# ASBESTOS

Vol. 2 SEPTEMBER, 1920 No. 3



FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION



Published by

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**Main Office and Factories, Charleston, S. C.**

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**Asbestos Magnesia Pipe Coverings**
**Asbestos Air Cell Pipe Coverings**

A pipe covering for every condition from the highest steam pressure to the coldest water line.

## Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co.

**Norristown -:- -:- Pennsylvania**




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**17 Battery Place**
**NEW YORK CITY**

**The World's Largest Dealers in Asbestos Crude and Fibre**

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Thetford Mines

**ASBESTOS FIBRE MINING COMPANY**
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---

**Crudes Nos. 1 and 2. Spinning Fibres**
**Shingle and Paper Stocks**
**African and Rhodesian Crudes**

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*Correspondence in any Language*

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---

BRANCHES

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




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# ... ASBESTOS ...

## A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

**Devoted to the Interests of Asbestos and Magnesia Industries**

**Subscription Price. U. S. and Canada, $1.00 Per Year**
**Foreign Countries, $2.00 Per Year**

**721 Bulletin Building** **Philadelphia, Pa.**

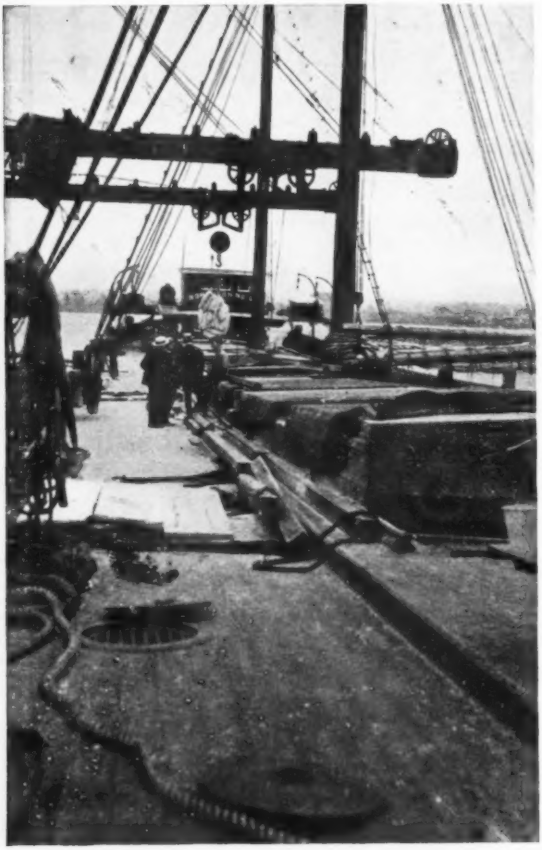
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View of the deck of Northern Barge No. 3, which recently arrived in Philadelphia with a cargo of Asbestos Crudes and Fibres for the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. The value of the cargo is estimated at from Eight Hundred Thousand to a Million Dollars.



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# Warm Air Furnace Insulation

By P. Nicholls

Rarely will a man believe in the possibility of a gold mine in his back yard, but the material and work needed to properly insulate the furnaces and pipes in the cellars of the ordinary houses of his district would keep each local heating contractor busy for a long time.

The common practice in warm air heating installation is to use a galvanized iron outer cover for the fire pot of the furnace, and bright tinned iron pipes and ducts to carry the air through the cellar to the risers for the various rooms. These hot surfaces cause excessive heat in the cellar and also are the reason of a needless waste of coal.

It is quite a common practice to paste on the bright tin pipes, or headers as they are called, a single layer of thin Asbestos paper, presumably with the idea of preventing the heat loss, but it is possible that the practice may have originated from some idea of fire protection tho the Board of Fire Underwriters disclaim any knowledge of it.

During the past few months several articles have appeared in the technical press stating that the addition of this thin layer of Asbestos paper increases instead of decreases the heat loss. These statements are based on experiments of the University of Illinois, and independently of Mr. T. S. Taylor, of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company. The work of the University of Illinois has been very thoro, and the values given in this article are based on their tests. They show that a 10 lb. Asbestos paper pasted on increases the heat loss to 1.8 times what it would be with a bright tin surface, and it is well to understand why this is so.

The rate of loss of heat from a surface occurs in two ways. A portion is lost by the air contact, the continual air current which is produced by the heated air rising, called the "Convection Loss," and secondly by a direct radiation of heat such as can be more intensely felt from a red hot body, or in the sun's rays. Both of these losses increase with the temperature of the surface, but they also depend on the kind of surface. One free from lumps will naturally have less convection loss than a rough one,



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though this difference is not great. The radiation part of the loss will vary very greatly with different surfaces, and is smallest for a highly polished metal finish. That there is a smaller heat loss with a polished metal surface is a common experience, and is the reason why tea or coffee keeps hotter in a brightly polished pot, and why a vacuum bottle has highly polished surfaces.

Putting a thin sheet of Asbestos over a bright tin pipe does add a slight resistance to the passage of the heat through it, but at the same time its outer surfaces can radiate heat much better than the bright tin surface, and this increased radiation loss exceeds the saving due to its extra resistance, this being particularly the case when it is pasted on so that the heat is directly conducted to it from the metal. If it were put on loosely the extra loss would not be as great. For the same reason of surface effects the loss from a rusty iron pipe is twice as great as that from a bright tin one under the same conditions, and thus a layer of Asbestos paper over the rusty iron would decrease the loss slightly.

The articles in the technical press may have implied to some that it is useless to insulate these hot air pipes, but this is an erroneous conclusion. What they have shown is that the proper types of insulation and the correct thickness should be used. Most people would prefer to have their cellars cool, and all would like to save the coal burnt in heating them unnecessarily. It is therefore important that the correct method of accomplishing this should be understood by all dealers in Asbestos goods, and by all architects and heating contractors.

For this purpose nothing is better or more easily applied than Asbestos Air Cell. It also has the advantage that it can be applied so as to take advantage of the poor radiating ability of the bright tin. When it is wrapped on the pipe with the corrugations inside it only touches the pipe at the tips of the corrugations, and thus the rest of the pipe loses its heat by radiation only. To put Asbestos



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The Mechanical Construction of Air Cell Covering.

Paper between the tips and the pipe would increase the loss.

The Air Cell may be wrapped on as one, two or three layers, the relative heat which will be lost under the average conditions will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bright tin pipe - | 1.00 |
| 1 layer Air Cell - | .66 |
| 2 layers " " - | .54 |
| 3 " " " - | .40 |

The actual savings will depend on the size of the house, the amount of piping in the cellar, its construction, the winter conditions in the district, and the temperature of air produced by the furnace. As a general figure, from 5 to 8% of the heat put into the air at the furnace is lost from the pipes alone before it gets to the risers, in addition to that lost from the furnace itself.

