THE STORY OF



ASBESTOS

THE MAGIC MINERAL

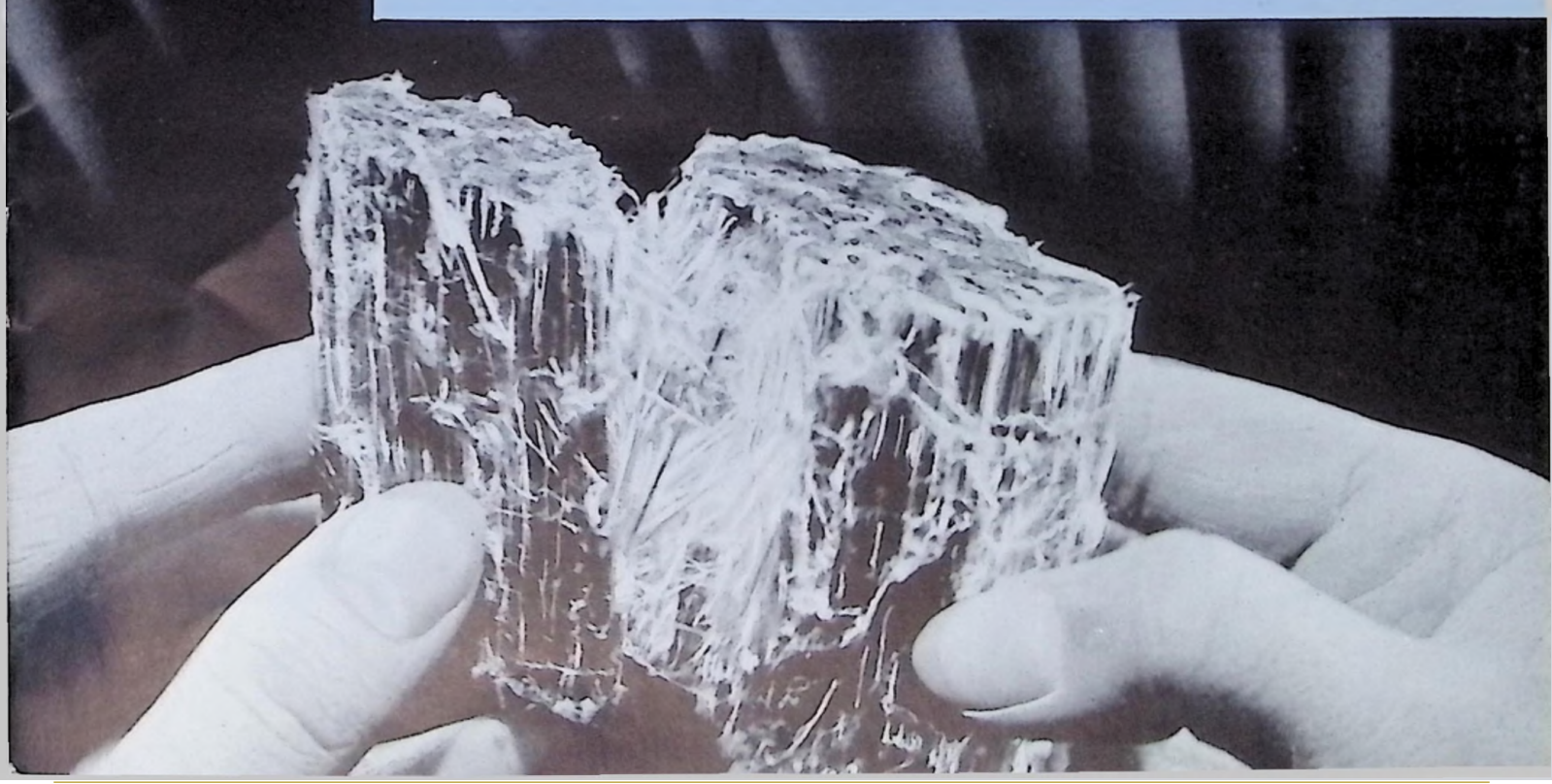
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THE STORY OF ASBESTOS

THE "MAGIC MINERAL"

As the "magic mineral" of antiquity, and man's powerful ally today in fighting fire, weather and wear, asbestos has a fascinating story. To Canadians, it is a story all the more interesting as Canada is the richest of all countries in asbestos, producing nearly 70 per cent of the world's supply. The world's largest operating asbestos mine is the great Canadian Johns-Manville mine at Asbestos, in the Province of Quebec. From this mine and others in the same region, Canada exports hundreds of thousands of tons of asbestos yearly, to the four corners of the earth. And for at least another 150 years, scientists estimate, these Quebec deposits will continue to yield their buried treasure for the benefit of future generations. How did these deposits take form? Even today geologists do not know exactly. But they agree that the story of asbestos probably started millions of years ago, as told on the next page.





Mother Nature sets the stage

Far back in the beginning of time, when the world was slowly evolving into the continents and seas we know today, Mother Nature fashioned asbestos in the withering heat of volcanic fire and steam.

Originally, geologists believe, the mineral asbestos was simply rock. But trapped in the heart of prehistoric volcanoes, twisted and squeezed by irresistible forces and sprayed by super-heated volcanic steam, the rock changed in form. It took on a characteristic greeny-gold color. It became "serpentine" in structure — veins appeared, running in an irregular network of lines, and looking something like gashes in the rock.

This "changed rock" is the mineral asbestos of today. The greyish veins are composed of asbestos fibres. Yet asbestos is not a fossilized formation of wood or vegetable origin. Despite the silky fineness of the fibres which may be picked from the veins, asbestos is as truly mineral as the great masses of rock by which it is surrounded.

