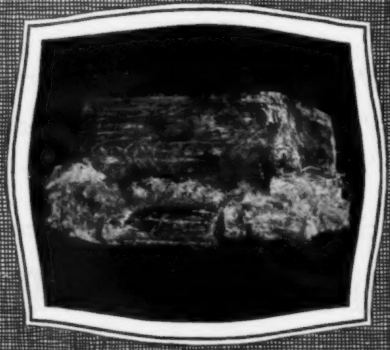
ASBESTOS

The Most Important Mineral in the World

Vol. 7 OCTOBER 1925 No. 4



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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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An interesting photograph, showing the old Frontenac Mill (mentioned in the article on page 22.) This mill, which was erected about 1908, ran but a short time, it having been closed down for the last fifteen years. At the time of erection it was considered modern and up-to-date. It was closed, we understand, due to the leanness of the rock.

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Early Insulation Days

By Robert A. Keasbey

The history of the insulation of pipes to conserve heat and to protect water or other liquids from freezing, has been somewhat a process of evolution. In the early days almost anything seemed to be satisfactory—rags or bits of carpet, clay with a binder, cut hair or cattails, etc., mixed in a mass and put on with a trowel. Then came a somewhat more finished product, such as hair felt applied in various forms. As late as 1885, a great many of the pipes in the New York Post Office basement were covered with New Jersey marsh bottoms and cattails. It is quite possible that some of this covering is still on those pipes.

The knowledge of the loss of heat from radiation has also become much more generally known. About 1890 permission was asked of a quite noted engineer in New York to make estimate on his steam pipe covering. He pointed to the pipes and said "Why should we cover them, they are very nicely painted," thus implying that beauty was what he was looking for rather than efficiency.

In the early days—forty to fifty years ago—seventy-five to a hundred pounds pressure was considered reasonably high. Organic materials were used with impunity. There is a test on record, dating back to 1885 or 1890, compiled by John M. Ordway, of Boston, in conjunction with a Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury, also of Boston. The system of testing was very elaborate at that time, but would be regarded as crude under the present higher efficiency of engineers. The temperature of the pipes in the test was low. Various materials were tested, such as hair and pasteboard cemented together, asbestos paper, 1 in. of hair felt wrapped around them and covered with canvas, clay mixed with paper pulp, burlap and twine with some hair laid over it in small thicknesses.

The New York State Commission in Lunacy, with their large plants scattered thruout the State, used a material consisting of plasterers' lath fastened to strips of metal with small cleats placed on the under side to form an airspace. This was secured about the pipe and covered with hair felt and over it was placed a layer of lime putty.

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This had a run for a number of years and was greatly approved by the State Architect. Of course, it would be quite apparent that such a covering would be of no value today with a steam pressure of 150 to 200 pounds in the average plants. In those days a man who covered steam pipes or solicited business in the line of pipe covering, was not looked upon with much admiration, few realizing the benefits derived from it.

At one time the writer visited an English ship in the harbor of New York and presented the engineer with a piece of 85% Carbonate of Magnesia, telling him how much more efficient it would be than the materials he had on the boilers, which consisted of a mixture of stable manure with clay to bind it together, which was laid on about 3 inches thick. When the writer told him that 1½ in. of Magnesia would be so efficient that he could put his bare arm against the covering, he was amazed and shouted to his understudy, "Jock, Jock, come here. Here is a man who says he has some boiler covering which is so good that on a boiler covered with it you could lay your baby naked without hurting it." He had no idea apparently, of the values of covering—any old thing was sufficient—but his boilers only carried 60 lbs. pressure.

