



ASBESTOS FIBER

"ASBESTOLOGY"

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
CANASCO NEWS

ISSUED MONTHLY

Dealing in concise form on the trend of the
CANADIAN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY
and containing other items of interest to the Asbestos Trade

Number Eleven

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Volume Six



There is no substitute for

asbestos

The most important non-metallic mineral.

Published by and with the compliments of

B. MARCUSE
PRESIDENT

Canadian Asbestos Company
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CANADA TAKES FIFTH PLACE IN WORLD'S TRADE

Great Advance Shown in 1927 Figures Compared With 1913

GOVERNMENT REPORT

*Exports, Imports and General Trade Have Progressed—Highest
Balance Per Capita*

Ottawa, September 30.—According to the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for 1927, Canada is fifth among the countries of the world in imports, exports and general trade. In 1913 Canada was eighth in imports and is now fifth, and has reached fifth place in exports from tenth in 1913. In aggregate trade in 1913, Canada was ninth, and is now fifth. The net imports of the ten leading countries in 1927 were:

United Kingdom.....	\$5,335,400,000
United States.....	4,077,900,000
Germany.....	3,366,100,000
France.....	2,071,800,000
Canada.....	1,066,700,000
Italy.....	1,049,000,000
Netherlands.....	1,022,400,000
Japan.....	995,400,000
British India.....	896,900,000
Argentina.....	826,800,000

In export trade Canada has made even greater progress, as for the ten leading countries the exports in 1927 were:

United States.....	\$4,758,300,000
United Kingdom.....	3,451,000,000
Germany.....	2,432,100,000
France.....	2,164,700,000
Canada.....	1,218,300,000
British India.....	1,102,400,000
Argentina.....	974,000,000
Japan.....	907,900,000
Italy.....	804,200,000
Netherlands.....	762,000,000

*The Canadian Asbestos Company carry the largest stock in
Canada of Don and Canasco Brake Lining.*

The aggregate total trade for each ten leading countries of the world in 1927 was:

United States.....	\$8,836,200,000
United Kingdom.....	8,786,400,000
Germany.....	5,798,200,000
France.....	4,236,500,000
Canada.....	2,285,000,000
British India.....	2,059,300,000
Japan.....	1,903,300,000
Italy.....	1,853,200,000
Argentina.....	1,800,800,000
Netherlands.....	1,784,400,000

In exports per capita in 1913 Canada was seventh, and in 1927 was second, New Zealand being first. In imports Canada was fifth per capita in 1913, and in 1927 was seventh, while in aggregate per capita trade Canada moved from sixth in 1913 to second in 1927; again New Zealand was first. In visible trade balance Canada was in third place, United States being first and British India second; while in favorable trade balance per capita Canada still leads the world with \$15.93, with Argentine second with \$14.22, and New Zealand third with \$10.73.

INTERESTING FACTS ON CANADIAN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Canada exported during the year 1927 raw asbestos to the value of \$6,535,000 to the United States.

Quebec produced from January 1st to June 30th, 1928, 120,792 tons valued at \$4,892,209 as against 123,730 tons valued at \$4,685,706 from January 1st to June 30th, 1927.

During the year 1927, the total production in the Province of Quebec was 274,778 tons, the value of which was \$10,-621,013.

From the above figures there was, therefore, a decrease of 2,938 tons or 2.4% with an increased value of \$206,503, or 4.4% for the period of 1928 as against 1927.

*Canadian Asbestos Company carry a full line of Sternson cements.
Write for particulars.*

ASBESTOS MILLING AND DRESSING FOR THE MARKET

by EUGENE LAROCHELLE

PART III

The rock being dried and crushed to about, two inches, is then carried by means of elevators and conveyors into the storage-bin to be drawn upon by the fiberizing and screening plant as required. The latter is the mill proper, and it is in this plant that the actual separation of asbestos from serpentine takes place. The machinery used in the crushing plant has for its main object the reduction of rock to a size suitable for treatment in the fiberizing machines, together with the liberation of the asbestos from the rock. However, the fibre thus liberated is in a compact form, not as yet having been opened up. Therefore, the object of the fiberizing machines is not only to reduce the rock, thus liberating the fibre, but also to divide and split into fine fibre the coarse fibre and put it in a fluffy-like form, and make it more amenable to the lifting and separation by means of suction fans.