The following tables show the savings which can be made in one heating season by insulating the air pipes with Asbestos Air Cell. They are based on 100 square feet of pipe surface, an ordinary eight room house having 150 to 180 square feet. The weather conditions assumed are about those in Pittsburgh, and the air furnace temperature in the cold months is taken at 180 degrees F. Since the cellar will be cooler as more insulation is used it is assumed it will be 80 degrees F. with no insulation, 70 degrees F. with one layer, 65 degrees F. with two, and 60 degrees F. with three.

If the insulation is put over bright tin pipes, assumed to be in their ordinary dusty condition, the results will be as in the first table.



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## *ECONOMY OF AIR CELL COVERING FOR WARM AIR FURNACE PIPES*

*Savings in one heating Season per 100 sq. ft. Pipe Surface*

| Kind of Covering | Retail Cost of Air Cell required | Temp. of Cellar Insulated | lbs. Coal saved per season per 100 sq. ft. | Dollars saved per season per 100 sq. ft. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $8 coal | $10 coal | $12 coal |
| 1 layer Air Cell | $4.00 | 70°F. | 635 lbs. | $2.50 | $3.10 | $3.85 |
| 2 layers Air Cell | 8.10 | 65°F. | 1030 lbs. | 4.10 | 5.10 | 6.10 |
| 3 layers Air Cell | 12.20 | 60°F. | 1340 lbs. | 5.35 | 6.85 | 8.10 |

If the pipes are already covered with Asbestos Paper, the savings are greater, and given in the following table:

*Savings in one Heating Season per 100 sq. ft. Pipe Surface*

| Kind of Covering | Retail Cost of Air Cell required | Temp. of Cellar Insulated | lbs. Coal saved per season per 100 sq. ft. | Dollars saved per season per 100 sq. ft. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $8 coal | $10 coal | $12 coal |
| 1 layer Air Cell | $4.00 | 70°F. | 1315 lbs. | $5.25 | $6.60 | $7.50 |
| 2 layers Air Cell | 8.10 | 65°F. | 1625 lbs. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 9.75 |
| 3 layers Air Cell | 12.20 | 60°F. | 1840 lbs. | 7.35 | 9.20 | 11.00 |

Any householder should be willing to save his investment in one season, and since few will be able to get their coal at less than $10 per ton delivered the expenditure will be often saved in less than a season.

The custom of putting one layer of Asbestos Paper on the pipes is very common in some sections of the country, and it will require energetic propaganda on the part of the heating contractor and dealer to change it, but it is to their own interest as well as for the good of the householder that they should urge the use of Air Cell instead.

As the above figures are conservative and do not exaggerate the possible gain, they can be safely guaranteed to a purchaser. As to whether one, two or three layers are



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# HIGH GRADE ASBESTOS TEXTILES



## Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.





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used should be decided by whether the cellar is at present excessively hot, and by what temperature is desired.

For a general recommendation two layers are suggested as easy to apply and conservative in amount.

No labor has been included in the above figures as the work is very simple, and will usually be done by the man of the house. Probably the easiest method is as follows, assuming that two layers are to be used.

1. Measure the circumference of the pipe with a tape measure, multiply this length by 2, and add 2 inches to the result. Cut off a length of paper equal to this length.
2. Throw the paper over the pipes, with the corrugations against the pipe, and fasten one end to the underside of the pipe at the ends and middle, with strips of gummed paper.
3. Wrap the paper over, tightening it up gently and tie with string.
4. The section should then be permanently tied with at least two bands of light copper or brass wire. In addition, the outer end can be pasted or glued down to make a real neat job.
5. Usually it will not be worth while attempting to insulate the bends.

The savings per square foot of surface by insulating the furnace will be twice to three times as great as those shown for the pipes, as the outer covering is heated by the radiation from the fire pot. Some manufacturers make furnaces with the outer surface insulated, but the majority do not. It can be most cheaply and efficiently insulated with Asbestos Air Cell, using 3 or 4 layers. and though it is not as easy a job as the paper yet it can be done by any handy man.

Where the cast iron front interferes with the insulation going completely round it is best to hold it in place with wires attached at their ends to the bolts used to fasten the galvanized covering to the door frame. Pieces can be cut to fit the cone and pipe junctions. The top should be insulated as the sand employed there has practically no insulating value. The use of a little Asbestos Cement is a great aid in making a neat and finished job.

Though the fuel to be saved in one house is a comparatively small item, yet the aggregate for all the warm air furnaces in the country must be enormous, and it is ob-



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# Asbestos Fibres

SPINNING FIBRES, SHINGLE,
PAPER and CEMENT STOCKS

*Produced by*

**General Asbestos Co., Ltd.**

**EAST BROUGHTON, QUEBEC**

*Sole Selling Agents*

**IMEX CORPORATION**

**25 Beaver Street**

**New York City New York**




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ARIZONA



CANADA

**E. SCHAAF--REGELMAN**

220 Broadway

**New York, N. Y.**

**American, Canadian, African Asbestos--Crude, Fibre**

Owning and operating the only producing mines in Arizona, not controlled by Textile Manufacturers.

**Arizona Asbestos is entirely free from Iron**

**European Headoffice:**

WARMOESSTRAAT 76

**AMSTERDAM**

HOLLAND.

IMPORT

EXPORT




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viously the duty of those in any way responsible for the manufacture or installation of such heating apparatus to do their little toward reducing the coal consumption.

# Maurice E. White

Unusual modesty on the part of the Treasurer of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, prevents the publishers of "ASBESTOS" getting much information concerning the activities of the early life of Maurice E. White.

However, we do know that Mr. White received his early training at Drexel Institue, Philadelphia, having entered the Mechanical Arts Course at this institution in 1893, and completing it in 1895, graduating with the B. S. degree. The Mechanical Arts Course at Drexel has since been merged into the regular electrical engineering course.



After graduation, Mr. White's first experience in the business world was as representative of Vandergriff Company. While so engaged his duties were surveying, routing and building trolley roads thru the State of New York. Later, he followed more directly his line of college training, spending several years opening up and developing iron ore mines thruout the States.

From this venture, he organized the M. E. White Com-



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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
**ASBESTOS & 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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pany, an organization designed to serve in the installation of automatic sprinklers. Under the direction of Mr. White this organization proved a prosperous enterprise.

In 1913, Mr. White became allied with the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, in which he became stockholder, director and treasurer. This position he is filling at present, with fidelity and ability.

Of the organizations with which Mr. White has been connected, none have failed to prosper. He is a sturdy, reliable business man with a high sense of business ethics and with many friends who will enjoy reading these few abstracts of his life.

---

# Imports and Exports of Asbestos

It is interesting to note that during June the United States imported from British South Africa, thru the port of New York, 142 tons of Crude, valued at $16,702.

During the same month the imports of manufactured goods were thru the port of New York, $12,850 worth from Switzerland, and $33,909 worth from England.

Exports of manufactured goods thru New York amounted to $158,158, a large quantity being sent to Central and South America and Cuba, $46,626 worth to Japan and about $26,000 to Europe.