This is quickly apparent when one handles a chunk of asbestos in its natural state. While it is somewhat slippery and soapy to the touch, it is "as hard as iron." And while the fibrous surface dulls the edge of a sharp knife, fibres can easily be scraped up or "teased" with the fingernails into a soft, fluffy, silk-like mass, and twisted into threads. These threads of asbestos can be woven like any others, but it is not because of this that asbestos is called the "magic mineral." Rather, it is because of its fireproof nature, the resistance it presents to flame. The word "asbestos" is in itself a significant name. It comes from a Greek compound word meaning *indestructible, incombustible, unburnable.*

Nature distributed asbestos in seemingly haphazard fashion over many portions of the globe. Deposits are found in South Africa, Russia, Italy, Cyprus, Finland, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, Bolivia and Peru, and a few other countries. But by far the most important deposits, as to both quantity and quality, are located in Canada in the Province of Quebec. This wealth of Canadian asbestos went undiscovered until fairly late in the last century. However, man's knowledge of asbestos can be traced back into antiquity.

THE "MAGIC MINERAL" OF ANTIQUITY

We can tell by the writings of their historians that asbestos was known to the ancient Romans. According to Plutarch, lamp wicks of asbestos were used in the temples. He called them "perpetual" because they never burned away. Herodotus records that, before being placed in the pyre, the bodies of the honored dead were wrapped in a cremation cloth of asbestos so that the ashes might be saved and deposited in a funeral urn. An asbestos sheet used for this purpose is reported to be preserved in the Vatican Library to this day, and it was probably in reference to this custom that Pliny spoke of asbestos fabric as "a rare and costly cloth, the funeral dress of kings."

In the literature of the Middle Ages, too, we come across stories depicting the awe which the magic fire resistance of asbestos once inspired.

MARCO POLO AND CHARLEMAGNE

Marco Polo, the famed Venetian traveller of the thirteenth century, tells of an unburnable fabric he saw in Tartary. Seeking to impress him, the Tartar subjects of the great Kubla Khan assured him solemnly that it was woven from the hair of the salamander, the mythical reptile that was supposed to live in fire. But, being of a skeptical nature, Marco Polo soon found out that the cloth was made from a fibrous substance found among the rocks in that section of Siberia. Today, mining engineers have found numerous outcroppings of asbestos rock in this same part of the world.

Charlemagne the Great is said to have averted a war with the Moslem forces of Harun-al-Raschid, Emperor of the East, through asbestos "magic." Calling the Moslem envoys for a parley, he proceeded to entertain them with a great banquet. After the board was cleared, Charlemagne swept up the soiled cloth from the table and threw it into a fire nearby. Moments passed as the flames licked harmlessly at the fabric. And when Charlemagne later withdrew the cloth, unburnt and cleansed snowy white, a great fear came over the astonished envoys, who quickly departed to warn their Emperor against warring with so potent a magician! Of course, the tablecloth was an asbestos one.



Other stories in the same vein might easily be cited. For, strange as it may seem in these modern days of progress and invention, men continued for hundreds of years after Charlemagne to regard asbestos as merely a queer freak of nature. As late as the 1870's, a storekeeper by the name of Johns was still able to amaze and excite his sophisticated city neighbors by a demonstration of this magic mineral.



THE MERCHANT-MAGICIAN

H. W. Johns was the owner of a paint and roofing business, with a small store. Somehow or other he had obtained a pair of mittens woven from asbestos, and these were the medium for the dramatic stunt that used to bring crowds of curious onlookers to his shop.

Donning the mittens, he would reach inside the store's pot-bellied stove and scoop out a

double handful of red hot coals, passing with them among the astonished spectators. Then, leisurely tossing the embers back through the stove door, he would show the watching crowd that the glowing coals had caused no damage either to gloves or hands.

That was good showmanship, for the demonstration brought scores of potential buyers to the store. But to Johns himself, these asbestos mittens represented far more than a "side-show" for customers. In this fireproof, practically indestructible fabric he saw great future possibilities for creating products that would conquer man's traditional enemies—fire, weather, wear and the destructive heat of friction. He visualized asbestos in the form of fireproof roofings—insulations to conserve industrial power—packings that would stand up under the burning friction of whirling shafts—and many other products that would speed the progress of the then developing industrial age.

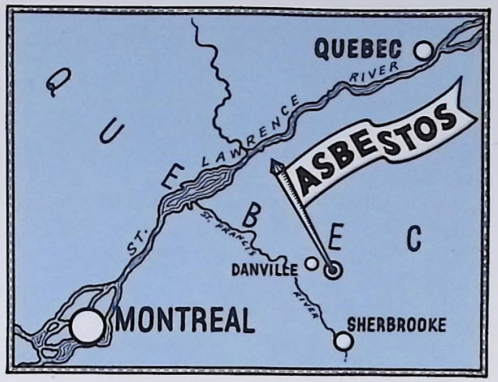
But his logical mind saw a big "if" barring the way. All these things were possible—*if* asbestos could be mined in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, and transported economically to the factories and mills where it could be processed. At that time, in the seventies, asbestos was imported from Italy. Its cost put it beyond the possibility of broad economical use. However, Johns persisted in his experiments to develop useful asbestos products, all the while keeping an ear to the ground for clues which might lead to finding asbestos deposits nearer home, where mining and manufacturing could be carried on at low cost.

QUEBEC GOES ON THE WORLD MAP

In the meantime, let us shift scenes to the farm of Charles Webb, near the little town of Danville in Quebec. Charles found his land far from ideal for easy farming. Outcroppings of a hard but peculiarly fibrous rock made a patchwork pattern of his fields and meadows. Much of the land was impossible to plough, being covered with a layer of dirt only deep enough to give root to grass and weeds. So Charles Webb resigned himself to making no use of these fields, except as pasture land for cattle.

