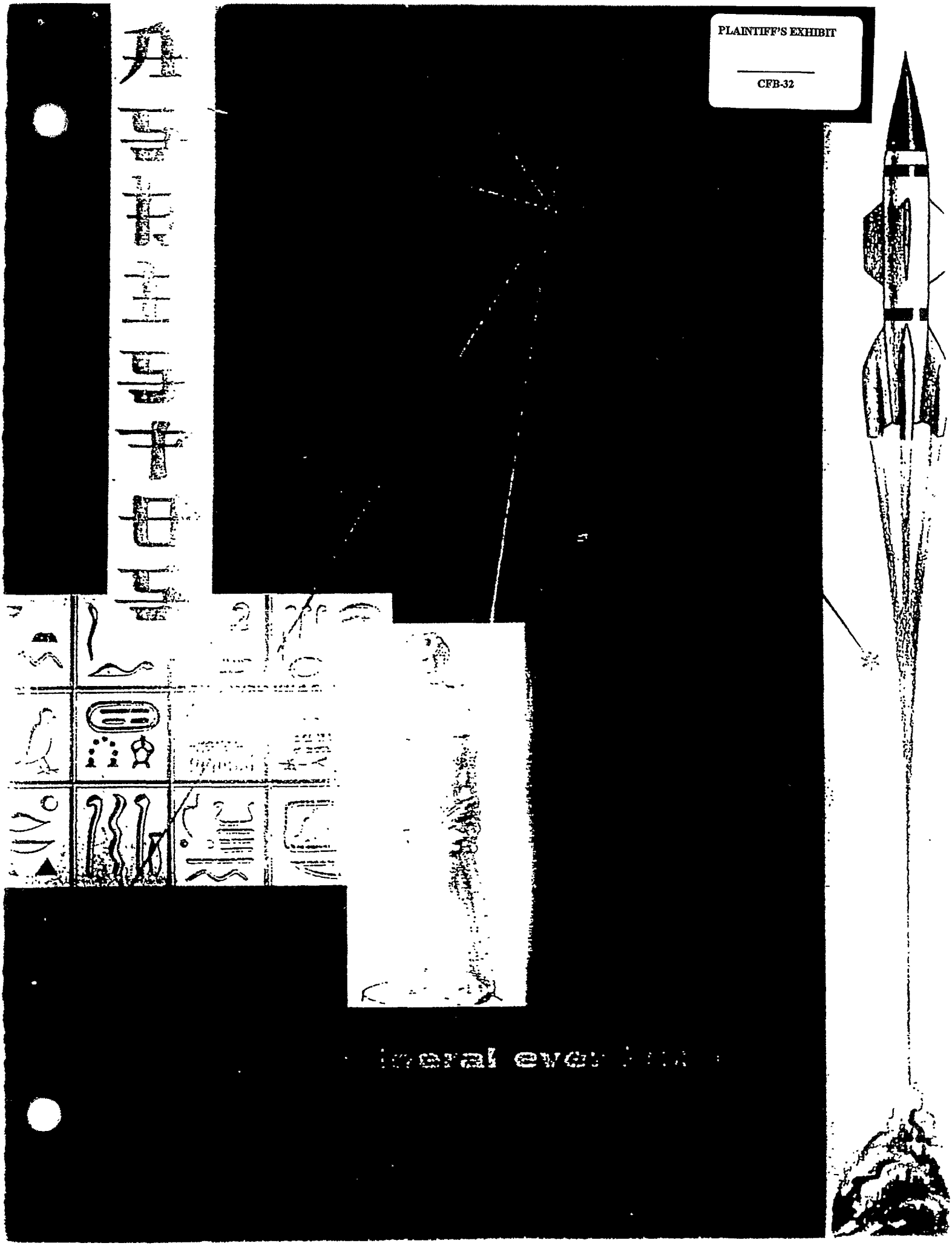
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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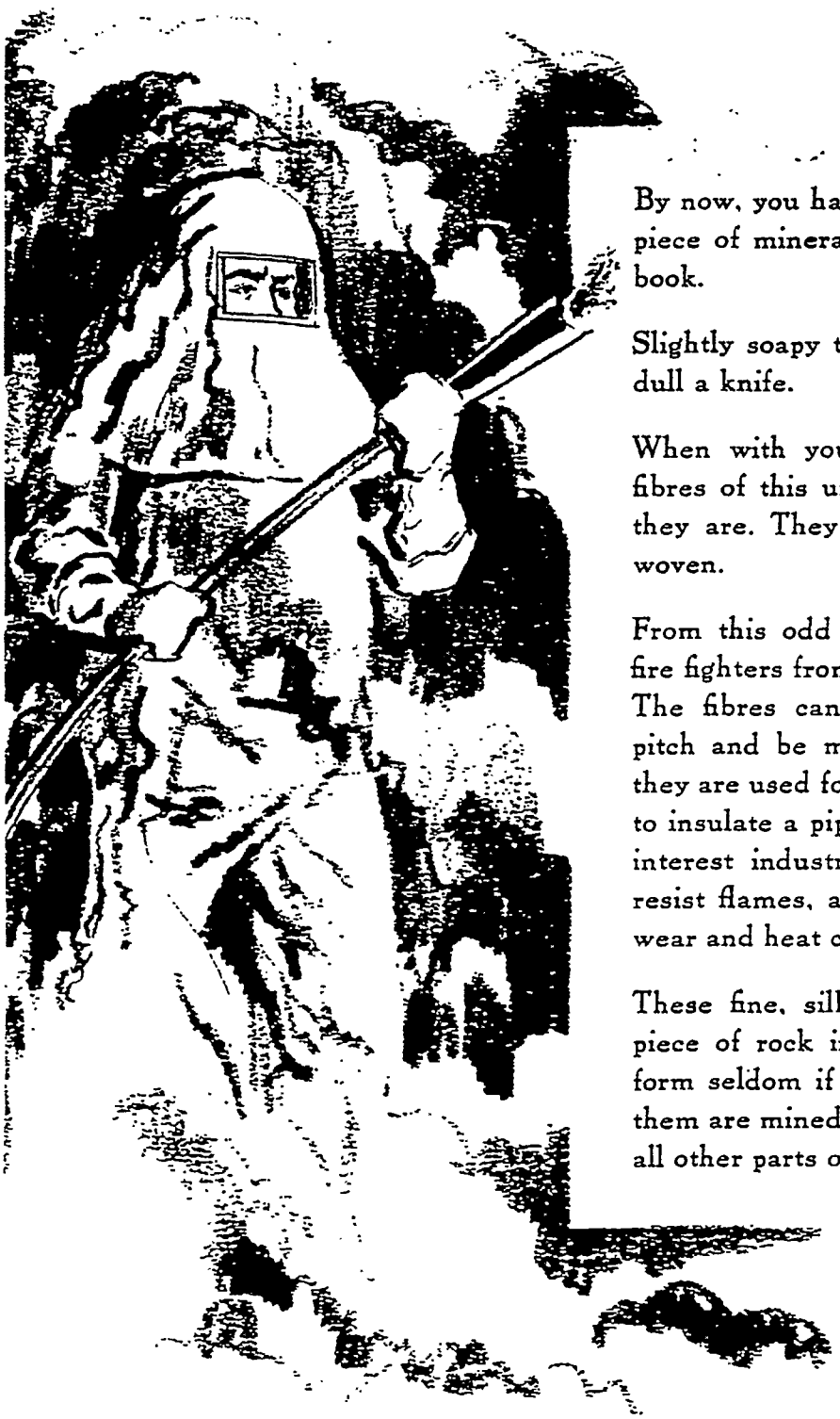




SBESTOS, the strangest mineral ever known, has interested explorers, scientists and writers since ancient times. Today, it is one of Canada's most important natural resources and this book has been published so that those who write, broadcast or simply talk about Canada in this industrial age may know the facts about this magic mineral.

