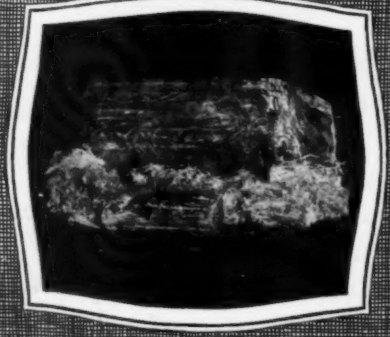
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Vol. 7 AUGUST 1925 No. 2



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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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The substantially built warehouse of Wallace & Gale Company, Baltimore, which company, as our readers know, is one of the large distributors of all kinds of Asbestos Products.

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The Chemical Uses of Magnesite Derivatives

By Albert P. Sachs, Technical Director, Universal Trade Press Syndicate

In previous articles in this series, we have considered what might be termed the large scale uses of magnesite and its relative, dolomite, in the manufacture of insulating materials, refractories and Sorel or oxychloride cement. In the production of these materials magnesite is really to be considered as a basic raw material for the chemical industries concerned, namely the insulating materials, refractories, and oxychloride cement industries.

Magnesite is, however, the parent of an extensive group of products comprising the metal magnesium and certain of its derivatives. Magnesite is not the sole raw material for these products, for there are considerable supplies available in nature of magnesium chloride and epsom salts (magnesium sulfate) which are also satisfactory raw materials for certain of these products.

Magnesium is now a full-fledged commercial metal with even greater promise for the future. It is much lighter than aluminum and produces alloys of great strength and lightness which will have an increasing importance as aerial navigation becomes better established. The metal is produced by the electrolysis of a fused bath containing magnesium chloride together with one or more alkali chlorides and possibly some fluoride. The magnesium chloride was obtained as a by-product from the Stassfurt potash factories in Germany but it can also be obtained from magnesia (magnesium oxide) which in turn is obtained by calcining magnesite. The magnesia is treated wth chlorine under certain conditions to produce ultimately magnesium chloride which is fused and electrolyzed to yield magnesium and chlorine. Magnesium, besides its uses in alloys, finds extensive employment in fireworks and signal flares and in flashlight powders for photography. A scientifically important use of magnesium metal which will undoubtedly lead to commercial uses at some time is in the preparation of the various Grignard

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reagents which are the parent substances of thousands of organic products.

Magnesium oxide is the chief constituent of the magnesia insulations and refractories. It is prepared in crude form by heating or calcining magnesite to drive off carbon dioxide, leaving a residue of magnesium oxide or magnesia, which contains all the mineral impurities present in the original magnesite. It may be prepared in pure form by calcining pure magnesium carbonate or basic magnesium carbonate obtained by chemical methods from soluble magnesium salts.

The electrical properties of magnesium oxide are given in the following table from Horton (Philosophical Magazine, 1906, volume 11, p. 505).

Temperature °C.						
471°	630°	828°	1055°	1191°	1204°	1341°
Electrical Resistance in Ohms						
$35x10^6$	$8x10^5$	$88x10^3$	$12.5x10^3$	$4.4x10^3$	$12.9x10^3$	$29x10^1$
Electrical Conductivity in Ohms						
$3.69x10^{-9}$	$1.61x10^{-7}$	$1.46x10^{-6}$	$1.04x10^{-5}$	$2.63x10^{-5}$	$1.00x10^{-5}$	$4.45x10^{-7}$

The thermal properties of magnesia are of the greatest importance. Mellor gives the mean coefficient of thermal expansion of magnesia brick for 15-1350° C. as a = 0 0000126 and Hodsman and Cobb give it for the range 15-1000° C. as a = 0.00001274. Wologdine found the thermal conductivity for two magnesia bricks to be (average) 0.00065 and 0.00055 respectively. Tadokoro (Science Rep. Tohuko Univ. 1921, vol. 10, p. 339) gives this property as

0.000657 at 200° C.	0.000439 at 600° C.
0.000547 at 300° C.	0.000414 at 700° C.
0.000491 at 400° C.	0.000385 at 800° C.
0.000471 at 500° C.	0.000373 at 900° C.

Magnesium hydroxide occurs as the mineral brucite, named after Bruce who discovered it in 1814 near Hoboken, N. J. It is generally prepared by precipitating soluble magnesium compounds with an alkali, washing, filtering and drying. It occurs as a white powder or translucent mass.

For pharmaceutical purposes a precipitated magnesium carbonate is prepared which is really a basic carbonate. A solution of a magnesium salt (chloride or sulfate) is precipitated by means of sodium carbonate. If dilute

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solutions are used the product is known as "light"; if hot concentrated solutions are used, the product is known as "heavy." A denser product is known as "crystal." The product is said to be $3MgCO_3 . Mg(OH)_2 . 3H_2O$ or $3MgCO_3 . Mg(OH)_2 . 4H_2O$, but the composition varies greatly. Below is an analysis of commercial samples.

	Heavy	Light	Crystal
Mg°	40.81	39.91	31.18
CO_2	21.75	21.16	20.08
H_2O	37.44	38.93	48.74
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The "apparent density" of light precipitated magnesium carbonate is 0.15-0.20, of the heavy 0.6, while the mineral magnesite has a specific gravity of 3.0 or 15 to 20 times greater than that of the light and 5 times greater than that of the heavy precipitated products. These light precipitated basic carbonates of magnesia lose carbon dioxide on heating at lower temperatures than does magnesite. A temperature of 230-300 C. is sufficient to drive off some of the gas, but much higher temperatures are necessary to drive off the last traces. The oxide produced by heating these basic carbonates is also very light i. e. bulky.

The light oxide and carbonate of magnesium are used to a certain extent in rubber manufacture as accelerators and compounding materials. They serve to increase tensile strength, hardness, stiffness and resilience but have the disadvantage of imparting a high permanent set to vulcanized rubber. Magnesia is used to a small extent as an opacifier in glazes. Magnesia or magnesia alba has also been used as a filler in paper making. In the manufacture of paper pulp by the sulfite process, calcium bisulfite is commonly used. Where magnesia has been available it has been used as magnesium bisulfite and it has certain distinct advantages as it is more stable, has a stronger solvent action on free resins and dissolves the non-cellulose materials more completely.