Altho the imports and exports of Asbestos thru ports other than New York are comparatively small, we are endeavoring to secure full data from all ports, so that the figures published each month may be complete.

Figures just received from the Treasury Department showing imports of Asbestos for the first three months of 1920, are interesting. We give them below:

| | Tons | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Asbestos, | | |
| Unmanufactured | 15,933 | $1,347,066 |
| Manufactured | | |
| Yarn | | 37,608 |
| Woven Fabrics | | 74,272 |
| All other | | 17,277 |
| | | $1,476,223 |



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# Market Conditions

*In Canada*:

The mines report no change in the situation during the past month. Labor has not changed its attitude; if anything, it is more difficult to secure and control. The freight conditions are still far from satisfactory.

Several small sales of crude have been made at prices which show no reduction.

Producers have not found any satisfactory solution to the problem of shortage of raw stuffs and unless greater relief can be found in other lands, the difficulties of all concerned must continue to be disturbing.

*In Arizona*:

One of the more recently opened Arizona mines has just sent us a wonderful specimen of Crude which, on superficial examination, looks to be No. 1 Canadian in every respect except in the small adhering particles of rock. In color, feel, strength, fineness, it looks very promising. It remains to be seen whether machinery will reveal shortcomings of any serious nature.

*Asbestos Textiles*:

Production is at satisfactory rate. when raw material shortage and delayed deliveries are considered. Prices for finished goods rule high and for fine stuffs the last month witnessed sharp advances. Mills are naturally reluctant to book orders which cannot be filled before 1921, since no quotations on raw stuff for delivery after December 31st, 1920 can be had.

Shabanie, Blue African and Arizona Crudes and Fibres are being used in ever increasing amounts to make up the shortage but for fine goods it is very doubtful if any possible substitute for Canadian can be successfully used.

Demand for the lower grade yarns and cloths for brake lining purposes rules very strong.

Even tho production of new automobiles has been somewhat curtailed, just consider what a tremendous footage of brake linings is needed to re-line the eight million cars on our roads. We are confirmed optimists on the Textile market future.



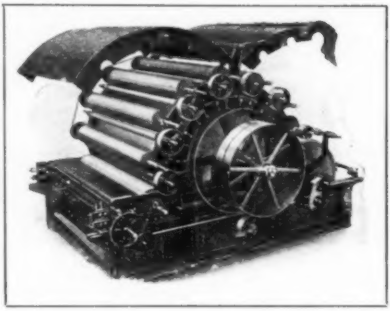
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*When you require*

**Asbestos Machinery**

*you should think of*

**"SMITH & FURBUSH"**



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

*Circulars and further particulars on request.*

**SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE CO.**

**Philadelphia** **Penna.**




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*Asbestos Paper and Millboard*:

Recent quotations on these goods reflect the various influences which have been at work to increase cost during the past several months. Not only have raw material prices been advanced by the miner, but the cost of personally conducted cars in transit, of maintaining, at considerable expense, car tracers, expediters, and the like, must be considered. Then, in these goods, freight costs are important, and the increased rates will affect the price of finished material.

Demand rules strong and conditions are better than at any time during the past three years.

*Magnesia, 85%*:

A very fair volume of business is being booked at steady prices. No such demand exists as was in evidence in 1917 and 1918 but the industry is in very good condition and undoubtedly the fall and winter demand will be large.

Just why people, even experienced engineers, will insist upon postponing insulation jobs until fall and winter is unexplainable. Heat and power losses do not wait for winter time but keep right on thru-out all the seasons, until halted by proper insulation.

Why doesn't the industry put more personal stress upon this important fact and develop an all year round demand for its product?

*Shingles, Lumber, Ebony Wood, etc.*:

From all available information, this branch of the business is growing at a fast pace.

Order, from Government and Corporate sources for hundreds of thousands are coming to be daily occurrences.

One hangar alone calls for nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of this material and a duplicate is already under way.

The best guidance of the superlative value of these products, lies in their full acceptance by tremendously powerful concerns for use under the most trying conditions.

And the surface has only been scratched.

*Air Cell Coverings, Corrugated Paper, etc.*

Dodge Reports and data from other sources show a



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*FACTORIES*
*SCRANTON, PA.*
*PORTER, IND.*
*ROCKDALE, OHIO.*

## *MULTICELL PIPE COVERING*

***One of Our Large Customers Writes:***

"We make our own selection of the products that we are to handle and as long as the quality and price are right, we push these materials and believe that we have made a reputation for MULTICELL COVERING and our firm.

"School work has always been a hobby of ours and in the last four months, we have either closed or finished no less than 18 such buildings on which MULTICELL was specified throughout. We have several large factories on which we are using this covering as a result of having convinced the Architects of the advantages of MULTICELL."

## *MULTICELL*

***Lowers the Cost without Decreasing the Efficiency***

**(Write for Details)**

# Sall Mountain COMPANY

**305-15 South LaSalle Street**
**Chicago**

***Eastern Office - SCRANTON, PA.***




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continuance of building activity thruout the country, and this means a good healthy market for Air Cell and Corrugated Paper.

Elsewhere in this issue a very timely and helpful paper on the insulation of hot air pipes will interest the reader.

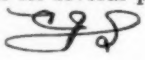
If the industry will exert all proper influence to the end that proper thickness and type of covering is used the sale of these materials will be increased, the consumer of coal will be benefitted, and the nation's coal pile will be conserved.

*Summary*:

Current news reports have it that all the Canadian Mines have installed the contract system of paying labor, save the Johnson Company, which holds to the wage system. Mine Owners have been experimenting in all sorts of ways to improve the rate of production and it will be interesting to see how this plan works out.

It is predicted that the several Arizona Mines will collectively produce about 1,000 tons of Crude in 1920. Considering the fact that Canada gets out only about 3,500 to 4,000 tons, this anticipated 1,000 tons from Arizona will help out a lot.

The Asbestos Industry is very much alive, active and returning a fair yield to those engaged in its several productive departments.



## "Wake up Asbestos Manufacturers"

The Cycle Trades of America at the Atlantic City convention on August 3rd appropriated $300,000 for the 1920 campaign of advertising in the interests of the bicycle business. It was unofficially stated that 650,000 bicycles were made in the United States the past year indicating a wonderful revival of interest in the bicycle as a means of locomotion.

The Asbestos miners and manufacturers have been informally discussing a broad publicity campaign in the interests of Asbestos and it was planned to hold a meeting in September at which representatives of the miners and of



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# Blue Asbestos Crude
## (Fiberized)

**For the manufacture of Brake Lining Yarn, Blue Asbestos cannot be excelled.**

**We specialize in furnishing fiberized Blue Asbestos Crude, ready for spinning.**

**If you are interested we will be pleased to send samples.**

**ASBESTOS LIMITED**

*8 West 40th Street*

**NEW YORK CITY**

Associated with
The Cape Asbestos Co.,
London, England.