A strange coincidence seemed to unite the production of 85% Magnesia with the increase in pressures of steam. About the time 85% Magnesia was introduced, steam pressures began to increase and old coverings quickly became obsolete. Pipe Covering in a large Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn, consisted of Hair Felt with a heavy layer of paper pulp on the outside. The writer visited this plant and saw the head of the Mechanical Department. He stated his disbelief in anything better than hair felt properly protected with paper pulp, left his desk and went out into the workshop. The writer followed and the superintendent pointed to a line of pipe along the wall and said "That covering has been on for 18 years and it is as good today as when first put on." This piece of pipe had been covered with hair felt and a very heavy canvas jacket sewed on. The writer asked permission to examine it, which was granted. He found a ladder, went up to the pipe and found that the canvas had been painted and painted until

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it was as hard as a board. He asked if he could cut a few of the stitches to examine the interior and the superintendent rather disdainfully agreed. The stitches were cut, the canvas pulled open and the whole inside poured out on the floor like sand or dust. It disgruntled and embarrassed the superintendent very much, he supposing the inside to be perfectly intact. He must have had the feeling that the covering was of no particular value. Then he looked at the piece of covering that the writer had declared would stand anything—the vibration of the pipes and men walking over, knocking it, etc. The writer told the superintendent that if he would point out a pipe in the plant, no matter how great the vibration, he would put a section of the magnesia covering on it and if, with the rough handling—unless maliciously treated,—any of its efficiency was destroyed in six months, he would treat the superintendent to as good a dinner as New York could provide. The challenge was accepted and the section applied. Needless to say, the dinner was never purchased.

The discovery, if such it might be called, of 85% Carbonate of Magnesia Covering came about in a very peculiar manner. The inventor or discoverer had been many years in the pipe covering business in a minor way. He was troubled with what the doctors then called a sour stomach, and was recommended to carry with him a little piece of Carbonate of Magnesia and eat a small piece of it when he felt that his stomach was out of order. He carried the piece of Magnesia in his vest pocket, and one night, while sitting in a bar room in the coal mining region of Pennsylvania where he had a big job on hand, he took the Magnesia from his pocket and while toying with it suddenly realized its lightness, indicating to him that it might make a good non-conductor of heat. He walked over to the stove, which was very hot, and laid the piece of Magnesia on the top. At the end of ten minutes he picked it up and finding it was practically cool, remarked "This is going to revolutionize the pipe covering business,"—and it did.

Of course all pipe coverings will not answer all purposes. A covering that will withstand great heat may not be of any particular use in the covering of cold pipes to prevent freezing or brine pipes to prevent condensation.

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Everyone recognizes the drive of moisture to get into pipe covering when the temperature in the pipe is very low and a material that is incombustible may not retard the pressure of air going into the interior when it is on cold pipe. When this process takes place, the moisture is carried in with the air until it arrives at a point of condensation, when saturation begins and the whole of the covering may be ruined. The writer has taken off pieces of cork insulation, very well applied, from pipes on ships carrying refrigerator materials from the Tropics north and south. This covering under a microscope glistened as would small diamonds, showing that the air did force its way thru the cork carrying moisture until it got to the point of congealing and freezing. Cork Covering is very efficient, however, for brine pipe covering, but has no value for steam pipe covering.

To Edward Atkinson, formerly the principal in the Boston Mutual Fire Insurance Company, credit should be given for an intelligent and progressive investigation into the subject of heat insulation and fire protection thru proper kinds of covering. He worked with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and produced some splendid discoveries for the Fire Insurance Companies and factory owners, in unearthing the reason for many mysterious fires. Coverings containing large quantities of highly combustible material, like Wool Felt Paper, were used thruout the New England mills. It was found that the vibration of the pipes and the heat in the pipes gradually charred the insulation and reduced it to a powder which left an airspace. Atmospheric changes brought about spontaneous combustion very readily and a fire would occur long distances from the boiler room or from any surface which seemed to carry heat, oftentimes when there was no heat in that part of the plant. The atmospheric condition and changes therein were the means of introducing oxygen in increased quantities into the voids, which were brought about by reason of the charring of the felt, causing spontaneous combustion and a blaze.

An interesting story of Mr. Atkinson's various peculiarities and inventive ability is told. He devised an oven—which may have been the forerunner of the fireless cooker

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today,—which consisted of a central burner kerosene oil lamp surrounded by an oven. In this oven he would put meats and vegetables of different sorts and cook them, supplying a low temperature for a long time in the cooking, his theory being that the quick heat would burst the cells of the meat and let the juice escape. The slow cooking prevented these ruptures and the meat was very much better cooked. Putting them all in together and allowing them to cook slowly, gave the housewife the alleged advantages of the fireless cooker of today. Mr. Atkinson claimed that a shin-bone of beef cooked in his Aladdin oven would be better than a tenderloin from the same animal cooked in the quick method of the day. This became a joke about Boston and they used to call him "Shin-bone Atkinson." It is alleged that one evening in a friendly gathering when he entered the room a man said, "Here comes 'Shin-bone Atkinson,'" to which he replied, "There is no difference in being killed with a shin-bone of beef than with the jaw-bone of an ass."

