ASBESTOS

Vol. 1 APRIL, 1920 No. 10



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Norristown -:- -:- Pennsylvania

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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Asbestos and Magnesia Industries

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Foreign Countries, $2.00 Per Year

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Photograph furnished by courtesy of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation.

An illustration showing the rugged character of Canadian Asbestos Mining Country. The difficulties of mining Asbestos in the winter, when snow is two to four feet deep, with wind, ice and cold in proportion, can be readily imagined.

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The Gasket and Its Proper Use

By A. J. Bromberg, Sales Manager
Asbestos Textile Co.

A Gasket is an article in shape circular, oval or oblong, of proper width and thickness, and of proper material, to be used as a packing between the abutting, or flange, ends of pipes, or betweeen man hole and hand hole plates about boilers, or at ports of internal combustion engines.

It should be true to indicated dimension so that when bolts are drawn up, the gasket fully fits the space, but does not project beyond the inner or outer surfaces of the closed pipes, boiler, compressor or other equipment in which it is used.



Oval Gasket

Plate Supplied by New Jersey Asbestos Co.

The function of the Gasket is to prevent leakage of steam, water, oil, or any other content of the equipment.

In the early days, Gaskets were made of paper, cardboard, several kinds of cloth, rubber and the like, but, because of the rotting effect produced by steam and water, none of these are suitable for high pressure steam and only those made of rubber are used in water and other liquid carrying lines.

Rubber Gaskets are utterly unsuited for steam jointing, since the heat vulcanizes the rubber and the gasket becomes hard, brittle and leaky.

Metallic or Asbestos Metallic Gaskets have been used

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with varying success but experience has shown that gaskets of this construction should only be used where the flange or abutting surfaces are very smooth and even then the gasket must be a perfect fit to ensure satisfactory service.

Compressed Asbestos Sheet Gaskets are cut from a piece of sheet packing to fit the opening, but this type is limited in application because the material from which it is made is relatively hard, thus allowing for very little compression when bolts are tightened. Gaskets of this material are quite extensively used for sealing the ports and joints of internal combustion engines and are well suited to that work.

Asbestos Gaskets are made by cutting Asbestos Cloth into strips, folding these strips into proper form and thickness and binding the joints with an adhesive tape. Before the cloth is cut it is given a friction coating of rubber compound. Gaskets of this construction are heat proof, leakproof, compressible to a great degree and are exclusively employed for high pressure steam jointings, as well as for acid, alkali and many gas conveying equipments.

Since the friction coating has a tendency to stick to the metal surfaces against which it rests, a coating of graphite applied to the gasket just before using is advisable.

Another type of Asbestos Gasket is made by first weaving Asbestos Yarns into tubing, then friction coating with rubber compound, after which the tubing is cut into short lengths. These lengths are then folded, usually twice, making the thickness four ply of the original tubing. These folded rings are then shaped either round, oval or square and become what is known commercially as Seamless Gaskets. Thy are used for man hole and hand hole jointings about B. & W. and Heine boilers.

The U. S. Navy test for Asbestos Gaskets is as follows:

> "They are placed in a boiler or steam drum and subjected to 300 lbs. steam pressure. This boiler or steam drum is kept under working pressure at least eight hours each working day, the pressure being brought up gradually in the morning and allowed to fall under banked fires at night. The gaskets under test are subjected to these conditions daily until it is evident that they can no longer maintain tight joints. If the gaskets will stand up under this test without

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showing signs of disintegration for a period of about 100 days they are considered as satisfactory."

Just as is the case with all other manufactured articles, so, unfortunately, Gaskets are of varying quality. Assuming that the Asbestos Cloth or Tubing is of good grade, the rubber and other ingredients used in making the friction compound will largely determine the efficiency of the finished gasket. If reclaimed or shoddy rubber is used or if heavy chemical compounds are employed to make weight, the usefulness of the gasket is impaired accordingly.

If the quality of the Asbestos Cloth, the rubber compound or the workmanship of actual forming of the Gasket, be inferior, then, when put in place, and pressure of steam, water, oil or whatever is contained in the equipment be applied, the Gasket "blows," allowing leakage and causing, frequently, a full shutdown of operation until the gasketing is replaced. This is always a very costly matter and especially so aboard ship.

Gaskets are usually sold by the pound and the difference in price as between good and inferior gaskets is a matter of 20c to 40c per pound. Since there are on an average six to eight gaskets to the pound, the difference per gasket is a matter of but a few cents.

How obvious it is, then, that the purchasing of gaskets should always be decided on *quality* alone. The saving of a few cents or dollars to-day may cause an expense of hundreds of dollars tomorrow.

Look to the quality of your gaskets.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos January 1920

Imports of Crude	Value
97 tons from British South Africa	$25,454.00
223 tons from Portuguese South Africa	77,771.00
Imports of Asbestos Manufactures	
From England	39,397.00
From Scotland	378.00

Exports to all countries of Manufactured Asbestos Goods were $97,852. The large items included shipments to Cuba, England, Italy, and the Argentine.

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Market Conditions

Crudes and Fibres

Provincial Export Tax on Asbestos effective March 15th is at the new rate of 5%. Originally it was 2%, then raised to 3½%, now 5%.

The empty car requirements of Quebec Mines at March 1st were 700, with practically none available for United States shipments.

Wage advances have been made and more are anticipated.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the miners are adhering closely to their policy of fully protecting prices, deliveries, etc.

In the United States markets, especially among jobbers, there has been some offering of small lots of crude at amazingly varied prices.

We do not believe any special attention is merited by these sporadic and inexplainable offers.

85% Magnesia Coverings

February contracts awarded for industrial buildings in F. W. Dodge Districts totalled seventy millions, public works forty-three millions, and business buildings forty-four millions.

Power requirements for these buildings will be very large and, with the growing popularity of Magnesia, doubtless a large part of the insulation will be of that material.

Immediate shipments are a little less than during recent months, but every indication points to a very satisfactory demand for the year.

Asbestos Textiles

No change is noted in this branch. Demand is unusually heavy. Rumors of new plants reach us and there is plenty of business, but where these new plants expect to get raw material beats us. There is only so much production and all the new plants in the world will not change the limitations placed by Mother Nature on the supply of raw stuffs.

Asbestos Paper and Millboard

New building, especially of homes, has put demand in excess of supply. The great public appreciation of the need for conserving coal, stimulated by the Government and

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FRANKLIN
FUEL SAVING
PRODUCTS

PLANT morale is about the most important consideration an owner meets in these days of high wages and labor restlessness. Furnishing good tools with which to work, comfortable working conditions and efficient equipment are the major requisites to a proper attitude on the part of employees.

