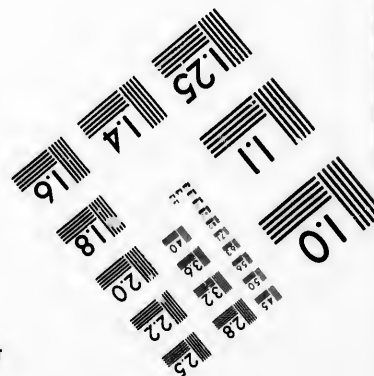
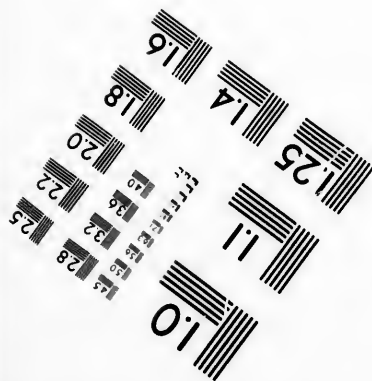
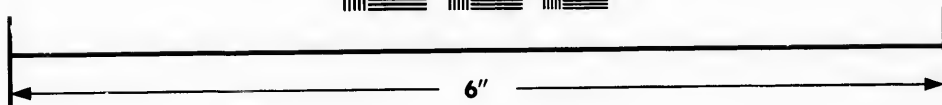
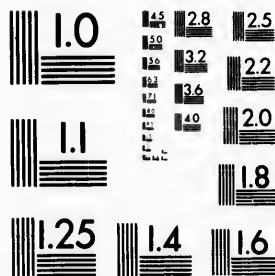


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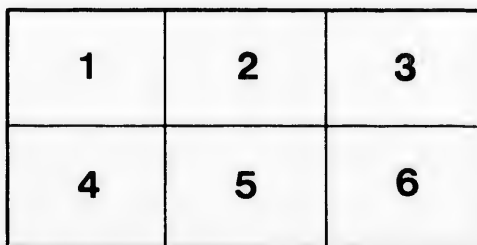
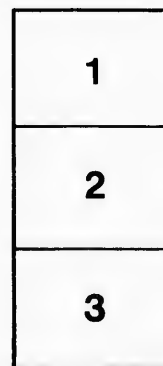
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Albert Calderwood

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK

ANTHRACITE COAL MINING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)



HEAD OFFICE,—ST. JOHN, N. E.

Capital Stock, \$300,000. - - Shares, \$5.00 each.

Incorporated under Act of the Province of New Brunswick, A. D., 1877.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PRINTED AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH STEAM JOB ROOMS.

1877.

