

The Mining Journal.

Page 111 Col. 3 to Page 112 Col. 1, 1st. Feb. 1879.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Jan. 30. Very little change has taken place in the state of trade since last report, so that there are still a considerable number of unemployed workmen in connection with the ironworks in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. In the former county the collieries have been working very well, owing to the demand for house coal being brisk, but for other qualities there is not much enquiry. The London trade has been better than usual, and a heavy tonnage of coal has passed over the Midland from Clay Cross and several other places. But prices have not materially improved, although they are higher to the consumers than they were during the last quarter of 1878. Steam coal does not go off at all well, and the same may be said with respect to engine fuel. The make of pig has been kept up to the average, but the business doing is of a moderate character, whilst the rates at which it has to be sold makes the trade anything but remunerative. At the foundries business remains much the same as it has been for some time past, there being a less number of hands employed than formerly, and the prospects of improvement are by no means bright.

In Sheffield there has as yet been no perceptible decrease in the number of men unemployed, and although more than £10,000 have been subscribed for the relief of the workmen and their families that sum will be considerably below what will be required, so that renewed appeals have had to be made to the public, and so far they have been well responded too. Some few branches of trade are decidedly better than they were a month ago, but still there is more foreign competition than formerly, especially in inferior cutlery and springs. The heavy departments are still very quiet, and some of the mills are not running so well, although some few orders have been given out for plates. There is enough doing in Bessemer rails to keep the men fully going, but it is principally in completing orders that have been some time in hand. In ordinary cast-steel the trade is still quiet, Bessemer replacing it for some descriptions of material. Some of the cutlery houses have been more fully employed than they were in orders for the home markets. Australia and some other of our colonies are beginning to send in some more orders for different descriptions of goods. Heavy plates are in but moderate request, and no improvement has taken place in the engine and machine branches.

In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade has been tolerably good, so far as regards "softs", but in other qualities there is not much doing, but the men are well employed notwithstanding. The wages question is to be referred to arbitration, but not on the basis proposed by the men, which was that the books of the colliery owners should be examined to see the price at which they sold their coal several years back, and the difference in the then and the present prices. This was a proposition that could not be seriously entertained by the colliery owners, so that the arbitrators will be left to agree to a basis on which to come to a decision. The men, in the first instance, fought strongly against arbitration, but a majority of the lodges accepted it, after holding several meetings. The result is that the matter will be allowed to stand over for a month, at the end of which time the decision of the parties appointed as arbitrators or the umpire will be given. At some places, however, the men have had notice that a reduction will be enforced independent of arbitration. At one place a number of men have agreed to a reduction of 5 per cent., and at another 12½ per cent. is to be deducted, or the men to take the usual notice.

The explosion which took place at the Fitzwilliam Hemsworth Colliery has resulted in the death of four men. The seam of coal in which the accident took place is a thin one, as a rule giving off very little gas, so that naked lights were used. The coal, however, was brought down

by blasting, which has been discontinued in most of the collieries in South Yorkshire working the Barnsley and Silkstone seams.

I regret to find that in my last week's notice, in alluding to the calling together of the creditors of the Stanhope Silkstone Colliery Company, I unintentionally put the word "Hoyland" instead of "Stanhope". That the word was written inadvertently would be gathered from the fact that it was also stated that Mr. Lodge was the Chairman of the company, as he is of the Stanhope Silkstone. Of the Hoyland Silkstone it may be said that it is one of the finest, as it is about the deepest, colliery in the West Riding, owned by a wealthy proprietary, and in full operation, having last month sent 2580 tons of coal to London alone.

The Thorpe's Gawber Hall Colliery Company half-yearly meeting is to be held in London; it is convened to consider the financial position of the company, and authorising the raising forthwith of not less than £10,000 by mortgage, or by the issue of debentures, or of preference and ordinary shares, or otherwise as may be determined; for the purpose of giving to the directors such powers and authorities as may be thought desirable for disposing of part of the business, estate, and effects of the company, and for carrying any such disposition into effect.

The Mining Journal.