The plant owner who has provided proper and sufficient heat insulation can say to his boiler house employees that he is giving them the best working conditions and the best tools. He can say that the steam they make is being delivered to the engine with the least loss and can, with reason, demand that they will give him their best support in keeping down coal losses and keeping up steam pressures.

The Franklin Mfg. Company

FRANKLIN, PA.

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by the ever increasing cost of coal, is resulting in more and more people covering pipes and boilers. Calls for Air Cell are unusually heavy. This, of course, stimulates demand for Asbestos Paper. More and more Asbestos Paper is now being used in the Saturated Roofing business, both Ready and Built-up types.

It is a bit amusing, though, to note the discrepancy between the cost of Asbestos Paper and that of Air Cell Covering. In not a few cases the paper in the covering seems worth less than in the original rolls, as paper.

Asbestos Shingles, Lumber, etc.

Factories report increasing unfilled orders and inability to keep up production, due to labor shortage and car shortages in Canada. The Asbestos Shingle is in its infancy and gives large promise of wonderful growth in future years. Almost no other roofing material can compare with it for length of service, economy of upkeep, lightness of weight and insulation value.

Summary—

Notwithstanding the calamity howlers who predict dire things because of export decline, high money rates, Bolshevism and the like, we can see nothing but prosperity ahead for this industry. We have over seven million automobiles in use and they *must* have brake lining, clutch facings, and a lot of other things of Asbestos. We need a million homes and they *must* be built. They will all use in one way or another a lot of the products of this industry.

It is a time for all of us to give honest, diligent service and the Asbestos folks will give to the full. Let every one pull his share of the load and no one need worry about the rate of exchange or the conditions at Versailles.

A foreign trade paper notes that Asbestos Paper can be made transparent by passing it through an oil bath, calendering, and then putting it over a second calender for drying.

Transparency is achieved but at the expense of fireproof quality and after a while the paper oxidizes and loses the transparency.

This is interesting in the abstract but of no apparent commercial value. Our friend Mr. B. Marcuse of New York calls it to our attention.

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CROCIDOLITE CHRYSOTILE



AFRICAN BASE METALS EXPORT CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 42
DURBAN NATAL.
CABLES ABMECOL. DURBAN
CODES BENTLEYS & WESTERN UNION

AMOSITE TREMOLITE

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Attention Salesmen!

We are ambitious to run a Salesmen's number of **ASBESTOS**.

The idea is, first, to have you salesmen tell us just what points you prefer to have covered.

Then we will try hard to get the best man available to work on your suggestions.

By combining the several subjects so selected and treated we should, with your co-operation, have an issue brim full of interest to all men selling Asbestos goods.

Are you with us?

If you are, send along your suggestions and let us make a real number on selling.

We are waiting. It's up to you.

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Arnold W. Koehler

Arnold W. Koehler was born, and has lived all his life in New York City.

His father, owner of the H. Koehler Brewing Company of New York City, died while Arnold W. Koehler was still at College and it therefore became necessary for him, altho a very young man for such an undertaking, to assume active management of this brewery. He was made Treasurer of the Company and went at the work with the vim and determination of youth, succeeding in keeping the



Arnold W. Koehler.

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brewery financially successful. He retained active management for a period of twenty-five years.

Realizing that prohibition was inevitable, Mr. Koehler decided to dispose of the brewery, and sold his interest in it in 1914.

After investigating many fields, he finally decided upon the Asbestos Textile business as offering opportunity for growth and development, and early in 1915, organized the Asbestos Textile Company, Inc., of which he is President. The factory of the Asbestos Textile Company is located at Reynoldsville, Pa., the offices at New York City in the Woolworth Building.

So rapid has been the growth of this Company that in 1919, only four years after its organization, it was necessary to enlarge its manufacturing facilities and accordingly a plant at North Brookfield, Mass., was purchased. This plant has a capacity of about four times the plant at Reynoldsville, and while it is not yet in running order friends and associates of Mr. Koehler regard its success as assured.

Mr. Koehler is a man of considerable business foresight (as illustrated by his disposal of his interest in the brewery long before prohibition actually became a fact). He is keenly interested in the Asbestos Industry and especially enthusiastic in his support of all principles looking to the best interests of the Asbestos business, as a whole.

ASBESTOS welcomes to its columns contributions from any and all who read its pages—workmen in plants, business friends, salesmen, etc.

The publishers invite comments, criticisms and suggestions to the end of making ASBESTOS ever better—a more and more efficient medium to spread the gospel of Asbestos and Magnesia products.

All communications should be addressed to Secretarial Service, 721 Bulletin Bldg., Phila., Pa.

WANTED: A Junior Chemist, having a lime or magnesia experience. Address ASBESTOS.

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Asbestos

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Mill Fibres
Paper Stocks
Special Fibres

For particulars address

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AMBLER, PENNA. :: :: U. S. A.

Owners of the World-famous
BELL ASBESTOS MINES
THETFORD MINES
Prov. Quebec
Canada

"IF IT'S TO BE HAD WE'VE GOT IT"

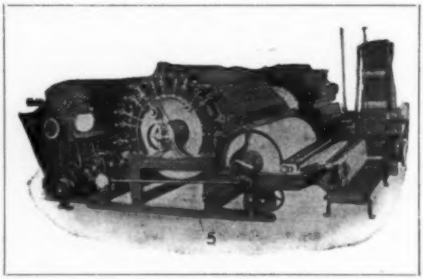
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When you require

Asbestos Machinery

you should think of

"SMITH & FURBUSH"



We have built practically all the yarn-spinning equipment for Asbestos in this country.

Ask for circular AM138, etc.

SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE CO.

Philadelphia **Penna.**

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Asbestos In The War

When Uncle Sam set out to stay the forces of the "Hun" one of his most able assistants was Asbestos.

Many, many problems were confronted in those early days of war which Asbestos helped to solve and continued to solve, indeed, the part which Asbestos played can only be imagined, never comprehended. It began by protecting the chemists from the acids they were forced to handle, for Asbestos garb in the laboratory is of prime importance, particularly where deadly chemicals were used.

It continued its work in the cantonments, where Air Cell Covering was used on the pipes of the heating apparatus. Perhaps some of our soldiers, who may have happened on a cold cantonment, will declare that it did its work too well, and kept all the heat to itself. But if they were cold when the Covering was used, they would have been much colder without it.

Asbestos Packings and Magnesia Laggings have long been used on locomotives, but during the war they showed their mettle. Without them, the locomotives could not have done their work half as well; with them, the already burdened railroads increased their activities manyfold, transporting our boys to the training camps, carrying food and equipment for their use, coal for their comfort, many ehings for their entertainment, transferring the trained troops to the ships waiting to carry them over seas, supplying those same ships with coal and other supplies necessary for their proper service, and at the same time attending to the daily transportation wants of the whole country, those wants having multiplied tremendously when all were helping win the war.