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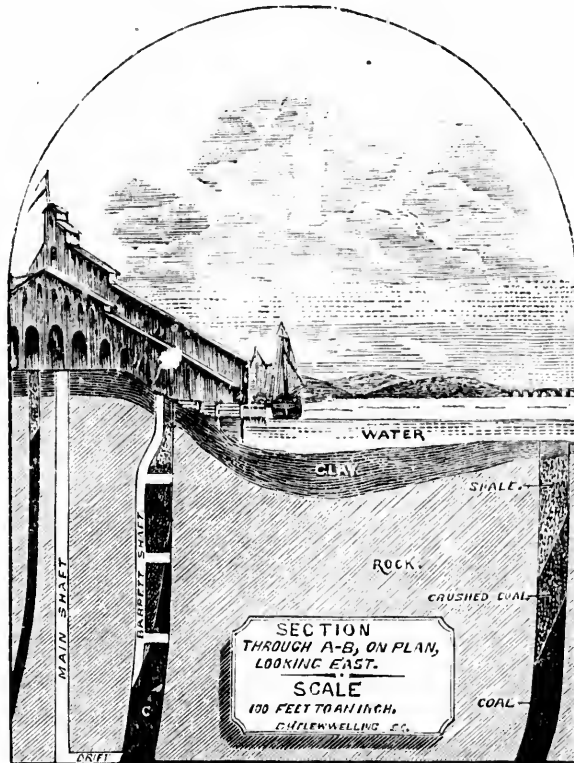
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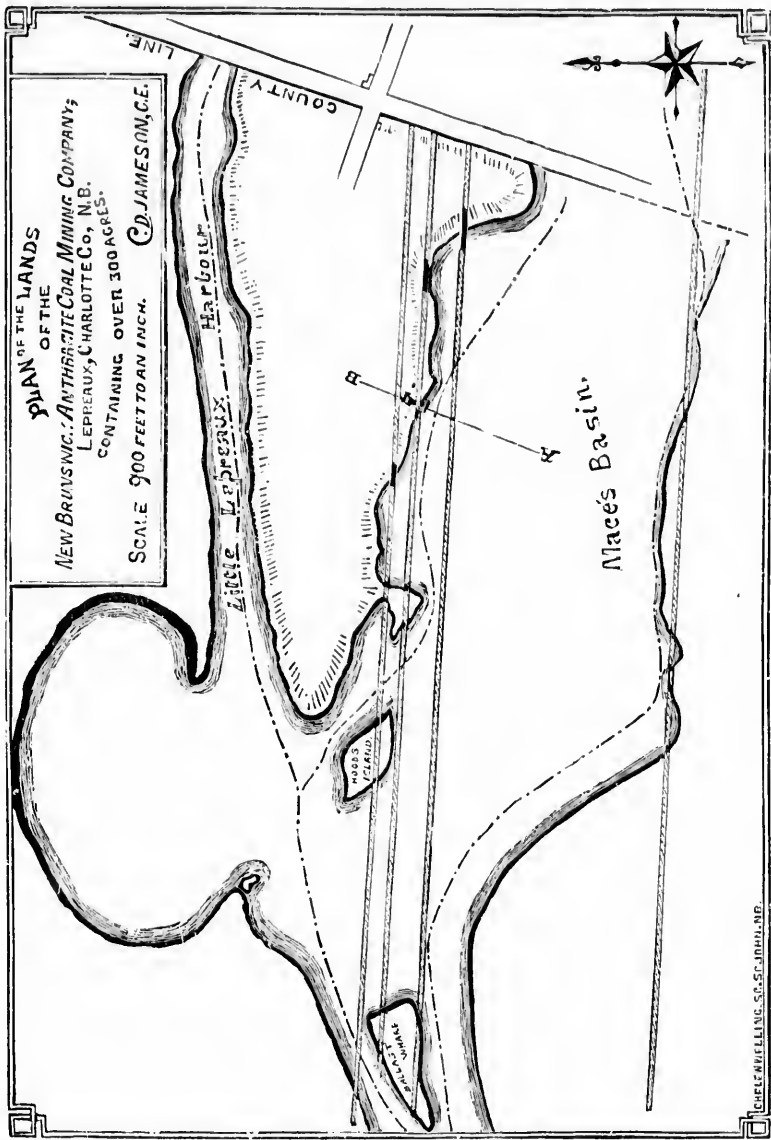
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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PLAN OF THE LANDS
OF THE
NEW BRUNSWICK ANTHRACITE COAL MINING COMPANY'S



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DIRECTORS :

J. S. BOIES DEVEBER, ESQ., M. P., *Chairman.*

MESSRS. HENRY VAUGHAN.

“ DR. W. S. HARDING.

“ CHAS. N. SKINNER, Q. C.

“ GEO. S. ROBERTSON.

ROB. ROBERTSON, JR.,
Secy. Treas.

HUGH R. ROBERTSON, M. E.,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, —ST. JOHN, N. B.

Incorporated under Act of the Province of New Brunswick, A. D. 1877.

The object for which this Company is formed is the acquiring and operating of certain valuable coal mines, situate at Mace's Basin, in the County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick, called the Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Measures, the Company holding power under the Act "to own, purchase, and have real and personal estate, for the purpose of mining for, raising, and procuring coal and other mineral substances, the sinking of all necessary pits and shafts, and the construction of all, and all manner of works, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company, and to carry on all the necessary business connected with the transportation by land or water of the coal to be mined and raised by the Company, and in selling, taking care of, and disposing of the same."

The Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Measures comprise a compact area of 300 acres of mineral right, situate on the Northern shore of Mace's Basin, about the distance of twenty-six miles from the City of St. John. The mine has been opened, and a prospecting shaft has been sunk to the depth of 130 feet, disclosing a seam of anthracite coal of 20 ft. 6 in. in breadth at this depth. Coal taken from the shaft has been subjected to a variety of practical tests with the most favorable results, as per reports hereinafter subjoined.