Page 109 Col. 2, 1st. Feb. 1879.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

An improved and economic coalcutter is at present being introduced by Mr. J.G. Cranston, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose name is already favourably known in connection with rock drills and air compressors, and promises greatly to economise labour and increase the output with a much greater percentage of round coal. At the trial at the Trimdon Grange Colliery, in the presence of a number of colliery viewers and mining engineers, the new machine, which is mounted on four wheels to suit the gauge of rail for tubs, and weighs only 4 cwts. complete, gave great satisfaction. The machine cut a 2 in. groove 3 yards along the bottom of the face of coal 3ft. 4in. in with one man feeding it along the face, including all stoppage, in 55 mins. It has one 4in. diameter steam or air cylinder and 5in. stroke, the piston having both a reciprocating and revolving motion at the same time. The extreme dimensions are 3ft. x 2ft. 6ins. x 10ins. high, so that it takes up exceedingly little room in the confined spaces or low seams of coal. It can cut itself into the coal the desired length, and will undercut the same groove level with the sole or plate below the coal, so that there is not any coal cut to waste other than the 2in. groove, the diameter of the cutting tool. The machine does not require any fixing when it is at work, and clears itself of the coal dust as it works along. It will with one man and a lad cut 30 yards along 1 yard in in a shift of eight hours. It is highly thought of by many practical men, who are capable of knowing its utility, and an early opportunity will be taken to publish an illustrated description of it in the Mining Journal.

The Mining Journal.

Page 110 Col. 2, 1st. Feb. 1879.

HOYLAND SILKSTONE COLLIERY.

By an unaccountable error in the Yorkshire correspondent's letter in last week's Journal the name of Hoyland Silkstone was inadvertently written instead of "Stanhope Silkstone" - the "Hoyland Silkstone" being a thoroughly solvent and prosperous company, and therefore being under no necessity to communicate with their creditors otherwise than in the ordinary course of business; whilst the "Stanhope Silkstone," to which it was intended to refer, is unfortunately in the position of having a winding-up petition pending and to be heard on Feb. 1st. It is scarcely necessary to say that the "Hoyland Silkstone" have not and never had the slightest intention of calling together their creditors, and, in fact, are not in the slightest pecuniary difficulty. The Editor much regrets that so annoying an error should have occurred, but trusts that the fact of the name of Mr. Lodge being stated as chairman of the company was sufficient to prevent any reader having any dealings with the Hoyland Silkstone Colliery supposing that that company was intended to be referred to.

The Mining Journal.

Page 110 Col. 2, 1st. Feb. 1879.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN THE CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD.

A discovery has been made by the owners of the Dovenby Colliery, near Dearham, Cumberland, of a very valuable seam of coal. It was determined by the proprietors last year to explore deeper ground, and a drift was started accordingly, and in a short time a small seam of coal was discovered. On the upper part of this seam was found what was considered a very poor sort of "rattler" which was banked out with other refuse. The manager began to suspect that the "rattler" answered well for fuel, for so soon as it was emptied out on the bank it was eagerly sought after and carried off, and acting on the hint thus accidentally supplied its properties were discovered. The "rattler" coal, which has never been previously seen in Cumberland, can be lighted with a candle, and burns with amazing rapidity and clearness, leaving behind scarcely any ash. It is affirmed that this quality of coal is being readily sold for making gas at 24-0d. per ton. The success attending the exploration of the Dovenby Colliery Company will, doubtless, induce other owners of collieries to make further research.

The Mining Journal.

Page 113 Col. 1, 1st. Feb. 1879.

Registration of New Companies.

Pencord Terra-Cotta Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

Capital £10,000, in shares of £10. To carry into effect an agreement assigning to the said company a lease of the Red Path Farm for 60 years, and for the purchase of all erections on the said premises, fittings, fixtures, machinery, plant, &c., situate in Glamorganshire. To carry on the business of terra-cotta brick and tile manufacturers in all its branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - J. Williams, Pencoed; J. Samuel, Cardiff; J. Barrow, Maesteg; W. Havell, Pencoed; W.R. Randal, Bridgend; G.W. Boncher, Maesteg; W. Smith, Bridgend.

The Calf Hey Manufacturing Company (Limited).

Capital £5,000 in shares of £5. The acquisition by purchase or otherwise of any mines of coal, iron, leadstone, or other minerals, and the working of the same. Also power to purchase any mills, sheds, reservoirs, &c., and to erect any mills, warehouses, &c. The buying and manufacturing for sale raw cotton, wool, silk yarns, or other substances, and to import or export any goods or produce in ships of the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - J. Maxwell, Haslingdon, cotton manufacturer; J. Omerod, Haslingdon, cotton manufacturer; J. Furnevall, Haslingdon, ironfounder; J. Duckworth, Haslingdon, gentleman; A. Warburton, Haslingdon, manufacturer; T.L. Omerod, Green Mount, Bury, cotton manufacturer; W.H. Shaw, Haslingdon, land agent.

