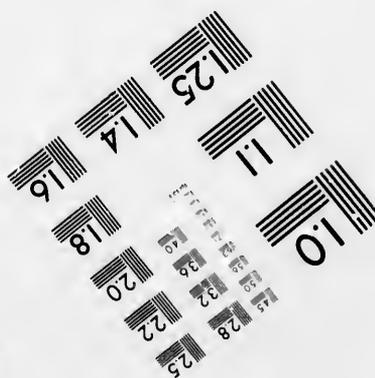
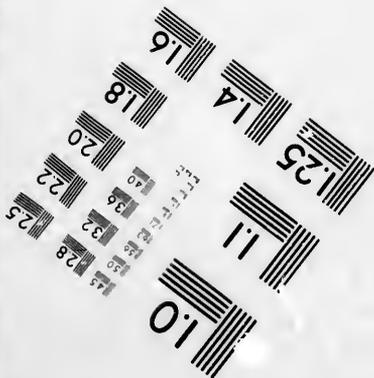
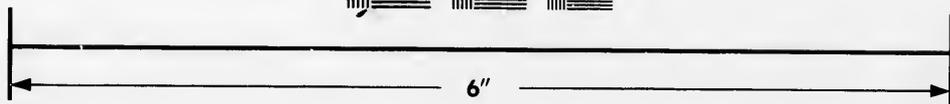
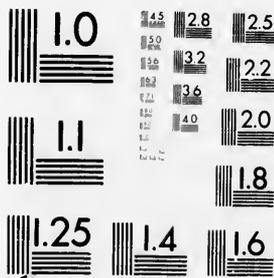


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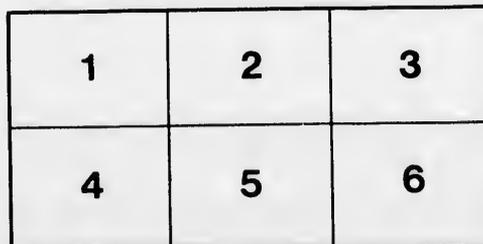
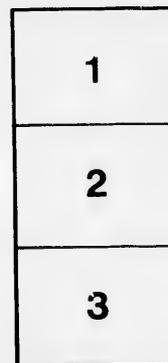
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THE
HUNTINGDON PEAT COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