The situation of the mineral right is on a peninsula, on one side of which is water of sufficient depth to allow the approach of moderately sized vessels; on the other side, and within the distance

of 140 feet of the pit head of the working shaft now being sunk, there is a channel which will enable vessels drawing 12 feet of water to load at this short distance from the shaft; at a moderate expense this channel can be deepened for the approach of large vessels. The route of the Grand Southern Railway, now building, is but two and one half miles distant, and will afford another excellent means of conveyance. Thus, by land and water, advantages for transport are accessible, that of themselves largely increase the value of the discovery, for the coal can be put upon the market at a small outlay—a great consideration.

The coal indications denote three seams at intervals on the property. On the middle one of which the prospecting shaft was sunk, and the coal taken from the different levels, showed a gradual improvement in quality as downward progress was made, as appears from certificates following herein. Dr. B. J. Harrington, chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, analyzed the out-crop or crushed coal, taken from the depth of sixty feet, with the following result:

ANALYSIS BY SLOW COKING:

Hygroscopic Water.....	1.25
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	4.38
Fixed Carbon.....	57.49
Ash.....	36.88
	—————100.00

Mr. Jno. C. Karsten, of Alburton, Pa., now General Superintendent of Gilberg Silver Mining Co., made analyses of specimens taken from the 80, and 130 feet levels, respectively, and with the subjoined results:

COAL FROM THE 80 FEET LEVEL:

Moisture.....	1.27
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	3.78
Fixed Carbon.....	73.52
Impurities.....	21.43
	—————100.00

COAL FROM THE 130 FEET LEVEL:

Moisture.....	1.32
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	5.60
Fixed Carbon.....	81.36
Impurities.....	13.72
	—————100.00

The fixed carbon in that from the 80 feet level is 16.03 in excess of that taken from 60 feet and the coal from 130 feet gave 7.84 in advance of this again and shows an increase of 23.87 in seventy feet.

Johnson, quoted by Dana, gives as an average result of the analysis of the "Anthracites of Pennsylvania" the following:

Volatile Combustible Matter,.....	3.84
Fixed Carbon,.....	87.45
Ash,	7.37
	— 98.66

A comparison indicates a near approach to the "Anthracites of Pennsylvania," and judging from the ratio in which the quality has become better, it is a fair inference that a few more feet will give an article unsurpassed in quality by any.

The following extracts, from Reports of practical tests, made at different intervals, testify to its value as a combustible and the success that has attended its use:

FOR SMELTING AND FORGING PURPOSES.

Extracts from Mr. Levi H. Young's Report.

"A fire was started in the bolt furnace, a small quantity of wood was first lighted and several large pieces of this coal placed upon it; with a gentle draft it kindled readily, and when in full blast it gave proof of its clear-burning qualities.

"Several bars of iron, bolts, &c., thrust into the furnace, were brought to a white heat in scarcely more time than it would take the Lehigh coal to accomplish the same thing.

"A decided proof of its heating capacity was noticeable in the fact that after the fire was well under way, and had increased in size, it began to melt the cast-iron front of the furnace, and the drip of the melted iron could be easily distinguished as it descended into the ashes.

"Another quality, worthy of remark, was its durability; the fire was kindled about four o'clock, p. m., and after burning with a forced draft for nearly two hours, was allowed to die down; at six o'clock the next morning the smouldering ashes were again forced into a flame by bringing the draft to bear upon them, and this after an intermission of twelve hours. The coal left considerable ashes, mixed with a brownish-red clinker."

FOR STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.

Extracts from Mr. Andrew Taylor's Report, Chief Engineer of the S. S. "New York," of I. S. S. Company.

"One of the furnaces was coaled with it from the time the fires were lighted at four a. m., until the Steamer was near Eastport at noon. When first put in the furnace on top of the wood it took fire very readily, was of a very free burning nature and

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1.32
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burned like the Pennsylvania anthracite coals, with a bluish flame and without any smoke, and for some time gave a great heat.

