

(b). Qualitative Determination—

In ores or furnace products of the following: Copper, iron, nickel, antimony, arsenic and sulphur.

(c). Quantitative Determination—

Assaying—

Bullion—Gold bullion, for gold and silver;

Copper bullion, for copper, gold and silver;

Lead-copper bullion, for lead, copper, gold and silver.

Coal—

Determination of moisture, volatile combustible matter, fixed carbon, ash and sulphur.

Ores and Furnace Products—

Fire assays—Gold, silver and lead, by crucible method;

Gold and silver, by scorification method.

Wet assays—Copper, by electrolytic, gravimetric, colorimetric and volumetric (cyanide or other improved) methods.

Iron, by volumetric and gravimetric methods.

Nickel, by electrolytic method

Lead, lime, zinc, sulphur and silica, by any approved methods.

Under the act, persons satisfying the examiners that they have passed a course in practical, analytical or assay work in any school of mines in Canada, Great Britain or Ireland, equivalent to the examination required here, will be exempt from the examination, but must pay a fee, which the government has placed at \$15 for a certificate. Other candidates are required to pay a fee of \$10 when entering their names for examination, and \$15 upon the issuance of the certificate.

After March 1, 1901, only those holding certificates will be allowed

to practice as assayers in the province.

Something About Asbestos.

Asbestos is a physical paradox, yet one of nature's most marvelous productions. It has been called a mineralogical vegetable; it is both fibrous and crystalline; elastic, yet brittle, a floating stone, which can be readily carded, spun and woven into tissue. In Germany it is known as steinflachs (stone flax), and the miners of Quebec give it quite an expressive name—pierre cotton (cotton stone). The asbestos mines of Quebec are the most famous in the world, yielding 85 per cent of the entire product, Italy being the only competing country; and there the industry is declining. Although Charlemagne is said to have had a tablecloth of asbestos, which he cleaned by throwing into the fire, it was practically unknown until 1850. The Italian mineral was then experimented with, and some years later put on the market. In 1878 the first Canadian mine was opened, and the product steadily increased until 1890, when 9,860 tons, worth \$1,252,000 were mined. There has since been a decline in value, the amount for 1896 being 12,200 tons worth \$430,000. Asbestos is flexible, non-combustible and a non-conductor of heat and electricity, and on these properties its increasing use depends. It is spun into yarn from which cloth is woven for drop curtains in theatres, clothing for firemen, acid-workers, etc. It is made into lamp wicks and gloves for stokers and ropes for fire escapes. It is felted into millboard, to be used as an insulator in dynamos and as a fireproof lining for floors. It is used to insulate electric wires and