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a different manufacturing interest such as Paper, Textiles Covering, etc., may meet to further discuss and if possible, perfect arrangements for the program.

Have you noted how many industries, such as cement, magnetos, wire wheels, wooden wheels, magnesia, are collectively advertising their part? It is undoubtedly, the sane, sensible, practical and economical way to handle industrial advertising.

---

# Prices Current--August 1920

Average market prices paid by consumers for average quantity, quality and freight haul from producer, were about as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asbestos | Air Cell Covering, 4 Ply | 35% to 40% off |
| " | Air Cell Paper in rolls | $10.00 to $12.00 |
| " | Cement | $1.75 to $3.00 cwt. |
| " | Cloths, 10s Commercial | 1.50 to 2.00 lb. |
| " | Listings and Tapes | 1.75 to 1.90 lb. |
| " | Millboard | 12.00 to 18.00 cwt. |
| " | Packing, Steam, High Pressure | 1.25 to 2.00 lb. |
| " | Packing Sheet | 1.00 to 1.50 lb. |
| " | Wick and Rope | .65 to 1.00 lb. |
| " | Paper, Commercial | 12.00 to 18.00 cwt. |
| " | Paper and Millboard, Special | 17.00 to 35.00 cwt. |
| " | Yarns, 10s Commercial | 1.35 to 1.90 lb. |
| " | Yarn and Cloth, Special | 2.00 to 6.00 lb. |
| Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered | | 15c to 20c lb. |
| 85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering | | 5% to 15% off |


PENNA. ASBESTOS CO.

*John A. Hovey, President*

*601 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Cements, Boiler Covering, Special Heat Resisting Cement, Moulded Covering, Air Cell Covering Blocks, Roof Paint.**




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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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FRANKLIN FUEL SAVING PRODUCTS

# CREDULITY

A man was once approached with a proposition to supply him with $1000 worth of 85 per cent Magnesia Pipe Covering, which would, if applied, save him $2000 worth of coal per year so long as there was steam in his pipes.

His answer was, "If I had purchased all the so-called fuel saving apparatus I have been offered in the past five years, and all had made the savings claimed for them, I would now be operating my plant on no coal at all. This is ridiculous, and I will have none of them."

What can be done with a man like that? He is a successful business man, and has made good money in his plant.

The coal saving due to insulation, as stated, is absolutely true, and unlike the saving due to some other appliances, is not dependent on good operation, but is even greater with poor operation.

The obvious thing here is Education. If this man heard from some one not in the heat insulation business that the value of pipe covering was so great, he might believe it, and if he heard it often enough he would accept it.

If we don't talk about it, nobody will.

**The Franklin Mfg. Company**

**FRANKLIN, PA.**



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# The Wheel Horse

In the technical consideration of any commodity, naturally we always find most interest in considering the newest article, or the one which has special applications. In this manner we overlook and in a way subordinate the useful work and the efficiency of the cheaper materials which have become commercial articles and which are used every day for a great variety of purposes and have, by their familiarity, lost the power of appeal.

Corrugated Asbestos Paper is in this class. It is comparatively cheap and can be manufactured from the paper without much plant expense and when corrugated into Air Cell can be converted into Pipe Covering or Blocks even, without the aid of machinery.

Such materials have, in their proper fields been proved to be highly efficient and the principle of their construction is correct in that the material itself is fireproof and the air spaces formed produce a high resistance to the transfer of heat at the lower temperatures. Increased efficiency can be obtained by decreasing the thickness of corrugations so that more layers are required to make a given total thickness, until ultimately we reach the construction where a very thin Asbestos paper is used and wound in concentric layers with a very small air space between them, thus producing theoretically a perfect scheme of resistance to heat flow by the breaking up of direct conduction and a large number of radiation in series.

Not only are Air Cell and Asbestos Blocks used for Heat Insulation where the saving of heat is desired, but, as is known, it is called for in fire protection rules for heating ducts passing thru the partitions of the house, for insulating chimneys from the woodwork, and around the bases of fireplaces. In the same way it is used for fire protecting safes and in a host of other construction details where its employment is so common that we sometimes fail to give it credit for the duties it performs.

Like any article which is sold across the counter, and which can be made without a large investment, its quality is liable to suffer from this very condition. The lack of specifications or definite measures of desirable qualities fix the responsibility with the manufacturers to maintain the



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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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past high quality of the materials, and with the dealers to purchase only such lots as inspection tells them are of a reliable nature.

There are several organizations thru the country which are gradually standardizing and making up specifications and tests for common materials used in building construction, with the idea of protecting the smaller buyers and the final owners. It is our belief that the day is not far distant when such specifications will be developed for Asbestos products, and we also believe that this will be beneficial to the manufacturers as well as to the users, as it will give them a standard to work to and protect them from competition of inferior and dangerous grades.

---

# Kansas Jurist Orders Strikers to Resume Work

Judge Andrew J. Curran declared the Kansas Industrial Relations Court Constitutional, in a decision announced in he Crawford County District Court, April 30.

In his decision the judge said that irrespective of the wisdom of the legislature in passing the law, the Commonwealth could not serve the public by sitting idly by and seeing the State paralyzed by the miners' strike, cities dark, schools closed, the sick and afflicted in institutions freezing, and the means of transporting food locked.

The Union leaders were instructed by the Court to notify their men to go back to work or show cause within ten days.

Judge Curran declares the Divine Right to strike is like the Divine Right of Kings, as dangerous as it is untrue, and that the court to limit it was formed as a duty of government in lawful exercise of legislature authority.

More jurists of this calibre on the bench would do much to eliminate radicalism in labor unions and to teach labor that their organizations cannot superimpose the government.



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# AMERICAN
# COMPA

*Manufactur*

# Asbestos

NORRISTOWN,

Headquarters

YARNS, CLOTH, TAPES, FIBRES, BRAKE LIN





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AAC
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N ASBESTOS
MPANY

facturers of
s Textiles
VN, PA., U. S. A.

dquarters for
RAKE LININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY




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# *ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED*

*Head Office*
**JACOBS BUILDING**
**282 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.**
**Canada.**

## MINING ALL GRADES OF ASBESTOS FIBRE

Mines located at East Broughton, Que.

J. A. JACOBS, *President and Managing-Director*





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# A Chinese Asbestos Factory

*Excerpts taken from an account written by Lady Dorothea Hosie*

Unfamiliar as we are of the Asbestos situation in China, the description of a Chinese Asbestos Factory, given in recent issues of English "ASBESTOS," is very interesting. We would very much like to print the article in full, but space not permitting, will endeavor to give our readers the most interesting facts.

The factory described was started about four years ago, and the building itself is of grey brick. The fact that several blocks of cottages for the workmen and located close by, are built of brick also, would indicate that the management had their employees' interests at heart, altho the sanitary conditions are a long way from being up to English and American standards.

