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1: Decennial Census THIS PAGE IS NO LONGER MAINTAINED

APPENDIX A--SCHEDULES. The information contained in the statistics for mines, quarries, and potroloum and natural gas wells for was collected by means of ii general schedule and certain supplementary schedules.

The University of Texas, August 5, An Illustrated Magazine, December CD A few of the subjects include: Stepping Stones of Progress in Southern California. Includes information on the Union Rock Company Quarries and quarrying. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Development Potential of Dimension Stone. United Nations Institute for Training and Research. United States Army Corps of Engineers. Construction With Large Stone. United States Census Office. Government Printing Office, United States Bureau of the Census. Census of Mineral Industries Industry Series, Dimension Stone. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. Census of Manufactures , Industry Series. Industry series, Census of Mineral Industries. Preliminary series, Industry series, Stone, industries , , , and , publisher: Mines and Quarries, Government Printing Office, ? The manufacture of coke, by Joseph D. Building stones of the United States, and statistics of the quarry industry for Fifteenth Census of the United States. General report and reports for states and for industries. Prepared under the supervision of Frederick E. Berquist, statistician for mines and quarries, Washington, D. Census Office, Mines and Quarries. United States Department of the Interior. Natural Resources of Nevada. United States Bureau of Mines. Bureau of Mines Bulletin Bureau of Mines Publications and Journal Articles From the web site: The USBM provided information to the public on the minerals industry. Historical Significance of Aquia Sandstone Quarries: Report To Accompany H. Census of Manufactures Census of Manufactures. Concrete, Plaster, and Cut Stone Products. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of Manufactures Concrete, plaster, and cut stone products, industries , , , , and Norman Ross Publishing, , reprint, originally published: Government Printing Office, , Vol. Industry series, Stone, Washington, D. Industry Series, Dimension Stone, U. United States Department of the Army. Headquarters, Department of the Army, United States Department of Labor. Occupational Employment Survey Booklet of Definitions: Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products. United States Geological Survey. Department of the Interior, Government Printing Office, A preliminary report describing plan of organization and publications. Government Printing Office, , pp. Mineral Resources of the United States in the U. Geological Survey annual reports and mineral resources books from through Geological Survey books from through Powell, Director, Albert Williams, Jr. Government Printing Office, , 71 pp. Department of Geological Survey, Washington: Mineral Industry of Alaska in Powell, Director, David T. Walcott, Director, David T. George Otis Smith, Director, E. George Otis Smith, Director, H. George Otis Smith, Director, G. Berquist, statistician for mines and quarries, publisher: Hayden, United States Geologist. Geologist, Conducted under the authority of the Commissioner of the General Land-office, Geological Atlas, Folio V. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. Contains information on California building stones. Geological Survey, by Richard W. Photographs from the U. Title supplied by cataloger. Use of originals only by permission of the appropriate curator. Inquiries concerning these materials should be directed, in writing, to the Head of Public Services, The Bancroft Library. Collection includes views of mining, quarrying granite, scenery, pioneer homesteads, geysers at Yellowstone , hunting, camp scenes, adobe ruins, cave dwellings, pack animals, etc. William Henry Jackson was the official photographer of the U. Geological Survey of the Territories between and Finding aid available in Library. Electronic version available on the Internet. United State Geological Survey. United States Department of the Interior, This list contains reports and maps published by the U. Geological Survey relating to the geology and mineral and water resources of Colorado for the years from to United States Geological Survey; by J. Jackson Quadrangle, Teton County, Wyoming. The Survey; Denver, Colorado. Mineral Resources of the United States â€” List of annual reports, monographs, professional papers, bulletins, water-supply papers, mineral resources, folios of the geologic atlas of the United States, world atlas of commercial geology, topographic folios, topographic maps with

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descriptive texts, special publications, administrative publications, geology, paleontology, fossils, minerals, etc. Geological Survey Professional Paper E. The study area is in Coleman and Brown Counties in central Texas. United States Geological Survey and the U. The United States Geological Survey: Its Origin, Development, Organization, and Operations. Rizer, Chief Clerk, and Hon. This is presented herewith, for publication as a bulletin, an account of the origin, development, and present organization of the United States Geological Survey, with short summaries of its various operations during the first quarter-century of its existence.