Magnesium chloride is a very important commercial product which finds extensive uses in the manufacture of magnesium metal and in Sorel's or oxychloride cement.

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The following table gives the strength of magnesium chloride solutions of various densities expressed in percentage of magnesium chloride, $MgCl_2$ (anhydrous) and of the hexahydrate, $MgCl_2 . 6H_2O$ (crystals). The table is given by Gerlach in Zeitschrift furanalytische Chemie, 1869, vol. 8, p. 281.

Specific Gravity of Magnesium Chloride Solutions at 15° C.

% $MgCl_2$	% $MgCl_2 . 6H_2O$	Specific Gravity	% $MgCl_2$	% $MgCl_2 . 6H_2O$	Specific Gravity
2	4.3	1.017	18	38.4	1.159
4	8.5	1.034	20	42.7	1.178
6	12.8	1.051	22	47.0	1.198
8	17.1	1.068	24	51.2	1.218
10	21.3	1.086	26	55.5	1.239
12	25.6	1.104	28	59.7	1.259
14	29.9	1.122	30	64.0	1.280
16	34.2	1.140	32	68.3	1,301
			34	72.5	1.323

Magnesium Chloride is produced in enormous quantities as a by-product of the manufacture of potash salts from the carnalite deposits of Stassfurt, Germany. Before the War the world's supplies of magnesium chloride came from this source. During the War the cutting off of supplies from Germany and the increased demand for magnesium metal made necessary the finding of new sources or the more intensive exploitation of previous minor sources. In our country certain natural brines were worked for their magnesium chloride content. In England magnesia was treated with hydrochloric acid obtained from the chlorine liberated in producing magnesium metal. In other places the bittern or mother liquors obtained in the production of salt from seawater or other brines were worked up for their magnesium chloride content. The magnesium chloride available in Germany exceeded the requirements by far. Much had to be thrown away, but attempts were made to convert some of it into other magnesium products. One process consisted essentially in melting the chloride and blowing steam over the fused product. The final materials were hydrochloric acid which was absorbed in water and sold, and an impure magnesia containing a little chloride. It was suitable for the manufacture of oxychloride cement. A more successful process was to precipitate out

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IMPORT

EXPORT

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sulfates by the use of calcium chloride solution and then to convert the magnesium chloride to hydroxide by milk of lime. The hydroxide on calcination gave excellent oxide.

Magnesium sulfate, known to all as epsom salts, occurs in nature as kieserite or reichardite ($MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$) and also as epsom salts or epsomite ($MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$). It has many common names such as Seitlitz salt, sal amarum, sal anglicum, sal catharticum, Seidschuetz salt, bitter salt, etc. It is found in many mineral waters and springs and in the bittern of sea-water.

In many places the crude salts are mined and shipped as a technical or commercial grade, or they are refined by crystallization. As obtained by crystallization from water, the product is generally the heptahydrate, epsom salts. ($MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$) altho other crystalline forms are known. It has also been made by treating high grade magnesite with sulfuric acid. Carbon dioxide of a high grade of purity is obtained in this process and is recovered and sold. The magnesium sulfate solution is readily purified and crystallized. The following table gives the specific gravity of epsom salt solutions at 23° C.

Sp. Gr.	% $MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$	Sp. Gr.	% $MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$	Sp. Gr.	% $MgSO_4 . 7H_2O$
1.0048	1	1.0894	18	1.1875	36
1.0096	2	1.0997	20	1.1991	38
1.0193	4	1.1103	22	1.2108	40
1.0290	6	1.1209	24	1.2228	42
1.0387	8	1.1316	26	1.2349	44
1.0487	10	1.1426	28	1.2472	46
1.0587	12	1.1536	30	1.2596	48
1.6888	14	1.1648	32	1.2722	50
1.0790	16	1.1760	34	1.2850	52
				1.2980	54

Magnesium of citrate is next to epsom salts the most important pharmaceutical derivative of magnesium. It is a mild purgative and is prepared by adding magnesia to slightly more than the equivalent of citric acid. The solid salt $Mg\ (C_6H_5O_7)_2 . 14H_2O$ is seldom prepared, but the effervescing solution is very popular and commonly used. An effervescing salt is prepared by mixing dry suitable proportions of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric and citric acids, sugar, epsom salts and sodium bisulfate. The dry product is heating and becomes spongy due to escape of carbon dioxide. When dissolved in water it effervesces and pro-

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duces a mild purgative solution.

A preparation called "sinodor" formerly enjoyed a reputation as a deodorant and preservative. It was a basic magnesium acetate containing excess of magnesium hydroxide.

Magnesium has minor uses in pharmacy as magnesium salicylate and magnesium lactate. The use of milk of magnesia has become increasingly popular in recent years. It is much better than other mild alkaline products for overcoming oral or gastric acidity as it is practically insoluble. If acid is present the milk of magnesia neutralizes it; if no acid is present the excess milk of magnesia is a practically neutral, harmless agent. Its use in tooth pastes is based on similar reasoning. Milk of magnesia is a suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water, and close adherence to certain manufacturing details is necessary in order to produce a permanent suspension of the character desired.

Magnesium resinate, prepared by heating together magnesia and rosin or by treating soluble rosin soaps with a soluble magnesium salt, filtering and drying, finds use as a dryer or siccative in the manufacture of varnishes, sealing wax, etc. A German patent (303122) claims to convert resins, waxes, oils and balsams into a permanently dry form by the use of magnesium silicate.

Magnesium silicate finds a certain use in the bleaching of oils and in the production of refractories.

Magnesium silflouride is used in waterproofing cement. It is very soluble (1 part in 1.5 parts of cold water). When painted on the cement or mortar, it comes in contact with the lime and is decomposed to form insoluble calcium fluoride, silica and magnesia, all finely divided and filling the pores of the cement or mortar and rendering it waterproof.