The Mining Journal.

Page 136 Col. 1, 8th. Feb. 1879.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 6. - In the lead mining districts of Derbyshire the business done of late has been moderate, the weather being anything but favourable for surface operations in particular. As yet there have been no signs of any new works being opened out, the price of lead not favouring speculation at the present time. Not much ironstone is being raised in connection with the coal measures, our iron-masters depending in a great measure on the liberal supplies they receive from Northamptonshire, and which being obtained close to the surface are raised at a moderate cost, whilst there is a very fair rate by the Midland. Lincolnshire is also supplying one of the largest companies with ore, which is well adapted for smelting with an admixture of the local stone. At the collieries in North Derbyshire connected with the Miner's Association the men have accepted arbitration on the wages question, and go on working at the existing rate of wages to the end of March, when the decision of the arbitrators or the umpire will be carried out. As had generally been the case in these disputes, it is considered probable that there will be a sort of compromise - that is, the arbitrator not agreeing an umpire will be called in, and he will divide the percentage. The time fixed for the arbitration has been favourable for the men, seeing that the severe weather has caused a very active demand for house coal, so that prices have gone up, but no doubt will melt down again along with the snow and frost. Just now a large tonnage of house coal is being forwarded from Clay Cross, Blackwell, Tibshelf, Langley Mill, and several other collieries to London and the South, so that the miners continue to be well employed. In steam and other coal, however, there has been no improvement, and prices are very low and unremunerative. At some of the ironworks business has become more active, and the men better employed. still in Chesterfield as in other parts of Derbyshire there is a good deal of distress, aggravated by the severity of the weather.

In Sheffield things are looking a little better, there having been an improvement in some of the lighter branches. Makers of the best qualities of cutlery have become busier so that their workmen have been much better employed. In the heavy departments, with one or two exceptions, there has been no change for the better, and a large number of the hands are still badly off, many being obliged to depend on the Mayor's Fund for a living. Makers of Bessemer rails are still doing very well, and are clearing out orders, but few new ones are coming to hand. Iron rails and railway material are still in moderate request, there not being much doing in the former in particular. Engines of every description and general machinery have been very quiet for a long time, and still continue so. Ship and boiler plates do not move off so well, business with the Clyde yards having in no way improved of late. Crucible steel is also quiet, but in some specialities there is a tolerably fair production. At the foundries business is such that a movement is on foot to get the men at some of them to increase their working hours, so as to prevent a reduction of wages. Not much is heard with respect to heavy armour-plates, but their day, so far as relates to the British Navy, is evidently nearly over, so that they will, like so many other things, have to give way to steel. In pig-iron transactions are still moderate for ordinary brands, but hemitites are still in good request on the part of the Bessemer makers. In South Yorkshire the house coal trade is still brisk, and a heavy tonnage has passed over the Great Northern from Doncaster to London, Peterborough, and several of the southern and eastern counties. Steam coal does not sell at all well, and as it has to be got at the same time as the households, a great deal has to be stacked; and with such weather as we have had of late, of course it greatly deteriorates by wet and exposure. Engine fuel meets with a very slow sale in the Lancashire and Cheshire markets, although it can be purchased at a very low figure. A good deal of small coal is now being converted into coke, and meets with a rather steady sale for iron smelting and other purposes.

The Tipton Colliery, close to Chesterfield, which was opened out and developed by George Stephenson, and since whose death it has undergone many changes, is once more in the market for sale by tender. Mr. Booth, late proprietor of a colliery at Stretton, and whose affairs were placed in liquidation, has received his discharge.

It is said that the Stanhope Silkstone Colliery when wound-up will not turn out so well as was anticipated, and that some persons in the Barnsley district will be heavy losers by their connection with it. The wages agitation in South Yorkshire has resulted in a large addition to the number of members of the Miner's Association.

The Mining Journal.