FIBERIZERS

There are different types of fiberizers, of which four are here described. They are the hammer mill, the Jumbo, and the Laurie and Pharo cyclones.

The *hammer mill*, in addition to being a fiberizer, also reduces the size of the rock ahead of other fiberizing machines. It disintegrates the rock and reduces it considerably in one operation, thus increasing the capacity of other fiberizing machinery. It consists of a series of discs fixed on a horizontal shaft. To each disc are attached six swinging hammers, which strike over grate bars of special design. As the usual size of hammer mills contains 60 separate hammers, and the discs are revolved at a speed varying from 700 to 900 r.p.m., it will be evident that the number of impacts or blows delivered is tremendous.

The *Jumbo* consists of a cylindrical shell made of steel plates with cast-iron heads and chilled cast-iron beaters. The shell is composed of halves hinged together so as to facilitate opening for cleaning and repairs. The shaft has four keyways, to receive six pairs of arms placed at six-inch intervals and disposed cross-wise to each other. The arms are made of heavy steel bars carrying at the cutter chilled iron beaters, the faces of which are made on an angle so as to drive the material from the feed to the discharge end.

*Smooth-On Cements and Clamps will save you time, money and worry.
Canadian Asbestos Company Sole Canadian Distributors.*

The *Laurie cyclone* consists of two beaters of the screw-propeller type driven at a speed of 1,700 to 2,000 r.p.m., in opposite directions, in a cast-iron chamber. The material is regularly fed through feed holes, and the whirlwind created by the beaters hurls the particles against each other with such violence that they are disintegrated and the fibre liberated.

The *Pharo cyclone* was designed by G. F. Pharo, of Thetford Mines, in order to overcome as far as possible the tearing effect on the fibre, which is one of the objections to the Laurie cyclone. It is of the same general type as the Laurie, but the hood above the discharging end is cut off immediately above the latter, and the crushing blades or beaters, of which the paddles are one right and the other left, rotate in the same direction. This cyclone also has the advantage of a regulation of the rate of discharge of the material by means of a gate which can vary the size of the outlet opening. The smaller the opening, the longer is the period for which the material is thrown against the liners of the machine, and the finer is the reduction.

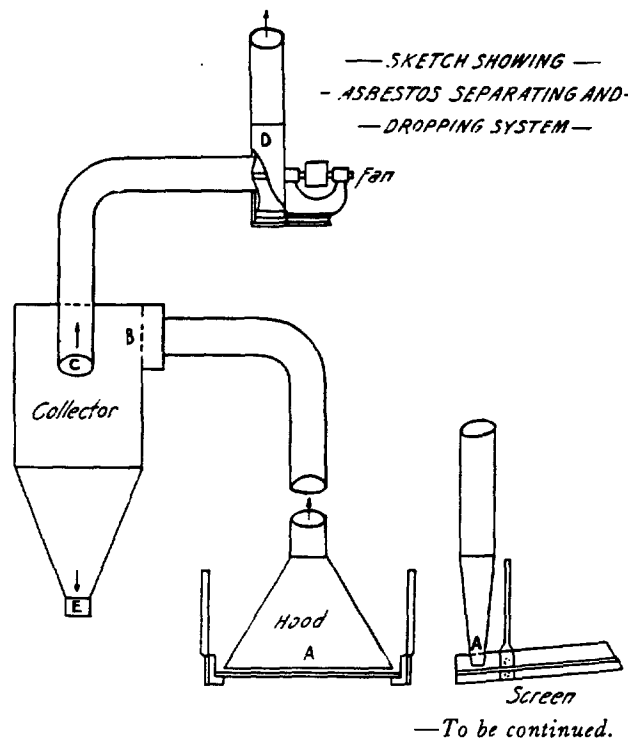
As the material reaching the mill contains a great quantity of freed asbestos, the process of separating the asbestos fibre begins immediately. In fact, on its arrival in the mill, it is put through a screening trommel, the fines are discharged on a shaking screen, and the overflow—that is all 1½-inch and over—falls in one of the fiberizing devices, above described, which discharges on the same shaking screen.

