One of the most remarkable facts in the economic development of the West, is that the pioneers, in their endeavor to find and to control the best commercial opportunities of the new country, frequently passed by many things that would have been even more gainful than the matter to which they devoted their time and energies.

The cattlemen and flock masters of Wyoming have become wealthy from their herds and flocks. The graziers of Wyoming have made more fortunes than any other resources in that state, and the grazing industries are still the most important bases of Wyoming's wealth.

During the writer's experience, as State Geologist of Wyoming, for some eight years, there was scarcely a stockman who did not have some particular mineral deposit on his range "spotted" for a future investigation, and it is a remarkable fact that a number of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the state have grazed their stock back and forth for many years unheeding over the identical asbestos deposits of the state, with which this paper has to deal.

The first mention of the asbestos of Wyoming to the writer was when an old stockman told him about the ground-hogs and prairie dogs having scratched up a lot of the fiber, acting as a sort of "natural fiberizer," leaving the cotton-like product to blow around over the adjacent ground.

The Casper Mountain asbestos deposits have been known as a matter of scientific interest for nearly 35 years. Samples from this region, in fact, from the Lower Smith Creek property of the International Asbestos Mill & Power Co., were awarded a diploma at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the two principal railroads of the region, and the asbestos deposits lie immediately south and southeast of this point.

The low range of mountains locally known as Casper and Muddy Mountains, and noted on the maps as the "Casper Range," just south of the above Casper, are a part of the front range of the Rocky Mountains, variously known as the Laramie Mountains or Laramie Hills, or in earlier days the "Black Hills of Wyoming." This range extends from the Wyoming-Colorado line northerly to Laramie Peak, whence the range turns almost abruptly and runs westerly to beyond the name of the North Platte River, west of Casper Mountain.

Geology.

These ranges consist principally of a core of granite, flanked on either side by the carboniferous limestones and successive sedimentary formations which dip away from the main granite core at varying angle, and which present the usual varied geological conditions common to many of the Rocky Mountain uplifts of this extent. The sediments flatten out into the plains and plateaus on all sides, forming the great grazing lands which have made Wyoming famous.

The granite is usually of the red feldsite variety, but an occasional area of white or gray granite is noted and the granite is cut in turn by dikes of schists, diorite and gneiss, presenting the usual contact and mineralized area conditions of these granite exposures.

The general geology is the vicinity of the asbestos deposits may be briefly described as eroded anticlines to which the deep-seated metamorphic rocks come to the surface and...
are partly covered and bounded by synclines of the sedimentary rocks before noted.

These sedimentary rocks have been deposited by less abrupt changes in other parts of the area.

Arsonaceous areas have been discovered in two distinct areas, the first of these being that on Casper Mountain, showing a distinct east and west trend, and the second on the Smith Creek locality, some eight or ten miles southeast, where the sedimentary rocks have been deposited.

Mr. J. S. Diller, of the United States Geological Survey, estimates the Casper Mountain asbestos area at approximately four and one-half square miles, the Smith Creek area at near seven square miles and states that both these areas are characterized by the same rocks, of which the serpentine, diorite and granite are most important.

Mr. Diller defines the rocks of the asbestos areas as hornblende, diorite, diorite and serpentine, stating that the serpentine noted in these asbestos areas is a well-defined unconsolidated schist in which the hornblende is somewhat more abundant than the altered feldspar and quartz. In these areas the granite is the principal rock, as described for the rest of the Laramie range, but in the asbestos areas, especially in the west slope of the Lower Smith Creek district and the secondhill, Upper Smith Creek, these granites are noted as appearing also in large dikes and small intrusions into the serpentine mass shown at these points.

The asbestos noted in these asbestos areas occurs in huge dikes or belts, extending as before noted and is the usual bluish-green serpentine, and is here much crushed and sheared.

