The best known peat burner is Reck's fissure stove, a Danish invention, which was originally designed to burn wood, but has proven well adapted for peat (see illustration). These stoves are also used in Germany and Norway, and have been found to have a heating efficiency of 90 per cent., the waste gases leaving the chimney at a temperature of 30° to 50° C. higher than that of the outside air. The peat is stored in a magazine above the fire box, into which it is dropped at intervals by means of a trap door at the bottom. The fire box is V-shaped, and the proper supply of air enters through holes in the side, thus striking the surface of the burning peat. Grate bars are done away with. The draught is therefore never choked, and there is no loss of unconsumed peat. The ashes accumulate in the "V" or trough of the fire box, by opening or shaking which they are dropped into the pan below. Practical tests made in mid-winter with this stove proved that a continuous fire could be kept up for 96 hours on 46 lb. of machine peat by firing seven times at intervals of 12 to 15 hours, an even and suitable temperature being maintained in the rooms during that time.

Christensen's cooking stove for peat is also illustrated. It is built entirely of iron and is somewhat similar to Reck's stove except that the fissure, besides being larger, is provided with

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Christensen's peat cook-stove.

a grate. The incoming draught of air circulates about and cools the fire-box becoming at the same time itself heated prior to contact with the peat.

Another peat stove, involving a similar principle of combustion, is made by the firm of Lange, Jenson & Co., Svendborg, with an enlarged magazine, so as to contain a more ample supply of the bulky fuel. (See illustration). The fire box is jacketted, so that the air which enters through the outer wall may circulate about it and be heated before coming in contact with the fuel. The combustion takes place from the top downwards, and the gases travel from the bottom of the storage place outside of the same to the chimney. This heater also attains an efficiency of 90 per cent.

Doubtless these and similar stoves designed for machine peat are more or less suitable for peat briquettes, and later we may expect to see burners of equal efficiency constructed for briquettes, though the need is not so great, since the latter class of fuel so closely resembles anthracite, for which most of our stoves are designed.

For industrial operations, as for instance in generating steam in ordinary boilers, burning apparatus containing similar features have been devised and put into practical use. An example is shown in the accompanying cut. Mr. Thaulow thus describes its working in his report : "The peat (machine peat) is charged into the top of a shaft every half hour by removing a close-fitting lid. The air supply, which is controllable, enters partly through the slanting grate at the bottom, and partly through pipes over the fire box. Fire-proof stone (fire brick)