Page 136 Col. 1, 8th. Feb. 1879.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 6. - In the lead mining districts of Derbyshire the business done of late has been moderate, the weather being anything but favourable for surface operations in particular. As yet there have been no signs of any new works being opened out, the price of lead not favouring speculation at the present time. Not much ironstone is being raised in connection with the coal measures, our iron-masters depending in a great measure on the liberal supplies they receive from Northamptonshire, and which being obtained close to the surface are raised at a moderate cost, whilst there is a very fair rate by the Midland. Lincolnshire is also supplying one of the largest companies with ore, which is well adapted for smelting with an admixture of the local stone. At the collieries in North Derbyshire connected with the Miner's Association the men have accepted arbitration on the wages question, and go on working at the existing rate of wages to the end of March, when the decision of the arbitrators or the umpire will be carried out. As had generally been the case in these disputes, it is considered probable that there will be a sort of compromise - that is, the arbitrator not agreeing an umpire will be called in, and he will divide the percentage. The time fixed for the arbitration has been favourable for the men, seeing that the severe weather has caused a very active demand for house coal, so that prices have gone up, but no doubt will melt down again along with the snow and frost. Just now a large tonnage of house coal is being forwarded from Clay Cross, Blackwell, Tibshelf, Langley Mill, and several other collieries to London and the South, so that the miners continue to be well employed. In steam and other coal, however, there has been no improvement, and prices are very low and unremunerative. At some of the ironworks business has become more active, and the men better employed. still in Chesterfield as in other parts of Derbyshire there is a good deal of distress, aggravated by the severity of the weather.

In Sheffield things are looking a little better, there having been an improvement in some of the lighter branches. Makers of the best qualities of cutlery have become busier so that their workmen have been much better employed. In the heavy departments, with one or two exceptions, there has been no change for the better, and a large number of the hands are still badly off, many being obliged to depend on the Mayor's Fund for a living. Makers of Bessemer rails are still doing very well, and are clearing out orders, but few new ones are coming to hand. Iron rails and railway material are still in moderate request, there not being much doing in the former in particular. Engines of every description and general machinery have been very quiet for a long time, and still continue so. Ship and boiler plates do not move off so well, business with the Clyde yards having in no way improved of late. Crucible steel is also quiet, but in some specialities there is a tolerably fair production. At the foundries business is such that a movement is on foot to get the men at some of them to increase their working hours, so as to prevent a reduction of wages. Not much is heard with respect to heavy armour-plates, but their day, so far as relates to the British Navy, is evidently nearly over, so that they will, like so many other things, have to give way to steel. In pig-iron transactions are still moderate for ordinary brands, but hemitites are still in good request on the part of the Bessemer makers. In South Yorkshire the house coal trade is still brisk, and a heavy tonnage has passed over the Great Northern from Doncaster to London, Peterborough, and several of the southern and eastern counties. Steam coal does not sell at all well, and as it has to be got at the same time as the households, a great deal has to be stacked; and with such weather as we have had of late, of course it greatly deteriorates by wet and exposure. Engine fuel meets with a very slow sale in the Lancashire and Cheshire markets, although it can be purchased at a very low figure. A good deal of small coal is now being converted into coke, and meets with a rather steady sale for iron smelting and other purposes.

The Tipton Colliery, close to Chesterfield, which was opened out and developed by George Stephenson, and since whose death it has undergone many changes, is once more in the market for sale by tender. Mr. Booth, late proprietor of a colliery at Stretton, and whose affairs were placed in liquidation, has received his discharge.

It is said that the Stanhope Silkstone Colliery when wound-up will not turn out so well as was anticipated, and that some persons in the Barnsley district will be heavy losers by their connection with it. The wages agitation in South Yorkshire has resulted in a large addition to the number of members of the Miner's Association.

The Mining Journal.

Page 146 Col. 1-2, 8th. Feb. 1879.

Registration of New Companies.

Llandegla Mining Company (Limited).

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1. the acquiring by purchase or otherwise mines and minerals under certain lands known as Bodidris Llanarman, Flint, and the rights and privileges belonging thereto, together with the plant, machinery, and effects thereon, and any other lands, mines, and minerals in the county of Flint and elsewhere. The purchasing, erection, or taking upon lease smelting works, mills, machinery, &c., for the purpose of carrying on mining and smelting operations in connection with the lands belonging to the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - W.B. Stephens, Tottenham, gentleman; C.J. Biggs, 7, King William Street, accountant; Joseph Viet, 26, Moorgate Street, stock and share dealer; V. Campbell, 26, Moorgate Street, stock and share dealer; T. Miller, 29, Manor Road, publisher; R. Bagnall, 19, Radnor street, Peckham, clerk; E.H. Lore, 13, Coleman Street, stationer. Qualifications of directors, 100 shares each.

Newmarket Collieries, Brick Works, and Pottery Company (Limited).