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2: Sources (starting with the letter U)

The census returns cover two general classes of operations: First, those which produced iron ore during the year , and second, those which were in course of development during that year.

The magazine began with Volume 1 Number 1 in March and was published monthly for the following 15 years. At the the time, it was the main journal for mineral collectors and coincided with many classic mineral discoveries like the mining at Mt. Mica, the discovery of Kunzite, etc. This new index is four separate indexes in one volume: Now for the first time locating articles is easy and fast. To purchase your copy of this unique publication click on this link to go to the Online order form. Following is a list of some of the noteworthy aricles to be found in The Mineral Collector: Art of Lapidaries by Kunz, George F. Boleite and Cumengite by Foote, Dr. Mica, During the Summer of The F. Canfield Collection by Bates, Albert C. Gem Deposits in Maine, Mt. Harbert Memoirs of the Late Artis H. Ehrman by Ashby, George E. TheMinerals of Iceland by Gratacap, L. TheMinerals of Maine by Chadbourn, E. Mica in by Hamlin, A. Old Times and New localities by Valiant, W. Output of the Mt. Mica Mine During by Hamlin, A. ThePennsylvania Locals by Pennypacker, Chas. Philadelphia Quartz by Lewis, T. Phoenixville Quartz by Groth, E. Kunz to Handle Novel Display at St. A Remarkable Pectolite by Grenzig, J. Report of Tourmaline Discovery in Ct. Rubellite in California by Wright, W. Jefferis Collection by Pennypacker, Chas. Tribune Unfortunately, I cannot provide copies of articles.

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3: Privately published index to the Mineral Collector magazine, published to

Census: Volume Mines and Quarries, , General Report and Analysis.

Where would you like your search sent? Choose one of 3. Click to select Guides search is active. Click to select Web pages search is active. Supporting Materials Koelble, Susan S. Philadelphia enumeration districts of Southhampton, PA: Bare Roots Publishing, K Cross index to selected city streets and enumeration districts, census [microform]. Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth census of the United States: Van Pelt Library HA B87 For a full list of census material available at the Penn Library, please search the Franklin Catalog by the subject heading United States Census, 13th, Print Publications United States. Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year Prepared under the supervision of William C. I General report and analysis. Prepared under the supervision of William M. VIII General report and analysis. General report and analysis. Prepared under the supervision of Isaac Location: Abstract of the Census: Statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures and mining for the United States, the states, and principal cities. A12 a United States. Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year , [Reports] vol. XI, Mines and quarries, A digest of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to taxation in the different states in Statistical atlas of the United States. This volume, contains the maps and diagrams used for illustrating the statistical tables of the Thirteenth Census, with explanatory text. Van Pelt Library HA A4 United States. United States life tables, Vital Statistics from the Census. Place a request through the online catalog. Census of agriculture, Van Pelt Library Microfilm 13th census, Census of the United States National Archives , [? Population schedules for Pennsylvania on Microfilm. Census of manufacturing, Reports by states, with statistics for principal cities. Reports for principal industries. Census of Manufactures, United States census of population, Census of mines and quarries, Newcomers and natives in the census. Edited by Susan Cotts Watkins. Russell Sage Foundation, A93] United States. Indian population in the United States and Alaska, Washington: University Museum Library Paupers in almshouses Van Pelt Library HV

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4: Full text of "Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics "

Mines and quarries General report and analysis. HA B2 - Regenstein Bookstacks Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year United States.

