

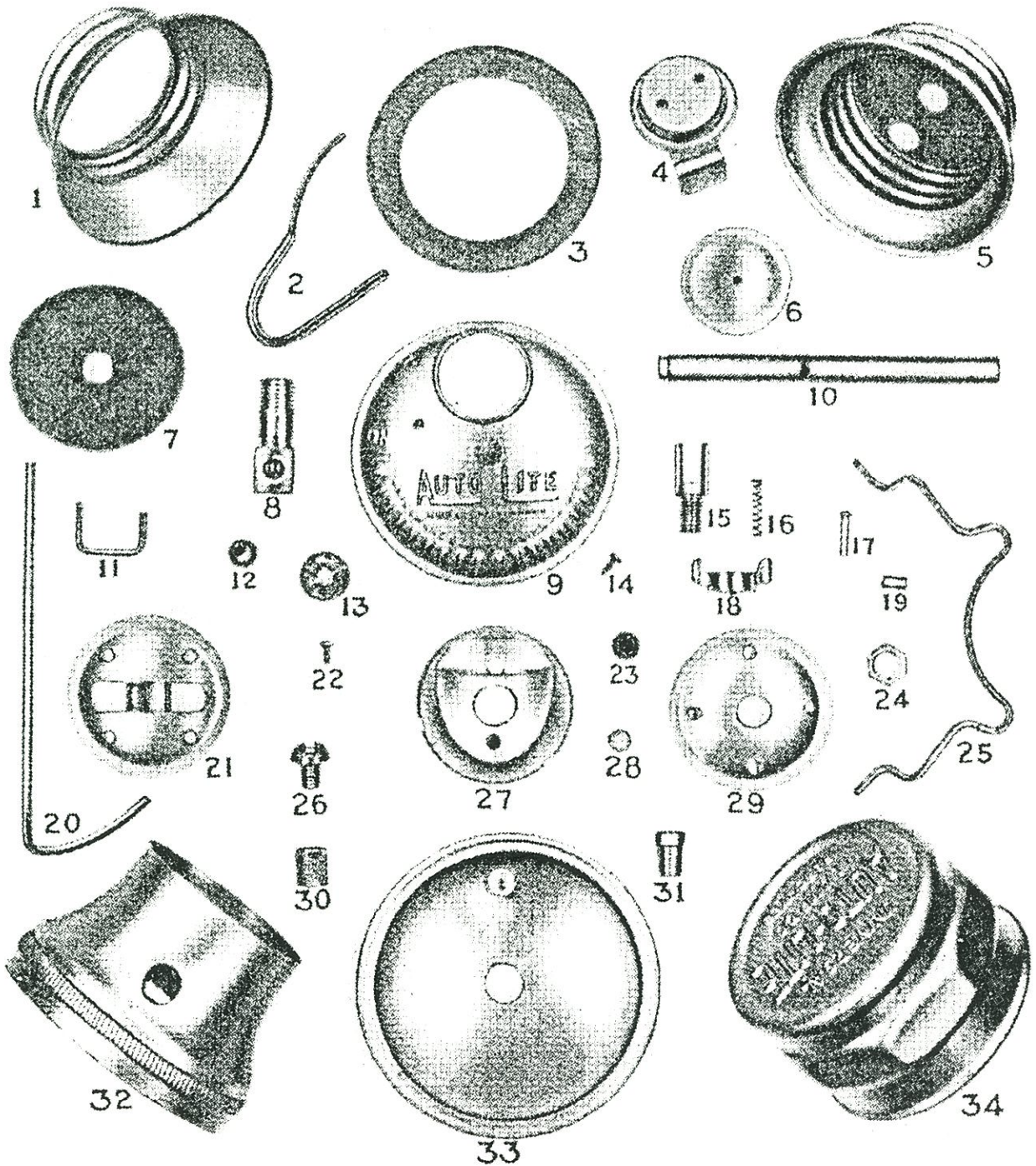
EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

Issue 25



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General Information

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EUREKA!

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

EUREKA!



**A PUBLICATION DEDICATED TO THE
COLLECTING, PRESERVATION, AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF EARLY MINE
LIGHTING AND COLLECTIBLES**

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Back Cover: Advertisement page from "How The Auto-Lite is Made".	



Back Issues

Todd will be selling back issues at the Tucson show at a discounted rate. If you buy on site, they will be \$5.00 each. We have them available from Issue 11 on. Additionally, a small supply of Issue 3 has become available, price yet to be determined.

Tucson Show

Don't forget the 4th Annual Mining Antique Collectors Swap Meet, Dinner & Auction to be held during the Tucson Gem & Mineral Show on February 7th. We've enclosed a registration flyer.

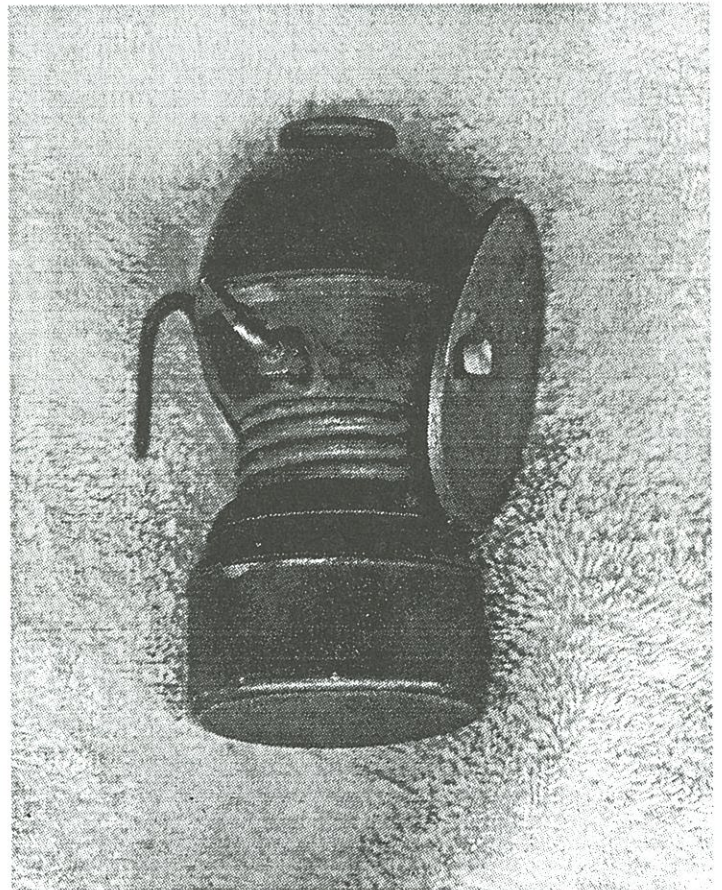
We believe this will be an even bigger event than last years, and are aware of at least one large collection of lamps that will be auctioned piece by piece.

Frisco Show

June 12th & 13th is the date chosen for a repeat of last year's performance in Frisco, Colorado. Lodging will be at the same hotel which has been entirely remodeled since last year. Bob Guthrie, Leo Stambaugh, and Steve Rush are organizing the event. This show was very well attended last year and should outdo itself this time around. A registration flyer is enclosed.

Digital Images

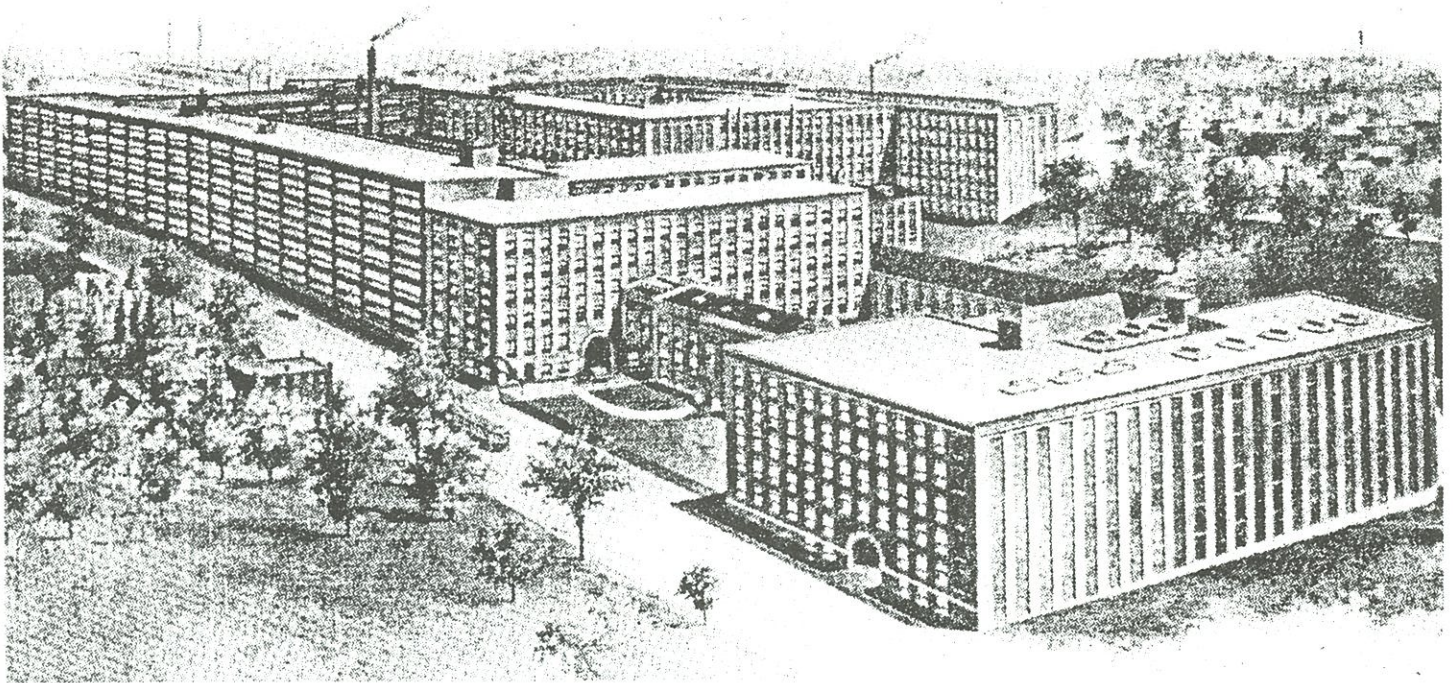
More and more of our contributors are sending submissions by email. When it comes to photographs, they too are easily sent as a JPEG document. There are three ways to generate an image. The most common is to scan a photograph. The easiest is to use a digital camera, eliminating the need to even develop film. Recently I had my camera stolen, and I wanted to send an image of a lamp I had just acquired. I laid the lamp down on my flatbed scanner, put a white towel over it, and the result is below. A nice aspect of scanning a three dimensional object is that all aspects are in focus.



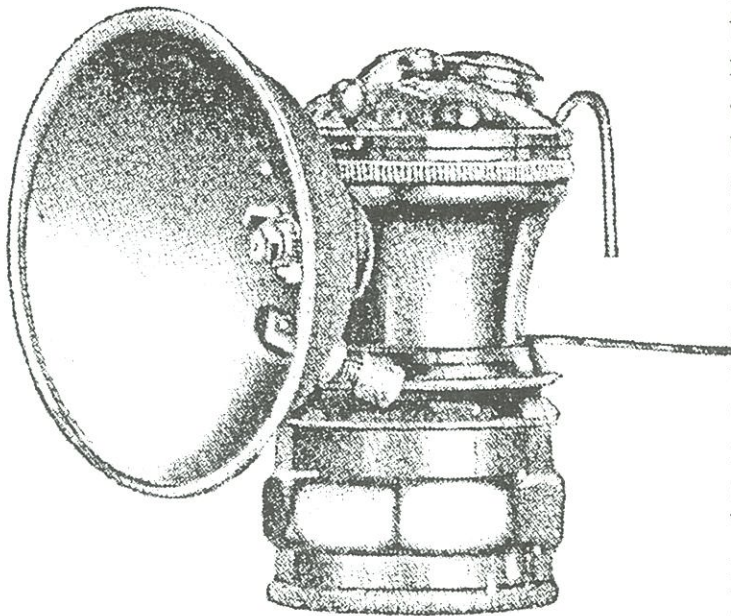
Snell Lamp

How The Auto-Lite Is Made

by Dave Thorpe and Rob Youngs



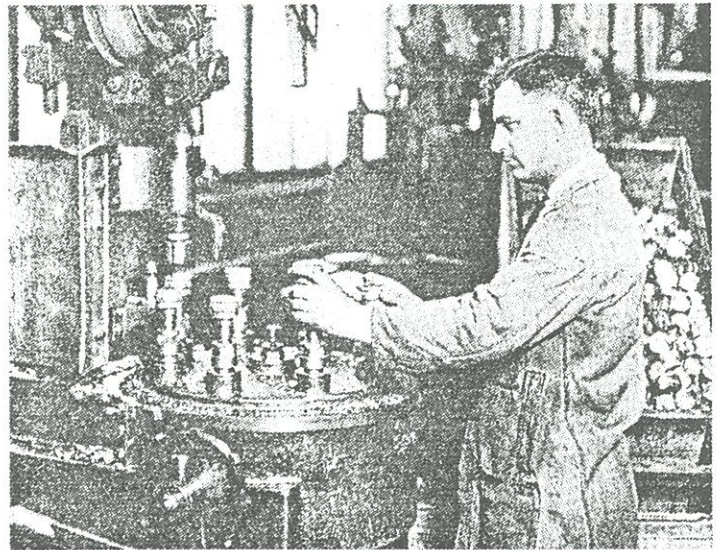
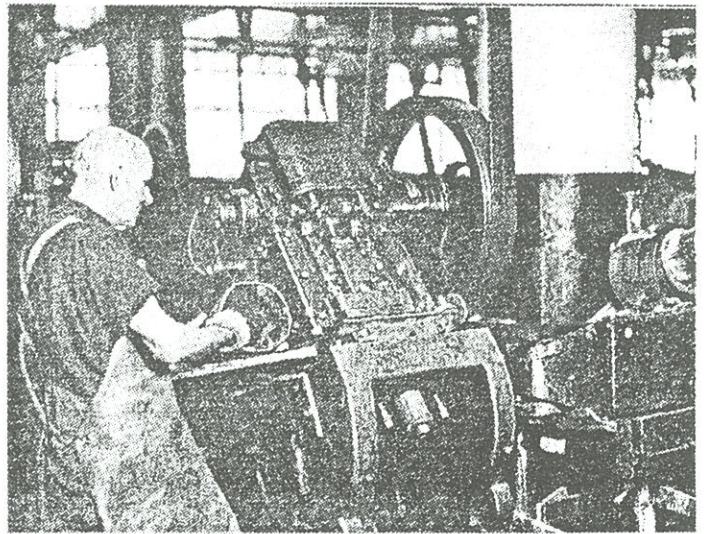
A six story factory covering several acres.



Six "different" models are advertised, but their only difference is in reflector, and hook vs. spade attachments.

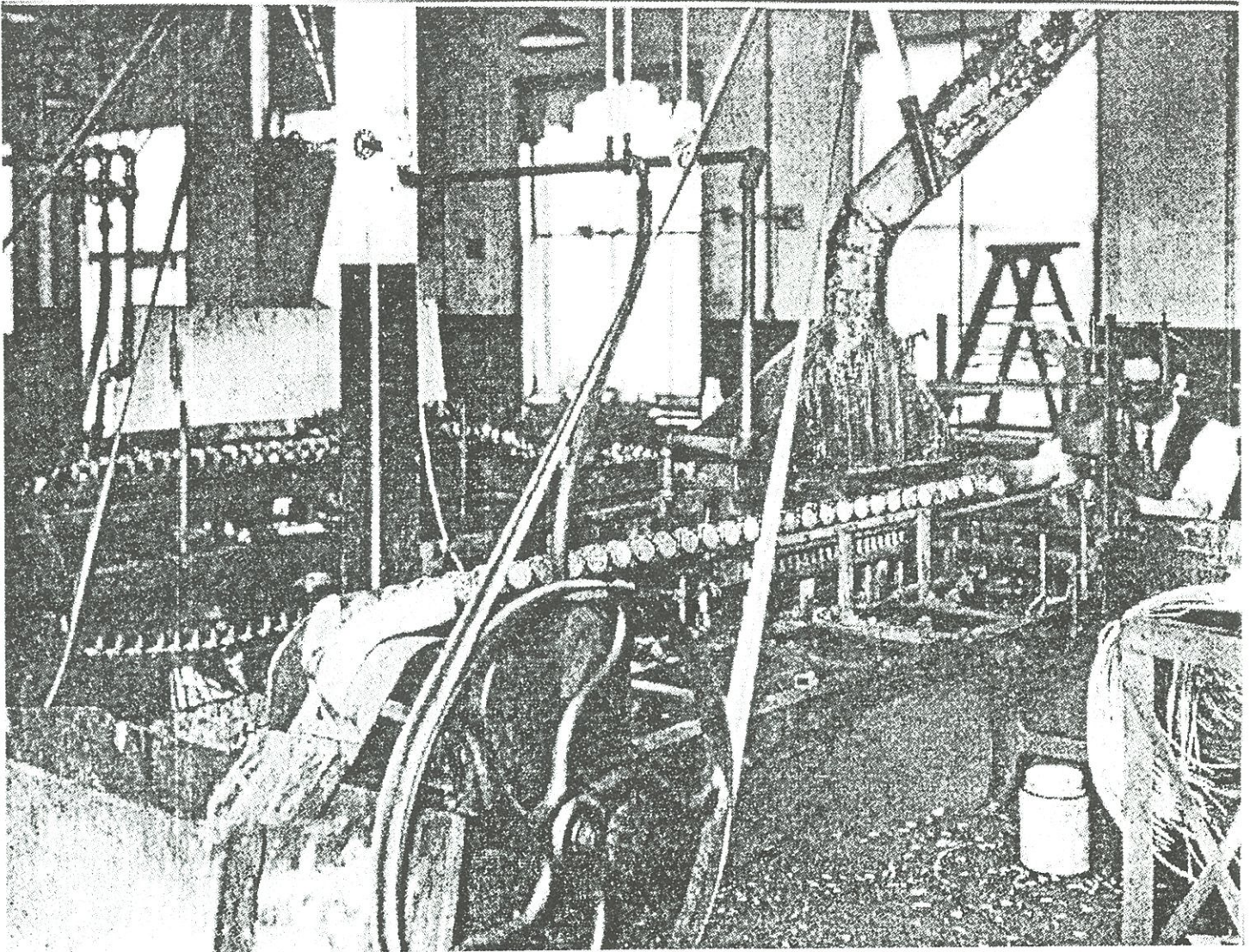
"How the Auto-Lite is Made" is the title of a 27-page promotional brochure that was recently found by Rob Youngs. It details the step by step the processes in manufacturing the Auto-Lite cap lamp. Shown here are a few of the photos and illustrations. The brochure illustrates six "different" lamp models that differ only in the reflector and hook/spade options. Also touted is the brass Auto-Lite flask that has no side seam.

It is stated that Chase Brass (Waterbury, Conn.) is used throughout. Additionally, the two locations listed for Universal Lamp Co. (Auto-Lite) are Chicago and *Waterbury!* The factory shown above is massive. It is not stated whether this plant is in Chicago or Waterbury, but it seems an unusually large facility for the manufacturing of basically one lamp and a carbide flask. Could this be the Chase Brass/Universal plant in Waterbury? More research may answer this.

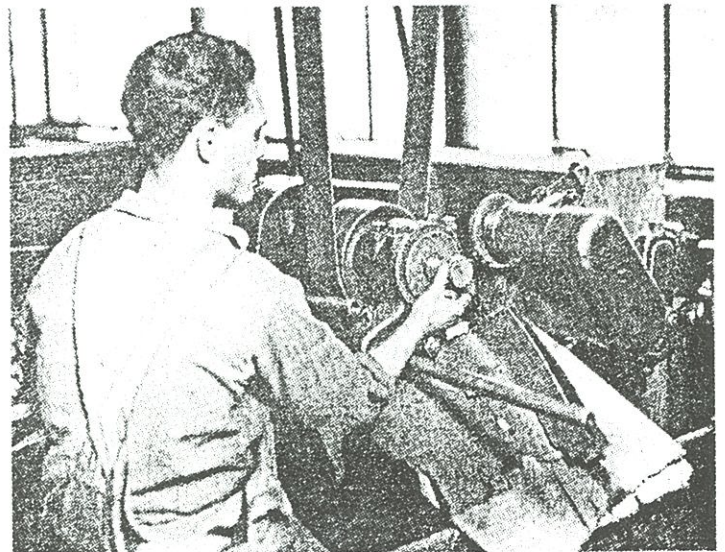


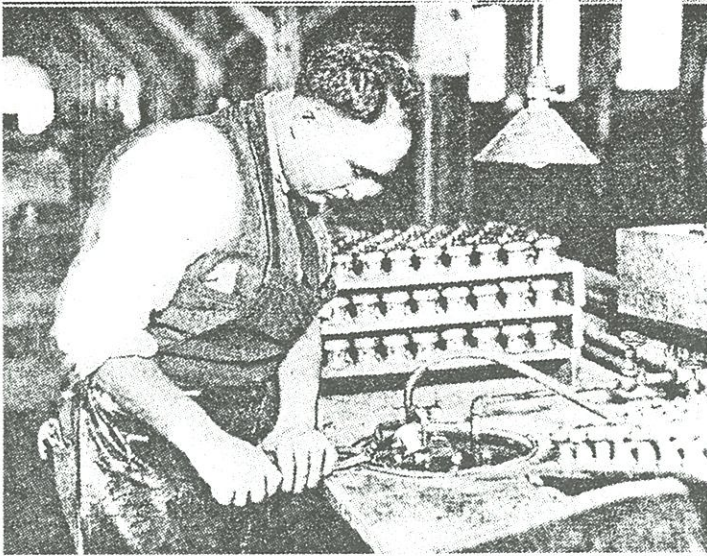
The Auto-Lite flask is the only other item manufactured at the time this brochure was advertised. It is all brass and has no side seam, making it functional and highly attractive to collectors today.