The latter, which is slightly inclined, is flat and made of wire or perforated plates. It is also provided with an oscillating movement by an eccentric, the frames being supported from suspending rods. This oscillating movement, apart from sizing the rock and eliminating the sand, causes the fiberized asbestos in its forward course to come on top. At the discharging end of the screen, the hood of a suction fan takes up all the liberated fibre. The overflow falls in a second fiberizing machine, which discharges, like the first, on a screen where the asbestos is again lifted by means of a suction fan, and so on till the rock is practically pulverized. The tailing, practically free of fibre, is sent to the waste dump.

*GRAPHITE products of Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. are the best.
Canadian Asbestos Co. for over a decade sole Canadian Distributors.*

FANS AND COLLECTORS

The work effected by the fans is of the highest importance. Asbestos must not go through the fan, for besides being cut by the blades it is very hard on the fan, and the blades wear out rapidly. Therefore, the system adopted at most of the mines is the 'rarefied' or vacuum system. That is, a 'fall-through' type of collector is located in the path of the material between the fan *D* and the hood at *A* (Figure 2). The circulating air, as it enters into the collector, is reduced in pressure, and the fibre retained is thus liberated. It falls through a discharge tube *E* on a screen or into a grading screen. The air and fine dust escape through the top *C* of the collector through the fan which blows them into a dust-chamber or float-chamber.



*The Canadian Asbestos Company offer Canasco Asbestos Shingles,
Red and Grey, ready to apply.*

A WORD ABOUT BELTS

PART III

MANILA CABLE DRESSING

An occasional application of Traction Belt Dressing will improve manila transmission cables. The dressing penetrates into the core of the rope, waterproofs the fibres, keeps them flexible and prevents rotting. We do not, however, recommend the use of Traction Belt Dressing on manila cables that have a metal core.

SOLID BELT DRESSING

The next best thing to use where it is found inconvenient to apply Dixon's Traction Belt Dressing is Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing. That this solid dressing is not equal to the paste we frankly admit, but we do state emphatically that you cannot get a better dressing in solid form. If conditions make necessary or advisable the use of a solid dressing, use Dixon's. It stops slipping surely and quickly, and where expediency is the chief consideration it should be selected.

Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing should invariably be used as a convenient dressing for leather, rubber and fabric belts. Where a belt is in good condition, but a trifle narrow for the load, the Solid Dressing will be found to assist it materially, increasing the clinging powers of the belt.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING

Before applying the Traction Belt Dressing, thoroughly clean the belts with a stiff brush or wooden scraper of all accumulations of dirt and grease. Warm the Dressing until it is thin, if it is cold and thick; then apply it lightly and evenly with a brush or swab. The cleaner the belts are the better the results. One pound of dressing should put in proper order *eighty square feet* of leather belting.

To apply the Solid Dressing simply cut or tear away a small portion of the paper cover so as to expose one end of the stick. Hold this end against the pulley side of the moving belt; use only a little at a time.

PACKAGES

Dixon's Traction Belt Dressing comes in 5, 10, 25, 100 and 375 lb. packages.

Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing is put up in round bars of a size that fits the hand conveniently. Each bar contains about one pound of dressing; twenty-five bars in a case.

Dixon's Belt Dressings are sold by leading dealers and supply houses the world over. Samples free on request.

—The End.

*The Canadian Asbestos Company carry a complete stock of
"Canasco" 85% Magnesia Covering.*

OUTPUT AND SALES OF ASBESTOS IN CANADA January 1 to June 30, 1927 and 1928

	1927				1928			
	Total output	Sold or shipped			Total output	Sold or shipped		
		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton		Quantity	Total sales value at mill	Average value per ton
	Tons	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	Tons	\$	\$
Crude No. 1.....	301	534	204,430	382.83	321	453	246,391	543.90
Crude No. 2.....	1,513	1,450	333,238	229.82	1,321	1,308	378,664	289.50
Other crudes.....	189	472	99,621	211.06	112	108	15,007	138.95
Spinning stocks.....	5,289	6,469	833,611	128.86	6,945	8,431	1,116,037	132.37
Shingle stocks.....	20,354	17,712	1,138,424	64.27	19,312	12,508	867,811	69.38
Mill board and paper stocks.....	35,388	30,577	1,111,973	36.37	29,403	31,926	1,260,533	39.48
Fillers, floats and other short fibres	60,898	66,516	964,409	14.50	62,777	66,058	1,007,766	15.26
Total.....	123,912	123,730	4,685,706	37.87	120,391	120,792	4,892,209	40.50
Sand and gravel..	8,196	8,196	5,428	0.66	8,823	8,823	4,636	0.53

