

In 1908-09, he joined London capital with Cramp, Mitchell and Schober of Philadelphia, and McCuaig Brothers of Montreal, and in June of 1909 the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited, was formed, and they are now increasing their output as rapidly as possible.

Now Shawinigan, besides feeding its own pulp and paper mills and carbide works, and illuminating the town of Three Rivers and assisting to light Montreal, is daily delivering 3,500-horse-power 90 miles south and across the St. Lawrence river to the Black Lake and Thetford Asbestos mines and their population, aggregating 10,000 people. The East Broughton Asbestos district is also supplied with power from the same source. The price of this power delivered at the mines is \$21 per horse-power.

As an illustration of the increase of values of Asbestos properties, it may be mentioned that Messrs. King Bros., of Quebec, a few weeks since, sold to the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, for \$50,000, a small tract of Asbestos land which cost only \$200 a few years ago.

Quebec producers of Asbestos will continue pre-eminent for years. They have reached a stage of development and equipment that new industries cannot approach for several years.

The Asbestos industry of Quebec is a vigorous and sound progressive branch of mining.

One Company alone covers 5,000 acres of territory, only a small fraction of which is now developed.

Orders for material are flowing in from all over the world.

Just as this is being written, Germany has placed an order for 20,000 tons.

Forty years ago, Asbestos was a mineral known to the geologist and the collector of mineral specimens. Even to-day, the geologist knows no more about it, how it was made or how it got where it is; but the builder, the steam fitter, the architect, and the artisan using fire-proofing, all know Asbestos in the practical building and mechanical arts as the **one material** that is invincible against fire, acids or any of the elements of destruction.

The theory may be advanced that Asbestos was the form of early volcanic fires that had every combustible burned out and then was itself suddenly compressed into fibrous seams in the rock. The veins of it are very seldom more than two inches wide. The crude fibre, from half an inch to two inches in length—the fibre always crosses the vein—is worth from \$125 to \$300 per ton.

Shorter fibre is worth \$50 per ton, and the crushings of it from the rock are worth from \$15 downward, to be used in cement, boards, shingles, fire-proof floorings, etc.

Asbestos is a material with which the manufacturing world is a great deal more familiar than is the agricultural world.

Asbestos is used for roofing, and as such it has many advantages over the ordinary prepared roofing, costing less per year than any other