Capital, £25,000, in shares of £5. The acquiring of an agreement between F.H. Watson, of the one part, and H.S. Simester for the company, all collieries, brick, pottery, and fire-clay works, lands, and premises, known as the Newmarket Collieries, Fire-brick, and Sanitary Tubeworks, at Adwalton, Yorkshire; together with the goodwill of the business as carried on by F.H. Watson, and all the plant, engines, wagons, machinery, and implements belonging to the said collieries and works, and the whole of the stock-in-trade. To work, explore, develop, and maintain the collieries, mines, and mineral properties of the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - H.W. Wheeler, 19, Queen Victoria Street, actuary; H.S. Simester, 2, Little Bush Lane, secretary; G. Nye, 101, Wyndham Road, Camberwell, gentleman; W.A. Bennett, 19, Studland Street, Hammersmith, gentleman; C. Bennett, 19, Studland Street, Hammersmith, civil engineer; F.T. Large, 11, St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, accountant; T. Semper, 14, Queen Victoria Street, housekeeper. The first directors shall be - the Hon. Major Jocelyn, 54, Walton Street, S.W.; the Hon. James Tobin, 14, Alexander Square, S.W.; George Broadbridge, 4, Rumford Place, Liverpool; T.H. Watson, Batley, Yorkshire; H.W. Wheeler, 21, Victoria Street; and J. Wilkinson, New Park Street Mills, Leeds.

Portmadoc Brick, Clay, and Peat Works (Limited).

Capital £75,000, in shares of £5. To adopt an agreement between E.J. Barnard and W.A. Bickles for the sale and purchase of G.M. Barnard's interest in the premises, machinery, plant, rights, &c., therein referred to. To purchase or acquire any lands, mineral, or other properties adjoining. To work and develop the business and works belonging to the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - A.S. Winn, 54, King William Street; E. Jones, 24, Fenchurch Street; J. Pass, Bow; G.G. Brathwaite, 50, Lime Street; C.E. Stuart, 66, Old Broad Street, H.R. Allen, Acton; W.H. Ginningham, Dalston.

William Wilkinson and Company (Limited).

Capital £6,000, in shares of £10. To purchase or otherwise acquire land with foundry, workshops, and other buildings thereon in Wigan, Lancashire, and the business hereto fore carried on by W. Wilkinson, as an engineer and ironfounder, together with the engines, boilers, machinery, &c. To

carry on and promote the same business in the same manner as it now is, and has been. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - S. Taylor, Wigan, cashier; A. Crossley, Wigan, clothier; Ralph Hough, Wigan, boiler-maker; Richard Hough, Newtown, boiler-maker; Thomas Margeson, Wigan, cashier; W. Wilkinson, Wigan, engineer and ironfounder; G. Pollard, Liverpool, tool dealer.

W.R. Palmer (Limited).

Capital £10,000, in shares of £10. The manufacture and sale of malleable and other iron goods, and the purchase and sale of such other articles as may be advantageously sold therewith, and the doing such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above subject. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - W.B. Baker, Birmingham, manufacturer; E. Cartor, Birmingham, accountant; W.F. Cartor, Edgbaston, law student; E.H. Cartor, Birmingham, accountant; G.E. Fletcher, Birmingham, manufacturer; C.H. Allison, Birmingham, stock and share broker; C.G. Smyth, Moseley, clerk. The directors to be Messrs. Baker, E. Cartor, and E.H. Cartor until they shall cease to hold a majority of the company's shares. The remuneration of the directors shall be determined by the company in general meeting.

The Mining Journal.

Page 159 Col. 3, 15th. Feb. 1879.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 13. - The disappearance of the snow has had the effect of relieving the distress in several of the Derbyshire manufacturing districts, but in Chesterfield there are still many families dependent on the local fund. In the lead districts work goes on much as usual, and there has been little change to be noted in the mines. A moderate quantity of ironstone is being raised, but a great deal more is being imported from Northamptonshire. There is every reason to believe that the new system of converting ordinary pig into steel will be adopted before long, for a heavy tonnage of hematite iron is consumed at the extensive Bessemer establishment at Dronfield, so that steel rails are likely to be made cheaper than they are, and those of iron receive their quietus. In pig-iron there is still a fair output, but the demand has in no way improved, whilst prices are still unremunerative. At the foundries there is a little more doing, but there has been no material increase in the number of hands employed. The collieries have been working very well, owing to the active demand there has been for house coal, but, with the change there has been in the weather, in all probability this state of things will not continue much longer, whilst prices are not likely to be so high as they now are, although they may be said to be little more than paying. To London a heavy tonnage has been sent over the Midland from Clay Cross, Blackwell, Grassmoor, and several of the leading collieries, whilst the Great Northern, over its branch between Derby and Nottingham, is increasing its traffic from several places. In steam and other coal there has been no improvement to note, the consumption being principally confined to furnaces and locomotives, the exports being still of a limited nature. Plentiful as coal is, and consequently cheap, new pits are being sunk by two or three firms to the Kilburn coal in particular. As similar operations appear to be going on in other districts, it is evident that coal is not likely to advance in price, for there is very little likelihood of the consumption overtaking the production, and capitalists are evidently doing all they can to prevent such a wished-for consummation.