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF ASBESTOS BY GRADES

January 1 to June 30, 1927 and 1928

(Per short ton)

(From the "Engineering and Mining Journal")

Month	Crude No. 1	Crude No. 2	Spin- ning fibres	Magnesia and compressed sheet fibres	Shingle stock	Paper stock	Cement stock	Short fibres	Floats
1927	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	525	300	190	137	80	43	25	15	15
February.....	525	325	200	137	80	43	25	15	15
March.....	525	325	200	137	80	43	25	15	15
April.....	525	325	200	145	75	43	25	15	15
May.....	525	325	200	145	75	43	25	15	15
June.....	525	325	200	145	75	43	25	15	15
Average.....	525	321	198	141	77	43	25	15	15
1928									
January.....	650	450	212	168	100	47	25	15	15
February.....	650	450	212	168	90	47	25	15	15
March.....	650	450	212	170	90	47	25	15	15
April.....	650	400	212	168	90	47	25	15	15
May.....	625	387	207	168	85	47	25	15	15
June.....	625	387	207	168	85	47	25	15	15
Average.....	642	420	210	168	90	47	25	15	15

EDITOR'S NOTE—

We publish the above figures with our comment, namely that these prices in our opinion do not represent the average present market prices and with a further statement that prices will be considerably higher, also that the above prices, in our opinion, represent average prices on old contracts that are now being filled and that no new contracts will be entered into by the producers at prices shown above. This statement is made after a careful survey of the situation in Canada.

*The Canadian Asbestos Co. carry the largest stock of manufactured
Asbestos and Graphite in Canada.*

THE STORY OF ASBESTOS

PART II

Chrysotile (white):

This family is by far the most important in the Asbestos industry, containing about 90% of the fibre mined. Practically all of the white, silky fibre known to the layman as Asbestos, mined in Canada, Rhodesia, and Russia is of this variety. It occurs in seams of the Serpentine rock, appearing as continuous veins in which the fibres are perpendicular to the masses of Serpentine on either side. The ore is quarried and crushed and after separating the fibres from the mass of rock they are graded according to length. Usually the length of any fibre is identical with the thickness of the vein as the fibres are formed as fine threads extending from one wall of Serpentine to the other. The length may vary from a small fraction of an inch to five or six inches. The diameter of each fibre is much finer than cotton as approximately 25,000 could be laid side by side to measure one inch. Under the microscope the fibres appear to be smooth, square strands.

In chemical structure, Chrysotile is generally thought a hydrated magnesium silicate, of the form $3MgO, 2SiO_2, 2H_2O$. Various impurities occur which greatly influence the character of the fibre. Iron is almost always found and often times aluminum and calcium occur, as well as other alkalies. Table No. 1 shows analysis of several specimens of this grade.

Crocidolite:

Much of the commercial fibre from Africa falls under this heading. In general these grades have a brilliant, beautiful blue or brown cast. The shades seem to depend principally upon chemical composition and slightly upon the occurrence of the fibre in the mine as they appear to have been influenced by centuries of exposure to the weather. Table No. 1 will show that the chemical composition of the Crocidolite grade indicates a larger percentage of iron and the fibre seems to partake of the nature of iron in that it is usually harsher, stiffer and stronger than the Chrysotile grade. The fibres are somewhat larger in diameter than the Chrysotile grade and are also found in greater lengths. Crocidolite seems to contain more impurities or rather a greater number of chemicals than Chrysotile, hence more care must be used in its applications.