Knurling (the term used in the brochure), and stamping procedures are shown right.

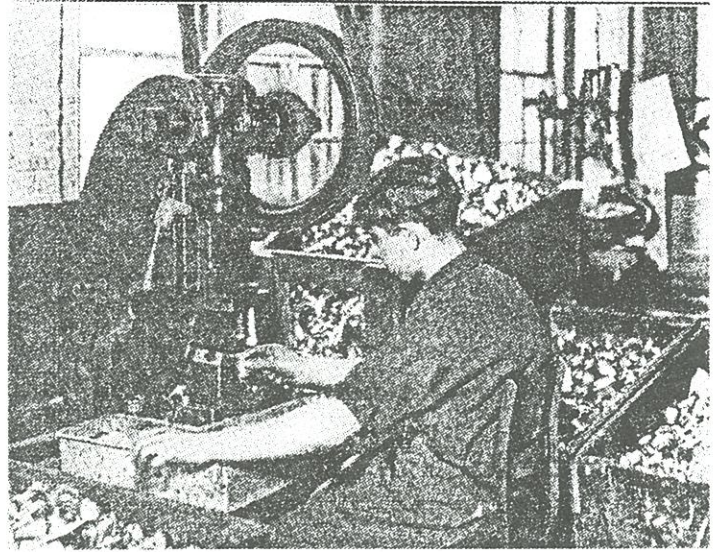


Assembly line assured a steady production of lamps.

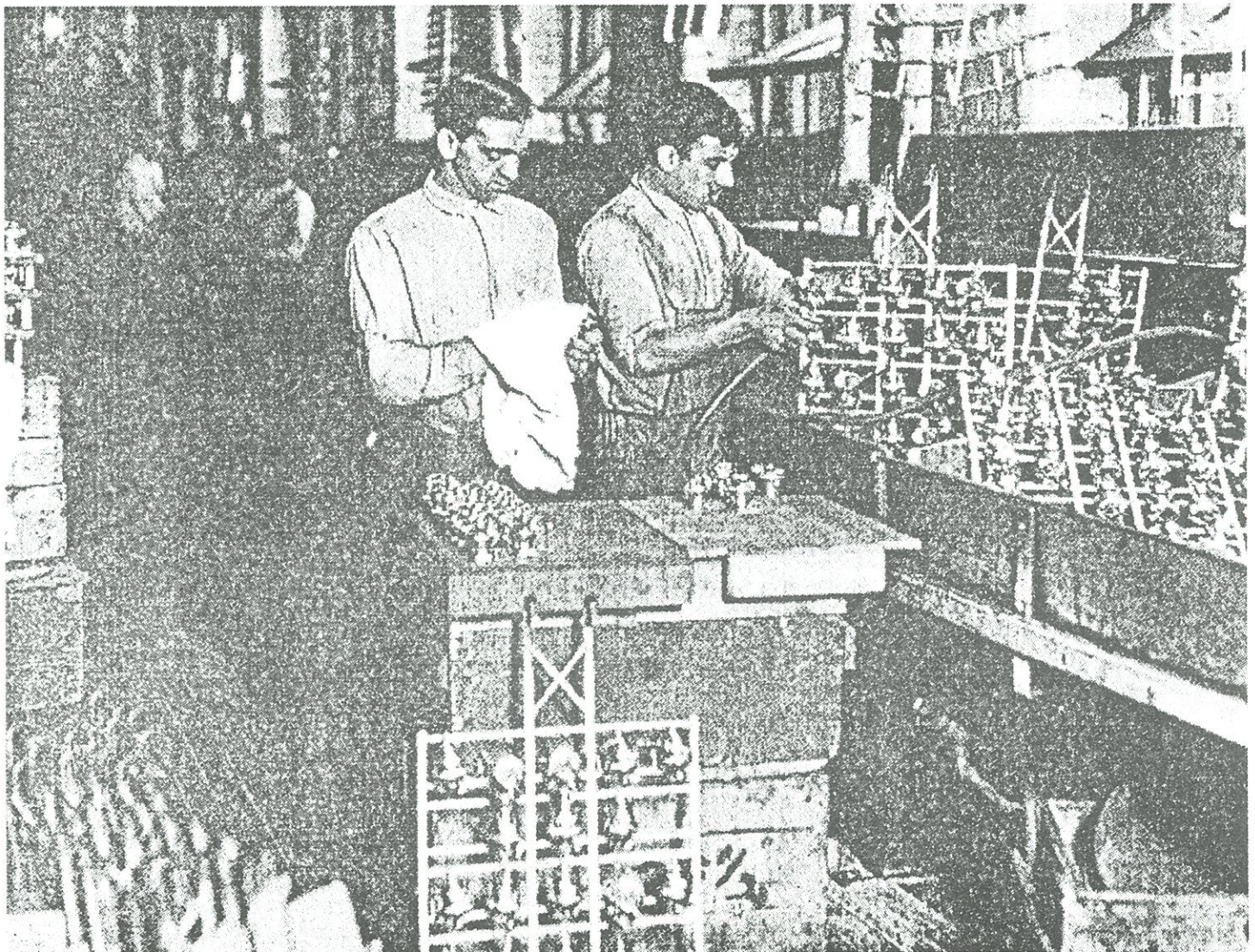




Each lamp was pressure tested with compressed air in a water bath.



Holes are punched for the rivets.



Lamps are removed from the nickel-plating bath and hand polished.

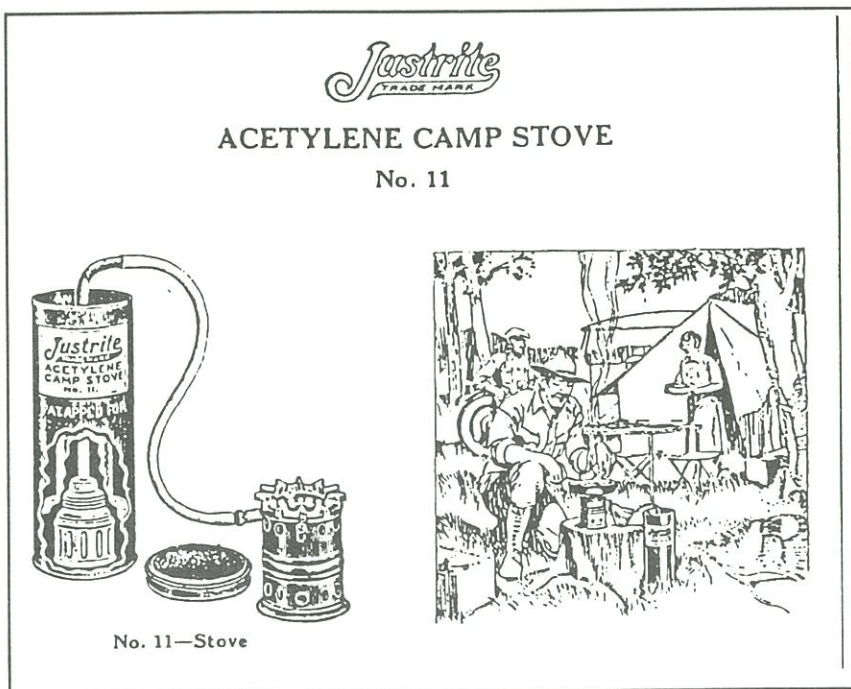
Catalog Info

by Mick Coorbridge

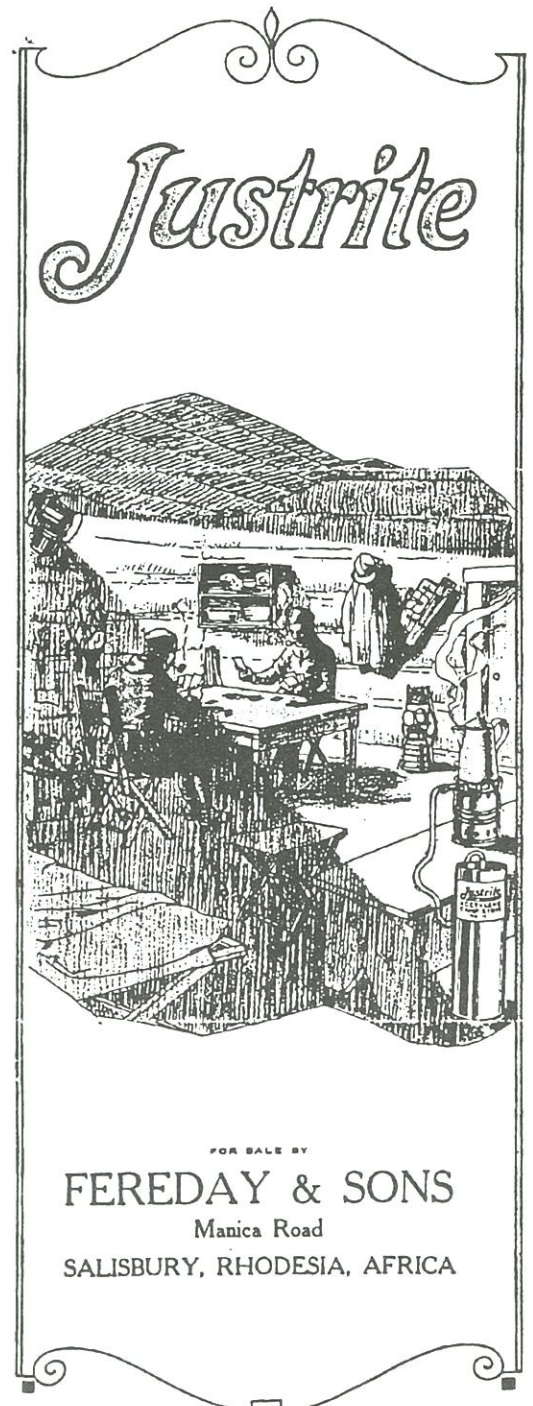
As I was organising my resubscription for EUREKA! , I thought that I would drop you a line expressing my interest in the 'Hunters Special' article and your comments on the same in the last edition. I have an interest in similar pattern lamps and I enclose for your interest a few photocopies from various catalogues which you may or may not have seen before.

Justrite No. 11 Camp Stove

The figure below is from the Justrite No. 4, Catalog (which was for export). It shows the acetylene camping stove that you were referring to.



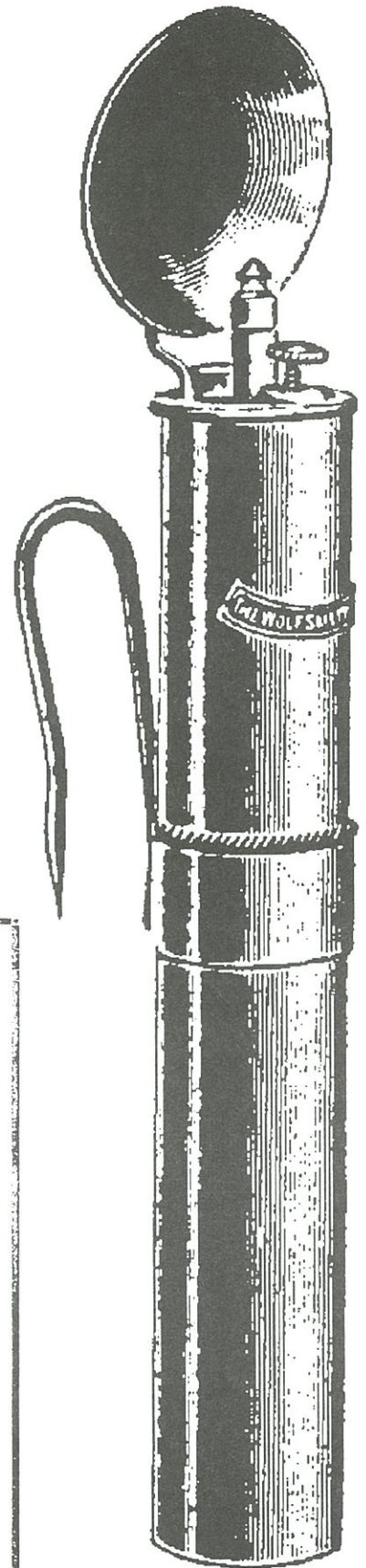
The second illustration (right) is from an advertising leaflet from Africa. It shows the stove in use.



Wolf Acetylene Candle No. 88

This is a carbide candle arrangement that is similar to the American 'Arnold', and this is taken from a 1906 catalogue 'Wolf of Leeds'.

The Arnold patent was from 1912, and may not have seen actual production until later. It was produced by the Ainsworth Company, founded by William Ainsworth who was born in England, and may well have had ties to manufacturers and designs from his mother country.



Wolf Hunter's and Trapper's Lamps

The ads below are from Wolf of Sheffield leaflets and show a rabbit trapper's lamp as well as belt generator lamps for hunting and camping.

Wolf Acetylene Rabbit Trapper Lamp

No. 919a

with brass screw joint, special handle and reflector bonnet is the most suitable lamp for rabbiting on the market

Greatest stability and durability • Simplicity in construction and use

Brilliant and constantly uniform light • Minimum consumption of carbide

Order No.	Cable Ward	Weight	Height	Burning capacity	Lighting power	Consumption of carbide	Material of construction	Price
919a	Acero	1 lb 10 oz.	11 in.	8 hrs.	16 c.p.	5 oz.	brass steel and brass	

The Wolf Acetylene Hunting Lamp

for Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Trapping, Camping, Farming etc.

with removable concentrating lens for spot light and hinged darkening door can be worn on any hat or cap and throws the light where the hunter is looking leaving both his hands free. The Wolf Hunting Lamp throws a brilliant white light 200 to 800 feet depending on atmospheric conditions, colour and size of object and nature of background.

Wolf Acetylene Hunting Lamp No. 815. Codeword „Camp“ consisting of generator with bell, hose, head lamp with removable concentrating lens, hinged darkening door and strap for fastening lamp to hat, weight 2 lbs. 6 oz. Price

The same lamp as above, No. 816. Codeword „Camping“

but without strap for fastening to hat, the head lamp being provided with special hooks for attachment to cap, weight 2 lbs. 8 oz. Price

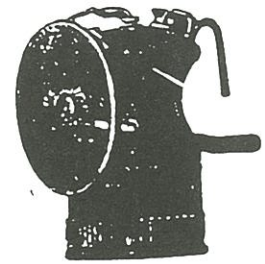
Canvas cap, cotton lined with metal and leather shield, weight 7 oz. Price

No. 88.

WOLF Acetylene Cap Lamps



Colibri No. 911A.

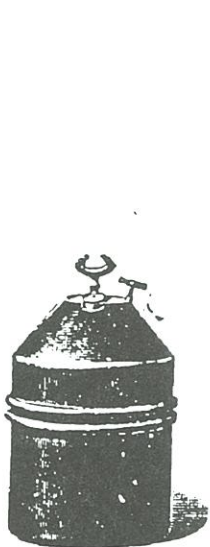


Wolf, No. 911C.

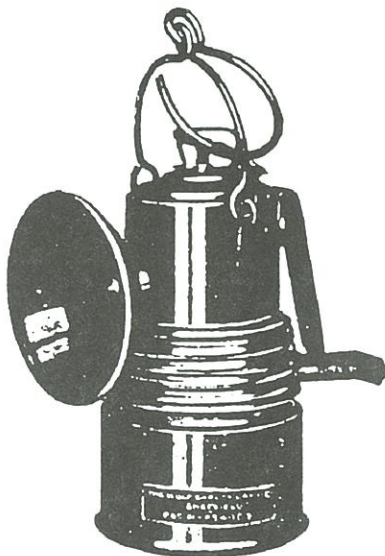
Above is a copy of a "Wolf of Sheffield" advertisement. Both lamps are interesting. The lamp on the left shows the "early style" water lever, and shows the wet-mine reflector. The lamp on the right is so similar to the Brooklyn Wolf cap lamp that I would hazard a guess that the U.S. and English varieties had a common manufacturing source.

WOLF ACETYLENE LAMPS for MINING and SPECIAL APPLICATIONS.

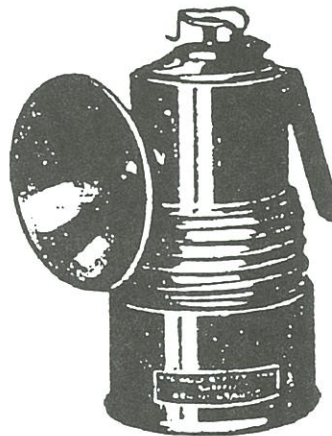
(FOR ENQUIRIES LAMP NUMBER ONLY NEED BE QUOTED.)



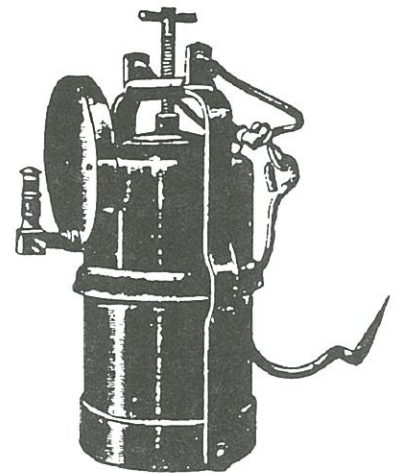
B 640



86



85



B 1914

Again, this "Wolf of Sheffield" ad shows a lamp (third from left) that is nearly identical to cap lamps that bear the U.S. Brooklyn plaque. A common manufacturer is likely.

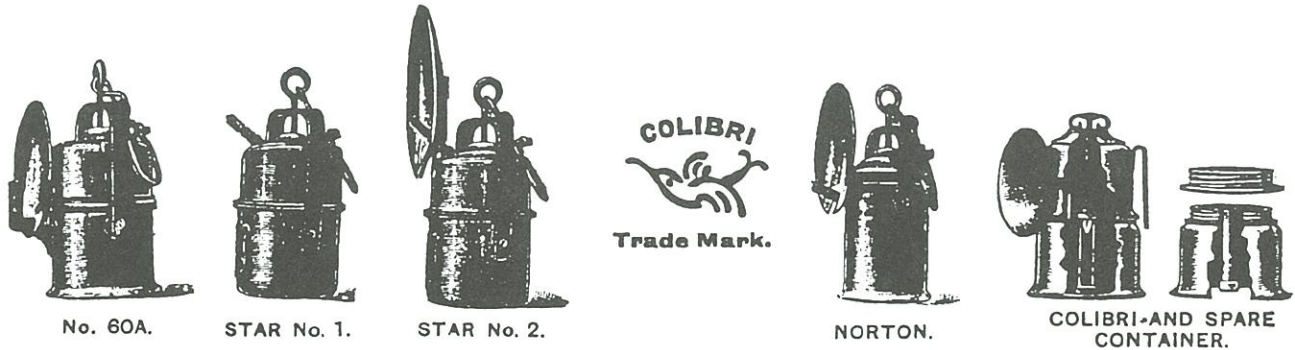
The illustration on the opposite page also shows a very similar cap lamp in the upper tier. But most interesting is the Pioneer and Sunray lamps shown at the bottom. These are clearly lamps of American manufacture. It appears that "Pioneer" was just as valid a lamp name for the models sold in England as it was in the U.S.

MAURICE-WOLF ACETYLENE LAMPS.

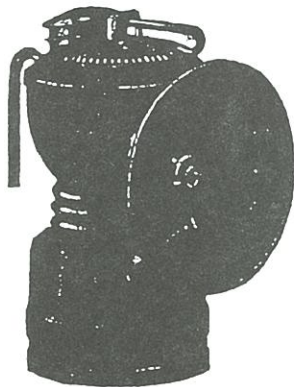
(MAURICE'S PATENT, No. 116837.)

A new series of Lamps embodying all the high qualities so long characteristic of Wolf lamps with recent improvements of great interest.

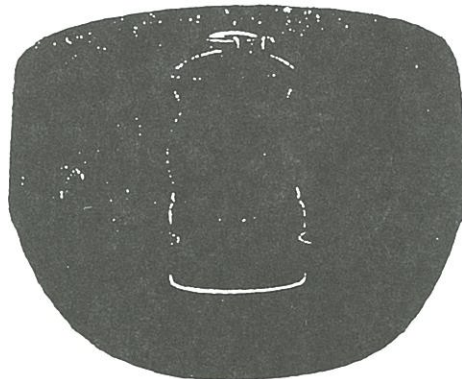
Seamless steel vessels, self-regulating brass valves, well finished, attractive in appearance, easy to manage, very durable, and thoroughly reliable. Complete with reflectors, burners, ring carrying handles or spike hooks, as required.



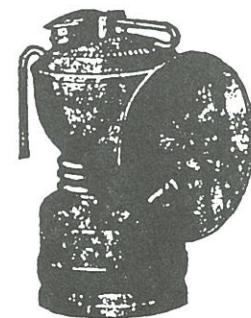
TYPE.	OVERALL HEIGHT INCHES.	WEIGHT		CHARGE OF CARBIDE. OZS.	LIGHTING POWER. C.P.	BURNING CAPACITY. HOURS.	BURNER NUMBER.	PRICE.
		LBS.	OZS.					
60A	8½	2	8	8	20	10 to 12	B101	21/-
STAR No. 1 ... (WITHOUT REFLECTOR)	8	2	0	8	20	10 to 12	B105	18/-
STAR No. 2 ...	8	2	2	8	20	10 to 12	B105	18/9
NORTON ...	7¾	1	8	5	16	5 to 6	B105	18/-
COLIBRI ... (BRASS CAP LAMP)	4½	0	5	2	12	4 to 5	114	6/- Spare Containers, 1,6



PIONEER CAP LAMP No. 25.
Brass, with Windshield and Self-Lighter. Price 10/6.