To quote a Mr. Diller, who has made an exhaustive study of this region, the asbestos where examined contains, no remnants of the original rock from which it was derived. Its microscopical structure, however, is distinctive in that the original rock was composed almost wholly of olivine. It was not only serpentine but generally a diorite. Thus the asbestos area, ranging from granite to peridotite with a number of intermediate forms, resulted apparently from the differentiation of a single magma of which the asbestos is one of the final products.

Asbestos Minerals.

In general name.

In chemical composition, these minerals are classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serpentine</td>
<td>(Mg, Fe) SiO₃</td>
<td>Serpentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amphibole</td>
<td>Mg₂Si₂O₅(OH)₂</td>
<td>Amphiboles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrysotile</td>
<td>Mg₃Si₂O₅(OH)₅</td>
<td>Chrysotile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The asbestos is the only quality desired, and so much so, that when the crystals occur in long, slender prisms, or in radiating masses, the mineral is called actinolite; but when found in long, slender, fusible fibres, easily separable, it is named asbestos. The difference between good and bad asbestos is at once perceived by subjecting the flake or long, slender crystals to tearing, twisting, and bending between the fingers. The good asbestos, applicable to the finest purposes of manufacture, will give up silky threads of great elasticity, and resemble in the various spinning processes; while bad asbestos will split into harsh and sometimes brittle fibres, occasionally breaking up when rubbed between the fingers.

The heat resisting property of both of these varieties of asbestos is approximately the same; so that when this characteristic of the asbestos is the only quality desired, the amphibole variety is found to be equally satisfactory as the chrysotile; but where over-strength of fibre as well as non-conductivity of heat is desired, the chrysothile variety is the only one that can be used to advantage. Chemically the two species are much alike; chrysotile-asbestos is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, while the amphibole varieties are all either silicates of lime and magnesium, or compounds of silica with an earthly base-part of them hydrated. A special feature to be noted is that some of the amphibole varieties have much of the contortions which are common to the chrysotile variety of the serpentine species.

Asbestos Fibre Structure.

Mr. Cirkel gives the results of a number of investigations recently made, comparing asbestos fibres with the organic fibre which, in common with the fibre structure and possessing more or less fire and acid-proof properties.

The colorado school of mines magazine.

Asbestos rock shows the many varieties of chrysotile and the ribbon structure to occur in these deposits.
The structure of asbestos fibre outwards is almost identical with organic fibres, namely, that each apparent single fibre is composed of numerous, exceedingly fine filaments. The difficulty of spinning asbestos fibre lies in the fact that, unlike silk, cotton, or wool, no indications or teeth-like obstructions are in evidence on the surface of any asbestos fibre whatever.

The variations in outward structure of the fibres examined are not strong enough to form a basis of reliable differentiation. One fact, however, seems to stand out, and that is, the glassy, or metallic, non-lustre appearance of many asbestos fibres under high microscopic powers—with the exception of those from Thistlewood, Black Lake, Canada, and Russia.

The following comparative table as to the diameters of the smallest observable fibres reported by Mr. Orbel may be of interest:
people the franchise when they were ready for it, and his reply was: "Why don't you show me?" He further went on to say that while the country had been at peace for thirty years, and enormous revenues had been collected, they had no schools of the same, and that industry had not been encouraged nor agriculture fostered.

Among the adherents of the governmenal cause there were many who had no schools of the same, and that industry had not been encouraged nor agriculture fostered.

It will be interesting to watch developments under the new government, and to note to what extent, if at all, the latter statements may be substantiated.

The Insurrection had been in progress for some time in Oaxaca and Durango before breaking out in Sinaloa.

Newspaper reports had been received from the several districts that this town had fallen into the hands of the rebels, in many cases being abandoned and seized by the federal soldiers. The latter were recruited mainly from the larger towns and, in many cases being abandoned and seized by the federal soldiers.

The town had fallen into the hands of the rebels, in many cases being abandoned and seized by the federal soldiers.