In the early days of the pipe covering industry, the plumber did not play an important part. In the present day, however, the plumber, with his miles of hot water and ice water pipes, with the true knowledge of the value of heat and cold insulation, has brought his business into equal prominence with that of the steamfitter. The writer remembers the cutting of holes thru the plaster at the ceiling and floors in various rooms in the old Murray Hill Hotel, where the rising lines were placed and pouring in and packing Carbonate of Magnesia to prevent the steam pipe and the water from freezing or from radiating too much heat thru the walls—this was the day before risers were run in chases—with the same scientific accuracy as is observed today.

In addressing the National Fire Waste Council recently, W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Underwriters, made the statement that America is burning up its material assets at the rate of well over half a billion dollars a year, the basic reason for this tremendous waste being the comparative indifference of the average citizen.

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Francis Oats

A Pioneer in the South African Asbestos Field

By E. C. Bryant, B. Sc., F. C. S., *Prieska, South Africa*

Francis Oats was born in Cornwall, England, in the late fifties, and received a sound practical training in the Cornish tin mines.

He was one of that numerous band of Cornishmen who went to South Africa between 1870 and 1890, and who did so much to lay the foundations of the diamond and gold mining industries of that country. Oats, however, went out under the auspices of the British Government to act as Mining Inspector over the newly discovered diamond mines of Griqualand West (Kimberley) then under Imperial authority. When a year or so later Griqualand was handed over to Cape Colony, Oats became manager of the Victoria diamond mine. Then came the amalgamation of all the mining interests in the district, under Cecil Rhodes, and the formation of the great DeBeers Company.

Francis Oats was early made a director of DeBeers, and later Chairman of the Company, a post which he held up to his death in 1918. These few bald facts show that he was a man of outstanding ability and character; he had great organizing power, mastery of detail and perseverance —what he undertook to do had to be done. It was entirely

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owing to his great qualities that the Cape Asbestos Company emerged as a successful venture after many years of troubles and difficulties of all kinds. Oats not only gave his time, and money, to helping it along, but induced men like Wernher and Beit to support the infant industry financially—this they did, not out of any great interest in the enterprise, but mainly from motives of respect and affection for Oats himself.

It was about 1890 that some "boys" engaged to work in the Kimberley diamond mines, brought in the first specimens of blue asbestos from their homes near Prieska in the Orange River. These came into the hands of a speculator named Cohen, and he interested Oats and others in the matter, with the result that a syndicate was formed to prospect the deposits. In 1893 this syndicate became the Cape Asbestos Company Limited, floated in London with L. Breitmeyer as Chairman and Francis Oats in charge of the Company's interest in South Africa.

For years the company struggled along, its share capital being quickly exhausted, and it would have gone under entirely had it not been for considerable sums advanced by Wernher Beit & Company, and by Oats himself. It was soon found that ordinary mining methods would not succeed with crocidolite (blue asbestos) owing to the small density of the deposits, and the extensive workings required to get an output. Thus, the "contract" system came into use, under which each native miner was responsible for his own output and white supervision was reduced to a minimum. At first every native had to be trained in the use of mining tools, blasting, etc. In all this work Oats took the keenest interest, going into every detail personally. Among other things, he laid out plantations of orange trees so that the natives should have a plentiful supply of cheap fruit as a protection against scurvy.

In Europe the Company had even greater troubles. The white asbestos manufacturers were dead against the new material, and one German manufacturer who tried a free sample, threatened the Company with a lawsuit because he alleged the somewhat harsh fibre had ruined his machines. Another story is that one consignment after being hawked all round Europe in vain, was dumped into the

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sea at Hamburg and another lot met the same fate at Port Elizabeth.

Oats, undaunted, persuaded his fellow directors to build their own factories, and construct suitable machines to work the fibre. Four factories were eventually erected in England, France, Germany, and Italy, the English one dating from 1902. The German Admiralty, after the most thoro testing, adopted blue asbestos for boiler protection in the German navy; indeed the Germans were the principal buyers of blue asbestos up to 1914.

Success came gradually, and, thanks to the sound policy, always followed by the directors, of building up resources, rather than aiming at fat dividends, the Cape Asbestos Company, tho its capital is quite modest, is in an exceedingly sound position.

One thing is certain—without the Cape Asbestos Company there would have been no blue asbestos industry to speak of in South Africa or anywhere else. It is equally true that without Francis Oats there would have been no Cape Asbestos Company. Oats took a keen interest in public affairs and was for many years a member of the old Cape Parliament.

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ASBESTOS
MARKET CONDITIONS

The General Situation.

General comments in the press indicate that either business is good in many and most lines, or else there is a general optimistic tone prevailing.

"Prosperity in the Rubber Industry is Confidently Predicted for 1926," is a headline appearing in a recent issue of Rubber Age. The automobile industry is showing a substantial gain over last year in production, and sales are much better than expected; the steel trade is doing better; the textile (cotton, woolen, etc.) industry is picking up; overproduction of oil is still noted but consumption is above previous records; building statistics show steady increases during the summer months.

"Forbes" however cautions industry not to indulge in too rosy expectations, less we foster a boom.

The Asbestos Situation.

The Asbestos Situation *is* better. Prices of raw material are very firm, with a tendency to further increase. This is particularly true in the lower grades, which are greatly in demand, and, because of the closing down of some of the mines producing the lower grades, these grades are in danger of becoming decidedly scarce. Even the higher grades are reflecting the general tendency to firmness.

Altho at time of going to press there has been apparently no progress made with the merger, reports from New York indicate that is to be finally closed up within the next week. We have heard this so many times however that we do not care to stress it too much. A significant comment appeared recently in the public press:—"Whereas at one time the street was full of asbestos gossip, one hears but little about the situation these days."

In the manufactured lines ,the situation looks much brighter, better demand is noted in almost all lines, particularly textiles, and prices on the latter show a firmer tendency.

The insulation manufacturers are expressing some disappointment because demand has not yet come up to their expectations for fall business. This may be remedied by

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WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

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and bye. The coal strike seems up to the present, to be creating little excitement or even interest. When the coal situation becomes acute it will probably carry with it a greater demand for insulation materials.

The insulation manufacturers are complaining of the low, and still lower prices which are existent. It is, in fact, impossible to justify the low prices being quoted on Air Cell and Wool Felt, with the fairly high cost of raw material, labor and overhead. Some bidders appear to desire all the business whether they make any profit or not. Perhaps they believe in the policy of the survival of the fittest, but they should not forget to find out definitely whether or not they belong to the fit.

Despite these low prices, however, the general tone of the asbestos industry as a whole is better than it has been for some time.

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A Trip Thru the Canadian Asbestos District

Written especially for "ASBESTOS" by a recent visitor to the Asbestos Mining Camp

It happened that on this interesting trip thru the Canadian Asbestos Mining District, the Mines of the Asbestos Mines Limited, at East Broughton, were visited first. This property is said to be obtaining a recovery of over 20%. They are running night and day shifts and during August made the largest individual shipments of any Canadian Mine.

The Quebec Asbestos Corporation, which is also situated at East Broughton, and is owned by the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, operates the old Ling property as well as the old Eastern Township Asbestos Mill. This company is also working night and day, the majority of its material being used by the Philip Carey Company, and the surplus sold in the open market.

On the way from East Broughton to Robertson, the Fraser and Frontenac Mines were passed, as well as the General Asbestos Mine. These three properties are all closed, not having operated for some years. The Frontenac, is said to have been closed for at least fifteen years, the Fraser and General for about five years.

At Robertson, the Federal Mine is located, but it is closed down at present. This property is owned by Consolidated Asbestos Limited, which has developed it greatly during the past several years.

The Pennington Mine, on the way from Robertson to Thetford, is also closed down.

At Thetford the Bell Mine, owned by the Keasbey & Mattison Company was first visited. The amount of stripping done by the Bell Company was surprising. Their pit is well worth seeing, as is also their modern and up-to-date mill, which is running both day and night shifts.

