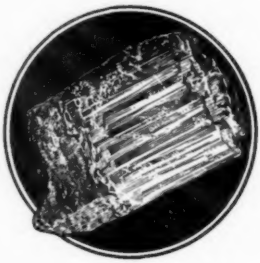
ASBESTOS

Vol. 3 JULY, 1921 No. 1



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The "dump" at one of the large Mines in Thetford, giving some idea of the vast quantity of waste material handled in order to produce the usable crudes and fibres.

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Methods of Milling

By Walter A. RuKeyser, B. Sc. E. M., Mining Engineer and Geologist

The third article written by Mr. RuKeyser on Past and Present Methods of Mining and Milling Asbestos. This completes the series.—*The Editor.*

It has been stated in the foregoing that the peculiar physical properties of the asbestiform minerals have controlled the milling of the rock. The problem, in brief, consists in extracting as much fibre with as great a length as possible. Due to the great difference in market price between the better mill grades and the poorer,—the question of per cent extraction must be balanced with the one of grading. The matter resolves itself into crushing the rock as finely as possible,—this to liberate the asbestos,—but at the same time to do so in such manner as to "open" but not break the fibre.

In general, the milling processes which have been evolved attempt to take off the fibre from the rock as early as possible during the treatment, since the rock is to be further and again crushed. With the same principle in view the later types of machines have been developed with every attempt made to spare the fibre from rough treatment, yet, at the same time sufficiently breaking the rock which encloses it.

Broadly speaking the processes of milling asbestos rock consist in: primary, coarse-crushing; drying; re-crushing in stages; followed by successive screenings during which a suction system effects the separation of the fibre from the rock-gangue. After the "concentration" of the fibre and its collection, it is cleaned of adhering dust and rock particles by rescreening,—then finally, graded and bagged.

This typical process is in principle practically the same to-day as in the early phases of the industry. The changes that have been made are essentially those of detail and mechanical improvement. This is perhaps more noticeably true in the milling processes than in the mining. The reason for this lies possibly in a heretofore lack of incentive to experimentation, along with a natural following

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of custom and a leaning to that which has already proved successful.

The rock from the mine in the typical case, is dumped into a hopper or bin from which, by means of a mechanical feeder, the primary crusher is fed. This, in some former instances, consisted of gyratory machines which give a better sized product than the jaw type. The latter, however, due to its comparatively greater capacity (for it does not withhold the product as does the gyratory) and the fact that a size product is not essential, now finds greater vogue. From this coarse crusher the rock is conveyed or elevated to the dryer. The old dryers consisted of what is known as the indirect heat type,—i. e., those in which the heat was applied to the outside of a rotary shell and the gases or combustion did not come in contact with the rock itself. It was thought that in this way any danger of the fibre be-

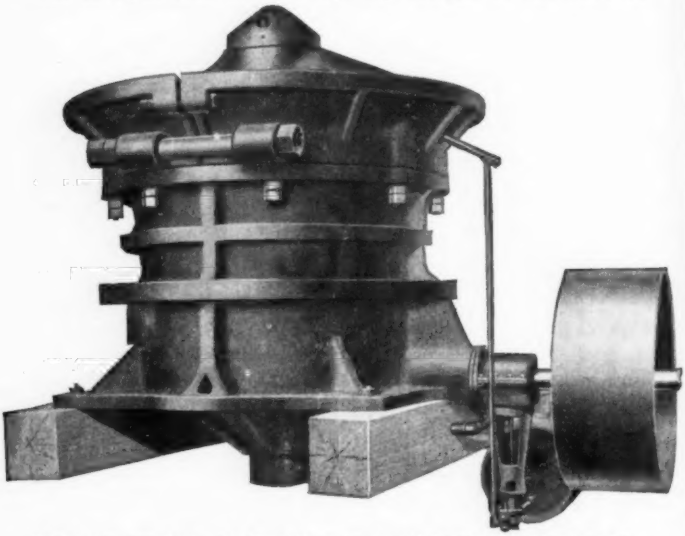


Plate by courtesy of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Sherbrooke.
Primary Crusher of Gyratory Type. The Telsmith Type of Machine, which is possibly the latest mechanical improvement in machines of this class.

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Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

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coming "scorched" (partially dehydrated) and thus made brittle, would be eliminated. To-day, however,—the far more efficient direct-heat type is almost altogether in use,—and in some cases a combination of the two principles is adopted thus getting a maximum amount of effective heat out of each pound of fuel. The dryer consists essentially of a brick fire-box, or combustion chamber at one end followed by a rotary shell 40 to 60 feet long and 4 to 8 feet in diameter,—which in turn is followed by a stack and dust chamber. The shell is slowly revolved on trunions,—is inclined from the horizontal so as to facilitate the flow of the

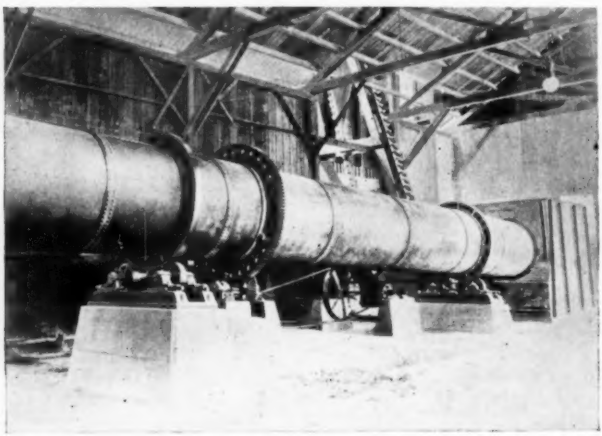


Photo by courtesy Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Direct Heat, Rotary Dryer. (Firebox shown at far end). In this illustration the rock passes countercurrent to the hot gases but in contact with them. The dried material is discharged at the firebox end where it is elevated to dry rock bin by the bucket elevator shown in background.

rock thru it,—and may or may not contain baffles. The hot gases come in direct contact with the rock which is constantly being overturned in its passage thru the dryer. The flow of the rock can be either in the same direction as that of the gases or countercurrent to it. Certain advantages are claimed for each system. One large operator uses

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a stationary, vertical tower-dryer of the Edison type. This is fitted with baffles onto which the rock drops as it passes down thru it,—the hot gases rising against the ore. No power is required except that utilized in elevating the rock to the top of the tower.

The matter of proper drying is an extremely important one,—as the efficiency of the entire milling process depends upon how well this has been done. Too little drying hinders recovery,—too much injures the fibre.

From the dryer discharge the rock is elevated usually by belt conveyor to the dry rock bins which hold the mill storage. The greater the storage facilities thruout the flow,—the greater is the resultant flexibility and continuity of operation.

In the old practice the rock was drawn off from the bin into a rotary or "coffee-mill" type of intermediate crusher. Besides being limited in capacity this type of machine had a shearing and grinding acton which cut the fibre. A secondary jaw crusher is now used, for the most part, at this point in the flow-sheet, tho the true gyratory crusher with its eccentric-squeezing action is finding more and more favor. Some practices begin taking off the longest fibre before the rock goes to the secondary crusher,—the feed being spread out over shaking screen-tables consisting of one, two, or three decks suitably covered. At the discharge ends of these a hood or "sucker" is suspended. This hood runs the width of the table and has an opening of about two inches. It is connected by piping to the collectors and the entire system is put under suction. Formerly, the fibre was made to pass directly thru the high-speed suction fans,—this resulting in a further tearing up of the asbestos.

The secondary crusher may be in closed circuit with a rotary screen or trommel and everything which goes thru this trommel passes over a second screen table. Here a further separation of the fibre from the rock particles is effected by the "suckers." At the present time inclined impact and vibrating screens are being experimented with and give promise of raising the output per unit.

The finer crushing is done in general by two classes of machines both of which have been evolved in the district, —the older "cyclone" and the recently more popular

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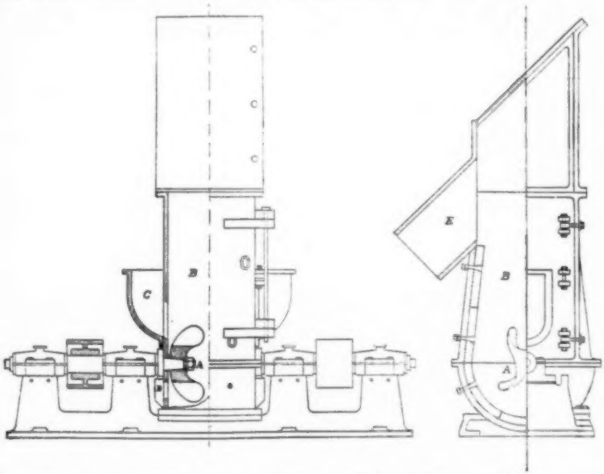
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"jumbo." Rolls, which find such wide application in comminuting for metallurgical processes have been tried without great success in the asbestos mill. The reason for this lies in the matting of the resultant discharge,—and the inefficiency of the machine on the more talcose rocks. As we have attempted to point out, the desired effect in reducing the asbestos rock is rather one of breaking by straight impact. This disrupts the rock along lines of least resis-



Drawing by courtesy of the Department of Mines, Ottawa.
Laurie Type Cyclone
A—"Beater" or impeller. B—Casing. C—Food spout. D—Opening thru which air enters chamber. E—Discharge Spout.

tance,—i. e., along the lines wherein the asbestos has been deposited. The sharp blow disintegrates the rock, freeing the fibre at the same time "fluffing" it. With these ends in view the cyclone was first developed and still finds favor in treating the harder rock of the Thetford type deposit.

The cyclone consists essentially of two cast-iron impellers weighing approximately 1000 lbs., shaped like the propeller of a ship, and made to revolve at high speed (2000-2200 r. p. m.) in an enclosing chamber. This chamber is suitably lined so as to withstand the impact of the rock which is hurled against it. The impellers may be

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Bell Asbestos Mines

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Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
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made to revolve in opposite directions as is the usual practice with the harder rock, or in the same direction where a lesser effect is desired. It is claimed by many that the cyclone with the great amount of attrition produced injures the fibre, is wasteful of power, is of low capacity and necessitates frequent and costly repairs.

These considerations led to the development of the jumbo. This machine,—better mechanically,—has for some time past been replacing the cyclone (especially in the mills treating the soft, talcose rock of the slip-fibre deposits) and is a modification of the hammer-pulverizer used in metallurgical mills. A horizontal shaft is fitted with a series of arms, these in turn carrying "beaters." The whole is caused to revolve at from 400 to 800 revolutions per minute (or possibly higher as the nature of the rock to be treated dictates), and is enclosed in a cylindrical casing lined with suitable plates. The rock is fed from above at one end, is passed thru the machine by a slight deflection of the beater faces and drops out at the other end. The speed,

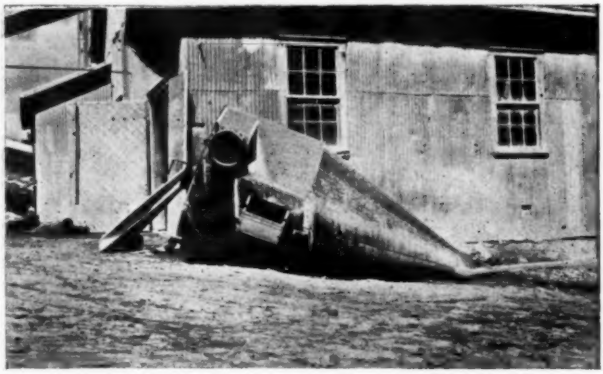


Photo by courtesy of W. A. RuKeyser.
Type of Collector used by many of the mills in the Quebec District

length, number and spacing of the arms must be determined for best results in each individual practice.

From the succession of jumbos, cyclones, or combination of both, the product is spread over respective screen-tables and the suction fans lift off the fibre,—effecting the

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limit of economical separation from the rock. All the fibre is sent to collectors, which are usually vertical cylinders terminated by a truncated cone which discharges at the lower end. From the collectors the fibre may again be sent over screens to separate from any particles of gangue and dust which have been sucked up along with it. After this cleaning it is passed thru the graders. These may consist of hexagonal or octagonal screens slightly inclined from the horizontal and revolved at slow speed. The products from the graders go to their respective bins and are bagged either by hand or mechanical device.

The waste from the above processes in former times was sent to the dump in cars run out over a trestle-way.

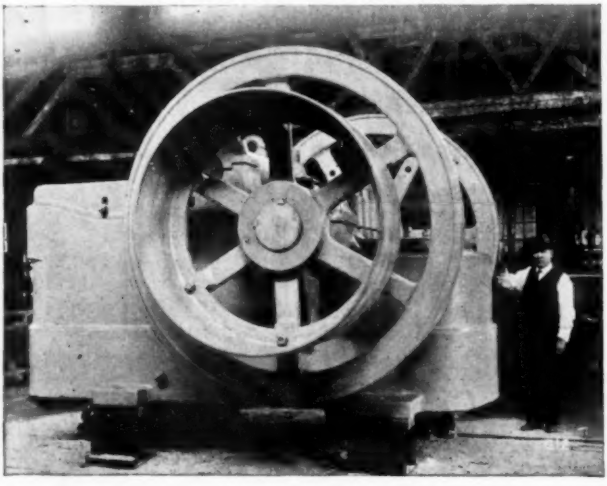


Photo by courtesy of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Large Size Jaw Crusher for Primary Breaking.

Now, however, the tailings are "wasted" over a distributing belt-conveyor. The dumps assume considerable heights and as the majority of the entire rock removed from the mine eventually finds its way there, they represent the accumulation of a million tons or over in the case of the large producers.

The average recovery of cross-fibre is said to vary from

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3 to 8% of the rock milled; of slip-fibre,—2 to 3% higher. A total average extraction for the Quebec district of 7% would not be far wrong. It must be pointed out in this connection that the problem of percent extraction is largely an indeterminate one. Not as in the case of metallurgical operations are exact chemical determinations available. There is no method of accurately "analyzing" the mill-feed and the tails to check the results of the run. The matter to the present time has resolved itself in weighing the rock going to the mill and the production of fibre. It has been because of this fact that modifications of practice are more the dictates of individual taste than the results of exact comparative data.

THE FUTURE:

We have attempted to show that the past methods of mining asbestos were the direct result of the geology of the deposits coupled with a lack of capital in the hands of small-individual owners. The more recent and present-day methods have sprung largely from the former. The modern and future tendency will be based to a greater degree upon refinement of technique and will be influenced to a greater extent by considerations of climate, size of holdings and the other factors.

With the impetus which the recent market conditions have given the industry it is safe to forecast that there will result marked changes in the treatment of asbestos rock. The uses and applications of the products are continually becoming more extensive,—and already we see a reworking of dumps for the production of low grade material by ball-mills. More especial will be the changes in the milling end,—for the mining methods are dependent upon many extraneous factors which do not always permit of change. But perhaps some day, when further amalgamation of interests is effected,—operations can be laid out on an entirely different basis from the present state of competitive individual operators. Likewise, with the healthy condition of the industry, which has apparently come to stay, we may look for scientifically conducted experimentation along new lines and under highly trained technical supervision. This may result in the adoptation of radically different principles from those of present-day usage.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

Raw Material

Personal visit to Thetford and Montreal verifies all that we have been saying about mining, milling and storing of Asbestos.

Several of the mines are not operating at all; one or two are on drastically reduced time; a few are working full time with greatly reduced force of men; and not one of the mines is making any real effort to produce, there being no market and warehouses at the mines being full.

The leading mine operators have agreed to absorb the 5% Royalty Tax on all sales and contracts where the price will permit, and, effective at once, bills for asbestos will be payable in Canadian funds. These concessions constitute a substantial reduction in cost of raw material but, as explained to the Editor, said concessions will not be extended to holders of old, low priced contracts.

Mine operators are now well financed and have decided that when present warehouse space is filled, production will cease entirely until demand resumes.

85% Magnesia

Under present general business conditions it is little short of astonishing to observe the volume of trade in 85% Magnesia.

Not normal, to be sure, but highly gratifying when measured against the curve of general business.

Prices have been cut to the quick and a quite noticeable realignment of trade is in process. One plant has entirely suspended production and others not well located are being driven from the large markets by reason of the extremely low prices quoted by certain producers.

Asbestos Textiles

No new business is being placed. Old contracts are still in force and are of sufficient volume to care for all consumers demands.

Several new ventures in manufacturing have indicated

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Waite-Wild Asbestos Company

Asbestos Spinners AND Weavers

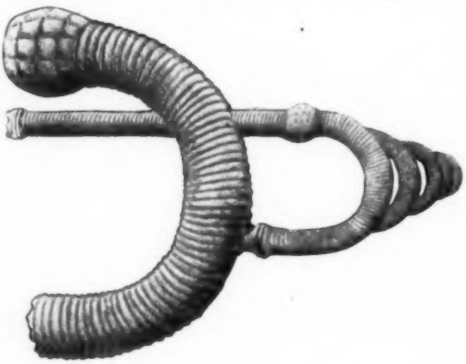
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a suspension of activity until conditions improve.

There having been no reduction in prices of raw asbestos, many large buyers are grumbling at the textile producers because textile prices remain high.

Until raw stocks can be purchased more cheaply there can be no further reductions in finished goods. The market is "marking time."

Asbestos Paper and Millboard

During the past few weeks a decidedly larger volume of business has appeared. Prices are as low as raw material costs permit and we expect the next move to be upward.

The general building trades are so effectively tied up by strikes among employes, and by high money rates and high costs generally, that no permanently improved demand for board and paper may be expected until building resumes.

All over the country we see workers at odds with employers over wages, hours, and other conditions. We need a Moses to lead us out of this wilderness.

Asbestos Shingles

If the Asbestos Shingle business depended entirely on the activity of the building trades, it would at this time be dull indeed.

A saving factor in the roofing business, however, is the reroofing work. Many houses, barns and other buildings now covered with wood or tin, need reroofing badly. Perhaps on account of the war, the work has been postponed longer than it should have been.

At any rate the asbestos shingle manufacturers are finding quite a sizable market for their product in this field, and one of them has prepared and launched a rather extensive and very attractive advertising campaign designed to emphasize the need for reroofing. And they are advocating the application of new Asbestos Shingle roofs over old worn-out wood or tin ones, so saving expense, dirt and time.

Such a campaign should show results in the sales of all manufacturers.

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Charles Francis Sloane

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Charles Francis Sloane

A Biography

By Mrs. Charles F. Sloane

Charles Francis Sloane, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 11th, 1860, and received his primary and elementary education in that city. While in the early twenties he went West and settled in Los Angeles.

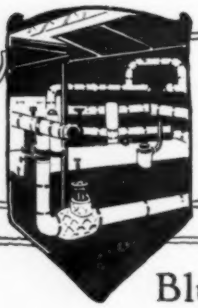
Always a pioneer, he took an active part in the early development of the Pacific Coast, and in 1900 was instrumental in securing the contract from the Mexican National Government for the installation of all underground electric cables and wires in the City of Mexico.

The San Francisco fire of 1906 disorganized his business to a great extent, and, being a man of broad vision and farseeing possibilities, he undertook to float a loan in Europe for one of the large irrigation projects in Colorado, which he was instrumental in promoting. While in France, Mr. Sloane interested some of the large banks in that country and in 1912 was successful in disposing of the irrigation project bonds to them at a figure close to the half million mark. Mr. Sloane returned to Arizona in 1913 and began active work on the details entailed in the large project. About this time, however, the European War was brewing, with the result that all French money was withheld from foreign loans, and the project was abandoned.

While abroad, Mr. Sloane learned of the probability of European exports being cut off by the war, and in studying the situation concluded that asbestos consumers would be seriously handicapped. About this time he learned that high grade asbestos fields in Arizona had possibilities.

A small amount of development work was started on the Snell and Fish properties in Ash Creek, Gila County, Arizona, and samples were submitted to eastern consumers, but because the color of the fibre was different from that which the trade was accustomed to use, it was not accepted until Mr. Sloane had painstakingly presented the situation to the eastern mills. Without Mr. Sloane's financial connections in the east, it is doubtful whether this important field would have been developed in time to have been the great assistance that it was during the late war.

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85% MAGNESIA

Blue Asbestos Crude
(Fiberized)

"Defend Your Steam," published by The Magnesia Association of America, page 10, says:—

"The heat loss from a pipe lagged with various materials each 1½" thick, with steam at 400° F., and an outside temperature of 68° F.:—"

TEST

MATERIAL	B. T. U.'s per sq. ft. per. hr.
Magnesia	118
Blue Cape Asbestos	121
Mica (best only)	123
White Asbestos	126
Plastics, etc. (best)	133
Plastics, etc. (inferior)	143

Therefore, if 85% Magnesia is the most efficient insulation material used today and it contains 15% of White Asbestos, how much more efficient would it be if Blue Asbestos would be used.

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

ASBESTOS LIMITED
8 West 40th Street New York City

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BRAKE LINING YARN



Blue Asbestos Crude
(Fiberized)

Seventy-five per cent. of the success or failure in the use of Blue Asbestos lies in its preparation for spinning.

We specialize in its preparation and furnish Blue Asbestos Crude fiberized in such a manner that it will spin with the greatest ease.

But you will never appreciate this fact until you try it.

Substantial Stocks of Blue Asbestos fiberized always on hand ready for immediate shipment.

ASBESTOS LIMITED
8 West 40th Street New York City

Blue Asbestos Mines
Griqualand,
South Africa

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

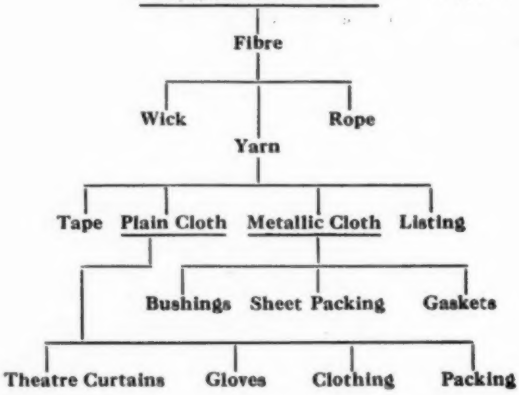
INCORPORATED

MILLS
NORTH BROOKFIELD,
MASS.

GENERAL OFFICES
18 E. 41ST ST.,
NEW YORK.

WE MANUFACTURE

ASBESTOS



Compressed Asbestos Fibre Sheet Packing

"Quality and Service"

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

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18 E. 41ST ST.,
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Why a Tariff?

Last month we referred briefly to an article appearing in the India Rubber Journal of May 21st, in which, under the head "Exports or Branch Factories," Mr. J. Alfred Fisher, Chairman of the Board of Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, London, England, severely criticised the suggested tariff schedule on Asbestos goods now under consideration by the United States Congress.

Mr. Fisher intimated that the imposition of high import duties by the United States would probably result in English Manufacturers establishing plants in the United States.

Since the India Rubber Journal is printed in England, we were not particularly surprised at its point of view. When, however, the Canadian Mining Journal, of issue May 27th, reprints the India Rubber Journal article, and then goes further to say editorially that Canada would welcome the establishment of English owned plants in Canada, and that Canada should oppose the establishment of English owned plants in the United States, then we are not only surprised, but utterly confounded.

The Canadian Mining Journal is looked upon as a dependable authority concerning Canadian Mining matters, hence it is the more difficult to understand how its editors could have overlooked the real point in this whole situation.

The principal producing Asbestos area in the world is in the Province of Quebec; the major part of the Asbestos producing properties is owned by Canadians. Eighty-five to ninety per cent of Canada's production is shipped to United States manufacturers. Does the Canadian Mining Journal realize that English manufacturers, even in pre-war times, took a relatively small percentage of the Canadian output and that, during and since the war, that percentage has been steadily decreasing, owing to the fact that several of the leading English manufacturers have purchased and are operating large Asbestos producing properties in Rhodesia and South Africa?

We can think of nothing more inimical to the interests of Canadian producers of raw Asbestos than the encouragement of low tariffs on imports of Asbestos manufactures into the United States, because it is a well known and

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readily understood fact that most of the merchandise which would be offered by European manufacturers would be made from raw Asbestos obtained from sources other than Canada.

To be sure the rates which have been asked of Congress will discourage the imports of manufactured goods; but from the point of view of the American manufacturer, the American financier, or the Canadian producer, all the evidence at hand indicates a necessity for adequate tariff protection.

Under the title "Wages in the United States and Foreign Countries," a 103 page book has been issued by the U. S. Government Printing Office, and prepared for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. In this most carefully prepared survey of the subject appear some very interesting comparisons of wage rates paid in different countries to different classes of workers. For instance, weavers in the United States receive $39.00 per week, in Germany, $4.35, Japan $6.00, England $17.70, Belgium $9.63. The same ratio maintains thruout other classes of labor. Just how the American Manufacturer is to remain in business and meet in competition merchandise manufactured by labor securing anywhere from fifty down to about 10% as much as is paid in the United States is rather hard to understand.

Added to this great labor advantage, the European Manufacturer has obtained control of the second largest raw Asbestos deposits, (in Rhodesia and South Africa) and since the raw Asbestos in these fields is produced by kaffir labor, working at an average wage of 25c a day, just how the Canadian producer of raw Asbestos, paying an average daily wage of $4.00, is to meet this competition is not clear.

It is obvious that English manufacturers would utilize in American or Canadian plants controlled by them, Asbestos from their own mines. Their own mines are not in Canada, hence the establishment of English operated plants in either the United States or Canada clearly means that these plants would consume as little Canadian raw Asbestos as would be absolutely necessary.

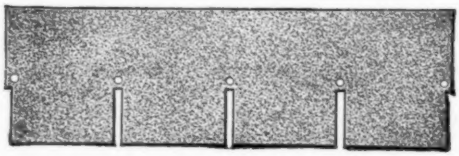
We would be interested to know whether the Canadian Mining Journal in writing its editorial, discussed with any Canadan producer of Asbestos the question at issue, and

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National AanA Slate Surfaced Roofing

(*Asbestos and Asphalt*)

1. Guaranteed for 20 years (cheapest per square per year Roof)
2. Fire Resisting. Class B Underwriters rating (other Asphalt Roofings rated Class C)
3. Non Curling.



Strip and Individual Shingles for houses

In rolls for factories, barns, warehouses and R. R. Buildings.

Double the profit and ability to attract majority of roofing business is the decided advantage distributors of AanA Roofing command over sellers of the old type or Rag Felt base Asphalt Roofings.

Manufactured only by

NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.

163-193 Henderson St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Also manufacturers of best quality Asbestos Paper, flat and Corrugated Air Cell Pipe and Boiler Coverings.

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particularly the probable effect upon the Canadian Asbestos business in case finished Asbestos merchandise from European plants is admitted to the United States on the present ruling scale of duty.

Then, too, in considering this question of tariff it is most interesting to study the attitude of our international competitors toward it.

Canada has a protective tariff much higher than ours, and it can, under the law, be increased at will by a so-called Order in Council.

England has a tariff which runs as high as 66 per cent.

Austria maintains a wall of protection eighty times higher than her pre-war schedule.

Chile has just put up heavy barriers to protect her agricultural interests.

The nations of the world are *not* operating on an altruistic basis and it cannot logically be expected that they will so operate.

Just why America is supposed to play a lone hand in this game of blind man's buff is not clear.

Conditions in Various Markets

Wire

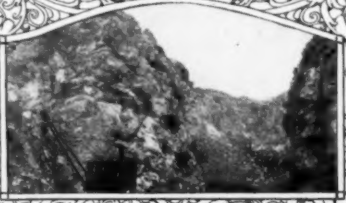
The Standard Underground Cable Company of Philadelphia, in commenting upon the situation in the market for fine brass and copper wires, says:

"All the metals are moving slowly, demand being small. Both copper and zinc have receded somewhat in price during the last month. Copper producers are holding firm, but there is still some pressure to sell, by second hands, especially for spot and nearby delivery. It must not be overlooked, however, that the shutdown of most of the large copper mines is resulting in a gradual reduction of surplus supply of the red metal."

Bands

The Ritter Can & Specialty Company of Philadelphia, advise that the market situation in the tin plate market is practically the same as reported last month. The market is still unsettled, altho either a drop in price or stabilization is expected early in July.

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Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company

LIMITED

Head Office
Jacobs Building, Montreal, Canada
Mines: Black Lake, Que.

Miners of
Crudes and Spinning Fibres
Specializing in Shingle Stocks

Controlling
Union Asbestos Mines
Southwark Mines
Imperial Asbestos Mines
Black Lake Chrome Mines
Coleraine Chrome Mines



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AMERICAN
COMPA

Manufactur

Asbestos
NORRISTOWN,

Headquarters

YARNS, CLOTH, TAPES, FIBRES, BRAID LI

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N ASBESTOS
MPANY

*

ufacturers of

os Textiles

WN, PA., U. S. A.

adquarters for
BRAKE LININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY

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Asbestos Mines Ltd.

Mine at
East Broughton, Que.

Mining all grades
of Asbestos Fibre

Head Office, Jacobs Bldg
Montreal, Canada.

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Contractors and Distributors Page

"Forbes" says editorially that altho commodity prices have fallen considerably, they are still 50% above the 1914 level and will naturally go lower. I wonder what he thinks of wages. Some important building trades are having great difficulty in even getting a wage reduction started.

In Cleveland the employers, the union and the public were each represented by a committee of seven, constituting an Arbitration Board whose decision on wage rates for each of the building trades was to be final. Rates were fixed varying from a maximum of $1.04 per hour to a minimum of 57½c for common labor—effective June 6th. The average reduction is 17% below last year's rates. The brick-layers protested and went on strike at the $1.04 per hour awarded, but have since gone to work. It is interesting to note that the entire labor representation on the Arbitration Board voted negatively on the schedule of wages adopted. Ninety-three cents per hour was the award to pipe-coverers.

It is unofficially stated that building trades in New York will go along on 1920 rates without signed agreements for 1921. Pipe-coverers are being paid $1.12½.

Pipe-covering Employers in Chicago offered the men $1.00 per hour after May 1st, but this rate was refused. Trade conditions are at a stand still. An arbitration committee composed of the president of the building trades unions, the secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association and an umpire chosen by these two representatives has been arranged to fix final schedule of rates. The umpire, however, at this writing has not been selected.

The Pittsburgh Local has been on strike since June 1st, and the pipe-covering employers have declared for open shop. Business is reported quiet and best mechanics are being paid 90c. Other mechanics are graded according to ability. Enough labor is available to take care of contracts.

Boston is operating on an open shop basis and the majority of the union workers are back at work at 90c. Some non-union men are working.

An agreement covering the year 1921 is in vogue at Minneapolis at the 90c rate.

Philadelphia's offer to the union of 80c an hour remains unaccepted and the shops are carrying on without an agreement at this rate.

Judge Elbert H. Gary commenting on labor unions says, "Whatever may have been the conditions of employment in the long past, and whatever may have been the results of unionism, concerning which there is at least much uncertainty, there is at present, in the opinion of a large number of employes and employers, no necessity for labor unions; and no benefit nor advantage brought thru them will accrue to anyone, except the union labor leaders."

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EDITORIALS

A Splendid Suggestion

In a recent issue of ASBESTOS, we said "If every man in the Asbestos business would go out and dig for business, promote new uses and really hustle, things would be different in ten days."

Mr. B. I. Lovenheim, a reader, and a salesman of Asbestos goods, points the way to manufacturers of Asbestos Brake Linings and the basic yarns and cloths from which such brake linings are made, by suggesting "If every manufacturer of standard Asbestos Brake Lining would go out, either individually or collectively, and tell the public about the dangers of running cars and trucks with defective or insufficient brake lining, things would be 500% better in ten days."

Unquestionably, the individual manufacturers of Brake Linings in this country are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in telling the public to insist on this, that or the other brand of Brake Lining, but when has any manufacturer devoted magazine or circular space toward educating the public to use Brake Linings of proper quality, size and frequency.

Garage men in New York State are agreed that about 85% of motor vehicles running in crowded streets and in the country, are badly in need of attention to brakes. The motorist neglects it because it doesn't interfere much with the running of his car, and since the traffic policeman has nothing to say about brake lining until the collision has occurred, nearly all of us let it ride and lock the door after the horse is stolen.

Nearly every report of an automobile accident contains a sentence which reads in some such fashion as "The brakes failed to work," while in 99 cases out of a hundred, the brakes were all right but the *brake lining* was so worn and dried out that when the brakes were applied the lining failed to function.

We wonder why the manufacturers of Brake Linings and the raw materials entering into them, do not engage in a co-operative effort to educate the motoring public up to the use of good, adequate brake lining.

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Prices

We are beginning to hear complaints from many sources to the effect that prices in practically all lines of industry have dropped materially, except Asbestos.

The manufacturers of Asbestos goods have made quite considerable concessions in price, and now the Mine Operators have, thru the absorption of the 5% Royalty Tax, and the acceptance of payment in Canadian funds, made a price reduction of approximately 15%.

It is perfectly true that when there is no demand you can't give Asbestos goods away. For all that, the producers of raw Asbestos should look carefully to their costs and selling prices and gradually, and logically reduce prices on raw materials.

Shoddy Merchandise

We notice a great tendency in the Brake Lining Industry to demand of the Asbestos Textile Manufacturer, a yarn made to a price which necessitates the use of much cotton and very short Asbestos fibre.

The brake lining manufacturer argues that the "dope" or treatment which he gives the material will hold this cotton and short fibre together and make a satisfactory brake lining.

The manufacturers of automobile cord tires could have cord made of cotton linters, but with very few exceptions the cord tires offered in the market are made only of the very best Sea Island Cotton, it being well recognized that no treatment of a cord or yarn made of short, inferior fibres, will render it satisfactory in service.

It is equally true that no known *treatment* will make a good brake lining out of a tape or cloth which has been manufactured from very short fibres and an excess of cotton.

We have all experienced the annoyance made by the automobile driver whose brakes burn, smoke, and smell to high heaven.

We see in this tendency, which is due entirely to a lack of standards in the Industry, a menace not only to the Asbestos business, but to the public at large, said public having foisted upon it quite a considerable amount of so-called brake lining, the best description of which could be given in the one word "rotten."

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White Chrysotile.

The Victoria District Industries, Ltd.

Fort Victoria,
Southern Rhodesia.

Are Mine Owners, operators, and dealers.

Now open to consider "forward contracts."

Blue Crocidolite
White Tremolite
Brown Amosite

African Base Metals Export Co., Ltd.

Kearsney Buildings,
Durban, Natal.

Are Mine Owners, operators and dealers. Ready to consider prompt and forward contracts for several grades.

CABLES:—Both companies use Broomhall's Imperial Combination, and Bentley's Codes, and will respond promptly to cabled enquiries.

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The whole responsibility for the suppression of this bad practice rests primarily with the Asbestos Textile Manufacturer, who, in the interests of the industry, and the public, should refuse absolutely to manufacture and deliver any but an efficient yarn, tape or cloth, and who should make it his business to see to it that nobody else turns out shoddy stuff.

Closely following the responsibility of the Textile Manufacturer is that of the manufacturer of Brake Lining whose motivating precept should be, not the wish of the automobile manufacturer and not the interest of his own pocketbook, but the welfare and safety of the public at large.

Standards

We can understand why it is difficult and sometimes impossible to have competing interests in an Industry adopt uniform standards of quality. As a rule the chief reason for such lack of co-operation is found to be suspicion, mistrust and other purely personal handicaps.

Several years ago the United States Government, in a sincere desire to safeguard its property and personnel from serious injury, which follows invariably upon the use of inferior steam packing, gaskets, etc., consulted the Asbestos Textile manufacturers of the country and adopted a specification providing that all high pressure packings employed in Navy use should contain not less than 90% long fibered Asbestos in the basic cloth from which the packings were made.

There has been no reported case of failure of high pressure packings since this specification was adopted, no property damage, no lives lost, no men maimed.

According to the Navy, however, representations have recently been made by some person or persons to the effect that the present specification requirements are too severe and cause an unnecessarily high price to be paid by the Navy for Packings.

We have discussed this matter with practically every manufacturer of Textiles in the United States, and gather from their years of experience that packings made under a less rigorous specification than the current one have, in past years, caused the shipping men much trouble, loss, and injury to men.

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The High Cost of Sagging



But here is where the Covering has Charred and Sagged and Failed

Ask a man "How does a pipe-covering fail?" and usually he has to take a little time to answer. As long as a covering looks all right from the outside, the natural thing is to assume that it is doing its work well.

As a matter of fact, though, some pipe coverings contain from 20 to 22 per cent. of inflammable material. Under high temperatures, this results in a charring of the inner zone of the covering. Bulk having been reduced, the weight of the coverings causes a sagging on the lower side. This creates air currents which escape at the joints.

Shove a thin metal rule up through the joints of some of your pipe coverings from the under side and see whether or not this sagging has taken place. If so, your coverings may look snug but *they are robbing you daily.*

Even heat as high as 800 to 900 deg. F. does not char 85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering. In several noteworthy tests, these temperatures are shown to actually increase the insulating efficiency of the covering *about three per cent.*

Ask for a copy of "Defend Your Steam," a thorough, well illustrated treatise on heat insulation, giving other valuable information.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

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

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We cannot understand the sort of cupidity which in a mad effort to win in competition is utterly careless of consequence to life and property.

It is to be hoped that the United States Navy and all other users of high pressure packings, especially aboard ship, will not permit a trifling difference in first cost to break down standards which have proven eminently satisfactory.

Crudes Vs. Fibres

One of our readers writes to inquire of us just what difference exists between Crudes and Fibres.

This point, we believe, has been covered, in a rather general way, in previous issues, but repetition giving the information in a concise way, will probably be appreciated by many of our readers.

By Crude Asbestos is meant all Asbestos of whatever length which is not passed thru the milling operations at the Mines. In other words, this Crude Asbestos is just as it comes from the veins, with the small adhering particles of serpentine rock removed by mallets.

The word fibre is applied to all Asbestos, of whatever length, which is obtained by the milling process. It should be understood that in addition to veins of solid Asbestos, much of the serpentine rock contains scattered fibres, and it is from this latter that Asbestos fibres are obtained.

The serpentine rock is crushed in tremendously powerful crushers, nearly pulverized by passing thru a system of rollers, and the Asbestos Fibres removed by one or another of several processes. (The article by W. A. RuKeyser, appearing in this issue under the title "Methods of Milling" will give details concerning these processes.) These fibres are graded as to length.

Paul Hammerich

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

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA

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NATIONAL MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of

"85% Magnesia" Pipe

and

Boiler Coverings

Locomotive Lagging

544 Market Street

San Francisco. California

U. S. A.

Cable Address, "Magnesia, San Francisco"

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The Iron Content of Asbestos

By E. Schaaf-Regelman

The United States Geological Survey has published an advance chapter "Asbestos in 1919," from the annual volume "Mineral Resources of the United States," which contains some very interesting information in regard to the chemical analysis of Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos. It is pointed out therein that the iron content of Arizona Asbestos varies between .51 and .88%, while the iron content of the best Canadian Asbestos is said to be at least 2.5%.

The iron content of Canadian Asbestos, according to such authorities as Dr. Milton Hersey, or Dr. J. T. Donald, of Montreal, varies, as we learn from the publication "Chrysotile Asbestos" by Fritz Cirkel and published by the Department of Mines in Canada, mostly between 2½ and 3½ per cent. The difference between the iron contents of Canadian and Arizona Asbestos is, therefore, roughly speaking, about 2% or a trifle over, which, in itself, is rather insignificant, especially since this iron is chemically bound and can, therefore, scarcely have much influence upon the electrical insulating properties of the asbestos fabrics.

However, when chemists make an analysis of Asbestos, they take, of course, only pure Asbestos, but the commercial article is by no means pure. It contains a varying percentage of gangue which contains a large percentage of crystalline chrome iron ore disseminated thruout the rock, and it frequently happens that entire layers, tho very thin, of this chromic iron ore are deposited between the serpentine and the Asbestos veins.

When cobbing the Asbestos, these thin layers of chromic iron ore almost invariably adhere to the Asbestos and, moreover the veins of Canadian Asbestos show very often one or more breaks in the fibre, which are caused by thin layers of chromic iron running more or less parallel to the edges of the veins.

Canadian Crude Asbestos, when shipped to the trade, therefore, contains very appreciable quantities of chromic iron ore in the free state, i. e., not chemically bound, and it is the presence of this free iron intermixed with the asbestos fibres, which is so detrimental in asbestos fabrics used

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for electrical purposes, it being quite impossible to mechanically separate the delicate asbestos fibres from the small particles of free chromic iron ore, which are so abundant in the Canadian Crude Asbestos.

In Arizona, however, the matrix in which the Asbestos occurs, is partly serpentine and partly limestone, and no iron ore particles of any kind have ever been found in it. It is, therefore, not the slight difference in chemically bound iron, but the total absence of free iron in the Arizona Asbestos, which makes it so highly valuable for electrical insulation purposes.

Paterson Asbestos Mfg. Co.

ASBESTOS PAPER FOR AIR CELL MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

170-174 Clay St., PATERSON, N. J.

Canadian Crude and Fibres Asbestos

South African and Rhodesian Blue and White Asbestos

Russian Asbestos as soon as Railway Traffic will be Opened

Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappy

-- ROTTERDAM --

Tel. Address NEDAM ROTTERDAM

Post Box 518

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LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

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CAPE BLUE CRUDE ASBESTOS

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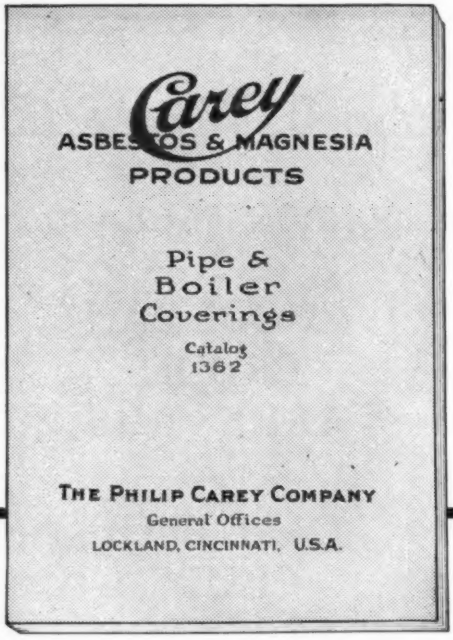
W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.

Special Representatives

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New York City - New York

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GET this valuable book—60 pages on important insulating materials for ALL purposes. Ten pages of data for engineers. Write for it.

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Comments on European Asbestos Markets

We are indebted to B. Marcuse, President of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, who has just returned from an extensive trip thru Europe, for considerable information concerning the conditions in the Asbestos Industry thruout Europe:

In England, business is at a standstill on account of the coal strike.

The factories in Belgium are fairly busy, with the exception of the shingle plants.

Holland is not a large consumer, and is merely looking after its demands for home consumption without bothering about export trade.

The French are working, but only about 50% capacity. They expect lower prices and are therefore not buying goods of any kind.

Switzerland, which formerly had one spinning plant, is doing little or nothing on account of high labor costs.

Germany is prohibiting the importation of manufactured goods, and the German factories are practically all running at full time, supplying the demand for their own consumption.

Austria is also running at about capacity and is a fairly good buyer.

Ninety per cent of the Asbestos Trade in Hungary is devoted to shingles, and business is at a standstill.

The one or two small shingle plants in Jugo-Slovakia are working about half time, and two or three plants located in Czecho-Slovakia are running on practically full time but cannot export owing to difficulties with Austria and Germany, which countries prohibit the materials from passing thru those countries.

The few factories in Italy are working about 60% capacity, but on account of the labor conditions and Bolshevism existing operate under difficulties.

The Government of Russia claims it has from four to five thousand tons of Asbestos, various grades, available, but can give no information as to where the material is or when it can be moved. If this material does come on the market, it will be readily consumed by the European countries.

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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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Change in Freight Classification

During July the Consolidated Freight Classification Committee will consider a change of ratings on Asbestos Cloths. Asbestos Cloths are now in *first class.* Proposed change is as follows:

Asbestos Cloth Packing Fabric, in burlapped bales or rolls, or in boxes, less carloads, Official, Southern and Western, 2nd Class.

Asbestos Cloth Packing Fabric, in burlapped bales or rolls, or in boxes, carloads, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, Official, Southern and Western, 4th Class.

Asbestos Cloth, N. O. I. B. N., in boxes or in burlapped rolls, Official, Southern, Western, 1st Class.

Hearings will be held in Chicago, at 4.05 p. m., July 25th, at 1830 Transportation Building; in New York on July 18th, at Room 408, 143 Liberty St., and at Atlanta, Ga., on July 13th, at Hotel Ansley. Hearings at New York are by appointment, application for assignment to be made to F. W. Smith, Chairman of the Official Classification Committee; in Atlanta, hearings will be had in docket order.

It is to be hoped that these reductions in the ratings will be approved by the Consolidated Classification Committee, as undoubtedly the commodity deserves a lower classification than at present.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports of Asbestos, Unmanufactured.

	April 1921		April 1920	
From England	44 tons	$50,499	46 tons	$24,307
China	10 tons	1,000		
Br. So. Africa	7 tons	1,046	404 tons	38,648
Portuguese Africa	17 tons	2,031	95 tons	51,204
Turkish Asia			66 tons	25,740
	78 tons	$54,576	611 tons	$139,899

Imports of Raw Asbestos from Canada during April

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CARD CLOTHING

is one of the most important accessories in preparing your asbestos.

Have you tried our special woven foundation that combines exceptional strength and durability?

The mills using it say it is far superior to any they have ever had for carding asbestos.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of Card Clothing since 1866

44-46 VINE ST.

Worcester, Mass.

U. S. A.

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1921 amounted to 4,991 tons, valued at $202,022.

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods during April for the years 1920 and 1921 show the following comparisons:

	April 1921	April 1920
From Belgium	$2,304	$ 962
Germany	206	186
England	7,212	32,052
Scotland		367
Switzerland		5,367
	$9,722	$38,934

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods show the following:

1921 - -	$143,538
1920 - -	170,342

of which the most interesting figures are:

	April 1921	April 1920
To France	$3,128	$15,485
England	6,887	5,939
Germany		1,750
Japan	2,175	14,578
Chile	7,731	9,451

Reductions in the Cost of Living

Carefully prepared statistics indicate cost of living has declined from April 1920 to April 1921 as follows:

Philadelphia	30%	Detroit	46%
Chicago	31%	New York	41%
Cleveland	30%		

The same authority classifies the living costs as follows, 100% representing total expenditures of the average family:

Food	43.1%	Fuel and Light	5.8%
Shelter	17.7%	Sundries	20.2%
Clothing	13.2%		

The argument heard on all sides, coming from employes, is that while food costs are down, rents have not fallen and, therefore, wages should not be reduced.

Declines in prices for food have been great enough, however, to offset the relatively high rent costs, hence employers, most of whom have cut their prices to the bone, are firmly insisting that employes take a just share of liquidation.

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NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The Superheater Co., 17 E. 42nd St., has published bulletin No. T-7 which contains eight pages of illustrations and descriptions of Superheaters for stationary power plants.

Total losses by fire for week ending May 28th were $6,210,287.50. No wonder fireproof construction is increasing in popularity.

The long deferred conference of traffic executives of the Eastern, Western and Southern territories was held in Washington, June 2. The Eastern traffic territory was represented by George Ingalls, the Western territory by L. J. Spence and the Southern territory by Lincoln Green. They listened to the request of shippers of road and building materials for a general horizontal reduction in freight rates covering those commodities. The traffic executives made no declaration as to their conclusions, but promised to give the matter immediate and exhaustive consideration. It was the contention of the shippers that the present freight rates have reduced the volume of business to the point where the returns to the railroads are much less than would be the case if lower rates were allowed and a larger volume of business handled.

The Ford Motor Company announces that in future employees will receive bonus payments semi-monthly instead of annually. Bonus payments for 1920 totalled approximately $7,000,000.

According to Dodge Reports, the total building contracts for May were nine and a half per cent greater than for April. Building activity at the end of May 1921 was 11% ahead of the average for the first five months of the preceding five years.

Best available statistics estimate that demand for bituminous coal to such an extent as to boost prices is impossible before July 1922, and all established precedents shall have been broken if it occurs before July 1923. Due allowance has been made in this consideration for foreign requirements.

The Government Printing Office has published a report of the War Industries Board entitled "American Industry in the War," by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Board.

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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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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

E. H. Garcin, one time President of the Asbestos & Rubber Works of America, but recently resigned, has again been elected to the Presidency of that Company and has associated with him several men well-known in the automobile and Asbestos trade.

The Asbestonos Company, East Broughton, P. Q., has purchased the Brake Lining manufacturing plant in that town from Joseph Poulin, its former owner. Mr. Poulin is President and General Manager of the new Company.

We are glad to welcome to our advertising pages this month, Mikesell Brothers Company of Chicago.

Consolidated Asbestos, Limited, have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼%, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

T. F. Manville has returned to his duties as President of Johns-Manville, Inc., after having been quite ill.

To better describe their activities, the business in Magnesia and Asbestos goods heretofore conducted at 66 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass., in the name of the Asbestos & Rubber Works of America, will be covered by the *Asbestos Covering and Supply Company*, a Massachusetts Corporation. There will be no change in ownership, management, goods or service. This announcement is dated July 1st, 1921.

M. S. Cooper, formerly Vice President of the Keystone Motor Truck Co., Philadelphia, on July 1st severed his connection with that firm to become General Sales Manager of the Asbestos & Rubber Works of America. His headquarters will be in the newly opened offices of the Company in the Gotham National Bank Building, New York City.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½% on the common and 1¾% on the preferred, both payable July 15 to holders of record July 1st.

The article appearing on page 29 of the June issue, concerning the Brake Lining Buckle, stated that the size of the buckle was 2 in. by 3 in. As a matter of fact these buckles are made in varying sizes to take care of the different widths of brake lining.

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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

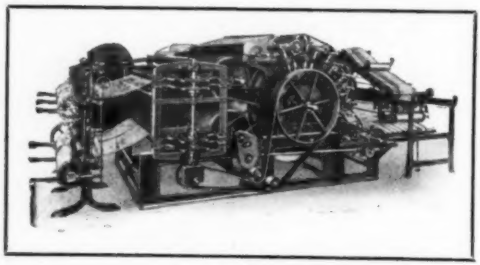
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When you require

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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On page 20 of the India Rubber Journal of issue June 16th, appears a description and sketch of an apparatus for disintegrating Asbestos. Patent for the machine has been granted to E. H. Jones, Islington, England. Anyone interested may examine this sketch and description in the office of "ASBESTOS."

H. H. Robertson, President of the H. H. Robertson Company, has returned from Europe, and gives in "Under Cover" (the house organ of his company) for June a very interesting talk concerning "European Influences on Business Outlook."

The Underwriters' Laboratories, under date of August 1920 published a Heater Cord Standard, five and a half pages of which are devoted to a very minute specification covering the Asbestos Jacket which surrounds heater cord.

A diagram of the laboratory apparatus used in making tests is included.

Copy of this standard may be obtained by anyone interested upon addressing the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 207 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Recognizing that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," The Asbestos Mine Operators of Thetford and vicinity have decided to construct a thoroly modern golf course at Thetford. The Editor, thanks to the manifold courtesies of all the splendid fellows at Thetford, has always enjoyed his visits, but, being a dyed-in-the-wool golf bug, now that a golf course is to be available, he may be expected to frequent the Asbestos City whenever and however he gets a chance. Good work, Operators!

R. V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Keasbey & Mattison Company at Ambler, on June 15th left for Newport, R. I., where he is spending the summer.

John W. Wallace & Co., formerly located at 153 Tenth Avenue, New York City, has moved to new and more spacious quarters at 521-3 West 23rd Street, where it is in position to handle requirements of its clients to the fullest extent.

Chas. O. de Lisle, a broker of 145 W. 55th St., New York City, is offering preferred stock of The Asbestos Corporation of America. Upon inquiry Mr. deLisle advises that he is desirous of disposing of a block of stock upon which he secured an option and hence, is acting purely as a broker. The prospectus is in our office for examination by anyone interested.

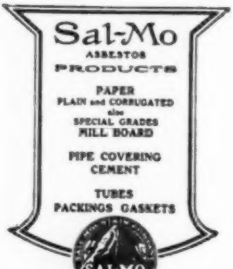
A delegation of Asbestos Mine Operators waited upon the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec on Tuesday, June 14.

The purpose of the meeting was to urge upon Government

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CAREFUL BUYING
MEANS
EASIER SELLING

Insist on Sal-Mo Products
The Quality is Uniform.



Inquiries receive prompt
and courteous attention

Sall Mountain COMPANY

Maquette Bldg., 140 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO

NEW YORK CITY
141 W. 20th. St.

Scranton, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS.
268 State St.

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officials the revocation of the 5% Royalty Tax, imposed by Quebec upon exports of raw Asbestos.

Observing the increasing imports of raw Asbestos from Rhodesia and South Africa, it is not surprising that the Canadian Operators realize what a serious handicap the 5% Export Tax imposes upon them. In the interest of the Province of Quebec and of the Asbestos Industry at large this tax should be removed.

The Cleveland Insulation Company have moved their offices to 517 Cook Building, 4810 Prospect Ave., Cleveland. They were formerly located in the Century Building of that city.

A visitor at the office of "ASBESTOS" during June was Major G. D. Oulster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Asbestos Mine Operators Association, Montreal.

The Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., according to Canadian papers, has placed contracts for a large manufacturing plant to be located at Asbestos, P. Q., where they will manufacture all classes of asbestos products, including asbestos paper, roofings, shingles, packings, pipe coverings, textiles, brake linings, etc.

Thru the courtesy of Mr. E. T. Connell, General Sales Manager of the National Asbestos Mfg. Company, Jersey City, N. J., the Editor was shown over the plant one day in June. While we make no claims to expertness in manufacturing, we were most favorably impressed with the logical, efficient and notably clean layout of buildings, equipment and personnel.

A. Curran of the Consolidated Asbestos Limited, will shortly sail for Europe in the interest of his Company.

It is reported that Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, when asked to express an opinion on Admiral Sims' recent escapade in London, wrote "I have no asbestos handy. I would not express myself on anything else."

Frank Flori, who blew up the office building of the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company, pled guilty in the Norristown Courts on Friday, June 10th. The Judge sentenced Flori to a minimum of nine years and a maximum of ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The India Rubber Journal reports the formation of Wilson's Asbestos Cement, Ltd., (79 Queen Street, E. C., London). This company has been registered with a capital of £5,000, to acquire the business formerly carried on by W. J. E. Wilson as a building specialist, particularly in all kinds of asbestos cement goods, roofing tiles, flat and corrugated sheets, etc.

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The Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Lachine, P. Q., have recently engaged The Advertising Service Company, Limited of Montreal, for the purpose of advertising its asbestos shingles, building board, etc., in farm papers, newspapers and magazines of Eastern Canada.

According to the Electrical World the Johns-Manville, Inc., will proceed with the construction and equipping of its new plant at Waukegan, Ill., work on which was started over a year ago. The total cost is estimated to be $6,000,000.

Our birthday book tells us that two of our good friends will celebrate their birthdays before the next issue of "ASBESTOS" is published; S. R. Zimmerman, president of the United States Asbestos Co., Lancaster, Pa., on August 1, and J. T. Jenkins, secretary of the General Asbestos and Rubber Co., Charleston, South Carolina, on August 4. We extend to both gentlemen hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Dr. Richard V. Mattison, President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is greatly improved, being up and around, and almost his own self. He left on July 5th for Newport, R. I., where he will spend the summer.

"The Man in Asbestos," which purports to be a "nightmare of the far future," by Stephen Leacock, recently published in the Chicago Tribune, has been causing quite a bit of amused comment by people interested in the Asbestos Industry.

Thru the courtesy of W. G. Ross, President of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Montreal, the Editor on June 8th, was given a rare opportunity to inspect the harbor facilities of Montreal. Mr. Ross, in addition to his large responsibilities in Asbestos matters, is a Member of the Montreal Harbor Commission. The Commission is an arm of the Dominion Government, and has in a very short time, and under most adverse war conditions, so improved the harbor that to-day the port of Montreal handles a volume of tonnage second only to the port of New York, ports of North America being considered.

The Commissioners' harbor boat was boarded about twelve o'clock noon, the party consisting of Mr. Ross, Mr. M. P. Pennell, Secretary of the Harbor Commission, Mr. H. A. Calahan, of New York, and the Editor. The tremendous wheat elevators, tonnage facilities, channel markings, and a goodly number of ocean going ships, were inspected at close range, after which a delightful luncheon was served aboard boat.

We asked Mr. Ross how in the world he was able to handle so many large enterprises, particularly since he never appears to be hurried. His reply was just one word—organization. Incidentally, we noticed that his many aids and lieutenants clearly showed that they were the result of a careful selection.

The trip was most informative and was greatly enjoyed, particularly by we Americans who are not expert on things nautical.

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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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Afterthoughts

Two years old to-day! Not a great age, but what a life of pleasure we have had. The work of collecting, arranging and publishing information has held so much interest, and has been so cordially appreciated by our readers, that we start this third year with the feeling that a pleasant year's work is before us and that we have many friends who watch eagerly for the results of our efforts. We do not intend to disappoint them.

One of the nicest compliments, we think, we ever received, came the other day with a renewal blank. The subscriber wrote *"It is only fair to say that we have yet to know where a dollar invested has brought so much in return."*

Another interesting letter received this month (particularly interesting because from it we obtained a suggestion) was from the seeker after information whose question is answered on page 43. After reading the letter, and replying to it, the idea came to us that the establishment of a Question Box in connection with ASBESTOS would be helpful to many of our readers. In it we would endeavor to answer questions concerning Asbestos or allied products, provided always that the question would not involve giving confidential information. We hope, then, you will make use of this new Department, and send your questions along. Very possibly there are many little points on which you would like information or explanation. Let us clear up these points for you.

This month the third and last of Mr. RuKeyser's series of articles appears. We know many of our readers have been very greatly interested in his descriptions of mining and milling processes, and suggest that we all give Mr. RuKeyser a rising vote of thanks.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we give our readers this month the short biographic sketch and photograph of Charles F. Sloane, which appear on pages 24 and 25. For many months we have been endeavoring to publish this sketch, but a variety of delays, illness, etc., made it impossible until this present issue. Mr. Sloane had the Arizona Asbestos Industry so much at heart and the development of that field was so largely due to his efforts that we would consider ASBESTOS incomplete without this sketch and photo. We realize, also, that many of our readers who knew Mr. Sloane and who greatly respected and admired him, will be very grateful to Mrs. Sloane for the privilege of having in their possession this excellent photo and sketch of his life.

Next month instead of one long leading article we intend to give you two short ones. The first—"Asbestos Nomenclature"—tells of the various names (and they are many) applied to Asbestos from its discovery down to date, the origin of the names and the reasons they were used. It also quotes references made

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ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

Asbestos Crude and Fibre for Sale

Thetford Crudes, Rhodesian Crudes
Rhodesian Carded Crudes
for immediate shipment, ex warehouse N. Y.

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS ONLY

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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to Asbestos by various ancient and modern writers. The second "The Discovery and Early Uses of Asbestos," gives information as to how Asbestos was used in ancient times. There is much in this article which is not commonly known. We know you will enjoy both these articles thoroly.

Shortly, possibly in the August number, we will begin a series of sales talks, which will be helpful not only to the salesman but to others as well. And we have other good things in store, but space, and the printer, will not permit. You will hear about them later.

FIBRE
LESS THAN CARLOADS
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

PENNSYLVANIA ASBESTOS CO.
John A. Hovey, President
NORTH WALES, PA.

FOR SALE—Approximately 6 tons Plain Yarn, 16-cut one-ply; 5 tons Plain Yarn, 8 cut one-ply; 500 pounds 10-cut two ply; 2500 pounds 10-cut three-ply; 5 tons English Yarn. Attractive prices on application. Address inquiries to "ASBESTOS."

POSITION DESIRED—Man experienced in construction engineering, power house erection, organization, estimating, selling and application of insulating materials. Technical graduate. Sound health; not afraid of work. Has had charge of office and large territory for insulating concern. Address Br-1, "ASBESTOS."

WANTED—Salesman with experience in selling Asbestos Textiles. Only expert considered. Good opportunity for advancement for energetic and capable man. Address Bn-4, "ASBESTOS."

MANAGER EXECUTIVE. At present (since 1906) connected with one of the largest **roofing** and **asbestos** manufacturers. Desirous of change from southern to eastern territory. If in need of organizer and sales promoter am able to show you and offer references as to character, ability and integrity which are unquestionable. Personal interview solicited. Address 7w-4, "ASBESTOS."

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QUALITY ASBESTOS USACO PACKINGS

United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

Manufacturers of asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings.

Sold exclusively to manufacturers of rubber goods, packings, and brake linings, and to distributors of asbestos materials on a quantity basis.

ASBESTOS USACO

Branches

New York **Boston**

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White Seal Asbestos Roofing

TRADE MARK

IMPERIAL BRAND

Black Seal Asbestos Roofing

These are all mineral products made to withstand the elements and give life time service.

Approved by the Board of Underwriters' for use in fire zones.

Highest quality Roofing manufactured.

First cost your only cost.



CONSTRUCTION

1. Pure Asbestos Impregnated Felt
2. Layer of Waterproof Asphalt Cement
3. Pure Asbestos Impregnated Felt
4. Layer of Waterproof Asphalt Cement
5. Pure Asbestos Impregnated Felt

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories

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

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Established 1897

Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co.

Valley Forge - Pennsylvania

Manufacturers

of

EHRET'S

85% Magnesia Pipe & Boiler Coverings

85% Magnesia Plastic

Powdered Carbonate of Magnesia

Plant and Executive Offices
VALLEY FORGE, PA.

Branches—
NEW YORK - PHILADELPHIA - CHICAGO

Representatives—In all principal cities

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AN APPRECIATION

The calendar is doubtless true—
We've reached the youthful age of two;
But modesty forbids that we
Should crow too loud or lustily,
Or with an excess of conceit
Bestain the whiteness of this sheet
By serried lines of printer's ink
To tell you what we feel and think.

But yet we cannot well refrain
From setting forth, in language plain,
The story of the things we've done
Since first ASBESTOS saw the sun;
For though we made our maiden bow
With only sixteen pages, now
Our sturdy infant enterprise
Is multiplied by four in size.

And where, at first, advertisements
Showed little sign of prominence,
Our advertising has increased
As much as sixteen-fold, at least;
Yet every forward stride we made
Was possible because the trade
Came loyally to our support
Like allies of the finest sort.

And so, today, ASBESTOS sends
Its warmest thanks to these staunch friends
For what their patronage has meant
And for the splendid aid they've lent;
And, standing at the future's edge,
We give you each this earnest pledge:
The issues coming to your door
Will be far better than before.

Robinson Press.
Hatboro, Pa

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