ASBESTOS

Vol. 6 APRIL 1925 No. 10

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - - EDITOR

PUBLISHING OFFICE

246 NORTH 17th STREET

PHILADELPHIA, - PENNSYLVANIA

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Water Pipes of Asbestos

The many advantages of Asbestos Cement Shingles and corrugated and plain sheets have been realized for some years, these materials increasing in favor and in use year by year.

Perhaps the most attractive feature possessed by Asbestos Cement Products is their durability—specifically, their freedom from corrosion, resistance to atmospheric conditions no matter how severe, fireproof qualities and long life generally.

It is not strange then, that many experiments have been made toward the manufacture of asbestos cement products as substitutes for articles which either because of their corrosive tendencies or inflammable nature, are very short lived. Many of the articles which it is desired to substitute, however, are of such shape that it would be very difficult to subject them to any great pressure, and pressure, of course, is one of the secrets of the lasting qualities of asbestos cement materials.

Possibly the only solution of this problem so far, has been made by an Italian Company, located in Genoa, "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale, which Company has worked out a machine, and a process, for the making of Asbestos Cement Pipes, or Tubes, to which they have given the name "Italit."

Manufacture.

Asbestos Cement Pipes, like Asbestos Cement Shingles and Sheets are composed of 85% slow setting Portland Cement and 15% Asbestos Fibre. They are made over the Hatschek Process, which is the process most used in European countries for the making of the shingles and sheets, and this process, as most of us know, uses an ordinary cylinder paper machine and builds the material up layer by layer.

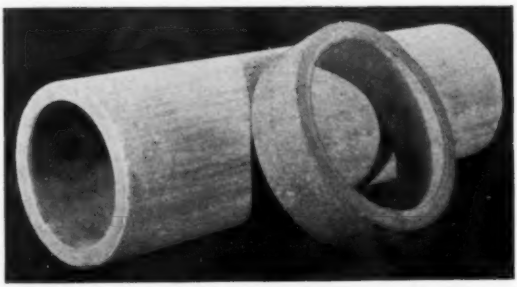
In the case of the Pipes the structure is in *concentric* layers, the layers about .2 of a millimeter thick, which is, roughly, 8-100ths of an inch. The layers are built up by a winding process on a mandrel under continuous pressure, which results in a compact, homogeneous mass.

For several reasons the pipes are more difficult to make

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than are Asbestos Cement Shingles or Sheets. In the first place the pipes are tube-like instead of being flat, and one can easily realize how much more ingenuity it requires to apply pressure to a tube-shaped article so that the pipes are perfectly round thruout their length, equally thick at all points, equally pressed in every part and therefore equally resistant to the stress (water or other pressure) to which they will be subjected when in service. Aside from these difficulties, the pipes are made in various diameters and the larger pipes must have thicker walls than the smaller ones in order to successfully withstand the pressure.

All these difficulties have been successfully overcome by the perfecting of a machine by "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale, and the resultant article is found to possess very de-



SPECIMENS OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

cided advantages. The water pipe itself is not patented, but the machine on which the pipes are made is fully protected by patents.

Resistance to Pressure.

In order to fully withstand the pressure required of them, these pipes are manufactured to safely resist two and a half times the pressure actually required. This means that if a pressure of eight atmospheres is required by the order, each pipe shipped on that order is tested out at twenty atmospheres. The thickness of the wall required to withstand specific pressures is worked out by formulae, the

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details of which need not be gone into here, as they are of interest only to the technical man.

Sizes.

Being manufactured in Europe, the pipes are, of course, made according to metric sizes. The sizes run from 50 millimeters to 400 millimeters inclusive, which means, by English measure, 1.97 to 15.7 inches; they are made in lengths of approximately 13 feet.

Joints.

Various methods of joining are used, but the one generally adopted and considered the best, is the "Gibault" (so called from its inventor). The Gibault joint consists of two iron flanges, two rubber rings and a collar. The collar is sometimes made of asbestos and cement like the pipe,



A CURVE AND A "Y"

or sometimes an iron collar is used. The collar is superimposed upon the two ends of the abutting pipes, the rubber rings are placed between the flange and the end of the ring or collar and the two flanges are then drawn together with bolts. The Gibalt method of joining is illustrated on page 8.

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Carey

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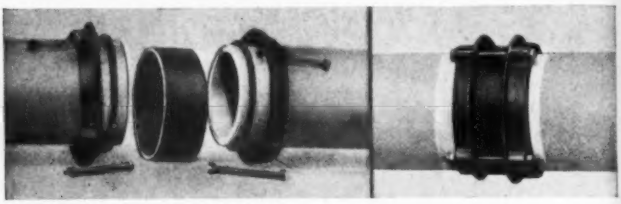
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Asbestos Roof Cements
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THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Tests.

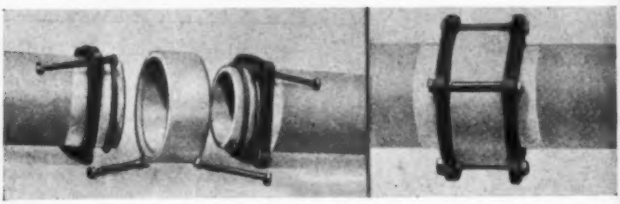
The manufacturers of "Italit" pipes are eager to introduce them into America, and during the past few months have conducted some investigations in the American market. The results of these investigations so far have been most satisfactory, showing not only the use of the pipes to



THE "GIBAULT" METHOD WITH IRON COLLAR

be practicable in the United States, and Canada but developing a variety of features which would make their use very desirable.

Tests for breaking strength have recently been conducted by Dr. W. S. Pardoe, of the Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the results are most interesting. The first test was made on a full



THE "GIBAULT" METHOD WITH "ITALIT" COLLAR

length (13.1 ft. long) of the pipe, which weighed 138 pounds, or about 10½ pounds per lineal foot, the internal bore being six inches. The wall of the pipe was about 5-8ths of an inch thick, but one end had been buffed down to a

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thickness of about a half inch, for the reception of the collar. The collar, of course, was not used during the test.

The test started with a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch maintained for two minutes; then 150 pounds for two minutes; 200 pounds for two minutes; 250 pounds for five minutes, and then 300 pounds which caused the pipe to break at the end. After this break occurred (and it occurred in the thin end) about two feet was sawed off the end which had broken and then, by easy stages the pressure was raised to 450 pounds per square inch when the pipe broke in the center, the fracture being longitudinal.

The second test showed substantially the same result, altho it did not break until the pressure got slightly beyond the 350 pound point, but the line of fracture was almost an exact duplicate of the first one, indicating the pipe to be uniform in quality and strength and not erratic like cast iron. According to the breaking strength tests on these pipes the ultimate strength of the material is about 2100 pounds per square inch.

Dr. Pardoe will continue tests on these pipes, covering frictional resistance of the pipes to the flow of liquid, load resistance when used as a beam, and tensile and breaking strength calculated in every conceivable direction.

Engineers have made various tests and calculations on the resistant carrying capacities of various kinds of pipes and the ranking is:

Asbestos Cement Pipes	100%	
Cast Iron, not tuburculated	89%	(Hazen & Williams)
Cast Iron, tuburculated	68%	" "
Cast Iron, new	86.5%	(Flamant)
Cast Iron, slightly encrusted	70.2%	"
Cast Iron	87%	(Hamilton Smith)

From this data it is very evident that there is real economic advantage in the use of Asbestos Cement Pipe in contrast with cast iron.

Advantages.

The interest of a prominent water engineer located in Philadelphia, has been enlisted, and after carefully examining the material itself, the tests, and from his general knowledge of water engineering requirements, he expresses himself as being delighted with the possibilities for the use

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IMPORT

EXPORT

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of the material in the United States, and points out the following advantages.

Asbestos Cement Pipes are free from corrosion and tuburculation. This feature alone would make the material very desirable, as in a large portion of the United States, cast iron pipe tuburculates very fast and in ten years reduces in capacity from 15 to 30%.

"Italit" pipes have a high coefficient of discharge with minimum loss of pressure due to friction.

They are unlikely to leak.

They are comparatively strong (the pipes imported from Italy for conducting the tests mentioned, arrived in admirable condition) so that breakage in transit and thru handling, is not a serious factor.

The laying of the pipes and making of the joints is a very simple affair, not requiring any great skill—thus keeping the installation cost low.

Since water pipes are almost invariably used underground, they are the prey of dampness, wandering electrical currents, and numerous conditions of soil, such as ground containing a large percentage of coal cinder fill, but Asbestos Cement Pipes are entirely unaffected by these conditions, and being free from corrosion and tuburculation they are very durable and would last almost indefinitely.

Cost.

The pipe itself is not expensive as now made in Italy, because the labor cost is very low as well as the cost of Portland Cement. In the smaller sizes the Asbestos Cement Pipe is slightly cheaper, laid down in the United States, than is cast iron, and the difference in cost increases with size.

Uses.

The general use for Asbestos Cement Pipes, is, of course, as water pipes. They are used in Italy to some extent for gas mains, but when used for that purpose are subjected to a hot tar bath in order to render them impermeable to gas.

A feature which would result in giving the Asbestos Cement Pipe a large outlet for peculiar uses, is its resistance to the effects of water low in alkalinity or slightly acid. This acid resisting feature would make the use of the cement pipes possible and desirable around coal mines where

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the water is slightly acid, about paper mills where a similar condition is encountered, and in many acid and alkali factories and operations where it is now necessary to use lead lined pipe and even then to very frequently replace it.

The Italian manufacturers would like very much to see these pipes introduced into the United States—not particularly on an import basis but actually manufactured in this country. It would be desirable when used in this country, to have the pipes made according to the inch system, a point in favor of domestic manufacture. Besides this the factory near Genoa, where these pipes are at present made, is taxed to the utmost to keep up with European demand, so much so that the manufacturers have only within the last few months, installed a third machine to care for their orders.

An article in the March 28th issue of Railway Age, on "Bombay Suburban Electrification," mentions the use of asbestos flooring and panels by Indian railways. We quote:

"The extensive employment of asbestos products provides significant commentary on their growing recognition in present day practice. On the Indian railways questions of comfort and cleanliness are of necessity emphasized by climatic extremes. The adoption of asbestos, as manufactured by Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, in the construction of no fewer than 77 vehicles is a measure particularly adapted to the requirements of natural conditions. Apart from its heat insulating qualities, asbestos flooring minimizes the risk of fire. In conjunction with steel framing and asbestos paneling, "Decolite" flooring is stated to render rolling stock virtually fireproof, while a non-slipping surface and resilient tread are added advantages gained by its use in corridor coaches. For the intermediate lining of the walls and roofs, "Salamander", flexible aircell millboard is supplied. It is specially treated to resist the moisture of the Indian monsoon."

An article in the March 14th number of Engineering & Mining Journal Press, by George J. Young, entitled "A Washington Magnesite Plant," describes the operations of the Northwest Magnesite Company, near Chewalah, Wash.

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EDITORIALS

Higher Costs.

The Mine Operators have discovered a new method to decrease profits!

Evidently they have tired of seeing the manufacturers buy raw material at nearly cost, and have decided to direct their philanthropic tendencies toward their mine workmen, for on March 1st one operator increased the wages of workmen 8 1-3%, or 25c a day, and on April 1st another operator went the first one better and raised his workmen 50c a day. We on the sidelines await with breathless interest the next move.

Undoubtedly the workmen need victrolas and radios and diamond rings and automobiles, but we never knew that the mine operators realized this need, to say nothing of supplying it.

And we cannot quite understand how the operators will be able to employ workmen at all, if they keep on burning the candle at both ends, as it were, by increasing costs and slashing selling prices.

Some predict greatly advanced sale prices, and let us hope, for the sake of the workmen at least, and for the good of the entire industry, that the prediction will be verified by fact.

New Deposits of Asbestos.

There is probably no part of our work so interesting and so full of thrills as the collecting of asbestos specimens for our exhibit. (And in passing we might say that while our collection is not as large as some, because of the number of different specimens it contains, and because the specimens have been grouped as to variety—Chrysotile, Amphibole, Crocidolite, etc.—it is counted of more interest than many.)

Within the last month we have received samples from two new deposits, and altho they are of little value from a commercial point of view, they surely make a most interesting addition to our collection.

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In the January issue mention was made of a deposit of asbestos recently discovered in the State of Pernambuco, Brazil. A sample of this material has been received, which shows it to be of the amphibole variety, very similar to the amphibole asbestos found in the southern part of the United States.

This deposit, which is believed to contain large quantities of the ore, is owned by Mr. Jose Estrella de Souza, and is situated in the municipality of Alagoa de Baixo, about eighteen kilometers from the city of Rio Branco, Rio Branco being on the Great Western of Brazil Railway, two hundred and seventy kilometers from Recife and served by one daily train.

Another and even more interesting specimen has reached us from India, taken from a newly opened deposit near Calcutta. This material is very fibrous, and the fibres are finely divided. It is pure white, and in appearance resembles Italian asbestos, but has nothing like the strength of the Italian material. In fact, this material from India does not promise much more value than the Brazilian product. The specimen is unique inasmuch as we have no other specimen in our collection which has the same general characteristics.

As the samples received from these two deposits are quite generous, we would be glad to send small pieces to anyone interested in examining them.



Tax Profits Instead of Sales.

The Mining Act introduced in the Quebec Legislature by the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, has, so far as asbestos mines are concerned, met with much favor. The act provides the following duties with respect to asbestos mines:

a. Upon annual profits up to $500,000, 3 per cent.
b. On the excess above $500,000 up to $1,000,000, 5 per cent.
c. On the excess above $1,000,000, 8 per cent.

This does away with the old royalty tax and is effective (retroactive) as of January 1st, 1925.

This new tax on profits is very much more equitable

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than the old one on sales, particularly in view of the adverse conditions existing in the asbestos industry for the last year.

Now that better times are believed to be approaching, the new tax will act as an encouragement to the producers and yet should not affect too unfavorably the provincial government.

The act is very similar to the one existent in the Province of Ontario, and the effort to make the mining tax laws of the two provinces similar, is regarded with satisfaction by all interested, altho this uniformity is not siginificant so far as the asbestos mines are concerned,



At the corner of 16th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, the shelter provided for the traffic policeman is made of steel and asbestos lumber or wood. At this corner where three streets intersect, traffic is allowed to go at least ten ways, and the asbestos is probably to protect the cop from the burning epithets hurled at him by irate motorists.

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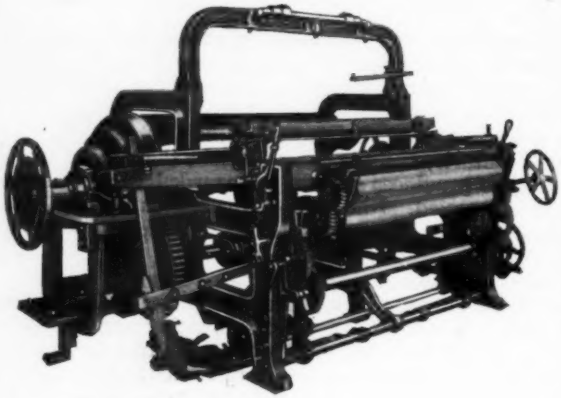
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MARKET CONDITIONS

Business men in almost every line, with the automotive a possible exception, are knitting their brows because of the peculiar backwardness of predicted prosperity.

We say "peculiar" because, while every basic factor appears *right,* the expected increase in business does not show up.

"As a matter of fact, the stage is set for good business. There are so many factors favoring this, and so few against it, that it is simply bound to come," says Mason Britton, Vice President of McGraw-Hill Company, and this voices the sentiment of every man you meet in big or little business. Why then, isn't good business here? A question which no one seems to be able to answer.

In the Asbestos line, the situation is, if anything, more favorable this month than last. In the first place, the long proposed merger took a sudden turn for the better, and it is very probable that it will go thru within the next month —or two. And everybody in the Asbestos business agrees that the merger *would* help.

Mr. E. J. Wilson, who is well known to most of the Asbestos Trade in the United States and Canada, believes that the worst is over in the Asbestos Mining Industry, and sets forth in some detail his reasons for such belief. We quote them:

"Taking the world over, there is only one mine that has any considerable stock of good crude and spinning fibre on hand. Many of the large producers of spinning material have sold out for the year while other mines are getting higher prices. One or more of the large Canadian producers have sold large quantities of X fibre and shingle stock for foreign shipment on this year's delivery. There is a general disinclination on the part of the mines to accept any orders except for the current year. This applies on most grades except perhaps, very short material.

"There has been a general curtailment in production taking asbestos mining as a whole, except on shorts, this curtailment being due to a number of different causes, among which might be mentioned the closing down of some

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mines and the exhaustion of other deposits. Europe is taking more asbestos from both Canada and Africa.

"Prices have advanced since last December on nearly all grades and I believe will continue to advance and next year will see all the mines receiving more for their products, except perhaps for the short material which presents a problem of its own. It is predicted by careful observers that No. 2 Crude will sell for $300 per ton for 1926 and nearly every other grade in proportion."

We should say that this sums up the situation very efficiently.

So far as manufactured Asbestos materials are concerned, there is little change to be noted. Some of the manufacturers report quite good months for February and March and are optimistic, believing that the future will see increased business.

The automotive trade is going ahead very satisfactorily, which, of course, affects the brake lining trade favorably.

Insulation contractors generally are busy. Wage agreements are being signed up with very little trouble.

It is possible that higher prices in the raw material market will have a wholsome effect on prices on manufactured goods.

Manufacturers do not seem to realize that they have a high grade product to offer and should therefore receive a satisfactory price.

Condensite Celoron*

You have probably seen in some of the engineering magazines, advertisements of celoron gears, without knowing that asbestos is used in the manufacture of one grade of this material.

Condensite Celoron is really a vulcanized fibre product, thoroly impregnated with Condensite (a product made from a combination of phenol and formaldehyde) and then hardened by heating. It is extremely water resisting and possesses high dielectric and mechanical strength.

The uses of this material are legion, but it is particu-

*Manufactured by the Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

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AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

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larly adaptable for radio work. Celoron gears are especially remarkable because they eliminate the objectionable noises incident to the use of metallic gears, and still retain the positive timing of the gear drive. Such gears are used in adding machines, addressographs, motor driven washing machines, etc.

Celoron is manufactured in various grades, each grade being for a particular purpose. It is furnished in sheets, rods and tubes.

Only one grade of Celoron contains Asbestos, and this is known as the Asbestos Grade, or Celoron with an Asbestos base. It is especially recommended where heat resistance is of paramount importance. The Asbestos Grade, unlike most other grades, is difficult to machine, and is manufactured in the form of sheets, the sizes of the sheets being 35 x 43 inch x 1-32 inch.

Also Asbestos Base Condensite Celoron is manufactured only to order and its use is rather limited—particularly being used for heat insulation.

Our readers may be interested in having these few facts, however, since it is one more use for Asbestos Fibre.

ZONOLITE

A new, and unusual raw material of very great merit as an insulator. Fireproof to 2500 degrees F.

Weight from 8 to 12 lbs. per cubic foot, according to fineness. Self binding. Requires no fibre or adhesive.

Will render fire retarding, or slow burning such inflammable materials as hemp fibre or paper scrap with which it combines readily, making a wonderfully good product for low heat insulation. For higher heats Zonolite should be used alone.

We are not manufacturers but producers of this material which we sell to manufacturers of insulation products.

Zonolite is low in price and large in bulk.

If any of these qualities are of interest to you, ask us for samples and prices.

THE ZONOLITE COMPANY

E. 1827 Sprague Ave., SPOKANE, WASH.

Mine and Plant at Libby, Montana

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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, Stem and High Pressure
Wick and Rope

Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

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BRAKE LINES

This page devoted each month to discussion of brake lining activities by A. A. Mowbray, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

Members of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association are now endeavoring to eliminate certain evils in the industry which have never before been brought officially to the attention of the organization.

When people mention evils, the first one that comes to mind is the well known price cutting curse, in which some manufactures have been participating. Realizing that the Federal authorities are always on the alert for trade association activities along price lines, and appreciating that, irrespective of Government regulations, which probably will be modified in due time, efforts to keep such agreements are not generally very successful, the A. B. L. A. members are continuing their policy of ignoring the price question at association meetings.

There are, however, other trade customs that demand the serious consideration of the asbestos brake lining manufacturers at the present time. The opinion of most of the members is that some of these practices should be dropped, modified or at least given the benefit of open discussion if the industry is to prosper.

It is the intention of the association to go deeply into the subjects in question and after due deliberation, adopt a set of fair trade practices or suggested commercial standards which will be recommended for the consideration of the industry. Of course, the association will have the advice of competent counsel and no action will be taken which could result in Federal interference. It is the belief of the members that if the majority of the membership will pronounce certain practices deplorable, all concerns in the industry will welcome the movement to eliminate unfair trade practices; in other words, education is needed to effect better conditions.

At a conference held in Atlantic City in March, when there was a representative attendance including the principals from a large number of the manufacturing establishments, the first step was taken in the organization's war on evils in the industry. At that gathering the foundation was laid and it is hoped upon this foundation to build a structure that will be a monument to a living industry.

It is the hope of the membership that those few manufacturers not enrolled in the A. B. L. A. will manifest an interest in the present efforts that are being made toward bettering con-

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INSULATING MATERIALS OF THE BETTER TYPE



ASBESTOS
MATERIALS
BUILT
TO
INSULATE

are manufactured by

SALL MOUNTAIN COMPANY

SCRANTON CHICAGO BOSTON

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ditions, as, in order to assure the success of the movement it is essential that practically the entire industry participate.

The Association has decided to continue its support of the National Brake Inspection Movement. According to a prominent official, the brake testing work being done in New York City has increased the sales of asbestos brake linings more than 50 per cent. Reports received from other cities are likewise encouraging.

The 1925 edition of the A. B. L. A. Standard Data Book will be issued within the next few weeks. More than 150,000 copies will be put in circulation. Several new features will mark this latest accomplishment of the organization.

Manufacturers who have recently entered the asbestos brake lining industry and who are interested in the work of the organization are invited to communicate with the commissioner whose headquarters are at 17 West 42nd Street, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

March output of cars and trucks is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to be 362,305, or a gain of 29% over February. The figure is based on shipping reports. Stocks in dealers hands are light, and very active production is looked for during the next few months.

ELWOOD J. WILSON

350 Madison Avenue

AT 45TH STREET

New York : : N. Y.

ALL GRADES OF ASBESTOS FOR SALE

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

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Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture

of

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

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

A FABLE

One of those cold days last January, Mr. Black walked into a clothing store and asked to see men's overcoats. The courteous salesman brought out two coats of good material and color, but light in weight and unlined.

Mr. Black regarded the salesman with some suspicion and endeavored to impress upon him the fact that he wanted a winter coat to wear in this cold weather.

The salesman, however, insisted that the style of the coat was good, the material excellent, and the coat a real bargain because these summer coats could be bought for a third less than a winter one would cost.

Ridiculous! Well, perhaps, but listen to this one.

Mr. Black decided to build a factory and had plans and specifications prepared. He then asked various building material men, contractors, etc., for bids on the material and work.

When it came to pipe insulation, the architect, who knew something of the value of a good insulation, had very carefully specified the thickness of insulation to be used, the manner of applying, etc.

Along comes an insulation contractor and when he has read the specifications, he says "Oh, you can do with covering half as thick as specified there, and it will reduce your cost just a third.

You label the first story as ridiculous and the salesman as a "nut." The second instance is too common to excite even a smile, but are not the two tales analogous?

It is regrettable but true that the thickness of pipe covering is being constantly cut down to enable the contractor to quote a little cheaper price—often without the knowledge of the owner or person in charge. And the method of applying is also done in such manner that the best results are not obtained.

It is too rapidly becoming a habit in the Asbestos Industry to get present business at the sacrifice of future satisfaction on the part of the owner.

Too many contractors are putting on insulation jobs which are a credit neither to themselves or to the industry, and the pity of it is that those really reputable contractors, who invariably do a standard job in all respects, suffer the effects of the work done by the man who cares for nothing but the check due on completion of the job.

What can be done to combat this growing evil of poor application and inadequate covering?

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Wage Rate Changes

Boston, Mass. Labor agreement expired on March 31st, and up to the present time has not been renewed. Men are not on strike nor have they asked for increase, but they wish to sign an agreement for one year at a time and the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association cannot sign for less than three years. The pipe coverers will not sign up for the three years unless other trades do when they will fall in line. Rate at present is $1.10.

Cleveland, O. According to agreement effective March 1st, 1924, wage was increased on March 31st, 1925 to $1.25 per hour. It was formerly $1.17½. This $1.25 rate is effective until March 1st, 1927.

Hartford, Conn. The Hartford agreement expired April 1st, 1925. Workers have requested an increase which the employers have refused. Latest advices are that old rate ($1.10) will prevail for time being.

Providence, R. I. Agreement expired April 1st, rate $1.10. Latest advices are that Union has not yet presented new agreement. It is probable nothing will be done until the Boston controversy is settled.

Washington, D. C. Agreement expired February 1st. New agreement, dated January 1st and expiring December 31st, 1926, has been entered into, under which Mechanics' rate is $1.12½ per hour and Improvers' 70c per hour.

Dallas and Houston, Texas, have renewed, effective March 3, 1925, last year's agreement rates on which were $1.12½ for mechanics and 52½c for helpers.

Building Statistics

Statistics furnished by F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 36 Eastern States, show an increase in contracts awarded in February over those awarded in January of $2,787,000 in valuation but a decrease of 1,676,700 square feet of floor space, the figures being: For January 48,536,200 square feet of floor space, valuation $296,473,000; for February 46,860,500 square feet, with a valuation figure of $299,260,000. In January 8,677 projects covering 10,464 buildings made up the contracts awarded, while in February contracts awarded covered 9,353 projects consisting of 11,982 buildings.

The largest increases in valuation occurred in educational buildings, hospitals and institutions, public works and utilities, and residential buildings, increase in valuation of residential buildings being about eight million dollars, with an increase in floor space of over a million square feet.

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Testing and Defining Asbestos Textiles

The asbestos textile industry has never gone very far in the matter of testing its materials, in an endeavor to learn just what a particular grade of asbestos yarn, cloth or tape, will or will not do, or the purpose for which that grade is best suited, etc.

Nor has it very definitely classified its products by designations which would indicate its adaptability to certain purposes.

In fact each manufacturer has more or less followed his own method with the result that users of asbestos textiles are somewhat at sea when they wish a cloth adaptable to a certain purpose.

This condition gave rise to a request recently made to the asbestos textile manufacturers, thru the medium of the American Society for Testing Materials, the request coming principally from the electrical manufacturers.

To those unfamiliar with the method of procedure of the American Society for Testing Materials, let us explain that this society's membership consists of manufacturers of many and various products. It maintains thru this membership disinterested testing laboratories and when an investigation is desired on any particular material a committee is formed from its membership, to work on that particular problem. The committee consists not only of manufacturers of the material, but of users as well, and in some cases engineers or others interested in the use of the material.

Committee D-13 covers textile materials generally, and because of the request of the electrical manufacturers, it is now desired to form a sub-committee of D-13, this sub-committee to work exclusively on asbestos textiles.

The particular objective of this sub-committee at the start would be the working out of standardized methods of testing and standard definitions and nomenclature, but as the work went on, no doubt other needs would be developed and given attention.

It should be understood that the conducting of tests,

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Allbestos Corporation

High Grade Asbestos Textiles

Yarns, Brake Linings
Clutch Facings
Listings
Plain and Metallic Asbestos Cloth
Wick, Rope and Asbestos Specialties

Manufactured directly from the raw materials to the finished product in our own factory.

Belfield Ave. and Fisher's Lane
LOGAN, PHILADELPHIA

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the setting up of standards and the defining of grades, etc., would in no way affect the actual process of manufacture of the material, but would classify the materials as now made.

It is proposed to call a meeting of the asbestos textile manufacturers to discuss the forming of the sub-committee.

Such a movement should have the hearty endorsement of every asbestos textile manufacturer, not only because it is instigated by their customers, but because the conducting of tests and defining and naming of various grades and varieties of asbestos textiles cannot fail to develop data of very great value and interest to all of the manufacturers.

The cost, as we understand it, is nominal, and it is hoped that every asbestos textile manufacturer will get behind this movement immediately and help develop it to a point where it is of real benefit to both the manufacturers and users of asbestos textiles.

In the May issue we will endeavor to answer the question asked on page 28 of this number. If any of our readers have suggestions as to the answer, we will be glad to have them, and will incorporate all answers in an article discussing the subject in detail.

The annual Fuel Savings Conference and Power Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the William Penn Hotel, May 13th and 14th, 1925.

L. I. Parmenter, who has for several years connected with the General Asbestos & Rubber Company of Chicago, has a complete set of "ASBESTOS" which he will be glad to sell to anyone interested. Mr. Parmenter is no longer engaged in Asbestos work, and therefore his interest in the happenings of the Industry is slight. His address is 916 Pleasant St., Oak Park, Ill.

THE WAY THEY GET ROUND YOU

Mrs. A.—I saw a perfect love of a hat to-day.

Mrs. B.—Did you buy it?

Mrs. A.—Not yet, I've got to pick out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy so that we can compromise on this one.—Kentish Observer.

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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

Canada Cement Building
Phillips Square - Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

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BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF

PACKINGS

FOR PACKING COMPANIES

Compressed Sheet Packing
High Pressure Packings
Gaskets & Gasketing Material
Metallic Sheet Packing
Valve Stem Packing
Braided Asbestos Packings

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

MILLS
North Brookfield
Mass.

OFFICES
18 E. 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

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Asbestos in Argus Caulk

Have you ever heard of Argus Caulk? If so, did you know it contained Asbestos?

Argus Caulk is a material manufactured by the Argus Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O. It is made of a high grade of bitumen, water-proofing gums, non-drying oils and—the body-producing agent, Asbestos.

In appearance Argus Caulk is much like roofing cement, being black in color, and plastic. And when you say "plastic" in connection with Argus Caulk, it means always and forever plastic. It never dries brittle hard; it does not crack from the cold; its life, in fact, is permanent. It is kept plastic by the film or skin which forms on its surface when it sets, and this film prevents the material beneath from drying out.

The material is applied conveniently with a specially made pistol which enables the operator to get it in small cracks and crevices.

There are any number of places to use Argus Caulk. For instance, where windows and door frames, particularly of brick buildings, do not fit tight (and hardly any of them do after the building has had time to vibrate and settle) Argus Caulk fills up the crevices and prevents wind, dust, soot, and dampness from coming in.

Gutters and drain pipes can be repaired with the material when small leaks occur. Cracks around silo doors, inside water tanks, leaks in slate roofs, and even in auto tops, can be repaired with Argus Caulk. It is particularly useful on the frames of greenhouses where the putty has fallen away, or even in placing over the putty and thus insuring tight frames.

Not only does Argus Caulk keep wind and dirt out, but, what is more important, it *keeps heat in.*

There is also a material called Argus Glaze, which is very similar to Argus Caulk except that it is made in several colors—putty color, red, green and slate. It is much superior to putty as putty dries out and becomes hard and brittle, and eventually falls away.

This is just another illustration of the binding qualities of Asbestos.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada.

The graph on page 36 will, we are sure, be of great interest to our readers. The figures from which this graph was made up were published in the March number, on page 38.

When the word "Canada" is used in this graph, it means, to be exact, the Province of Quebec, as that Province is the only one producing, or at least was the only one producing up until 1924. We note, however, a report on the mining operations in Ontario, which gives the production of asbestos in that Province for 1924 as 172 tons, valued at $91,900, while a quantity of 6 tons, valued at $2,600, is claimed for 1923. This material must come from the deposits near Timmins, Ont., where quite a bit of development work has been done during the past year.

Rhodesia.[1]

	December 1924 Tons	Value
Bulawayo District—		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Min. Co.)	408	£ 5,430
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	29	336
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp.)	981	24,522
		£30,288
Nil Desperandum (overdeclared for year) ...		10,422
Total	1,418	£19,866
Victoria District—		
Balmain (Afr. Asb. Min. Co., Ltd., adjustments March, 1923-March 1924)		6,932
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	421	10,531
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	647	16,162
Adjustment Feb., 1921-March, 1924 ...		30,504
		£64,129
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp.) Deduct adj. Apr., 1923-Mar., 1924		9,899
	1,068	£54,230

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ASBESTOS

SUMMARY

Bulawayo District	1,418	19,866
Victoria District	1,068	54,230
Total	2,486	£74,096

Production in Rhodesia during 1924, compared with 1923:

	1923		1924	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
January	1,708	£ 39,315	2,147	£ 44,100
February	1,218	28,128	1,870	42,882
March	886	88,466	1,723	37,492
April	1,694	39,207	2,017	43,395
May	1,642	37,233	2,262	47,005
June	1,617	36,790	2,444	51,807
July	1,930	44,463	2,664	57,141
August	2,020	46,238	2,321	50,507
September	2,062	50,844	2,117	46,132
October	2,352	146,345	2,146	46,756
November	1,643	36,322	1,943	62,105
December	1,592	33,523	2,486	74,096
Total	20,364	£626,874	26,140	£603,418

Union of South Africa.[2]

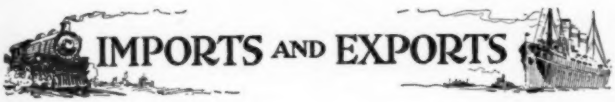
	Shipments and Sales for 1923		1924	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
January	628	£ 8,853	430	£ 7,119
February	794	10,023	484	8,145
March	897	11,742	666	10,898
April	651	8,860	576	9,245
May	707	9,648	929	13,311
June	773	11,109	636	10,469
July	700	10,363	675	10,654
August	634	10,381	826	11,588
September	667	10,532	418	5,812
October	557	8,534	525	8,192
November	589	8,919	323	4,020
December	790	12,489	746	10,622
Total	8,387	£121,453	7,234	£110,075

The figures for December 1924 consist of 412 tons, valued at £6,530, from the Transvaal, and 334 tons, valued at £4,092, from Cape

1 Figures published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

2 Figures published by Dept. of Mines and Industries, for the Union of South Africa.

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Imports into the U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

From	January 1924 Tons	January 1924 Value	January 1925 Tons	January 1925 Value
Africa (Br. South)	22	$ 1,759	...	.....
Africa (Port. E.)	..	....	492	109,106
Canada	9,370	305,792	11,513	351,914
England	44	4,789	162	39,372
	9,436	$312,340	12,167	$500,392

The material coming from England during January, 1925, was classed as Crude; that from Port E. Africa consisted of 357 tons Crude and 135 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at $80,004 and $29,102, respectively. The Canadian material consisted of 590 tons of Crude, valued at $74,817; 4,292 tons Mill Fibre valued at $183,158; and 6,631 tons of lower grades, valued at $93,939.

Manufactured Asbestos:

	January 1924 Pounds	January 1924 Value	January 1925 Pounds	January 1925 Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	471	$164	2,865	$1,264
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	410	562	3,392	2,363
Fabric Packing—				
France	200	281	....	....
United Kingdom	...	...	11,803	5,124
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	524	139	743	351
France	...	...	540	155
Germany	...	...	221	321
Canada	...	...	1,096	852
Total (Packing, not Fabric)			2,600	$1,679
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—				
Belgium	77,095	$1,131	62,875	$ 982
Canada	42,310	1,447	....	...
Netherlands	...	...	46,057	895
Total (Shingles, etc.)	119,405	$2,578	108,932	$1,877

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Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	...	...	270	13
Germany	...	...	60,183	921
Total (Asbestos Cement)			60,453	$934
Other Manufactures—				
Belgium	228,095	$14,659	1,342,349	$19,955
Canada	3,900	233	....	....
France	6,360	573	....	....
Germany	...	...	11,090	961
Netherlands	...	...	180,636	3,842
United Kingdom	5,359	1,353	10,703	3,537
Total (Other Manufactures)	353,714	$16,818	1,544,778	$27,295
Grand Total All Manufactures	474,724	$20,542	1,734,823	$41,536

Exports from the U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of January, 1925, amounted to 135 tons valued at $5,292; exports for January, 1924, were 258 tons, valued ot $11,060.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	January 1924		January 1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, mlbd. and rlbd.	171,220	$15,833	24,493	$ 2,587
Pipe Covg. & Cement	322,275	22,190	338,252	19,998
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	115,844	70,881	93,048	53,809
Brake & clutch lining	.....	.....	58,012	38,677
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	323,781	24,465	404,043	21,491
Roofing (Asbestos)	8,883 sqs.	62,020	3,443 sqs.	23,490
Other Manufactures	227,013	61,423	204,065	41,081

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	January 1924		January 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	315	$ 34,550	555	$ 61,475
United States	4,527	217,153	5,601	323,780
Australia	40	1,950	50	3,500
Austria	...	....	...	....
Belgium	115	7,725	850	46,750
Denmark	...	....	...	....
France	522	35,738	140	9,250
Germany	150	12,150	300	26,750
Italy	22	4,950	219	14,124
Japan	975	59,475	294	16,585
Netherlands	...	....	175	11,150
Other Countries	...	....	...	....
Total	6,666	$373,691	8,184	$513,364

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Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	120	$ 2,100	234	$ 4,718
United States	4,480	57,096	6,803	72,510
Belgium	..	...	...	...
France	41	785	...	...
Germany	30	450	...	...
Other Countries	..	...	90	1,650
Total	4,671	$60,431	7,127	$78,878
Grand Total	11,337	$434,122	15,311	$592,242

Imports and Exports by England.

	January 1924		January 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Imports of Raw Materials:				
From Rhodesia	1,202	£48,783	1,385	£34,926
From Canada	195	4,953	783	14,178
Other Countries	353	9,708	412	8,053
Total	1,750	£63,444	2,580	£57,157
Re-exports	567	£17,097	337	£13,275

	January 1924		January 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:				
To Netherlands	35	£ 3,596	22	£ 2,825
To France	23	13,424	27	8,821
To U. S. A.	7	1,511	12	2,503
To British India	70	5,104	244	9,361
To Other Countries	914	50,869	965	52,825
Total	1,049	£74,504	1,270	£76,335

Imports into Hamburg during 1924.

Tropische Und Ueberseeische Rohprodukten of Hamburg, have supplied the following figures covering Imports of Raw Asbestos into Hamburg during 1924, as well as a summary of Imports for seven different years.

From		
Canada	187,249 bags	
United States	8,830 bags	
England	13,260 bags	
Africa	44,088 bags	
Holland and Belgium	3,532 bags	
Russia (Leningrad, Riga)	63,692 bags	plus 328 tons
Various ports	1,201 bags	
	321,852 bags	plus 328 tons

Summary for Seven Years.

1913	16,088 tons	1922	13,995 tons
1919	1,188 tons	1923	16,725 tons
1920	5,143 tons	1924	21,798 tons
1921	6,861 tons		

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

P. H. Hilbig, formerly sales manager of the American Covering Manufacturing Company of Jersey City, N. J., has severed that connection last November, and now is connected with Smith & Kantzler, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Bennett-Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines, Limited. Final statement of liquidation of the Bennett-Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines, Limited, shows a balance of $541,493.38 available for distribution to creditors. Of this amount, however, $386,111.57 must be paid on privileged and secured claims, leaving a balance of $155,381.81 for distribution to ordinary creditors. These ordinary claims amount to $1,186,934.60, making the distribution to ordinary creditors about 13c on the dollar.

A. N. Hooper, formerly connected with Nightingale & Childs Company of Boston, has severed his connection with that firm, as of March 31st, 1925, and accepted a position as sales agent with the Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, of Boston.

Johns-Manville, Inc. In publishing (in our March issue) balance sheets of Johns-Manville, Inc., for 1923 and 1924, the figures were in some manner or other reversed as to years. We give them in correct order below:

ASSETS

	1923	1924
Land, bldgs. and equip. (after depreciation reserve)	$8,757,517.00	$8,683,142.00
Cash	1,148,456.00	1,633,334.00
Government Securities	1,394.00	
Accounts Receivable	4,486,910.00	5,257,142.00
Notes Receivable	255,959.00	402,931.00
Inventories	4,654,219.00	3,621,435.00
Investments	2,843,473.00	7,787,515.00
Due from sub.	1,556,283.00	2,785,689.00
Waukegan Inventory	.....	.....
Total	$23,704,211.00	$30,171,188.00

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$12,460,450.00	*$12,500,000.00
Preferred Stock	.....	.....
Accounts Payable	635,247.00	870,291.00
Accrued Liabilities	694,256.00	610,535.00
Federal Tax Reserve	430,000.00	300,000.00
Surplus	9,484,258.00	15,890,362.00
	$23,704,211.00	$30,171,188.00

* Represented by 250,000 no par shares.

The Asbestos Resources of the Union of South Africa is the title of a paper published in the November, 1924, issue of The South African Journal of Industries. The paper is by A. L. Hall, M. A., F. G. S., Assistant Director, Geological Survey, Union of South Africa, and covers the subject very thoroly. A reprint

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Nederlandsche Asbest My.

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND

Tel. Address:
Nedam Rotterdam

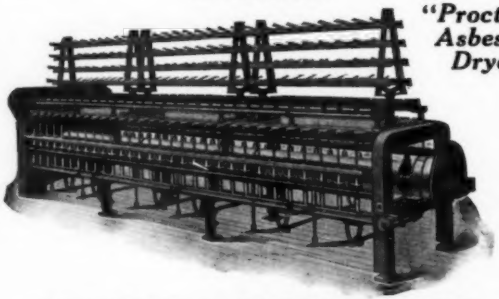
P. O. BOX 803

Codes
A. B. C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Lieber's Code

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

For the utmost economy, total elimination of waste, and the production of the highest class Asbestos-Cement goods,

Use

CYPRUS STANDARD FIBRE

All our production is extracted from the same Mine which results in a remarkable evenness of quality.

Every ton of fibre passes finally through the same Mill which insures uniformity of grade.

Our whole production to July, 1925, has been sold to the leading European Manufacturers of Asbestos-Cement goods. Orders may, however, be booked for deliveries from August onwards.

SALES OFFICE

49 ST. JAMES' STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1.

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of this article has been received from Mr. Hall and is available for reading by anyone interested.

The Luse-Stevenson Company, insulation and roofing contractors and jobbers of Chicago, have recently moved to 307 N. Michigan Avenue (The Bell Building) Suite Nos. 403-404. They were formerly located at 317 N. Wells Street.

The Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., of Hounslow, Middlesex, England, has recently issued their "Blue Book of Engine Packings and Jointings." This book is most attractively gotten up, illustrates the many varieties of packing manufactured by the Beldam Asbestos Company and is conveniently side-indexed for quick reference, altogether a most pleasing piece of advertising literature.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company has moved its Boston Office to 100 Pearl Street, from its old location at 23 Purchase Street. The Minneapolis Office of the same Company has moved to 730 Washington Ave., N., it being formerly located at 310 First St., N.

Engineering Supplies, Ltd., of London, has recently registered the trade mark "Yesly," covering insulating substances (electrical) of asbestos, mica, oils or bitumen, engine and machine packings and jointings.

The Smith-Murray Corporatiin, organization of which was announced in the March issue of "ASBESTOS," has sent us its most attractive announcement booklet. Our readers already know that Mr. Smith was formerly District Manager of the Syracuse Office of Johns-Manville, Inc., but will probably be interested to learn that Mr. W. H. G. Murray, is a graduate Mechanical Engineer of Cornell, 1916, has been continuously in the employ of the Solvay Process Company in charge of construction and engineering work at their various plants, and resigned the position of Superintendent of Maintenance and Construction at Syracuse, to associate with Mr. Smith in the distribution of Johns-Manville Products.

Changes in Freight Classifications. The shippers have proposed a change in classification of Asbestos Yarn. This material, in boxes, less carload shipments, was given first class in the Southern Classification, while in boxes, carload lots, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, it was given third class. It is now proposed that the rating on less carloads be sixth class in the Southern Classification and A in carloads.

A change is also proposed on Insulating Material, hair felt, mineral wool (rock and slag wool), or wood fibre felt, quilted (stitched between sheets of felt or paper) or flax felt, hair felt, hemp felt, or wood fibre felt, not quilted. At present the rating for the material in bales, boxes, crates or rolls, less carloads, is second in the Official classification, third in the Southern, and third in the Western, and it is proposed (by the carriers) to make the rating second class in all classifications. The present rating for the material loose or in packages, carload lots, min-

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imum weight 20,000 pounds, subject to Rule 34, is fourth class in the Official, and fifth class in both Southern and Western, and it is proposed to make this rating fourth class in all classifications.

Hearings are to be had in New York on April 14th ,in Chicago on April 21st, and in Atlanta on April 29th.

Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited. The annual report of Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, of London, shows a most satisfactory profit for 1924. Their balance sheet as of December 31st, 1924, which is given below in brief form, will prove of interest.

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash	36,638	11	7
Bills Receivable	11,110	2	1
Investments	134,808	9	11
Shares and Debentures in Associated Cos.	276,556	1	0
Debtors	133,806	1	3
Payments in Advance and Sdry. Dr. Bal.	5,423	9	8
Stock in Trade	106,481	7	11
Plant, Machinery, Fittings, etc., less Depr.	41,112	17	2
Freehold Premises, less mortgage (Southwark Street)	26,076	19	2
Freehold Land and Buildings, Harefield and Italian Mining Concessions	96,359	6	2
	£868,373	5	11

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock fully paid				353,532	0 0
Bonds, etc., plus interest due January 1925				100,695	0 0
Creditors and Credit Balances				124,041	3 0
Reserve Funds				183,445	19 0
Depreciation Reserve Fund				38,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account					
Brt. from Acct. Dec. 31, 1923	31,483	1	4		
Profit for Year	46,314	8	7		
	77,797	9	11		
Less Dividends Paid	9,138	6	0		
				68,659	3 11
				£868,373	5 11

The Directors, upon receipt of this report recommended the payment on April 6, 1925, of a dividend of 1s6d per share on the ordinary shares, (making a total distribution of 10% for the year); the placing of £10,000 to Reserve, and the carrying forward of £34,844 5s 11d.

"Scandinavia" Belting Limited, call attention to an error made in the February issue, wherein we stated that the British

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Asbestos Company, Limited, had been absorbed by the "Scandinavian" Belting Company.

The correct title of the purchasing company is "Scandinavia" Belting Limited, an entirely British firm which has been manufacturing in Great Britain since its inception over forty years ago. The word "Scandinavia" was used as a trademark.

It was also stated that the British Asbestos Company was originally connected with the Societa Italo Russa per l'Amianto, of Turin. We now understand, however, that the British Asbestos Company Limited was originally an independent British firm, which later passed into the hands of the Societa Italo Russa per l'Amianto, and it is gratifying to know that it has again reverted to British ownership.

Arnold A. Mowbray, who has served the Asbestos Brake Lining Association as Commissioner for almost three years, at the monthly meeting of the Association held on April 8th, presented his resignation.

Mr. Mowbray is also resigning as Commissioner of the National Battery Manufacturers Association, which latter he had served but a few months. He is leaving his present connections to become Director of Publicity for the National Safety Council in Chicago.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association, while greatly regretting the severing of connections, accepted Mr. Mowbray's resignation and gave him a rising vote of thanks for the very efficient service he had performed for them.

PATENTS

Transmission Band Lining. No. 1,527,533. Granted on February 24th to Leslie A. Appleby, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed May 31, 1923. Serial No. 642,485. Described as a lining for transmission bands comprising a flexible, non-metallic strip, adapted to be mounted on the inner face of the band, said strip having a plurality of radial openings, a wick adapted to absorb lubricating oil overlying the outer face of the lining and spacing the lining from the band and portions of said wick adjacent said openings being woven thru the lining for forming brushes adapted to yield the lubricating oil whenever the said brushes are compressed by the contraction of the drum.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.
Rate for listing supplied on application.
We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

ASBESTOS MACHINERY, CARDS AND SPINNING

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.

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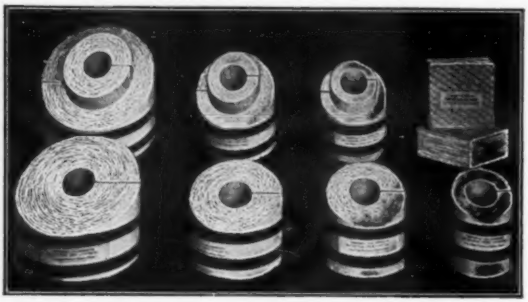
IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched with Water Proof Jacket for outside work



IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched—Canvass Jacket—Metal Banded
For High Pressure and Superheated Steam Lines



A combination of the two most effective insulating elements, i. e., felted Asbestos and "dead" Air Space.

Will not loosen nor crumble from vibration.

Can be removed and replaced without injury.

Will not Sag on Pipes. Strong and Flexible.

— Manufacturers —

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

CHICAGO BRANCH
5331-39 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

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85% Magnesia

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER INSULATION AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

IS

"Ehret's 85% Magnesia"

Made at

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1897

By

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

Distributors Everywhere

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

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SHIPMENTS IN EXCESS OF PRODUCTION

DURING 1924 shipments of Crude No. 2, Spinning and Shingle Fibres exceeded production by twenty-nine, seventeen and twenty-one per cent respectively.

We can supply at the present time, a limited quantity of both Spinning and Shingle Grades.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Canada

THE ROBINSON PRESS
HATBORO, PA.

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