The first process of crushing the Asbestos is done in a shed at the entrance of the factory. The Crude Asbestos is spread on the top of a great flat circular millstone, round which walks a blindfolded mule, harnessed to a heavy stone roller, which passes over the Asbestos, crushing it. When sufficiently crushed a boy takes it and sifts it thru flat wicker sieves.

In the same shed the process of mixing Asbestos with a proportion of cotton, is carried on by the quaint method of twanging a bowstring. This may sound like a musical comedy but in spite of its primitiveness the method is very effective, the cotton and asbestos being very thoroly mixed. The finer qualities of the Asbestos are taken by the mixer, who puts in one ounce of cotton for every pound of Asbestos. Each mixer has his stall, protected by a screen of matting to prevent the mixture from flying away. From a rafter in the ceiling hangs a rope, to which is fastened a large wooden bow, exactly like an archer's bow, the string of which is something like catgut, probably deer's sinew. The workman pulls down this bow and bends it until the bowstring is plunged deep into the heap of asbestos-cotton. Then he twangs the bowstring, hitting it with a small wooden mallet. The whole heap naturally rebounds, the asbestos and cotton scattering up into the air and mixing in the fall. Altho some of the mixers are very expert, the



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SPINNING FIBRES
*OF*
*Highest Grade*

Edward H. Garcin & Co. Inc.
*1821 Broadway*
*NEW YORK*

BRANCH
MERCER STREET
Long Acre, W. C. 2
LONDON





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process is naturally a long one, it taking an hour to mix three pounds of Asbestos and three ounces of cotton.

The spinning of Asbestos is done by women and children on primitive little wooden wheels which have been used for centuries in China for the spinning of cotton and silk. (In some cities of China, cotton is now spun on modern spinning machinery). The women and children receive for this work what they consider a munificent wage, equivalent to about $4.00 (in American money) a month.

The men workers who are skilled are paid $6.80 a month.

After the spinning, the yarn is reeled into hanks. Some of it is then dipped into a tank of water in which talc has been dissolved, hung out to dry, and when dry is twisted into string by means of a small primitive wooden wheel set whirling. Some of the finer yarn is used to weave into cloth, while the string is still further woven or twisted into Asbestos Rope. The Asbestos Rope machine is regarded by the Chinese as a most ingenious and complicated machine, but I am afraid American workmen would refuse to work on so primitive a device.

This Chinese factory also manufactures Asbestos Millboard. This material is made by placing a pulp of asbestos mixture (the ingredients of which are not exactly known) in a square iron press, the water pressed out, and the resulting sediment then laid between large squares of calico to keep it intact. This is then placed on a large stone bed and rolled over by a heavy stone roller. After that the millboard is put out on the ground to dry before being once more rolled out and once more dried.

The factory also produces an Asbestos pillow. This is made of powdered asbestos sewn into a bag of white material, and a white pillowslip placed over that. It does not seem to have found much favor, however.

Altogether at the present time there is nothing to be feared from China as a competitor in either the Textile or Millboard trade. There is talk of putting in "foreign" machinery, as soon as capital will permit, but even tho this is done, it is not likely that China will be able to take care of all her domestic trade. And of course, the more machinery introduced into China, either for asbestos manufacture or for other purposes, the more Asbestos products will be required.



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# The Economics of Fire Disasters

Fire is amazingly destructive to human life. Statistics show that 15,000 persons burn to death in the United States in a single year while several times that number are seriously injured. This notwithstanding the fact that newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Fire Insurance Fraternities, the Public Schools and Fire Insurance underwriters have all lent their active co-operation to prevent fire losses.

Direct destruction by fire of property valued at $300,000,000 is but a part of the story. Not only is the material wealth of the Nation permanently reduced by this prodigious sum, but business is disrupted, loss of employment exists and other factors suffer.

Fire Insurance cannot restore precious lives, loss of business production, loss of employment, nor even loss of property. Consequently, from an economic standpoint, fire losses may be charged as a direct, irreparable loss comparable to our National debt.

Insurance indemnities and precautionary measures against fire having in the last analysis failed, there is only one answer: that answer lies in building construction—making our buildings fire-proof.

Asbestos furnishes raw material for the manufacture of every kind of building material. It is absolutely immune from damage by flames and in buildings containing material of its composition will be found the only permanent reliable insurance against fire losses.

In a western city is located a house built of Asbestos lumber, the walls, floors and ceilings of which are protected with asbestos wood and paper, the pipes and boilers are covered with 85% Magnesia and the roof is asbestos shingles. Fire has destroyed the adjoining properties on either side but in spite of the close proximity of these fire disasters, never for a moment was the house in jeopardy.

Property damages by fire in Holland, according to latest available figures, are 11 cents per capita, in France 49 cents per capita, as against $2.70 per capita in the United States.

We have much to learn from our European friends in building construction. They build for time and eternity.



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# Hobdell, Way & Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

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RHODESIAN
CRUDE
ASBESTOS

---

CAPE BLUE
CRUDE
ASBESTOS

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Address Enquiries to

W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.

Special Representatives

Room 1010 #8-10 Bridge Street

New York City - New York





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Their initial cost is more, but they enjoy a permanent protection, thru fire-proof construction, that is economically advantageous.

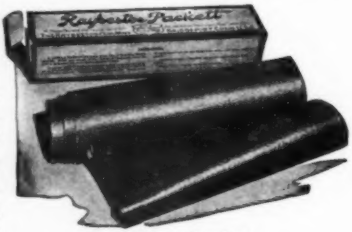
## Raybestos Conveniences

We all appreciate it when things are made easier for us, and that is the basic reason for the Raybestos Attaching Kit illustrated below. The Kit contains all necessary tools and rivets for the attaching of brake lining and disc clutch facings, each tool and size rivet in a separate compartment, and gives on the lid explicit directions for application. Such a handy device as this is sure to find great favor.



Raybestos Attaching Kit.

Another convenience put out by the Raybestos Company is the Raybestos Packet. This contains one and a half pounds of Metallic Sheet Packing, graphited on one side. It comes in a sheet 10 inches by 40 inches, a size which will cut to advantage with a minimum amount of waste. The advantages of a small sheet of this kind are obvious; it is more convenient to handle, and there is less waste from cracking and drying out since the box protects it.




Raybestos Packet.

The Royal External Emergency Brake for Ford Cars sold by the Raybestos Company will also appeal to the Ford motorist. The Brake is very easy to apply, is lined with Raybestos Brake Lining, and gives a protection worth having.

Further information on these specialties will be gladly supplied by the Raybestos Company at Bridgeport, Conn., upon request.



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# Need no further attention



When you put Carey Coverings on your pipes and boilers they need no further attention—no operator to keep them up to maximum efficiency. They will last as long as your plant and deliver the same saving year in and year out. They pay for their cost in less than a year and every year thereafter return 100% or more dividends. Where can you find a better investment?