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your sample of the textile from the rocks



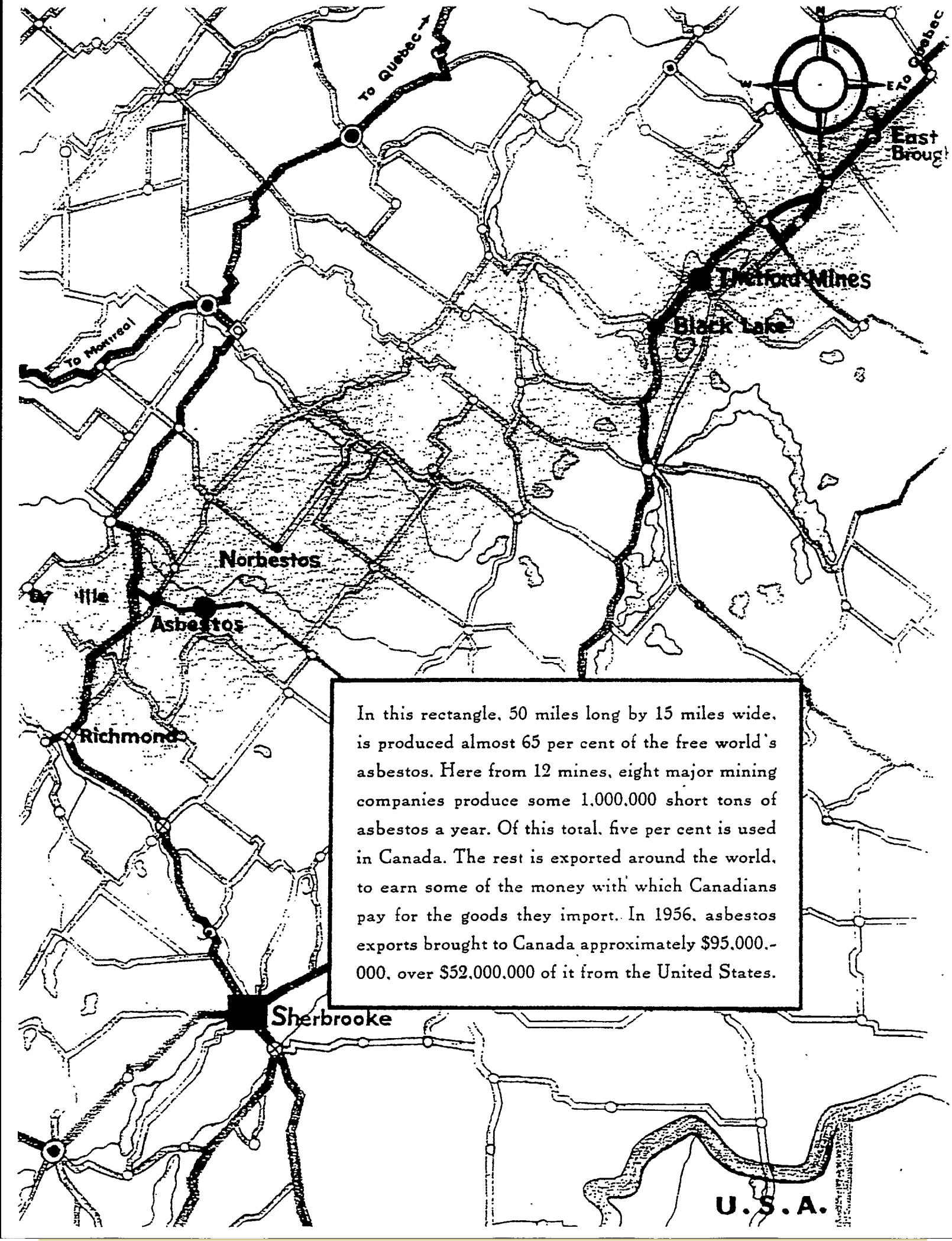
By now, you have probably examined and felt the piece of mineral in the envelope attached to this book.

Slightly soapy to the touch, it is tough enough to dull a knife.

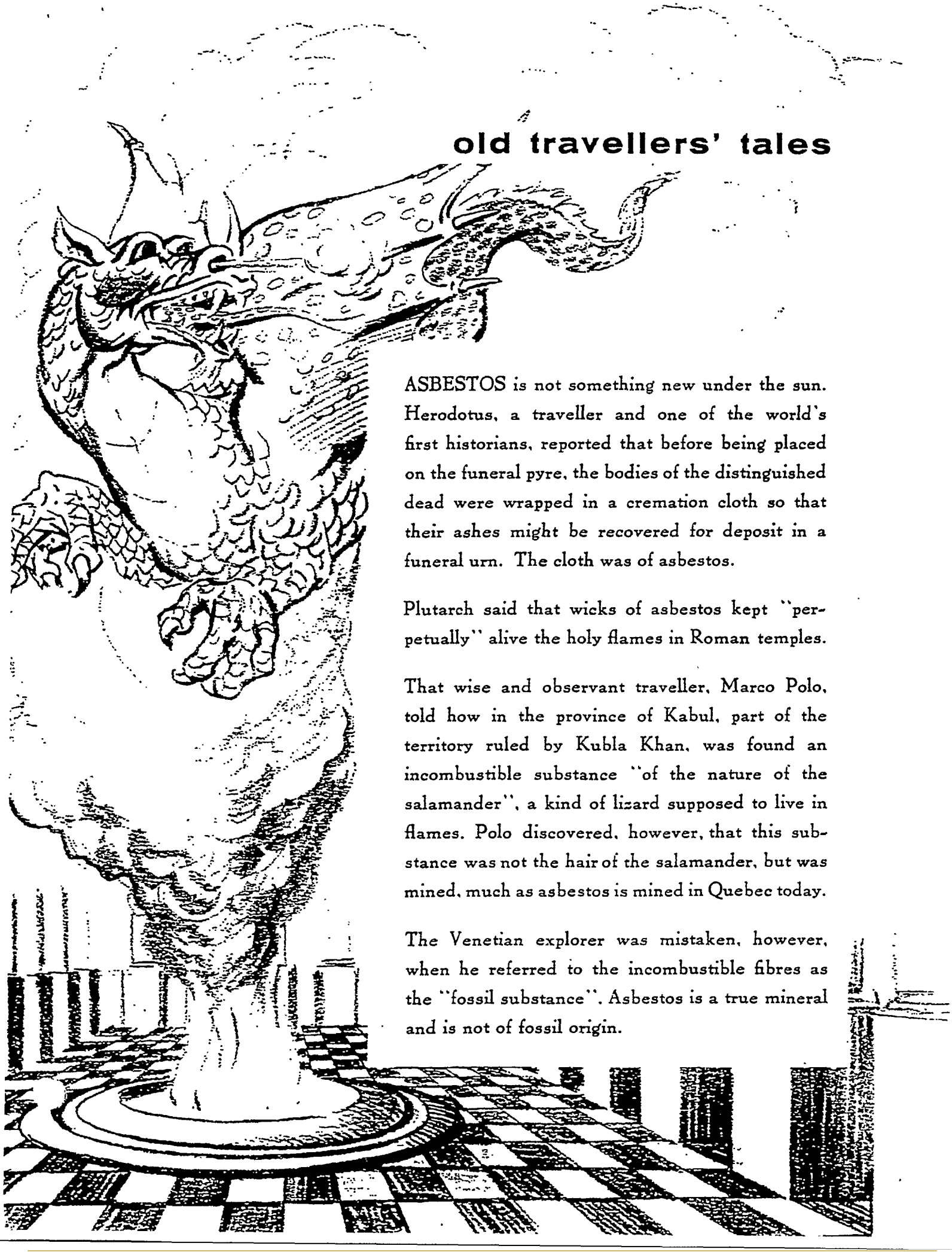
When with your finger nail you scrape up the fibres of this unique ore, you can feel how silky they are. They can be twisted into threads and woven.

From this odd textile are made suits to protect fire fighters from the fury of a burning oil well . . . The fibres can be compressed with paper and pitch and be made into roofing . . . Sometimes they are used for brake linings or theatre curtains, to insulate a pipeline or to cover a floor . . . They interest industry, and consumers, because they resist flames, acids and alkalis, weather and the wear and heat caused by friction.

These fine, silky fibres you can draw from the piece of rock in the envelope are asbestos in a form seldom if ever seen by the public. More of them are mined in the Province of Quebec than in all other parts of the world combined.



In this rectangle, 50 miles long by 15 miles wide, is produced almost 65 per cent of the free world's asbestos. Here from 12 mines, eight major mining companies produce some 1,000,000 short tons of asbestos a year. Of this total, five per cent is used in Canada. The rest is exported around the world, to earn some of the money with which Canadians pay for the goods they import. In 1956, asbestos exports brought to Canada approximately $95,000,000, over $52,000,000 of it from the United States.



old travellers' tales

ASBESTOS is not something new under the sun. Herodotus, a traveller and one of the world's first historians, reported that before being placed on the funeral pyre, the bodies of the distinguished dead were wrapped in a cremation cloth so that their ashes might be recovered for deposit in a funeral urn. The cloth was of asbestos.

Plutarch said that wicks of asbestos kept "perpetually" alive the holy flames in Roman temples.

That wise and observant traveller, Marco Polo, told how in the province of Kabul, part of the territory ruled by Kubla Khan, was found an incombustible substance "of the nature of the salamander", a kind of lizard supposed to live in flames. Polo discovered, however, that this substance was not the hair of the salamander, but was mined, much as asbestos is mined in Quebec today.