In Sheffield trade has not undergone any material alteration, but there are not so many persons seeking for aid from the Mayor's Fund, the change in the weather having led to employment being found for many out door workers. The mills as a rule are not fully employed, and this is more particularly the case with those rolling heavy armour plates. In fact, the heavy branches of the iron trade are those that have suffered the most and the longest. The Bessemer rail makers have still plenty to do, but prices have come down, although not as low as has been stated with respect to one very large order. In crucible steel business is still, and many of the furnaces standing, as they have been for a long time. Some of the principal cutlery establishments are fairly off for work, especially in the best descriptions of table knives; but in inferior qualities there has been no alteration. German pocket-knives are now being sent to England in considerable quantities, as well as scissors, and are extensively purchased, as they look well to the eye, and are low in price as compared with similar manufactures of our own. At some of the foundries there is a little more activity, but there are still a number of moulders only partially employed, but a change for the better is now confidently looked forward to. File makers are not doing much, and saw manufacturers are far from being busy. Engineers and machinists are in about the same position as they have been for some time, with the exception of perhaps one of the locomotive works that are rather better off. The coal trade throughout South Yorkshire has been very fair so far as relates to household qualities, for which the demand has been such as to afford the men at many places at least five days a week, and at others full time. The business with London has kept up very well, but it is scarcely so good as it was two or three weeks since, when the strike of the Midland Railway employers sent a good deal of the London traffic over the Great Northern from the Barnsley and Wombwell districts. There has been no

improvement with respect to steam coal, which goes off slowly, a good deal of it being stacked on the pits' banks. Engine fuel also meets with a slow sale, and the same may be said with respect to smudge and slack. A considerable quantity of coke is being turned out for the ironworks in Lincolnshire, as well as for some of the works in Sheffield.

The Mining Journal.

Page 154 Col. 1-2, 15th. Feb. 1879.

Registration of New Companies.

Brynbedwen Lead Mining Company (Limited).

Capital £20,000, in shares of £5 . To carry into effect an agreement made between J.P. Parry, Thomas Williams, and J. Court, on the one part, and Thos. Morris for the Company, for acquiring by purchase or otherwise certain mineral properties, lands, and premises situate at Brynbedwen, Montgomeryshire, or elsewhere, and holding and working same, the searching for and raising ores of lead, copper, blende and all other ores, minerals, and metallic substances, and trading in the same. The subscribers are - T. Williams, Montgomeryshire, mining agent, 20; J.P. Parry, Liverpool, accountant, 20; M. Drysdale, formerly builder, 20; T. Morris, Seacombe, gentleman, 20; T.H. Roberts, Llanidloes, mineral agent, 40; J.P. Court, Liverpool, solicitor, 10; J. Morrison, Liverpool, accountant, 2.

Bavarian Lead Mining Company (Limited).

Capital £70,000, in shares of £20. The purchasing of certain lead mining concessions near Freihung, Bavaria, the purchasing or taking upon lease any other mines, quarries, and mineral lands in Bavaria, or elsewhere in Europe; the acquiring of minerals, clays, earths, pits, smelting and other works, engines, machinery, plant, and conveniences for the purpose of carrying on mining and smelting operations in Bavaria and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take one share each) are -B. Nixon, 3, Stanhope Terrace, banker; C. Wynne, Sydenham, colonel, A.A. Wynne, 5, Westminster Chambers, C.E.; E. Garcke, 5, Westminster Chambers, secretary; R. Fowler, 3, Victoria Street, solicitor; W. Jackson, Battersea, clerk; C. Hopkins, Kilburn, accountant. The first directors shall be Messrs. Brinsley Nixon, James R. Stewart, jun., Colonel C. Wynne, and A.A. Wynne; qualification, 50 shares.

Rushforth Brothers and Company (Limited).