The ships which took our boys overseas had their boilers covered with 85% Magnesia; otherwise they could not have been operated. Asbestos Packings played their part in the ships' service also.

American Submarines hunted and battled with the German U-boats. Few know, and those few hold the knowledge inviolate, just how Asbestos was used in the American Submarines, but it was used to a very great extent, and upon it depended the successful operation of the submarine and, consequently, the protection of the transports.

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Like the U. S. Marines, Asbestos was the first to fight on land or sea or in the air. The airplane owes much of its efficiency to Asbestos.

On locomotives, ships and airplanes Asbestos Gaskets found their mission by the million. Without them the ships could not have attained their high degree of efficiency in steaming. Leaky tubes caused by defective gaskets, would have exhausted the stokers and impaired the speed of the ship. In the form of low and high pressure packing for stuffing boxes, piston rods and valve spindles, no one, not even the Government, can calculate the value of Asbestos. Having a low co-efficient of friction, consequently permitting a minimum wear and loss of power, Asbestos prevents the escape of the propelling force, whether of steam or other pressure. Millboard was used extensively in surrounding the ships' boilers and in providing adequate insulation in and around the stoves and cooking devices.

The wireless and electric manufacturing plants found use for Asbestos insulated wire, and used this wrapping for cable terminals, transformers and friction absorbers as a preventative to short circuit.

Bags in oxygen producing plants are of Asbestos Cloth.

Auto cars and trucks were used so extensively during the war for the transporting of supplies, troops, ammunition, officers, important messengers, hospital equipment, and everything else required at the front, that they seemed as numerous as the sands of the sea, and on all Asbestos lined the brakes. Asbestos performed the same service on hoist cranes, engines, tanks and all the other various units of machinery used either in the thick of the fight or on this side in preparation for it.

The spark plugs of motor trucks, tankers, airplanes, etc., are all packed with Asbestos Cord, probably no other composition having enough fire and heat resistant power to serve for this purpose.

In the manufacture of munitions Asbestos was most important, but many of the uses to which it was put are unknown. We do know, however, that Asbestos Cloth treated by a special chemical process, was necessary for the production of fuming sulphuric acid which, in turn, figured in the manufacture of high explosives. Table covers and mats of

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Sal-Mo PRODUCTS

Quality *Service*

SAL-MO PRODUCTS

Asbestos

Paper
Millboard
Pipe Covering
and
Cements

SALL MOUNTAIN CO.

General Offices
230 South LaSalle Street
Chicago

Eastern Office and Factory
Scranton, Pa.

Factories
Porter, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.
Scranton, Pa.; Rockdale, Ohio

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Asbestos were used in the laboratories where experiments on explosives were carried on. Percussion caps in large shells were sealed by an Asbestos cementitious composition and the wadding in cartridges and in timing devices on bombs, contained Asbestos. The steel helmets of our soldiers were lined with Asbestos and an Asbestos Paper Lining surrounded the large shells. Lastly, thousands of pounds of Asbestos Wick were used in wiping the scale from steel sheeting, wire and armor plate.

Like many of our soldiers who regretfully tell you that they "got no farther than Paris," Asbestos probably performed its most important work behind the lines. Besides its use in trucks and airplanes, however, it did get to the front in other forms, for the machine gunners could not have withstood the heat of the guns while firing, without Asbestos Mittens and Gloves. Asbestos protected our naval crews when fighting, and gun grips were made of Asbestos metallic cloth to prevent injury to the soldiers' hands from the heat of the rifle barrels.

The Asbestos Industry is a highly specialized one, concerning which the Public knows little, but its service during the war period would warrant a Distinguished Service Badge and rank it high in point of importance among the Industries.

Permanent headquarters for the Asphalt Association, representing the producers and users of asphalt for paving, have been established in the new National Association Building, 25 W. 43rd Street, New York City. From these headquarters and its branch offices at Washington, Chicago and Toronto the Association will continue its educational and research work. The program includes giving lectures in universities and colleges comprising about 25 of the leading educational institutions of the United States and Canada.

Paul Hammerich

Inspector of Asbestos, Crude and Fibre. Reports on Asbestos Mines and Mills.

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA

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Canadian Crude Asbestos and Fibre Corporation

LIMITED

THETFORD MINES

Crudes Nos. 1 and 2 — Spinning Fibres
Shingle Stocks — Paper Stocks
Cement Stocks

From
Thetford Mines
Black Lake
East Broughton
Robertson

Sole Selling Agents
ASBETOS & MINERAL CORPORATION
Whitehall Building
NEW YORK

BRANCHES

London, Paris, Tokio, Genoa, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm Rotterdam, Hamburg, Zurich, Sydney, Cleveland, San Francisco, Buffalo, Chicago

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BLUE ASBESTOS

¶ The only reason Blue Asbestos Crude has not been more generally used in the United States in the past was due to the difficulty of preparing it for use.

¶ This difficulty is now eliminated as we sell Blue Asbestos Crude only in its prepared state.

¶ The use of Blue Asbestos Crude means a very great saving to all Spinners.

May we send you samples?

ASBESTOS LIMITED

8 West 40th Street

NEW YORK

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The Editor's Notes

Spiritism is commanding much attention and attracting many followers.

To judge from the number and character of Asbestos hunters who write to us from all over the world, one might suppose some of the departed were urgently needing Asbestos, and are communicating with the living, in an effort to get it.

Every few days we hear of marvelous new fields, rich in the fibrous mineral, all ready for man to use.

Alas! how great are the "investors'" disappointments.

The latest one to be exploited is a deposit some sixty miles from a railroad and the promotors are actually offering the public stock, explaining that the ore is to be conveyed from mine to railroad by *dirigible balloons.*

From this "mine" to the nearest textile plant is about 2000 miles by train. It's a three to one bet that the public will buy the stock offered and cry for more.

Much progress has been made by Canadian Mines in mechanical improvement.

Drift or "glory hole" work was not quickly adopted but now it seems likely to be used by all.

The winter production has always been hampered by weather conditions, due to the open pit or "quarry" style of operating.

It appears that The Hon. George R. Smith, Manager of the Bell Mine, some years ago blazed the trail by sinking an oblique tunnel from the mill down into the pit. From this tunnel, lateral drifts were cut, making it possible for men to work all the year round in comparative comfort.

Fritz Cirkel, whose book is the standard work on Asbestos, gives great credit to the Hon. Mr. Smith for this forward movement.

Our friends, The African Base Metals Export Company, have put us under obligation by sending to us "Asbestos in the Union of South Africa." This book is issued by the Government and is full of excellent information

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about the African deposits, working conditions, production and qualities. The book is at the disposal of any reader who cares to come in and consult it.