Coal mines[edit] The mode of progress to be recorded in the regulation of coal mines since can be contrasted in one aspect with the progress just recorded of factory legislation since Consolidation was again earlier adopted when large amendments were found necessary, with the result that by far the greater part of the law is to be found in the act of , which repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, the Coal Mines Acts of and , and the Stratified Ironstone Mines Gunpowder Act The act of was simply concerned with rules relating to the use of explosives underground. The act of dealt with three questions: The act of , which amended, strengthened and consolidated these acts and the earlier Consolidating Act of , may also be contrasted in another aspect with the general acts of factory legislation. In scope it formed, as its principal forerunner had done, a general code; and in some measure it went farther in the way of consolidation than the Factory Acts had done, inasmuch as certain questions, which in factories are dealt with by statutes distinct from the Factory Acts, have been included in the Mines Regulation Acts, e. This was strikingly seen in the evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour in , where the repeated expression of satisfaction on the part of the miners with the provisions as distinct from the administration of the code " with a few trifling exceptions " is in marked contrast with the long and varied series of claims and contentions put forward for amendment of the Factory Acts. Since the act of , there have followed five minor acts, based on the recommendation of the officials acting under the acts, while two of them give effect to claims made by the miners before the Royal Commission on Labour. Thus the Coal Mines Checkweigher Act rendered it illegal for an employer " owner, agent, or manager of any mine, or any person employed by or acting under the instructions of any such owner, agent, or manager " to make the removal of a particular checkweigher a condition of employment, or to exercise improper influence in the appointment of a checkweigher. The need for this provision was demonstrated by a decision of the Court of Session in Edinburgh , which upheld an employer in his claim to the right of dismissing all the workmen and re-engaging them on condition that they would dismiss a particular checkweigher. In a short act extended the powers to propose, amend and modify special rules, provided for representation of workmen on arbitration under the principal act on any matter in difference, modified the provision for plans of mines in working and abandoned mines, amended three of the general rules inspection before commencing work, use of safety lamps and non-inflammable substances for stemming , and empowered the secretary of state by order to prohibit or regulate the use of any explosive likely to become dangerous. In , another brief act raised the age of employment of boys underground from twelve to thirteen. In the same year, the Employment of Children Act affected children in mines to the extent already indicated in connexion with factories. In , a Coal Mines Weighing of Minerals Act improved some provisions relating to appointment and pay of checkweighers and facilities for them and their duly appointed deputies in carrying out their duties. In , the Notice of Accidents Act provided for improved annual returns of accidents and for immediate reporting to the district inspector of accidents under newly defined conditions as they arise in coal and metalliferous mines. While the classes of mines regulated by the act of are the same as those regulated by the act of i. The age of employment of boys and girls above ground in connexion with any mine is raised from ten years in to twelve years since The hours of employment of a boy below ground may not exceed fifty-four in any one week, nor ten in any one day from the time of leaving the surface to the time of returning to the surface. Above ground any boy or girl under thirteen and over twelve may not be employed on more than six days in any one week; if employed on more than three days in one week, the daily total must not exceed six hours, or in any other case ten hours. Protected persons above thirteen are limited to the same daily and weekly total of hours as boys below ground, but there are further provisions with regard to intervals for meals and prohibiting employment for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a