Capital £1,050, in shares of £1-10-0d. The purchasing or otherwise acquiring manufacturing and making steam and other engines, mills, machinery, tools, implements, utensils, carts, &c. Buying and selling the articles aforesaid. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - J. Armstrong, Cockermouth; Thomas Armstrong, Cockermouth; H. Ritson, Cockern; J. Millican, Cockermouth; J. Starkie, Cockern; W. Robinson, Cockermouth; R. Moscrop, Cockermouth.

Murray and Company (Limited).

Capital £45,000, in shares of £10, whereof 1,500 shall be preference shares and 3,900 ordinary shares. The carrying out of two agreements entered into with John Braithwaite. The purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring of an mines, mining ground, quarries, or deposits of limestone, chalk, clay, or other minerals in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The searching, digging, and prospecting for and winning, working, manufacturing, selling, &c., the foregoing and all other minerals. The carrying on the business of builders, contractors, miners, and manufacturers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - D.W. Wilson, Putney, agent; A.H. Lindgren, Hornsey, merchant; George Reynolds, Streatham, shipbroker; G.M. Morris, Limehouse, clerk; Antonin Andre, Old Broad Street, agent; F. Wilton, 23, Camden Park Road, merchant; A.W. Higgs, 3, Buckingham Villas, agent. With the exception of the first directors, the qualification shall be at least two shares. Nothing debars the directors being interested in other companies or private

firms, whether as managers, directors, or partners, notwithstanding such companies or firms may be carrying on a business similar to that of the company.

The Italo-English Pure Asbestos Company (Limited).

Capital £12,000, in shares of £10. To carry into effect an agreement with Auguste Lafage, of Turin, Italy, manufacturer, to acquire concessions and mining rights for winning and working asbestos and other minerals in Italy and elsewhere. To carry on the business of winners and workers of asbestos and other minerals, and manufacturers of and dealers in asbestos goods, and of any other products of the company's mines. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - Charles J. Allport, 11, Queen Victoria Street, engineer; H.A. Allport, Nottingham, C.E.

The Mining Journal.

Page 183 Col. 2-3, 22th. Feb. 1879.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 20. - Business generally throughout the mining districts of Derbyshire has not undergone much change of late, but there appears to be less distress prevailing in many places than there was a week or two since. The iron trade remains in about the same state as for some time past, the production being more than equal to the consumption, although it could be much larger were there a demand for it. But the competition in the various markets with other districts is keen, so that the prices realised are anything but profitable to the makers. A little more is being done in foundry pig for some of the local works. A good deal of ironstone continues to be imported from Northamptonshire, and some is also brought from Lincolnshire, so that a comparatively small quantity of the home ore is now used, what there is being obtained principally in connection with the coal measures, and mixed with the former. There has been a little more activity at some of the foundries, but with plenty of room for improvement. The season, however, is now approaching when it may be expected that ordinary builder's casting will be in better request, and that more will also be done in pipes, for the weather for a considerable time has been such as to prevent the laying down of the latter in streets.

The weather, on the other hand, has turned out most favourable for colliery owners, and has also secured for the miners a great deal more work than they would otherwise have had, and so kept up both prices and wages. To London the trade has been good in both Silkstones and other qualities, and large quantities have passed over the Midland daily from Clay Cross, Blackwell, Tibshelf, Grassmoor, and other collieries. The Great Northern has done more from the pits traversed by the line between Derby and Nottingham, and it is evident proposes doing more with them. But, on the other hand, there is not much doing in steam coal, stocks of which go on accumulating, with but little chance of their being diminished for some weeks to come, for the commissioning of so many steam vessels just now does not affect the inland coal trade. A fair quantity is consumed by the locomotives and furnaces, but not much is being exported. Small coal does not go off at all well, whilst coke is not in such good request as it has been, although the production at some places is well kept up for several of the Sheffield and other works, as well as the home furnaces.

Trade in Sheffield and the neighbourhood is certainly not worse, nor can it be said to be better, so that there is still a considerable number of families recipients of the fund raised by the Mayor. Bessemer rail makers continue to be the best off, yet it is said of some of them that they have taken orders at prices that can but barely pay. In cast-steel quietness still prevails, and the men have in many instances been on short time for months past. One or two cutlery houses are doing rather more in both table and spring knives, and there has been a slight improvement with respect to saws. The foundries have not been so busy, the masters seeking for a reduction of wages, which has been conceded by the moulders at some of the largest works; indeed, one can scarcely recollect the time when the men have shown such a conciliatory disposition, and it is to be hoped that the same spirit will continue when trade revives. Some of the mills engaged on boiler-plates have been kept fairly going, but sheets do not appear to be in much request at present. No improvement has taken place in the saw trade, and the same remark applies to engineers and mechanics.