But Evan Williams, a slate miner from Wales, was of a more curious turn of mind. He made inquiries as to the nature of this rock with the cottony fibres. He soon learned that it was asbestos, the fireproof mineral that could be woven, and that two brothers, Alfred and Robert Ward, had actually begun to mine and sell the fibre in a neighboring region of the Province.

Then Evan Williams got busy. Without funds, but full of enthusiasm, he sought out W. H. Jeffrey, a wealthy farmer of the district. A shrewd man, Jeffrey realized the value of these



newly discovered deposits, and put up the money to start mining operations. These were begun in 1881, in three small pits, and the local farmers turned to harvesting the fibrous "rock cotton" in place of their traditional crops of hay and grain.

Such were the humble beginnings of the pioneer Jeffrey Mine which today, as the Canadian Johns-Manville Mine at Asbestos, Quebec, ranks as the largest operating asbestos mine anywhere in the world.

"THE MAN AND THE MOMENT"

History has always seemed to prove that every great discovery is always accompanied by the emergence of a man with the vision and energy required to push it to the fullest development. The new discovery of Quebec's rich asbestos resources was no exception. And H. W. Johns, the enterprising storekeeper, was the man.

Instantly recognizing the Canadian deposits as the close-to-home source of raw materials he had been seeking, Johns went to work—with a clothes wringer!

He had an idea for a new kind of roofing—a roof covering "built up" of layers of burlap, pitch, manilla paper and asbestos. The burlap and paper would give the new roofing "body"; the pitch would cement the layers in a waterproof sheet; and asbestos would end the danger of fire.

Of course, no machinery was available to process such a revolutionary new type of roof. But in the common clothes-wringer, Johns saw all the equipment needed at least to prove the practicability of his idea. So, while an assistant turned the wringer, he guided the sheets through the rollers and poured the sticky pitch between the layers.

And, crude though this first wringer-processed roofing was, it worked! It resisted fire . . . stood up under blazing sun, pouring rain and freezing ice . . . was a sensational advance over all other kinds of roofing then in use for commercial structures.

This new asbestos roofing was the turning point in Johns' career, and the starting point from which the wide variety of asbestos products we use today developed.



THE BEGINNINGS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE

Following on the revelation of a convenient source of supply in Quebec, and the proof of the practicability of asbestos roofing, H. W. Johns actively launched his long-dreamed-of plans. The H. W. Johns Company grew rapidly and out of the returns from the roofing business, Johns constantly ploughed large sums back into research and experiments to discover new uses for the "magic mineral."

Some time later, another who was to become a giant in the fast-growing asbestos business emerged, Thomas F. Manville. Manville, already famous as a salesman of superb ability, owned, with his father and two brothers, the Manville Covering Company, where pipe coverings were made, by combining sheep's wool and clay. These coverings, used as wrappings to conserve heat, were satisfactory up to a point. But when industry began to utilize higher and higher temperatures in plant processes, the wool-and-clay product would not do. Manville, realizing that asbestos was the answer to this new problem, sought out H. W. Johns as the leader in the asbestos field—and the two, pooling their resources, formed what has become the present world-wide Johns-Manville organization.

The next great development came shortly after the Great War, when the Jeffrey Mine—by this time one of the world's largest—ran into financial difficulties. Johns-Manville stepped into the breach and purchased the entire undertaking, organizing the Jeffrey Mine, mill and factory at Asbestos, Que., under the name of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited.

So it is that, today, Canadian Johns-Manville represents the fusion in a great modern industry of the three pioneer influences in the story of asbestos . . . the influence of Johns, the originator of asbestos products—of Jeffrey, the mine builder—and of Manville, the salesman who awakened the world to the modern conquest of fire, weather and wear through the "magic mineral."

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HOW ASBESTOS IS MINED

When W. H. Jeffrey first banded together his farmer neighbors to work the deposits of the "magic mineral" found on the Webb farm, asbestos mining was a primitive affair indeed. The rock was blasted and chiselled from shallow pits. Every morning the pit boss called the men to work by clanging an old bell hung from the limb of a tree. A single horse, walking 'round and 'round, powered the first derrick used to hoist the rock. The crude fibre was carried to a picking shed in boxes and there boys were employed to pick the "cotton," or "pierre a coton," as they called it. A diligent boy would sometimes fill as many as twelve bags a day at the rate of 10 cents a bag, thus making more than the pit men who were paid $1.00 a day. As the pits became larger, a regular town sprang up around the Jeffrey Mine. It was a typical mining town, sometimes rough, sometimes gay, and nameless until a Mrs. Church was appointed postmistress and gave the community the label of Asbestos, Que.

Asbestos remains its name today, though the town has changed greatly since that pioneer period. As the old Jeffrey Mine gave way to its huge Johns-Manville descendant, the town of Asbestos grew and improved. A new era of progress began. Finer and more comfortable workers' homes began to appear. In course of time, the town streets were paved and numerous other civic improvements brought to successful completion. Today, Asbestos is justly proud of its reputation as a progressive, happy community of 5,500 people living and working together as good citizens and good neighbors.

"OPEN PIT" MINING

Those who are accustomed to thinking of mining in terms of deep shafts and underground galleries would gasp in surprise if suddenly transported to the edge of the Johns-Manville mine at Asbestos. They would find themselves teetering on the brink of a vast man-made pit —nearly a mile across from rim to rim and skyscraper-deep at its centre—looking for all the world as if some gigantic scoop-shovel had bitten half a township off the green face of the Quebec countryside.

The mine takes this appearance because the recovery of asbestos, as carried on by Johns-Manville, is a quarrying, rather than a conventional mining operation. The asbestos fibre is found as veins running through the buried rock in every direction, extending through zones of varying richness and interspersed with much barren rock.