The insurrectos and took possession of many of the buildings in the town of San Jose de Gracia, when on April 20th we saw the insurrectos pouring over the hill, and at about 11 o'clock the same evening of April 19th we received a letter from a friend in Mazatlan.

Among the adherents of the government was a man named Moniz. He related the story of his wrongs in a very impassioned manner, and did not attempt to conceal the fact that he had been treated with the utmost cruelty, and that he was determined to avenge his wrongs.

We were still eighty miles from Nogales, and a number of us decided to abandon our baggage and walk to the border rather than suffer the same fate as the others. In this case, however, the bridges were left in flames.

The present editor has sent out over twelve thousand pieces of mail since January, addressed and stamped, nearly two thousand of which have been returned by the postmaster-general as undeliverable.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—$1.25 per annum. Five or six personal requests first. A great many have helped in some of these ways and others.

We wish you would send in that $1.25, if we ultimately fail to get it, practically comes out of our own pocketbook. This is the agreement in the January number in regard to the postal rates.

The student rates are 25 cents. Advertising rates on application. Subscription price $1.25 per annum payable to the Assistant Treasurer.

WALTER C. HUNTINGTON 1913

We have been sending the Magazine to all of the graduates of the School since last October and we started sending

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The Alumni.

ALUMNI MEETING.
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PERSONALS.
George K. Kimball, mayor of Idaho
does not tell for him. He is new with
the Revenue Tempest Mines Co., Safford, Colo.

Charles B. Hove, professor of mining and
mineral engineering at the University of Texas, at Austin,
visited the school and the new testing plant.

W. A. Sloan is chief chemist and metallurgist
of the Shannon Lead Co., Clifton, Ariz.

Howard G. Washburn is chief engineer of

Arthur Austin is chairman of the Interna-
tional Stannil Co., Postel, Urab.

E. B. Richards expects to go to South
America in the near future.

Chas. W. Badger is manager and chemist
and the uranium and vanadium mines of the
Standard Uranium Co., Naturita, Montrose
Country, Colo.

F. B. Piatt, '01, manages the Revenue
Tunnel Mines Co., Rivermines, Mo.

B. H. Piatt, '00, manages the Revenue
Tunnel Mines Co., Rivermines, Mo.

Mr. M. Alumni Association, Golden, Co.

Fellow Classmate: As you are sending the
newspaper to Mr. Jones, it will not be nec-
 essary to send it to me. As we will be
now in speaking terms, one copy is all we need and we
will appreciate it if you will merely add
your name to the mailing list.

We are glad to learn that the magazine
will be published through the summer
months. It appeared to us that if it were
published the Capability Exchange
would languish—on the other hand the
situation would be much improved.

Wishing the Magazine the success it de-

THE NEW QUARTERLY.
An Extension of the Dewey System of Classi-

ification to aid in scientific research and Metallurogy.


Robert K. Kenyer, Chairman of the Colorado School of Mines, is just out and
has been mailed to the Alumni. This num-
ber is one of the best of the quarter-
and will prove to be a valuable reference
book for any engineer's library, no mat-
ter how small or how extensive it may be.

The Dewey decimal system of indexing is in use in nearly all large libraries
and has the one great advantage over other
systems in that it is capable of indefinite ex-
pansion. It can be applied successfully at the
beginning of a card index by using only the
main subdivisions, and later, as the index
grows, closer subdivision can be made by
merely adding decimals to the old cards.

Every engineer should have this Quarterly
and apply the Dewey system to his reference
cards. The Quarterly may be obtained by a
simple request to the School of Mines.

EASILY SPARED.
A German in a sleeping car was unable to
work smoothly and in perfect time.

Mr. W. F. Kimball, of the Revenue
Tunnel Mines Co., Rivermines, Mo.

Hugh A. B. is not a graduate, we feel that he
should have a position in the engineering field.