Write for booklet Carey Asbestos and Magnesia Products.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

*Lockland*

Cincinnati, - Ohio

Carey

ASBESTOS & ASPHALT PRODUCTS

85% MAGNESIA





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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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# How Much Service Do You Sell

Strange that we salesmen so often get the idea that *all* we have to sell is goods.

We take an order for so many pounds, or tons, or yards, of material, at so much a pound or ton, or yard, blithely send it along to the home office—and forget it.

Then the next time we go round to collect the orders of that particular firm, we are told that X Company's goods seem to suit their purposes better than ours, and therefore the order was given to X.

If you get right down to brass tacks, however, you find it wasn't the quality of the goods, or that they were in any way better suited to the purpose than ours, but just some little suggestion on the part of the salesman which made them work better on the particular equipment for which they were intended.

It wasn't quality that took the order away from you; it wasn't price; it was just a little service thrown in for good measure, that got away with it.

The other day a printer lost a large and profitable order just because his competitor happened to mention to the customer that he could take care of the mailing of the catalogs ordered and so relieve the customer of all that work and bother of supervision. The first printer could have handled the mailing and would gladly have done it—but *he didn't tell the customer so.*

Any little suggestion which will make the article you sell, easier to operate, insures future orders for you. A certain kind of furnace was sold to a dealer and after he had installed several of them, complaints began coming in from the users because the grate let the coal thru to such an extent as to almost extinguish the fire. He tried to find out the cause of the trouble but the same thing happened when he tried to rake the furnace. About disgusted, he happened to meet the salesman one day and told him his tale of woe. The salesman at once suggested that when the furnace was raked the handle of the raker should be left standing up instead of down. The simple suggestion remedied the trouble entirely but the salesman



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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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almost lost a goood customer thru the omission of that one little point.

When you make your next sale see if you can't throw in a little extra service with it. It will do more than any one thing to increase your repeat orders and advertise thru satisfied customers, your goods.

---

# For Open Shop

By questionnaire vote of 1665 to 4 the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce have decided in favor of the open shop. This results from a referendum on industrial relations conducted by the Chamber. The referendum covered 12 principles outlined by a special committee on Industrial relations.

A referendum simultaneously conducted decided by vote of 1679 to 2 in favor of basing wages on actual production, and by vote of 1563 to 97 in favor of a law prohibiting public utilities strikes; also, by vote of 1571 to 100 in favor of the establishment of tribunals whose decisions shall be final and binding in public utilities labor troubles.

The Committee that prepared the industrial relations platform was named by the Chamber's Board of Directors at the close of the Presidents' First Industrial Conference in October, 1919 and it was charged with considering the principles presented by the employer's group in the conference.

**Paul Hammerich**

Inspector — of Asbestos, Crude and Fibre. Reports on Asbestos Mine sand Mills.

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA

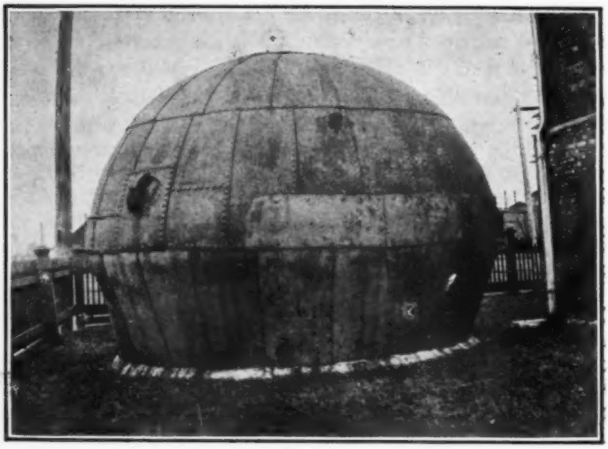


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# Oldest Boiler in America

The illustration below shows the type of the first steam boiler ever used for power generation in Canada and England. Not only is it an old boiler, but an old design as well, one rarely used this side the Atlantic.

As may be seen this boiler is of the ancient caldron or haystack type with slightly indented bottom. In addition to the underside forming the major and most effective heating surface, the hot gasses circulate around the sides of the container half way to the top. The large volume of water compared to the area exposed to the heat,



**The Boiler as seen today.**

resulted in requiring a long time to get up steam, but the boilers would quickly and effectively respond to momentary overload.

The boiler design in America, even in the earliest types has always been cylindrical. The kind of boiler illustrated above was very popular in England in the pioneer days of steam engineering. Their strongest point



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# ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

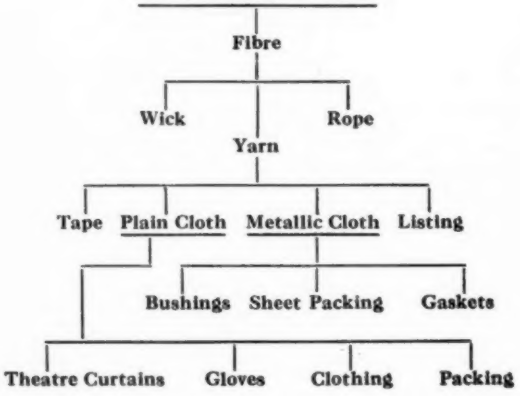
INCORPORATED

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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was their simplicity which has since given way to the more scientific and more efficient Galloway, Lancashire and Scotch marine steam generators. Even in England this type of boiler is now practically, if not entirely, extinct.

A solid brick foundation supported and encased three-quarters of the boiler when in use. A float registering water level was part of its equipment, but contrary to the surmises of the Editors of ASBESTOS it was not insulated with 85% Magnesia. It was without insulation.

The boiler here shown is believed to be the only one of its kind now in existence in America. It is carefully preserved on a concrete foundation at one corner of the general office of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, to whose good offices "Secretarial Service" is indebted for the above photograph and information.

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The India Rubber Journal of August 7th says:

"There has been a great shortage of asbestos during the war and deliveries are reported still to be slow. Great Britain and Canada are the chief sources of supply for asbestos goods of all kinds, and it is expected that they will continue to be so in the future. Some deliveries have been made by America, but it is not considered that that country is in a favourable situation for the sale of asbestos manufactures."

---

Taxes have to be paid by the public. They cannot be imposed on any class. There is no power that can prevent a distribution of the burden. The landlord may be the one who sends a check to the public treasury, but his tenants nevertheless make the payment. A great manufacturer may contribute a large share of his income, but still the money comes from the consumer. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that high taxes make high prices. So long as the cost of government is high the cost of living will be high.—*Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.*



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ASBESTOS



Bennett-Martin
Asbestos and
Chrome Mines
LIMITED

*Head Office*

**Thetford Mines, P. Q.**
**Canada**

*General Sales Office*

**220 Broadway, New York**

*Mines Located at*

**Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge**




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CROCIDOLITE CHRYSOTILE




AFRICAN BASE METALS EXPORT CO. LTD.
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CABLES ABMECOL. DURBAN
CODES BENTLEYS & WESTERN UNION

AMOSITE TREMOLITE




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# News of General Interest

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting the railroads increases of 25 to 40% in freight rates will, we hope, do much to alleviate the prevailing congested traffic conditions. However, since more than 50% of this increase goes to labor, we shall have to await more visible signs of improvement than mere conjecture.