The Venetian explorer was mistaken, however, when he referred to the incombustible fibres as the "fossil substance". Asbestos is a true mineral and is not of fossil origin.

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...ing silk like flore.

"This, after being exposed to the sun to dry, is pounded in a brass mortar, and is then washed until all the earthly particles are separated. The fibres thus cleansed and detached from each other, they then spin into thread and weave into cloth. In order to render the texture white, they put it into the fire, and suffer it to remain there about an hour, when they draw it out uninjured by the flame and become white as snow. And so again whenever they become dirty they are bleached by being put in the fire.

"It is said that they preserve at Rome a napkin woven from this material, sent as a gift from the Great Khan to the Pope to make a wrapper for the Holy Sudarium of Jesus Christ."

Marco Polo, 1254-1324

the miracle of heat, pressure and time

ASBESTOS is entirely mineral.

Geologists say it is transformed rock, twisted and squeezed by prehistoric volcanoes. Heat and pressure and superheated steam and millions of years of time crystallized the rock and left it lying in serpentine veins. Asbestos deposits are found in Italy, Cyprus, Rhodesia, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia, Peru, Finland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, the United States, and many other countries.

Canada, however, is the main producer and almost 65 per cent of the world supply is mined in the Province of Quebec, though there are also asbestos mines in Ontario and British Columbia.



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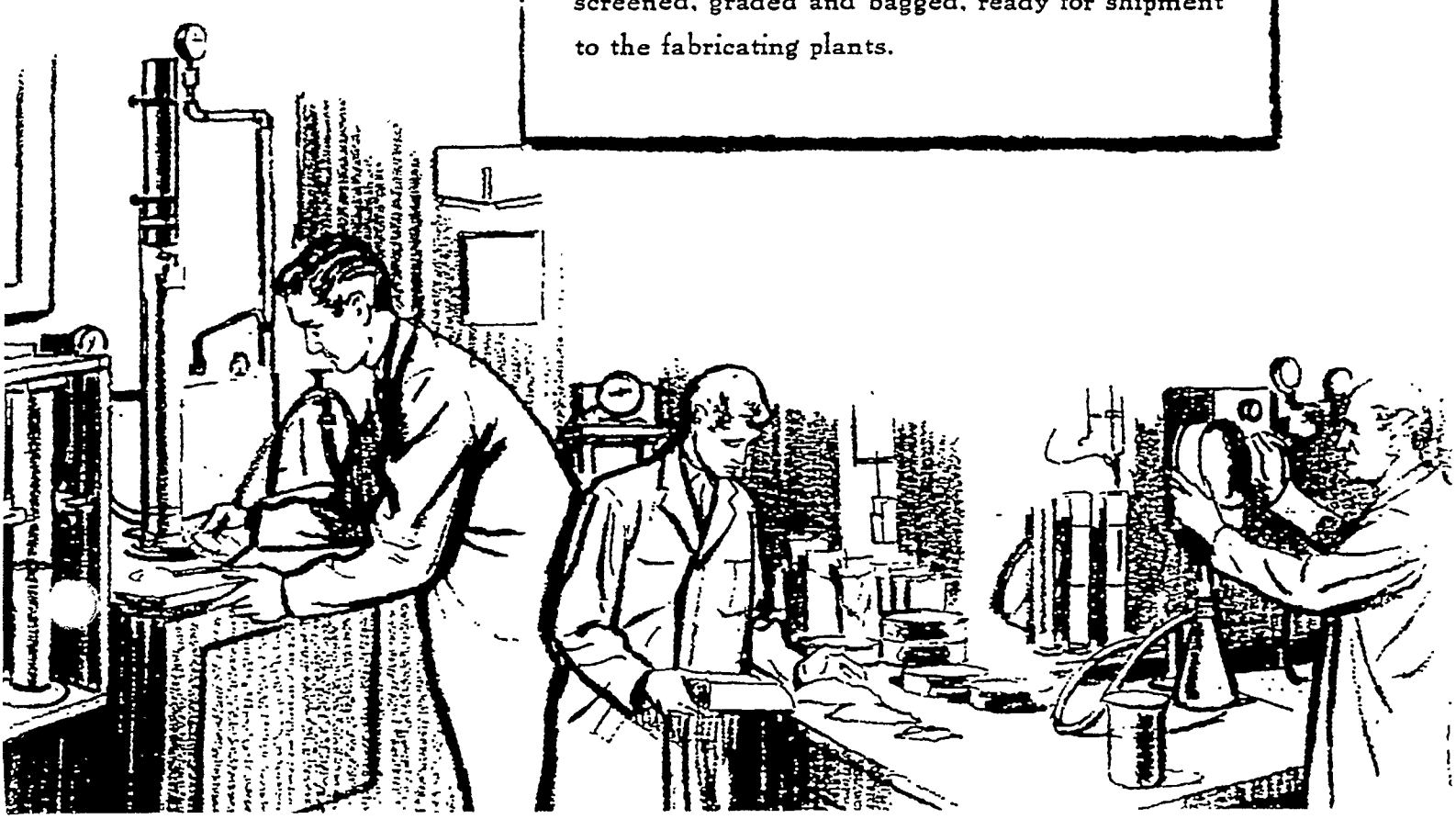
$3MgO, 2SiO_2, 2H_2O$

This is the magic formula which created chrysotile, a hydrated magnesium silicate.

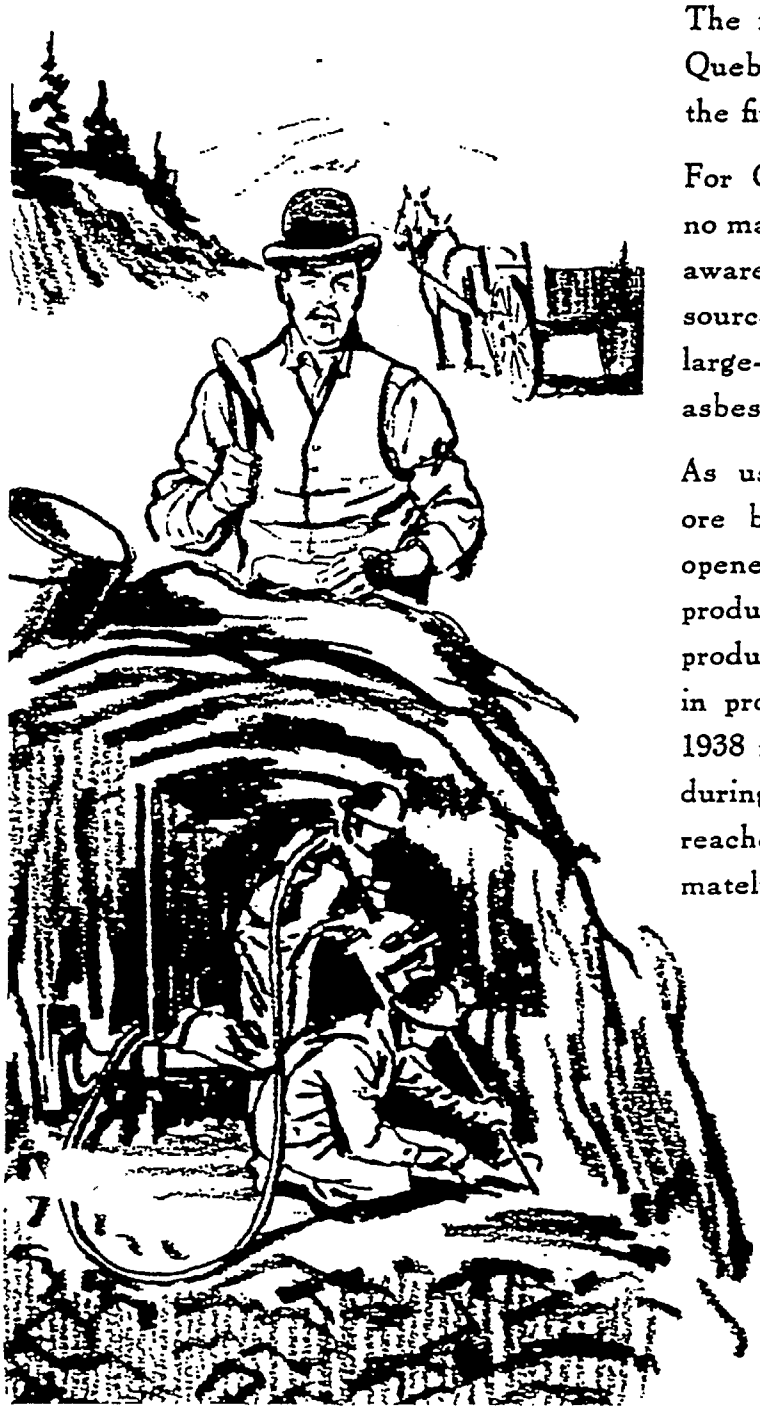
Specific Gravity
From 2.25 to 2.59

Although seemingly delicate, the fibres are so tough that even when exposed to ordinary acids, they maintain their strength.