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months. It appeared to us that if it were
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Every engineer should have this Quarterly
and apply the Dewey system to his reference
cards. The Quarterly may be obtained by a
simple request to the School of Mines.
Due to the heat and terrible odor, all the classes are put on hold. This is especially so In my department. One student is especially uncomfortable in his situation. He has to teach mining methods, mining course which, while I have a short weekly schedule, keeps me working hard. This result of this task his mind is practically empty. I can't do any more than keep the appointment some students are not fitted for their profession. I can't help it. The system used here is quite different than what I happened to know of.

Sincerely yours,

Orville Harrington, '98. Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

MINES MAGAZINE.

OP.

July 1913.

The Colorado School of Mines Magazine.

Jesse T. Boyd, '04, in the Camp Bird mine engineer.

Charles N. Glasgow, '00, is the Reserve Company's assayer. Though a new arrival, he is making good.

engineer.

mains three years. While there he covers all mathematics, physics and chemistry. He is a hard worker, and it is proper, where there remain three years, taking some success actively depended on the future. In his new sphere, he has mastered sufficiently to enable him to practically understand his particular profession.

The Association of the Alumni of the Colorado School of Mines.

The Association of the Alumni was organized June 7, 1895. The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted at a special meeting held the same evening just before the First Banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Denver.

OFFICERS.

Elected May, 1911.

Arthur F. Hewitt, '05 President

Edward P. Arthur, '95 1897-1899

Wm. B. Milliken, '95 1896-1897

Edward E. Rowe, '95 1897-1899

W. B. Milliken, '95 1896-1897

Edward E. Rowe, '95 1897-1899

Wm. J. Hazard, '97 1909-1910

Carmen G. Bell, '06 1911

Robert S. Stokely, '98 1895-1896

Thomas G. Smith, '99 1895-1896

Bela L. Lorah, '88 1895-1896

Latimer D. Gray, '95 1896-1897

Orville R. Whitaker, '98 1898-1899

Joel M. Smith, '96 1895-1896

Frank M. Dresher, '00 1899-1900

William H. Paul, '99 1899-1900

Geo. M. Post, '94 1897-1899

Wm. J. Bennett, Golden, Colo.


CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Name and Object.

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be "The Association of the Alumni of the Colorado School of Mines." The object shall be, the cultivation of friendship, acquaintance, mutual aid and the elevation of the reputation and standard of the Alumni Matter.

ARTICLE II. Membership.

Section 1. Any person holding a degree from the Colorado School of Mines may become a member upon the payment of the initiation fee to the Treasurer.

Section 2. All members must be of good moral character and in good standing professionally.

ARTICLE III. Officers.

Section 1. There shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

There shall also be an Executive Committee consisting of the above officers, and three other members.

Election.

See 2. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected at regular annual meetings, for a term of one year, and the three remaining members of the Executive Committee as follows, viz.: One for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and thereafter those members shall be elected for a term of three years. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV. Meetings.

Section 1. Regular annual meetings shall be held each year, on the day following the commencement exercises, unless otherwise provided by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V. By-Laws.

The By-Laws of this Association shall be "The Association of the Alumni of the Colorado School of Mines."
Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority of all votes cast. Votes must be cast either by ballot or by written report.

ARTICLE V.
Special Meetings.
Section 1. A special meeting shall be called as provided for in Article III, Section 5, of the By-Laws, or by written report of at least ten members.

ARTICLE VI.
Annual Dinners.
Section 1. The Annual Dinner shall be held on the same date as the Annual Meeting, unless otherwise provided by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.
Initiation Fees and Duties.
Section 1. Initiation Fees: The Initiation Fee of this Association shall be fifty dollars ($50.00) per member for the first year of membership and five dollars ($5.00) per calendar year thereafter for the balance of the term of membership. The Treasurer shall have the authority to establish initiation fees for new members, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Duties of Treasurer.
The Treasurer shall collect all dues and take charge of all money. He shall keep a record of the finances of the Association and shall make a report to the Association at its annual meeting. This report shall also be delivered to the Secretary for publication in the annual pamphlet. The Treasurer shall pay out money only when a proper voucher or warrant bearing the signature of the Secretary, is presented. In case of dispute in regard to a bill presented for payment it shall be referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall elect the standing committees, audit the Treasurer, and notify the Secretary and Treasurer with the amount of the annual subscription, including the votes held by each member, one month before the annual meeting.