*Packing for every need. Allpax the Universal Packing.
Canadian Asbestos Company, Exclusive Canadian Distributors.*

Amphibole:

This is a fibre found in the United States and in almost every part of the world but owing to its limited applications is only mined in rare instances. Small quantities are produced for the filtrations of acids and alkalies. The chemical structure of this grade is almost identical with that of Chrysotile excepting that there is practically no water of hydration in the Amphibole. The fibre consequently appears very similar to the Chrysotile until it is handled, then it is found very brittle and with practically no strength. As it occurs in nature the fibre is extremely long, often times ranging to 12 inches but it cannot be separated without breaking, so it is impossible to mine it without destroying the length. In appearance it is extremely white sometimes having a sparkle like Mica. Perhaps future developments will show man how to broaden the uses of this beautiful grade.

Process of Extraction:

Since a great majority of Asbestos used in the United States is a Chrysotile variety from Canada, we are more vitally interested in the operations of the Canadian mines than others.

The extraction of Asbestos from the Serpentine is simple as compared with that of metallic ores. The mine consists of an open pit or quarry from which the ore is blasted. The rock is carried to a mill where it is crushed and the valuable ores separated from the mass of the rock. Before the ore is sent to the second crusher, it passes inspectors where the rocks containing the longest fibres are taken out and the fibre extracted by means of a hand hammer. This product is known as "Crude" and commands the highest prices. The mill rock after crushing and drying is passed over screens where the asbestos is separated from the rock. This is usually done by means of a vacuum and air suction. The rock passes to the dump and an Asbestos mine is readily distinguishable by a tremendous heap of dump rock. The fibre is passed through grading screens thence to bags and finally to storage in preparation for shipment.

The percentage of Asbestos recovered from the rock mined will vary from 8 to 15 per cent, and the length of the fibres recovered will likewise show considerable variation. Naturally the shorter fibre will be recovered in greatest volume.

—To be continued.

*The Canadian Asbestos Company carry the largest stock in
Canada of Don and Canasco Brake Lining.*

AND NOW... ALLPAX IN COIL FORM

The Convenient Packing for Inconvenient Places

Some packing jobs are unusually difficult. Every now and then you have to pack a stuffing box so inconveniently located as to make it seem almost impossible. To make hard packing problems easy, we have developed Allpax in Coil Form. It possesses all the extraordinary qualities of the original Allpax, plus quick, convenient application to inconveniently located stuffing boxes.

Coil Form Allpax is made up of the same compound of tough, asbestos fibres, anti-friction metal, graphite and special non-liquid lubricant, which has already put Allpax in the front rank wherever packing is used.

Six distinct advantages of Coil Form Allpax

Quick, Convenient Application. Unlike stiff, unwieldy metal, cotton or composition coil packings, Coil Form Allpax is easily cut into exact length desired and is as malleable as Allpax in loose form.

No Waste. All is used, none wasted. When it wears, just back off gland and add more. Leave the old packing in.

Packs evenly. Forms itself evenly in stuffing boxes of any shape or size.

Wears Longer. Anti-friction metal and tough asbestos strands in Allpax produce an almost wear-proof bearing.

Never Scores. New rods packed in Allpax positively cannot score. Old ones work better than ever.

Reduces Friction. Reduces friction to an absolute minimum. Allpax cuts down power losses and increases plant efficiency.

READY WITH AN ANSWER

Pat was hired in a lumber office. The proprietor was a young man and he decided to have some fun with the new hand, so Pat was left in charge of the office, with instructions to take all orders which might come in. Going to a nearby store, the proprietor called up the office:

"Hello! Is this the East Side Lumber Company?"

"Yis, Sorr."

"Send me up 1,000 knot holes."

"What's that?"

"One thousand knot holes."

"Well, now, an' ain't that a shame! We are just out of them. Sold them all to the brewery."

"To the brewery? What do they want with them?"

"They use them for bungholes in barrels."

*The Canadian Asbestos Company carry a large and varied stock of
Roofing—Flat and in Rolls.*

A NEW KIND OF ASBESTOS

A NEW KIND of short asbestos has made its appearance on the European market. It has been called "MIKRO-ASBESTOS" (short Asbestos) to distinguish it from "MAKRO-ASBESTOS" (long Asbestos) a name which the exploiters of Mikro-Asbestos have applied to the Chrysotile and other fibrous asbestos produced in Canada, Russia, Africa and Cyprus.