Business men may take heart from the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of the United States Steel Corporation.

Opinion seems about evenly divided as to the processes of thought followed by the Court in arriving at the decision.

However that may be, it is evident that mere size is not subject to condemnation but that there must be evidence of criminal practice to justify punishment.

We incline to the belief that the Supreme Court, in weighing matters of such tremendous importance, is influenced by public opinion to a considerable extent. If this is true, then, in the U. S. Steel Case, the Court surely reflected the true state of the mind of the public, for an order commanding dissolution of the Steel Corporation, just at this time, would have been a terrific jar to all business.

Economically, Prohibition is doubtless a good thing. If we prohibit the use of tobacco, that would probably be, economically, of advantage.

Then, if we prohibit automobiling for pleasure, golf, the purchase of more than one newspaper per day, and a few other trifles, we will be still further economizing.

The Liquor Business was mighty bad and should have been cleaned up long ago. The corner saloon selling fire water unrestrained should never return to America.

But—when one has a bad tooth it is not customary to have all the teeth extracted.

Granting the saloon to be a bum institution, why not eliminate it? Granting "hard liquor" to be injurious—eliminate it. Why go further and encroach upon the sanctity of the home, forbidding one to make dandelion wine from the dandelions that grow in his yard, or from the grapes that grow on his vines?

If "rule of reason" ever was needed in any case, this is the case.

Unique is an advertisement appearing in the April

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ASBESTOS FIBRE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos Paper
High Temperature Cements
Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Roofing Cements



THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada

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AMERICAN
COMPA

Manufactu

Asbestos
NORRISTOWN

Headquarters

YARNS, CLOTH, TAPES, FIBRES, BRA LIN

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N ASBESTOS
MPANY

ufacturers of

os Textiles

WN PA., U. S. A.

leadqers for

BRALININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY

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issue of the American Magazine, as neither the name of the advertiser nor of the article advertised is given, in fact, the only reading matter appearing in the ad. is the phrase: "You pay for the *quality*—the *safety* costs you nothing."

From the illustration, which is remarkably well done, the motorist will recognize at once that Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires are being advertised, but what about the potential motorist? Will the ad. "get over" with him? Truly, this advertiser has "his nerve with him."

The Canadian Government is giving attention to the conservation of its natural resources. Legislation providing heavy taxes on exports may be expected, especially on all those raw materials of which Canada has a near monopoly.

Asbestos may be hit in the general scrimmage.

Paper pulp and lumber are especially prominent in the deliberations.

More than thirty years ago the return tubular boilers of the Bethlehem Steel Company were insulated with twisted straw rope and cow manure.

A far cry from that to the highly specialized and efficient sectional and segmental coverings of this day.

This, the April issue, is being printed in a new print shop. The printer who has been turning out ASBESTOS for 9 months has helped us wonderfully and we appreciate it.

Unfortunately, city printers are so much at the mercy of their workmen that delays have forced us to have this work done in the country, where, it seems, workmen are closer to nature and are still willing to let the owner run his own business.

Your copy of ASBESTOS should in future reach you promptly after the publication date (the 15th).

There has also been a slight change made in the arrangement of the magazine this month. How do you like it?

Broughton Brandenberg, promotor of the New York New Method Molding & Metals Corporation, which claimed an Asbestos deposit on Staten Island, was sentenced on March 31st, to three years and six months in Sing Sing.

This affords small consolation to the dupes who bought his stock.

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Hobdell, Way & Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

RHODESIAN
CRUDE
ASBESTOS

CAPE BLUE
CRUDE
ASBESTOS

Address Enquiries to

W. D. CRUMPTON

Special Representative

Room 606 Columbia Building

29 Broadway - New York

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Two-Minute Talks on 85% Magnesia"

NUMBER 9

Don't buy pipe coverings that contain organic materials that will burn up or decay.

The dictionary says—"Organic" means animal or vegetable and one outstanding quality of such materials is that they readily carbonize when exposed to high temperatures and so may easily become a real fire danger.

Thus although wool, hair, sponge, feathers or even hay and straw are all fairly good non-heat conductors, they have no place in the steam plant where high pressures and temperatures prevail and while they were once used freely, are long since obsolete.

Then too—when organic materials become wet, as with steam or water leakage, they soon decay, become offensive and are breeding places for all kinds of vermin.

In buying pipe and boiler covering it is well to remember that Time is the only reliable test and that a covering to really save money, must not show any deterioration even over a long period of years.

"85% Magnesia" is an inorganic covering. It contains absolutely nothing that can deteriorate in the severest steam service while its coal saving efficiency, (unsurpassed when new) does not change in any way whatever with years of use.



MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, *Chairman*

George D. Crabbs	The Philip Carney Co. -	Cincinnati, Ohio
Alvin M. Ehret	Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co. -	Valley Forge, Pa.
J. R. Swift -	The Franklin Mfg. Co. - -	Franklin, Pa.
R V. Mattison, Jr.	Keasbey & Mattison Co. - - -	Ambler, Pa.

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Decision in the New Jersey Asbestos Company's Case

In the August, 1919 issue of ASBESTOS we called attention to an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission to the New Jersey Asbestos Company of New York City, directing the latter to desist from the entertainment of employees of customers and to refrain from certain other practices alleged by the Trade Commission to be violations of the Clayton law.

The order was resisted by the New Jersey Asbestos Company and argument was held before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on January 5th, 1920.

The opinion of the Court is reported by the Journal of Commerce, New York, February 28th, 1920, and is a complete exoneration of the New Jersey Asbestos Company.

The Court in its decision says:

"The payment of money or the giving of valuable presents to an employe to induce him to influence his employer to make a contract of purchase is a fraud justifying the discharge of the employe within his contract of service and, perhaps, the recovery by the purchaser of the amount or value of such inducement from the seller upon the theory that it must have been included in the price. But even in such a case we think it would be a matter between individuals and not one so affecting the public as to be within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

"However, it stretches theory to the breaking point to suppose that the entertainment expenses found unfair in this case constitute fraud practiced by the respondent and by the employees on the purchasers of the respondent's goods. It is difficult to conceive that the purchaser would have a right to recover the amount of such entertainment as a part of the price paid for the goods bought or that he would have a right to discharge the employe within the term of his service on this ground.

"So broad a construction of the statute would bring within the disposition of the commission a vast number of subjects and controversies which in their nature belong to the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. For instance, advertising is a method of selling goods which

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without increasing their merits increases their cost; and so does securing servants of competitors by paying them higher wages, though we suppose no one would say the act gives the commission a right to regulate these matters. The order is reversed."