Magnesium soaps have been sold under proprietary names such as antibenzinpyrin or antielectron for use in dry cleaning fluids to prevent spontaneous combustion. The magnesium oleate is soluble in benzine, stable against weak acids and a good conductor of electricity. This last property is the basis of the claim that it prevents accumulation of static electricity with consequent danger of spontaneous ignition.

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An Asbestos Fable

Once upon a time there was a man who wanted to make a great deal of money, and decided to go into some sort of business.

So he looked around to select a business which seemed to be most profitable, and when he saw the thousands of automobiles racing up and down the street, and read of the other thousands sold every year, he decided he would make a product to be used in an automobile.

"Why", said he, "there were 3,261,682 automobiles produced last year. If I would sell just one for every automobile built, and made only 1c profit on each one, that would mean over $32,000 profit for the year. And of course I can make more than 1c profit and besides there are a lot of automobiles from last year and the year before, that will need this product."

So he dreamed of the many things he could do with the $32,000 and he built large factories, and started to manufacture his article. But alas, he found that many others were making the same kind of an article, and that he must divide his prospective customers with those others, with the result that he did not make money, and because he took some of the trade away from those others, they made less than they had before.

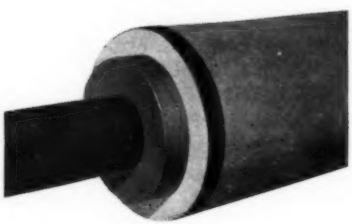
It seems sometimes that people going into the asbestos business are so dazzled by the large volume of brake lining, or insulation or other Asbestos product used, that they give no thought to competition, to high costs and to present productive capacity.

Only the other day we learned of an organization being perfected for the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles, notwithstanding the fact that present manufacturers of asbestos textiles have a hard struggle in disposing of their goods at a profit, or some times, even without a profit.

We warn all such newcomers for their own good as well as for the good of the Asbestos Industry, but it doesn't seem to have much effect.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business Conditions.

Not much change is noticeable in the general business situation. Some lines show signs of revival, while others continue dull. To general business the most interesting events during the past few weeks are the phenomenal rise in rubber prices and the eight hour day adopted by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The tax reduction talk is encouraging to business, even tho nothing is known as to even the probable final outcome of Washington's effort to bring tax relief to the public.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

The situation in Canada, particularly in connection with the merger, is discussed at some length on another page. If there has been any doubt in our mind that the merger will finally go thru in some form or other, that doubt has been dispelled this morning when Dr. Richard V. Mattison, President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company and the Bell Asbestos Mines, advises us that in his opinion "the merger will eventually be put thru as *it is manifestly in the general interest of the Asbestos Producers both in Canada and South Africa.*

Mr. E. J. Wilson of New York City, in commenting on the market situation says:

"The total shipment of asbestos from Thetford Mines in July was slightly less than in June but this has no particular significance. Shipments from other districts show little change except on shorts which were less. Apparently more shorts are being produced than the market can absorb. On nearly all other grades production and consumption seem to be fairly well balanced. Some of the mines have sold out and have nothing to offer. Prices are firm and will remain so unless production is very largely increased but this is not very likely to happen under present conditions. No. doubt this month will have a final decision on the merger. It is quite evident that many people in the industry have not paid much attention to the merger negotiations so far as the conduct of their business is concerned."

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Asbestos—Manufactured Goods.

Naturally the insulation lines are good so far as demand is concerned, for this is the insulation season; Paper is holding its own in volume.

While prices are at about the same low levels there is every indication of an advance as a result of the merger, contemplated or actual. Indeed we know of one or two instances where manufacturers of Asbestos Products have increased their prices purely because of the contemplated merging of Canadian asbestos mining companies. There is no fault to be found with such a policy because prices on low grade raw material have already advanced somewhat and undoubtedly will go higher when the merger becomes a fact.

One of our readers sums up the Asbestos Textile situation by saying that orders for yarns, cloth, cords, tubing, tape and such items are not sufficient to maintain the factories at more than a 50% ratio of production, while in the automotive lines, i. e., brake lining, clutch facing, packings, gaskets and the like, tho demand is heavy, the revenue secured for the products is far from satisfactory.

It is very evident from the various comments we hear, that a price advance on low grade material with consequent advances on short fibre products, will carry with it advances on the classes of goods which require the longer fibres and Crudes. And such a movement would not only be most satisfactory, but is greatly needed.

Our London correspondent comments on the asbestos market situation in that country as follows:

The general market situation in the Asbestos Industry in England shows no decided tendency to improve. The increased prices of raw material in Canada have not for the moment been reflected in manufactured goods, nor has the recent firework display in the rubber market affected the market prices of compressed asbestos fibre jointing. How long this position will continue it is impossible to foretell, but it would seem certain that at no distant date jointing prices must rise unless rubber production restrictions are removed and the price tumbles to much more reasonable levels.

Market prices here are governed largely by German

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Make No Mistake About It--

The world *wants* the best, even when it hesitates about paying for it.

Sometimes it appears simpler to drift with the current—and yield to the buyer's demand for a low price; giving him correspondingly poor merchandise, of course, because no one has as yet found any method of giving something for nothing.

But the average man soon forgets what he paid for his goods and thinks only of what he got.

Then comes the "kick-back"—the complaints and the loss of both his confidence and his business—*and a new customer has been created for some competitor.*

So it is better to lose some temporary business rather than a permanent customer!

Make no mistake about it—the great majority of buyers want *good* Brake Lining and Asbestos Textiles, even when they hesitate about paying for them.

TesTbesTos, as well as our other Asbestos Textiles, like all meritorious articles, always costs less in the long run, and it is concerns who stick to products of this kind who build the enduring business monuments of the world.

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NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

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imports and at present a good quality German Jointing is still sold on the English market at 7d. or 8d. It would be surprising if the German manufacturers have stocked rubber for any long period in advance and if this assumption be correct and they have to buy this commodity at current prices, it would seem inevitable that their jointing selling prices must be shortly advanced.

Edmund Whatmore Craft

Edmund Whatmore Craft was born at Trenton, N. J., on June 26th, 1881. He was educated at the State Model School in that city, and the Rider Moore Business College.