Note: Asbestos is not, as some people suppose, grown from seed. Nor is it, as one visitor to the asbestos country had always believed, "made" in a factory. Mined, like gold or iron, it goes not to a smelter but to a mill. There it is crushed, screened, graded and bagged, ready for shipment to the fabricating plants.



an old mineral – a young industry



Asbestos has been in the rocks of Quebec's Eastern Townships for hundreds of thousands of years. It has been mined there for less than a century.

The first asbestos to be commercially mined in Quebec was shipped in 1876. Total production for the first year was 50 tons.

For Quebec's first asbestos there was literally no market. Only when industry as a whole became aware that here in Canada was a dependable source of the magic mineral did it begin to develop large-scale industrial uses for it. Until then, asbestos was considered a freak of nature.

As uses increased, exploration increased. New ore bodies were discovered. New mines were opened. By 1911, Quebec asbestos mines were producing 100,000 tons a year; in 1929, annual production reached 300,000 tons. Following a drop in production during the depression, tonnage in 1938 rose to 400,000. This figure was maintained during the war. In 1948, the 900,000 figure was reached and production has continued at approximately that level ever since.

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Quebec's best-paid worker

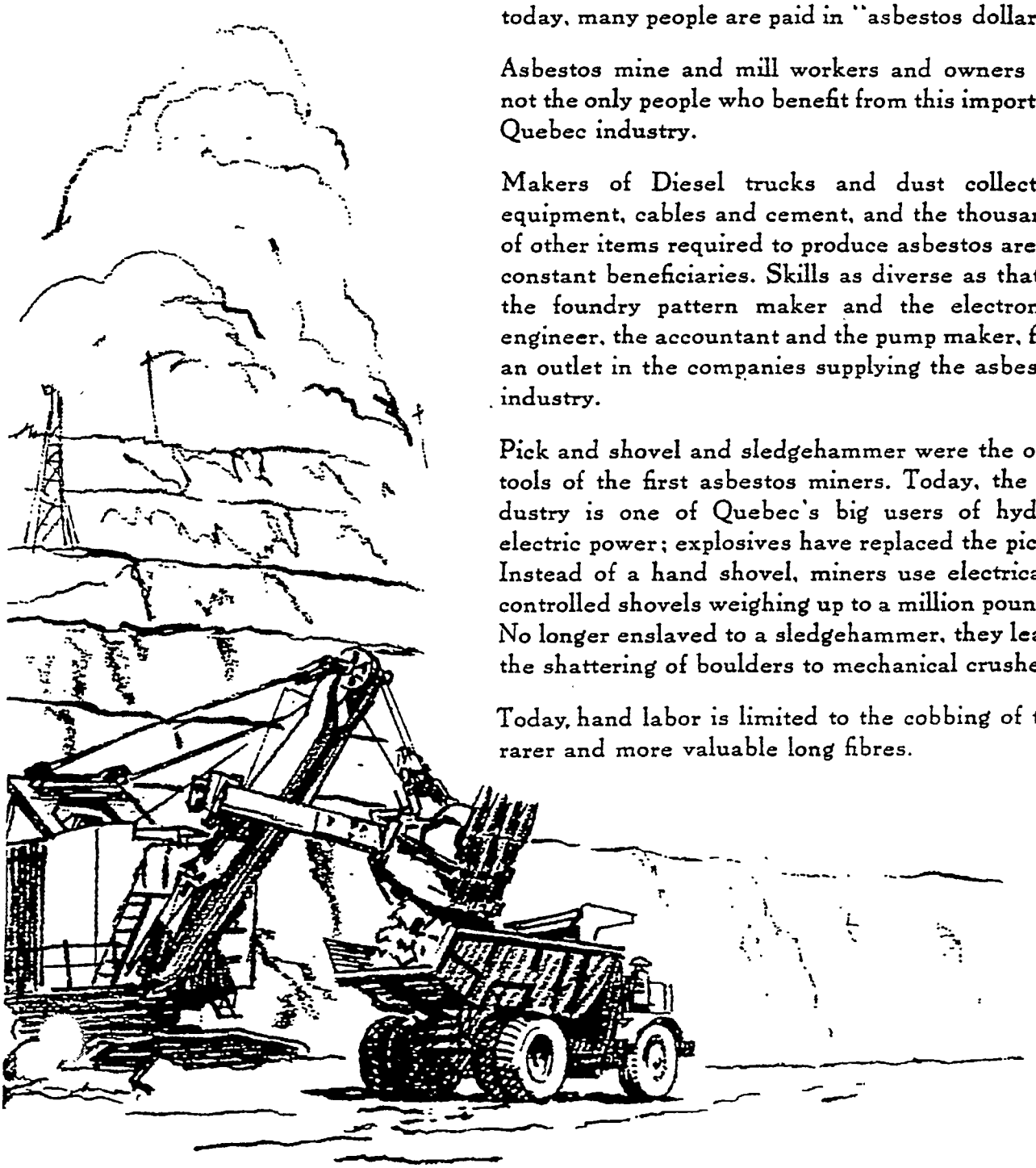
In the 1890's a Quebec asbestos miner spent his days in an open pit, carefully gathering chunks of asbestos bearing rock by hand. For his labor, he was paid $1.50 a day.

Today, the asbestos miner and mill worker who form a modern industrial team to prepare asbestos fibres for market, work in open pits and underground mines and in modern mills. Aided by explosives, pneumatic drills, and by mechanized equipment of great variety, they earn an average of $1.93 an hour.

Quebec's asbestos worker is the highest paid hourly wage-worker in Quebec.



many pay cheques begin with asbestos



An Italian scientist once suggested that currency be printed on asbestos, so that it would not burn. His suggestion was never adopted, but in Canada today, many people are paid in "asbestos dollars".

Asbestos mine and mill workers and owners are not the only people who benefit from this important Quebec industry.

Makers of Diesel trucks and dust collecting equipment, cables and cement, and the thousands of other items required to produce asbestos are its constant beneficiaries. Skills as diverse as that of the foundry pattern maker and the electronics engineer, the accountant and the pump maker, find an outlet in the companies supplying the asbestos industry.

Pick and shovel and sledgehammer were the only tools of the first asbestos miners. Today, the industry is one of Quebec's big users of hydro-electric power; explosives have replaced the picks. Instead of a hand shovel, miners use electrically controlled shovels weighing up to a million pounds. No longer enslaved to a sledgehammer, they leave the shattering of boulders to mechanical crushers.

Today, hand labor is limited to the cobbing of the rarer and more valuable long fibres.