The Attorney for the New Jersey Asbestos Company, commenting upon the decision says:

"As was orginally contended by the New Jersey Asbestos Company, the court holds that the commission has no jurisdiction over the practice of entertainment and giving of gratuities. The court, as it will be noted, in the opinion calls specific attention to the fact that entertainment of customers has been an incident of business from time immemorial and that it is a practice which is recognized by the revenue officers of the Federal Government. The court further holds that although the giving of gratuities to an employe of a customer is unquestionably a fraud which would render him liable to discharge, or perhaps give the purchaser a right to recover the amount of the gratuity, nevertheless such a practice is purely one between individuals and does not affect the public in any way so as to be within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

"The court also finds that the entertainment as given by the New Jersey Asbestos Company is wholly within its rights, and that it is stretching theory to the breaking point to find that such entertainment is, in any nature, wrong. Attention is also called to the fact that any construction of the jurisdiction of the commission, which would permit it to have power to deal with those subjects and controversies, would be to interfere with the legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

"The determination of the court, I am pleased to say, thoroughly upholds the New Jersey Asbestos Company in everything that it has done, and relieves it from any criticism of its method of doing business."

One newspaper sums up the matter as follows: "In other words this is plainly worded rebuke to the commission for its hair splitting decisions. Certainly Congress never intended to give the commission the right to decide whether or not a salesman should be permitted to take a prospective customer out to lunch, or perhaps to the theatre, for if allowed to stand, it might be that a salesman

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The Standard of Quality

Carey

ASBESTOS AND ASPHALT PRODUCTS

85% MAGNESIA

Carey Flexible Cement Roofing
Roll Roofings
Built-Up-Roofs
Asfaltslate Shingles
Wallboard
Roof Paints
Elastite Expansion Joint
Asphalts
Asbestos Products
86% Magnesia Products
Ezola Mats
Pipe Coverings and Cements

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

Factories
Lockland, Ohio, and Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

General Offices
Lockland, Cincinnati -:- -:- U. S. A.

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Asbestos Corporation
of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES
SPINNING FIBRES
SHINGLE STOCKS
PAPER STOCKS

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec
Beaver Mines, " " "
B. C. Mines, Black Lake, "
Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

260 St. James St., Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

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could not take a friend home to dinner if he happened to be a customer."

The decision should be of great interest to business men as it would appear to establish a precedent of considerable value and importance to all industry.

Asbestos in the Seventeenth Century

The Editor has just run across a description of Asbestos taken from a very old book. The book bears the title "The History of Most Curious Manual Arts and Inventions, Very Pleasant and Profitable to all Lovers of Science and Recreation," and was printed by "John Cole at the Sign of the Star in Fleet Street, 1675." The article reads as follows:

Men have found a way not only to spin threads from trees, but also from stones. There is a stone called *Lapis Caristius,* and *Lapis Cyprius,* from the countries that this stone or mineral is found; it is like Allom in colour, and being beaten with a Mallet,it shews like a small hair, therefore called *Trichitis,* or the hayrie stone by some Greek authors, and *Alumen Plumaceum,* or downy Alom by the Latinists. It is also called for the resemblance of it, *villus Salamandrae,* Salamanders wool: This hair or dowl is spun into thread, and weaved into cloth, and the cloth so made hath this strange property, that being cast into the fire it will not burn, but if it be foul or stained, comes forth more bright and clean out of the flames. It is therefore called also *Amiantus.* Ferdinand Imperatus had a piece of this cloth much like white silk. Of this hairy stone some made wick for candles that would not consume or burn out; such a candle was made by Callimachus, and hung up in the temple of Minerva at Athens.

There was a vegetable of this kinde, a sort of Flax called by the Grecians *Asbestos* and *Asbestinos,* that had the like property with the mineral before mention'd, saith Salmasius, whereof Pliny makes mention and calls it Indian flax, and *linum vivum,* quick inconsumptible flax. Solinus makes mention of some sayls made in Crete of this stuff, *quae inter ignes valebant* (as he saith), that would

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not take fire. If it hath this property indeed, it is a pity to put it to such vulgar use as to serve for sayls, that would better serve at our tables; for if the men had table-clothes and napkins of this stuff, they might prefer them before Diapers and Damasks, for it would save some cost and no small trouble in washing and drying such household implements; it is but throwing them into the fire, and they are presently washed and dried at once.

Pliny indeed esteemed it equivalent to pearl and precious stone, for it was hard to be found, and difficult to be weaved, for the shortness of it (as he says). The bodies of kings were used to be wrapped in this kind of cloth when they were to be burnt, that the ashes might be preserved unmixt, for to be laid up in urns or pitchers, as the manner then was.

Pliny saw some napkins of this sort in his time, and the experiment of their purifying demonstrated. One Podocattar a Cyprian Knight, and who wrote *de rebus Cypriis* in the year 1566, had both flax and cloth of this sort with him at Venice, and one Thomas Porcacchius hath seen the same in that Knight's house, and many others with him, as he relates in his work concerning the Rites of Funerals. Ludovicus Vives also saw a Towel of that kinde at Louaine in Brabant.

Preliminary Report of the Canadian Bureau of Mines

On Production of Asbestos during 1919.
(Quoted in full).

ASBESTOS

While most mining industries have been restricted during the past year, asbestos mining has been characterized by continued and increased activities.

As usual the production has all been derived from the Eastern Townships in the province of Quebec, principally from Black Lake, Thetford, Robertsonville, Coleraine, East Broughton and Danville.

The total output of crude and milled fibre during 1919 was 153,069 short tons as compared with 143,456 tons in 1918, an increase of nearly 10,000 tons.

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THE ORIGINATORS *and*
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS *of*

85% Magnesia
Sectional Coverings

Asbestos
Textiles, Paper
Millboards, etc.



"IF IT'S MADE OF ASBESTOS
WE'VE GOT IT"



Keasbey & Mattison Company
AMBLER, PENNA.

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

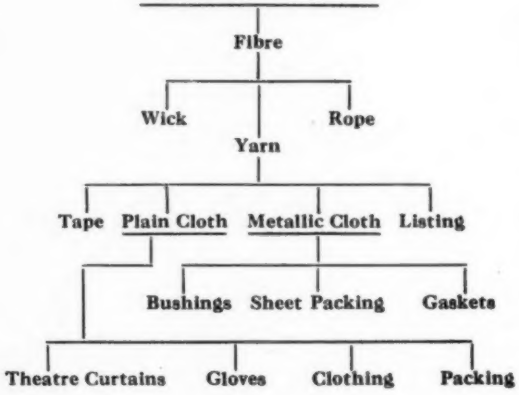
INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
PENNA.

GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

WE MANUFACTURE

ASBESTOS



"Quality and Service"

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
PENNA.

GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK .

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The actual sales of asbestos were about 3,294 tons less in 1919 but at considerably higher prices. The total sales of crude were 3,817 tons at an average price of $840.18 per ton as against sales in 1918 of 3,692 tons at an average of $671.28 per ton. The total sales of mill stock in 1919 were 132,382 tons at an average value of $56.29 as against total sales in 1918 of 137,770 tons at an average of $46.88 per ton.

OUTPUT, SALES, AND STOCKS OF ASBESTOS

	Output.	Sales.			Sales on hand Dec. 31.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Value.	Per Ton.	Tons.	Value.	Per Ton.
1919.			$	$		$	$
Crude	4,054	3,817	3,206,952	840.18	1,303	948,008	727.56
Mill stock	149,015	132,382	7,451,994	56.29	30,558	1,930,534	63.11
	153,069	136,199	10,658,946	78.26	31,861	2,878,542	90.35
Asbestic ..	.....	18,766	54,087	2.88	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	154,965	10,713,033	69.13	.....	.....	.....
1918.							
Crude	4,313	3,692	2,478,363	671.28	1,686	1,109,402	658.00
Mill stock	139,143	137,770	6,458,441	46.88	12,560	941,612	74.97
	143,456	141,462	8,936,804	63.17	14,246	2,051,014	143.97
Asbestic ..	.....	16,797	33,903	2.02	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	158,259	8,970,707	56.68	.....	.....	.....

The average number of men employed in mining was 2,036 and in milling 1,458 or a total of 3,494 and total wages paid were $3,882,092. In 1918 the total number of men employed was 3,074 including 1,674 in mines and 1,400 in mills and wages paid were $2,871,643.

The total rock mined and quarried in 1919 was 3,014,458 and the rock milled 2,612,662 tons. There was thus a recovery of 101 pounds of asbestos per ton of rock mined, and a mill recovery of 5.7 per cent of the rock milled as asbestos fibre. In 1918 the total asbestos recovery was about 116.5 pounds per ton of rock mined and the mill recovery of asbestos fibre 6.4 per cent of the rock milled.

Exports of asbestos during 1919 were 119,122 tons valued at $9,625,695, or an average of $80.39 per ton and of

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asbestic sand and waste 25,306 tons valued at $260,775, or an average of $10.31 per ton. There was also an export of manufactures of asbestos valued at $232,501. The destinations of asbestos exports were: United States 95,176 valued at $7,232,744; France, 2,932 tons valued at $413,580; Italy, 1,529 tons valued at $245,210; and other countries, 8,985 tons valued at $791,365.

The exports in 1918 were: Asbestos 119,454 tons, valued at $7,786,710, or an average of $65.19 per ton; asbestic sand and waste 22,144 tons valued at $228,059, or an average of $12.99 per ton; and manufactures of asbestos valued at $40,763.

The imports of asbestos and manufactures of asbestos in 1919 were valued at $656,037, as against imports in 1918 valued at $604,703.

Current Prices During Last Month

Consumers' prices during the last month were at about the following level. It should be understood that great variance from these figures occurs, due to quantity and quality; prices also vary considerably, dependent upon the point of distribution, freight rates having quite a bit to do with determining the price. We believe, however, that these prices truly represent average market conditions:

85% Magnesia Pipe Covering			5% to 12½%	
Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered	$0.15	to	$0.20	lb.
Asbestos Paper, Commercial	12.00	to	18.00	cwt.
" Millboard, Commercial	12.00	to	18.00	cwt.
" Paper and Millboard, Special	17.00	to	40.00	cwt.
" Air Cell, 4-Ply			40%	
" Cement	$1.75	to	$3.00	cwt.
" Yarns, 10s Commercial	1.25	to	1.75	lb.
" Cloths, 10s Commercial	1.35	to	1.90	lb.
" Yarns and Cloth, Special	1.75	to	5.25	lb.
" Listings and Tapes	1.75	to	8.00	lb.
" Wick and Rope Packing	.65	to	.90	lb.
" Wire Inserted Sheet	.90	to	1.50	lb.
" High-Pressure Steam Packing	1.00	to	1.75	lb.

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Bennett-Martin
Asbestos and Chrome Mines
LIMITED

Head Office
Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada

General Sales Office
220 Broadway, New York

Asbestos Crude and Fibre

Mines located at
Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

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Dominion Distribution

of Asbestos Products and Mechanical Rubber Goods

Covers the

Industrial, Marine, Mill, Railroad, Mine, Automobile Trades

throughout the United States and every country in the civilized world.

••

Dominion Asbestos and Rubber Corporation

154 Nassau Street, New York

Albany	Indianapolis	Richmond
Baltimore	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Cincinnati	Norfolk	Seattle
Detroit	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	Pittsburgh	

The Hague, Holland

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News of General Interest

A recent pamphlet by Kreisinger and Feildner published by the Bureau of Mines under Technical Paper 242, discusses the advantages of coke as a fuel and points out how coke should be used for domestic heating. Some arguments substantiating the use of coke are its cleanliness, convenience and the possibility of its maintaining a more uniform temperature for heating purposes. Great stress is made of coke furnishing a practical solution to the elimination of the smoke nuisance in large cities.

The paper explains how to burn coke in house heating equipment, and concludes with the advantages of coke as well as the results of the efficiency tests made by the University of Illinois.

The American Engineering Standards Committee is composed of twenty-four members, three each from the following: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, U. S. Departments of Commerce, of the Navy, and of War. These organizations have now ratified the revised constitution, bylaws, and rules prepared under the chairmanship of Prof. C. A. Adams.

This new committee will co-operate with similar organizations in Canada and abroad, in the hope of giving international status to approved American engineering standards. The permanent secretary is Dr. P. G. Agnew, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., New York City.

With only three negative votes, the bill for the protection of trademarks and Commercial Names as signed in Buenos Aires in 1910 has been passed by the House. All of the South and Central American Republics and Cuba have ratified the trademark (Convention). The delay of the U. S. in ratifying has resulted in unnecessary expense to American Manufacturers because it has been necessary for them to register their trade names in each republic separately.

Under the present bill fifty dollars would finance the registration of trademarks and Commercial names thruout South and Central America and Cuba, thru a central Bureau established in Havana.

Berry Brothers, manufacturers of varnish products, Detroit, have been operating a sales policy by allotting sales quotas to all salesmen. At their recent annual salesmen's conference, several salesmen voluntarily requested that their quotas be increased. The two day conference was eminently successful and ended with a banquet, the distribution of prizes, souvenirs, etc.