This new powdered Asbestos is produced in the little district of Burgenland, formerly in Hungary, but since the War forming a part of Austria, and reports on the occurrence and extent of these deposits have appeared in technical and trade journals. A leaflet by Kommerzialrat Heinrich Rosenberg, based on a radio lecture delivered by him in Vienna, contains many interesting observations on the use of short asbestos, which we are sure will be of interest to many of our readers. We are, therefore, giving a translation of the most important parts of Mr. Rosenberg's lecture.

Production and Use of Burgenland

MIKRO-ASBESTOS

The name Asbestos is derived from the Greek and means "unquenchable"—"indestructible". The translation "unburnable" often used in literature is incorrect. The word "amianté", "Amianthus" is used in some countries to designate Asbestos; it is a derivative from a Greek word used for the first time in the New Testament, signifying "immaculate", "pure".

The word "MIKROS" is the Greek for "small"; the word "MAKROS" means "large, long".

Geologists have interested themselves mainly in the "MAKRO-ASBESTOS" and have divided it in two classes, the Serpentine Group, including Chrysotile, Amosite and Crocidolite and the Amphibole or Hornblende Group.

MAKRO-ASBESTOS is an essential and incomparable mineral because it represents the only mineral fibre that can be spun, and the extravagant expression in an American Pamphlet calling MAKRO-ASBESTOS "the earth's most important mineral" can easily be understood.

MAKRO-ASBESTOS has been known since the most remote times, the cultured nations of oldest antiquity, the Chinese and the Egyptians, used cloth and asbestos mats made of prepared asbestos. In the ancient temples, asbestos

*Canadian Asbestos Company carry a full line of Sternson cements.
Write for particulars.*

was used to protect fires on the altars and the lamps of the Vestal virgins had asbestos wicks which permanently supplied oil and thus maintained an eternal flame.

Extensive industrial employment of MAKRO-ASBESTOS began only towards the end of the 19th century. The production of crude asbestos in Canada alone increased from 70 tons in 1878 to 280,000 tons in 1926.

The enormous requirements of MAKRO-ASBESTOS of spinnable, long, medium, and short grades has brought with it the urgent necessity of finding a market for the large quantities of refuse resulting from mining as well as from manufacturing operations. In fact, numerous plants are engaged in using this asbestos refuse in milled form and in this way the asbestos refuse or asbestos rock which cannot be used for binding or weaving is very finely ground, whereby the fibre quality of the asbestos is practically destroyed and then used as a filler in numerous industries, which take advantage of the excellent chemical, physical, and technical properties of asbestos without the need of a technical fibre for their purposes. Large amounts of asbestos flour, asbestos powder, asbestos screens, asbestos floats, asbestos waste, asbestos sand are thus used industrially.

As in every industry, it is of the greatest importance that sale keep pace with production. It is a vital matter for the transatlantic (Canadian) production of MAKRO-ASBESTOS, that the use of asbestos refuse develop in the same proportion as that of the spinning fibres.

The Canadian Asbestos Mines do not seem to worry much about the sale of this refuse, although in the course of several decades during which this matter was neglected, large quantities of asbestos refuse were accumulated at the Mines. The technical literature correctly states that the use of asbestos in the form of short fibres is only in its infancy.

The MIKRO-ASBESTOS from Rechnitz, also called Burgenland MIKRO-ASBESTOS, is a homogeneous, light green, almost white, powder. Under the microscope the fibrous construction is easily recognized. It feels greasy and silky. Chemically it is equal to the best Canadian asbestos grades. The product when ready for the market is fireproof and weatherproof. It is characterized by light specific weight, is acid-proof and possesses great insulation qualities against cold and heat, against electric current and sound. In consequence of its hollow spaces and its fibrous construction, it is very adhesive and absorbent. It is very pliable and combines readily with other substances.

—To be continued.

*The Canadian Asbestos Company have at all times a full line of
"Canasco" Mill Supplies available.*

ASBESTOCOMIC**A NEW DEFINITION**

Rastus—"Whah yo' all gwine?"
Rufus—"I'se gwine to de hardware store to get some Ku Klux metal."
Rastus—"What yo'all mean, Ku Klux metal?"
Rufus—"Sheet metal, man, sheet metal."

