The summer's work proves the value of the field beyond question, and it will at once come to the fore as a factor in the world's supply.

Labor is both abundant and cheap, and supplies can be readily obtained, and landed from vessel within a short distance of the mines.

With water transportation at hand for the product, cheap labor, and being much nearer the European markets than the other sources of supply, the operators will be enabled to successfully compete with mines in other counties.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman asked Mr. Fletcher whether any rock of a similar character had been noticed at Cape North, C. B.

MR. HUGH FLETCHER said that he had listened with much pleasure to the paper read. In reply to the question asked by the President, the chrysotile found in Nova Scotia differed from that described in the paper in being derived from hornblende and in not being true asbestos. It was found between Sydney and Louisburg in Cape Breton, and also on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, at Harrington River, and at Lynn. He thought that the fibre was too short to be of any economic value, and that the rock was found in too small quantity. His attention had been called by Mr. John Rutherford of Stellarton, to the occurence of asbestos in the trap rock at Clementsport on the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Rutherford examined it, but did not see a sufficient quantity.

MR. B. T. A. BELL said it had given him great pleasure to hear Mr. Willis' description of this new source of asbestos. The paper would be scanned with much interest in England and in the United States. The Canadian asbestos industry as they all know, was confined to a comparatively small area in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and had for a number of years proved highly remunerative, although during the past two years owing