosphere.
 - (b) Portable tracks and light trams for conveying it to the factory.
 - (c) Breakers for grinding the peat to a powder.
 - (d) The patented machine for compressing the powder into cylindrical blocks (of uniform length under normal conditions).
 - (e) The carriers necessary to the transfer of the crude peat and the manufactured fuel to the proper points without manual labor.
 - (f) The power to drive the machinery.
 - (g) Storehouses for the winter's supply of crude material and for a stock of the manufactured fuel.

Process of Manufacture.

A pamphlet, issued by the Canadian Peat Fuel Company in reference to the manufacture by the Dickson process, refers to the mode of drying the peat, which can be satisfactorily done by the natural process in the open air, or, if found desirable in certain conditions, under cover, and then proceeds as follows:

"REDUCING.

"The next step is the reduction or disintegration of the dried mass until it assumes a loose character, finely divided, yet preserving the fibre free from any undue fracture, and without liberating any of the indigenous or inherent combustible matters. (It must be remarked here that this is the only process which does not require the picking out of the smaller roots and sticks previous to compression, as they can all be simultaneously broken up and incorporated with the smaller fibre, thus saving trouble, expense and waste.)