Mr. Craft's business life began with J. L. Mott Company, Inc., Manufacturers of Plumbers Supplies in Trenton. Sixteen years ago, in 1909, he became purchasing agent of the Thermoid Rubber Company, and in 1922 was made a Director of that Company.

Mr. Craft's keen interest in his work was evidenced by the several excellent articles on crude rubber which he wrote and which were published in the India Rubber World and other periodicals. He was brought into contact with the Asbestos Industry thru his company's manufacture of Asbestos Brake Lining.

His home was at Pennington, N. J., but his death, caused by acute heart and kidney disease, occurred at the home of relatives at West Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 19th. At the time of his death he was a member of the International Ashler Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Crescent Temple Order of the Mystic Shrine, and a 32d Degree Mason.

Being universally liked and respected by both his social and business friends and acquaintances, his sudden death, at the early age of 44, was a shock to everyone.

Readers are requested to send photographs of their plants, mines, mills, warehouses, or other buildings or scenes of interest to the general asbestos industry. We would especially request that European manufacturers send us such photographs as most of the photographs previously published have been American or Canadian subjects.

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Paul J. Krez



On June 19th, another of our Asbestos friends, Paul J. Krez, passed to the Great Beyond.

Mr. Krez, was born in 1869, therefore being but 56 years old at the time of his death.

He organized the Paul J. Krez Company about sixteen years ago, (about 1909) and built up a business which, upon his death, has been continued under the same name and with his established policies.

Mr. Krez' successor as President of the Company will be his son, John J. Krez, who will be assisted by another son, Leonard O. Krez, and the office, sales and mechanical forces who have assisted so ably in the past.

Tropische & Ueberseeische Rohprodukten A.G.
Alsterdamm 7
HAMBURG — GERMANY
IMPORTERS & CONSIGNEES OF
ASBESTOS CRUDES AND FIBRES
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Cables: Tropages Hamburg, ABC 5th Improved and Liebers Code, Bentley's and Western Union

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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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"Road Hogs"

By Donald Tulloch, Jr., Secretary Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association

During the past five years we have been subjected to a series of minor depressions, followed by boom predictions which failed to materialize, until, today, the business man generally is at a loss to know what to expect.

It is true that in many cases fairly large volume business has been done, but in almost every case it has been done under competitive conditions which removed any possibility of reasonable profit.

A consideration of statistics prepared by the Bureau of the Census covering the years 1921 and 1923, furnishes interesting food for thought. During the period from 1921, thru 1923, it was expected by many that business was headed in the direction of another big boom. A comparison of the amount of business done in something over three hundred lines of industry indicates that in the period from 1921 to 1923, 287 lines improved, while 39 lines showed a loss. The large majority improved, some to a very large degree and others less.

At this time, however, only four lines of business were operating over 90 per cent of their capacity. Of the total only 109 were operating above 75% of capacity. Two hundred and fifteen were running between 50 and 75 per cent, and 13 below 50 per cent.

The average operation for all industries, representing close to 200,000 separate establishments, was only 71.8% in 1923 as compared to 57.1% in 1921. There was a latent productive capacity far in excess of that actually used and this in spite of the fact that many industries were operating at a high peak as compared to previous years.

The Asbestos Paper Industry produced in 1923 more tonnage than at any time in its history, but production did not absorb the full capacity of the industry.

These figures tend to verify the statement, so frequently made, that the trouble with present-day business is that the war has left us with greater productive capacity than our consumption requires. Even allowing for foresightedness in being prepared for ordinary expansion, there is

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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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still a large excess. This need not of itself mean poor business, however, and we are led to the belief that this is only a contributory factor.

Let us assume that a manufacturer in 1917 has capacity for the production of fifty units, which, to satisfy wartime demand is expanded to take care of one hundred units. Let us further assume that in 1923, his normal yearly increment in business would require a manufacturing capacity of only seventy-five units. The unusual conditions have caused him to increase to a capacity one third in excess of what he would normally have prepared for. If the sales organizations of this manufacturer now bring in only seventy-five units of business, the plant is left with carrying charges on 25% of unused capacity. The manufacturer's next step is a natural one—an intensive selling campaign is organized to fill the shop with orders.

In the meantime, competitors of this manufacturer have been thinking and acting in exactly the same manner, each with supreme faith in his ability to secure a sufficient number of his *competitors' customers* to keep his shops busy. The result is inevitably cut-throat competition, all kinds of special inducements, expensive selling plans,—all of the things most likely to defeat the original object of each manufacturer to secure a reasonable profit on his business.

This situation, with variations in the different industries, is at the bottom of our present uncertain business conditions.

Much has been said about how to improve business for the benefit of all. There is no cure-all, however, for present conditions, and no method has yet been found to permanently repeal economic laws. The situation can be materially improved, however, if the present tendency can be curbed. When the business man develops the attitude of mind which recognizes that special concessions will not increase consumption when overproduction exists; when unwise credits, too long terms, installment buying and cheapened products are frowned on, improvement may be hoped for. When some of the energy turned into other channels is devoted to development of new uses for his product and new products to fill his shop, profitable business will be found. The road to prosperity is winding and narrow, and

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many are traveling in that direction. Progress will be greater when public sentiment and good judgment banish ROAD HOGS.

Report on China's Asbestos Industry

Reports on production and use of Chinese Asbestos reach us very seldom, and we believe, therefore, our readers will be interested in the following figures and comments:

Asbestos deposits in China cover 30.175 square li (or 3098.972 acres) a square li being approximately equal to 102.7 acres. These deposits are distributed as follows:

Peking District	1.921 sq. li.
Chili Province	24.279 " "
Mukden	.981 " "
Shensi	1,000 " "
Jehol	1.994 " "
	30,175 " "
	or 3098.972 acres.

Only a small amount is manufactured in China, the production of the manufactured articles of the Tientsin Company being

1918 -	116.803 catties	or	155.73 lbs.
1919 -	118.113 catties	or	157.48 lbs.
1920 -	64.849 catties	or	86.46 lbs.
1921 -	213.381 catties	or	284.50 lbs.
1922 -	154.376 catties	or	205.83 lbs.

