

BERYLLIUM AND THE RARER MINERALS

PART ONE

BERYLLIUM— HOW AND WHERE TO FIND IT

Its Important Minerals and Their Identification

COVERING THE 18 FOLLOWING MINERALS

Beryl	Euclase	Alexandrite	Leucophanite
Epididymite	Hambergite	Golden Beryl	Beryllium—spar
Phenacite	Helvite	Bertrandite	Gadolinite
Chrysoberyl	Danalite	Emerald	
Beryllonite	Herderite	Trimerite	

18 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR A FORTUNE!

DUKE'S--FIVE MINUTE BERYLLIUM TEST"

Now you can test any Beryllium mineral in 5 minutes and 25 tests for less than \$.25 each. Only a few pieces of cheap test equipment needed. Any 14 year old boy can do it!

PART TWO

THE NEWER AND RARER MINERAL

All these associated with 18 Beryllium minerals. 66 minerals to look for in the same formation. All quickly and accurately identified by our new easy system.

COVERING THE 48 FOLLOWING MINERALS

Tantalite	Octahedrite	Torbernite	Samarskite
Uranophane	Titanite	Triphylite	Pyrochlore
Autunite	Wohlerite	Dumortierite	Polycrase
Gummite	Stannite	Sillimanite	Euxenite
Wolframite	Cylindrite	Kyanite	Stolzite
Hubnerite	Native Bismuth	Monazite	Tungstite
Ferberite	Bismuthinite	Feldspar	Molybdenite
Scheelite	Bismite	Mica	Molybdite
Microlite	Uranosphaerite	Amblygonite	Wulfenite
Mango—tantalite	Bismutite	Brookite	Powellite
Columbite	Tetradymite	Rutile	Lepidolite
Ilmenite	Pitchblende	Cassiterite	Spodumene
Beryl	Chrysoberyl	Hambergite	Herderite
Epididymite	Beryllonite	Helvite	Alexandrite
Phenacite	Euclase	Danalite	Golden Beryl
Bertrandite	Trimerite	Beryllium—spar	
Emerald	Leucophanite	Gadolinite	

FOREWORD

It is a very simple matter to write a big book; to gather a lot of information, then sit down and throw it all together at random! But it is one of the hardest jobs in the world to take a big book and condense it down to a few pages to cut out all unnecessary words, yet keep all the important facts. That is just what we have done with these instructions,

Many people have the idea that the larger the book the more information they are getting for their money, when just the opposite is generally true. The average book is about 80 per cent hooey; simply because it is easier to write and the author knows that a big book will sell more copies.

No doubt you have some of these; they give you a few facts-then add a lot of hooey for tiller; then a few more facts- and a lot more hooey. in order to get the few facts you have to wade through so much hooey, so many unnecessary big words, technical terms, scientific theory and chemical phenomena which you cannot understand, nor would it be of any practical value If you did, that you finally gave up in disgust and despair-and threw it upon the shelf for the mice to chew on! Isn't that a fact? Isn't that just what has happened with all the big books you have bought in the past?

It took us about two months to write some 200 pages on "Beryllium--and the rarer minerals,' but it took us several more months of extra time and the re-writing of hundreds of pages to condense it down to the few pages as you find it.

In this we deal with commercial minerals from the standpoint of the prospector; the prospector; the prospector is interested in only five things: what to look for--it's commercial value--where to look--how to find it--its identification. All these things are covered in these instructions--no more--no less!

Practically all books written on mineralogy in the past have been from the standpoint of the mineralogist and the mineral specimen collector who are interested only in pure minerals, as specimens, and not for the value of the elements which they contain: pure specimens can generally be identified fairly accurately by their physical properties, such as color, hardness. etc. (Such as the gem stones later on).

But the prospector looking for commercial minerals is not interested merely in pretty rocks; he is Interested only in the value of the elements which they contain.

Commercial minerals seldom occur in the pure state, and thus the names of the rocks or ores and their physical properties are of value merely in learning that a certain mineral exists, but not as a means of its identification.

The only way to find out what a metallic mineral contains is to test it out by chemical or other means. There may be 15 or more rocks which may contain a certain element, as with beryllium, but one simple test will find the element in all of them. So, by our systems, instead of trying to learn how to identify all the different rocks by their physical properties which cannot be done, we just make our simple test for element itself—and we automatically cover all the minerals containing that element.