"The furnace was fired with this coal until the amount sent on board was consumed. When it was cleaned out there was a good deal of partly consumed coal mixed with a thin red clinker.

"Another lot of similar coal I burnt in an open grate, and it appeared to burn better there than in the furnace. The latter had a strong draft, and generated such a heat that it partly melted the coal; in the grate the draft was much more moderate, and the combustion slower, under which circumstances it did not melt together so much.

"Upon the whole the coal performed as well as I expected a surface coal would do. It is undoubtedly of an anthracite nature."

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Extract from Mr. John C. Karsten's Report.

"4th—Having made two thorough trials of its burning qualities, I am convinced that it is a pure anthracite coal.

The first test was made on the open hearth at the blacksmith's shop, and I found that after a small quantity of wood had been consumed, the coal ignited easily and burnt freely. After the interim of twelve minutes from the time of kindling, the fire was burning bright and clear, with no clogging or coking. A fresh supply was then put on, and in fifteen minutes afterwards I distributed the fire and found the coal clear and but very little burnt. The fire was again heaped together, and when one hour and one half had elapsed, was again distributed, when no slate, nor clinkers, nor coking could be found, but merely a red ash and partly unconsumed coal.

The second test was made in a large open front stove, and gave the same convincing evidence of its being good and pure anthracite coal. The heat imparted by this coal is 5 per cent. in excess of that from the States, and the trials were in a most general manner satisfactory.

These reports have been before published in full. Many testimonies from those who have witnessed the performance of the coal as a combustible could be added to the foregoing were it necessary.

Coal taken from the level to which the prospecting shaft was sunk will command a price nearly equal to the market value of the best anthracite from the United States. Mr. Young states that he will order this coal for his factory in preference to any, and he expressed his opinion that when those engaged in manufacturing and working iron become acquainted with its merits, they, in his opinion, would do the same.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF COAL IN DEPOSITS.

The number of acres of land included in the property being placed at 300, and the average breadth of the seam defined to be 20 feet, give the number of tons of anthracite coal in the deposit to

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be 6,534,000 tons, without taking into consideration the two other seams, which have not been fully prospected, and which together, it may be presumed, would yield a quantity equal to that, that appears to be contained in the one which has been examined. Placing the estimated amount at the foregoing figures, and allowing a nominal out-put of 100 tons per diem for every day in the year, it would take 179 years to exhaust the supply. This is a minimum estimate.

To sum up, then, in a few words as to this discovery, it is unquestionably clear that an enormous deposit of Anthracite Coal has been found, and one that demands the attention both of the capitalist, and of those who wish to develop the resources of the country.

The proprietors of these coal deposits have prospected for and discovered the before described Anthracite Coal, and have conveyed three hundred acres of the mineral rights of their property, containing, as is believed, at a minimum estimate a quantity exceeding 6,000,000 tons of coal to the Company, for which the Company have paid them the sum of \$200,000 in the stock of the Company, leaving 20,000 shares open for subscription, which are now offered to the public on the following terms, viz:—Twenty-five per cent. of any subscription to be first called, and to be paid at an early date after such subscription has been made. When the working shaft has been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, or thereabouts, a drift will be made into the seam of coal which has been prospected, at this period, and when operations have been advanced to the stage of raising coal, then any subscriber will have the option of paying fifty per cent. more—or in all seventy-five per cent.—which will be accepted in full for paid up stock of the amount of any such subscription, or may forfeit his stock without incurring or remaining under any further liability.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount offered for sale, or the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars, it has been concluded, after a careful calculation, will be a sufficient amount to complete the working shaft (which is now being sunk) to the depth above mentioned, also to place on the property all machinery, wharves, buildings, &c., immediately necessary for raising and shipping coal; hence the call of twenty-five per cent. as above stated will alone be made until this

fact shall have been accomplished, and the full value of the mine will have been ascertained and demonstrated. This arrangement, the Company think, will be considered liberal towards those who may incline to invest,—because the final and greater payment, and that to, with an abatement,—is only to be made after full knowledge has been acquired and the great value of the coal deposit ascertained, with the proviso and reservation in favor of the subscriber that if, through any unforeseen cause, the reasonable expectations as to value should not be realized to the fullest extent, the privilege of withdrawal is extended.

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