

huge sausage mill. The macerated pulp issues from the spout in long continuous bars, which are cut by hand into short bricks and transferred to cars which are then run into the heated chambers for drying. The chambers are long brick structures which, when filled with cars of peat bricks, are closed and heated by a furnace at the end, the fumes from which are forced through the chambers by a fan or steam jet. Some experience is necessary in order to judge the amount of heat and time required to bring the drying to the proper point.

The fuel so produced is not in so condensed a form as when pressed after drying, but is more of the specific gravity of hardwood and is, perhaps, in better form for kitchen ranges, as it will make a quick fire.

Newington, situated only some fifteen miles north of Cornwall, is on the edge of the watershed between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. The country passed over on the trip from Ottawa is the gently sloping surface of a marine terrace. This was built up in the bottom of the gulf that was formed when the present land surface was emerging from the sea after its burden of ice was removed by melting. The surface was probably nearly level, but in the continental uplift all parts did not attain the same elevation, so that the gentle slope north may in part be due to this cause. It is now drained by several streams, the branches of the South Nation River, and in the trip over this part glimpses were enjoyed of bits of scenery not unlike parts of the sparsely wooded plains of the West. The drainage of the surface near the channels of these streams is so nearly complete that there are not many lake basins or swamps. Near the watershed between the smaller streams and along the height of land between the major systems undrained areas are more frequent. South of the station at Newington there are depressions on what seems to be a former wave-swept face of the terrace. The surface here is more undulating and several basins are found. The lapse of time since this land emerged from the sea, several thousands of years, has allowed the complete filling by vegetable matter of the shallow lake, which is here just at the height of land.

The area and depth of this bog our short visit did not allow us to determine, but the extent seems considerable and the depth