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from caravan to diesel

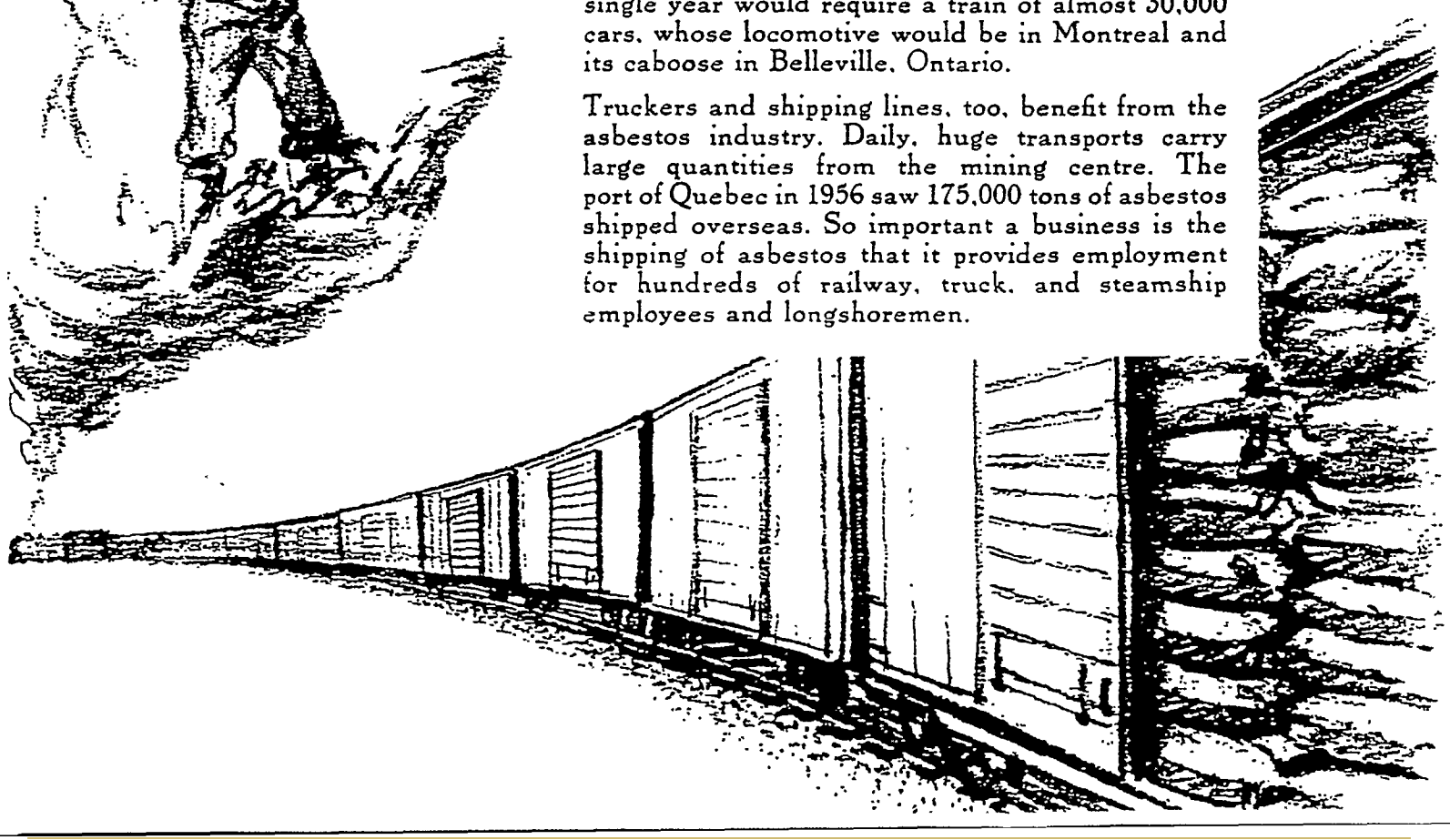
The first asbestos mined in Quebec went to market by packsack.

Picked by hand tools from the rock, the fibres were placed in small sacks and periodically the farmer-miners would take their horses from pasture, sling the packsacks over their backs and lead them through the woods and swamps to the nearest railway point. In winter, transport was easier; the sacks were loaded aboard sleighs and pulled by oxen.

This primitive method of transporting asbestos lasted until 1878 when a railway line was built in the asbestos country. Since then, the freighting of asbestos has ensured a vast and continuing revenue to Canada's railways. Last year, railways and transport companies earned an average of more than a million dollars a month by carrying asbestos from the Thetford Mines and Asbestos areas.

To carry all the asbestos mined in Quebec in a single year would require a train of almost 30,000 cars, whose locomotive would be in Montreal and its caboose in Belleville, Ontario.

Truckers and shipping lines, too, benefit from the asbestos industry. Daily, huge transports carry large quantities from the mining centre. The port of Quebec in 1956 saw 175,000 tons of asbestos shipped overseas. So important a business is the shipping of asbestos that it provides employment for hundreds of railway, truck, and steamship employees and longshoremen.



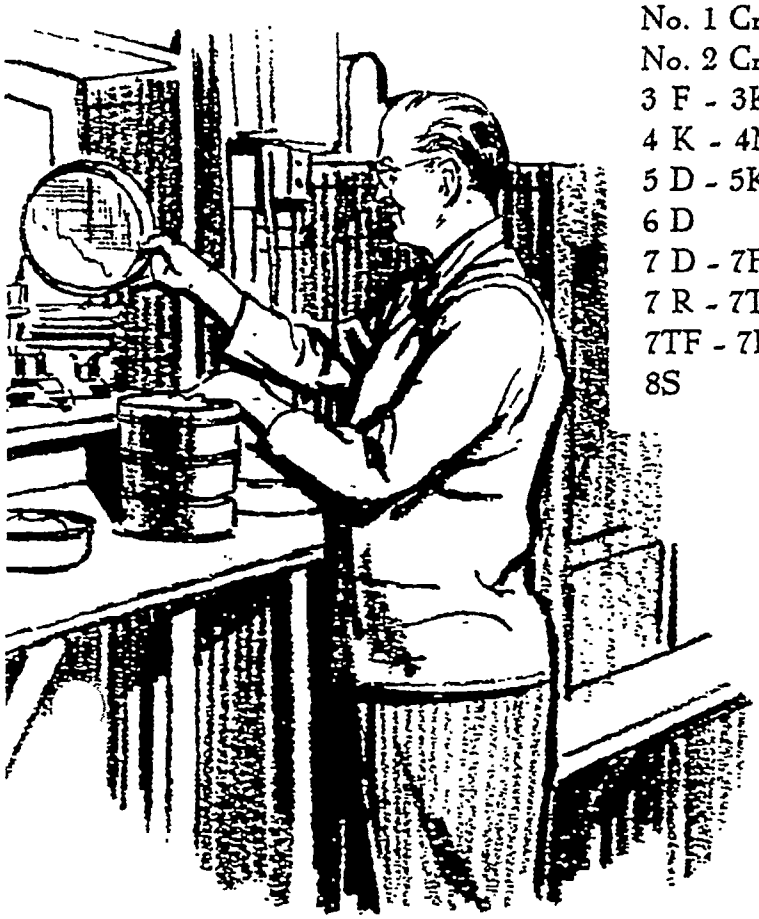
the "Quebec Standard"

To the consumer, all asbestos may look the same. To the fabricator and miner, however, there is a great difference in fibres.

As the world's main producer of asbestos fibres, the Quebec mining industry has also given to the world a rigid quality standard. All asbestos fibres produced in Quebec are graded according to lengths and the grading is conducted under the supervision of the Quebec Department of Mines.

This grading system is known the world over as the Quebec Standard, a symbol of integrity as important to Canada as, for instance, the grade of Manitoba Number One Hard for wheat.

These are the standard grades:



No. 1 Crude	
No. 2 Crude	
3 F - 3K - 3R - 3T - 3Z	- spinning fibres
4 K - 4M - 4T - 4X - 4Z	- shingle grades
5 D - 5K - 5M - 5R -	- paper
6 D	- waste
7 D - 7F - 7H - 7K - 7M	
7 R - 7T	- shorts
7TF - 7RF	- floats
8S	- sand and gravel

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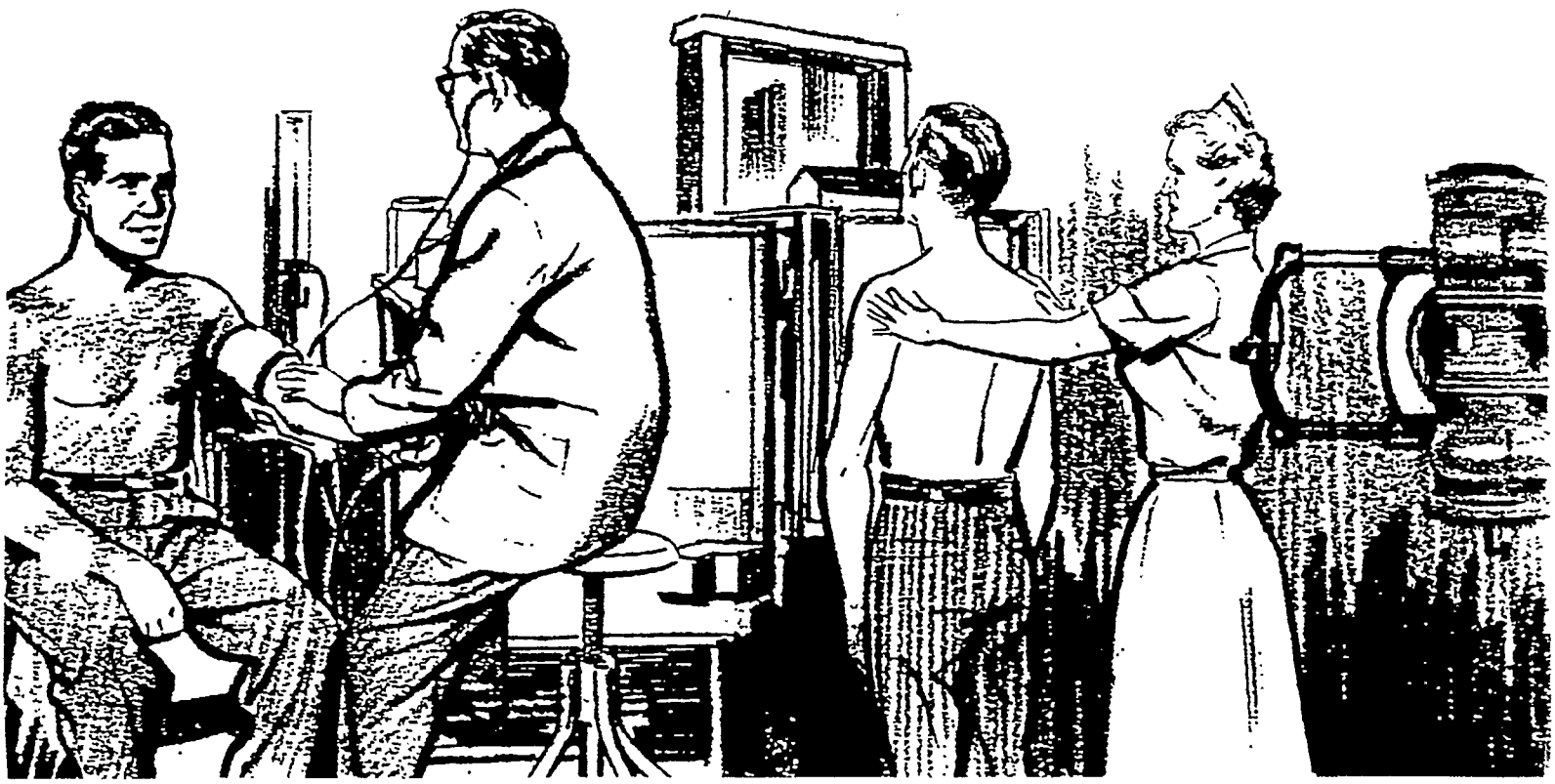
asbestos miners are healthy