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Bell
Asbestos Mines

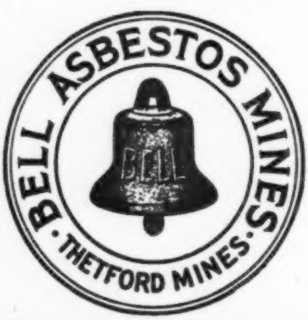
THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

MINES OFFICE at
Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
and
SALES OFFICE at
Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

Miners and Shippers of

Asbestos

CRUDE AND FIBRE



OWNERS
The Keasbey & Mattison Company
Ambler, Penna.
U. S. A.

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News of the Industry

Recent visitors at our office were M. B. Barkley, Vice President, General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Charleston, S. C.; H. R. Koester, Manager Waterproofing Department, Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati, O.; C. L. Hill, Vice President United States Asbestos Co., Lancaster, Pa.; E. J. Wilson, Mining Engineer, New York City; W. L. Steffens, Mgr. Insulation Department, Philip Carey Company, Cincinnati; P. Nicholls, Planning Department, Franklin Mfg. Company, Franklin, Pa.

B. Marcuse, President of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, New York City, sailed for Germany on Monday, March 8th. He has promised to send ASBESTOS his observations of the Asbestos Industry in that country.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company have established a new branch, located at 228 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

We are obliged to McCord Manufacturing Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., for copies of their interesting, instructive and valuable catalogs.

Copper-Asbestos Gaskets for all types of motors are well described in one book. Included in this class are gaskets for inlet and exhaust manifold, cylinder head gaskets for all types of cars, spark plug gaskets and a number of specials.

Another catalog illustrates and describes McKim Gaskets made of soft, ductile metals and a variety of elastic packings such as Asbestos, Rubber, etc.

The presentation of the McCord line is well done and the variety of products in which Asbestos is employed should be of interest to Asbestos readers.

It is really marvelous to contemplate the ever broadening uses of Asbestos in the arts and sciences.

George Wilcox, Jr., has accepted the position of overseer of carding for the United States Asbestos Company, Manheim, Pa. He comes from Webster, Mass.

A. R. Martin, of the Martin Bennett Asbestos Mines, has left, with Mrs. Martin and young son, for a trip to Japan, sailing from San Francisco. They will return via Vancouver, B. C.

Jacob A. Jacobs has secured possession of the Boston Asbestos Company's property, East Broughton, besides some adjoining properties, and has started prospecting. It is expected that the Boston Mill, which is at present undergoing repairs, will be in

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operation by the time this issue goes to print. W. A. Rukeyser is in charge of this work.

F. P. Kuchenbecker, formerly connected with the Chicago Office of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, has established the American Asbestos & Magnesia Co., at 111 W. Washington St., Chicago. This Company will sell various Asbestos Products and apply insulation materials.

The annual report of the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company, Limited, presented at the annual meeting in Toronto, shows the effect of substantial charges to newly-opened accounts, $20,708 going to maintenance expenditure and $29,079 to depreciation on chrome properties. Operating profit was a little higher than 1918, being $155,129 against $152,513, and total income $174,859 against $167,228. After providing for expenses and depreciation, including the two new charges referred to above, and paying bond interest and allowing for tax reserve, a loss on the year of $4,975 is shown against a profit in 1918 of $168.

Mr. Jacob A. Jacobs has made an offer for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company.

"Asbestos Mine, Mill, Marine Rubber" is the title of an attractive catalog published by the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation. This catalog gives very complete information concerning various packings and other Asbestos Products carried by the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation. The illustrations show in detail the various kinds of High Pressure Packing, and give the particular uses for each kind. The whole catalog is most interesting and instructive.

The wages of all the men employed at the different mines have been increased $1.00 per day, bringing the wages up to $4.00 for surface, and $4.25 for pit men.

A. J. Boutet, of Buffalo, has incorporated the Niagara Asbestos Corporation, office at 11 Terrace, Buffalo, for the sale of "Everything Fireproof." Mr. Boutet was formerly connected with the Buffalo office of the Keasbey & Mattison Co.

The Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., has in its possession a sample of Amosite. Anyone calling at the office of the Bureau of Mines may examine this specimen.

The car situation in Canada is very acute, and no improvement in sight until the Railway Administration returns the Canadian Cars now on American tracks. The Railway Association on February 1st issued a statement that 57034 Canadian cars were on American tracks, of which 16,000 must be returned

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Consolidated Asbestos, Ltd.

MINES

THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

Miners of all Kinds
OF
ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Dominion Express Building
Montreal, Canada

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to again balance the cars between the two countries. During February only 583 cars were received from the United States altho 8091 were promised by the Railroad Administration. The Canadian Railways have refused to forward further Canadian owned cars to the United States.

A recent letter from the United States Geological Survey acknowledges receipt of ASBESTOS, and says "It is the intention to preserve the file of your magazine in the library of the U. S. Geological Survey, for reference."

ASBESTOS is regularly read by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the U. S. Tariff Commission and several other governmental departments, and is frequently commented upon in official circles.

It is announced that Mr. George W. Fisher, formerly a salesman connected with the Cleveland Office of the Keasbey & Mattison Company for some years, resigned as of March 1st and has associated himself with the Clark Brothers in forming the Clark-Fisher Company. The offices of this Company are at 513 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland. The Company will engage in the sale and application of steam and hot and cold water insulation, Asbestos Products generally and roofings.

The Asbestos & Rubber Works of New Jersey has disposed of its weaving machinery and henceforth will confine its efforts to the manufacture and sale of the popular Wearwell Gaskets, Packings, etc., under the name of the Wearwell Gasket & Packing Co. Their address is 32 N. 3rd Street, Camden, N. J.

The five story and basement store property at 69 Beekman Street, New York, has been purchased by the Standard Asbestos Company from the Lorillard Estate.

Manufacture of gaskets and packings will be conducted as heretofore, together with jobbing of Asbestos goods of all kinds.

The Standard Asbestos Co. reports having recently sold fourteen large theatre curtains in one lot, claiming this to be a record.

General business is reported to be very satisfactory.

C. B. Jenkins, Sr., President of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company of Charleston, S. C., and J. T. Jenkins, Secretary of the same Company have been on the sick list, but are much improved at this writing.

The United States Asbestos Company of Lancaster, Pa., has placed a contract for the design and installation of an automatic electric vulcanizing equipment. The vulcanizer will be supplied by the American Metallurgical Company of Philadelphia. Heating elements will be made by General Electric Co.; oven body by Young Brothers, Detroit.

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ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

Asbestos Crude and Fibre for Sale

Will Examine and Report on Asbestos Mines and Prospects Anywhere

Correspondence desired with Owners Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase

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"Architects Specifications for Carey Roofing" is the title of a very helpful pamphlet published by Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati. It is full of useful hints to users of built up and roll type roofings.

The sale of the plant of the Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Mfg. Co. on March 25th was well attended and the bidding spirited. $555,000 was the price at which A. E. Van Bibber of Philadelphia, purchased.