MINER'S CAP
With Lamp Carrier.
Price 2/3.



SUNRAY CAP LAMP No. 15.
Brass Nickelled, with Self-Lighter. Price 10/6.

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP CO.

(WM. MAURICE LTD.)

(SOLE OWNERS OF THE BUSINESS ESTABLISHED AT LEEDS IN 1905, AND TRANSFERRED TO SHEFFIELD IN 1911.)

STAR WORKS, YOUNG STREET,

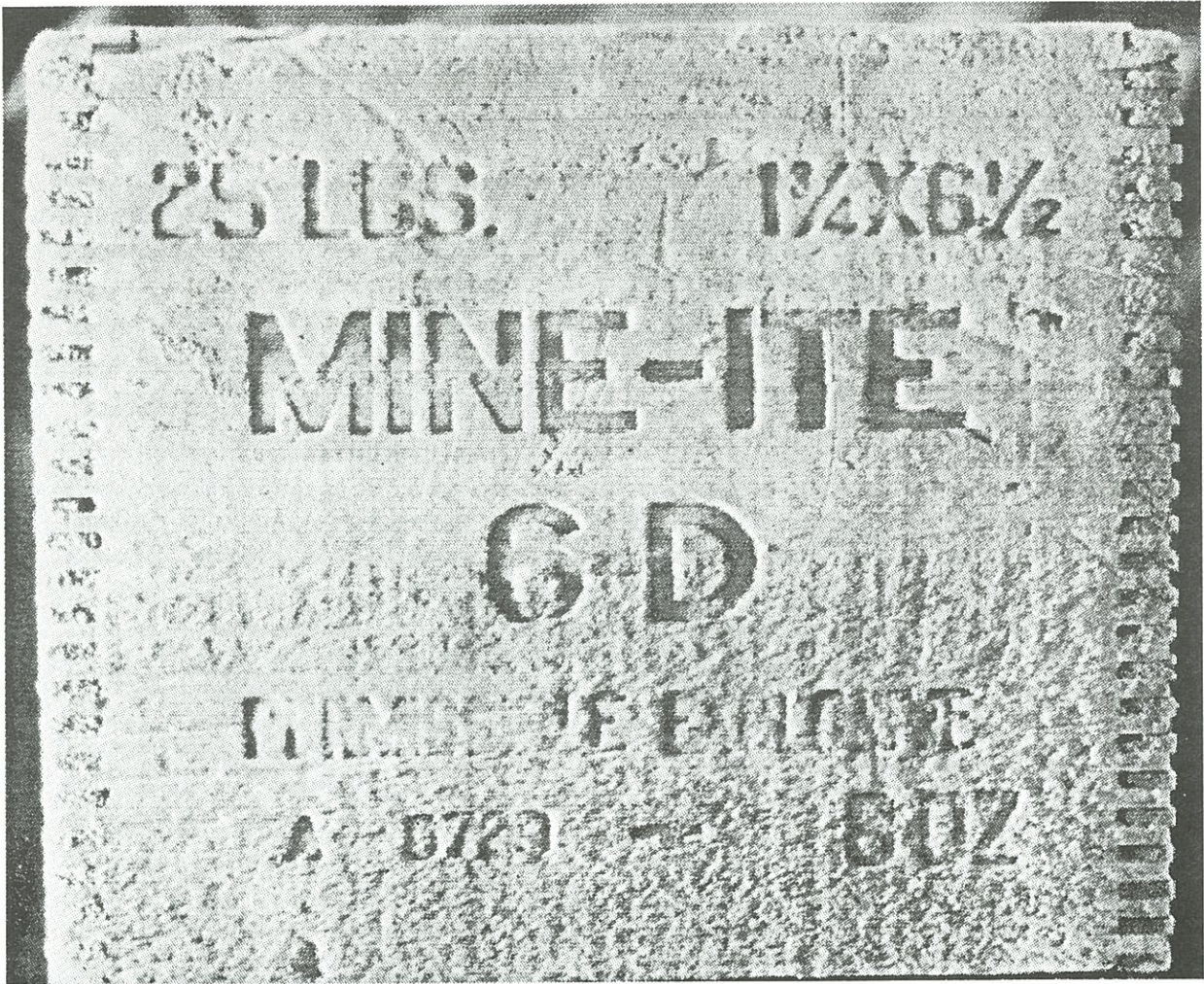
SHEFFIELD.

TELEPHONE,
879 CENTRAL.

TELEGRAMS:
"WOLFLITE," SHEFFIELD.

Mine-Ite: A Grasselli Product

by George Showengerdt and Paul Kouts



George Showengerdt found this nice 25 lb. dynamite box and Paul Kouts dug up some information on the brand.

"Mine-ite" was a brand name for permissible powders made by the Grasselli Powder Company, Cleveland, OH. The company trademark was "GRASSELLI" and was usually stenciled on each cartridge and box. They also carried: fuse, caps, electric caps, blasting machines, cables, etc. Company was established in 1839.

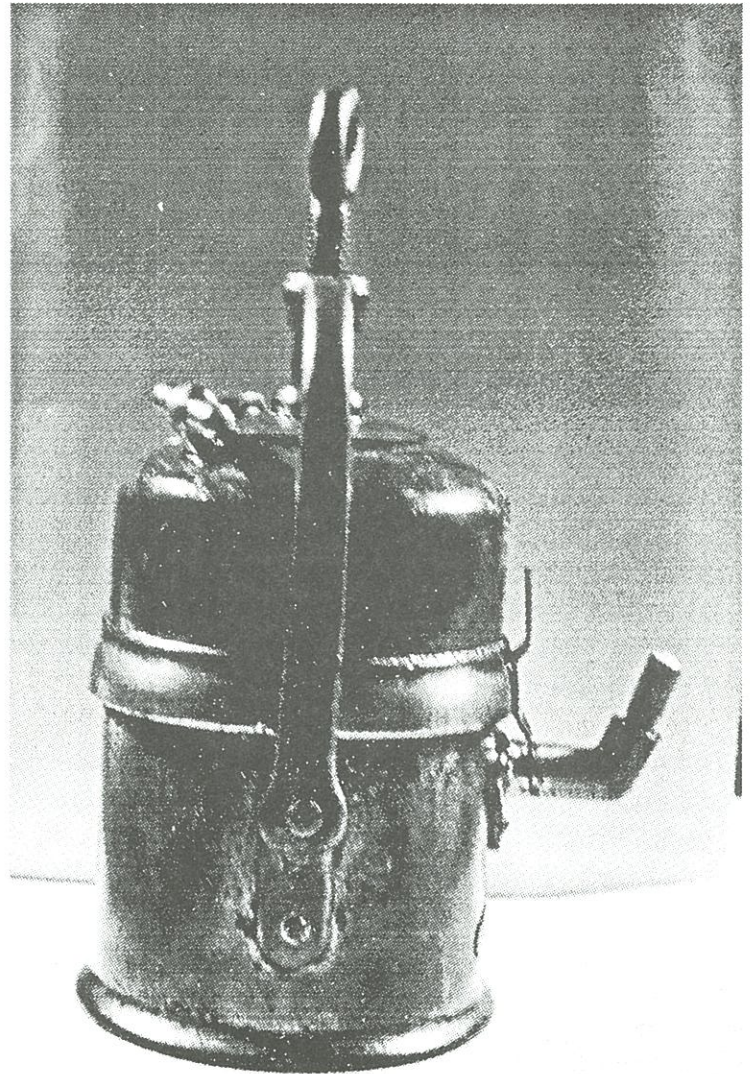
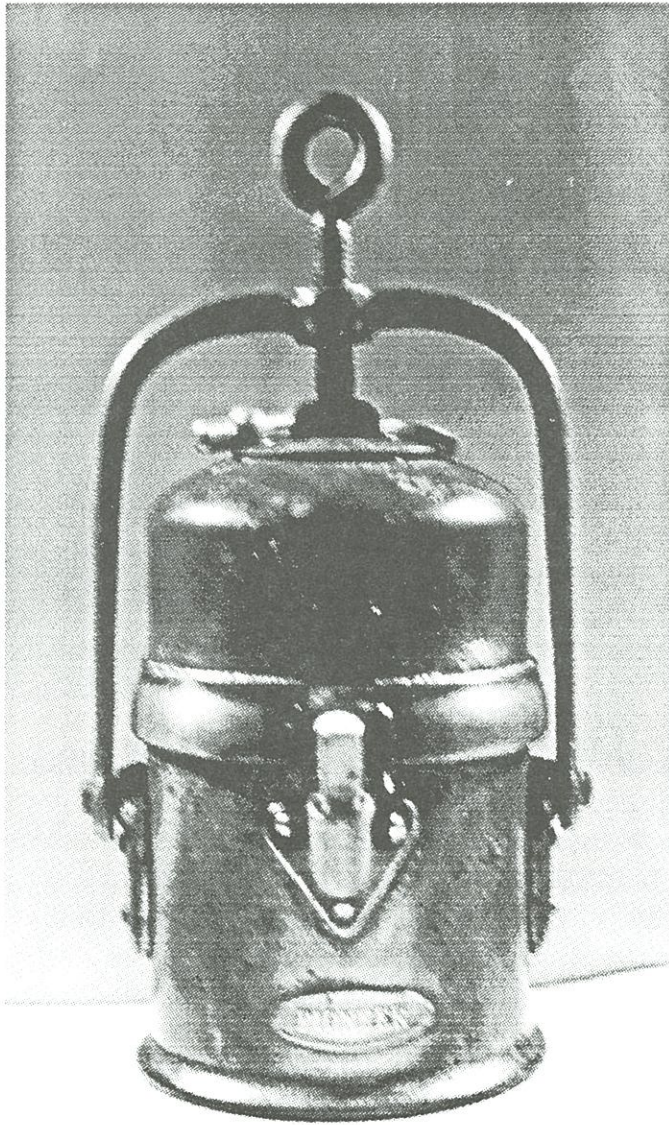
A 1919 ad lists these brands of permissible powders:

Feul-ite #3 & #3 L.F. (Low Freezing)
Cameron #1-A
Mine-ite A, A-2, B, 5-D, and

Mine-ite 6-D Not quite as speedy a powder as Feul-ite but of enormous pressure. It is so balanced as to speed, expansion, U.D.C., etc, as to make it especially adapted to lump coal production. Practically fumeless.

Pioneer Hand Lamp

by Larry Click



Well, I knew I could find a mining lamp with the Pioneer label...only trouble is, I'm not sure if it's American made. "Pioneer" is a name we usually associate with the early American settlers, but the design looks English. Mick Coorbridge has sent ads showing Wolf of Sheffield selling Pioneer cap lamps (see article this issue, page 9), and one of the hand lamps on the same page looks a lot like this one. Maybe they borrowed the name.

Now, when will one of you guys send me a cap lamp with a Pioneer stamp?

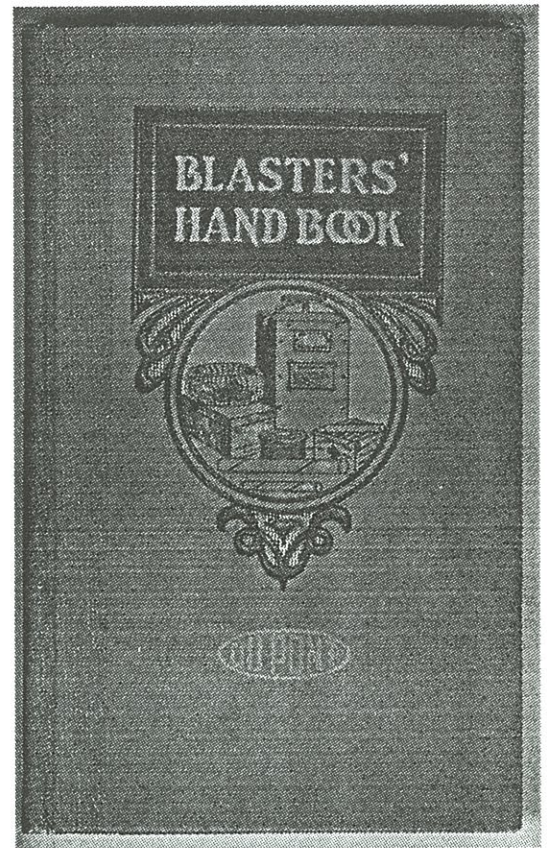
Blasters' Handbooks

by

Jack Purson, Graham Living, and John Kynor

Introduction

To an unsuspecting antique shop owner, finding the book "Blasters' Handbook" in her inventory perhaps conjures up images of a mad bomber and potential liability if a local teenager uses the information in the book to blow up the high school. No doubt, a few of these fine informational texts have been burned rather than have them go out to the "irresponsible public." However, the reality is that these books provide a wonderful insight to the lifestyle of miners and developers and are quite collectible by those of us fascinated by the risks and rewards of mining. Many of the techniques listed in these books are still useful today.



Third edition, cover.

In this article, we will describe what Blasters' Handbooks and their relatives are, which ones are more valuable, and what makes them so interesting. If you are a collector, you already know what we mean, but if you are not, and are looking for something that complements your collection of other mining artifacts, the Blasters' Handbooks may be of interest and can reflect your breadth of knowledge about the work of a miner. From its first edition in 1918, a small book at 122 pages, a Blasters' Handbook was probably close at hand wherever a mine was located or where a miner was "capp'n up." This silent but essential partner helped to keep the miner safe and the mine productive.

The need for the handbook probably originated in the 1880's when powder and dynamite became more widely available with the increased transportation infrastructure of railroads and reduced threat of backcountry attack. A wide open western U. S. invited fortune-seekers to head for the hills and their meager savings could now be efficiently used for mining equipment and supplies rather than defense. With every sort of person out conquering the wild west and with highly mechanized mining still a few decades in the future, the primary tool was the dynamite stick which was sold in ever increasing quantities. The E. I. DuPont DeNemours & Co. of Wilmington, Delaware was a primary manufacturer of blasting powders at the turn of the century and they enhanced the market for their products through the Handbook which was given away or sold at a nominal cost. This tactic of educating their customer continued through the years by modifying and issuing a new edition of the Handbook every so often. One of the first versions of helpful data was published as "Useful Information For Practical Men" in 1893 and has continued until the most recent Blasters' Handbook, the 16th, in 1977 (Table 1).

Earlier Publications and Blasting Books by Companies Other Than DuPont.

There are a few precursors to the DuPont Blasters' Handbook and there are a few similar publications by other companies worth mentioning. The early DuPont books were not called "Blasters' Handbooks" but they still contained some basic information about explosives and the DuPont company. The earliest book about the practical use of explosives seems to be a 1885 publication called "High Explosives" and may have been put out as a product catalog published by Repauno Chemical Co., a subsidiary founded by the DuPont Powder company, incorporated in 1880 to market their new line of "Atlas" dynamite while DuPont stayed focused on their blasting powder products. Repauno was dissolved in 1903 but the Atlas product name was chosen for the Powder company when anti-trust laws forced DuPont to divest on June 13, 1912. In 1905 an "Explosives Handbook" was put out as a product catalog and marks the beginning of the use of the DuPont Powder Co. name for this and in all subsequent books. Little information about these books was available to the authors and was obtained from discussions with collectors and hearsay. The Repauno Chemical (1893) and the DuPont (1908) "Useful Information For Practical Men" contains 29 pages of explosives information along with another 186 pages of general knowledge providing the less-educated reader information about a diverse array of subjects such as masonry, pumping, roofing, hoisting, first-aid, postal information, and general scientific tables. This limited information about explosives must have filled a niche because ever more specific publications soon followed.

In 1910 DuPont issued "The Farmer's Handbook of Explosives." It is packed with pictures of some really interesting products that DuPont was producing at that time. On pages 91 to 115, there is a section called "Explosives and Blasting Supplies - How to Handle, Store and Use Them". Basically, this is a mini "Blasters' Handbook" and perhaps proved so popular with the miner crowd that a detailed book on general blasting was warranted. In 1915, a two part catalog of products (High Explosives Handbook) was published by DuPont that really must have lit the fuse. Three years later, the first Blasters' Handbook was born.

In 1932, the California Cap Company produced their own book called "Detonators for High Explosives" in a softbound, light green format. This was revised and reissued three times, in 1934, 1936, and in 1939 as far as we know. The book focused on the use of California Cap products to enhance mining productivity. A good looking book, a copy of "Detonators" fits in well with any collection of cap tins, especially with the large variety of California Cap tins.

Not to be outdone, the Hercules Powder Company produced an explosives handbook in 1927 which was authored by J. Barab. It was titled "Modern Blasting In Quarries And Open Pits" and was available in either a hard or soft bound cover. As usual, pictures in this book prominently show Hercules products being used. We are not aware of any later revisions to this book. Because it was larger in size (6"x9") and didn't fit in a hip pocket, it may not have been as popular. Hercules did produce other publications which are collectible. Among them are "Rock Tunnel Methods" (1931), "Drilling and Blasting in Some American Metal Mines" (1928), by Theodore Marvin, and "Mining by Block Caving" (1945), edited by Phillip B. Bucky.

Table 1 Chronology of Blasting Books

<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1893	Useful Information for Practical Men	"Atlas memorandum and reference Book" compiled for Repauno Chemical Co. by Wm.G. Ramsay
1895	High Explosives	Published by Repauno Chemical Co. Product catalog and how-to manual.
1905	Explosives Handbook(?)	Begin DuPont Powder Co. name in all subsequent books. Product Catalog
1908	Useful Information for Practical Men	DuPont Powder Co.. General information including explosives section. Limited edition(?). Hardbound Textbook.
1910	The Farmer's Handbook of Explosives	DuPont Powder Co., Pages 91 - 115, section "Explosives and Blasting Supplies - How to Handle, Store and Use Them".
1911	Blasting Supplies	DuPont Powder Co., 125 pages w/lavender soft cover.
1913	Blasting Powder	DuPont Powder Co., 63 pages.
1915	High Explosives Handbook	DuPont Product Catalog in two parts: "Section 1 and Section 2"
1916	Better Stump Removing with Giant Powders	Giant Powder Co. Color booklet. 25 pages.
1916	Ditches	Giant Powder Co. Color booklet. 9 pages.
1917	Handbook of Explosives	DuPont Powder Co. Instructions in the Use of Explosives for Clearing Land, Planting and Cultivating Trees, Drainage, Ditching, Subsoiling and other Purposes.. Textbook.
1918	1st edition Blasters' Handbook	No edition number. Black cover. Hard Textbook about 4.25" x 7" in size. 121 pages.
1920	Blasting Accessories	DuPont Powder Co. 95 pages.
1920	2nd edition Blasters' Handbook	Also limited ed. w/embossed black cover. Hard Textbook. No edition number. 120 pages.
1922	3rd edition Blasters' Handbook	No edition number. Blasting supplies picture on cover in blue or embossed black Fabrikoid . 154 pages
1922	Eliminating Waste in Blasting	by N. S. Greensfelder published by Hercules Powder Co., 48 pages.
1923	Explosives and Blasting Supplies	Atlas Powder Company. "Catalog of Products", 119 pages.
1925	Blasting Accessories	DuPont Product Catalog, 80 pages.
1925	Safety in the Use of Explosives	by N. S. Greensfelder published by Hercules Powder Co., a professional paper, 84 pages.
1925	4th edition Blasters' Handbook	Red/grey spine. No edition number. Hard Textbook.
1928	Nitrocellulose	Hercules Powder Co., w/ illustrations.
1928	5th edition Blasters' Handbook	Red cover First to list edition number on the spine. Hard Textbook.
1930	6th edition Blasters' Handbook	Light blue spine or blue Fabrikoid cover. Hard Textbook.
1932	7th edition Blasters' Handbook	Yellow spine. Hard Textbook.
1934	8th edition Blasters' Handbook	Grey spine. Hard Textbook.
1935	Making Better Explosives	Hercules Powder Co.
1938	9th edition Blasters' Handbook	Brown spine. Hard Textbook.
1939	10th edition Blasters' Handbook	Reddish brown Fabrikoid cover. Hard Textbook.
1942	11th edition Blasters' Handbook	Black/grey spine or black Fabrikoid. Hard Textbook.
1949	12th edition Blasters' Handbook	Reddish cover - first with cover all the same color. Hard Textbook.
1954	13th edition Blasters' Handbook	(Sesquicentennial edition) Blue cover and larger in size (5.5" x 8"). Multiple revision dates - 1952, 1953, 1954. Hard Textbook.
1958	14th edition Blasters' Handbook	Green cover. Multiple revision dates - 1958, 1963. Hard Textbook, larger size.
1969	15th edition Blasters' Handbook	Brown cover. Slight cover differences. Multiple revision dates - 1966, 1967, 1969. Hard Textbook, larger size.
1977	16th edition Blasters' Handbook	Green cover but came with dust jacket Has thumb indents for reference. Hard Textbook, larger size. 494 pages.
1997	17th Edition Blasters' Handbook	Available December, 1997. International Society of Explosives Engineers, edited by Bob Hopler. ISBN 9992662123

EQUIVALENTS

- 1932 Detonators for High Explosives California Cap Co. equivalent. Revised 1934, 1936, 1939. Green cover w/red lettering.. Softbound. 77 pages. (All 4.25" x 7")
- 1926 Modern Blasting In Quarries And Open Pits Hercules Powder Co. equivalent to Blasters' Handbook. Authored by J. Barab. Dark red hardbound or softbound. (Both 6" x 9") 169 pages.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO BLASTING:

- 1935 Red Star Powder: Manufactured by New York Powder Company Shows all their products and several pull up Blasters. The powder was produced in Mauch Chunk, PA (now Jim Thorpe, Pa.)
- 1931 "Rock Tunnel Methods" Hercules Powder Co. Cover: paper, light blue, dark blue, on gray. 23 Pgs, 3 photo & 8 pages of illustrations.
- 1934 Hercules Blasting Machines Hercules Powder Co.
- 1936 "Ensign-Bickford Centennial" History of the Ensign-Bickford Company to 1936. They are still in business today.
- 1928 "Drilling and Blasting in Some American Metal Mines" Hercules Powder Co. by Theodore Marvin,
- 1945 "Mining by Block Caving" Hercules Powder Co., edited by Phillip B. Bucky.

