

## MARINE JOURNAL

## PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, June 26.

Stmr. Calvin Austin, 2455, Mitchell,

Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming,

pass and mail.

Stmr. Morris, 2192, Stewart, Liverpool,

Bal. W. M. Mackay.

Schr. Harold B. Cousins, 260, Williams,

New York, Star, with coal.

Schr. Nettie Shipman, 288, Hunter,

Eastport, Bal. A. W. Adams.

Schr. Ravala, 180, Morrell, Boston, Bal.

J. W. Smith.

Schr. Friedberg (Ger.), New York,

Star, with coal.

Coastwise—Stmr. Connors Bros., 64,

Warwick, Chance Harbor, G. K. King,

30, Goiding, Meteghan; schrs. Adella,

61, Ogilvie, Maitland; Dorothy, 49, Hill,

Windsor, Leam, 22, Diamond, Parr-

bore; Fannie, 91, Hays, Maitland; J. E.

Moore, with 60,000 feet hardwood lum-

ber; Ida, 21, Glennie, River Head;

Leut. Port Maitland; Viola Pearl, 28,

Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Friday, June 27.

(bal.) A. W. Adams.

Str. Cacoma, 331, Newman, Louis-

burg, Star, with coal.

Schr. Governor Cobb, 1,536, Allan, Bos-

ton, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail.

Schr. Nettie Shipman, 288, Hunter,

Bal. W. M. Mackay.

Schr. Harold B. Cousins, 260, Williams,

New York, Star, with coal.

Schr. Ravala, 180, Morrell, Boston, Bal.

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bore; Fannie, 91, Hays, Maitland; J. E.

Moore, with 60,000 feet hardwood lum-

ber; Ida, 21, Glennie, River Head;

Leut. Port Maitland; Viola Pearl, 28,

Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Saturday, June 28.

Str. Cacoma, 331, Newman, Louis-

burg, Star, with coal.

Schr. Governor Cobb, 1,536, Allan, Bos-

ton, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail.

Schr. Nettie Shipman, 288, Hunter,

Bal. W. M. Mackay.

Schr. Harold B. Cousins, 260, Williams,

New York, Star, with coal.

Schr. Ravala, 180, Morrell, Boston, Bal.

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Moore, with 60,000 feet hardwood lum-

ber; Ida, 21, Glennie, River Head;

Leut. Port Maitland; Viola Pearl, 28,

Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Sunday, June 29.

Str. Cacoma, 331, Newman, Louis-

burg, Star, with coal.

Schr. Governor Cobb, 1,536, Allan, Bos-

ton, A. E. Fleming, pass and mail.

Schr. Nettie Shipman, 288, Hunter,

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Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Monday, July 1.

Str. Cacoma, 331, Newman, Louis-

burg, Star, with coal.

Schr. Governor Cobb, 1,536, Allan, Bos-

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Schr. Nettie Shipman, 288, Hunter,

Bal. W. M. Mackay.

Schr. Harold B. Cousins, 260, Williams,

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## PEAT DEPOSITS

## NEAR ST. JOHN

## FINEST WORLD

## Wm. McIntosh Says There is

## Fine Opportunity for Com-

## mercial Development

## COST \$2 A TON

## Rockwood Park Has Other Value Be-

## sides Scenic Beauty—Manufacture

## Into Briquettes Should Prove Pay-

## ing Investment.

## According to Wm. McIntosh, curator

## of the Natural History Society, the

## sufficient to supply the city and the lower

## part of the province for at least 200

## years to come is available within twenty

## miles of this city, and can be distributed

## at an extremely moderate cost, not ex-

## ceeding \$2 per ton. Enormous is the

## value of the extensive bog of rich dense

## peat stretching for miles around the

## city, particularly in the vicinity of Spruce

## Lake and Rockwood Park, says Mr.

## McIntosh. The quality of the peat is far

## better, he says, making it quite as adapt-

## able to use as fuel, than that found

## in any other part of the world. He be-

## lieves there is a great opportunity to

## open up a new industry—the manufac-

## ture of peat briquettes.

## A Practical Success.

## Perhaps few people realize the value

## of this peat as fuel as well as for other

## purposes, but the department of mines

## is offering every inducement to bring

## peat into general usage and has opened

## an experimental plant outside of Ottawa,

## the product of which cannot supply the

## great demand. In various parts of the

## United States, where peat of a lesser

## quality has been located, companies have

## been incorporated and have gone into

## the manufacture with such success that

## they have been able to supply the

## market at a price of less than \$1 per

## ton. In various countries, the peat is used

## as fuel, and in Sweden, a gas pro-

## ducer plant equipped for generating elec-

## tricity has been erected on a peat de-

## posit, covering several acres, and the

## peat is used as fuel for the plant.

## The life of the plant is

## estimated at thirty years at the present

## rate of consumption of fuel of which

## there is an abundant supply. The

## plant develops 800 horse-power. Several

## similar plants have been set up in other

## places and are operating with great suc-

## cess.

## With our rich bogs, which would pro-

## vide as much fuel to the cubic foot as

## the peat located anywhere else in Can-

## ada, the supply would be almost unlim-

## ited and the citizens of the city could en-

## joy the privilege of no other city—buying

## fuel at 25 per ton, while outsiders are

## buying coal at 37 per ton.

## The Irish Bogs.

## In Ireland the peat is used a great deal

## for the construction of roads, for the

## wealthy people do not use it because it

## is very dirty and disagree-

## able to handle. But this is just the peat

## in its raw state, and when it is manu-

## factured into briquettes, with all the

## dampness pressed out of it, it possesses

## qualities which would appeal to consum-

## ers as being superior to coal. The

## peat bog in Rockwood Park, for in-

## stance, is larger, deeper and of far bet-

## ter quality than that referred to in Ire-

## land and goes down to twelve feet.

## As regards the manufacture of these

## peat briquettes: "In some places where

## peat is used as fuel, the old method of

## draining the blocks and drying in the

## sun, but the modern method of manu-

## facture has greatly enhanced the value

## of the fuel. The peat is dug and ground

## up to powder, and then it is pressed

## into briquettes, and then it is dried in

## moisture-containing cells, and then it is

## made up into blocks and moulded into

## compact briquettes by great hydraulic

## presses. The result is a briquette which

## is a fine-grained substance, free from

## dampness and possesses the quality of keeping

## all dampness, but still permits moisture

## to exude.

## Desirable Fuel.

## The fuel value of peat is very high. It

## is inferior to hard coal in the number of

## heat units yielded per pound, but perva-

## siveness in the briquetted form, it con-

## tains some very desirable qualities—

## freedom from smoke, cleanliness in

## handling, no dust, and a very little ash.

## It also supplies a good steady

## heat and yet responds quickly to changes

## in the amount of heat required, and in ordi-

## nary cooking stoves.

## Besides being used as a fuel, peat can

## be utilized to good advantage in the

## manufacture of compressed, artificial

## tanning materials, paper, fabric, artificial

## household, and for various other

## purposes.

## The chief thing to be considered here,

## however, Mr. McIntosh says, is its value

## as fuel. The fact that within a few

## miles of the city there is an almost un-

## limited amount of peat, richer and

## better than that found elsewhere, and

## that is, containing more fuel to the

## cubic foot, should appeal to citizens

## as a very desirable means of reducing

## the price of fuel, which is still so high.

## Mr. McIntosh said it was a wonder

## some ambitious company had not set out

## to develop the peat industry in the

## vicinity of St. John. The plant required

## for the manufacture of the briquettes

## was not very expensive, and with

## a small number of hands it was

## possible to reap a handsome profit.

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