Mr. Van Bibber represents The Congoleum Co., and states to us that the ultimate plan of his Company is to utilize the Baltimore Plant for the exclusive manufacture of rag felt for use in floor coverings and roofings.

Temporarily, if the market analysis to be made is favorable, the asbestos paper making machinery may be employed in making asbestos paper, but this is only to be done until the machine can be fitted up for rag felt.

The Congoleum Company now operates its main plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., has recently bought the large linoleum plant of Farr & Bailey Co., at Camden, N. J., operates another plant at Erie, Pa., and has still another plant building in Montreal, Canada.

All these plants are occupied in making linoleum and felt base floor coverings.

At the recent sale in Baltimore, Mr. Nichols, representing a group of shareholders of the B. R. A. M. CO., and Mr. Swift, representing the Franklin Manufacturing Co., were bidders.

Thus passes, to all intents and purposes, the B. R. A. M. Co.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, Pa., publishes weekly, a price list of Asbestos Textile and Paper Products.

It will be mailed regularly to any inquirer.

It is the purpose of ASBESTOS to reprint this price list, beginning with the May number.

The entire brake lining trade is well acquainted with Mr. E. B. Knowles, sometime of Raybestos Company, lately of Thermoid Rubber Company.

Mr. Knowles has severed his Thermoid connection to become Secretary and General Manager of the Staybestos Manufacturing Company, Germantown, Philadelphia.

His many friends wish him every success in his new undertaking.

John P. Coyle, superintendent, Canadian Factories of the Carnation Milk Products Company, Ltd., Aylmer, Ontario, formerly an assistant in the Chicago office of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, is in the States, on business, and visited Secretarial Service, April 2nd.

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ASBESTOS

QUALITY USACO PACKINGS

United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

We manufacture asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings and sell them exclusively to rubber goods manufacturers, packing manufacturers and brake lining manufacturers and to distributors of asbestos material on a quantity basis

Branches

New York **Boston**

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Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Roll Board
Asbestos Mill Board
Asbestos Packings
Asbestos Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Blocks
Asbestos Cements
Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos built-up-Roofing Felts
Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Felts
Slate Top Roofings
Slate Top Shingles
Coal Tar Felts
Coal Tar Products

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories

79 MILK ST. BOSTON — **Erie, Pa.** — 319 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO

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EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

Editor of Asbestos,
721 Bulletin Bldg.,
Philadelphia.

Dear Mr. Editor:

It is almost three years, is it not, since the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, of Pittsburg, was commissioned to discover all the good qualities and all the bad qualities of 85 per cent Magnesia Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering, as a conserver of heat?

What wonderful work they have done in these thirty-six months and how convincingly have the results of their research chemically, technically, and practically, supported the claim of Hiram Hanmore, who first discovered and commercialized Magnesia's uncanny ability to retard the escape of heat units! "This discovery" Hanmore said, "unleashes steam and spurs invention to now undreamed of heights"—and it did.

Remember, Hanmore said this more than thirty years ago. You talk with engineers of that day and learn what steam was doing then; check its work in 1888 against its work today; ask these engineers how the marvellous change has been made possible, and they will cite you as a basic cause,—James Watts' famous formula "By keeping the steam in the cylinder as hot as the steam that enters it."

That was just the work 85 per cent Magnesia entered upon more than thirty years ago. It met James Watts' specification and Hanmore's prophecy became fact. There is no recorded instance in all these years that 85 per cent Magnesia ever failed in service to do the work it was sent to do. It continued year after year to do it. Surely it drinks at the fountain of perpetual youth—it does not grow weary in service.

You may search back thru the years and locate 85 per cent Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering that was installed in 1885 to 1890 and has stayed installed. It commenced to capture and hold fast heat units its first day at work. Remove it if you will and send a section or block to the Mellon Institute for test and report. In due season you will receive it, and no cost to you.

This report will tell you, as hundreds of others have been told, "That the sample shows the same ability to retard the escape of heat after thirty years or more of service as does a section or block of 85 per cent Magnesia that has never been in service and, moreover, that no product offered for the conservation of heat has yet been found that has a similar record."

The men that manufacture 85 per cent Magnesia are not its real beneficiaries. Rather, the men who use it on pipes and boilers that carry the steam produced by the coal these men pay for.

The writer does not know of any discovery of greater economic value to the world than 85 per cent Magnesia—do you?

Of course "the world," to secure this Gibraltar of economy, must employ its service, and to date possibly not more than 80 per cent of "the world" does.

The pipe and boiler covering that has won every blue ribbon ever contested for in more than thirty years of contest, that is easily obtained, and "costs no more" is the pipe and boiler covering that will "eventually" rule the world.

Yours respectfully,

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY.

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SHORTSIGHTED SYLVESTER

BY RUFUS T. STROHM

Sylvester Potts somewhere had heard the interesting news
That heat effects were always caused by things called B. T. U.'s,
And when he quizzed a bosom friend, he subsequently learned
That thousands of the things were born wherever coal was burned;
"But mind ye," said his friend to him, "you've got to peel your eye
Because them pesky animiles is mighty slick an' spry;
You've got to watch your boiler walls an' keep em fairly tight,
Or else them B. T. U.'s will find the holes—an' then, good-night!"

Whereat Sylvester set to work, as busy as could be,
To hold those calorific bugs in due captivity;
He plugged the crevices and cracks throughout the boiler wall,
And then he bought asphaltum paint and smeared it over all;
He put a kind of dingus on the damper in the flue
To check the rapid pace at which the gas went rushing through;
He even analyzed the stuff he found beneath the grate,
To find if it was B. T. U.'s or only ash and slate.

The fireman who ran the plant was hired for his brains,
And knew the origin of coal and all that it contains;
He had a close acquaintance with combustion and its laws,
And if the boiler chanced to smoke, he promptly found the cause;
He knew that CO_2 was not a kind of soap, nor yet
A prohibition beverage, nor brand of cigarette,
And so he made the coal produce a maximum of heat
And realized efficiencies that it was hard to beat.

And now there comes a sequel that is painful to recite:
Sylvester Potts went off his nut and lost his reason, quite;
For, having made effective use of every little scheme
To get the maximum of heat converted into steam,
He wrapped the pipes with frizzled hair or silicated hay,
Selected on the basis of the price he'd have to pay,
And half the heat was wasted on the circumjacent air
To warm a million thankless germs and microbes floating there.

The moral of this tale is clear to one who runs and reads:
Magnesia—85 per cent—is what Sylvester needs;
For they who use the shoddy kinds are silly fools, I swan—
They practice conservation, with the accent on the "con."

Written for the exclusive use of "Asbestos."

Robinson Press.
Hatboro, Pa.

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