The Executive Committee may call special meetings of the Association when it is deemed necessary, and may employ an assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at the expense of the Association, and arrange for annual dinners.

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The Executive Committee shall have full control of the executive and executive committee, and all financial and professional standing required of ordinary members.

ARTICLE VIII.
Standing Committees.
Section 1. There shall be the following standing committees: Committee on Nominations, Committee on Athletics, and Committee on Finance.

Section 2. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of at least five members, not officers of the Association, and shall meet at least once a year and report to the Executive Committee.

The Alumni Pin is designed to be a symbol of the Colorado School of Mines Alumni Association, and will be issued to members of the Association, and to the families of deceased members, as a token of recognition for membership.

The Disadvantages of Reputation.
The Early Bird gets the worm in the gray dawn.

And knitted him out of the nest: His feathers were ruffled, his eyes were half shut.

He hadn't had near enough rest.

"It's pretty hard lines," any one who'd paid out, salary Assistant Treasurer, banquet, printing, etc. (all debt contracted before May 31 and not previously paid) $34.90

Leaving a balance on hand May 31, 1911, $19.93.

As against $169.48 in 1910 and 669.48 in 1911.

For comparative purposes the present balance on hand should be nearly $50 higher, as the 1911 balance has been paid for out of the bound's receipts, as was also the 1910 balance.

It begins to look as though we will be able to get our life membership fund intact again.

ORVILLE RABBINGTON, Assistant Treasurer.

The Colorado School of Mines Magazine, Volume 25, Number 2, 1911.

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ORVILLE RABBINGTON, Assistant Treasurer.
SERNIP TRIP.

By S. F. D. Dittus, ’11.

On April 26, 1911, at nine a. m., the class of 1911 left for Park City. The class numbered thirty-five and were under the leadership of Prof. A. J. Elliott. Messrs. F. H. Cronin, A. J. Hoskins and A. C. Smith. Mr. Keeney accompanied the class as far as Leadville, returning to Golden from there. On the way to Salt Lake City the class by Messrs. Dyer and Williams, the Chemical Company's zinc plant was visited. After the inspection the officials kindly gave the class a luncheon which was very highly appreciated, as well as the send shown in the explanation of the details of the works.

The second stop was made at Ogden City, arriving there in the evening. The morning and part of the afternoon of the next day was spent in studying the geology of the vicinity and a visit was made to the Consolidated Copper Company's plant. The mines were visited, and the miners were very interesting. The rest of the afternoon was spent in the inspection of the location about the University of Utah. Even­

The next trip was to Garfield, visiting the Magna and Arthur mills of the Utah Consolidated Copper Company and their power house. The next day the "mets" visited the Millhouse plant and much interest was shown in the electric apparatus used there. The "miners" studied the geology in the vicinity of the University of Utah, from which we went on to Butte.

At Butte we spent one day at the Ellis Mine. A dinner was given by the very capable men of the Consolidated Copper Company and their power house. The next day the "mets" visited the "miners" in the Huff electrostatic separators used in the concentrator. The "miners" studied the geology in the vicinity of the University of Montana.

The next trip was made to Leadville, where the glacial geology was studied and a small hydro-electric plant was visited. After the inspection the officials kindly gave the class a luncheon which was very highly appreciated. The rest of the afternoon was spent in the inspection of the Daly West mine and mill. We returned to Salt Lake City at the plant. It was heartily appreciated, the idea of the lavisbness with which nature has endowed this section.