As new ground is broken at the mine, the first step is exploration with core drills to locate the veins. These drills are sunk deep in the ledge and bring to the surface a solid core of rock which gives visual evidence of the extent and quality of the ore body. Then a series of holes are drilled near the edge and charged with dynamite, which blasts free great masses of rock. Now giant power shovels go to work and load the loosened rock into railroad cars which climb the pit slopes, carrying fibre-bearing rock to the mill and the remaining waste rock to the nearby dump.

Seven big power shovels are used in the J-M mine, one of which is the largest in Canada and was used to dredge the Beauharnois Canal. This shovel, weighing over one million pounds, could hold two 1½-storey houses inside its control cab. Yet, so vast is the scale of operations that, looking down from the edge of the pit, these mammoth machines appear to be toys.

RECOVERING THE FIBRE

Three to five dynamite blasts take place almost every working day at the mine. And after each one, men go down into the pit and carefully pick the longer fibres from the shattered rock by hand. Any fibre over ⅝" in length is graded as "Crude" and is highly valued, as it lends itself readily to spinning or weaving. These choice long fibres are broken away from the rock with a small "cobbing" hammer, then carried up in bags. Such long fibres, however, represent but a small percentage of the asbestos mined.

Generally speaking, all fibre of less than ⅝" length goes to the mill, where it is separated from the rock in powerful crushers. Dumped from the railroad cars in storage bins atop the mill, the rock, as it comes from the mine, goes into the great "primary crushers." Screeching and groaning under the pressure of the crusher jaws, even the biggest rocks, some weighing tons, split and crumble like eggshells squeezed between the fingers.

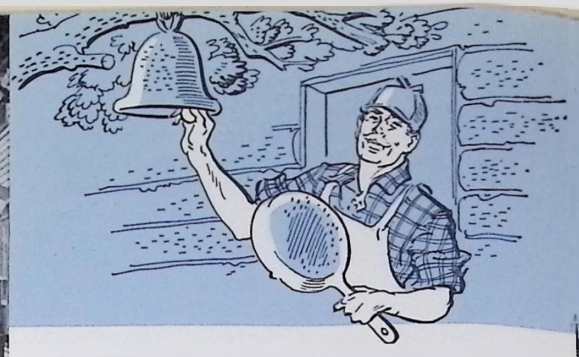
Secondary and third-stage crushing follows, and after each stage the broken rock passes over vibrating screens, above which are hung huge "vacuum cleaners" which suck up the asbestos fibre while the smaller rock particles fall through the screens. After cleaning and sorting, the fibre is carried to the bagging floor where it is sacked according to grade. From the bagging rooms part of the graded asbestos goes to the nearby Johns-Manville factory for processing into brake linings, roofings, packings and other finished products—while thousands of bags are loaded on freight cars for export to the United States and other foreign markets.

THE LARGEST ASBESTOS MINE IN THE WORLD



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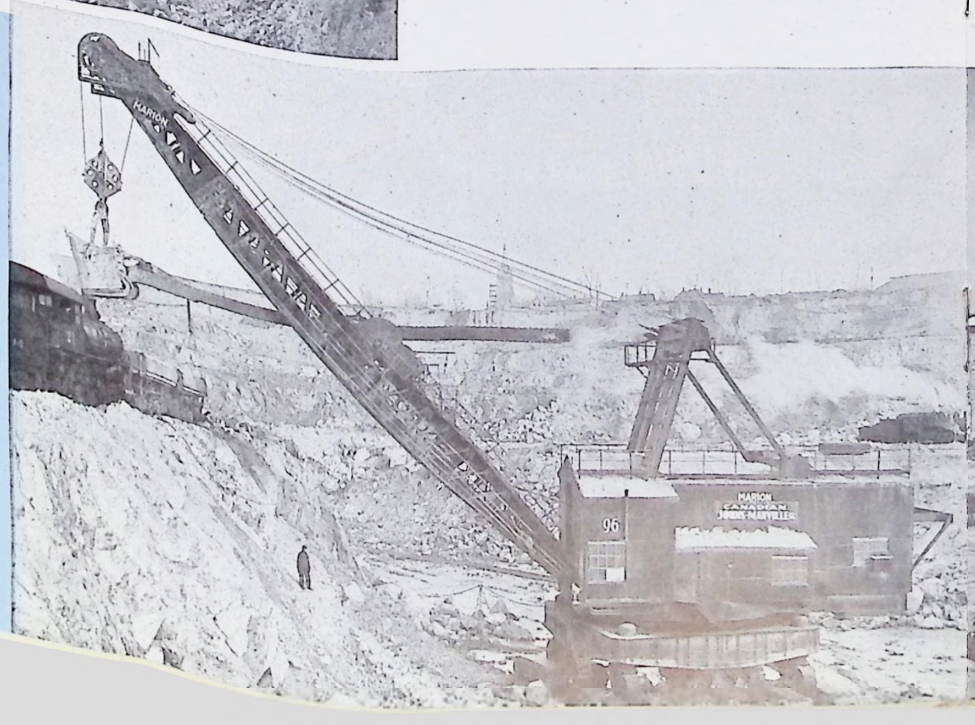




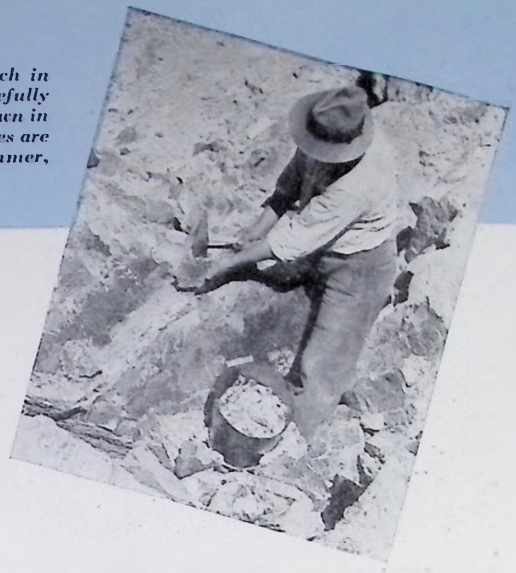
In the early days of the pioneer Jeffrey Mine, the pit boss called the men to work by clanging an old bell hung from the limb of a tree. The picture at the left, above, shows the main street of Asbestos, Que., as it appeared many years ago. The hill in the background is Webb's Ledge, where the asbestos deposits were first discovered.