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meal. Registers must be kept of all protected persons, whether employed above or below ground. Section 38 of the Public Health Act, which requires separate and sufficient sanitary conveniences for persons of each sex, was first extended by the act of 1887 to the portions of mines above ground in which girls and women are employed; underground this matter is in metalliferous mines in Cornwall now provided for by special rules. Ventilation, the only other requirement in the acts that can be classed as sanitary, is provided for in every mine in the "general rules" which are aimed at securing safety of mines, and which, so far as ventilation is concerned, seek to dilute and render harmless noxious or inflammable gases. The provision which prohibits employment of any persons in mines not provided with at least two shafts is made much more stringent by the act of 1887 than in the previous code, by increasing the distance between the two shafts from 10 to 15 yds. Other provisions amended or strengthened are those relating to the following points: The "general rules" for safety in mines have been strengthened in many ways since the act of 1887. With reference to the last-cited rule, during a Prussian mining commission visited Great Britain, France and Belgium, to study and compare the various methods of inspection by working miners established in these three countries. The provisions as to the proposal, amendment and modification of "special rules," last extended by the act of 1887, may be contrasted with those of the Factory Act. These rules may, if they relate to lights and lamps used in the mine, description of explosives, watering and damping of the mine, or prevention of accidents from inflammable gas or coal dust, supersede any general rule in the principal act. Apart from the initiation of the rules, the methods of establishing them, whether by agreement or by resort to arbitration of the parties is i. Of the sections touching on wages questions, the prohibition of the payment of wages in public-houses remains unaltered, being re-enacted in 1887; the sections relating to payment by weight for amount of mineral gotten by persons employed, and for checkweighing the amount by a "checkweigher" stationed by the majority of workers at each place appointed for the weighing of the material, were revised, particularly as to the determination of deductions by the act of 1887, with a view to meeting some problems raised by decisions on cases under the act of 1887. The attempt seems not to have been wholly successful, the highest legal authorities having expressed conflicting opinions on the precise meaning of the terms "mineral contracted to be gotten." As regards legal proceedings, the chief amendments of the act of 1887 are: The result of the proceedings against workmen by the owner, agent or manager in respect of an offence under the act is to be reported within twenty-one days to the inspector of the district. The powers of inspectors were extended to cover an inquiry as to the care and treatment of horses and other animals in the mine, and as to the control, management or direction of the mine by the manager. An important act was passed in Coal Mines Regulation Act limiting the hours of work for workmen below ground. It enacted that, subject to various provisions, a workman was not to be below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work, and of going to and from his work, for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours. Exception was made in the case of those below ground for the purpose of rendering assistance in the event of an accident, or for meeting any danger, or for dealing with any emergency or work incompleting, through unforeseen circumstances, which requires to be dealt with to avoid serious interference in the work of the mine. The authorities of every mine must fix the times for the lowering and raising of the men to begin and be completed, and such times must be conspicuously posted at the pit head. These times must be approved by an inspector. The term "workman" in the act means any person employed in a mine below ground who is not an official of the mine other than a fireman, examiner or deputy, or a mechanic or a horse keeper or a person engaged solely in surveying or measuring. In the case of a fireman, examiner, deputy, onsetter, pump minder, fanman or furnace man, the maximum period for which he may be below ground is nine hours and a half. A registry must be kept by the authorities of the mine of the times of descent and ascent, while the workmen may, at their own cost, station persons whether holding the office of checkweigher or not at the pit head to observe the times. The authorities of the mine may extend the hours of working by one hour a day on not more than sixty days in one calendar year. The act may be suspended by order in council in the event of war or of imminent national danger or great emergency, or in the event of any grave economic disturbance due to the demand for coal exceeding the supply available at any time. The act came into force on 1 July except for the

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counties of Northumberland and Durham where its operation was postponed until 1 January. In the number of coal-mines reported on was , and the number of persons employed below ground was , of whom 43, were under 16 years of age. Above ground , were employed, of whom were women and girls. The number of separate fatal accidents was , causing the loss of lives. Of prosecutions by far the greater number were against workmen, numbering in coal and metalliferous mines ; owners and managers were prosecuted in 72 cases, and convictions obtained in 43 cases. Quarries[edit] From until open quarries as distinct from underground quarries regulated by the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act were regulated only by the Factory Acts so far as they then applied. It was laid down in section 93 of the act of 41 Vict. Astley that quarries in which the work, as a whole, was carried on in the open air were not factories; in a schedule to the same act quarries were defined as " any place not being a mine in which persons work in getting slate , stone, coprolites or other minerals. Until then, as reported by one of the inspectors of factories, quarries had been placed under the Factory Acts without insertion of appropriate rules for their safe working, and many of them were " developed in a most dangerous manner without any regard for safety, but merely for economy," and managers of many had " scarcely seen a quarry until they became managers. At the same time currency was given, by the published reports of the evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour, to the wish of large numbers of quarrymen that open as well as underground quarries should come under more specialised government inspection. For other matters, and in particular fencing of machinery and employment of women and young persons, the Factory Acts apply, with a proviso that nothing shall prevent the employment of young persons boys in three shifts for not more than eight hours each. In it was reported by the inspectors of mines that special rules for safety had been established in over quarries. In the reports for it was reported that the accounts of blasting accidents indicated that there was " still much laxity in observance of the Special rules, and that many irregular and dangerous practices are in vogue. In , 94, persons were employed, of whom 59, worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 34, outside. Compared with , there was a total increase of in the number of persons employed. Fatal accidents resulted in in deaths; compared with there was an increase of To in the number of deaths, and, as Professor Le Neve Foster pointed out, this exceeded the average death-rate of underground workers at mines under the Coal Mines Acts during the previous ten years, in spite of the quarrier " having nothing to fear from explosions of gas, underground fires or inundations. In there were 97 fatal accidents resulting in 99 deaths. In there were 92 prosecutions against owners or agents, with 67 convictions, and 13 prosecutions of workers, with 12 convictions, and in there were 45 prosecutions of owners or agents with 43 convictions and 9 prosecutions of workmen with 5 convictions. In a short act extended to all " workmen " who are manual labourers other than miners, with the exception of domestic or menial servants, the prohibition of payment of wages in public-houses, beer -shops and other places for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquor, laid down in the Coal. The places covered by the prohibition include any office, garden or place belonging to or occupied with the places named, but the act does not apply to such wages as are paid by the resident, owner or occupier of the public house , beer-shop and other places included in the prohibition to any workman bona fide employed by him. The penalty for an offence against this act is one not exceeding to compare the limit of 20 for the corresponding offence under the Coal Mines Act , and all offences may be prosecuted and penalties recovered in England and Scotland under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. The act does not apply to Ireland, and no special inspectorate is charged with the duty of enforcing its provisions.