The only mine working regularly is one near Peking and indirectly operated by an English firm (Messrs. Whittall & Co., Ltd.) The output of this mine, The Lih Cheng Asbestos Mine, is very small,—only about 4 tons a month counting fibre and cement together.

The Chinese quality of fibre, while being of inferior quality to asbestos from many other countries, is at the same time higher in price, due almost entirely to lack of transportation facilities. To illustrate, take the case of anthracite coal, which can be bought at the mine for about 50c a ton, but when brought to Peking, costs $12.00. Transportation is done mostly by camels and mules. Also the constant civil war and brigandage has to be taken into consideration.

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The Asbestos Merger---Again!

When July "ASBESTOS" went to press, the consummation of the merger seemed imminent—seemed but was not!

On July 15th, the Directors of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada met in New York and after giving careful consideration to the many details in connection with the merging of the several Canadian Asbestos Mining Companies, decided that "in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case it would not be in the best interests of the shareholders to accept the proposals as made by the bankers." The quotation is from an interview granted the newspapers by W. G. Ross, President of the Asbestos Corporation.

Both Asbestos Mining and financial circles were greatly surprised at this last minute decision, particularly so since many of the details of the merger plan had been changed to meet the views of the Asbestos Corporation Directors and it was the general impression that the meeting in New York would be a mere matter of routine at which the proper signatures would be placed on the proper dotted lines.

While the whole Asbestos Industry is keenly interested in the success or failure of the merger plan, it is of perhaps as great, or greater interest to the speculator, for the unusual rise of Asbestos Corporation Stock, and its subsequent drop of ten to fifteen points when the Corporation made its announcement, contributed quite a little to the general excitement.

While some dissatisfaction and much disappointment was apparent among the other merging companies, they were in no way dismayed by the turn of events, and immediately set to work on a plan contemplating the merging of five companies—Consolidated Asbestos Limited, Federal Asbestos Company, Asbestos Mines Limited, Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, Mapleleaf Asbestos Company, with working agreements with the Manville, Mattison and Carey interests, with a view to interesting the stockholders of the Asbestos Corporation later on. At present this plan looks rather feasible, whether the Asbestos Cor-

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poration shareholders show any interest or not, but it is a bit too early in the game to say just how likely the plan is of accomplishment.

Since the concensus of opinion appears to be that the merger idea is basically sound, there is little doubt that the men interested in the future of the Asbestos business in Canada will, perhaps very quickly, work out a plan which will be acceptable and accepted by all. Or, if but a small group forms the first nucleus, it is most probable that once a merger is formed, and put into operation, those outside will be speedily convinced of the merits of the plan and wholeheartedly co-operate.

Would you hire yourself for your present job if you were the boss?—Forbes.

ASBESTOS IMPORTERS
Establishments V. ve A. Van Haelst
306-308 Rue Dambrugge,
Antwerp, Belgium

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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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

SELLING ADVANTAGES OF ASBESTOS ROOFINGS

CONTRIBUTED

"We experience some difficulty in selling Asbestos Prepared Roofing"—is the cry from some dealers in building materials who handle this particular commodity.

Have you analyzed this situation? The majority of people as you undoubtedly know from past experience, purchase the ordinary rag felt, or, as it is commonly and erroneously called "Wool Felt Roofing," because of its cheapness. Have you ever digested the warranties issued by the various concerns manufacturing this roofing? Rag Felt Roofing in order to preserve its life and to insure its giving maximum service, must be coated every two or three years, this coating generally being sold by the manufacturer of the Rag Felt Roofing.

Your prospect does not always think that the first cost might not be the last Here is the first step that you must take to win your prospect over to Asbestos Roofing. Point out the cost of paint (a cheap product is useless) plus the labor of applying as well as possible injury to the felts when walked upon, Ask any manufacturer how long he will warrant his roofing. He will give you the term of years for his particular brands, but this warranty only stands if his specifications are strictly followed, and that means correct application, plus coating every two or three years.

At the present time you can purchase at the same price or slightly higher than that of rag felt roofing, a good grade of Asbestos Roofing. It will be easy for you to sell this grade if you point out to your prospect that he can for a few cents extra, obtain a roofing made from Asbestos Rock Fibre, which will not necessitate coating every few years to secure maximum service. In addition there is the added fire protection.

The most important thing learned by those handling Asbestos Prepared Roofing is the fact that it takes them out of competition. Do you realize, Mr. Dealer, that if you buy the cheapest brand of rag felt roofing, someone will come along and put out a still cheaper product? With the increasing number of manufacturers of this product you undoubtedly have experienced the keenest competition, and quite often to your sorrow.

Most likely you have wanted to handle a product which you can sell with but little competition—that is the desire of everyone in business. Here is your opportunity—sell Asbestos Prepared Roofing.

But if you won't talk Asbestos, won't stock Asbestos, how can you sell Asbestos?

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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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ASBESTOS



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

Three committees of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety met in Atlantic City during the last week in July to prepare data and recommendations on uniformity of laws and regulations, causes of accidents and metropolitan traffic facilities, to be submitted to the second annual meeting of the National Conference at its meeting in Washington, D. C., late in the fall. These committees are made up of very prominent people, who have been in the public eye for some time. Research work is being pushed by them and the results, to be presented later, will be studied by the general public with interest.

The personnel of the Committee on Causes of Accidents is as follows:

Chairman: Dr. Walter V. Bingham, Dir., Personnel Research Federation, New York City.

Miss Harriet E. Beard, Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Mich.

Judge James A. Bonn, Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oscar Brown, Pres., New York State Automobile Assn., Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Geo. K. Burgoss, Dir., Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

J. McKeon Cattell, Psychological Corporation, New York City.

Mrs. John B. Cleaver, Middletown, Del.

W. W. Cloud, Pres., Yellow Cab Company, Baltimore, Md.

John W. Colton, Editor, Aera, New York City.

J. M. Eaton, Amer. Mutual Alliance, New York City.

A. B. Fletcher, Consulting Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.

W. J. Flickinger, V. P., The Connecticut Co., New Haven, Conn.

Raymond B. Fosdick, New York City.

Frank A. Goodwin, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Boston, Mass.