(At left) *Five such dynamite blasts as shown here take place almost every working day at the present Johns-Manville Mine. The shattered rock is loaded into railway cars, for transport to the mill, by seven huge power shovels. The shovel shown below weighs over 1,000,000 pounds and could hold two 1½-storey houses inside its control cab.*



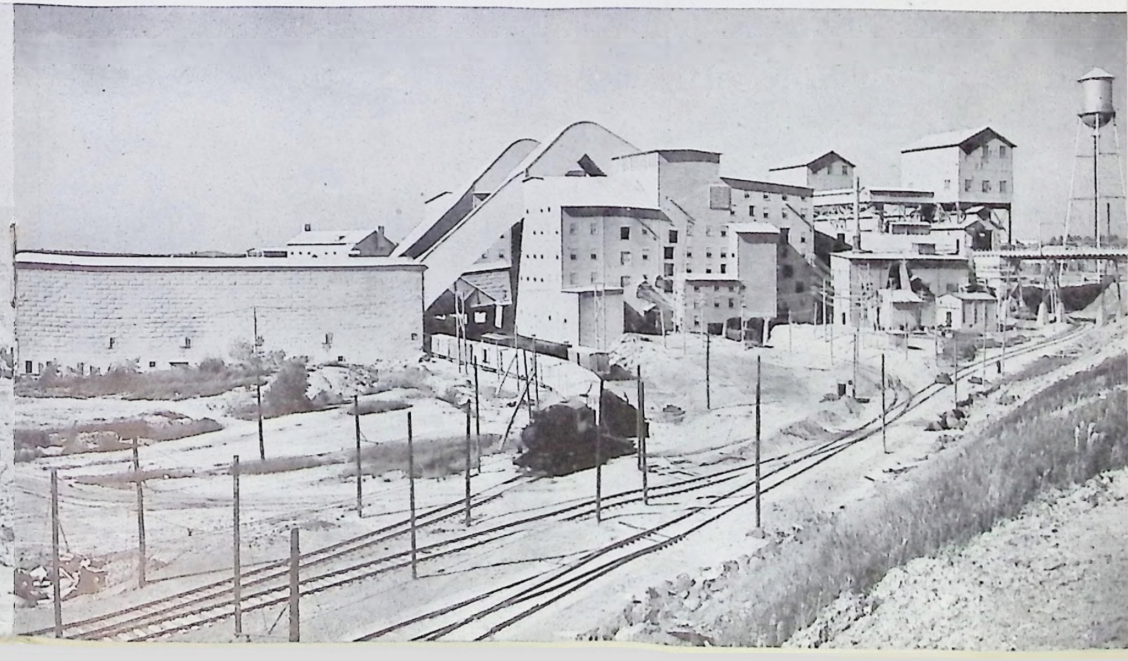
Asbestos fibre over five-eighths of an inch in length is graded as "Crude" and is carefully separated from the rock by hand, as shown in the picture at right. The choice long fibres are broken away with a small "cobbing" hammer, then carried to the mill in bags.