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5: Catalog Record: Official register of the United States | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Mines and quarries General report and analysis. find in the library and online via Hathi Trust Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year Abstract of the census. Statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures and mining for the United States, the states, and principal cities United States.

The Hourwich family was of the middle class , his father Aaron Hourwich was a well-educated employee in a bank who provided a quality secular education to his children. Petersburg Academy of Medicine and Surgery but did not find that conducive. Petersburg , where he studied mathematics. Petersburg for an extended period of time before being exiled without trial to Siberia in Hourwich settled in New York City , where he successfully made a return to academia when he was awarded an academic fellowship to attend Columbia College in New York City. He was initially employed as a translator at the Bureau of the Mint until , before moving to the Bureau of the Census as a specialist on mining. Hourwich made his return across the Atlantic in to attempt to win election to the Russian State Duma. Hourwich was remembered by his friend, journalist William M. Feigenbaum , as "a man of charm and genuine brilliance" with a tendency to intentionally hold contrarian opinions. The younger Hourwich later became a founding member of the Communist Party of America and later emigrated to the Soviet Union. Hourwich , ," New York: Karlowich, We Fall and Rise: Scarecrow Press, ; pg. Hourwich," The New Leader, vol. The Economics of the Russian Village. Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. Trade Unions and the Law. Journal of Political Economy, vol. Revised Second Edition , New York: Mines and Quarries, General Report and Analysis. Government Printing Office, Further reading[edit] Melech Epstein, Profiles of Eleven: Wayne State University Press, ; pp.

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6: Isaac Hourwich - Wikipedia

Similar Items. Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year mines and quarries, general report and analysis. By: United States.