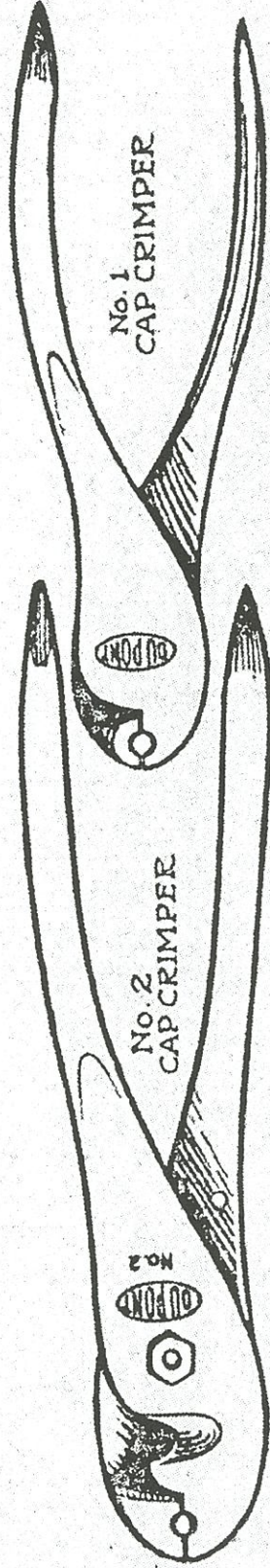
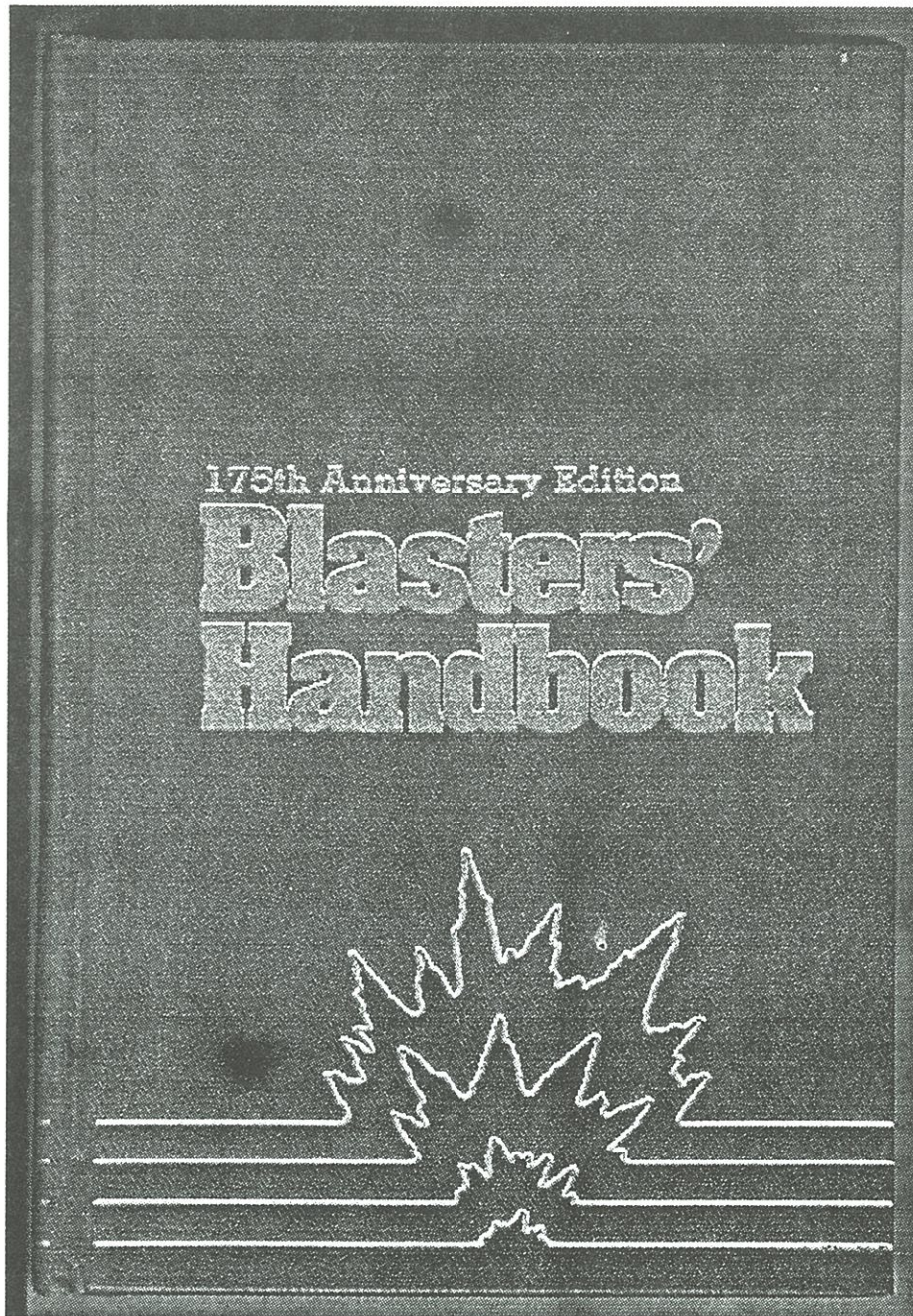


Fig. 15.—The cap crimpers are necessary for attaching blasting caps to fuse. They are also useful for making holes in cartridges of high explosives when making primers. The one shown at the right is the No. 1 type. The No. 2 type has a fuse cutter.

3rd edition: crimpers.



16th edition cover

The Canadian Industries Limited company also published their own Blasters' Handbook. This Canadian version was printed from about 1946 until 1977 in 6 editions and showcased the CIL product line. CIL Blasters' Handbooks seem to be less popular than the DuPont equivalent and when located can usually be purchased for about half the price of a DuPont. The quality of the book is good and perhaps doesn't deserve the lack of respect. Any collector of Canadian minerals should have a CIL Handbook to display with them.

We know of additional publications by DuPont and Hercules plus other blasting companies such as Giant and Atlas but they are too numerous to mention here. Notably absent are publications from Trojan and Gold Medal. Some are included in Table 1 but there are undoubtedly other books that assisted miners with their blasting chores and a comprehensive listing would be useful. The authors would like to hear about related publications that may fill in the picture.

Finding DuPont Blasters' Handbooks

Table 1 summarizes our best information available about Blasters' Handbooks and contains a few other selected blasting publications. The authors have seen all but a few of these books. How hard are they to collect? It may be relatively easy to find Handbooks if you have the time and stamina to visit the hundreds of used bookstores and antique stores in many cities. Most

bookstores will have Handbooks located in their "Engineering" or "Science" section. More often than not, they don't have anything of the sort and you just invested your time for nothing. You could let your fingers do the walking but you run the considerable risk of talking to a hired hand who doesn't have a clue how to help you, although owners of shops we have spoken with are both knowledgeable and helpful. Once in a while a Handbook will be found through a walk-in effort making that days hunt worthwhile. There are dealers who will do searches for you through a computerized database. The bad news is that many charge a nominal fee even if nothing is found and, their list changes daily (even hourly). The good news is that Handbooks found in this way tend to be affordable with most less than \$50 although \$70 or higher is becoming more prevalent.

The older the book, the rarer it tends to be and the higher the price it will command. Handbook availability for the four editions (6th -9th) published during the Great Depression (1930-1938) tends to be a bit lower. This period saw fewer investments in mining activities and fewer Handbooks have surfaced from this vintage. Of these, the 6th edition is the easiest to find. The 10th through 12th editions (1939-1949) get easier to find and lead up to a "golden age" of mining in the 1950's. Mining activity in the US seemed to hit a peak in the 1950's (uranium boom, heavier machinery, better engineering, higher metal demand, etc.) and quite a few 13th and 14th edition Handbooks were printed to meet the demand. These are the most common Handbooks to be found. The chart (Figure 1) represents our perception of rarity based on personal experience in obtaining Handbooks and is not grounded in scientific data such as quantities of books printed. The 1960's and 70's saw a decline in mining or other activities where small operators would need a handbook to use explosives. By then, terrorism became chic and it became increasingly difficult for individual non-professionals to obtain explosives. Hence, the availability of the 15th edition and the 1977 16th edition is significantly less. The value of a Blasters' Handbook, as with any other collectible, is what someone is willing to pay. Some would gladly pay a couple hundred dollars for one that is hard to locate but \$100 or less should be the norm.

The Handbooks and publications prior to the 5th edition in 1928 are the most difficult to find overall. Perhaps not many survived because the information in them became obsolete and newer, better books replaced them. How many of you still have a business text or geography book in your library from 30 years ago? Same reasoning applies here. Few people would have considered the historical significance of books about explosives before discarding their dated copies. Also, houses were smaller back then and storing unused items were a luxury that few could afford. These early editions really provide some interesting details of explosives usage and can be a big help to place an approximate date on some blasting artifacts.



Fig. 17.—Du Pont Cap Sealing Compound.

From 4th edition. An ad for their own cap sealer.

Special Covers, Features, and Trivia

Here are some “little interesting, but known facts”.

The 3rd edition is the only one that has a cover image showing a case of powder, caps, fuse, and a blasting machine (see page 12). Two copies of a fancy, presentation-quality 3rd edition cover have surfaced that are embossed such that the image stands up off the cover.

The 16th edition is the only one that has thumb indents to access subjects quickly and the only one that has a dust jacket. (see page 16)

DuPont produced Handbooks with two different cover materials, Fabrikoid and hardboard, until 1949. Fabrikoid was a premium DuPont product that was similar to leather and was sold for buggy carriage covers. The hardboard cover was a working-mans' copy while the Fabrikoid was used for upscale, deluxe copies for editions one through twelve. Fabrikoid covers seem to be rarer in the older editions.

After the 12th edition in 1949, the Handbooks became a bit larger in size (1.25” wider and 1” taller) and came with only the nicer cover (either Fabrikoid or other modern materials) probably because the previous cost difference became insignificant.

The 14th edition was revised in 1956, 1957, and 1963. Oddly, the 1967, 1968, and 1969 revisions of the 15th edition mention all the earlier revision dates except the one in 1963. Was the 1963 revision too insignificant to cite or simply forgotten? Of the numerous 14th editions around, the 1963 revision seems to be the hardest to find.

One of the founders of the DuPont empire, Lammont DuPont, was killed in a nitro explosion March 29, 1884.

Hercules and Atlas Powder companies evolved as the result of a government anti-trust lawsuit and were split off from DuPont as separate companies in 1913 and 1912 respectively.

The Ensign-Bickford Company has been a manufacturer of blasting supplies since 1836 and continues to do so to this day, yet they have produced few historical publications about their products. At least, we don't know of many.

The Hagley Museum in Wilmington, Delaware has a great deal of information about the big three powder companies and one or more complete sets of Blasters' Handbooks in their reference library.

GREAT NEWS! The Blasters' Handbook, 17th Edition, is being published by the International Society of Explosives Engineers and edited by Bob Hopler, a long time explosives historian and engineer. The ISEE acquired the rights to the “Blasters' Handbook” title from DuPont. The revised edition should have been out in December 1997 at a list price of \$35.00. The ISBN is 9992662123 to help you locate it.

Conclusion

Like gold, Blasters' Handbooks are where you find them. We know of 2 or 3 complete sets of Handbooks from 1st to 16th and several more that lack just a few editions. Some collect only the earliest editions. Some collect the two or three revisions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th editions as if they were separate editions and some do not. Some collect Handbooks with different cover materials. However, everyone collects the sense of risk and expectation that drove miners to earn their living in this way. "Just one more shot and the Glory Hole will surely be exposed!"

Go forth and search! Just don't forget to put the apostrophe in the right place.

References

"History of the Explosives Industry in America" 1927, by Arthur Pine Van Gelder

Leo Stambaugh (verbal communication, 10/31/97)

Bob Schroth (verbal communication, 1997)

The DU PONT COMPANY, the oldest and largest manufacturer in the business in the United States, manufactures the following standard brands of "HIGH EXPLOSIVES."

Atlas Powder,	Repauno Gelatine,
Hercules Powder,	Hercules Gelatine,
†Giant Powder,	†Giant Gelatine,
Red Cross Dynamite,	Forcite,
Judson R. R. P.,	Nyalite,

From 1908 edition, this shows the brands Dupont sold prior to the antitrust breakup in which several brands became separate companies.

Cap Tin Update

by Andy Martin

Once again the collecting community has been very generous in taking the time and effort to report previously unknown tins. We particularly appreciate the patience shown by Graham Living, who submitted his find to us just a bit too late to make the last update, and then had to wait several months for this article.

Don Blyth, the authority on Canadian cap tins, believes his **DOMINION** is Canada's number one tin. He estimates it dates from 1886-1890, and reports that the bottom label states "Manufactured for the Hamilton Powder Co. Montreal". The top has a bevel of about 1/8", which is the first lid I can recall with this feature. The beaver trade mark shown on this tin might seem a bit strange until you realize that the beaver is the national symbol of Canada. This dates back to the 1600's, when beaver pelts were a prized commodity, up to the present day, when the beaver's industrious nature symbolizes the hardworking nature of early Canadians.

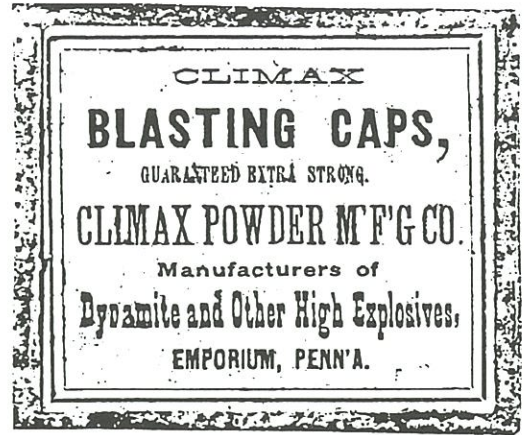
The **CLIMAX POWDER** tin turned up by Scott Altenbach is a variant of a known tin, the difference being "EMPORIUM" in place of "PITTSBURG" (sic). The Climax company was financed by Arthur Kirk & Sons Company of Pittsburgh, and their dynamite plant was located near Emporium Junction, PA. The bottom label on the Climax tin is the same as on the Arthur Kirk & Son tin shown in the April 1993 Eureka. Emporium was later to be the home of the Emporium Powder and Keystone National companies. Keystone was victimized by one of the largest dynamite explosions at an American Factory, in which 90,000 pounds of dynamite was involved and Emporium lost a good many windows.

Another **TROJAN POWDER No 7** tin has surface, not the surprisingly numerous square brown tin, but a quite different paper label version. Larry Click was quite helpful with this tin, and too enough Xeroxes of the round bottom that I was able to "unroll" the label for the illustration. The lid on this tin is flat with no embossing. My guess is that this is another of the many varieties of 25 and 10 cap paper label tins made by California Cap Company for various powder companies. Larry also reports a Hercules tin that is a No * version of the previously known No 6 and No 7 versions.

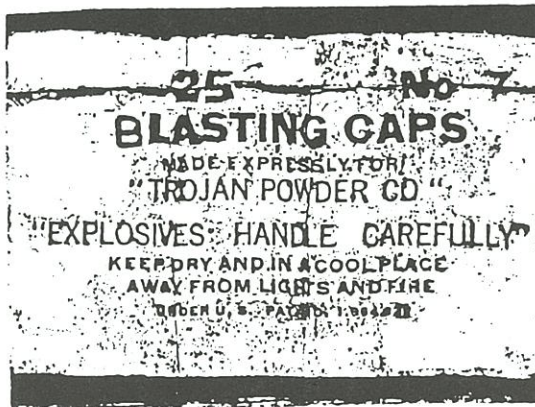
The nice **UNION EXPLOSIVES** tin sent in by Graham is similar to previously known Union tins. except the bottom two lines (UNION...and CLARKSBURG...) have been added. Notice the similarities between this and the **HALAFAX No. 8** reported by Bob Schroth. Both have a simple 1 line outline, the count and strength of caps on the top line, the explosives manufacturer on the second line from the bottom, and the city and state at the bottom. This same scheme is found on Illinois Powder, Burton Explosives No. 6, and Western tins. Based on this and a similarity in paint characteristics, we can probably safely state that tins and caps for all these companies were made by Western Cartridge Company out of East Alton Illinois. The addition of the bottom two lines on the Union tin matches similar design changes in the Illinois and Western tins.



DOMINION CARTRIDGE COMPANY
 paper label, beveled top
 black letters on red paper
 Reported by Donald Blyth
 Photo by Otto Witt



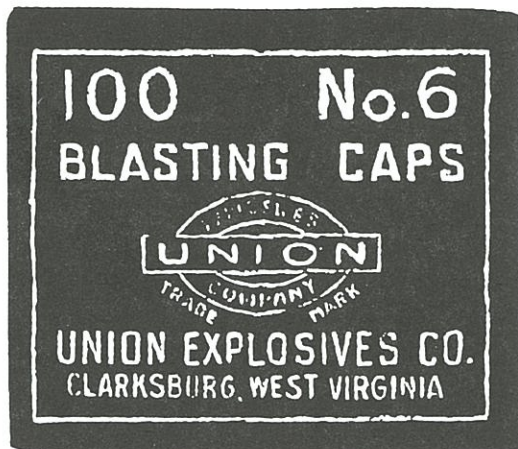
CLIMAX POWDER, EMPORIUM PENN'A
 black letters on white paper
 Reported by Scott Altenbach



TROJAN, No 7, 25 CAPS, round, paper label
 brown lettering on tan paper
 Reported by Larry Click



HERCULES, No 8 KEEP DRY
 painted green with white letters
 Reported by Larry Click



UNION EXPLOSIVES, No. 8, CLARKSBURG
 painted orange with gold letters
 Reported by Graham Living



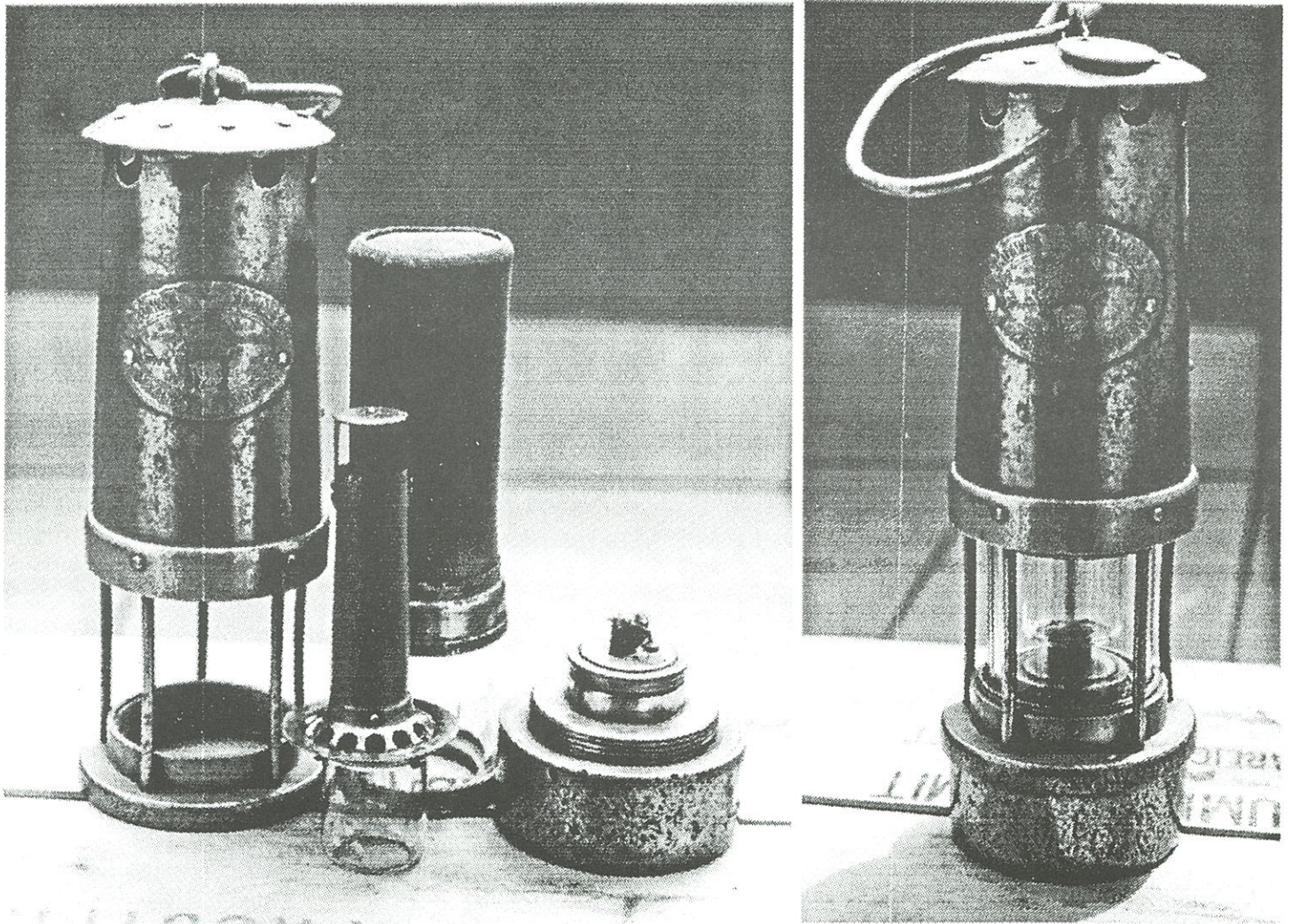
HALAFAX No. 8
 painted dark blue with gold letters
 Reported by Bob Schroth

English Combustion Tube Safety Lamps

by Manfred Stutzer

Safety lamp collectors know what **Davy** and **Clanny** lamps look like. Mueseler and Marsaut are also well known. The **Mueseler** lamp has an additional inside chimney and has no bonnet. In addition we know bonneted safety lamps with inside chimney and without chimney. Safety lamps with a bonnet are known as **Marsaut** lamps. Prize question: Is a safety lamp with an inside chimney and a bonnet a bonneted Mueseler or a Marsaut Lamp with chimney?