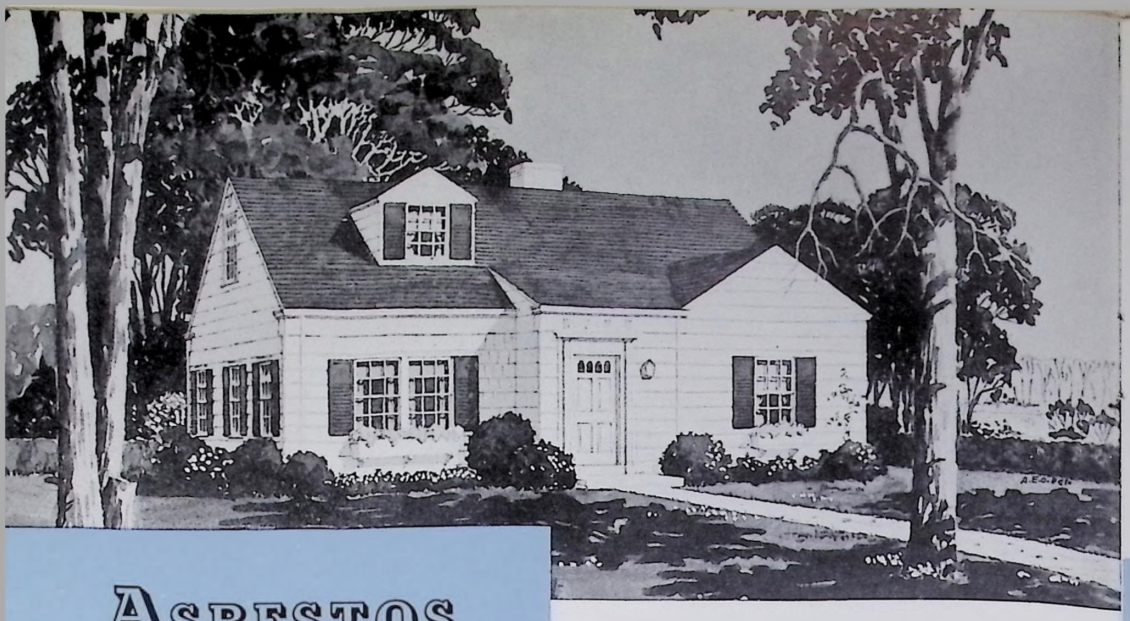


DUST CONTROL AT ASBESTOS

In former years dust from the mill hung thickly in the atmosphere 'round and about the town of Asbestos. But today the dust problem is thoroughly under control, thanks to the modern "Cottrell Plant" installed by Johns-Manville. Representing an investment of more than one hundred thousand dollars, this latest type of dust-control installation utilizes electrical power to precipitate the dust contained in the air inside the mill before it can escape outdoors. The dust particles are precipitated in the form of a semi-solid mass which is carried away to a dump located beyond the town limits.

(Below) *The Johns-Manville Mill Buildings at Asbestos, where the valuable asbestos fibre is recovered from the rock blasted out of the mine, by a series of crushing and separating operations.*





ASBESTOS
SERVES EVERYBODY

Householder, motorist, office and factory worker—*everybody* uses and benefits by the "magic mineral" in some shape or form. When the housewife toasts a slice of bread, or irons one of her husband's shirts, her safety is guarded by asbestos insulation in the connecting electric cord. When the motorist slams on his brakes in a sudden emergency, he may well thank asbestos brake linings for the quick, sure stop that prevents an accident. And so it goes . . . all through our daily life, asbestos serves us in many seen and unseen ways.

SAFER AND MORE BEAUTIFUL HOMES

By far the most outstanding feature of today's asbestos "magic" is the discovery of the countless ways this mineral can be utilized to safeguard man's property and add to his security and comfort. The exterior of a modern home, for example, can be fireproof, weatherproof, wearproof—practically *timeproof*—when modern asbestos building materials are used.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing and Siding Shingles faithfully reproduce the beauty of the finest wood shingles, yet are fireproof, rotproof, and as everlasting as the "magic mineral" itself. They never need replacing . . . need no painting to preserve them . . . and eliminate old-fashioned and expensive maintenance costs.

Inside the house—kitchens, bathrooms, attic and basement rooms express the height of modernity and utility when J-M Asbestos Wallboards are used. Asbestos Flexboard and Wainscoting lend themselves ideally to modern decorative schemes—they are colorful, fireproof, permanent—and need no periodic painting or decorating.

These Asbestos Wallboards are made of a combination of asbestos fibres and Portland Cement. And it is this combination of materials that explains their resistance to fire, wear and decay. Asbestos Wainscoting is finished with a beautiful smooth surface that is immune to moisture and can be quickly and easily cleaned with a damp cloth.

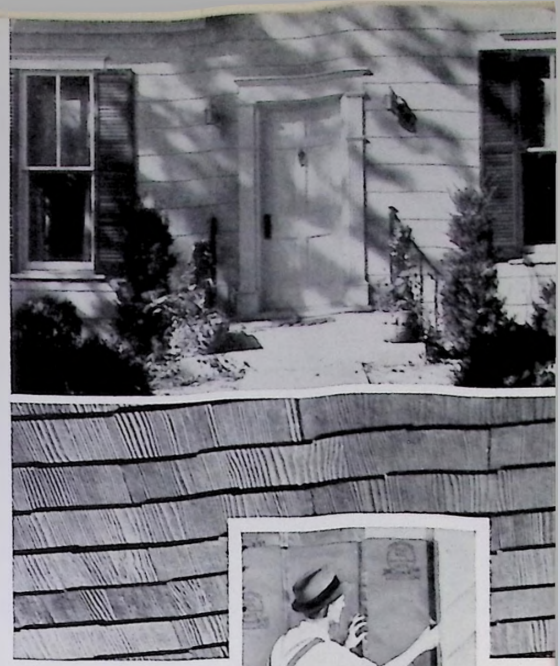
A unique advantage of J-M Asbestos Flexboard is flexibility, as its name suggests. Flexboard, while strong as concrete, can readily be bent to conform to curved surfaces—a feature which specially recommends it for use in the "modern" type of home and commercial interiors.

The beautiful sidewalls of this home are not only charming to the eye, but fireproof and impervious to the attacks of weather. They are beautified and protected by Johns-Manville Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles. These unusual shingles never need replacing—eliminate costly maintenance—and can be applied right over wood shingles, stucco or clapboards to modernize old homes.

The hazard of roof-communicated fire is banished forever when attractive J-M Cedargrain Asbestos Roofing Shingles, as shown at right, are selected. They are fireproof—will never wear out—and their appearance faithfully reproduces the lovely texture of wood shingles weathered to mellow charm by time and exposure.



For new kitchens and bathrooms—and for "fixing up" old ones—J-M Asbestos Flexboard and Wainscoting are the ideal materials. Wasted space in the attic or basement can be speedily and economically transformed into livable extra rooms with inexpensive J-M Decorative Insulating Board.