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The Oxweld Acetylene Company of Newark, N. J., whose use of Asbestos manufactured products has been noted recently in the columns of ASBESTOS, has published and is distributing free the "Oxweld Manual" which furnishes up-to-date information on welding processes. This company has received the Distinguished Service Award from the War Department at Washington for its efficiency, energy and loyalty during the War.

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7,565,446 motor cars of every kind and description were registered and licensed in the United States during 1919 with a revenue of $64,697,255.58 accruing to the States for fees. The above figures represent an increase of 23%, or 1,418,829 cars over the previous year 1918.

---

According to the Department of Commerce, Great Britain took nearly half of the 6,915,408 bales of cotton exported by the United States during the fiscal year 1920.

A total of 3,323,075 bales, worth $683,083,249, were shipped to Great Britain during the last fiscal year compared with 2,411,288 bales, valued at $405,636,706, in 1919. Japan ranked next as a market for American cotton, taking 875,637 bales at $175,977,260, an increase of 126,221 bales over last year, and Italy received 603,852 bales worth $118,561,592, an increase of 66,325 bales over the 1919 total.

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Advertisements of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company are now appearing in the trade and technical journals under the name of Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., the consolidation having been completely effected.

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The Autumn session of the Lyons Fair will be held at Lyons, France, from October 1st to 15th. The American Manager of this exhibition, which is world-wide in scope, is expected to arrive in this country at an early date to consummate full details.



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# News of the Industry

Catalog No. 1362 issued by The Philip Carey Company, Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled "Carey Asbestos and Magnesia Products, Pipe and Boiler Coverings," is before us.

In seventy-two pages, profusely and very artistically illustrated, we find the many Carey Products presented in a pleasing and very helpful way.

The tables, graphs and technical information are found conveniently arranged and, altogether, the book should be helpful to the trade and to the engineer.

Copies may be obtained by addressing The Philip Carey Company.

---

Samuel W. Cohen, formerly Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company, Ltd., and of the Federal Asbestos Company, Ltd., has formed a new Corporation known as The General Asbestos Company, Ltd., with headquarters in the Dominion Express Building, Montreal.

Mr. Cohen is well known to many readers and may be expected to operate a successful enterprise.

He has consented to contribute out of his extensive engineering experience in Asbestos production, some articles for presentation in these pages. Look for them.

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The detailed balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., London, have been sent to ASBESTOS by W. A. Godfrey, Manager and Secretary of the Company.

Net profits for 1919 after taxes, were about $100,000, indicating a very prosperous year. The invested capital not being large these earnings are especially gratifying to the shareholders and reflect credit upon the management.

The principle business of this Company is the mining and manufacture of Blue African Asbestos and the report of the Chairman points to the increasing uses to which Blue is being put, prophesying that the Asbestos Industry has its best days ahead of it. We believe with Chairman Breitmeyer that this Industry is still in its swaddling clothes.

---

The Powhatan Mining Company, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md., whose business is the mining and the chemical preparation of Asbestos filter fibres, has just issued a very creditable pamphlet on "What Powminco products will do for me."

---

Goetze Gasket & Packing Co., New Brunswick, N. J., announce the opening of a new branch at 242 LaFayette St., New York City. The new offices, sales and stock rooms, as well as thoroly skilled service men, are ready to meet every requirement of customers in New York territory.



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# LITTLE TALKS ABOUT "85% MAGNESIA"

Manufacturers are faced with a critical problem.

With selling prices stationary or falling, coal costs show no tendency to come down. On the contrary, coal at any price is extremely difficult to get.

High priced coal means higher steam cost and greater losses from bare or badly protected steam pipes or boilers.

The careful owner will call in a competent engineer to overhaul his pipe and boiler coverings. He may find that his heat losses amount to several tons a day—losses that are easily preventable by thicker coverings.

Steam pressures rise as boilers are forced but it seldom occurs to the engineer that higher pressures require heavier coverings if the increased heat is not to be wasted.

The new treatise "Defend Your Steam" tells the full story of heat insulation.

The Magnesia Association Specification gives the correct thickness of "85% Magnesia" for all steam conditions. Copies will be sent free on request.

## MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA

**721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George D. Crabbs | The Philip Carey 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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A unique and rather effective bit of business courtesy is acknowledged by the Editor of ASBESTOS.

The American Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., has gone thru the list of its customers and friends, picking out those who are known to be interested in the game of golf. To these they have sent a year's subscription to the American Golfer, with the compliments of the American Asbestos Company. The Editor acknowledges the kindness and has no doubt that the other golfers in the Asbestos line are equally grateful.

Incidentally, the American Asbestos Company would be glad to have the name of any golfer that may have been overlooked.

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Recent news dispatches indicate the arrival in Philadelphia of Northern Barge No. 3 with a cargo of Asbestos from Quebec. Value is stated at $500,000 to $850,000. Keasbey & Mattison Company are the consignees. (See page 4 for photo.

The news copy announcing this arrival provided a laugh for the industry in that it said "When the rock is subjected to a machine which separates it from blocks dug out of the earth, it is called mineral wool." Who was it said "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing?"

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Clipped from Engineering and Mining Journal:

Asbestos—Crude, No. 1, $2,400@$3,000; No. 2, $1,400@$1,700; spinning fibres, $400@$800; magnesia and compressed sheet fibres, $325@$400; shingle stock, $110@$150; paper stock, $60@$75; cement stock, $17.50@$30; floats, $8.50@$15, all per short ton, f. o. b. Thetford, Broughton, and Black Lake mines, Quebec, Canada; 5 per cent to be added as Canadian royalty export sales tax. Freight rate from mines to Sherbrooke, Quebec, over Quebec Central R. R., 20c. per cwt.; from Sherbrooke to New York, 27½c., carload lots; freight to New York for crude No. 1, f. o. b. Thetford mines, $8.45 per ton, carload lots. Market very strong, owing to heavy demand and a production that is 25 per cent below normal. Higher prices for all grades of material are expected soon.

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H. T. Duncan of the African Base Metals Export Co., Ltd., South Africa, who was to arrive in the United States about July 1st, has evidently been delayed as he has neither called on Secretarial Service, nor communicated with us, up to this time.

Letters sent by several of our readers to Mr. Duncan in care of this office, will be carefully kept and presented to him immediately upon his arrival.