Shortly after 1915, lamps with an additional internal small second glass appeared. The glass lay within the outer glass and hung from the bottom of the chimney extending down to enclose the wick. Known as **Combustion Tube Lamps**, they gave a higher candle power compared to normal oil safety lamps.



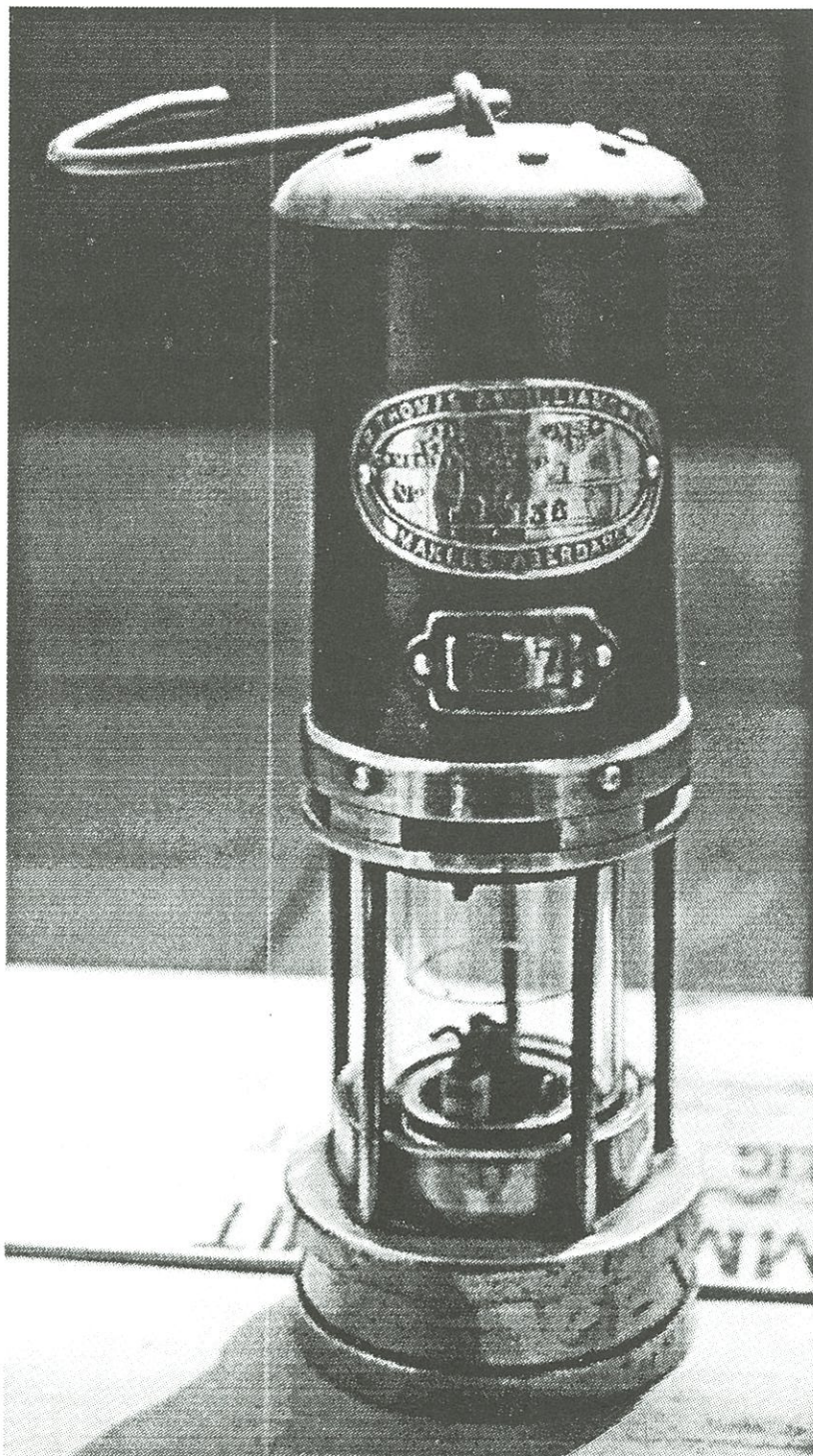
E. Thomas & Williams Ltd. Makers/Aberdare/Wales. Approved under Lighting Schedule. Cambrian Type No. 4/1936. Note the small inside glass attached to the bottom of the chimney. When assembled, it sits within the outer glass, but surrounds the burning wick.

Around 1934, the so-called **High Candle Power** flame safety lamps were introduced. HCP-lamps (HCP=High Candle Power) were also combustion tube lamps. What distinguished these from standard combustion tube lamps was their size. HCP-lamps were taller and bigger, and as the name implies, were brighter. The introduction of brighter safety lamps was in direct response to the discovery that dim lighting had negative effects upon health and productivity of the miner.

“...Lighting has an important effect upon safety, health and productivity and materially influences the attitude of the workmen. Good lighting plays an important part in recruitment and production as it encourages workers to enter the industry and to give of their best whilst employed in it. Bad lighting discourages new entrants slows down the rate of working and results in increased fatigue and accidents. Apart from the adverse effect that inferior lighting has upon morale, it has a direct effect upon health, and medical authorities attribute the cause to the industrial eye disease known a miners’ nystagmus to inadequate lighting.”

Candlepower is the unit employed in the measurement of illuminating power. A certain “candlepower” means that the intensity of light is so many times that of the standard candle. The original standard was a sperm candle one half inch in diameter weighing on-sixth of a pound and burning at the rate of 120 grains (0.017 lb.) per hour. In 1911 a minimum candle power of 0.3 for flame

safety lamps was introduced. The first legislation referring to the provision of adequate illumination in mines was introduced in 1913 (General Regulations 1913 No. 748) and the setting of a standard of performance for miner’s lamps had the effect of encouraging the introduction of the miners’ electric lamp and the displacement of the oil lamp. In 1934, Coal Mines Regulation No. 562 substantially increased the low standard of lighting set in 1913. The minimum standard for hand and cap lamps called for 0.8 candle power.



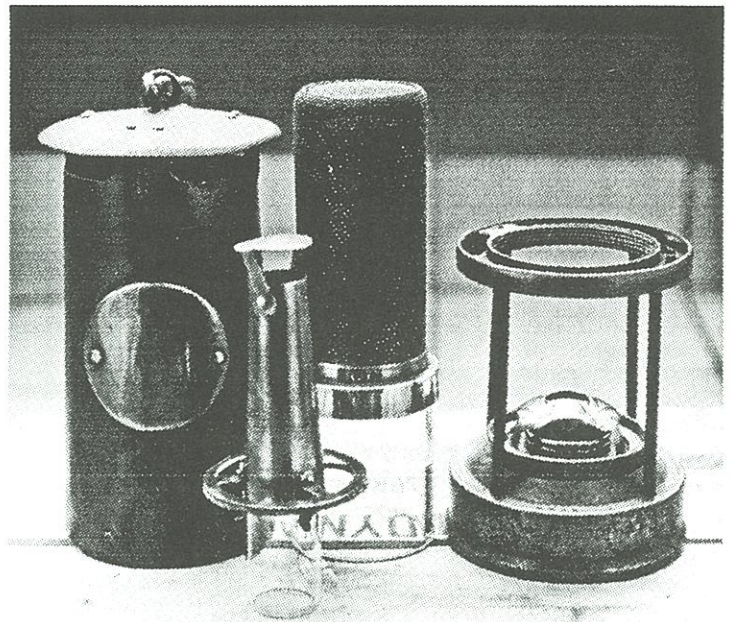
*E. Thomas & Williams Ltd Makers.
Approved under Schedule "B".
Cambrian Type No. 1/1953.*

Protector Lamps

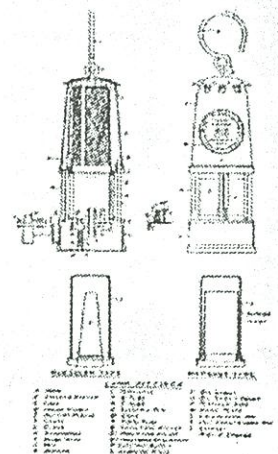
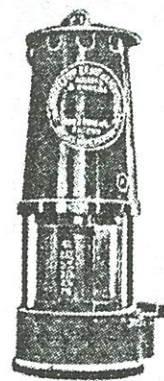


The Protector Lamp and Lighting Co. Ltd. Makers/Eccles/Manchester. On the left is the tall version Type CT 33A, registered patent 789913. On the right is the smaller version, Type CT 33A, approved under Lighting Schedule A33, registered patent 789913.

The advertisement shown right is from 1935.



PROTECTOR
MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS



The PRESTWICH PATENT
"PROTECTOR" LAMP

is the finest gas detector in the world, and the diagrams show reactions of flame to varying percentages of Firedamp.
(1/2 inch round wick.)

Amount of Firedamp present can be tested accurately to very small percentages.

Other Lamps in the comprehensive "PROTECTOR" Range:
PATENTED "PROTECTOR" COMBUSTION TUBE OIL LAMP.
ALL BRITISH ALKALINE ELECTRIC LAMPS.

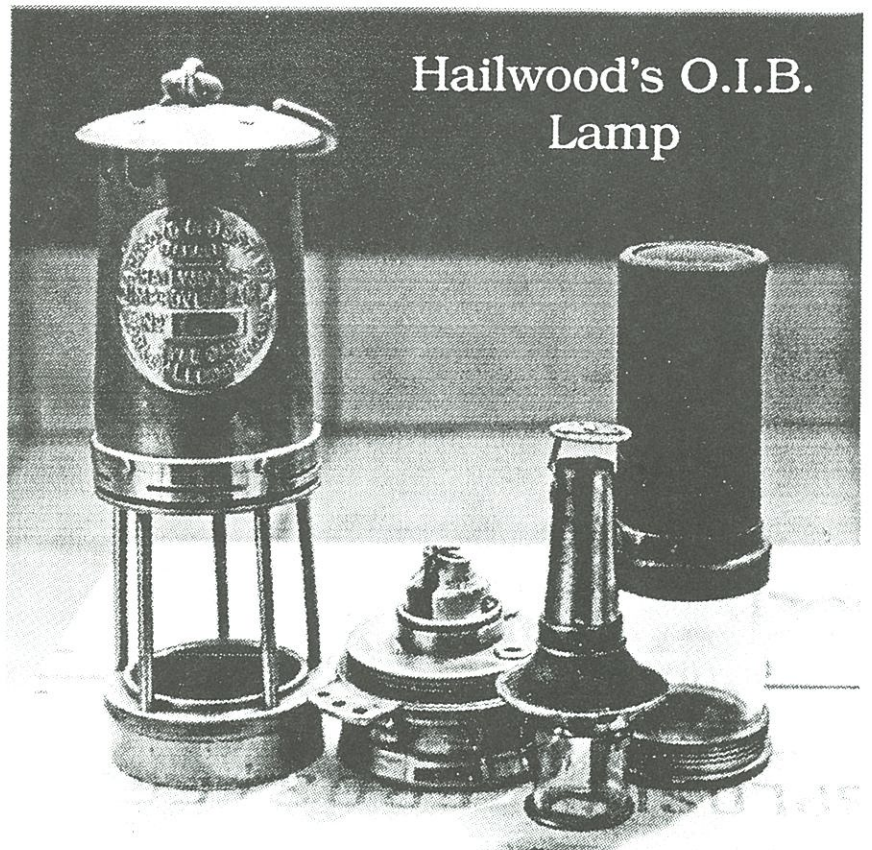
COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS OF ALL THE ABOVE ARE SUPPLIED ON SALE OR HIRE.
EDISON MODEL MINER'S ELECTRIC SAFETY CAP LAMP, J MODEL.



"PROTECTOR" Combustion Tube Oil Lamp, Reg. Design No. 789913.

Hailwood-Ackroyd-Best Lamps

Hailwood's O.I.B. Lamp



Ackroyd & Best Ltd. Makers, Morley, Leeds. Hailwoods Improved Lamp Type O.I.B. Approved under Lighting Schedule "B", complying with "The Safety Lamps Order 1934". It is designed to burn Standard Mineral Colza Oil with a flash point of 250 degrees F and gives a light output of 1.5 to 1.75 candlepower.

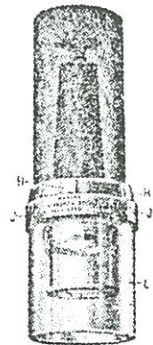
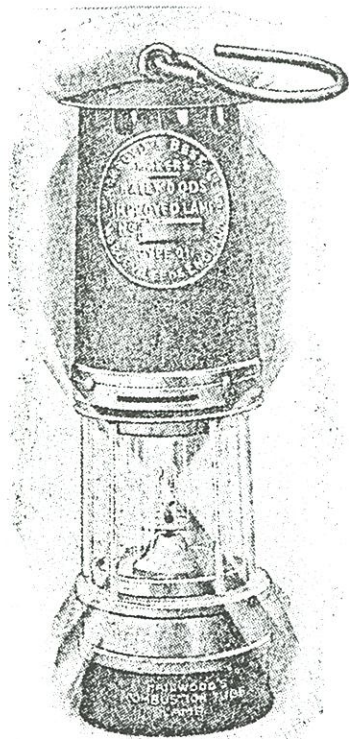


FIG. 4.—View showing Combustion Tube in position in metal frame and glass.

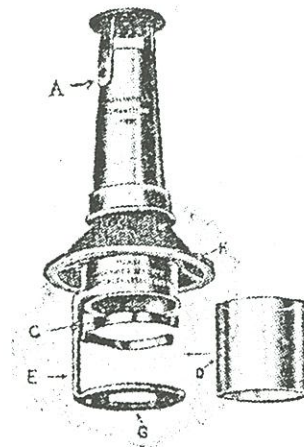


FIG. 57.—HAILWOOD COMBUSTION TUBE LAMP FITTINGS.

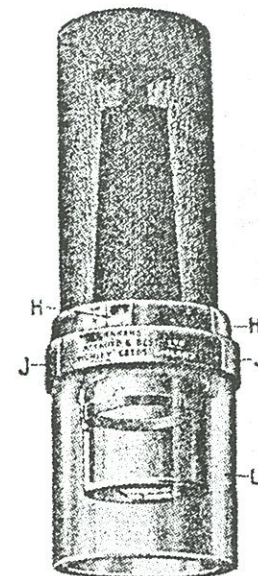
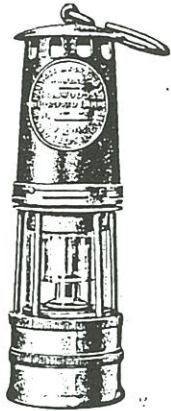


FIG. 58.—HAILWOOD COMBUSTION TUBE AND CHIMNEY IN POSITION.

HAILWOOD & ACKROYD LTD
(FORMERLY ACKROYD & BEST LTD)

Our famous "Schedule B" Lamp



—THE **O.I.B.**
COMBUSTION TUBE TYPE

—This is a Flame Lamp of robust construction, with a steel bonnet, brass vessel, bush and middlering.

—It is fitted with magnetic lock, pricker wire wick raiser, spring ball oil filling valve, and for electric ignition.

—Surveyors' Lamps are fitted with lead rivet lock

SPECIAL FEATURES

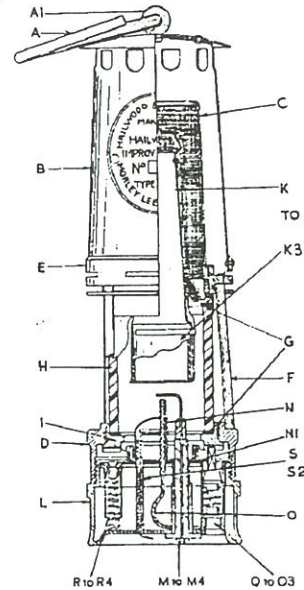
- UNRIVALLED FOR GAS TESTING.
- SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.
- MINIMUM OF PARTS.
- EASE OF MAINTENANCE.
- STABILITY OF FLAME IN WIND.
- LOW HANDLING COSTS.

We invite Colliery Managers to send for a trial lamp.

HAILWOOD & ACKROYD LTD
(FORMERLY ACKROYD & BEST LTD)

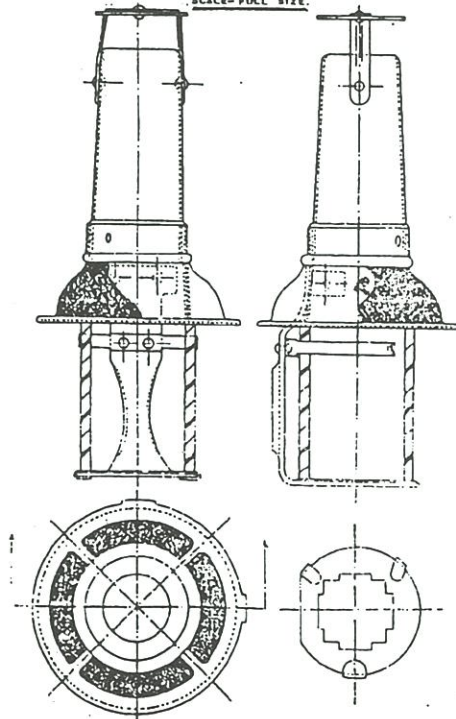
Sectional Elevation of the
O.I.B. Flame Safety Lamp
(COMBUSTION TUBE TYPE)

For locating Spare Part details



When ordering spare parts, please give part catalogue number as well as the full name of part. This will avoid delays, and thus expedite delivery.

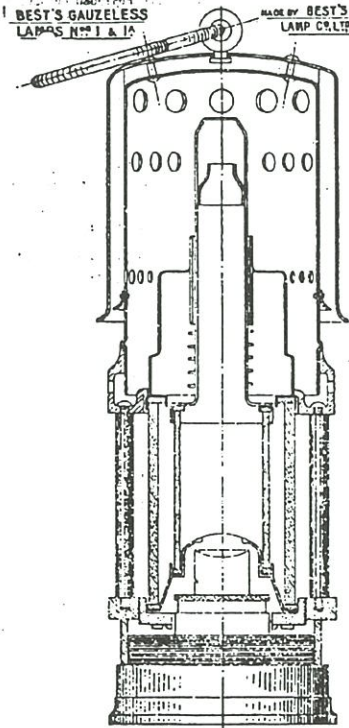
HAILWOOD COMBUSTION TUBE.
MADE BY
ACKROYD & BEST LTD MORLEY NEAR LEEDS.
SCALE—FULL SIZE.



*Above and left:
advertisements
for the Hailwood
O.I.B. lamp.*

*Right: Advertise-
ment for Best's
Gauzeless Lamp
Co. Ltd, Leeds.*

**BEST'S GAUZELESS
LAMPS Nos 1 & 1A**
MADE BY BEST'S GAUZELESS
LAMP CO. LTD LEEDS.



Hailwood A.D.C. No. 3 Lamp

What are you going to do as regards the New Mining Regulations respecting Miners' Safety Lamps?

In making the change you want the best value for your money, don't you? Well before settling anything definite, try out one or two of Hailwood's very latest Oil Flame Safety Lamps, Type A.D.C. No. 3, which has been approved by the Government, and more than meets all their requirements.

Mr. Hailwood has now eliminated all the inconveniences of the A.D.C. Nos. 1 and 2 Lamps, and has actually produced the "Perfect Miners' Safety Lamp."

It gives at least 4 to 5 Candle Power Illumination throughout the whole shift.

The flame does not smoke or creep, and gives a beautiful, agreeable, soft, white light.

The overall height is 10½ inches, the weight 5 lbs.

The lamp is strong and sturdy.

The front half of the burner dome can be lowered for Gas testing.

The lamp draws an air supply about 1 in. from the top of the lamp, and thus enables thin layers of gas to be detected. The lower air inlets are regulated by a simple and large screw-down air regulator.

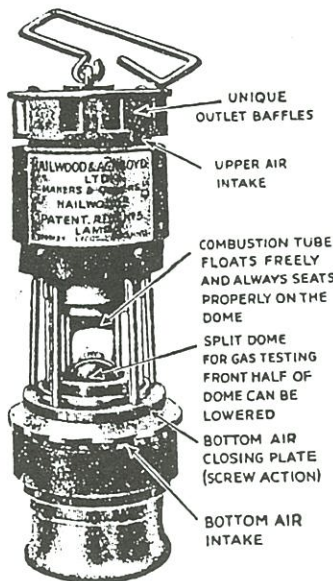
The lamp withstands the fiercest air-currents, in any pit, either horizontal, or "up" or "down." For Nystagmus cases the illumination is most agreeable and will no doubt eliminate or reduce this costly and painful disease.

It is cheaper than an Electric Lamp.

If you don't test out this lamp you will have cause for the greatest regret and chagrin.

We are not bluffing! Your tests would certainly confirm every statement we make, which are based on the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hailwood after more than 10 years of the most concentrated, exhaustive, and costly experiments ever made in regard to Miners' Safety Lamps, during which time lamps of every conceivable size and shape have been constructed and tested.