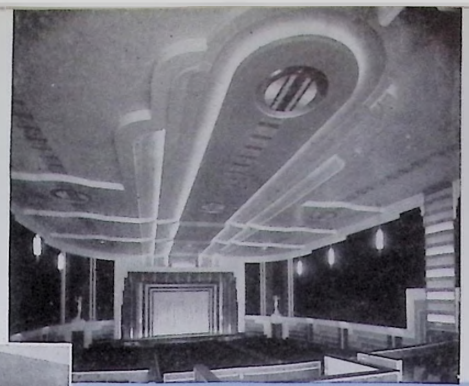


Rock Wool Home Insulation—another product of the Johns-Manville factory at Asbestos—has brought all-weather comfort, *and fuel savings as high as 30 percent, to thousands of Canadian homes.*

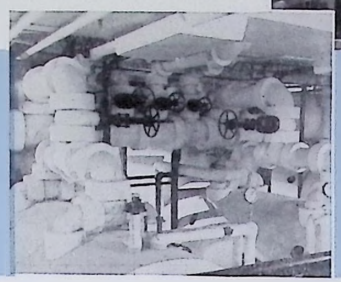
SAVING MILLIONS FOR INDUSTRY

At one time, wastage due to fires, uncontrolled friction and inefficient insulation of power equipment cost business untold millions of dollars annually. This waste made costs of production high and thus increased the price of goods to the consumer. But nowadays all that is changed, because progressive business has been quick to adopt products that end waste—and asbestos materials are in the front rank in helping industry to make more and better goods, for more people, at lower cost.

Built-Up Asbestos Roofs for business and industrial structures, modern Asbestos Insulations to keep heat under control, Transite Asbestos Cement Pipe for water and sewer systems and electrical conduit, Asbestos Packings, Gaskets and Friction Materials—these and many other J-M products have worked a veritable "industrial revolution" of their own.



J-M Acoustical Materials are widely used for sound control in modern Canadian office buildings, auditoriums, restaurants, schools, etc. Shown above is a typical theatre installation.



J-M Pipe Coverings, containing asbestos, cut many thousands of dollars from industrial fuel bills by conserving heat.

SAFEGUARDING LIFE EVERYWHERE

When you draw a glass of water from your kitchen tap, it's quite possible that a wise municipal government has safeguarded its purity and your health by installing a water system of Transite Asbestos Cement Pipe—a pipe that is proof against tuberculation, the internal corrosion that builds up inside ordinary pipe.

Your town or city fire department is better able to cope with destroying flames, thanks to modern asbestos clothing for the fire fighter. In your neighborhood theatre, asbestos curtains banish the old fear of fire and panic. On shipboard, J-M Fireproof Marine Panels, built of asbestos, guard your safety at sea.

In its myriad forms and uses—and most of them we are scarcely conscious of in our daily round—modern asbestos "magic" is the power which today wards off dangers and hazards that once took tragic toll of property, wealth and human lives.

SAVING MOTOR CARS . . . AND LIVES

Asbestos, made by J-M into brake linings and clutch facings, is a front-rank fighter in the crusade for safer highways. As a matter of fact, without the "magic mineral" the automotive engineer would be hard put to devise means of controlling today's fast-travelling wheels. Asbestos brake linings, woven or molded, are now available for every car and truck . . . more efficiently than any other kind, they stand up under the terrific punishment of heat and friction. Remember the old days when, in descending a steep hill, you frequently noticed smoke belching from the brake drums of the car ahead? . . . It's something you seldom see today, because fireproof asbestos brake linings are now the rule for safety. Asbestos brake linings and clutch facings are also used on steam-shovels and cranes, tractors and hoists, derricks and elevators.



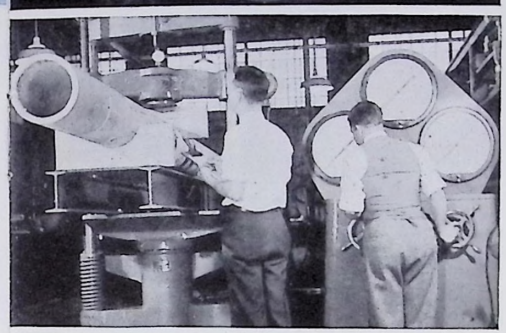


Not the "Man from Mars," but the latest thing in style and protection for the modern fire-fighter—helmet, suit, gloves, gaiters and shoes woven from fireproof asbestos.

ASBESTOS RESEARCH

BRINGING "THE WORLD OF TOMORROW" CLOSER TO TODAY









Look at the long list of asbestos products in use today, and you might exclaim, "Why, I never *dreamed* Asbestos could be made to serve in so many ways!"

But in their laboratories and at their testing benches, scientists and experimenters are today dreaming countless new uses for the "magic mineral" in the world of tomorrow.

Almost every day in the Johns-Manville Research Laboratories—the largest of their kind in the world—some of these dreams become actual, practical realities. For behind the busy manufacturing scene, J-M is ceaselessly at work to learn new things about Asbestos, to discover new ways of making it serve and *save*.

Literally hundreds of advancements have been worked out in the J-M Laboratories. The company annually invests half a million dollars in research and development activities carried on by a large staff of technicians and expert research engineers.

Evidence of the far-reaching and beneficial result of this scientific "exploring" is seen in the fact that more than 50% of Johns-Manville shipments last year were of products which have been added to the company's line by its own research findings and its expansion and development program since 1928!

Pictured here are some of the men who staff the great J-M Laboratories, busy at just a few of the hundreds of experiments and tests which are performed month after month. Much of the precision apparatus was developed by the J-M research staff.





"INSIDE" JOHNS-MANVILLE

In telling you this story of asbestos—what it is and what it means to Canadian life, prosperity and progress—we have attempted to keep Johns-Manville in the background. Of course, because asbestos and Johns-Manville are practically synonymous terms, our name and products inevitably kept creeping in.

These last few paragraphs, however, we must frankly label "Advertisement." They are about the people who *are* Johns-Manville—and how we work together as a company. If you yourself hold a job, we think you might like to know how J-M "jobholders" operate, and what their working conditions are.

Johns-Manville has a standardized workweek, with premium wages for emergency overtime work. We have minimum basic wages and minimum hiring rates which insure every worker an income in line with the cost of living. We have a policy of hiring as many men *over* 40 years of age as possible. We have group life insurance and group health and accident insurance, available to J-M workers. We have signed collective bargaining agreements.