As used in this chapter and Chapters A "Mine" means an underground or surface excavation or development with or without shafts, slopes, drifts, or tunnels for the extraction of coal, gypsum, asphalt, rock, or other materials containing the same, or for the extraction of natural gas or petroleum by means that are substantially similar to the underground extraction of coal, gypsum, asphalt, rock, or other materials containing the same, with hoisting or haulage equipment and appliances for the extraction of such materials; and embraces the land or property of the mining plant, the surface, and underground, that is used for or contributes to the mining properties, or concentration or handling of coal, gypsum, asphalt, rock, or other materials containing the same or of natural gas or petroleum. B "Shaft" means a vertical opening through the strata that is or may be used for ventilation, drainage, or hoisting workers or material or both in connection with the mining of coal or other minerals or materials. C "Slope" means an incline or opening used for the same purpose as a shaft. D "Drift" means an opening through the strata on which opening grades are such to permit the coal or materials to be hauled by mules or mechanical traction power, and which opening may be used for ventilation, drainage, ingress, egress, and other purposes in connection with the mining of coal or other materials. E "Excavations and workings" means the excavated portions of the mine, those abandoned as well as the places actually being worked, underground workings, shafts, tunnels, and other ways in the course of being sunk or driven, slopes, tunnels, and other openings, and all such shafts, together with all roads, appliances, machinery, and material connected with the same below the surface. F "Face" means the advancing breast of any working place. G "Pillar" means a solid block of ore, coal, or other material, left unmined to support the overlying strata in a mine. H "Rock dusting" means to distribute or apply fine rock dust on underground surfaces in coal mines to prevent, check, control, or extinguish coal dust explosions. I "Rock dust barriers" means a quantity of dry rock dust placed in suitable containers so located in underground coal mines that the advanced wave of a coal dust explosion will automatically cause the rock dust to be thrown into suspension to extinguish or arrest the flames of an explosion. J "Operator" means any firm, corporation, or individual operating any mine or part thereof. K "Superintendent" means the person who has, on behalf of the operator, immediate supervision of one or more mines. L "Mine foreperson" means the person whom the operator or superintendent places in charge of the inside or outside workings of the mine and of the persons employed therein or thereat. M "Foreperson" means the person designated to assist the mine foreperson in the immediate supervision of a portion or the whole of a mine or of the persons employed therein. N "Fire boss" means a person whom the mine foreperson is required to employ under certain conditions designated in this chapter and Chapters O "Shot firer" means a practical and experienced person whose duties are to charge, set off, and discharge the shots under the direction of the mine foreperson or foreperson. P "Deputy mine inspector" means a person appointed in the division of mineral resources management to inspect mines to see that this chapter and Chapters Q "Permissible or approved" as applied in connection with explosive flame safety lamps, electric safety lamps, electric machinery, rescue apparatus, and other devices, appliances, machinery, and equipment means materials, apparatus, devices, appliances, machinery, and equipment officially listed by the mine safety and health administration in the United States department of labor and approved as having met its requirements for the respective specified uses, or equivalent standards determined and established by the chief of the division of mineral resources management. R "Gas" means an inflammable gas, chiefly methane, that when mixed in certain proportions with air is explosive. S "Methane" is a hydrocarbon gas CH₄ frequently encountered in coal mines. T "Explosive mixture of methane and air" is a mixture of air and methane that will explode in the presence of a flame or hot spark when the methane content is between five and fifteen per cent. U "Electric system" means all apparatus and electric circuits receiving electric energy or that may receive

electric energy from a common source. Where the source of power is under control of the mine, such source of power will be considered as a part of the electric system. If power is obtained from a central station not under control of such mine, "electric system" refers only to that part of the system that is under control of such mine. V "Electric circuit" means all conductors, including ground returns, furnishing energy to or receiving energy from electric apparatus. W "Branch circuit" means all circuits connected to main circuits coming from generators or other main sources of supply. X "Potential" and "voltage" are synonymous and mean electrical pressure. Y "Potential of a circuit or voltage of a circuit, machine, or any piece of electrical apparatus" is the potential normally existing between the conductors of such circuit or the terminals of such machine or apparatus. Z "Difference of potential" means the difference of electrical pressure existing between any two points of an electrical system, or between any point of such system and the earth, as determined by a voltmeter. AA "Low voltage supply" means the situation where the conditions of the supply of electricity are such that the difference in potential between any points of the circuit does not exceed four hundred fifty volts. BB "High voltage supply" means the situation where the conditions of the supply of electricity are such that the difference of potential between any two points in the circuit exceeds four hundred fifty volts. CC "Trailing cable" means an electric power cable attached to a mobile machine or unit. DD "Grounding" means the connecting of any part of an electric system with the earth in such a manner that there is no difference of potential between such connected part and the earth. EE "Mobile machinery or portable machinery" means machinery that moves about under its own power, or is carried, pulled, or trammed from place to place. FF "Semipermanent machinery" means machinery that is mounted on a form of truck that permits it to be moved readily from place to place, but the function of which is to do its work in a semipermanent location. GG "Permanent machinery" means machinery that is installed on a permanent foundation attached to the ground. HH "Underground station" means any place underground where electrical machinery, transformers, or switchboards are permanently installed. II "Electrical inspector" means a person appointed by the chief to examine surface and underground electrical systems and equipment at mines for fire, shock, and explosion hazards. JJ "Well" means any borehole, whether drilled or bored, within the state, for the production, extraction, or injection of any gas or liquid mineral, excluding only potable water to be used as such, but including natural or artificial brines and oil field waters. KK "Prepared clay" means a clay that is plastic and is thoroughly saturated with fresh water to a weight and consistency great enough to settle through the salt water in the well in which it is to be used, except as otherwise approved by the chief in exceptional cases. LL "Rock sediment" means the combined cuttings and residue from drilling sedimentary rocks and formations, commonly known as sand pumpings. MM "Accessible travel route" means an unobstructed passageway not less than twenty-four inches wide with reflective materials at intervals so as to be visible to persons using the passageway. NN "Longwall working face" means a working face in a coal mine in which work extracting coal from its natural deposit in the earth is performed during a mining cycle by longwall mining. OO "Longwall working section" means all areas from and including the section transformer to and including the longwall working face. PP "Longwall mining" means a system of mining designed for full pillar extraction that minimizes the possibility of outburst or squeezes and allows total caving of the main roof in the pillar area.