It's a wonderful lamp! There is no Flame or Electric Lamp in existence to beat it.



UNIQUE
OUTLET BAFFLES

UPPER AIR
INTAKE

COMBUSTION TUBE
FLOATS FREELY
AND ALWAYS SEATS
PROPERLY ON THE
DOME

SPLIT DOME
FOR GAS TESTING
FRONT HALF OF
DOME CAN BE
LOWERED

BOTTOM AIR
CLOSING PLATE
(SCREW ACTION)

BOTTOM AIR
INTAKE

SOLE MAKERS:

**HAILWOOD & ACKROYD, Ltd.,
MORLEY, near Leeds.**

Telephone: Morley 86.

Telegrams: HAILWARE, MORLEY.

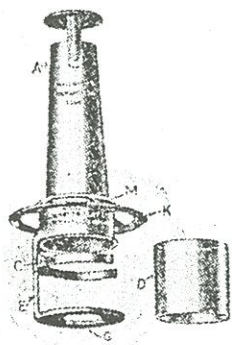
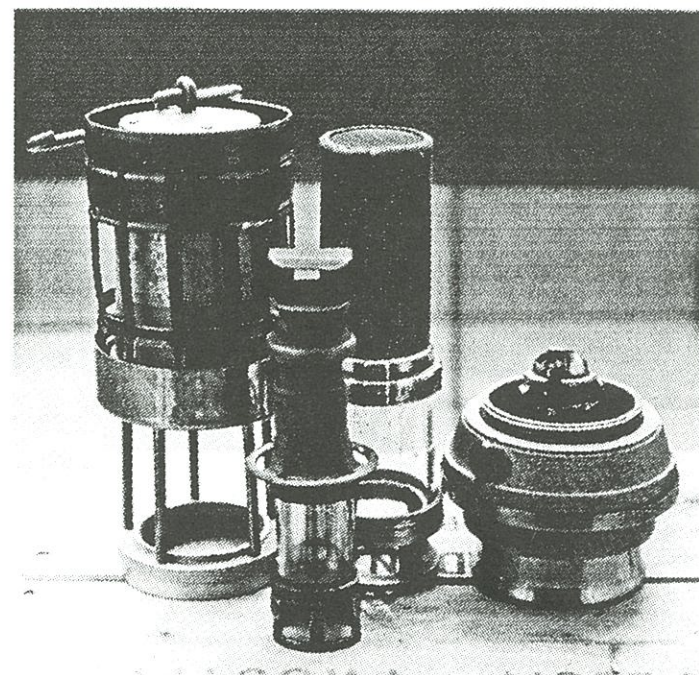
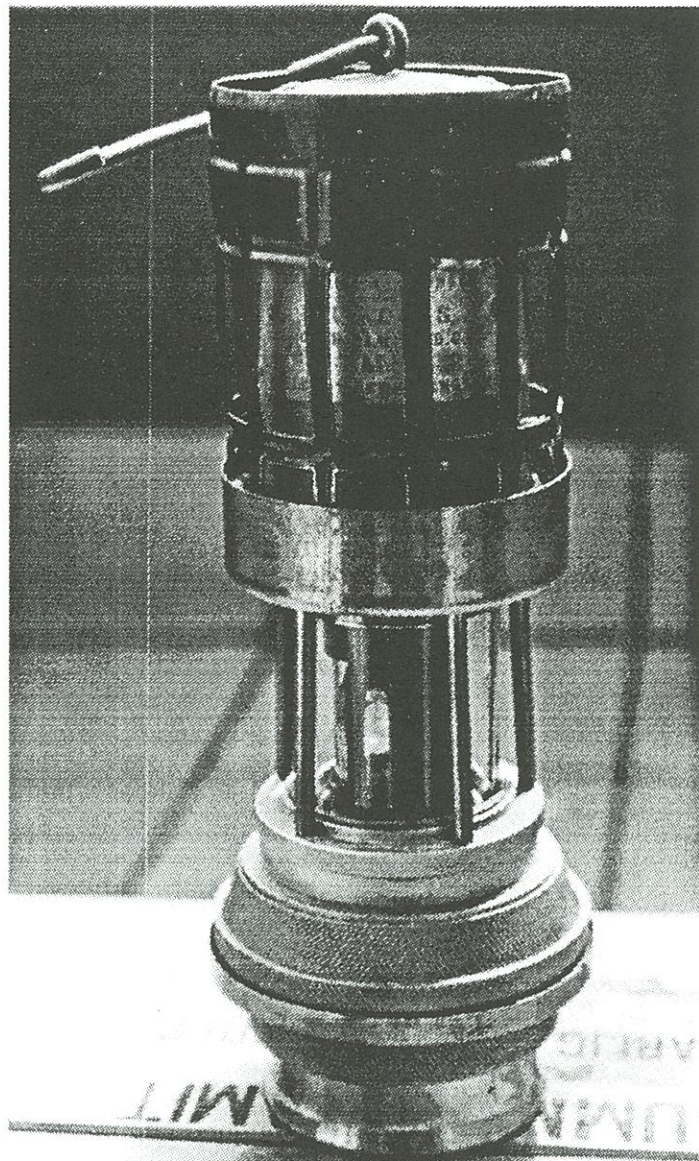


Fig. 10.—Hailwood Combustion Tube showing small glass D ready to be passed into and supported by spring arms C.

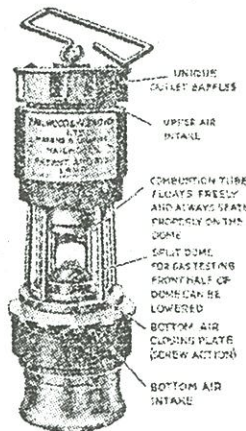
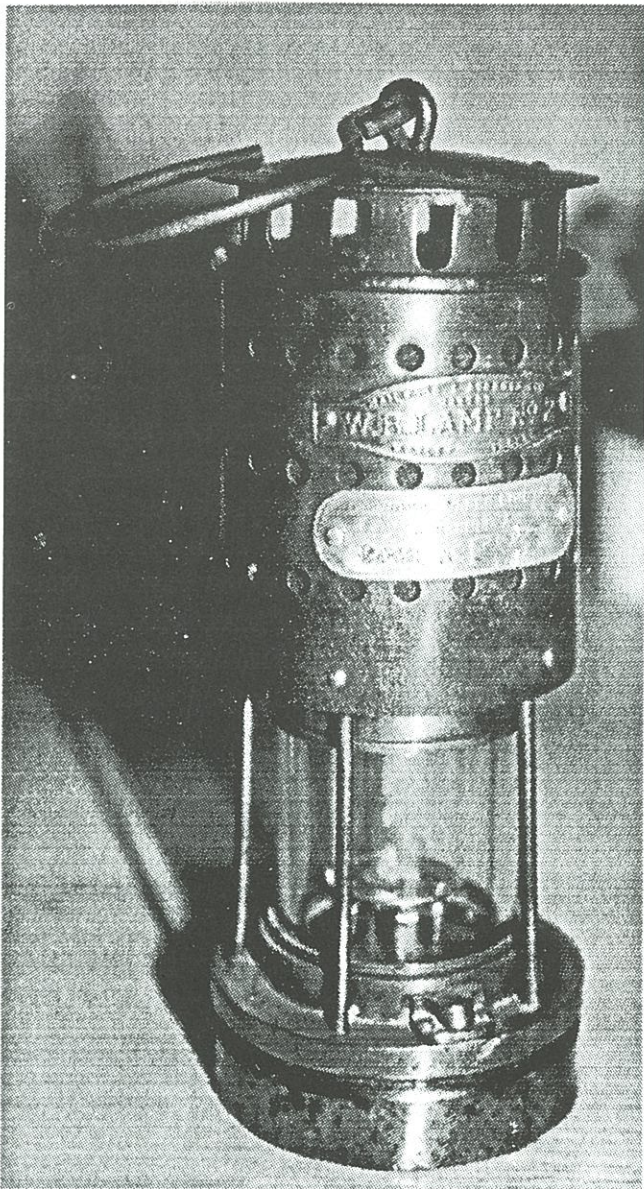


Fig. 11.

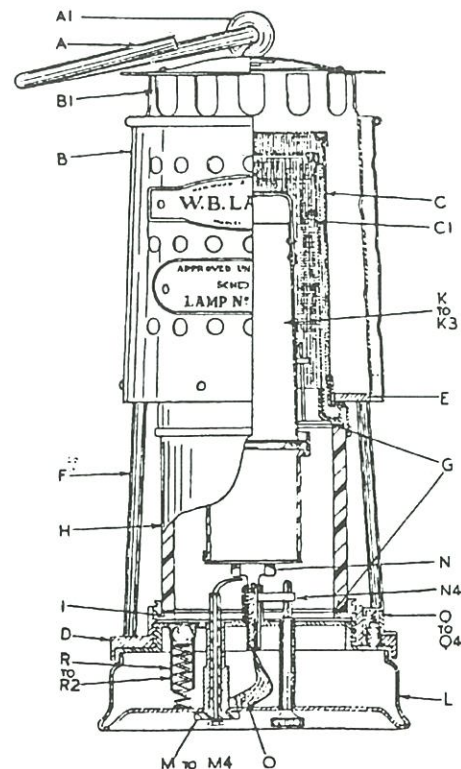
Hailwood's W.B. No. 2 Lamp



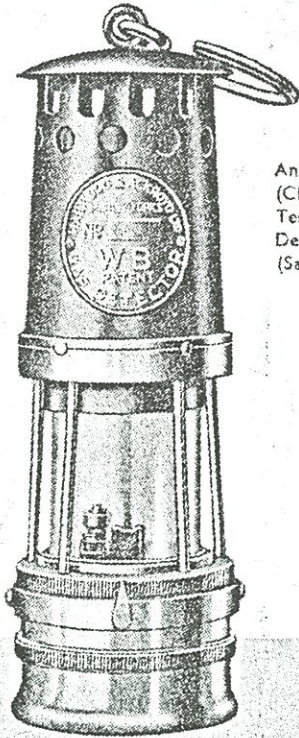
Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd., Morley, Yorkshire. W.B. Lamp No. 2. Approved under Lighting Schedule "A", complying with the requirements of Section 5 of the Coalmines General Regulations (Lighting) 1946. Designed to burn Standard Mineral Colza Oil with a flash point of 250 degrees F. It gives the following readings after a full 9 hours burning: Maximum horizontal candlepower: 3.0, Mean spherical candlepower: 1.45.



Sectional Elevation of the
W.B.2 Flame Safety Lamps
for locating Spare Part details



W.B. GAS DETECTOR LAMP with internal igniter

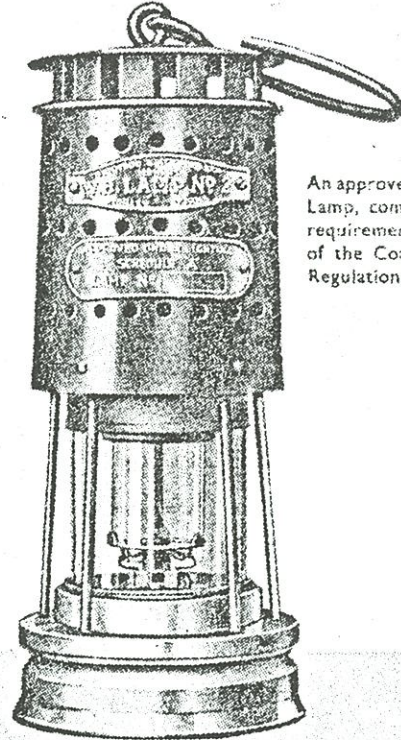


An approved Schedule "B" (Class 3) Lamp for Gas Testing purposes under the Deputies and Shotfirers (Safety Lamps) Order 1938.

THE W.B. Gas Detector Lamp is fitted with an improved internal igniter that really does give "first time" lighting. It is designed to burn Petroleum Spirit, and has a bottom air inlet of adequate proportions which in turn is fitted with a cut-off ring of original design. It will be noticed that a flat wick is fitted for accurate gas readings.

Full details and prices will be sent on request.

W.B. HIGH CANDLE POWER LAMP No.2

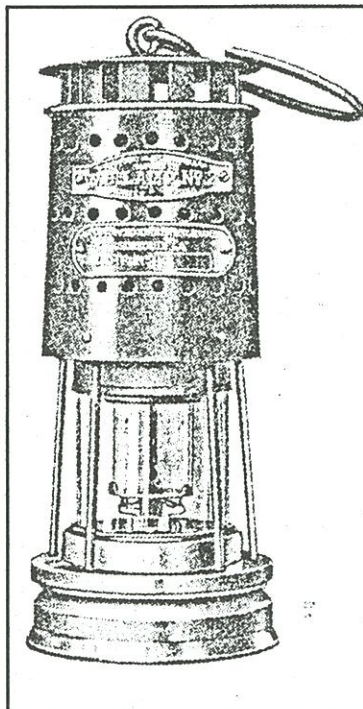


An approved Schedule "A" Lamp, complying with the requirements of Section 5 of the Coalmines General Regulations (Lighting) 1946.

THE W.B. High Candle Power Lamp is designed to burn Standard Mineral Colza Oil with a flash point of 250°F. It gives the following readings after a full 9 hours burning:—

Maximum horizontal candle power	3.0
Mean spherical candlepower	1.45

The lamp is well ventilated and the increase in temperature of the bonnet does not exceed 56°F. during a 9 hour shift. Full details and prices will be sent on request.



—THE W.B.2.

—This is the simplest and coolest "Schedule A" Lamp produced and is even cooler to handle than many "Schedule B" Lamps.

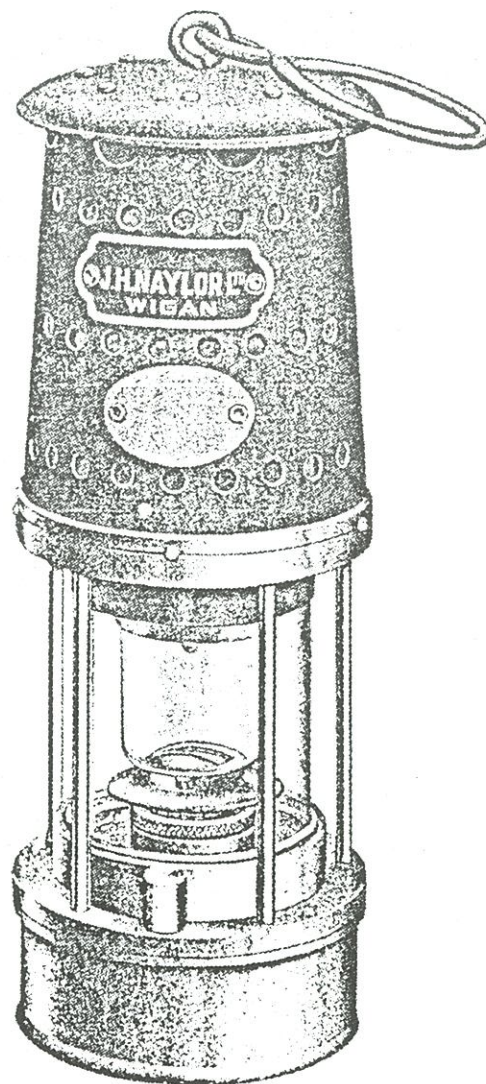
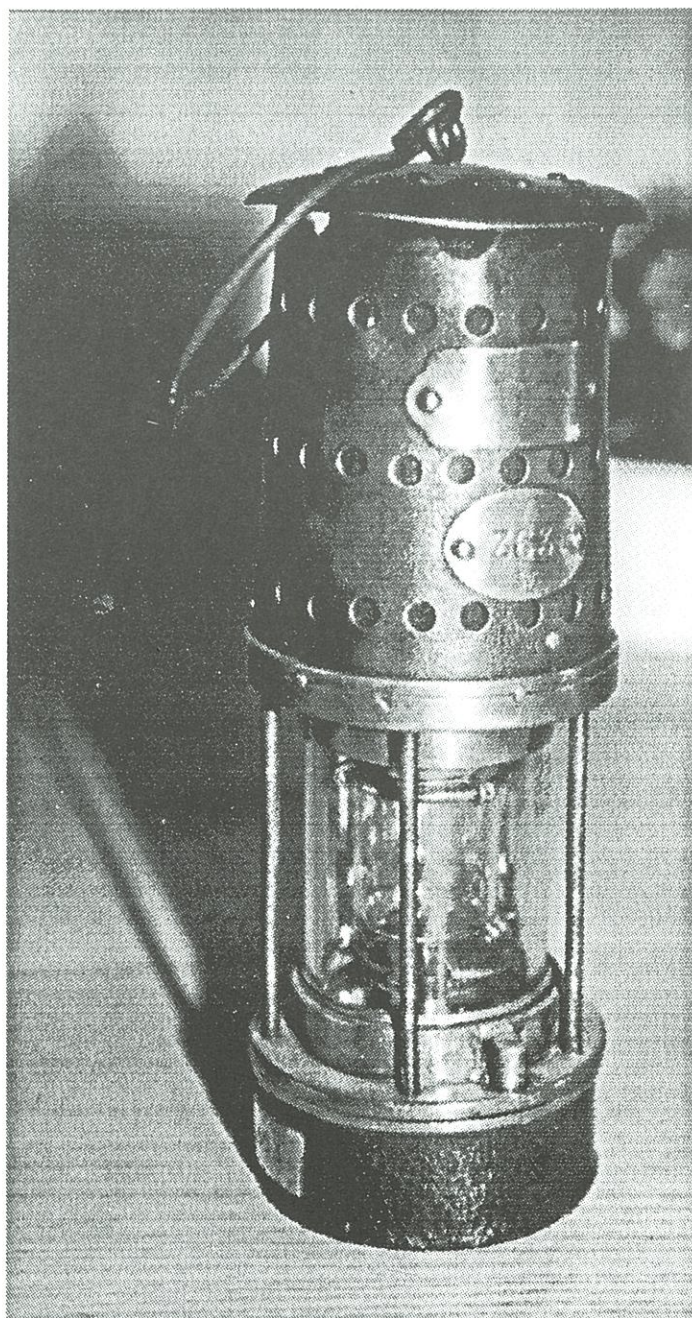
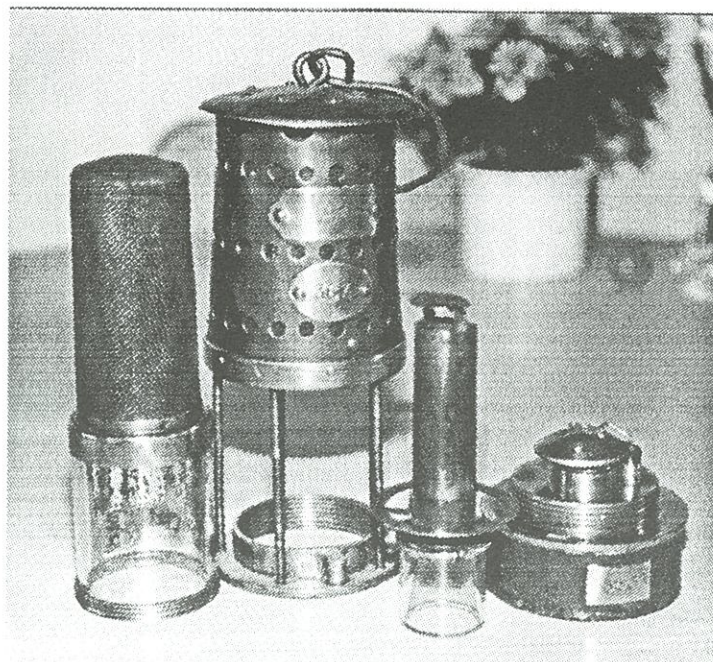
—Gives higher candle power and longer burning capacity than any other lamp and is designed to burn satisfactorily with present day available oils.

—It is built for low seams, has few parts and is easy to clean.

—Fitted with patented burner of special design giving clear easy reading of gas caps.