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor of the stockroom?"
"Of course it did. Did you think it would go through?"

TONICS AND SEDATIVES**MORE SCOTCHMAN**

"I knew a Scotchman," said Ed Wynn, "who was given a pair of spats for Christmas. He was seen a few days later in a shoe store having them heeled and soled."

"That wasn't a circumstance," said E. Bobst, "to the three Scotchmen who were invited to the golden wedding. One took a jar of goldfish, the second one took a carton of gold-tipped cigarettes. But the third fellow was smartest; he took a fellow named Goldberg."

"The one I know," said George Jessel, "got heart disease; he was throwing nickels to the boys in the street when the string broke."

"The funniest one," said Earl Reed, appeared in English Punch. "It said: 'Newspapers carry the account that a shilling was found in the stomach of a herring caught in the North Sea. The Aberdeen fleet has put to sea.'"

"The worst of all," said Robert, "refused to send his children to school because he didn't want them to pay attention."

Little Girl: "Package of pink dye, please."

Druggist: "For woollen or cotton goods?"

Little Girl: "It's for ma's stomach. The doctor said she'd have to diet, and she wants a pretty color."

Fugitive: "Quick! The police are after me. Where can I find a place to hide?"

Office Employee: "Jump into the filing cabinet. No one can ever find anything there."

*The Canadian Asbestos Company specialize in Canasco Asbestos
Electrical and Building Lumber.*

Monthly shipments and comparison for last three years

Shipments of Asbestos, Crude, Fibre Shorts and Refuse from Thetford, Black Lake, Robertson and East Broughton during 1926, 1927 and 1928, have been as follows:

Month	Crude No. 1			Crude No. 2			Fibre			Shorts in Bags			Refuse in Bulk		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Jan.—	215	110	13	193	154	93	6602	5023	4614	8947	4950	6711	332	207	263
Feb.—	33	162	77	107	203	124	5473	6617	5289	7835	5934	7017	491	128	161
Mar.—	138	60	108	292	181	220	6056	7037	5482	8492	5920	7161	162	611	286
Apr.—	88	47	83	242	181	102	7862	6574	6282	7040	6841	5746	690	496	438
May—	130	36	128	200	232	170	8503	9334	8111	6608	6031	6966	503	1107	668
June—	48	106	54	325	250	191	8150	7507	6819	6988	5867	9840	780	1300	1077
July—	75	27	60	309	220	203	7394	8404	6649	6570	6322	7166	598	1667	1615
Aug.—	31	37	59	273	168	159	6876	8165	7907	6737	9094	7445	541	1027	1616
Sept.—	38	140	60	311	249	276	8158	7294	8627	9352	9120	9142	631	394	740
Oct.—	41	100	41	247	211	177	9812	11176	10408	11508	10648	10722	602	544	543
Nov.—	29	156		198	130		9699	10900		11600	9421		605	720	
Dec.—	169	144		197	246		7989	5934		8730	5806		539	542	
	1027	1125		2894	2425		92574	93965		100407	85954		6474	8743	

Whenever interested in or wishing information on

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ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND BRAKELINING
ASBESTOS SHINGLES AND ROOFINGS
ASBESTOS PAPER AND MILLBOARD
ASBESTOS FIBRE AND CEMENTS
85% MAGNESIA PIPE COVERING
COMPRESSED SHEET PACKING
85% MAGNESIA CEMENT

PACKINGS

ASBESTOS, RUBBER, COTTON, JUTE, FLAX,
HEMP AND METALLIC

DIXON'S GRAPHITE LUBRICANT
DIXON'S GRAPHITE CRUCIBLES
DIXON'S GRAPHITE PAINTS

SMOOTH-ON CONCRETE PAINT
SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENTS
SMOOTH-ON PIPE CLAMPS

STERNSON HIGH TEMPERATURE CEMENTS
STERNSON SUPER REFRACTORIES

OAKUM
MINERAL WOOL
WASTE
etc.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY.

MONTREAL, Que.
TORONTO, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Canada

ESTABLISHED 1897

PIONEERS IN THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY