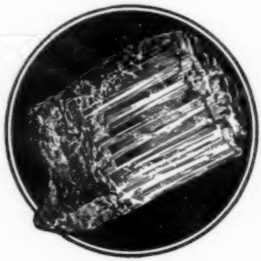
ASBESTOS

Vol. 3 MARCH, 1922 No. 9



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

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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

SECRETARIAL SERVICE - - - *PUBLISHER*
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Asbestos Cement Factory at Sardanyola-Ripollet, near Barcelona, Spain, owned by J. M. Roviralta.

The building is surely an attractive one architecturally, and also interesting because of its size. A part of the building to the left and a small one at the right, near the railroad station, are not shown owing to our small size page.

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Asbestos Improves Electric-Arc Welding

By Robert G. Skerrett

The recent period of intensive shipbuilding and the need of unusually rapid repair work brought into the limelight of industry the merits of arc welding. Under stress, electric welding proved peculiarly fitted for some services, and there was a general disposition to hail this bonding agency as a solution of many fabricational or manufacturing problems. We were confidently told that the rivetless ship was an assured fact, and the enthusiasts were all too often deaf to the criticisms of their less excitable professional brethren.

As might be expected, it took only a short span of time to reveal that arc welding had its shortcomings, and this became all the more evident when the process was applied indiscriminately to the uniting of bodies of considerable weight and different metallic compositions. These facts are stated merely to emphasize that arc welding has had to undergo a rather notable evolution in the last few years, and much technical cunning and ingenuity have been devoted to making its performance more reliable and susceptible of meeting varied requirements.

Arc welding has been practiced for quite a score of years, but for the most part it has been used to effect a union between light metal parts that were not exposed to alternating stresses induced by any considerable live load. When employed as a substitute for riveting, for instance, analysis soon brought to light that the arc-deposited metal was frequently inferior to that of the adjacent masses which it bound together, and that repeated vibration caused the welding substance to fracture. The reason for this was not hard to discover.

As may be realized, the intense heat of the electric arc is a good deal higher than that of the ordinary steel furnace. As a consequence the fused metal is actually volatilized in a measure, and when in this state the steel, for instance, loses a percentage of its alloys and the remaining molten substance is freely exposed to the action of the oxygen and the nitrogen of the surrounding air.

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Therefore, even tho the rod of the electrode was of the same composition as the parts to be welded, the action of the arc inevitably brought about changes during the period of deposition. To neutralize these phenomena, the technicist logically suggested that electrodes be used which should carry an excess of carbon, silicon and manganese so that a



This is the photograph of a sulphur print made from a polished bar of steel which was welded by the quasi-arc process. This bar was alternately flexed 248,293 *times thru a total radius of* 20 *degrees, at the rate of* 120 *cycles a minute, before it broke. As will be observed, the fracture developed at a point well to the left of the weld.*

considerable percentage of these alloys might be volatilized by the arc and still leave enough of these elements in the deposited metal to insure the desired metallurgical characteristics.

While this was a move in the right direction, still it was only a part-way remedy, for it left much to chance. That is to say, the mere presence of excess alloys did not, in itself, check or control the extent of volatilization, nor did it halt the propagation of weakening oxides and nitrides, for the air could still come in contact with the molten metal when it was most susceptible to the atmosphere's influence.

Manifestly, the electric arc weld, in a practical sense, presented a strong contrast to the somewhat rough-and-ready methods of riveting. To be satisfactory the weld imposed the exercise of much care in the preparation of the electrode rods and then called for a high degree of skill by the operative during the welding process. One by one,

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obstacles have been overcome, and today electric welding is capable of wide fields of application. We are authoritatively informed that the arc weld can be used in any place where a rivet could be driven, and it is claimed that the electrically-welded joint or union is a better and a cheaper one than a similar union effected by riveting.

And now we come to the part played by Asbestos in bringing about this helpful and revolutionary advance in the art. It is a story of the cunning adaptation of the steel maker's craft. In the preparation of steel, the competent millman sees to it that his molten metal is kept covered with a stratum or bath of fluid slag, and this protecting coat floats between the melted steel and the atmosphere so that oxygen and nitrogen are held at bay. Again, just before the incandescent steel is teemed into ingot molds, for example, a small percentage of aluminum or some other deoxidizing agent is thrown into the ladle or pot. The purpose of this is to stimulate the expulsion from the molten steel of any contained bubbles of oxygen, and after this purging process the steel lies quiet and the ingot, when cast, is therefore apt to be sounder and far less likely to contain blowholes. Keep this procedure in mind in order that you may appreciate what has been achieved thru the development of the quasi-arc system of electric welding.

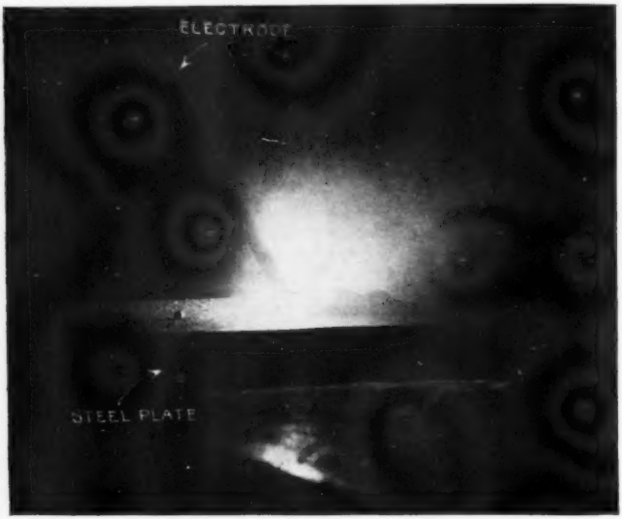
As might be expected, profiting by experience, this system also uses welding rods or wire electrodes that are made up agreeably to the composition of the metal surfaces which they are to bind together, and the measure of alloys is high enough to allow for some loss thru volatilization. Up to this point there is nothing novel in the new process; but now we come to the really distinctive features of the improved method of electric welding. These consist of certain agencies which are resorted to so as to get rid of metallurgical impurities and to promote the deoxidization of the steel while shielding the glowing, deposited metal from contact wth the air.

To begin with, each wire electrode carries a thin filament of aluminum, which is laid lengthwise upon the rod, and both of these are bound together by an envelope of blue Asbestos. This particular kind of Asbestos was chosen after much experimenting. The reader will naturally wonder how the aluminum filament and the Asbestos envelope

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function so as to insure a superior weld. The explanation need not be at all complex.

When an electrode of this sort enters the white-hot flame of the arc, the aluminum instantly co-mingles with the melting portion of the rod and simultaneously cleanses that substance before the steel is condensed and deposited at the point desired. At the same time a portion of the Asbestos covering, which is also fused by the arc, forms a cloaking slag, akin to that of the steel maker, and this remains atop of the accumulating metal. What happens? The layer of Asbestos not only shuts out the atmosphere, but it checks the escape from beneath it of any momentar-



Photograph of a quasi-arc welding equipment in action showing how the asbestos envelope confines the molten metal and vapors and allows but a small percentage of the incandescent mass to spread beyond the confines of the insulating sleeve.

ily vaporized carbon, silicon, manganese, etc., which should be retained by the steel in order to insure its desired physical properties. Not only that, but the superposed Asbestos

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Waite - Wild Asbestos Company

Framingham, Massachusetts

For Quality

"We read it, it may interest others"

PRICE CUTTING IS PEANUT SALESMANSHIP

The price cutter is worse than a criminal. He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standard of his goods; he not only pulls down his competitors; he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he himself is afloat.

Nothing is so easy as to cut prices; and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down.

Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up.

Who gets the benefit of price cutting?

Nobody.

The man who sells makes no profit; and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article.

No manufacturer can permanently keep up the standard of his goods if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to use cheaper materials, and to cut down the wages of his workers.

The man who cuts prices puts up the sign: "This way to the junk heap!"

He admits his own failure as a salesman. He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business.

He admits he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter below the belt.

If the business world were dominated by price cutters, there would be no business at all.

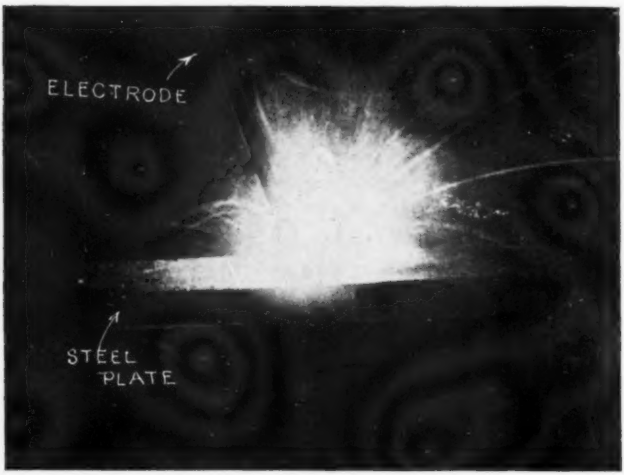
Price-cutting, in fact, is not business any more than small-pox is health.

—Standard Oil Magazine.

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arrests the rapid escape of heat from the weld during the solidifying and cooling periods. This induces a self-annealing process and minimizes stresses that otherwise might be set up—stresses that would be likely to weaken the weld.

These several actions go on automatically, and the welder has only to guide the electrode and to bring the operating current into service at will. As the Asbestos slag is brittle it may be easily detached by a hammer blow when the weld has chilled sufficiently.



Here we have an ordinary open arc, and in this case, the incandescent and vaporized metal is scattered broadcast, entailing a very substantial loss.

The sleeve or envelope of Asbestos performs still another helpful function, for it prevents hot air currents from scattering the metallic vapor and directs the latter into the radiant crater formed by the fusing arc. Therefore, it is not surprising to learn that a quasi-arc weld requires less deposited metal than is ordinarily the case; in fact, only a little more than half the metal found in the majority of arc welds. Similarly, the losses of metal during welding are correspondingly reduced. Tests have shown that the

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Tapes and Cloths

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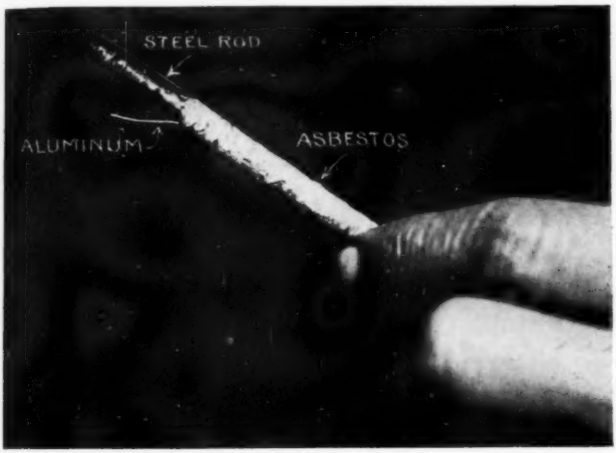
AMSTERDAM

HOLLAND.

EXPORT

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value of the quasi-arc weld, when subjected to impact and alternating stresses, is equal to more than 75% of the strength of the plate joined by it. Other arc welds have a



A close-up of a quasi-arc electrode, consisting of an alloy steel rod and a fine wire of aluminum bound together and covered by an envelope of blue asbestos.

relative value, compared with the original plate, of upward of 30%.

Finally, the quasi-arc weld can be made 50% more quickly, and is no more expensive than that of any competing arc-welding system. As has been explained Asbestos has much to do with making these accomplishments possible.

MELVILLE PRENDERGAST, for many years connected with the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation of New York City, finds himself unemployed as the result of a recent change in ownership of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation. Mr. Prendergast has unusually wide acquaintance among users of Asbestos in the United States, Europe and Japan and solicits the consideration of the Asbestos Industry to his qualifications as Secretary or Salesman. His address is 42 W. 60th St., New York City.

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Standard Traffic Laws

The rules of the road, controlling automobile and other traffic, being made and enforced by individual states, quite naturally vary thruout the United States and Canada.

This is true with respect to speed, signals by drivers of cars, signals by traffic officers, length of time a foreign car may tour in a state without requiring that state's license, and in many other features the differences are great.

When it comes to safety devices, such as mirrors, lamps, brakes, etc., the laws are a veritable hodge-podge, no two being anywhere near alike.

To add to the confusion, many states have piled law upon law, one contradicting the other until it would take more than the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to determine what really was the existing law at any given time.

The International Traffic Officers Association, a body consisting of several thousand traffic officers, has set out to frame a universal or standard code of traffic laws for use in the United States and Canada. Many of the States have expressed an urgent desire for such a code, and some have agreed to pass no more traffic laws pending the completion of this universal code by the traffic officers.

The Traffic Officers convention will be held in September next in Atlantic City, and it is hoped that by co-operating with the various engineering, automobile and manufacturing societies and associations, a satisfactory code may be completed by September and may be approved at the annual convention of the Traffic Officers.

Twenty-two State Legislatures meet in January and if this common code can be approved at the convention in September, there is a fair chance of these twenty-two states adopting the universal code early next year, automatically repealing the present confusing statutes.

Captain O'Connor, in charge of Traffic, New York Police Department, is President of the International Traffic Officers Association, and a recent interview with him leads us to predict that the Traffic Officers Association is in dead earnest, and will give the travelling and general public early relief from what is growing to be a most confusing situation.

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MIKESELL BROTHERS COMPANY

Asbestos Manufacturers

Asbestos Carded Fibre
Asbestos Yarn
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Asbestos Cloths
Asbestos Millboard
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Cements

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Plant and Works at Wabash, Indiana

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MARKET CONDITIONS

The "state of business" is receiving more theoretical treatment nowadays than any other subject.

When things were booming it was hard to find any one who would admit that a depression could come. Everybody was buying; plants were being added to; and not more than one man in ten thousand was making provision for the storm.

Sixteen months ago, or more, the storm broke and has been raging since.

Now, the signs of improvement are becoming daily more apparent, but, most men are refusing to heed the signs and will wake up one of these days to find that *some few* competitors have been having good business.

Prices for agricultural products are improving and, since more than fifty per cent of the country's purchasing power is on the farms, what will happen?

Corn exports are increasing. The building outlook was never better. General commodity prices have fallen a bit more.

The process of equalization whereby the low prices are improving and the too high prices are lowering goes on satisfactorily.

All these things, plus the fact that money rates are very low, point inevitably to better business.

Specifically, the Asbestos trade has liquidated to the vanishing point.

Prices for crudes have already fallen to the point where Arizona cannot compete unless vastly improved methods of production and transportation are employed.

Canadian Crudes and Fibres have sold off to a point inconsistent with further prospecting and development and Rhodesian and African raws are obliged to follow down.

In finished goods we are witnessing such a riot of low prices as to make one wonder if there is any bottom.

It is well known that nearly all manufacturers entered the period of depression with large stocks of raw stuff bought or produced at high prices.

Allowing for a liberal write-off of inventory even down to present selling prices of raw stocks, the ruling

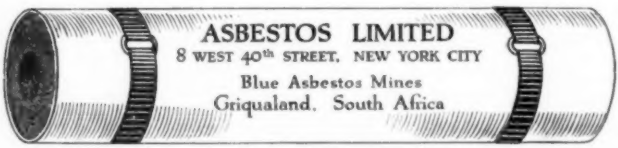
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ASBESTOS

BEST 85% MAGNESIA

is made with

BLUE ASBESTOS



Associated With
The Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd
LONDON, ENGLAND

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quotations for practically all textile, paper and magnesia products must be lower than actual cost of production.

Surplus government sales have hurt the market, giving buyers a club to swing over manufacturers but this is not the *whole* story.

It would appear that several of the larger, stronger factors seem bent upon a plan of destruction,—whether of competitors or themselves is not entirely clear.

The scheme is as old as the hills but it never has worked, and never will.

It is not the policy of this journal to encourage high prices but it will ever be our purpose to discountenance ruinous price-cutting competition which has for its aim the crippling of industry thru the use of large surpluses as war clubs.

When a producer can justify a low price by proportionally low cost,—more power to him. He is a public benefactor and deserves full reward for his industry.

When he makes sale prices well below his actual cost, relying upon hard won surplus and financial strength to outlast his less well entrenched competitor in a price war —then, by all the rules of humanity, he ought to be put out of business.

If the Asbestos Industry will honestly figure its costs and price its products so as to return a fair profit there is room for all and in a very little while there will be volume enough for all.

The crazy struggle being made by some factors, to corral all the business in the country is making a shambles of what ought to be a reasonably profitable, well balanced trade.

And, don't expect the buyer to change his spots—he is perfectly happy in having the producers and manufacturers eating each other alive.

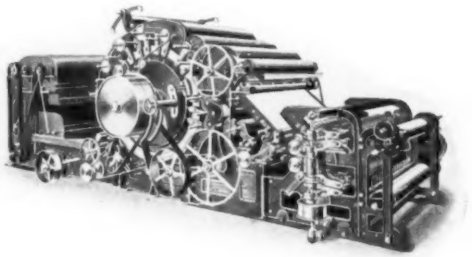
The buyer is in the saddle.

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Asbestos Machinery

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Double Doffer Type

Specialty: Crushing Mills, Openers, Waste Cleaners, Feeders, Strewing Machines, Cards all Types, Spinning Frames, etc.
First Class Construction

Apply for particulars to:

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Textilmaschinenfabrik
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Business Insurance

We insure our lives so that if disaster comes our family is protected; we insure our automobiles and if we meet with an accident we are relieved by the insurance companies of any expense involved; we insure our houses against theft, and fire, our crops against hail; do we insure our businesses against the many adversities that beset them?

Advertising has often been called business insurance, because it keeps before the beloved public the name of your product, and insures its steady sale to and purchase by the said public.

There is another form of business insurance, which is often neglected, and which many businesses regard as unnecessary, particularly so long as everything goes smoothly. That insurance is the Trade Association.

A firm may go along for months and not feel particularly the need for its trade association, but suddenly something happens—it may be a piece of legislation which would be disastrous to your particular industry; it may be a freight tariff which would so increase the price of your product in certain sections that you would have to withdraw from the territory; it may be a question of educating the public to a new use of your product; or a question of raw material supply, or raw material quality; or anyone of a thousand other things.

But whatever it is, the trade association has all the machinery set up, ready to start at a moment's notice. A telegram to the association's headquarters and the wheels whirr. No need for organization—the organization is ready; no need for the pulling of wires to connect with certain people in authority—the trade association keeps in constant touch with any and all who are likely to be needed in just such emergencies, and those who would foil every attempt of the individual firm to reach them, give respectful audience to the representative of the industry.

Besides, the trade association can work more economically. The cost (perhaps not as much in the first place as it would be to the individual firm) is scattered over the industry so that it is insignificant, and you may save on one such problem far more than the money you have paid into the trade association for the whole year.

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HIGH GRADE ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Carded Fibres
Yarns, Cord, Mantle Yarns
Plain and Metallic Cloths
Braided and Woven Tapes
Braided Tubings
Woven Sheet Packings
Woven Brake Linings
Gloves, Mittens, Leggins
Gaskets, Seamless and Jointed
Packings, Steam and High Pressure
Wick and Rope

Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

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You should see to it, however, that you get full value out of your trade association. Some firms pay a few dollars toward the maintenance of their trade association and get hundreds of dollars worth of service out of it; others, contrariwise, pay hundreds of dollars and receive a small proportion of value. Why? Simply because some firms use their trade associations and others merely pay their dues and take such service as is *thrust* upon them. Your trade association cannot be expected to know all your particular needs. It serves the industry in a general way, and it expects to be *asked* for assistance.

If your business doesn't have this type of insurance, get it; if it does have it hold on to it for emergency which will come sooner or later, and in the meantime *use* the association in every way possible. It wants to help you and is willing and ready to do anything needed, be it large or small.

New Rules for Filing Export Declarations

The rules which must be lived up to in the future, which seem to meet the approval of steamship agents in theory, but which will be difficult to function under until a greater sense of responsibility is instilled into shippers, are as follows:

1. At time of vessel's clearance, the Steamship Agent is to furnish Collector of Customs with manifest covering such cargo as has actually been loaded, together with export declarations that are available at such time.

2. Within forty-eight hours after clearance, the Agent is to furnish the Collector of Customs a complete manifest covering all cargo loaded, with such declarations in his possession as to shipments on which actual declarations have not been received from the exporters.

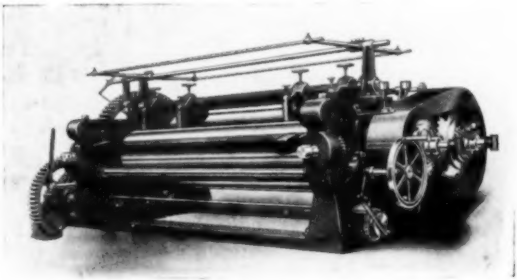
3. The Steamship Agents are to furnish actual export declarations covered by the proforma not later than 15 days after clearance of vessel.

The brain of a hen is small; but it knows enough not to stop scratching when worms are scarce.

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"BIRMINGHAM"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)



24" & 40" x 128" ASBESTOS SHEETER

The Pioneer Manufacturers of Asbestos Packing Machinery in America

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For the Manufacture of Asbestos Packings

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EDITORIALS

Repeal the Anti-Trust Laws.

The Sherman, Clayton and other obsolete anti-business laws are under organized attack, led by the New York Commercial.

The first article of the series appears in the issue of Thursday, February 23rd, and points out some of the handicaps under which commerce and industry labors as a result of these laws.

Farmers have only recently been relieved from this oppression, and labor unions and big corporations seem to be immune from attack. If these classes are *without* the law, why not commerce and industry?

The Commercial does not plead for business license, but for business liberty.

License is freedom of action that recognizes none other than selfish interest. Liberty is freedom of action that recognizes the rights of others.

All business should rally to the support of this splendid lead taken by the Commercial.



A Real Answer

Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has consistently endorsed and encouraged the legitimate trade association. Following the Supreme Court's decision in the Hardwood Case, which decision was adverse to the Hardwood Association but failed to clarify the situation in respect to the general subject of the legality of trade association work, Mr. Hoover sought to have the Attorney General interpret the law and recent decisions so that business men might reasonably understand what things could or could not be done.

The upshot of these many conferences and discussions was a letter from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Dougherty, dated February 3rd, in which the organic act creating the Department of Commerce is quoted as providing for the De-

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partment "to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States." This letter then goes on to clearly state the belief of the Department of Commerce in a public need for trade associations and their work. Mr. Hoover says, "It is with much earnestness that I claim there is propriety, generally speaking, in trade associations. Their lawful field of endeavor is large and their activities work for promotion and advancement of the public welfare and for progressive economic organization."

Mr. Hoover then asks the Department of Justice eleven questions and requests an informal reply to them.

Greatly condensed they mean about this:

May trade associations lawfully provide for Members, standard *methods* of cost finding; uniformity in trade names and phrases; standardize quality and grades, technical and scientific terms, processes in production, machinery, elimination of waste and wasteful practices and improvement of ethical standards; collect and distribute credit information; collective co-operative insurance; co-operative advertising of the products of an industry; welfare work such as employe sick and death and unemployment insurance, accident prevention, training of apprentices and co-operative employment of workers; collective handling of legislation concerning factories, tariffs, taxes, transportation, employer's liability and workmen's compensation, rate litigation and railroad transport problems; co-operate with federal and state authorities in the interest of an industry as a whole; collect statistics as to production, stocks, capacity, wages paid, consumption in foreign or domestic markets, by districts, then compiling the individual members' statistics into a consolidated statement which shows the totals of these various subjects for the entire industry; collect information from Members as to prices secured for given grades, brands, quantities of goods, by districts, trade groups or otherwise; *and*, if the above outlined activities are carried on with the knowledge and co-operation of the Department of Commerce, all statistics, when consolidated by the association, to be placed in the hands of the Department of Commerce for distribution to members of the Association and the public, provided, always, that these activities are not used as a screen

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or cloak for hiding or concealing some agreement or contract to actually restrain trade or violate existing law.

To this letter the Department of Justice replied under date of February 8th, and with very minor exceptions Mr. Daugherty stated that he could *now* see nothing illegal in the activities outlined, provided always these activities are not used as a scheme or device to enhance prices, limit production or suppress competition, further stating that this opinion is only tentative and that in stating it the Department of Justice in no degree will refrain from prosecuting any plan which appears to be designed to contravene the law.

In acknowledging this letter of Mr. Daugherty's under date of February 9th, Mr. Hoover accepts the minor objections raised by Mr. Daugherty, and expresses great pleasure at the agreement in view, between the two Departments.

From the correspondence it is clearly seen that Mr. Hoover is sincerely striving to salvage the

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good of trade association work. As he well says, the majority of decent business men must suffer from laws made necessary to control the crooked minority.

If trade associations of the orderly type and of right intention will co-operate with the Department of Commerce, it would appear quite impossible for any serious legal complication to result. Clearly, under such conditions of operation, the Department of Commerce would become accessory before, during and after the fact and it is hard to imagine the Department of Justice bringing legal process against another Department of Government.

We believe Mr. Hoover has found the answer and all legitimate industry is deeply in his debt.



Signs of Reason

Boycott of materials made in non-union factories, limiting of the size of paint brushes, restriction of number of bricks to be laid in a day and many of the other "rules" insisted upon by organized labor as necessary to provide enough work for union members, are to be suspended in New York.

This agreement, reached between employers and the International Brotherhood of Masons, Plasterers and Bricklayers, is the first step toward a reasonable and reasoning attitude on the part of labor.

Workers are coming to realize that what they may gain by such methods, is taken away by the landlords, who, by reason of high cost of building, justify inordinate rents exacted from the workers, themselves.

It's a vicious circle and will never be removed save by co-operation and square dealing by all parties concerned—owner, employer and worker.



The Automobile Industry at Present.

The best opinion seems to be that the Automobile Industry is, and will for some little time, remain comparatively inactive.

Attendance at all the automobile shows has broken records, retail sales have been satisfactory, but there were

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probably fewer dealer contracts consummated than in any previous year.

Many dealers have been forced to stand a tremendous inventory loss, in some cases not only on used cars but on new, unsold cars as well, and this absorption of surplus has made it difficult for manufacturers to properly determine production schedules.

The trade seems to think that prices have found bottom, and that active buying will resume with the opening of spring. Some profess to believe that an active demand will bring about price advances.

A detailed report on the present activities of practically all the recognized motor car manufacturers, shows some two or three companies to be doing a good business, whereas practically all the others are down to a very low point of production and sale.

It would seem that some reasonable solution of the used car problem must be found before the automobile industry can expect anything like a return to normal business.

Of interest to Textile Manufacturers is the Amendment to the Pennsylvania Act of Assembly of May 3rd, 1909, known as Act of Assembly of June 7th, 1919, providing that in every theatre, moving picture theatre, opera house or other building, where stage scenery, moving picture or other apparatus is used, or entertainments are given, "there shall be a proscenium curtain constructed of wire-woven Asbestos of not less than two pounds per square yard, or of sheet metal, and all other drop-curtains and sky borders on the stage shall be of an approved non-combustible substance." The Act is No. 239 (P. L. 406). Considering the growth and popularity of the "movie" it would appear that this piece of legislation should prove constructive to the Asbestos Textile Industry.

We wonder how many country town movies are "Getting by" without strict compliance with this law.

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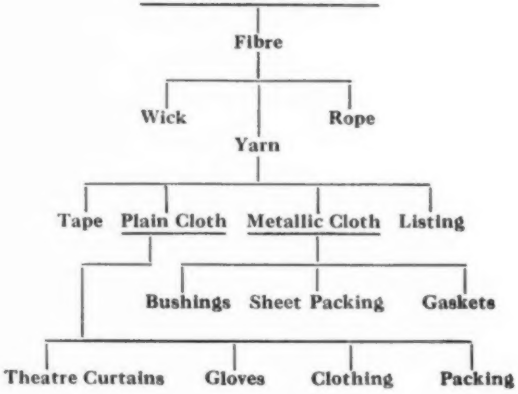
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Contractors and Distributors Page

We are living in an age when efficiency is the keynote of success. In the insulation contracting fraternity there are two elements closely interrelated that contribute much to efficiency. The one is costs, the other is labor.

The contractor who has a small overhead, and who has his costs figured to the last degree, has a decided advantage over his competitors in these days of business uncertainty. He, at least, knows what he can do under certain circumstances, while his competitor may THINK he knows, and probably he does until some day his bank tells him what he MUST do.

Competition is keen. Business is being taken on close margin of profit. It behooves every contractor to know just exactly where he stands as to costs.

A large element of cost today is labor. We can lower our costs then by increasing the efficiency of our labor. Would it not be well to work out the labor on a job in terms of man-hours and bring the shop up to the efficiency level fixed? A mechanic should apply a certain number of lineal feet of covering to a certain size pipe per hour, a certain number of a certain size of flanges per hour, likewise, elbows, fittings and so on. This would furnish a scientific basis of estimating by which efficiency of labor in applying covering might be checked. The results as checked in different shops and in different industrial centers might be interchanged with profit to all contractors.

The following wages are paid Insulation and Asbestos Mechanics in cities east of the Mississippi, effective as of December 1st, last:

New York	$1.12½	New Haven	$ .90
Akron	.93	New Orleans	1.00
Baltimore	.90	Philadelphia	.80
Boston	.90	Pittsburgh	.90
Buffalo	1.00	Providence	.90
Chicago	.95	Richmond	.80
Cincinnati	.82½	Rochester	1.00
Cleveland	.93	St. Louis	1.00
Columbus	.90	St. Paul	.90
Detroit	.93¾	Toledo	.87½
Indianapolis	.80	Washington	.90
Milwaukee	.85	Worcester	.75

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Notes from Mining Centers

California

Asbestos is known to exist in some form (usually amphibole) in almost every state in the United States. Probably the state of California is coming to the front more rapidly than any other in Asbestos production. The Sierra Asbestos Company has opened a promising deposit in Nevada County. The Long-Ryan Asbestos Company reports having shipped Chrysotile from a deposit opened up on Clear Creek, San Benito County. Since the demand for short fibres is on the increase, the California producers feel encouraged in the possibility of their short Chrysotile deposits finding a market.

The California Mineral Production Bulletin for 1920, publishes the following table giving the total amount and value of Asbestos production in California since 1887, as given in the records of the Bureau:

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
1887	30	$1,800.00	1905	112	$2,625.00
1888	30	1,800.00	1906	70	3,500.00
1889	30	1,800.00	1907	70	3,500.00
1890	71	4,260.00	1908	70	6,100.00
1891	66	3,960.00	1909	65	6,500.00
1892	30	1,830.00	1910	200	20,000.00
1893	50	2,500.00	1911	125	500.00
1894	50	2,250.00	1912	90	2,700.00
1895	25	1,000.00	1913	47	1,175.00
1896	..	.....	1914	51	1,530.00
1897	..	.....	1915	143	2,860.00
1898	10	200.00	1916	145	2,380.00
1899	30	750.00	1917	136	10,225.00
1900	50	1,250.00	1918	229	9,903.00
1901	110	4,400.00	1919	*	*
1902	..	.....	1920	*	*
1903	..	.....			
1904	10	162.00	Totals	2145	$101,460.00

* Under Unapportioned.

Africa

The producers of Blue Asbestos in South Africa, because of the general depression in the Asbestos Industry, are finding it difficult to dispose of their material, and are making quotations in the States and in Europe which show very little if any profit. It is doubted that the producers can continue to supply the fibre at such prices and keep

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up the quality. Already quite a bit of discolored and inferior material is being offered and this, of course, does not make a good impression on buyers.

Also a great deal of Asbestos offered in the London market at the present time comes from Australia, the Transvaal and other comparatively new sources. Many manufacturers are availing themselves of these offerings because of the high prices demanded by Canadian and Rhodesian producers. It is a question whether the supplies from the Transvaal and Australia can be depended upon to continue, but the maintenance of high prices by Canada and Rhodesia certainly offers a good opportunity for the introduction of Asbestos from these new sources.

Africa (Union of South Africa)

The official returns of the Department of Mines & Industries for the Union of South Africa give the following statistics for November 1921.

SALES AND SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS

Transvaal	65 Colonial Tons
Cape Colony	215 Colonial Tons
Natal	9 Colonial Tons
	289 Colonial Tons

of a declared value of £5,685.

By comparison with figures given on page 47 in the January number of "ASBESTOS" covering the first ten months of 1921, it will be seen that the value of sales and shipments in November is less than that for October, and in fact the value has steadily decreased month by month thruout the year.

Africa (Rhodesia)

The official returns from the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines for October 1921 have not yet reached us but the British South Africa Company announce that the total output from Southern Rhodesia during October was 629 tons, and during November, 589 tons.

Arizona

The Arizona Asbestos Clearing House, reference to which was made in the last number of "ASBESTOS," has formally communicated something of its plans to this office.

It is not the intention of the Arizona Asbestos Clearing House to produce Asbestos. The Clearing House will

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simply buy the production of certain mines in the Globe District, the material to be delivered to the Clearing House in Globe, where it will all be recleaned and graded to certain set standards. Heretofore the major complaint concerning Arizona Asbestos has been that the material was not properly cleaned and hence carries an abnormal amount of waste.

The Arizona Asbestos Clearing House will not pay for the material delivered to it until after it has been screened and regraded. It is easy to see that if its service is well rendered, it will be quite valuable to the buyers of Arizona fibres, and should be very helpful in developing the demand for raw material from that field.

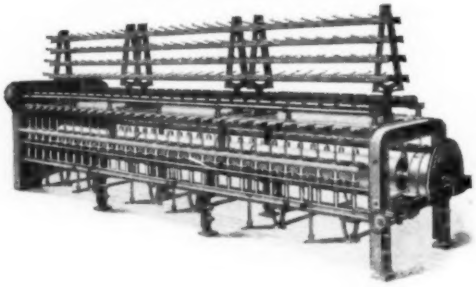
The mail address of the Arizona Asbestos Clearing House is Box 609, Globe, Arizona.

All Arizona Mines remain shut down with no prospect of operating in the near future, this principally because the present day price of Crude Asbestos is below the average cost of production in Arizona.

A few prospectors are still tinkering in the hills but trapping and shooting fur animals has proven more profitable during the winter months than mining Asbestos.

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

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Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports of Crude Asbestos for the month of December 1921 amounted to 6,213 tons, of which 6,208 tons, valued at $246,435 came from Canada, and 5 tons, valued at $578 from England. There was also a fractional part of a ton imported from Chile and valued at $212. This small lot from Chile arouses our curiosity as we have never heard of any Asbestos whatever being found in any part of South America.

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos, exclusive of that from Canada, amounted to $4,162, coming from

Italy	$2,418.00
England	1,211.00
Belgium	533.00

From Canada during December the United States imported $3,645 worth of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Exports of Manufactured Goods for the month of December amounted to $116,230, exclusive of that going to Canada.

We find upon tabulating import figures for the year 1921 that the United States imported during that year 64,700 tons of raw Asbestos, valued at $2,949, 662. Of course the greater part of this (63,760 tons) came from Canada. The tabulation following will show our readers just where the rest came from and the quantity from each country:

	Tons	
British South Africa	449	$72,980.00
Portuguese Africa	249	96,250.00
Italy	2	800.00
England	179	73,264.00
Japan	1	1,239.00
Australia	1	371.00
China	48	5,414.00
Chile	..	212.00
Germany	10½	10,253.00
Trinidad and Tobago	1	80.00
	940½	$ 260,863.00
Canada	63,760	2,688,799.00
Total	64,700½	$2,949,662.00

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Asbestos Corporation
of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

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Head Office

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General Office

THETFORD MINES
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Imports of Manufactured goods for the year 1921 amounted to $219,364, divided as follows:

Belgium	$ 6,275.00
Germany	15,930.00
Switzerland	1,383.00
England	111,887.00
Scotland	5,244.00
China	32.00
France	680.00
Italy	6,187.00
British South Africa	12.00
Japan	4.00
Austria	730.00
	$148,364.00
Canada	71,000.00
	$219,364.00

Our readers may be interested in having the figures covering imports of both raw Asbestos and Manufactured Goods from Canada for the last five years. They follow:

	Crude		Avg. Price	*Manuf'red*
	Tons	Dollars	per Ton	Dollars
1917	117,433	$4,148,428.00	$35.32	$13,495.00
1918	120,369	6,207,845.00	51.57	10,208.00
1919	119,341	6,935,804.00	58.11	17,188.00
1920	145,283	7,690,165.00	52.93	64,473.00
1921	63,760	2,688,799.00	42.17	71,000.00

There are several interesting contrasts in these figures—the drop in both quantity and value during the year 1921, the wide variations in average price for Raw Asbestos for the five years, and the marked increase in importations of manufactured products, particularly during the last two years.

A comparison of the importations of Raw Asbestos from Canada month by month for the year shows a slump during the summer months but during the months of October, November and December quite an encouraging increase is noted; but let us give you the figures so that you may draw your own conclusions:

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ASBESTOS

	Tons	
January	5,434	$324.827.00
February	4,770	348,489.00
March	4,458	275,869.00
April	2,291	202,022.00
May	4,521	159,150.00
June	4,099	168,048.00
July	4,005	120,845.00
August	4,918	163,361.00
September	5,307	182,969.00
October	7,479	241,575.00
November	7,570	255,209.00
December	6,208	246,435.00
Total	63,760	$2,688,799.00

According to the Department of Commerce, there were 464 tons of Raw Asbestos exported from the States during 1921, valued at $101,616. Since, however, no figures are available to show how much of the 464 tons was Arizona, how much Canadian, and how much other fibres, it is not possible to give an accurate figure as to the quantity of raw Asbestos actually used in the United States during the year.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Products for 1921 amount to $2,606,426, this including Canada. We have made a tabulation of such exports to the principal European countries and Japan and give them below:

England	$ 80,672.00	Belgium	14,207.00
France	153,340.00	Denmark	11,896.00
Germany	78,266.00	Norway	12,466.00
Italy	17,423.00	Spain	20,059.00
Greece	704.00	Sweden	22,691.00
Netherlands	6,372.00	Japan	53,067.00
Austria	787.00		

Besides, almost $60,000 worth was exported to Mexico, $40,000 to Central America and $160,000 to South America, the balance being scattered all over the globe.

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Pipe Coverings
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Roofing Cements



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Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada

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The Wire Market

The price of copper continued its downward movement thruout the month of February, and some sales were made as low as 12¾c for nearby delivery. The last few days of the month, the market stiffened slightly, and there are few sellers below 13c delivered, for prompt shipment, and some shippers are quoting ⅛c higher, some declining to sell at present levels. Continuing light demand, and the resumption of mining by some of the large producers, are responsible for the slump in price, but the feeling is expressed by careful observers that bottom has been touched, or very nearly so.

The zinc market is fairly steady, tho the volume of buying is very small, and there has been some reduction in smelting operations during the past month. Prime Western is quoted at 4.85c New York for prompt and March shipment, with April slightly higher.—*By courtesy of the Standard Underground Cable Co.*

YOU ARE INVITED-

To send to *"ASBESTOS"* the names and addresses of those of your business friends who you believe would be interested in reading *"ASBESTOS."*

A sample copy will be sent to such names promptly, without any expense to them or to you.

"ASBESTOS" will help your friends as it has helped you.

Do them a good turn.

ADDRESS

ASBESTOS,

721 Bulletin Bldg.,
PHILADELPHIA

THANK YOU!

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NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Money in circulation equalled $59.12 per head a year ago; now $53.03. A healthy contraction.

F. W. Dodge Company's Building Statistics indicate that the contracts awarded in January 1922 in the Northeastern quarter of the United States are approximately 50% greater in volume than in January 1921. The Boston, New York and Philadelphia Districts all show satisfactory increases, Chicago showing but a slight increase, whereas Pittsburg and Minneapolis show decreases.

Mr. Francis Bellamy, known to many in the Magnesia Industry, has recently become associated with the Morse International Agency, in charge of Merchandising and Plans. We are mighty pleased to know of Mr. Bellamy's progress.

First on the list of minerals produced in this country stands soft coal, the fuel of Power; third stands petroleum, while silver and gold come ninth and tenth only.

Secretary Hoover is working to make the Department of Commerce a real aid to business in reducing expenses and risks of doing business and in giving real information regarding conditions here and abroad, which will serve as a basis for intelli gent plans to increase manufacture and exports.

After litigation extending over a period of 16 years, it is announced that control of the Heine Boiler Company is concentrated in the hands of C. R. D. Meier, son of the founder of the Company. The company began business in 1884.

Five-dollar-a-day men are plentiful. It's the five and ten thousand dollar a year men who are scarce, men who can create and discover ways in which the $5.00 a day man may be employed at a profit.

The Provincial Government at Quebec has raised the tax on pleasure cars from 70c to 90c per horse power, and on trucks to $50 per ton, while 5-ton trucks are prohibited to leave the cities or towns.

WANTED—Packing Salesman for New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Must be experienced. Address 3B-3 "ASBESTOS."

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ASBESTOS



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Asbestos and
Chrome Mines
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Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada

General Sales Office

220 Broadway, New York

Mines Located at

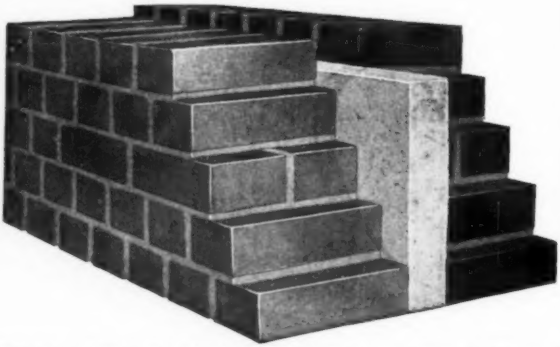
Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

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FACTORY
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British Motor Markets

The automobile business in England is in very much the same condition as in the States. Demand for cars has been greatly reduced, prices have been cut approximately 25%, sales are few and slow as compared with last year.

As in America, British Automotive Manufacturers are concentrating on developing the smaller, lighter and relatively cheap car. Even the manufacturers who before the war refused to consider making anything but high-powered luxurious productions, are now building lighter cars and in some cases miniature models. This is but following the popular demand, brought about by excessive taxation on cars of high horse power. This tax is £1 per horsepower annually on passenger cars. Naturally this causes a burdensome overhead on the large heavy cars. Demand has quickened, not only for the high quality cheap car, but a large potential market has been created for the car of low maintenance cost. As all gasoline is imported into the British Isles, the cost is much higher than that to which the American owner is accustomed. Consequently the British purchaser weighs very carefully the item of fuel consumption before buying a car.

With the tax on horsepower and the high cost of gas, the British have turned to the motor cycle. These are taxed on a basis of weight. The American motor cycle has gained much popularity in the British market. British manufacturers are making motor cycles with side car attachments as luxuriously as possible to supply popular demand. These are of very widespread use in England, especially for short distances where the roadways are in good condition.

The four cylinder engine is the most popular in England. In design the overhead valves are popular by virtue of their affording greater accessibility and efficiency.

Current retail prices of British automobiles and motor cycles may be had by applying to the Automotive Division—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by referring to Miscellaneous Exhibit No. 226.

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Is Especially Designed to Meet Severe
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See Page 12 in Catalog. If you have not had our new Catalog, it will be sent on request.

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BOSTON, MASS.
268 State St.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Youngstown, Ohio, District Manager of the Clark-Fisher Company, Mr. Ray L. Smith, was married on January 23rd.

A little folder describing and listing Durabestos Brake Band Lining and Clutch Facings, issued by the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, is a handy form in which to carry the list for the many sizes of linings and facings. This folder is available to anyone interested.

"ASBESTOS" wishes to thank the Asbestos Corporation of America for the very attractive calendar, bearing its advertisement, which was recently received.

Grund & Krause, Manufacturers and Importers Representatives, of Cleveland, Ohio, have added Mr. Robert A. Sperry of Akron, to their sales force. Mr. Sperry will specialize mainly on the rubber trade in Akron and vicinity.

Grund & Krause are representatives for Consolidated Asbestos and Federal Asbestos Company of Montreal, Canada.

The Philadelphia Branch Office and warehouse of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company, is now located at 2013 Market Street, where they will distribute the well known Ambler Asbestos Shingles, Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing, Asbestos Building Lumber and Asbestos Wallboard (Linabestos).

The business of James G. Anderson of Boston, has been transferred to the Anderson Magnesia Products Company, with office and warehouse at 47 Harvard Street, Boston, and factory at Quincy, Mass. Mr. James G. Anderson is General Manager of the Company.

Mr. Launt Lindsay, formerly Manager of the Johns-Manville, Inc. Rochester Branch, has resigned that position and formed the Lindsay Asbestos Products Company, with office and warehouse at 999 Main Street East, Rochester. The Lindsay Asbestos Products Company will handle a full line of Asbestos and Magnesia products.

It is with great regret that we announce the death, on February 20th, of the Honorable George R. Smith, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada. Mr. Smith has for many years been connected with the Asbestos Industry, and will be deeply mourned by his many friends in that business.

The funeral, which was held on Thursday, February 23d, was attended by many of Mr. Smith's Asbestos friends, among

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them being Richard V. Mattison, Jr., W. R. Leventritt, J. A. Jacobs, B. J. Bennett, Norman R. Fisher, J. T. McCallum, J. M. Johnston, Paul Hammerich, J. E. Triganne.

The New York office of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company has moved to 296 Broadway where they occupy the entire third floor. A complete stock of brake linings, packings, electrical heater cord, etc., will be carried in stock as in the past.

Fitts-Morse, Inc., Manufacturers Representatives, located at 161 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., was organized in December 1921 and began operations with the New Year. The corporation was formed by Harold E. Morse, President, and Daniel Fitts, Treasurer, both of which gentlemen were formerly, and for many years, connected with the Electrical Department of Johns-Manville, Inc. Fitts-Morse, Inc., acts as direct factory representative in New England for manufacturers of well known quality electrical merchandise.

It is reported that H. B. Potter has floated a new company under the name of H. B. Potter & Co. for the manufacture of Asbestos and other products at Rochdale, England, the rumor being that the plant has been bought back from the Bells United Asbestos Company who had taken over this property.

It is reported that certain British Asbestos manufacturing firms are interesting themselves in the question of manufacturing Asbestos goods in Canada and there is every possibility that before long we shall hear of some striking developments in this direction.

Hennig & Company, Distributors of Engineers' Supplies and Asbestos and Magnesia Products, at 417 South Dearborn St., Chicago, have added Mr. Frank T. Bock, an experienced asbestos salesman, to their staff.

According to Financial America, The Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company reports a total income for 1921, of $132,244.00 against $195,668.00 in 1920, and a loss of $65,932.00 against a profit of $1,509.00 in 1920.

We have a correspondent in Johannesburg, South Africa, who desires to get in touch with purchasers of South African Asbestos Fibre and Asbestos bearing properties. His statements appear to be straightforward and anyone directly interested may secure further details by addressing this office.

An issue of stock is being made by the Orange River Asbestos Mines, Ltd., of 30,000 ten per cent participating preference shares of £1 each at par. The company is stated to own valuable Asbestos Mines extending over 14,000 acres in the richest area in South Africa.—India Rubber Journal.

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Consolidated Asbestos Limited

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THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
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Miners of all Grades *OF* ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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145 St. James St.
Montreal, Canada

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J. W. Latimer has been appointed (effective February 1st) Special Representative for Mikesell Brothers Company of Chicago, he to cover the eastern section of the United States, with offices at Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Latimer was for many years Manager of the Insulation & Power Specialty Department of Johns-Manville, Inc.

According to Preliminary Report No. 8 issued by the California State Mining Bureau, under the title "A Review of Mining in California During 1921," we note that suit has been filed against the owners of the Trinity Asbestos Mining Company by H. H. Schmidt for the recovery of $131,512 which Mr. Schmidt alleges he invested. Judgment of $58,385.70 was awarded him. The Trinity Asbestos Mining Company several years ago built a fine road from Castella to their claims, near Carrville, which was taken over by the forest service. Everything else is abandoned.

Quebec reports indicate that the Provincial Government, by order-in-council, has reduced the export tax on raw Asbestos from 5 to 3% for the first four months of the current year. In the case of raw Asbestos manufactured within the Province of Quebec, the tax will be but 2% and the Government indicates that this latter tax may be still further reduced in order to encourage manufacturing in the Province.

According to the India Rubber Journal, the Cyprus Asbestos Company limited, has been formed with a capital of £300,000 in 285,000 ten per cent participating shares of £1 and 300,000 shilling deferred shares. 205,000 of the preference shares and all the deferred shares have been issued for cash.

In the American Druggist, November issue, appeared an article on Magnesium Carbonate as a Clarifying Agent.

In the February 10th issue of Rubber Age, an article on Magnesium Carbonate as a Compounding Material appeared.

The Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company of Montreal, has opened agencies in the larger European cities, with chief office at 10 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, under the management of M. S. Amado.

O. P. Hennig, of Hennig & Company, Chicago, tells us that in the Jackson Park (Chicago) district, contractors have broken ground for four large structures, two of them being apartment hotels, and the other two rows of stores with flats above. Mr. Hennig says his company is preparing for the business when it comes.

Asbestos Mines, Limited of Montreal is opening agencies in the larger European cities, with head European office at Paris—10 Rue de la Pepiniere. Mr. M. S. Amado has charge of this Paris office.

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J. C. Johnston, for some time General Manager of the American Asbestos Company of Norristown, has announced his intention to organize the Atlas Asbestos Company for the manufacture and sale of general Asbestos Textiles.

We know our readers will be delighted to learn that Sir John W. Carson is so much improved that he is receiving his most intimate friends.

Before another issue of "ASBESTOS" reaches you, three of our good Asbestos friends will celebrate their birthdays—M. E. White, Treasurer of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company on March 21st; A. S. Farmer, President of the Conneross Yarn Mill on April 3rd; and A. W. Jack, President of the A. W. Jack Corporation, on April 8th.

We extend our most hearty congratulations and best wishes to these gentlemen.

J. D. Sharpe, manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, who recently underwent an operation, is now home from the hospital and gradually improving.

E. M. Smith, of E. M. Smith Company, Los Angeles, who has been spending some little time in the East, has purchased from the United States Asbestos Company its interest in the West Coast Asbestos Company, of Downey, Calif.

The West Coast Asbestos Company is the only Asbestos plant on the Pacific Coast, has been operating for about ten months and has a production of 100,000 pounds a month, it manufacturing a complete line of Brake Lining and Textiles.

PATENTS

U. S. Patent No. 810,976, issued March 13, 1917, to Charles R. Manville, of Milwaukee, and assigned to H. W. Johns-Manville Co., of Milwaukee and New York, is of interest. It covers the formula and manufacture of a heat insulating covering, the principal ingredients of which are corncobs and Asbestos. The process of manufacture, as described in the patent, is comparable to ordinary paper making, the covering being made of superimposed layers of this corncob-asbestos paper. The patent does not mention the brand name under which the material is to be sold.

Other patents recently granted, of interest to our readers are: On January 24th, a Heat Insulating and Resisting Material. Serial No. 288,134, filed April 7, 1919, by Edgar T. Holmberg, Cleveland, O., assignor to The James H. Herron Co., Cleveland. The material is described as "a mixture of about 30% Magnesia and 70% of infusorial siliceous earth, saturated with solution of magnesium chloride and compressing such moistened mixture in a mould."

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On January 24th, a Compressed, Moulded Asbestos Cement Shingle. Serial No. 334,826, filed October 31, 1919, by John A. Scharwath, Elizabeth and Curt R. Burkhardt, Teaneck, N. J., and described as "a compressed moulded Asbestos Cement Shingle having the upper surface thereof broken by substantially straight parallel ridges intercepted by transverse curved ridges and further having beveled and roughened exposed edges."

On January 31st, a Gasket Making Machine. Serial No. 361,228, filed February 25, 1920, by Edward A. Rybicki, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Universal Gasket & Mfg. Company. The machine is described as comprising a die mechanism, a punch mechanism, adapted to co-operate therewith, means for operating said punch mechanism to cause the formation of core rings and gasket rings, rotatable means actuable by said operating means to carry the gasket rings into position to be filled by said core rings, and means for shaping said gasket rings to enclose said core rings."

On February 7th, Production of Magnesia. Serial No. 438,052, filed January 17, 1921, by Harry P. Bassett, Cynthiana, Ky., and described as follows: "Process of recovering Magnesia from materials containing magnesium chlorid, which comprises submitting a mixture of magnesium chlorid and Magnesia to heat at a temperature between 900 degrees F. and 1200 degrees F., in the presence of steam and using the resulting material to remove chlorine or chlorine compounds."

On page 58 of the February issue, thru a printer's error, it was stated that a patent had been granted to Wm. R. Seigle on Fireproof Paint. As a matter of fact this particular patent, Serial No. 428,453, was filed on December 6, 1920, by Gustav A. Wortelmann, of New York City.

The "Professional Engineer" points out that the amount of business represented in the construction industry that follows the design of engineers and which is largely directed by engineers represents 26.8% of the wealth of the nation, manufacturing represents 30%.

The same publication argues that engineers are sold on methods of doing work. Modern specifications written by engineers permit little choice of equipment by the contractor because the method is always decided for him by the engineer. Economical methods of accomplishing work are dependent upon the development of labor-saving machines. Engineers study machines only in so far as they are related to methods of work, that is, as a means to an end. The engineer is a court of last reason as to the utility, value and quality of nearly all equipment and almost all raw material.

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QUALITY 

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Mills at Manheim, Pa.

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PACKINGS AND FRICTION FACINGS

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Valley Forge - Pennsylvania

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Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
YARNS, CLOTH, TAPES, FIBRES, BRAKE LININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY

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