S. S. Huebner, University of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.

John M. Mackall, Chairman, Maryland State Roads Com., Baltimore, Md.

James L. Madden, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

B. W. Marsh, Traffic Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Lew R. Palmer, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City.

Geo. H. Pride, Auto Car Co., Ardmore, Pa.

H. A. Rowe, Claims Attorney, D. L. & W. R. R., New York City.

Wm. T. Rutledge, Dept. of Police, Detroit, Mich.

David Van Schaack, Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Judge Gus A. Schuldt, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.

Ray W. Sherman, Editor, Motor, New York City.

Dr. George M. Stratton, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Prof. A. W. Whitney, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York City.

Successful brake testing campaigns have been conducted this summer in El Paso, Tex., Kansas City, Mo., Battle Creek, Mich., Portland, Ore., Wheeling, W. Va., Council Bluffs, Ia., Reading, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., besides ten or fifteen brake tests which were put on by smaller cities and lasting only a day or two. The result is astonishing—an average of 40% of the brakes tested are faulty, or so badly in need of relining that they failed to make good on the tests.

The next meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association will be held on Wednesday, September 16th, at the Old Colony Club, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

One of the topics which will be discussed at the fall meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association is Uniform Laws and regulations thruout the United States on the matter of accidents caused by careless driving, driving with faulty or neglected brake equipment.

Seven brake testing campaigns are planned for the next three months, most of them in the larger cities of the country.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

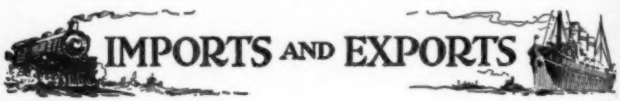
Total production of automobiles in the United States and Canada for the first six months of 1925 (compared with the same period in 1924) was

	1924	1925
January	324,546	241,068
February	376,326	287,215
March	393,423	377,247
April	384,267	439,117
May	321,554	426,017
June	254,075	402,696
Total	2,054,191	2,173,360

Of this total for 1925, 1,936,700 were passenger cars, and 236,664 trucks.

Canada's production was 80,209 passenger cars and 10,605 trucks while the figures for the United States were 1,856,491 passenger cars and 226,059 trucks.

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	May 1924		May 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Canada	14,324	$444,794	13,759	$453,649
United Kingdom	40	2,848	1	152
Br. So. Africa	82	5,834	.	..
Br. India	..	....	1	25
Germany	..	77	.	..
Port E. Africa	..	..	220	40,500
	14,446	$453,553	13,981	$494,326

Manufactured Asbestos

	May 1924		May 1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	600	680	...	...
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	3,980	1,584	16,211	8,135
Canada	60	117	...	...
	4,040	1,701		
Packing, Fabric—				
United Kingdom	3,980	2,132	..	..
Canada	..	..	35	15
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	22,145	5,537	390	275
Germany	503	320	...	...
United Kingdom	1,364	335	207	41
Canada	..	..	52	8
	24,012	6,192	649	324
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	2,190,147	30,788	1,194,907	19,081
Germany	...	...	66,762	2,663
Italy	...	...	46,364	577
Netherlands	...	...	477,014	9,885
Canada	27,180	1,269	114,345	2,798
	2,217,327	32,057	1,899,392	35,004
Other Manufactures—				
Belgium	857,136	11,602	...	...
France	440	33	...	...
Germany	3	9	1,800	387
Netherlands	17,500	553	...	...

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United Kingdom	5,669	2,836	4,127	1,234
Canada	7,275	334	...	...
	888,023	15,367	5,927	1,621
Grand Total	*3,137,982*	*$58,129*	*1,922,214*	*$45,099*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of May 1925 amounted to 31 tons, valued at $3,981.00. During May 1924 111 tons, valued at $6,328 were shipped out of the country.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	May, 1924		May, 1925	
	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd..	202,540	$ 8,481	111,040	$ 6,248
Pipe Covg. & Cement.	425,931	32,259	197,592	12,442
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg...	100,387	74,784	114,628	63,443
Brake & Clutch Lining.			119,160	82,149
Magnesia & Mfrs. of..	226,566	17,632	291,557	14,922
Roofing (Asbestos) ...	2,732 sqs.	19,958	7,385 sqs.	60,778
Other Manufactures ...	285,538	71,953	220,262	37,373

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	May, 1924		May, 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
From Rhodesia	1,401	£46,439	266	£6,797
From Canada	302	4,861	367	6,906
From Other Countries	225	5,815	211	4,236
	1,928	57,115	844	17,939
Re-Exports	506	17,917	191	4,694

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	May, 1924		May, 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
To Netherlands	34	£ 4,064	41	£ 4,639
To France	63	10,413	46	16,582
To U. S. A.	7	2,306	8	2,434
To British India	117	8,973	463	13,029
To Other Countries	767	54,456	1,492	70,242
	988	80,212	2,050	106,926

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	April 1924		April 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	36	$ 2,470	356	$30,222
United States	7,996	376,096	5,582	314,112
Australia	....	.....	60	4,200
Belgium	520	28,075	550	38,750
France	407	31,495	160	8,600
Germany	264	44,383	577	45,272

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Italy	102	5,380	108	4,530
Japan	414	27,040	350	16,372
Netherlands	...	.....	75	13,250
Other Countries	...	.....	..	.....
Total	9,739	514,939	7,818	475,308
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	48	1,005	74	1,283
United States	6,823	88,480	7,357	102,973
Belgium	..	...	55	1,100
France	40	775	10	150
Germany	93	1,395	271	4,740
Netherlands	..	...	100	2,000
Other Countries	..	...	...	...
Total	7,004	91,655	7,867	112,246
Grand Total	16,743	606.594	15,685	587,554



Rhodesia.[1]

Bulawayo District

	April 1925 Tons	Value
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	423	£ 5,080
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	31	377
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	976	23,852
Victoria District		
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	400	9,987
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	375	9,387
	2205	£ 48,683

During April, 1924, Rhodesia produced 2,017 tons valued at £43,396.

Union of South Africa.[2]

	April 1925 Tons	Value
Transvaal	487	£ 6199
Cape	111	1,905
	598	£ 8,104

During the corresponding month in 1924 shipments totalled 576 tons valued at £9,245.

1. Figures published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.
2. Figures published by Department of Mines for the Union of South Africa.

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

CONFIDENCE

"Knowledge begets confidence,
Confidence begets enthusiasm,
And enthusiasm can conquer the world."

Have you that confidence in your Asbestos-Cement products which enables you to guarantee them as absolutely standard in quality, giving the same results under the same tests, month by month? Have you fixed on a satisfactory formula, and are your mixing and rolling machines, on the same adjustment, turning out the same quality products day by day, and week by week?

If you would have that confidence in the unvarying quality of your products

USE CYPRUS STANDARD FIBRE

the fibre which is all produced from one mine, treated by the same methods, and graded by the same finishing plant.

Cyprus Standard Fibre Means a Standard Product

1925 PRODUCTION—Sold out.

1926 PRODUCTION—Mostly sold. Small quantities available April—December delivery.

SALES OFFICE:
49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes H. S. Mikesell, President of Mikesell Brothers Company, whose birthday occurs on August 16th; Harold W. Davis, Manager Insulation Department of the American Insulation Company, August 25th; J. Gillmur Tyson. President American Asbestos Company August 25th; F. F. Turner, President, Turner Asbestos & Roofing Company, August 31st; C. M. Clarke, President, Sall Mountain Company, September 3rd; and B. Marcuse, Sales Director for several Asbestos Mining Companies, on September 11th. We extend hearty congratulations.

R. V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, sailed July 11th on his twenty-seventh trip across the Atlantic. After visiting several points in Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Mattison will enjoy the summer climate of Europe and return late in September.

Procter & Schwartz, Inc., Manufacturers of Textile Machinery, announce their general vacation period as the week of August 31st, when the majority of their shop and office workers will take their annual vacations. A sufficient number of men in each department will be at their desks to render complete service during the period.

A firm in Belgium is interested in receiving offers on asbestos cardboard, thread, stoppers, etc. "ASBESTOS" will gladly supply the name and address to anyone interested.

Asbestos Products Corporation of New York City. Some excitement has been caused by the operations of one Harry Stevenson, President of the Asbestos Products Corporation. The concern is involved in some manner in trade acceptance frauds, but newspaper reports are very indefinite.

Stevenson called on at least one reputable asbestos concern last fall in an effort to interest them in a selling scheme which he outlined. Fortunately the concern in question did not "bite" and at present is congratulating itself because it "smelled a rat."

So far as we can learn materials were sold by the Asbestos Products Corporation at low prices, a trade acceptance taken in payment, and subsequently trade acceptances forged.

Trade Marks. "Stabec" has been registered in England by the New Eccles Rubber Works, Ltd., of Lancashire, for its electrical insulating substances of asbestos, mica, resin, oils or bitumen.

"Tiger" is the name adopted by the Beldam Packing & Rubber Company for some of its packings and jointings, and others are trademarked "Zebra."

"Durex" is the name given to brake lining and surfacing

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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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material composed of Asbestos and metallic wire, by Hall & Nielson, Ltd., Beaver Mills, Lancashire, as well as "Bramec."

"Axiom" is used by John Sampson & Co., of London, for their Asbestos fibre jointings.

An article, 'The Skin of the Salamander--Asbestos" appeared in a recent issue of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son's Journal and Stock List. The article concisely covers the subject of Asbestos, and is illustrated.

National Magnesia Mfg. Company of San Francisco, Calif., has just published a most attractive catalogue of its products. The booklet which is in the handy 3¼ in. by 6 in. size, is profusely illustrated and altogether well worth a word of commendation.

The Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Huntingdon, Ind., reports that it has already started production and is doing a very nice business in spite of the fact that there is still a lot of work to do in the way of installation of textile machinery, etc.

The Eastern Office of the Asbestos Manufacturing Company is located at 40 West 40th Street, New York City, with Frank C. Edson, President, in charge, while R. J. Evans, Vice President and General Manager, has his headquarters at Huntingdon.

A new company for the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles is being organized, according to reports received at this office. Practically nothing is known of the project except that its location will probably be Eastern Pennsylvania. Names of men associated with the enterprise have not been learned, altho it is believed that they are men formerly or perhaps at the present time connected with the cotton or other textile industries. If any of our readers have information on this new company or in the future obtain it, we would appreciate being advised.

Brake Lining Tariff Decision. The Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision handed down sustaining a protest of the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, finds that certain brake linings for automobiles, taxed with duty at 40% ad valorum under paragraph 339, 1922 tariff act, as manufactures of metal, should have been assessed at only 25% ad valorem under paragraph 1401 of the same law, as manufactures in chief value of asbestos. The importers' protest claiming duty at the 25% rate, is therefore upheld.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company report that the ledge at present being worked in the Bell Mine is exceptionally rich in long fibre, and they are daily turning out about 200 tons, one day running as high as 215 tons, which does not include Crudes.

"Dolomite as Refractory Material" and "Magnesite Mining at Red Mountain, Calif." are the titles of two articles appearing in the August 1st issue of Engineering and Mining Journal, and may prove of interest to some of our readers.

The Belgian Asbestos Corporation. Notice appears in

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Brooklyn newspapers of the incorporation of the Belgian Asbestos Corporation, organized to deal in asbestos and building materials. Authorized capital $25,000. The directors of the corporation are stated to be Sarah E. Clark, 1764 E. 19th St., Anna F. Biederman, 51 Argyle road and Clements Batcheller, 1764 E. 19th, St., Brooklyn.

The Norristown Magnesia & &Asbestos Company has decided to liquidate and has asked its creditors for an extension of credit for a period of six months, believing that in that time inventory and accounts can be liquidated so that creditors will receive a full return and the best interests of both creditors and stockholders will be protected.

Practically all of the creditors have signified their willingness to agree to this extension and have assisted in the work to an extent that is most gratifying to the management and those interested in the affairs of the company, indicating that the plan of liquidation can be worked out satisfactorily to all concerned.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited and Ferodo, Limited, have completed an amalgamation, according to reports from London, the terms being an exchange of ordinary shares between Turner Brothers and Ferodo, in the proportion of eleven £1 (fully-paid) shares in the former company for each five Ordinary £1 (fully-paid) shares in Ferodo, Ltd.