The Quebec asbestos mining industry was one of the first to provide medical aid to its workers. One company began to employ industrial doctors to serve its employees more than 60 years ago and today there are well staffed and well equipped clinics and hospitals operated by the industry in Asbestos and Thetford Mines.

In the asbestos mines and mills are many men hale and hearty after more than half-a-century of working at their trade. Many of them have sons and grandsons in the industry.

X-ray, physiotherapy and cardiographic apparatus are operated as standard equipment in the industry clinics. The health of asbestos workers is good. Regular medical examination and constant care and counsel encourage workers to take care of their health.

In common with other mining industries, asbestos mining and milling have been regarded as a dusty industry. A problem peculiar to the industry is the prevention of asbestosis, an uncommon ailment that used to occur infrequently from the breathing in of minute fragments of asbestos fibre. Through extensive engineering efforts, highly effective methods of dust control have been introduced.



putting wealth into a mine

In trying to picture the wealth of a mine, many are inclined to think of its value as being all underground.

While it is true that its ore is a mine's greatest single asset, the capital investment needed to produce the ore is tremendous.

Putting a mine into production can take years and cost many millions of dollars before a single pound of ore is mined.

Although any kind of mining requires capital for the purpose of equipment, asbestos mining puts its owners to some expenses that are probably unique in the mining industry. For instance, wooden cribwork, or any kind of wood, cannot be used in an asbestos mine lest its splinters adulterate the asbestos fibres. Accordingly, the mines use immense quantities of metal and cement.

Already one of the world's most highly mechanized industries, Quebec asbestos mining is constantly investing more money in even better machinery. During the period from 1952 to 1957, Quebec's eight major producers have invested more than $75,000,000 in mines and mills. This does not take into account the many millions of dollars already invested over three-quarters of a century.



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where Quebec's asbestos producers live

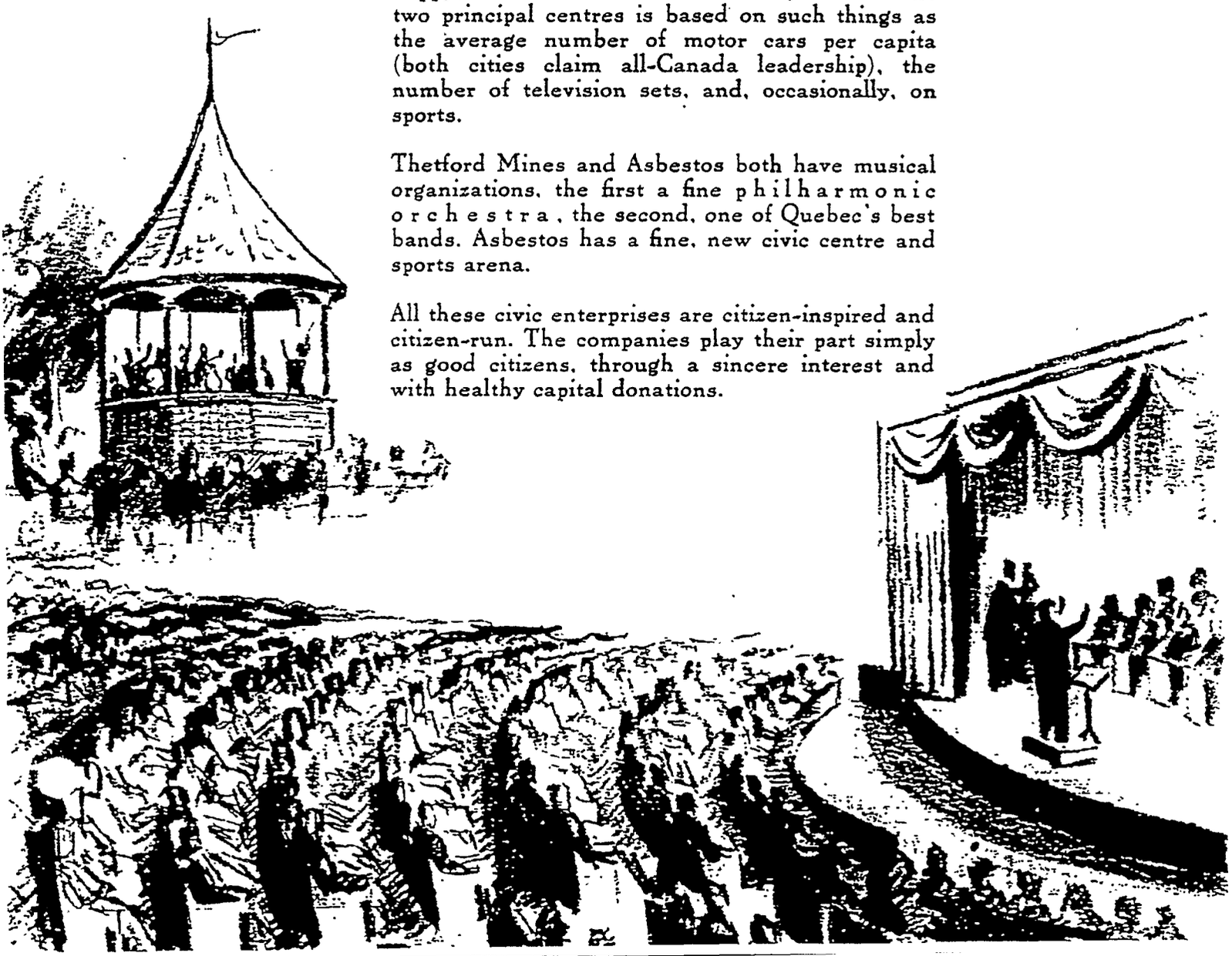
In Quebec's asbestos region there is no such thing as a "company town".

The principal mining communities are Asbestos, with a population of 10,500 and Thetford Mines, with a population of 20,000. Mines are also operated in Black Lake, East Broughton and Norbestos.

Miners and mill workers number approximately 7,000. Well paid, in good health, they live in happy, well-run communities. Rivalry between the two principal centres is based on such things as the average number of motor cars per capita (both cities claim all-Canada leadership), the number of television sets, and, occasionally, on sports.

Thetford Mines and Asbestos both have musical organizations, the first a fine philharmonic orchestra, the second, one of Quebec's best bands. Asbestos has a fine, new civic centre and sports arena.

All these civic enterprises are citizen-inspired and citizen-run. The companies play their part simply as good citizens, through a sincere interest and with healthy capital donations.