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There is offered for sale, 15 tons (approximately) of Jacobs No. 1 Crude, pre-war grade, at a price of $2300 per ton f. o. b. point of shipment, terms 2-10-30, or $2200 per ton, sight draft



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# Consolidated Asbestos Limited

*MINES AT*

THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

**Miners of all Grades**
*OF*
**ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE**

*EXECUTIVE OFFICES*

Dominion Express Building
145 St. James St.
Montreal, Canada





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# ELWOOD J. WILSON

*Mining Engineer*

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

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**Asbestos Crude and Fibre for Sale**

**Asbestos Yarns of all Grades**

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**Will Examine and Report on Asbestos Mines and Prospects Anywhere**

***Correspondence desired with Owners of Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase***




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against bill of lading. Samples will be supplied by holder on request, or material may be inspected at warehouse. The material is in the States.

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In the early morning of July 15th, a rather serious fire occurred at the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco. Cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is believed to have been due to the grinding wheels, employed in grinding wool felt, having dropped a spark into the felt, which smoldered and finally reached oxygen after many hours.

Damage to the building is estimated at about $50,000, and $50,000 additional injury was done by water and smoke to the stock of Pipe and Boiler Covering and other merchandise.

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According to recent news items China is progressing in the Asbestos Industry. Asbestos is mined in Szechuan Province of China, from where it is shipped to Chungking at a cost of 75 cents per 100 pounds. In the Shensi Province there is said to be a good mine, and also one near Paotingfu, but the transportation is very poor. The owners of the Paotingfu mines are seeking capital for the development of their properties; their monthly output is estimated at between 100 to 200 tons. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article telling of the primitive methods employed by the Chinese to manufacture Asbestos products.

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The Johns-Manville Company in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Mines is preparing a moving picture film of the asbestos industry. This film is intended to portray the mining and milling of asbestos in the Quebec and Arizona fields, the processes of fiberizing, spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of the various products in which asbestos constitutes an essential part. It will also include pictures of the Company's extensive asbestos plant now under construction at Waukegan, Ill.

The thousands, or rather millions of people to whom this picture will be presented will gain a much clearer idea of the many uses and the indispensable character of asbestos than could be gained in any other way. Both as an educational agency and as an advertising medium a moving picture of this type is undoubtedly of high value.

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Callers at this office have so greatly admired our bound copy of "ASBESTOS," Volume 1, that it occurred to us to suggest to our readers the binding of their first year's copies—Volume 1. This can be handled by any local binding house, altho, of course, if desired, the publishers will be glad to undertake to have the work done. In the latter case, however, it will be necessary for the reader to supply the 12 copies of the magazine. Bound in ordinary cloth binding, the cost will be $2.00 per volume.

One of our readers has requested us to keep at this point a file of Volume 2 copies, so that they will be fresh and clean to bind at the end of the year. We will cheerfully perform this commission for any of our readers, and in this case, counting



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the cost of the twelve copies, storage, binding, etc., the cost will run up to approximately $5.00.

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B. Marcuse, President of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, has recently purchased a beautiful home in the Park Hill section of Yonkers, N. Y.

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John A. Hovey of Germantown, Penna., manufacturer and dealer in Asbestos products, has incorporated under the name Pennsylvania Asbestos Company, with offices at 601 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia. Mr. Hovey is President of the Company.

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The Magnesia Association of America will have an interesting exhibit of 85 per cent Magnesia Products at the Convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., during the week of September 13th.

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Callers at this office during the past month were W. A. Macan, Sr., V. P. Ehret Mag. Mfg. Company, W. A. Macan, Jr., President Macanite Company of America, A. K. Burgstresser, Superintendent of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, John A. Hovey, T. A. Griffiths of the American Magnesia & Covering Company, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., John Liner, Contract Department, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Philadelphia, M. D. Warren, Traffic Manager of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, Trenton, N. J., H. V. Everham of the Atlantic Asbestos Company, Geo. W. Selby, Secretary-Treasurer of the Marine Decking & Supply Company, Philadelphia, John F. O'Brien, formerly of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, Ernest Bueller, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Asbestos & Rubber Magnesia Company, Chicago.

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A fire occurred recently in the Still House connected with the Asphalt Roofing Department of the National Asbestos Mfg. Company at Jersey City.

The cause of the fire was the springing of a leak in one of the stills in which asphalt is heated, and tho pumps were promptly started to empty the still, sufficient of the asphalt leaked into the combustion chamber of the still to cause a serious fire.

Immediately the papers were full of headings announcing the disastrous fire in an Asbestos Factory. Queer why people can't seem to realize that an Asbestos factory has other things in it besides Asbestos. In this case the fire was entirely confined to th› still house and in no way affected the asbestos departments.



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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, Pa.

Dear Mr. Editor:

*The Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co.* will, in accordance with promise, in the October issue of "ASBESTOS," undertake to tell your readers intimate facts concerning that wonderful heat insulator, "85% Magnesia," and the story will commence as of *December 1883.*

We have been identified with this product all these years, and the 85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering manufactured at Valley Forge, Pa., is produced under the original formula,—"$4MgCO_3$; $Mg(OH)_2$; $5\ H_2O$," which indicates, as all Engineers and Steam Users know, the standard insulation of the Bureau of Engineering, Washington, D. C., and the world in general.

The Government *in 1887* adopted "85% Magnesia" as the standard heat insulation and *it remains the standard today.*

Yours respectfully,
EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. CO.


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## THE BOOMERANG

BY RUFUS T. STROHM

Young Francis Xavier McGloin was not content to earn his coin
By patient, honest effort, for he yearned for speed and spice;
Asbestos yarn was what he made, and so he schemed to fool the trade
By cutting down the quality but keeping up the price.

Now, substitutes are fairly cheap, whereas asbestos costs a heap,
And so he hatched a simple plan of getting wealthy quick;
He skimped asbestos in his thread outrageously, and in its stead
He used a cheaper fiber in proportions rich and thick.
And thus, for more than half a year, he played the role of profiteer
Before his knavish trickery was rudely brought to light,
Because the product looked the same and bore the old, familiar name,
While all of it was fibrous and the most of it was white.

But soon arose an angry growl that grew to be a frenzied howl
From those who used the shoddy stuff and found it costly junk;
For steam-pipe gaskets rotted out and let the steam blow all about,
The linings used on auto brakes burned up like strips of punk,
The tape on coil and armature for insulation proved too poor,
Because the heat was more than such adulterants could stand,
And yarn whose purpose was to close the jointings of metallic hose
Failed utterly and gas and oil leaked through to beat the band.

The users registered their kicks by hurling vulgar verbal bricks,
Whereat the manufacturers sat up and cocked their ears;
And when they put to rigid test the yarn McGloin had sold as "best,"
They found that the results surpassed the wildest of their fears.
So, having called his little bluff, they gave him treatment raw and rough,
Because they promptly quit him cold and dealt with honest folk,
And Francis sadly watched his trade abruptly wither up and fade
And vanish into nothing like a rising thread of smoke.

* * *

This tearful episode contains a lesson that should interest us:
There isn't any substitute to take the place of good asbestos!

Robinson Press.
Hatboro, Pa.


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