The "Manchester Guardian" of July 25th, contains an article concerning the application of asbestos in the production of imitation wood panelling. This product will be described in the pages of "ASBESTOS" within the next few months.

Belgian Patent Situation. Reports from Belgium indicate that the Court of Appeal of Brussels has recently rendered a decision on the question of the duration of the Hatschek process, which decision admits as a maximum of duration of the life of said process to be July 1926, thus reducing the period of monopoly by six months.

Further, the Court has appointed a commission to investigate the contention of the Eternit Company and if said claims of Eternit are not found correct the life of the patent will be still more reduced.

It is believed that this decision means the resuming of the activity of the Asbestile Company before the end of this year.

The Sall Mountain Company are from time to time issuing charts prepared thru the Better Building Registry, showing heat losses, etc. The second chart of this series has just reached us. It indicates the heat losses in uninsulated warm air furnaces and the savings which can be effected by proper insulation.

PATENTS

Preparation of Magnesium Carbonates. No. 1,540,391. Granted on June 2nd, to Soma Gelleri, deceased, late of Budapest, Hungary, by Felice Gelleri, Administratrix, Budapest, and Anton Hambloch, Andernach, Germany. Filed July 7, 1921. Serial No.

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483,054. Described as a process for production of magnesium carbonate from magnesium carbonates and magnesium silicates containing calcium, which consists in calcining the minerals containing calcium and magnesium carbonates then finely grinding the same and mixing with alkali metal-carbonates, dissolving in water saturated with carbon dioxide and heating to from 60° to 70° centigrade, separating the solution containing the magnesium with the alkali metal as a double carbonic acid salt from the precipitated calcium carbonates and from the other solid residues, and subsequently decomposing by heat into insoluble magnesium carbonate and alkali metal carbonate remaining in solution.

Production of Friction Discs, Washers, Clutch Coverings, and the like. No. 1, 540,983. Granted on June 9th to Alexander Miller Fenton and Thomas Henry Crowther, Cleckheaton, England, assignors to "Scandinavia" Belting Limited, London, England. Filed December 9, 1921. Serial No. 521,243. Described as the process of making discs, washers, clutch coverings and the like by forming upon a bobbin furnished with co-axial retaining plates a wound spool composed of fibrous material, impregnated with a suitable binding agent, enclosing in a cylinder and subjecting it to axial compression, drying and hardening the spool and then cutting it into sections.

Manufacture of Magnesia from Dolomite. No. 1,541,116. Granted on June 9th to Camille Clerc and Armand Nichoul, Paris, France. Filed December 14, 1921. Serial No. 522,366. Described as the process which comprises calcining dolomite at a temperature above that necessary for decarbonization, and sufficiently high to make hydration of the magnesia difficult without preventing hydration of the lime, swelling the lime magnesia mixture without completely hydrating the lime or dissolving the same, separating the powder thus formed from the non-hydratable portion and mixing the powder obtained with an excess of magnesium chloride to rapidly precipitate the partial hydrated magnesia in a readily filterable granular form.

Method of Treating Transmission Bands. No. 1,541,958. Granted on June 9th, to Troy J. Snider and Nard E. Marshall, Terrell, Texas. Filed September 27, 1923. Serial No. 665,245. Described as the method of treating textile brake or transmission bands which consists in the preparation of a composition consisting of a heavy tallow fat forming 75% of the composition, castor oil forming 12½% of the composition, and mineral lubricant of higher consistency than ordinary lubricating oils, consisting of 12½% of the composition; immersing the transmission or brake bands in a boiling quantity of said composition and permitting the same to remain therein from 10 to 15 minutes.

Magnesia from Dolomite. No. 1,542,684. Granted on June 16th to Edgar Everhart, Atlanta, Ga. Filed December 29, 1924. Serial No. 758,744 Described as that method for obtaining Magnesia from Dolomite, which consists in first reducing the dolomite to drive off the carbon dioxide, slacking the reduced dolomite, in

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troducing acetic acid to neutralize the lime, separating out the calcium acetate, and treating the residual magnesia mass separated from the lime with carbonic acid whereby to dissolve only the magnesia.

Non-heat Conducting Covering. No. 1,542,427. Granted on June 16th to Henry R. Wardell, New York, assignor to Johns-Manville, Inc. Filed October 16, 1923. Serial No. 668,793. Described as a non-heat conducting covering comprising in combination a plurality of superposed sheets of material of relatively low heat conductivity, which said sheets have a plurality of portions partly severed from the main body to form a plurality of small tabs which are bent away from the planes of the sheets far enough to form means of spacing apart from said perforated sheets proximate portions of adjacent sheets.

Heat Insulating Composition. No. 1,544,196. Granted on June 30th, to Clark S. Teitsworth, Lompoc, Calif., assignor to the Celite Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed April 8, 1924. Serial No. 705,125. Described as a heat insulating composition comprising diatomaceous earth, a binding agent, an organic gum capable of forming a gel with water, a fibrous material and a distending agent.

Building Statistics

Contracts awarded in June increased in valuation $34,585,500 over those of May but decreased somewhat both in number of projects and square feet of floor space.

The most marked increase was noted in educational buildings, natural at this time of the year, and religious and memorial buildings. Commercial buildings and public works and utilities increased in value, but showed decreases in floor space. Residential buildings dropped from 48,100,-900 square feet valued at $231,182,200, in May, to 42,987,-600 square feet, valued at $208,582,500 in June.

Total figures were 14,808 projects, 76,756,300 square feet, valued at $540,609,600 in June, against 15,927 projects, 78,909,900 square feet valued at $496,024,100 in May.

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

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The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

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Consolidated Asbestos Limited

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BLDG.
Phillips Square Montreal, Canada

Miners of All Grades of Asbestos

CRUDE FIBRE and SAND

MINES A7
THETFORD MINES, ROBERTSONVILLE and COLERAINE, PROVINCE of QUEBEC, CANADA

The Robinson Press
Hatboro, Pa.

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