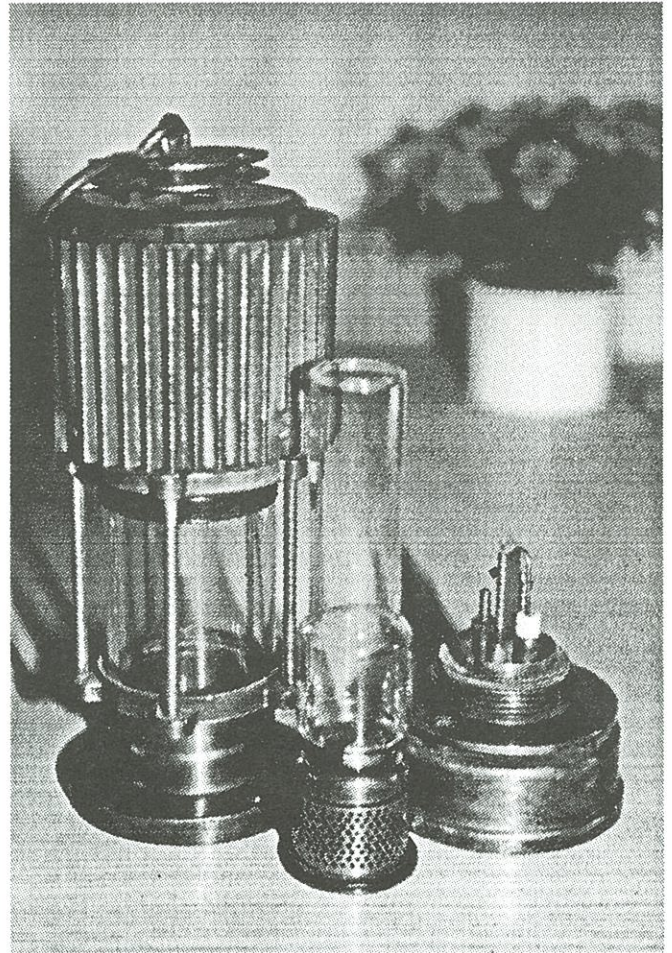
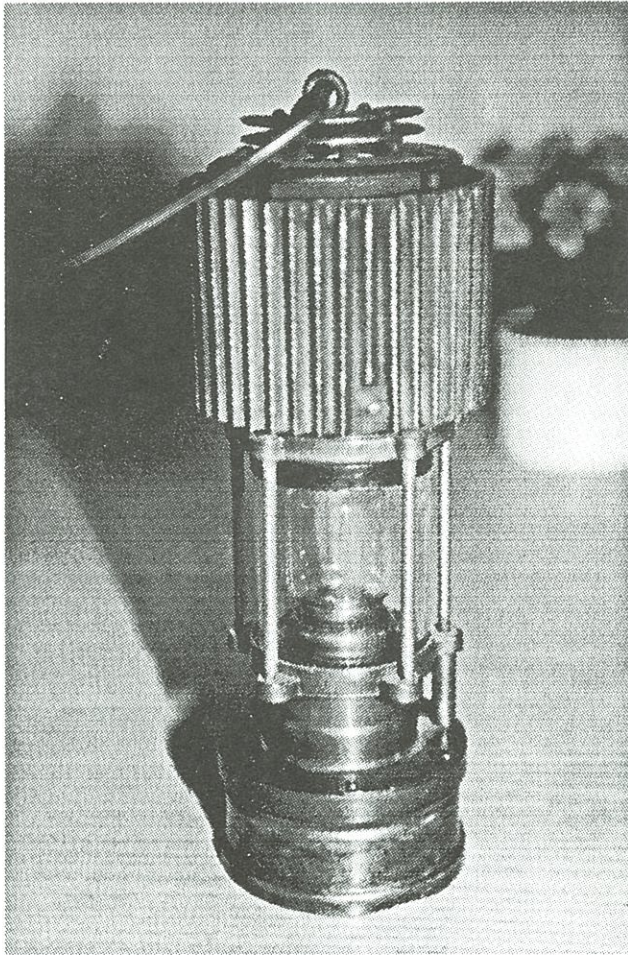
J.H. Naylor Lamp

High Candle Power Lamp Type No. S.H., Patent No. 466551. Approved under lighting Schedule Mines Department Certificate No. A 53.



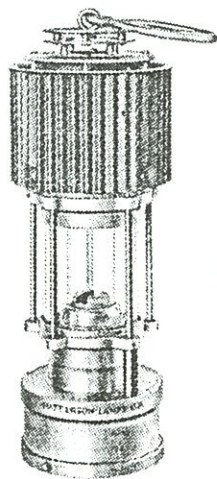
Patterson Lamps

Felling-on-Tyne, No. H.C.P., approved under Lighting Schedule , Patent No. 25399.



THE PATTERSON TYPE H.C.P. FLAME LAMP

THE OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION IN SCHEDULE A LAMPS



A PERFECT LIGHT

THE COOLEST AND SAFEST LAMP MADE

PATTERSON LAMPS LEE
SUNDERLAND ROAD WORKS
FELLING-ON-TYNE

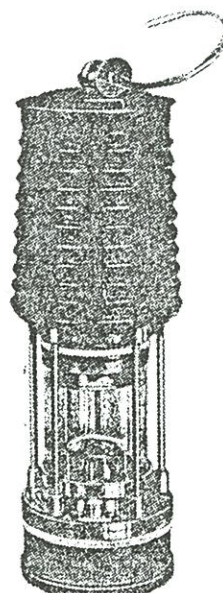
MANUFACTURERS OF MINERS' LAMPS AND APPARATUS FOR 25 YEARS

Advertisement for Felling-on-Tyne model. 1935.

PATTERSON'S LATEST FLAME LAMP.

TYPE H.C.P. 9.

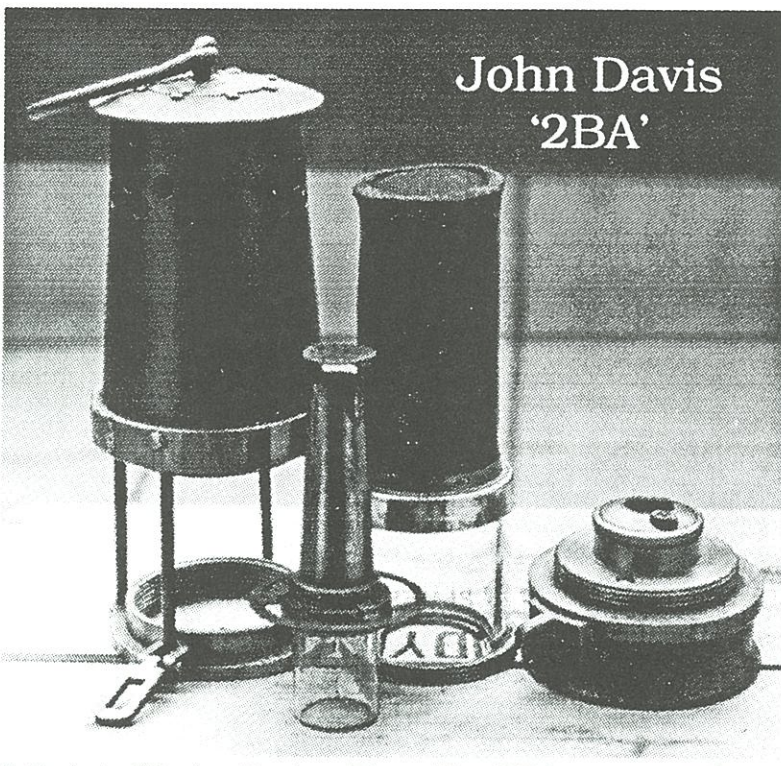
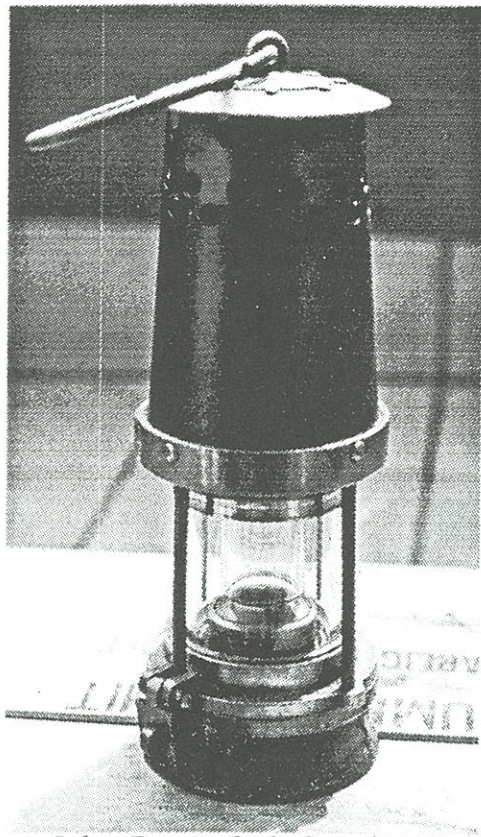
MAXIMUM LIGHT.
MINIMUM HEAT.
ECONOMICAL SERVICE.



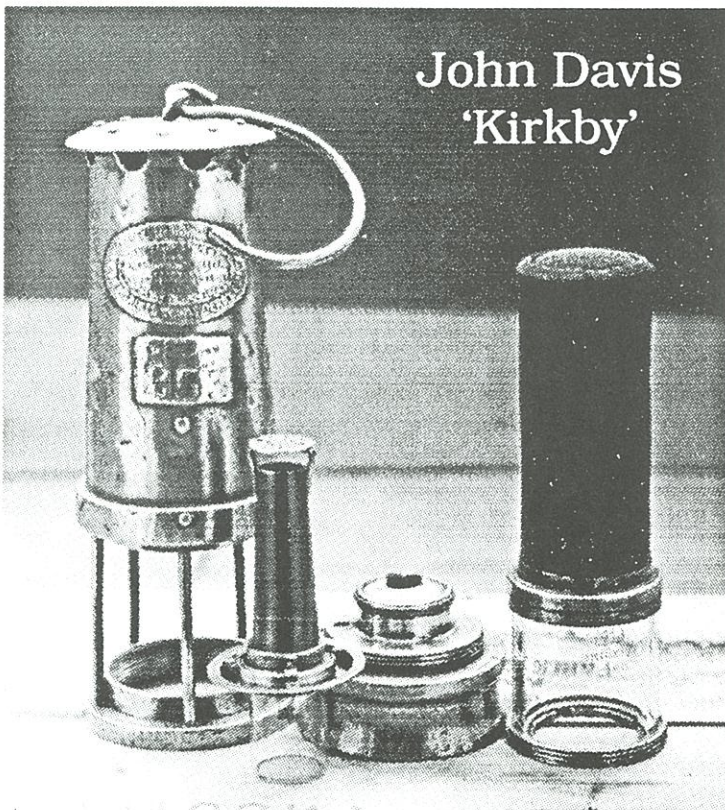
APPROVED BY THE BRITISH MINES DEPARTMENT UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE LIGHTING REGULATIONS.

Advertisement for Gateshed-on-Tyne model. type No. H.D.P. 9, approved by British Mines Department under Schedule "A: of the Lighting Regulations.

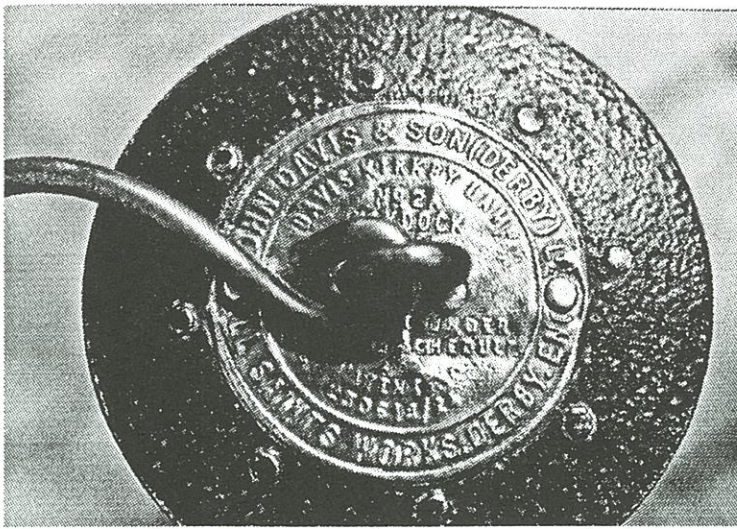
John Davis Lamps



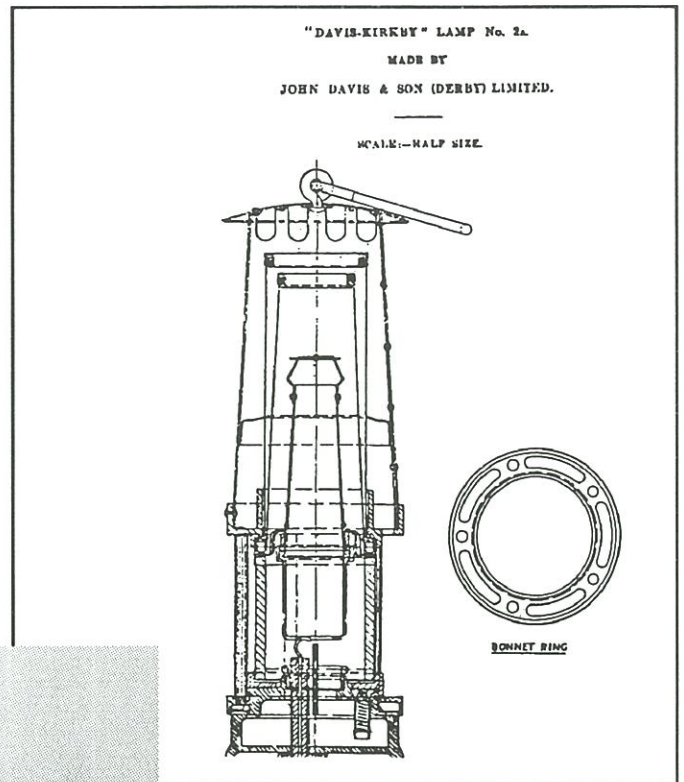
John Davis & Son (Derby) Ltd., All Saints Works Derby. Type No. 2BA, approved under Lighting Schedule.



John Davis & Son (Derby) Ltd., All Saints Works Derby. Davis Kirkby Lamp, Type No. 2A/1935 Haydock Pattern, approved under Lighting Schedule, Patent No. 230618/24.



Davis Kirkby Lamp 2A (previous page) showing top stamping and patent drawing (right).



John Davis 'Dalight'



John Davis & Son (Derby) Ltd., All Saints Works Derby. Type: Davis Dalight, approved under Schedule, "A", 1947. Top of Dalight shown left.

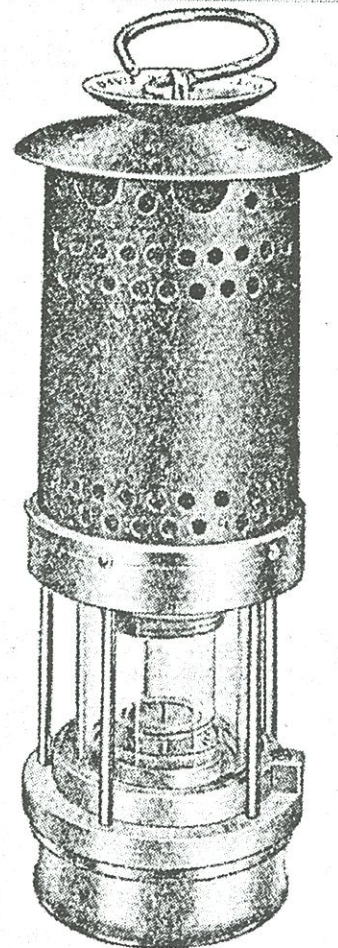
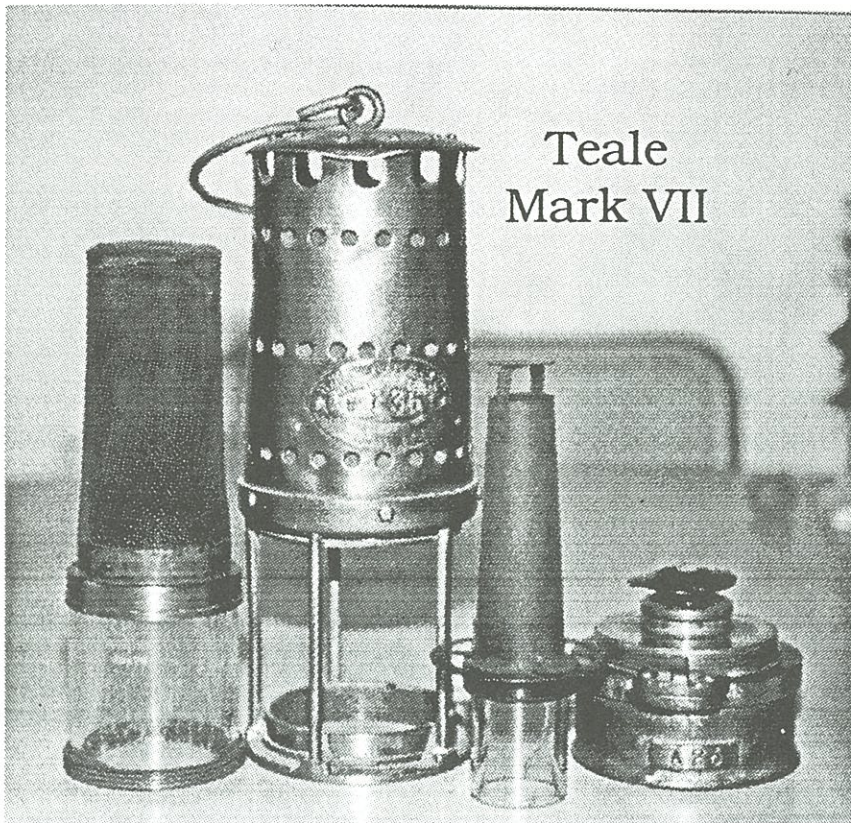


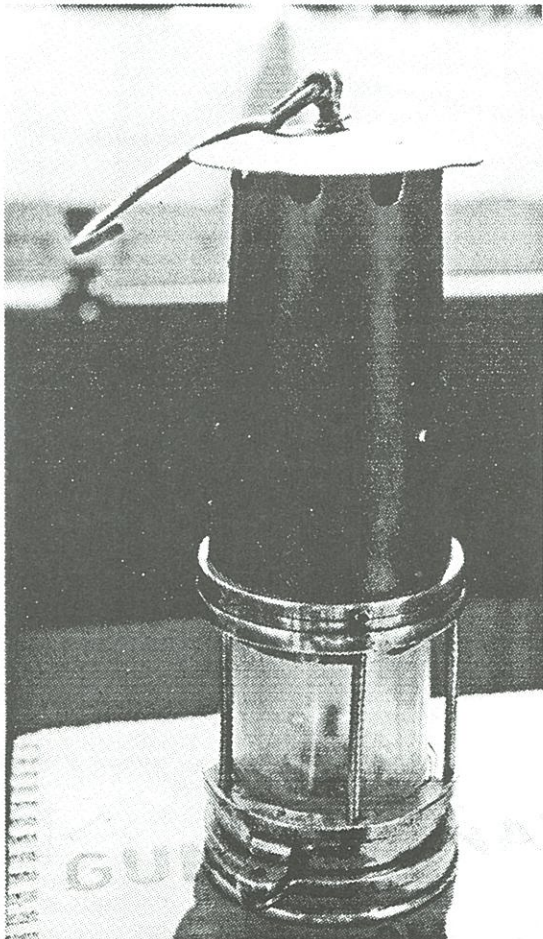
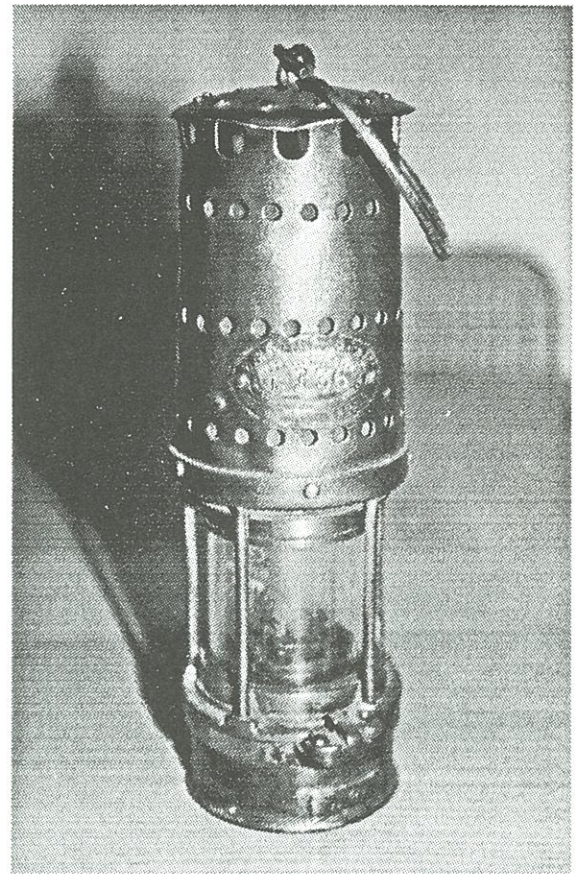
FIG. 35—DAVIS-DERBY "DALIGHT" LAMP, APPROVED "SCHEDULE A" PATTERN

W.E. Teale Lamps

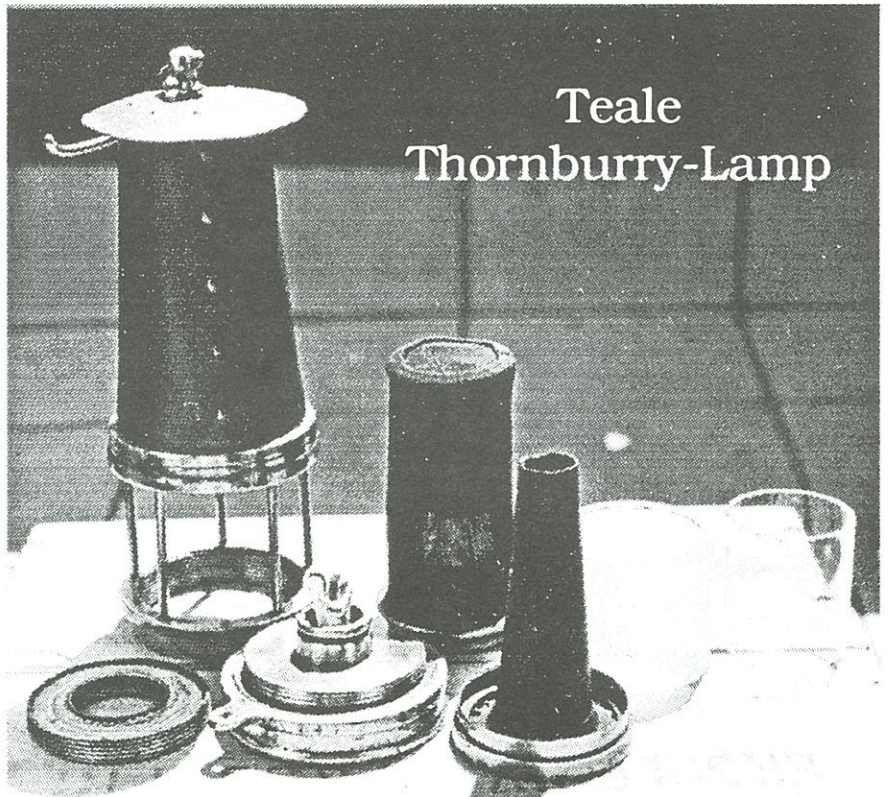


Teale
Mark VII

W.E. Teale & Co. Ltd, Swinton, Lancashire. Type No. Mark VII H.C.P. Lamp, approved under Lighting Schedule.