Except as provided in section The division of mineral resources management has jurisdiction over all mines and quarries located in the state, and shall exercise such supervision over them and their development and operation as is provided by law. The chief of the division of mineral resources management shall enforce and supervise the execution of all laws enacted for the health and safety of persons and the protection and conservation of property within, about, or in connection with mines, mining, and quarries, and for such purpose shall adopt, publish, and enforce necessary rules not inconsistent with the mining laws of this state. A A summary of the activities and of the reports of the deputy mine inspectors; B A statement of the condition and the operation of the mines of the state; C A statement of the number of accidents in and about the mines, the manner in which they occurred, and any other data and facts bearing upon the prevention of accidents and the preservation of life, health, and property, and any suggestions relative to the better preservation of the life,

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health, and property of those engaged in the mining industry. Amended by st General Assembly File No. The laws relating to mines and mining and duties and functions of the division of mineral resources management shall be administered by the chief of the division of mineral resources management, and through and by deputy mine inspectors. If a vacancy occurs in the office of a deputy mine inspector, it may be filled by the chief, who shall select a person from the eligible list for deputy mine inspectors that is prepared under section. The chief shall adopt, in accordance with Chapter The chief of the division of mineral resources management shall designate the townships in which mineable or quarryable coal or other mineral is or may be mined or quarried, which townships shall be considered coal or mineral bearing townships. The chief shall designate as provided in this section as coal or mineral bearing townships those townships in which coal is being mined or in which coal is found in such thickness as to make the mining of the coal or mineral probable at some future time, and shall designate the township as a unit. The chief shall also designate the townships in which coal is being mined or in which coal is found in such thickness as to make the mining of the coal probable at some future time as "coal bearing townships" as that term is used in Chapter The chief shall certify to the chief of the division of oil and gas resources management the townships that are designated as coal bearing townships. Amended by th General Assembly File No. The mining laws of this state shall extend to and govern the operation of clay mines and clay stripping pits in so far as such laws are applicable thereto. The chief of the division of mineral resources management shall adopt, publish, and enforce specific rules particularly applicable to clay mining operations to safeguard life and property in the clay mining industry and to secure safe and sanitary working conditions in such clay mines and clay stripping pits. Such rules adopted by the chief shall provide that: A Distances between break-throughs in clay mines shall not exceed one hundred feet, unless permission in special cases is granted by the chief, after maps have been filed with the chief showing the method of working and ventilating the same, if such distances would add to increased safety. B When, in the opinion of the mine foreperson or deputy mine inspector, line brattices or other approved methods of circulation are necessary to deliver sufficient air to the working face, they shall be provided by the owner, operator, or lessee. D Charges of explosives shall be made up at least one hundred feet away from any storage place for explosives. E There shall be no less than two persons in each working place when shots are being lighted. F Misfired shots in clay mines shall be posted on the bulletin board or other conspicuous place available for examination by the workers when shots are fired by other than the loaders. G The use of electric blasting caps shall be encouraged as a safety measure. The chief, in assigning deputy mine inspectors, shall designate inspectors who have had experience and are especially qualified in clay mining operations, to examine and inspect clay mining operations and enforce the law relating to such operations. The chief, in conducting examinations and issuing certificates for mine forepersons, shall provide by rules adopted under section

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