There is a Credit Union, organized and operated by employees, in which members invest their money for emergency loans to plant workers.

The company maintains first aid rooms, a medical department, and a fully-equipped hospital at Asbestos. A continuous safety campaign is carried on under a trained safety engineer. The company employs an industrial hygiene engineer whose full time is devoted to improving the plants as safe and healthful places in which to work.

J-M employees have their social clubs and have organized bowling, softball and football leagues in the various factories and offices. Individual members among factory employees are active in Rotary, Kiwanis, the Lions Club and similar civic service organizations. Many employees are war veterans.

The company honors length of service through its Quarter Century Club, honor organization composed of J-M employees with more than 25 years of service. At the end of 1939 there were 330 members of this Club with a combined record of service totalling more than 9,500 years! This large and flourishing club of veterans is growing steadily, as each year a new contingent of "old-timers" joins the ranks.

We like to think that the recognized quality of the many hundreds of useful products bearing the J-M name is a reflection of the above policies. Good management at J-M attracts skilled and intelligent men and women. Working for a successful company, they feel secure in their employment. Enjoying good working conditions, they put everything they've got into their jobs, and take a genuine pride of craftsmanship in the work they do.

For people like ours, it's pretty near impossible *not* to make good products.

Typical company-erected houses, rented at exceptionally low rates to the employees. The most modern materials are used in the construction of these attractive homes.





The spacious auditorium of the new Recreation Centre, where a gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc., are also provided.



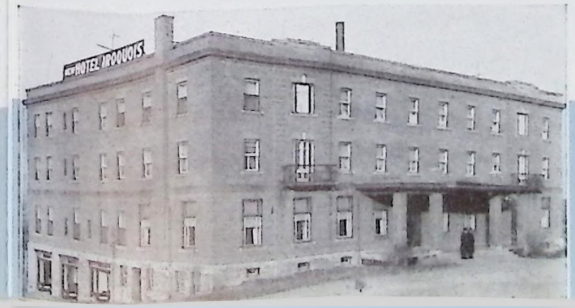
A meeting at Asbestos of some of the members of the Johns-Manville Quarter Century Club. The occasion was the presentation of gift watches to new members by Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville. Mr. Brown is fourth from the left in the front row. H. K. Sherry, vice-president in charge of operations at Asbestos, is seated at right of Mr. Brown, and R. S. Gardner, factory manager, is second from the left in the front row.



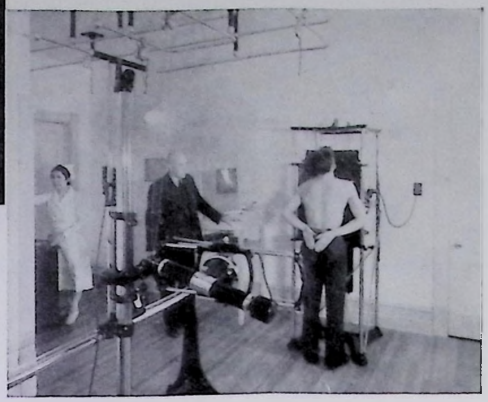
This is one of many safety signs located in and around the J-M plants. These serve as a constant reminder to "Always Work Safely."



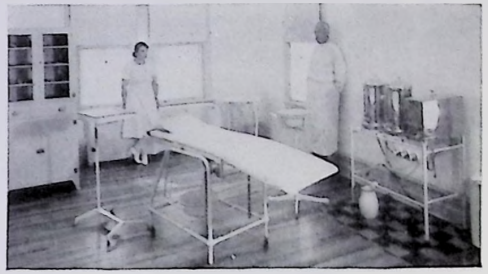
Professor Lacroix, from the Berlitz School of Languages, who teaches French to English-speaking workers. Employees are encouraged to become bilingual.



The new, fully modern Hotel Iroquois, owned by the company. Accommodation and meals are offered at nominal rates.



The fully-equipped J-M Hospital at Asbestos boasts the latest X-ray facilities. Here, Dr. Stevenson and one of his capable nurses are carrying out one of the periodical free "check-ups" every J-M worker receives.



The modern operating room in the Hospital. There has never been a post-operative or maternal death in the 20-year history of the J-M Hospital—a proud record indeed!



A typical patient's bedroom. Every means is taken to ensure comfort as well as thorough medical and surgical care.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE

MANUFACTURES OVER

1200

PRODUCTS

Included among the vast range of J-M materials are:

Acoustical Materials
Asbestos Brake Linings
Asbestos Clothing
Asbestos Fibre
Asbestos Flexboard
Asbestos Gaskets
Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos Packings
Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Roofing Materials
Asbestos Rope
Asbestos Roofing Shingles
Asbestos Siding Shingles
Asbestos Textiles
Asbestos Wainscoting
Asbestos Wallboards
Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Shingles
Asphalt Tile Flooring
Brake Blocks
Brake Linings
Building Papers
Built-Up Roofing
Celite Filter Aids
Clutch Facings
Corrugated Transite
Expansion Joints
Friction Materials
Industrial Insulations
Insulating Board
Mastic Flooring
Pipe Coverings
Refractory Cements
Rock Cork Insulation
Rock Wool Insulation
Roofing Materials
Steeltex Lath
Transite Asbestos Conduit
Transite Asbestos Flue Pipe
Transite Asbestos Sewer Pipe
Transite Asbestos Sheets
Transite Asbestos Water Pipe
Transite Walls
Waterproofing Materials

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LIMITED

Mine and Factory—Asbestos, Que.

Toronto, Laird Drive, Leaside
Winnipeg, 156 McPhillips Street
Montreal, Sun Life Building
Vancouver, 1206 Homer Street

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