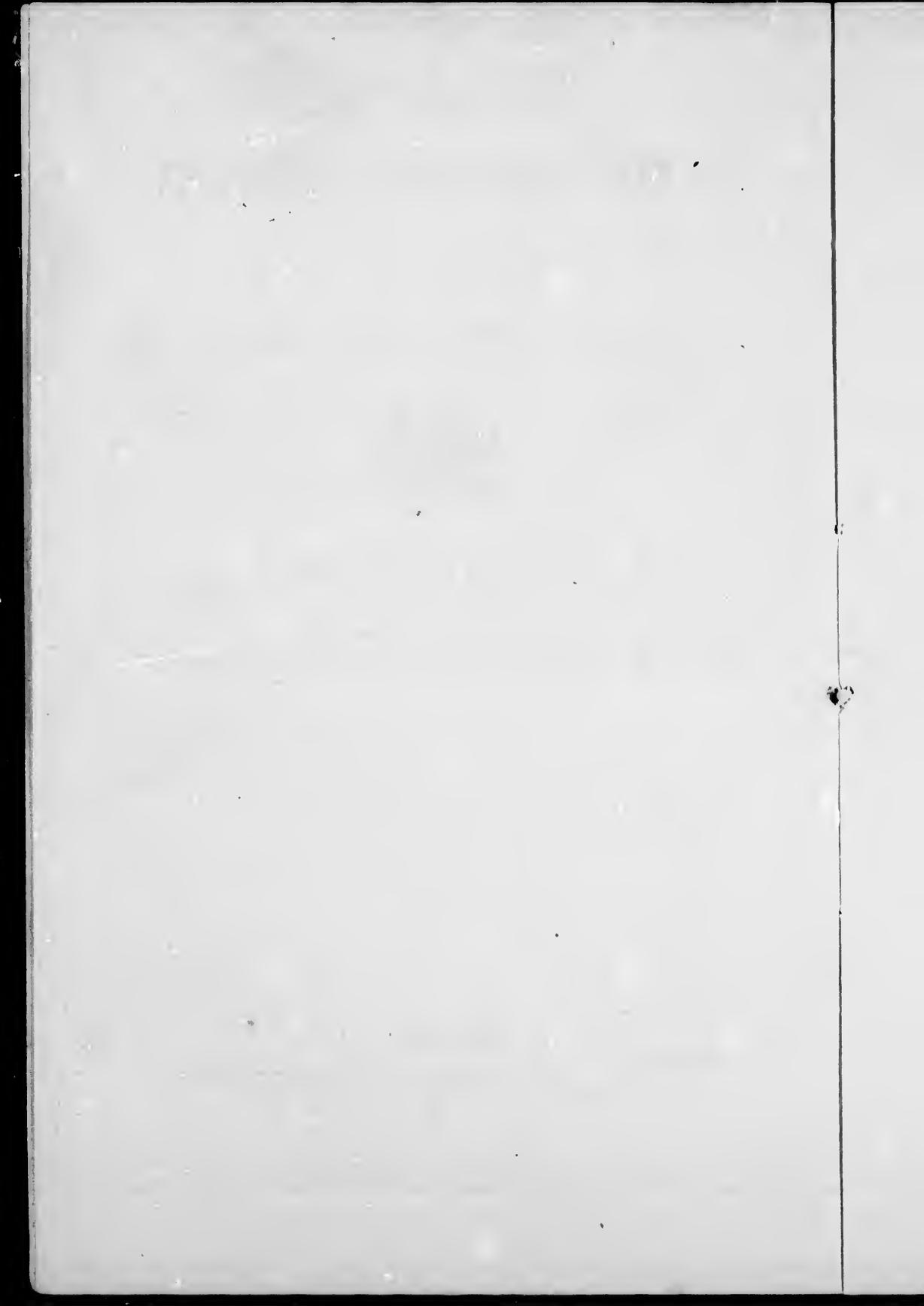


(To be incorporated under the Canada Statute.)

THE ONLY TRUE METHOD OF CURING AND DRYING PEAT

Montreal :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1871.



THE HUNTINGDON PEAT COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.



(To be incorporated under the Canada Statute.)

Peat, as an article of fuel in this country, comparatively speaking, very little is really known, though large beds are continually being discovered and evidently must sooner or later take the place of wood and coal, the former of which is fast becoming scarce—Peat properly manufactured is preferred to any other fuel for steam purposes, and highly prized by the forges generally.

The Huntingdon Peat Company claim superior

advantages in the manufacturing of the article by adopting the invention of Mr. Robert Arthur Griffin, which has been highly recommended by competent engineers, and as to his method of curing and drying the same after receiving it from the machinery in its pulp state an inspection of the various tests is sufficient to warrant the Company in stating that they stand second to none in the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The following are some of the results to be obtained in making peat upon the improved method, by the "Griffin Patent."

- 1st. The present mode of drying peat by partial evaporation injures the quality of the peat and takes away more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of its specific gravity, whereas by drainage the whole of the weight is obtained and the substance becomes dense and solid.
- 2nd. The peat can be prepared of the same size as the cordwood now used in the Locomotive Engines, and has that weight in itself that secures its consumption in the furnace, instead of being carried off half consumed to the chimney.
- 3rd. The expense of curing the peat can be considerably lessened by the proposed plan.

- 4th. The peat when cured on the improved plan is free entirely from dust, and so hard that it can be readily sawn like wood, and can be handled with as little care as coal.
- 5th. The fuel obtained by this process is worth in the market twenty-five per cent. more to the consumer than the present value, and will be to the manufacturers the same saving both as to quality and weight.

The results of numerous experiments, practical as well as scientific, go to show that peat in its rudely prepared state, goes far towards answering these requirements, and when solidified, it is for all purposes superior.

The number and variety of machines and devices which have been invented, patented, or attempted to be used for these purposes are astonishing; and although all have agreed that such results were practicable, few have actually arrived at anything like a satisfactory method of preparing it; and none, until recently, so far as we are aware, have arrived at that complete success which is essential to the profitable and universal introduction of an article of this character.

A process has, however, recently been discovered by which peat may be converted into a solid dry fuel

in good shape and at moderate cost, and has been demonstrated to be beyond a question a success.

By this process the Company will be enabled to turn out at least one hundred tons of dry peat per day, and ready for shipment in three weeks.

The enormous expense of all machinery hitherto used in utilizing peat has been the chief or sole cause of the article not being produced at sufficient low cost to compete favorably with wood and coal.

This Company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing peat in the township of Godmanchester in the county of Huntingdon, distance from Montreal 47 miles, being four miles from Port Lewis, on the St. Lawrence, affording every facility for shipping purposes.

The peat bed is of a superior quality, being equal to any as yet discovered, and comprises 500 acres or thereabout, averaging from 10 to 18 feet in depth of pure vegetable matter, capable of yielding 3000 tons of dry peat to the acre, and can be manufactured at a cost of one dollar per ton, allowing ample for contingencies.

The inventor of the machinery for both purposes is secured by letters patent for the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

The capital stock of the Company has been fixed at

\$50,000 in 5000 shares of ten dollars each, and they purpose disposing of sufficient number of shares in order to have the works in full operation early in the coming spring.

The inventor and originator of this Company gives the use within the township of Godmanchester of his patent right to the Huntingdon Peat Company for the Royalty of thirty cents per ton, of 2000 pounds each for the first year, being lower than any other shall be allowed to use the same—and for the following years the Royalty to be 50 cents per ton, and the said inventor to have two hundred and fifty paid up shares in the said Huntingdon Peat Company.