The collieries have been doing a very fair business throughout most parts of the South Yorkshire district, but principally in house coal. During two or three days of tolerably moderate weather there was a decline, but the snow again making its appearance has led to the demand once more getting up, and prices being firm. But steam coal is hard to sell, whilst but little is

being exported from Grimsby, as the busy season from that port does not commence before May, or the opening of the Baltic, so that many of the wagons that may be said to belong to the merchants there have to do duty in the South. The Great Northern Railway has taken of late more than an average tonnage of both Barnsley and Silkstone coal to the Metropolis, and would take a great deal more were the company to reduce the rate, and so place the colliery owners on a par with those in Derbyshire sending by the Midland. It is expected that the decision as to the reduction of miner's wages will be made shortly, and it is now being looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

Mr. Arnold, boiler maker, of Barnsley, has been obliged to call his creditors together, but the estate is to be wound up by liquidation.

The Mining Journal.

Page 178 Col. 1-2, 22nd. Feb. 1879.

Registration of New Companies.

Canada Gold Company (Limited).

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1, 8,000 of which will be issued with coupons, entitling the respective holders to be repaid the amount actually paid upon each such share, by periodical drawings from one quarter part of the net profits of the company, and the balance of 7,000 shares shall be issued as fully paid up shares, to be allotted in part payment of the purchase money. To acquire certain mines, minerals, lands, working plant, &c., mentioned in two several agreements, the first made between John Batters of the one part and Frederick Trotman Bennett on behalf of the company, and the second between W. Perfect Lockwood, of St. Francis Beance, Canada, of the one part, and F.T. Bennett, on behalf of the company, and to carry into effect the terms of such two agreements. The acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, of any other mines, mining property, mining rights, lands, buildings, plant, &c., in Canada or elsewhere. To mine, work, raise, win, get, and reduce, gold, silver, and other ores, minerals, &c., and otherwise develop the lands, mines, and mineral properties of the company. To purchase and sell minerals and metals of all kinds, and to prepare them for the market. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - W. Hope, 57, Park Road, Wandsworth, surveyor; Thomas W. Martin, 32, St. Swithin's Lane, clerk; E. Schubert, 32, St. Swithin's Lane, accountant; E.R. Gabbott, Stock Exchange, sharedealer; F.F. Powell, Stock Exchange, sharedealer; Robert Rowell, 3, Austinfriars, stockbroker; Adam Scott, 14, Elgin Crescent. The directors shall not be less than three or more than five, of which the Gilbert and Chaudiere Gold Fields Company (Limited) shall have the right to nominate one director, so long as the company hold the premises mentioned in the agreement, and W.P. Lockwood shall be a director; with these exceptions the first directors shall be appointed by the subscribers to the articles of Association - qualification of each director to be at least 100 shares.

Tynyberth and Corris Valley Slate Quarry (Limited).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £10. To adopt a contract whereby J.G. Nolan for the company agrees to purchase a lease or underlease of certain rights of working and excavating slate from land forming part of the Tynyberth estates, in the county of Merioneth, and to work the veins of slate, ores, and mineral produced by quarrying, mining, and the manufacturing of slate, slabs, and other minerals therein, by selling the same, and generally to carry on the business of quarrymen and miners in all its branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - E.W. Knapp, 8, George Street, bank secretary; W.A. White, Talbot Villa, Lee, merchant; J.W. Burrows, 47, Fleet Street, publisher; T.C. Dyer, 10, Bush Lane, architect; J.B. Rogers, 27, Clements Lane, engineer; John Cox, Rathbone Place, clerk; W.H. Manning, 73, Newman Street, clerk.

Emerson and Company (Limited).

Capital £3,000, in shares of £1 each. The purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring of any mines, mining ground, quarries, or deposits of limestone, chalk, clay, or other minerals in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The carrying on the business of builders, contractors, miners, plasterers, manufacturers of tiles, bricks, &c. The letting, sub-letting, selling, and exchanging any mines, minerals, works, &c., belonging to the company, and the purchasing and working of any patent rights. The subscribers (who take one share each) are - F.E.T. Woodfall, Edmonton, accountant; R.H. Gibbons, Shepherd's Bush, gentleman; J.H. Kennett, East Dulwich, gentleman;

E.W. Gallagher, Peckham, teacher of music; B. Humphrey, 31, Throgmorton Street, accountant; Thomas Munn, Leyton, clerk; T. Tuer, Leyton, clerk.