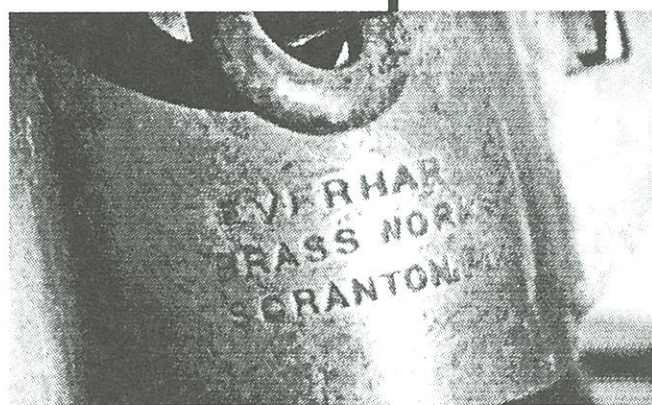
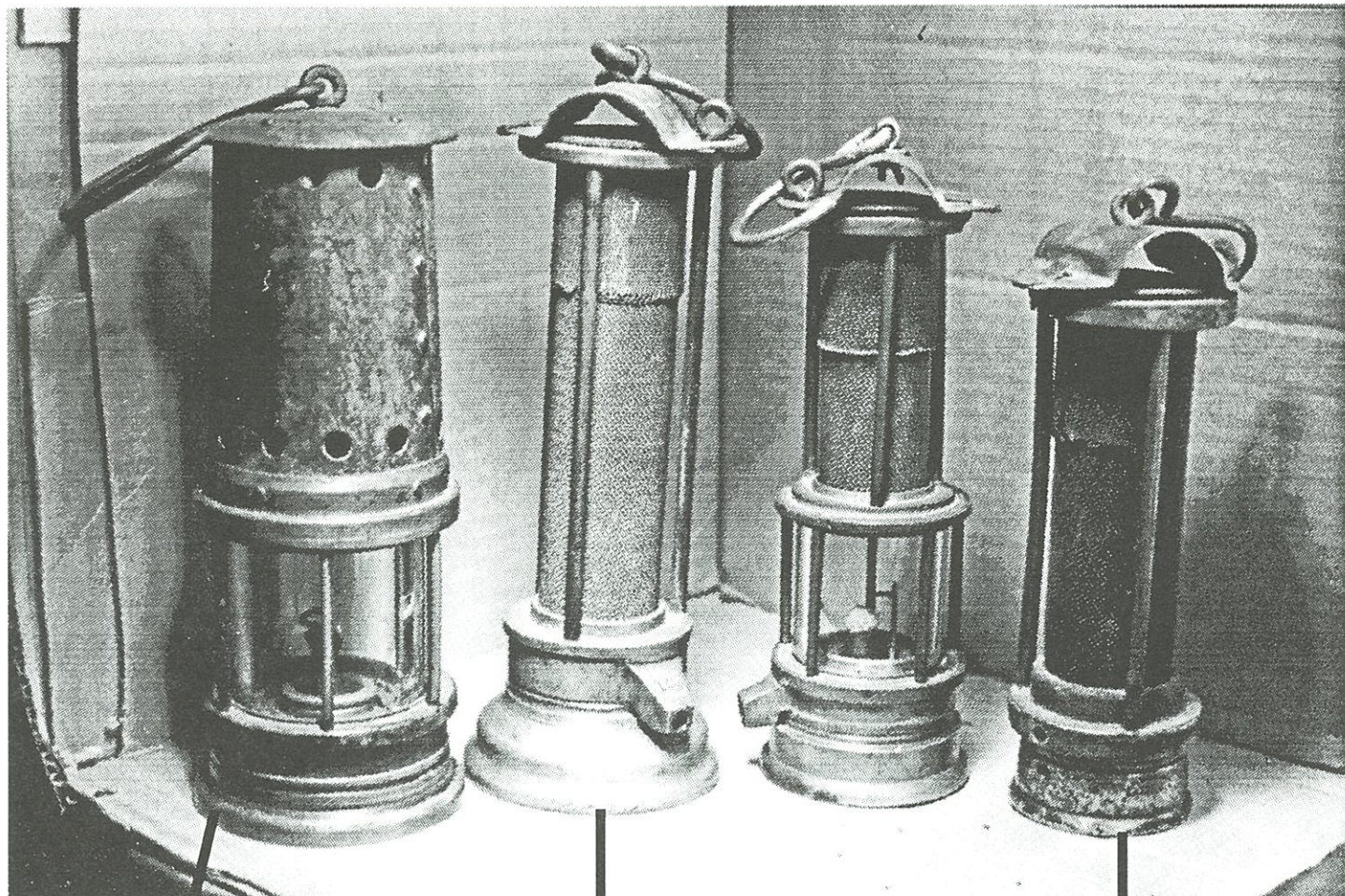
Teale
Thornburry-Lamp



Combustion Tube Lamp made by W.E. Teale & Co. Ltd, Swinton, Type No. 6, also known as Thornburry-Lamp.

Everhart Safety Lamps

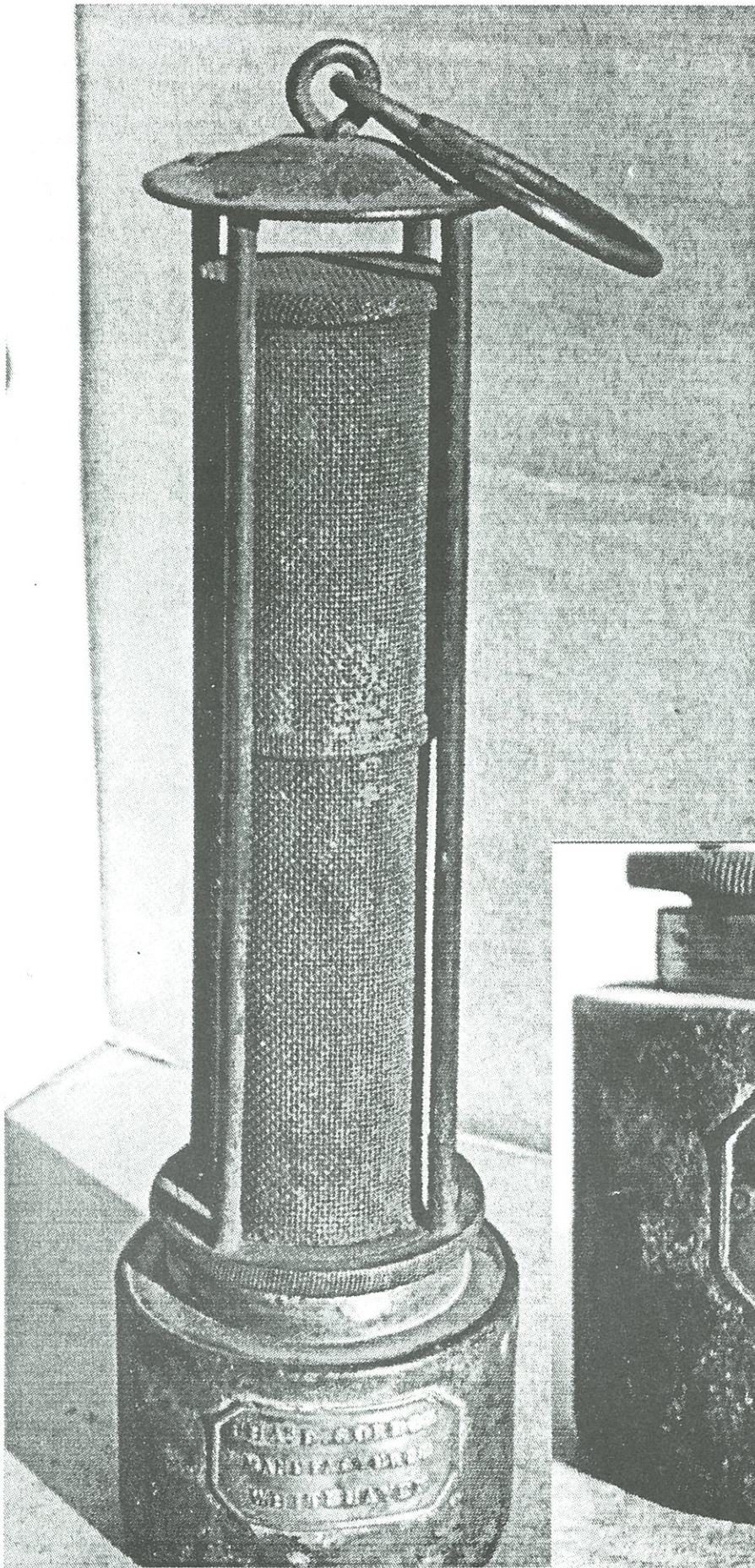
by Tom Stranko



Chas D. Gordon Safety Lamp

by Tom Stranko

Tom sends us this photo of a lamp he wishes to identify. He asks: "Is this by chance an American maker?" The base appears cast in the photo. Perhaps one of our safety lamp aces can help.





The Puddler Revisited

One of our readers submitted an excerpt from the manuscript (1970) shown right. It reads:

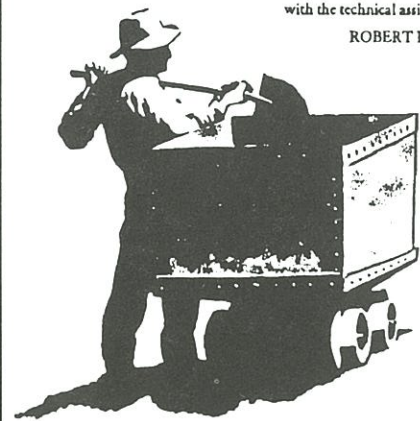
“Now and then placer men encountered exceptionally stiff clays which contained enough free gold to be worth working, even though clay was singularly aggravating to deal with, being too stiff and cohesive to be run through a sluice and too plastic to be crushed. Clay, usually the product of the weathering of the feldspar component of granitic rocks, was found both in placers and in mines; it was an unmitigated nuisance wherever encountered. It could be placered by **puddling**, or mixing the clay and a quantity of water in some sort of container, such as a barrel or a mortar boat, and stirring and raking until a more fluid gumbo was bailed away, and the remaining mess was panned or riffled. Though still practiced, **puddling** is not recommended except to persons who are enamored of hard labor and short commons or who, like early-day slaves, are in no position to refuse the work.”

Western Mining

AN INFORMAL ACCOUNT OF PRECIOUS-METALS PROSPECTING, PLACERING, LODGE MINING, AND MILLING ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER FROM SPANISH TIMES TO 1893

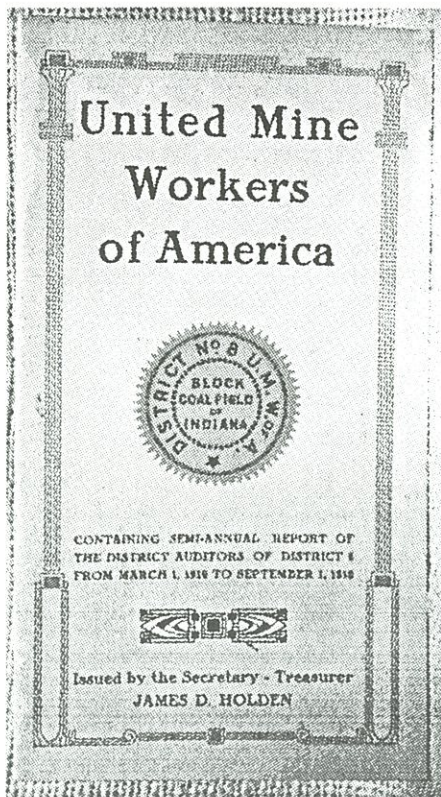
by Otis E Young, Jr.

with the technical assistance of ROBERT LENON



Clay Miners' Badge

Speaking of puddling clay, there were those who actually made a living of mining the substance. This colorful badge is from the Clay Miner's Union of America from St. Louis, MO. Submitted by Dave Johnson, he has not been able to find any historical reference to this organization. A question to be answered is whether the number 8503 refers to a union local or to the membership number of the miner who originally owned this piece.



UMWA District 8 Report

This semi-annual report for the United Mine Worker's District 8 covers the period from March 1, 1910. These pocket-size reports, along with similar sized UMWA contract booklets, are another entire field within the broader field of mining collectibles. (Dave Johnson)

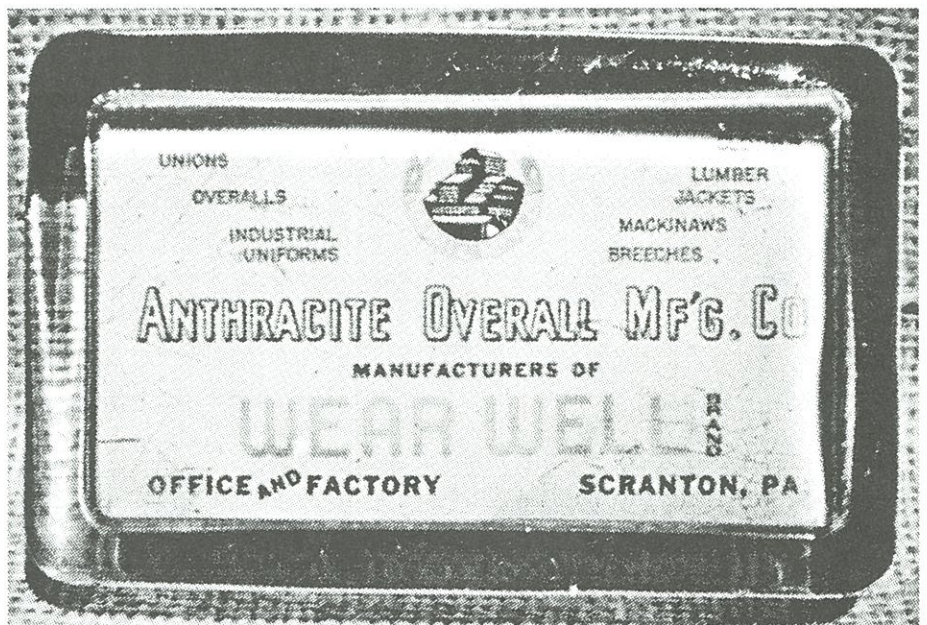
Handlers Badge

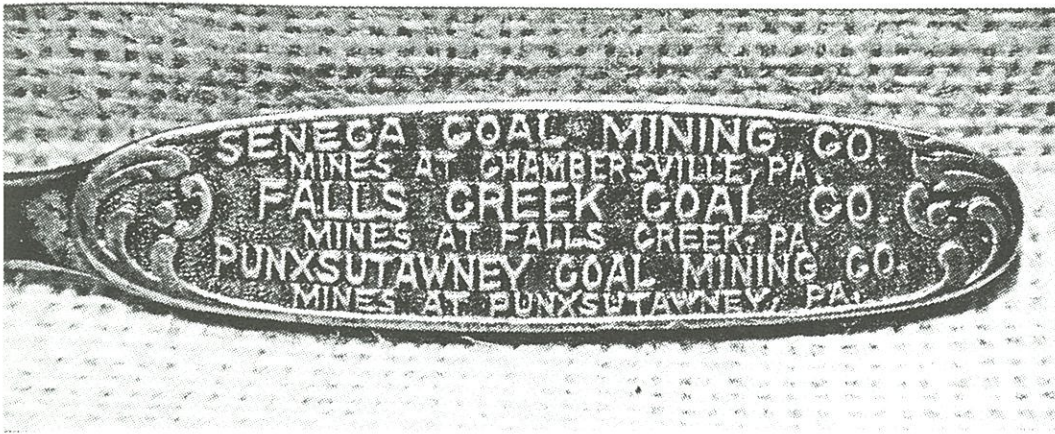
Not all men in the mining industry were welcomed into the major unions. Men who were not actual miners were considered more lowly, and paid accordingly. It was not until all miner's unions figured out that there was more to be gained by including all mine workers in a single union that smaller job specific unions were absorbed by the UMWA and WFM. Badges such as this one from the independent Coal Handlers Union are quite rare. (Dave Johnson)



Anthracite Overall Mfg. Co. Paperweight.

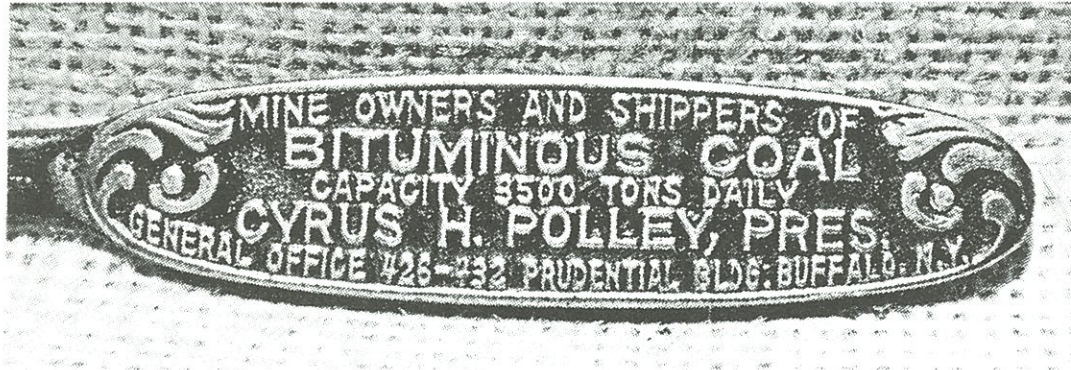
This glass advertising paperweight is from the Anthracite Overall Mfg. Co. of Scranton, PA. Judging from the items listed on the advertisement, the firm produced a variety of work clothes. The Anthracite name and the coal breaker logo are what gives this piece its appeal to mining collectors. (Dave Johnson)





Letter Opener

This nickel-plated advertising letter opener with raised cast lettering advertises three Pennsylvania bituminous coal mining companies. This type of advertising piece is a welcome addition to any mining collector.



With or Without Brace?

This Elkhorn box shows that the lamp inside was nickel-plated and came with the...*optional* brace. While it is true that these lamps are almost always found *with* the cap brace, or some remnant thereof, there clearly were some that were supplied without the brace



TRADES & SALES



RATES

All classified ads up to 75 words are free to subscribers. For subscribers, quarter-page ads are \$25, half-page \$50, and full-page ads \$95. The fee for nonsubscribers is \$15 for ads up to 75 words. For larger ads, add \$25 to fee for subscribers. Fee includes custom computer layout.

Higher prices will not be published. Contact seller for prices if not listed.

No reproductions of any type will be knowingly advertised unless so stated.

No member of the staff will act upon an advertisement in EUREKA! prior to its mailing.

CONDITIONS

Ads must be submitted for each issue in which they will appear. Send all ads to Dave Thorpe prior to Dec 10, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10 for publication in the following issue. Ads are accepted on a space available, first-come first-served basis. We reserve the right to refuse any ad. Eureka! assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of ads; however, every effort will be made to assure a high standard of honesty in advertising.



If any advertiser is contacted about an item in their ad prior to the publication being mailed, they are asked to report the incident to one of the Eureka staff. Remember that it is to the advertiser's benefit to wait until Eureka! is in the hands of all subscribers before disposing of a trade or sale item. Please keep in mind that a trade or sale conducted through the mail is not complete until both parties are satisfied!

New Michigan Mining Video: Mining Native Copper with introduction and dialogue by W. J. "Cousin" Foster. \$23.95 post paid. Send for latest newsletter describing books, videos, photos. Robert Fox, 1235 n. Westfield St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

For Sale: Collection of mining memorabilia, consisting of safety lamps, carbide lamps, gas detectors, various other miscellaneous items and parts. Send business SASE for listing. George Szalankiewicz, P.O. Box 134, Worthington, PA 16262. (412) 297-3858.

Wanted: The 4th 1925, and the 9th 1937 editions of DuPonts Blasters Handbook to complete collection. This is a 40 year venture. I started working with Du Pont in 1952 as powderman's helper. Stayed with the trade for 40 years. Ronald A. Champeau, 100 Indian Run Rd., Bellingham, Mass 02019 (508) 883-8026.

Pre-Tucson Get-together: Friday Feb 6th, in Superior, AZ. I'm having a little party for us artifact hounds in a vintage miner's home from the 1920's. Some lodging available. Dave Thorpe 602-548-1959.

BILL LORAH
Collector of Mining and
Explosive Co. Artifacts
New Jersey Zinc Co. A Specialty



331 Spruce Street
Walnutport, PA 18088
(610) 767-4577

Candlesticks to trade for carbides (especially Copper Queen hand lamp)— 1. 9-1/2" Looks like a Varney—square stock with Potosi Mines V.C. NEV on spike 2. 9" Anaconda stamped on side of spike, made a little different than one in B&W's book 3. 11" Washington 4. 8-3/4" Calumet 5. 7-1/2" Comstock w/E.P. Planer on spike no hook 6. 8" N/P Sholder pat. June 17, 80 7. 10-1/2" unmarked Boker-style 8. 9" G. Madore marked inside of handle 9. 9-1/2" Montana 10. 10" Improved Ideal 11. 11" California 12. 10-1/2" Eureka-style from a mine in Eureka, Utah, has a brass cross on thimble Larry Click, 1-703-241-3748, lclick@erols.com

Larimore Cap Lamp

photo and lamp by Al Quamen



*Inside Larry
(not to be viewed by minors)*



*“They’re Finer
Says the Miner.”*

AUTO-LITE
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFFICES

The Dependable Carbide Lamp

UNIVERSAL LAMP CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS and WATERBURY, CONN.