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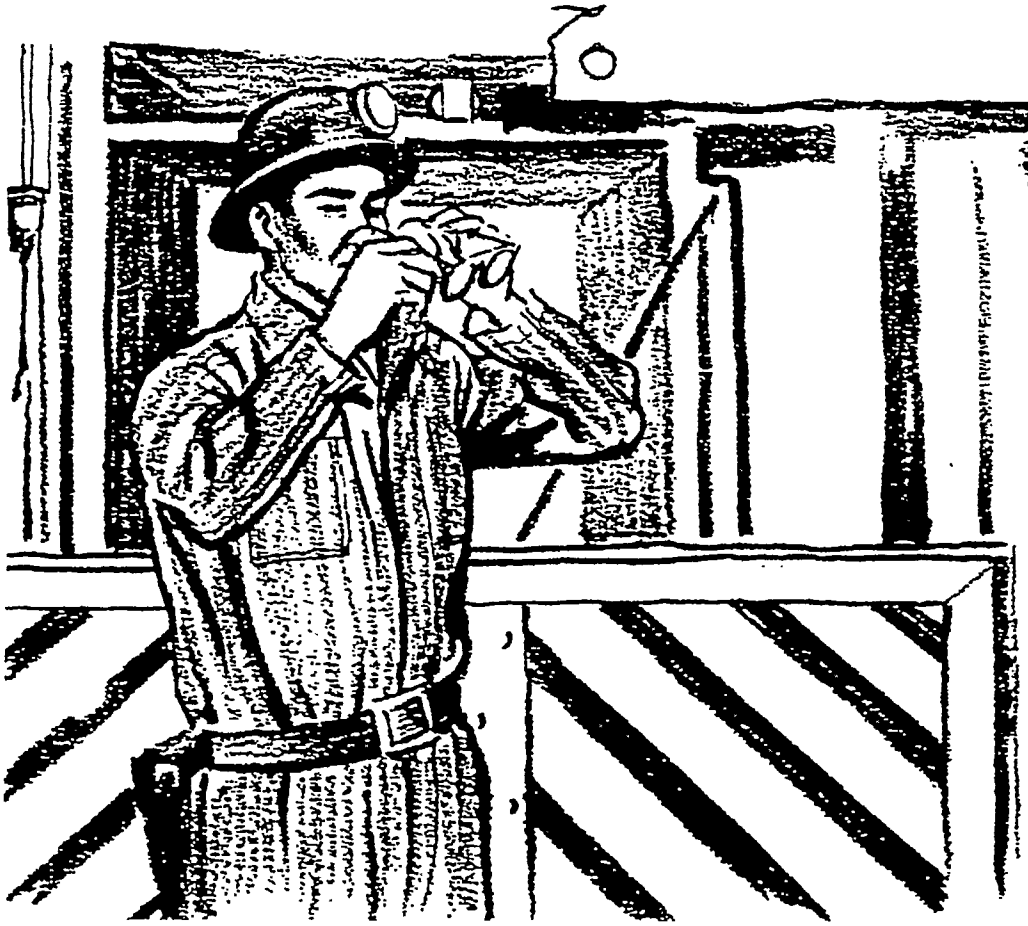
one of the world's safest industries

Many people think of mining as hazardous.

It can be, if not done properly. But care and capital can make it safe.

The asbestos industry has taken the care and provided the capital. Safety programs, protective devices, many of them costly, and the co-operation of owners and workers have resulted in this industry being classified in Quebec as a "light industry".

Mill and mine posters tell of millions of hours of accident-free labor.



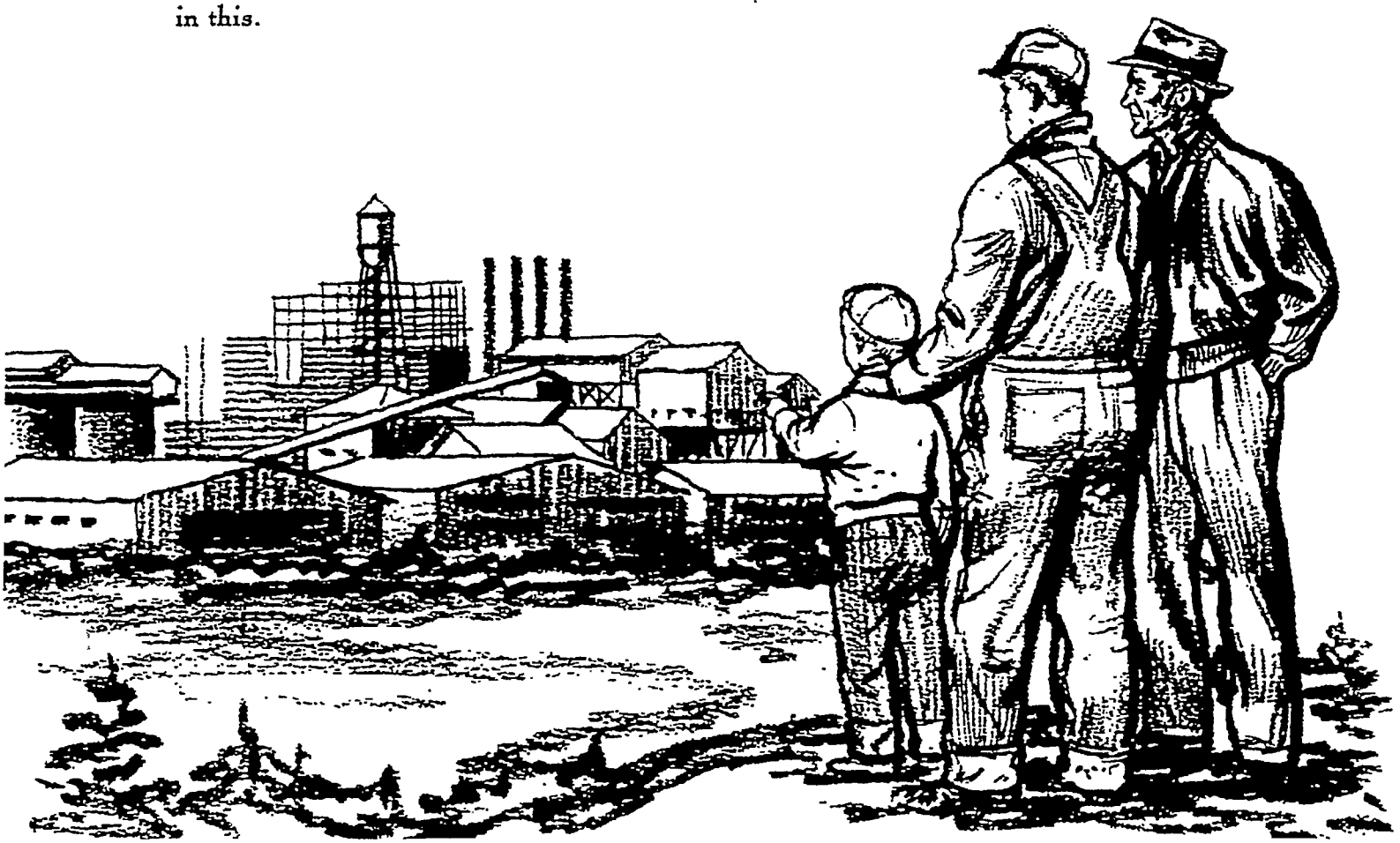
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asbestos mining in the 21st century

Asbestos mining in Quebec has a longer future than it has a past. Not yet 100 years old, it will still be here more than half-way through the twenty-first century. Expenditures being made by the industry now ensure that future.

Investors whose money is being used to provide this future for the asbestos industry and its workers are making possible the opening of new pits, the development of new and larger underground mines, and the erection of new mills where industrial processes are improved, resulting in more efficient production and better working conditions.

Great-grandsons, and great-great-grandsons of the men employed in the mines today will be asbestos miners a century from now. And from the earnings of these generations of miners, dentists and decorators, teachers and editors, a multitude of people in many industries will benefit in the next century as they are doing in this.