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eral into the very necessary dollar. And Dr. Victor Alderson, the President of the School of Mines, stands as well for the public as the institution he administers, pride for his work and success, devotion to his School; his devotion to the School is unques­tioned. He has done yeoman's service, and he has been praised as the School has been; his devotion to scientiﬁc methods, his insistence upon serious, devoted, and yet, in the face of these facts; despite the end that is now being made to accelerate the mining development of Colorado, a Denver afternoon paper of last Friday published a statement to the effect that the School of Mines would not be reopened next term unless Dr. Alderson were removed from his inacquency. That excellent blacksmith and impertinent gentleman, the Hon. W. K. Kenehan, treasurer of state, was quoted as authority for this threat. He was cited as chief witness to the charge that the School was squandering money. He was pictured as a blacksmith with a wheel at the condition his locomotive eye had uncovered in the cost of, alleged, Jellibellgard, which he revolved with his severe and critical eye. And the glory was emphasized by a display of red ink and a large prominence. There is no place in the United States where they can send their ores for that purpose to have them tested out. But this condition soon will be changed.

"The testing plant will serve as a great laboratory for the students who attend the School of Mines, but the commercial tests, of course, will be made by experienced men. During last summer the work on the testing plant was stopped because a Chicago ﬁrm that held the contract for the test plant had halted. Several months ago a large, steel was unable to make the required ship­ments. A fire bad destroyed its factory. Dr. Alderson says that about half the money appropriated for the ore-testing plant by the legislature two years ago was transferred to the general school fund last summer, while work on the testing plant was suspended. At that time the money was returned to the special fund for ore-testing. This caused the directors of that school to begin the work again.

The ores of Colorado are shipped from remote lands, Germany, and France to inspect ore-

That means that at the period when the mining is paid in we are under supplied with cash, but as each period draws to a close we need our treasury empty. We issue vouchers and the banks hold them until they draw, but as each period draws to a close,又要无来者了，所以hoiﬁad, $1,000 per annum. Dr. Alderson says that the young men are well prepared, especially in mathematics, while their knowledge of English is fair. They are rapidly mastering the English language in the mining school in Colorado.

At that time a director of a large, edju­cation school in 1903 there have been changes that have been made there are hundreds of mines in Colorado that now the School of Mines since July, 1903. Until last February Dr. Alderson's term of of the mining industry in the United States is situated in the heart of the mining region, has facilities at hand for giving students practical knowledge of the mining industry. The School of Mines, but the commercial tests, of course, will be made by experienced men. During last summer the work on the testing plant was stopped because a Chicago ﬁrm that held the contract for the test plant had halted. Several months ago a large, steel was unable to make the required ship­ments. A fire bad destroyed its factory. Dr. Alderson says that about half the money appropriated for the ore-testing plant by the legislature two years ago was transferred to the general school fund last summer, while work on the testing plant was suspended. At that time the money was returned to the special fund for ore-testing. This caused the directors of that school to begin the work again.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BULKELEY, FRANK
Mining Engineer
Cable Address: Bulkley, Denver.
380 Washburn Building Denver, Colo.

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This short article has nothing to do with mining and is only intended to be of interest to those of the Alumni who have made their "pile" in the mining business, or as mining engineers, and are now looking for some enjoyable means of spending their time and money. The writer cannot lay claim to such distinction, but no doubt there are some so situated.

At any rate, if chance, fate or fortune ever favors you with an opportunity to make a visit to the Hawaiian Islands, don't miss it. And let me say here, that if you have any surplus cash left after you get there—besides what you need to return on—there are Americans over there who will help you spend your money, or you can speculate a little on the sugar market, or buy a few thousand acres of pineapple. But to give you a few impressions of Honolulu—about the first thing you see as you steam into the harbor are the big oil tanks, and plant of the Standard Oil Company. Nearly all of the Pacific steamships use oil-fired boilers. But, ladies and gentlemen, you have one thing which they do not own, and that is the great Pacific Ocean. They don't own even the Pacific Ocean.