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Customer:

Buy
Green River
in the
Summer

"CUSTOMER AND MINER MUST PULL TOGETHER"

Green River News

(For the Employees and Customers of the Green River Fuel Company, Incorporated)

Miner:

Open
a
Savings
Account

Volume 2

MOGG, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30 1926

Number 1

A TREATISE ON GREEN RIVER COAL

COMPOSITION IN ITS VARIOUS PHASES

(Sixth Installment)

There is no known duplicate of GREEN RIVER Coal in the United States. It is separate. It is distinct. In only one small locality of the Mid-western field is it found.

The above was the opening statement to this Treatise starting with the August, 1925, issue. We now wish to make an addition to this statement to more clearly define the quality of GREEN RIVER coal. This can best be done by stating—

GREEN RIVER is the best coal mined west of the Appalachian Region.

We shall gladly furnish upon request copies of the five preceding articles of this Treatise to anyone who may be interested. We shall now resume the discussion of the composition of GREEN RIVER Coal, the first part of which appeared in last issue.

Ash Content

There should be no secret that the ash content of any coal may be greatly increased by careless mining or poor preparation. This means that care is not taken while mining to eliminate impurities that are found above, below, and in the coal seam; and where this is difficult, proper action is not taken to remove same while passing through the tippie. Impurities may consist of rock, gob, fire clay, sulphur and other substance of a foreign nature. If these can be removed effectively then there is left in the coal the inherent ash which is the residue after burning. When it is said that a coal is low in ash this means, according to our understanding, the inherent ash. We are glad to claim GREEN RIVER as an excessively low ash product. There is no reason why carefully prepared domestic grades should run more than from four to five percent ash. Of this we are thoroughly convinced by users who have made actual tests in their households, stoves and furnaces. The screenings sizes will average from seven to ten percent due to the fact that there is no method for picking same. Some analyses have shown less than seven percent ash in the screenings sizes as evidenced by the analysis of a car sample made by the Illinois Power & Light Corporation as quoted in the last issue of the GREEN RIVER NEWS. There is a method of preparing screenings by washing same, but that is a subject of vast discus-

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT MINERS ARE LOADING DIRTY COAL?

TIPPLE INSPECTION TELLS THE TALE

Taking advantage of the "Super's" absence during the first week in January, the "G. M." put to work his famous tippie inspection method for telling what Miners (loaders) are actually loading dirty coal. Here is how it works: As we do not hoist constantly there is sufficient time to inspect one or more mine cars of each trip (train) which is arranged by a whistle signal from the Bottom Cager (man who places cars on cage or elevator) to Weighman in tippie who allows the coal in the particular car to become spread out on the screens before stopping same. When the screens are stopped the impurities are gathered together and their total weight recorded opposite the weight of the coal under the number of the Loader (miner) who loaded same.

In this manner the following record was obtained from January 5th to 15th inclusive:

	Coal Weight	Impurity Weight
	lbs.	lbs.
39 J. F. Berry	6250	50
13 Melvin Nelson	6650	100
49 Howard Berry	12350	10
112 Jess Gass	6300	50
84 Sam Hampton	16250	35
9 Arthur Amos	37300	15
45 J. H. McConnell	31700	10
79 Herman Hendrix	24550	25
96 Russell Miller	12250	300
88 Baxter Wickliffe	41300	45
102 Burn Akin	11450	20
221 Jesse Waddle	5100	00
242 Allison Shanks	5800	00
230 C. D. Easinger	5950	10
202 L. Shanks	4300	00
143 Less Nall	12550	10
125 Marvin Vickers	18000	150
110 Ed Higgs	31400	25
122 John Gawryluk	23300	40
210 Harrison Wickliffe	6050	50
223 Walter Dukes	6050	50
226 Perle Worsham	5250	10
209 Pete McConnell	6100	00
217 Jim Eberhart	17350	10
211 Nelson Miller	5950	100
236 T. A. Shanks	12450	105
220 Jack McGraw	6050	15
6 Jack Amos	16950	115
130 Charlie Hunter	26350	175
108 Paul Craig	6300	00
231 H. E. Bolton	6050	100
17 V. Duvall	17900	00
113 Jack Dunlap	6350	10
77 Oscar Nall	11050	15
15 George Skimmehorn	6700	00
239 Van Jarnigan	5950	200
216 Raymond Wilkerson	6300	150
203 L. L. Laton	5900	00
107 Will Holeman	23850	15

(Continued next column)

COARSER SCREENINGS AND LARGER BLOCKS

RESULTS FROM NEW METHODS AT GREEN RIVER

Users of GREEN RIVER screenings will be glad to learn that a change in the shooting method at GREEN RIVER has reduced to a considerable extent the quantity of fines and correspondingly increased the coarses. This has been brought about principally by eliminating the use of so-called Permissible explosive which

(Continued on page 4)

118 Maud Baldwin	6800	200
103 Elvis Whitmer	6950	30
16 Josh Case	6900	5
131 W. M. Sims	6200	15
140 Mose Adams	5850	175
136 Joe Boston	6900	00
97 J. C. Miltchell	6500	30
95 Will Morton	11500	35

Of course this list contains some mighty fine performances, but on the other hand there are some mighty poor ones. Respecting these the Management is governed by the FOURTEENTH POINT adopted May 10th, 1925, as follows:

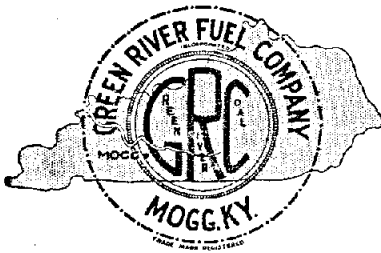
"Fourteenth—There has always been more or less trouble in loading dirty coal and in shooting in the roof which has resulted in dirty coal. I am not going to fine any man as has been done in the past for this offense, but I am going to direct the Superintendent to send a man of this kind to my private office. I shall try to convince him personally that he is hurting himself and fellow workmen as well as the company. If he shows a willingness to change his ways we shall give him another chance, if not the sooner he leaves us the better for all concerned."

As a preliminary any man loading 50 lbs. or more of impurities per mine car (about 6,000 lbs.) is required to call on the "Super" in his office where attention is called to the wrong-doing whether intentional or unintentional. A second offense means that the offender is sent to the "G. M." which is the last chance to correct a bad habit. Nothing could be more fair. We are glad to say that so far no man has been sent to the "G. M." and it is hoped that will not be necessary.

The following names are placed on the Honor Roll for January having had inspected more than 20,000 lbs. of coal with total impurities of less than 50 lbs.:

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY

	Coal Weight	Impurity Weight
	lbs.	lbs.
9 Arthur Amos	37300	15
45 J. H. McConnell	31700	10
79 Herman Hendrix	24550	25
88 Baxter Wickliffe	41300	45
110 Ed Higgs	31400	25
122 John Gawryluk	23300	40
107 Will Holeman	23850	15



Green River News
Published Monthly by
GREEN RIVER FUEL CO.
Incorporated
MOGG, KY.

CAN WE HOLD THE INCREASED WAGE?

(Editorial by C. A. Reis)

Elsewhere in this issue is printed Mine Notice No. 16 advancing the wage scale effective January 1, 1926—20%.

This was a bold stroke not justified by the prospects as a whole in the industry. The decision was made by the Management only after lengthy consultation with the Principal owners of the property who, from the very start, were favorable to the increase although many other unfavorable features argued strongly to the contrary.

It was said that GREEN RIVER coal being a different product mined and sold under different conditions should dictate also a different policy with respect to Labor and more especially, the remuneration of Labor. Hence, it follows, that pursuing an independent course our problems can be worked out to meet the conditions of our customers which are also different from those consumers who use coal of a kind common to more than one mining operation.

Looking into the future,—even with the Anthracite strike unsettled, there is no indication that prices during the coming spring, summer and early fall will equal the cost of production as a whole in the industry. This being the case, brings to mind whether it was an act of wisdom to increase wages in the hope that efficiency would overcome this additional cost in production. Time alone will tell, but in the meantime the Management is hoping and striving that the present increased wage can be maintained as a minimum for a long time to come and that rather than a decrease it will be possible to publish a still further increase.

This, of course, depends upon each and every man on the job. Are you doing your part?

WET COAL AND HUMAN LIFE

(Editorial by R. J. Fox)

Among other things, this morning's mail brought us the daily newspaper and a mild complaint. The Newspaper bore a first page account of a terrific Mine explosion in Oklahoma. More than ninety human lives were lost and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. This frightful disaster, like many others, was caused by an explosion of coal dust.

The mild complaint came from a member of our own sales force. One of our good friends in the Northwest received a car of GREEN RIVER which contained a few lumps of wet coal. The buyer made no particular complaint—simply stated to the sales-

man that he hoped we would immediately "mop up" the wet entry from which the "run" in his customer's car came so GREEN RIVER would be 100% dry in the future—and would therefore be much nicer in appearance.

Now just what is the relation between the few wet lumps of GREEN RIVER in the coal yard in Iowa and the mine explosion in far-off Oklahoma where ninety-odd men were killed?

The disaster was caused by the explosion of coal dust—that dreadest of all mining dangers. When dormant, even though dry, coal dust is not explosive, but when dry and in rapid motion, coal dust is one of the most terrific explosives known to man. Once started, the explosion travels over the entire mine,—up and down each entry, searching out each nook and each corner. Thus it continues until its force is spent and the mine a wreck. Then creeps behind the deadly Black Damp—to strangle those who still remain alive.

Such an explosion can never happen at GREEN RIVER—and thereby hangs the story of the few lumps of wet coal in the car—in the coal yard away out in Iowa. As stated, coal dust will not explode if the air is sufficiently moist. At GREEN RIVER a small amount of dampness is present in the start of rock above the seam of coal and this moisture leaks through the roof of the mine and keeps the air damp—a truly fortunate condition. The wet lumps of coal found by the dealer simply fell in a wet spot after being shot down from the face and accumulated a layer of dust in the screen house.

Which do you prefer—about one-half of one percent of damp coal or the possibility of the sacrifice of miners' lives?

McGILL OBTAINS WISCONSIN TERRITORY

A Green River Exclusive Direct Mine Representative Contract covering the state of Wisconsin was signed by W. G. McGill, President McGill Coal & Coke Company of Chicago, at the Mine Office on January 28th. The McGill Company has made itself one of the best known concerns in the coal business by its policy of selling only the most exceptional quality coals. It has become almost an axiom in the industry that if a coal of unusual quality is wanted—see McGill. No "standard" products are sold.

For a number of years Mr. McGill has marketed only two or three coals from the eastern fields and Arkansas anthracite. It has been the policy of the company that no western coal has sufficient quality for McGill customers.

This belief was shattered, however, when GREEN RIVER was brought to Mr. McGill's attention by one of his own customers and, through the medium of a mutual friend, Green River and the McGill Coal & Coke Company were brought together.

For the information of our new Trade we will state that a GREEN RIVER contract makes the McGill Company actual employees of this Mine in every respect. Shipments will be invoiced direct to the buyer in accordance with the now famous GREEN RIVER policy of direct selling.

McGill quality and GREEN RIVER

Mogg, Ky., December 29th, 1925.

MINE NOTICE NUMBER 16.

Under the terms of No. 1 of the FOURTEEN POINTS, the wage scale effective January 1st, 1926, will be increased twenty (20) percent.

This increase is not granted because of any unusual advance in the market price as western Kentucky coal continues to sell at very close to and in some cases below the cost of production in face of the large tonnage mined. Now that our mine is in better shape it is our purpose to find out whether by paying a higher wage we can obtain greater efficiency and still hold our present cost of production which is necessary for us to keep the mine working. This cost can be held largely by increasing our tonnage and by mining more lump coal. Also, there are many other ways by which each man doing his debt can easily reduce the number of men for each job.

Unless we can hold the cost under our present wage scale it will be necessary to again reduce wages or shut down the mine. Each man owes it to himself to do his part. Of course, if the market price goes down unreasonably—the wages must be cut.

Loaders will be expected to remove all cuttings or dust before coal is shot down, and if it decided to mine again under the parting the gob must be taken out. This will produce more lump coal.

Shooters will be expected to make their cartridges of black powder if it is decided to use that kind of explosive. Also, it might be necessary for the shooters to tamp with clay instead of cuttings. This will produce more lump coal.

Machine men will be expected to throw back cuttings if the price on screenings continues below the cost of production.

Let everyone do his best,—push for more lump coal and a larger tonnage. If any loader is out of coal at any time, he will be doing his duty by reporting it to the Superintendent, and if necessary to the General Manager.

Under the terms of No. 7 of the FOURTEEN POINTS, the prices on house coal will be increased to \$1.75 on Mine Run and \$2.00 on Lump. GREEN RIVER FUEL COMPANY.

By C. A. Reis, General Manager.

GREEN RIVER ENTERS NEW TERRITORY

It has always been GREEN RIVER'S policy to take care of its present customers rather than to reach forward for new ones. For that reason we have refrained from shipping our coal into both the Peoria, Ill., and the Omaha, Nebraska, districts until the present month. Because of the expanding tonnage here at GREEN RIVER, this move is now advisable and we are very pleased to announce that we have been fortunate in securing two very able and capable Representatives in the Peoria and Omaha territories.

At Omaha, Mr. C. L. Nall, 122 North 26th Street, Phone Atlantic 9633, has been appointed District Manager.

At Peoria the Clark-Coleman Coal & Coke Company will represent us to the Trade.

For the benefit of our new friends, we will explain that all GREEN RIVER coal is sold direct by the Mine to the buyer and it is never handled through a third party. Both Mr. Nall and the Clark-Coleman Coal & Coke Company are direct employees of the GREEN RIVER FUEL COMPANY and are our Exclusive Direct Mine Representatives in their respective districts. Each has full power and ample authority to settle all situations arising immediately on the ground.

To our new Trade we want to say that the message of GREEN RIVER is distinctively different to that of any coal produced in America and it will pay all quality buyers to give

IMPROVED ROAD PROPOSED FOR GREEN RIVER

ROUTE THROUGH MOGG FROM STROUDS TO SOUTH CARROLLTON

Recently State Senator Dr. O. V. Brown, of Island, brought to the attention of his friend, Mr. Claude Nicholls, of Mogg, the advisability and possibility of constructing an improved road from Strouds to South Carrollton through Mogg. It should be understood that the improved road from Owensboro to Livermore is now being extended through Island to Strouds. Of course the new highway from Central City through South Carrollton and east thereof is in use, therefore the road from Strouds to South Carrollton is a logical project and one that would link two very important communities to say nothing of the emancipation of those who rely on GREEN RIVER for a livelihood.

The present status of this move is best outlined in the following letters:

Mogg, Ky., January 4th, 1926.
(dcted 2nd)

Honorable R. W. Owen,
Member, State Highway Commission,
Frankfort, Ky.

My dear Mr. Owen:

Re: Proposed Improved Road—
Strouds to South Carrollton.

Considerable interest is being aroused in these parts over the possibilities of the above mentioned road becoming an accomplished fact. The distance involved is about five or six miles depending upon the route selected.

There is no doubt in our minds that every foot of the right-of-way could be secured for the state without one penny of cost as the highway is very badly needed to insure continued progress for the community.

In conversing today with Dr. O. V. Brown, of Island, Ky., who is State Senator from McLean County, we were informed that he will appear before the State Highway Commission sometime this month in order to ask that the project be undertaken at least in a preliminary manner.

Mr. C. D. Vincent, who is State Representative of Muhlenberg County, was employed by this company up to a few days ago when he left to prepare for attending the State Legislature. I am sure this gentleman is in complete accord with the move to have this road built.

In addition Mr. Claude Nicholls, of Mogg, Ky., with whom you are personally acquainted, is extremely anxious that everything be done and it is needless to say that everyone connected with this company is desirous of lending a helping hand.

In view of the fact that you are a member of the State Highway Commission we trust it will be entirely possible for you to encourage favorable consideration to the end that we might at least get the good work started in these parts. If we can render assistance in any possible manner kindly do not hesitate to call upon us.

I might add that Strouds is located immediately south of Island on the

Muhlenberg-McLean County line up to which point improvement work is now being conducted.

Yours very truly,

GREEN RIVER FUEL COMPANY.
By C. A. Reis, General Manager.

Mr. Owen replied as follows on January 21st:

Owensboro, Ky.,
January 21st, 1926.

Mr. C. A. Reis, Mogg, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of January 4th in regard to the improvement of that part of the state road from Strouds Station to South Carrollton, in the outset I will say that this is a road that I feel has a great deal of merit, and one that I would like to see built, but of course you know the condition of the funds for State Highway purposes, and unless we can secure more funds in some way, I fear that we will not be able to build this road during my term of office. However, if we secure the additional 2c on gasoline it is entirely in the range of possibilities that we may get to this, but in the meantime the counties through which this roadway goes will necessarily have to participate to some extent in the construction of same.

The initial step in the building of the road is your survey and plans. Now I feel sure that if you could arrange for funds enough to make this survey, that we could sometime this spring get a survey party to make the location and ascertain approximately what the cost would be, having this data at hand we could then figure out the approximate cost of construction and the necessary participation in cost, to the counties and state.

Hoping that I have made this matter clear to you, and that we may see progress on this road at sometime in the near future, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. W. OWEN.

Mr. Reis replied as follows on the 25th:

Mogg, Ky., January 25th, 1926.

Mr. R. W. Owen,
Member, State Highway Commission,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Mr. Owen:

Re: Proposed Improved Road—
Strouds to South Carrollton.

Yours 2st.

We are most glad to have this response from you and fully understand the difficulties ahead of us. However, with additional information from you as to the correct procedure we will be most glad to work out in advance those features usually necessary for successful results.

Therefore, won't you kindly advise whether the work of surveying must be done by surveyors attached to your Commission and if so, what would be the approximate cost for the location and cost survey.

Trusting you can let us have a reply with your usual promptness and again expressing our appreciation, we are,

Yours very truly,

GREEN RIVER FUEL COMPANY.
By C. A. Reis, General Manager.

WHAT OTHERS THINK

Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1926.
Green River Fuel Co., Mogg, Ky.
Gentlemen:

We enclose herewith check No. 345, payable to your order in the sum of \$173.55, in settlement of attached invoice. This completes payment for all shipments in December.

It is a human trait that when a thing is well done, we like to receive a certain amount of commendation from our friends. We have practically discontinued the sale of all other coals and are now telling our customers (real) and (prospective) that Green River is a coal we positively guarantee to give entire satisfaction in any sort of coal burning equipment, for either the home or the factory.

Our many friends are expressing their satisfaction because of our ability to deliver to them such excellent fuel. You produce Green River coal; we only sell it, so after all we feel that the greater share of the credit is yours. For after all is said "the proof of the pudding is in the eating;" now no matter how much we talk Green River, if the coal does not back up the talk, our words are wasted. We are cranks on preparation. All of our coal is forked when unloading cars, it is again carefully forked when loading the trucks. Our men are continually on the look-out for sulphur balls and other impurities, so in this manner our coal gets to the customer almost as clean as it is humanly possible to make it.

The 4" Block appears to be an ideal preparation for domestic use. We have got to the point that our satisfied customers are telling the neighbors about the wonderful qualities of Dollerhide's Green River coal. Scarcely a week passes that we do not add two or three new customers. The Green River Fuel Company has a wonderful future. If you can keep the mine running and maintain the present standard of excellence in your product, we are looking forward to the time when our coal yard will be practically an exclusive Green River distributor.

We are one of the pioneers in introducing Green River Coal in this territory, having purchased several cars from your Mr. Brandenburg (through Sherwin Coal & Coke Company) in February and March of 1924. Then along came your disastrous strike which lasted upwards of a year, so what little good we accomplished at that time in putting Green River before the public was soon forgotten.

Just a word regarding your local agent, Mr. A. L. Brandenburg: He is a thorough gentleman, and a personal friend of the writer for more than twenty years, a hard conscientious worker, and a man of rare good judgment and business ethics. May "Brandy" prosper with you and we, is our sincere wish.

Yours very truly,

DOLLERHIDE COAL COMPANY.
By C. M. Dollerhide, Manager.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22, 1926.
Green River Fuel Co., Mogg, Ky.
Attention: Mr. C. A. Reis:
Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 20th and are pleased to

(Continued on page 4)

A TREATISE ON GREEN RIVER COAL

(Continued from page 1)

sion. In tests already conducted it has been found possible to reduce the ash in GREEN RIVER in two inch and inch and one-quarter screenings by washing from three and one-half to four percent. It is, of course, possible to wash such sizes as pea and small nut, but the advantage gained in a coal like GREEN RIVER is not sufficient to warrant such steps. As mine run includes the screenings as well as the domestic sizes, it is only fair to assume that the ash content would be higher than in the latter grade. We are of the opinion that the analysis quoted in the last issue of Mine Run is not representative of the coal as produced today, (from above the parting and below roof coal). Neither was the car from which the sample was taken hand picked and boom loaded in the tippie. It will be noted that the analysis was made from a car sample loaded in 1922 during the strike north of the Ohio River when discipline among the workers in this field was at its lowest ebb. Hand picked and boom loaded mine run of today should not run over from seven to eight and one-half percent,—if that high. As we burn mine run here at the Mine power house and having our boilers over-loaded,—it is easy to conclude that we at all times have a very definite check on the amount of impurities.

Volatile Matter

Of course, GREEN RIVER is a high Volatile coal. Coals like Pocahontas and Anthracite are considered as low volatile products. Briefly, the difference is that a low volatile coal requires less attention in firing, however all will not agree to this statement. The fact remains that volatility is the most difficult of the component parts to control because it involves the ignition of gases that are so often wasted in the form of smoke. It is volatility, therefore, that each of us should become acquainted with in order to obtain the best results in firing. But this is a point that we will discuss at length in the combustion of GREEN RIVER coal. Nominally, the volatility in GREEN RIVER will run from 31 to 33½% which is considered very low for a Mid-western coal. In this respect it differs considerably from other coals of the Interior field—of which the Western Kentucky field is a part.

(This article on the composition of GREEN RIVER coal will be continued in the next issue and will treat with fixed carbon, sulphur, heat units, etc. We are at this time making a study of the age in which Green River coal was probably formed according to the Geological Time scale. It is the intention to give such information at a later date in order to still further emphasize the distinctiveness of Green River coal.)

PURCHASING SUPPLIES FOR THE KITCHEN

(By Annie Rooney Robertson)

Each department of household expense has its own problems and must be dealt with, in the light of experience, in such a manner as to get the best results. In this article we shall consider one department only, that re-

lating to the needs and requirements of the kitchen.

In order to get the best value for the money expended for food supplies, the housekeeper may pursue one of two general policies, either of which, intelligently followed up, gives good results.

The French system consists of buying in very small quantities as food is needed. By this plan we pay a slightly higher price, but avoid the care of storage, the risk of deterioration and all temptation to careless or wasteful use that comes with having abundant reserve supplies on hand. Very many housekeepers have no choice in the matter, since those who must move often cannot store anything not absolutely necessary to be kept on hand. For this very large class of homemakers, I would recommend a Standard List, which is given and which amply provides for both the daily needs and for emergencies.

Standard List of Kitchen Supplies

Granulated sugar, 5 lbs.; lump sugar, 1 lb.; powdered sugar, 1 lb.; brown sugar, 1 lb.; coffee, 1 lb.; tea, 1 lb.; baking powder, 1 lb.; corn starch, 1 pkg.; cream tartar, ¼ lb.; soda, 1 lb.; tapioca, 1 pkg.; eggs, 1 doz.; butter, 2 lbs.; lard, 3 lbs.; lemons; 3 to 6; molasses, 1 qt.; flour—bread 25 lbs., pastry 10 lbs., graham 5 lbs. Cereals—oatmeal 3 lbs., hominy, 1 lb., rice 3 lbs., corn meal, 1 lb., two kinds of uncooked cereals, macaroni.

Canned Goods

Corn, 2 cans; peas, 2 cans; shrimp, 2 cans; tomatoes, 2 cans; salmon, 2 cans; peaches, 2 cans; cherries, 2 cans; 3 lbs.; currants, 1 pkg.; pimentos, bacon, 3 lbs.; currants, 1 pkg.; pimentos, 2 cans; cream, 2 cans; seeded raisins, 1 pkg.; grated pineapple, 2 cans; sliced pineapple, 2 cans.

Condiments and Seasoning

Extract of vanilla, extract of lemon, extract of almond, vinegar, 1 bottle; paprika, 1 can; mustard, 1 can; cinnamon, ginger, spice, cloves, nutmeg, black and red pepper.

Miscellaneous

Gelatin, 2 pkgs.; dried apricots, 1 lb.; dried prunes, 1 lb.; dried figs, 1 lb.; 3 lbs. crackers.

(This article will be concluded in the next issue.)

COARSER SCREENINGS AND LARGER BLOCKS

(Continued from page 1)

was so necessary in order to obtain larger production. The advantage of using Permissible is that the loader (miner) can start loading the freshly shot coal within a few minutes after shooting as the fumes clear out very quickly and are not sickening. Much development was lost underground at GREEN RIVER during the strike and as a result it was necessary to work the small number of places intensively which of course demanded the use of permissible explosive. Having gained a reasonable amount of development it was safe for the Management to change the kind of explosive on January 14th to a new type of Black Blasting Powder produced by DuPont. In using this powder it is not possible to resume the loading of coal until about six or eight hours

after the shooting process, and, while this feature slows up production, the loss is more than off-set by improved quality mentioned above.

Larger Block

In addition the retail dealer will be glad to note that this change in shooting has also improved the block in several respects, principally by an increase in the size and number of blocky pieces to say nothing of a more glossy appearance which is also apparent in the Egg sizes.

In addition to the change of explosive the manner of doing the shooting has been improved according to the most modern discovery in the art of coal blasting. Everyone at GREEN RIVER has been able to detect the difference and we are sure that our customers will be more quick to realize the improvement as a number have complained regarding the fines in the screenings. The following is a composite report of numerous test samples taken since the change in shooting which samples have been carefully screened out by hand to determine the component parts:

Six Samples 2" Screenings

2"x1¼", 32%; 1¼"x¾", 23%; ¾" and down, 45%.

Twelve Samples 1¼" Screenings

1¼"x¾", 47%; ¾" and down, 53%.

These figures represent an improvement over the product loaded during 1924, prior to the strike, as follows:

2"x1¼", 5% increase.

1¼"x¾", 3% increase.

¾" and down, 8% decrease.

This applies to 2" screenings.

1¼"x¾", 14% increase.

¾" and down, 14% decrease.

This applies to 1¼" screenings.

Still additional improvement is expected and the next issue will give more detailed information concerning the action of the explosive during the blasting process. No samples were taken and tested while permissible explosive was used and therefore no information can be given on that point, but it is known that the 1924 results were far better than those obtained with permissible. We expect to be able to give definite figures on this feature in our next article.

WHAT OTHERS THINK

(Continued from page 3)

note that you are now in position to give our orders prompt attention and that you feel that you could also take care of a few more of our stations. We have sent you orders in the last two or three weeks for Green River Coal to be shipped to several new yards, namely Artesian, Chamberlain, Terril, S. D., etc., and we are sure that we will be gradually increasing our tonnage with your Company.

Your coal so far has been very satisfactory and we hope to show you a very satisfactory tonnage during 1924.

Very truly yours,

J. F. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

(Signed) E. W. Dobson.

"Annie," called her mistress, "just come into the dining-room a moment. Now look at this. Watch me. I'll write my name in the dust on this table."

Annie grinned. "It sure must be a grand thing," she said, "to have an eddication."