asbestos – a national asset

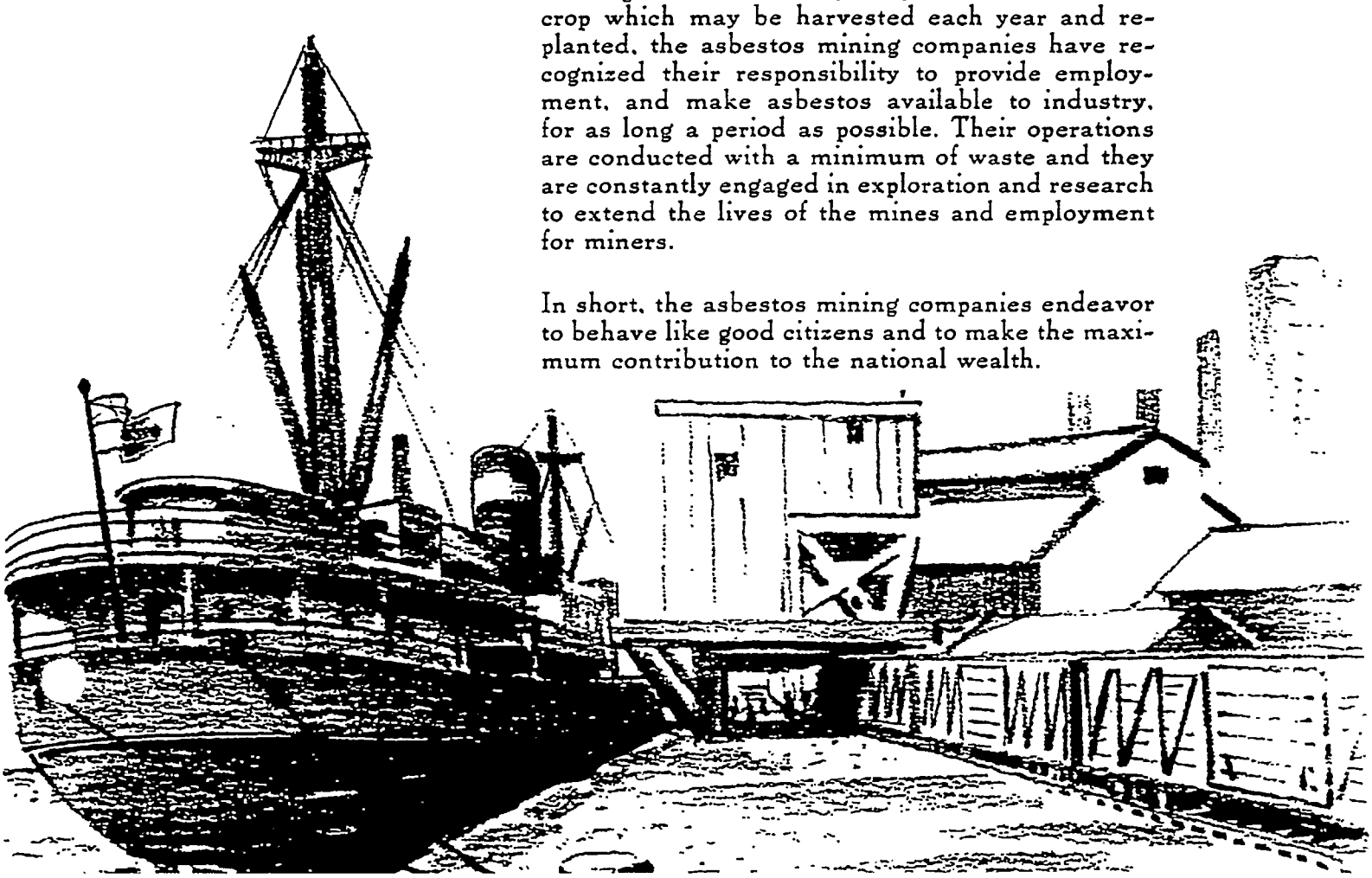
Quebec's asbestos mines are assets of national as well as provincial importance. Each year, they provide direct employment for more than 7,000 workers and indirect employment for many thousands more.

Each year, they bring more than $100,000,000 in foreign currencies into Canada to help this country pay for essential imports from other lands.

Operated by eight major companies and using money invested by Canadian, British and United States investors, Quebec's asbestos deposits are efficiently mined. Miners and mill workers are the highest paid hourly wage-workers in the province and the companies are generous and active participants in community affairs.

Although the commodity they deal with is not a crop which may be harvested each year and replanted, the asbestos mining companies have recognized their responsibility to provide employment, and make asbestos available to industry, for as long a period as possible. Their operations are conducted with a minimum of waste and they are constantly engaged in exploration and research to extend the lives of the mines and employment for miners.

In short, the asbestos mining companies endeavor to behave like good citizens and to make the maximum contribution to the national wealth.



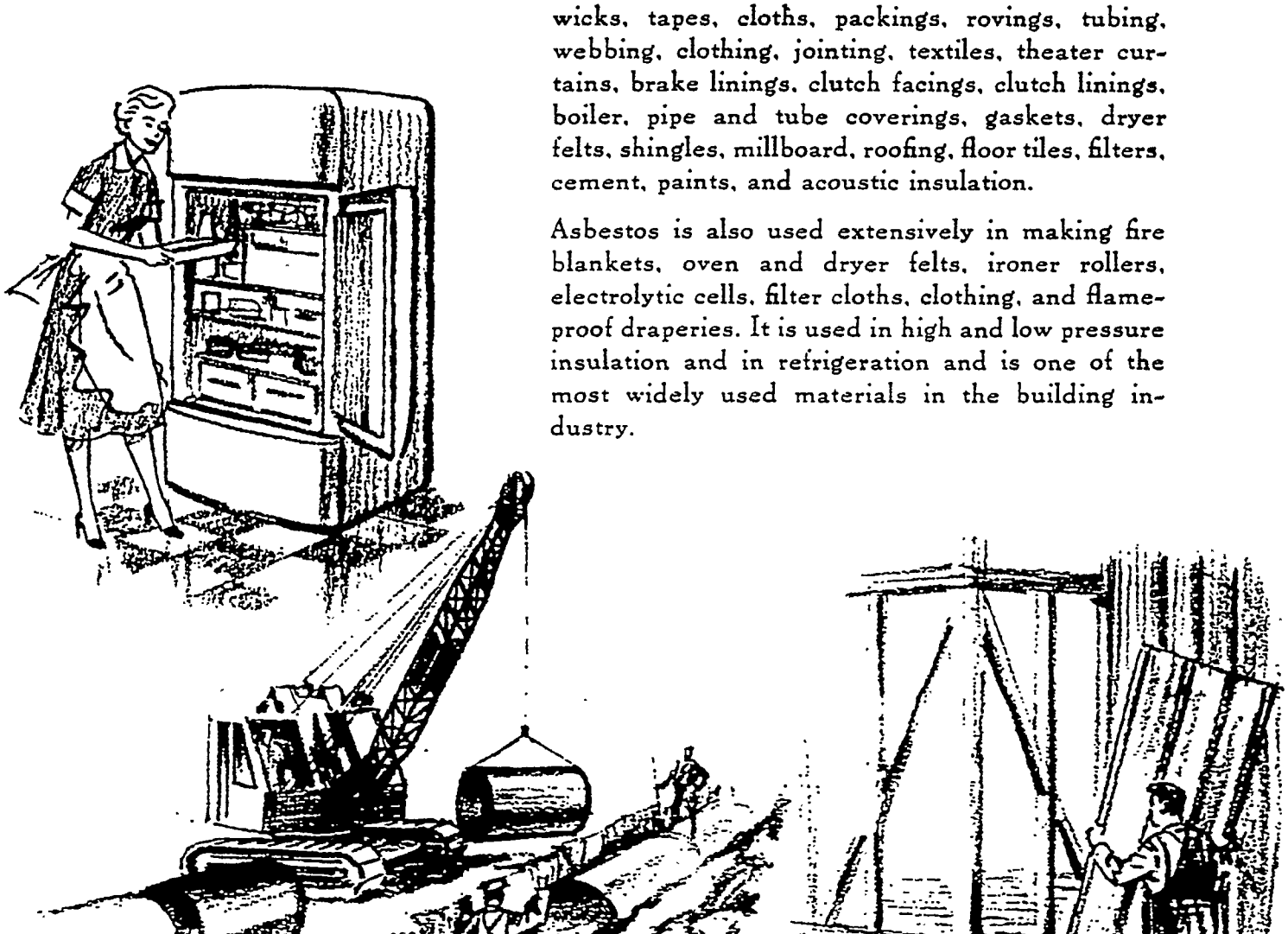
a mineral of 3,000 uses

Most people, in one way or another, use asbestos, or products and services produced with the aid of asbestos, every day of their lives.

Asbestos is adapted to more than 3,000 uses and it is likely that even more will be found for it in the future.

A few of the manufactured asbestos products in current use in industry are: yarns, threads, cord, wicks, tapes, cloths, packings, rovings, tubing, webbing, clothing, jointing, textiles, theater curtains, brake linings, clutch facings, clutch linings, boiler, pipe and tube coverings, gaskets, dryer felts, shingles, millboard, roofing, floor tiles, filters, cement, paints, and acoustic insulation.

Asbestos is also used extensively in making fire blankets, oven and dryer felts, ironer rollers, electrolytic cells, filter cloths, clothing, and flameproof draperies. It is used in high and low pressure insulation and in refrigeration and is one of the most widely used materials in the building industry.



the strangest mineral ever known

Was written and produced by the Quebec Asbestos Information Service, Suite 220, Shell Tower Building, Montreal, where up-to-date information about Quebec's asbestos mines may be obtained at any time.

Text by Ralph Marven; illustrations by Edward Small; the type faces are Venus Bold 18 point; and Pabst 12 point.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.,
THETFORD MINES, QUE.

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.,
THETFORD MINES, QUE.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY,
ASBESTOS, QUE.

FLINTKOTE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.,
THETFORD MINES, QUE.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.,
THETFORD MINES, QUE.

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