The King Mine, owned by the Asbestos Corporation is also located at Thetford. This Company has done a tremendous amount of stripping which has shown up vast

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ore reserves of very high quality. Its mill, which is most modern and up-to-date, is running night and day.

The property of the Johnson Company at Thetford is in good shape and running constantly. The Consolidated Thetford property was found to be working on the old schedule.

The Bennett-Martin property at Thetford, which is now closed, has recently been sold to the Asbestos Corporation of Canada by Johns-Manville, Inc.

Improvements have been made to the Beaver property, owned by the Asbestos Corporation.

The Maple Leaf Asbestos Corporation has lately installed a steam shovel and otherwise improved their plant during the past year. They are running double shift and it is rumored that the capacity of their plant will be increased should it happen that the proposed merger does not go thru.

The visit to the Asbestos Fibre Company property, adjoining Maple Leaf, was especially interesting as they have recently uncovered rich veins of Crude, this property having previously yielded mostly the shorter grades of fibre for shingle manufacturing.

The Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company property was visited altho it is at present closed down. When operating it supplies a high grade of shingle stock. The Johnson property at Black Lake was also closed down, as were the Edith Mine and the Vimy Ridge Mine of the old Bennett-Martin Company. Lately, however, several cars of first class crude have been taken from the Vimy Ridge property.

The British Canadian property has lately driven a tunnel from the Standard and Dominion as well as the Glasgow pit to the British Canadian pit, from the last of which the ore is carried into the mill. The property, which is owned by the Asbestos Corporation, produces well known grades of shingle stocks. It is working day and night shifts.

The Belmina property, owned by Consolidated Asbestos Limited, is doing some little development work.

Next on the list was Coleraine, where the property of

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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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the Canada Asbestos & Chrome Company was visited.

While the Danville Mines, owned by Johns-Manville, Inc.. were not included in this trip, the writer called there on a previous occasion and was much impressed by their efficient management.

The trip naturally occupied several days, but was most enjoyable, the officers of the various companies showing every courtesy. Altogether indications pointed to a healthy revival of the Asbestos Industry. As was natural, the main topic of conversation was the long expected and looked for merger. Undoubtedly this would vastly improve the situation.

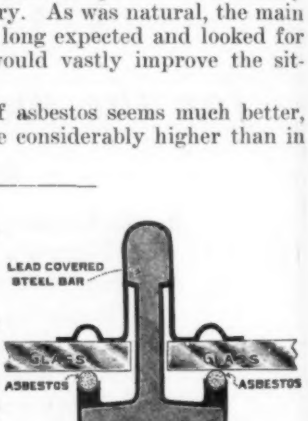
Demand for all grades of asbestos seems much better, and average market prices are considerably higher than in the recent past.

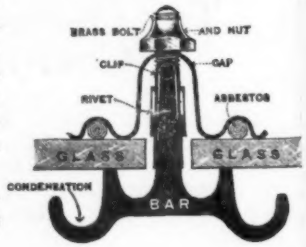
Glazing and Asbestos Yarn

A somewhat peculiar use for Asbestos Yarn is illustrated in the accompanying cuts.

Asbestos Yarn in the form of cords, is used by Helliwell and Company, Limited, of Yorkshire, England, as a seating for the glass in their glazing bars, and to form a watertight joint on top of the glass. The cords are oiled with tallow by their workmen when fixing the bars and glass.

It will be noted that no putty is used. The method is patented.





The rooster is not unpopular because he gets up so early but because he has so much to say about it.

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The Government Asks Assistance

The office of the Assistant Attorney General is circularizing various trade associations and other organizations with the primary object of obtaining assistance from those groups on questions which arise from time to time regarding the tariff. We quote the first two paragraphs of the letter:

"Whenever a tariff is in process of formation, the trades and industries affected display an active interest in the rates and phraseology of the bill. When the bill becomes a law, however, many appear to lose all further interest in the matter, apparently unaware that the act is subject to judicial construction in all its parts, and that the lack of competent evidence as to the purpose of its commercial expressions may cause a wholly unexpected interpretation of the law."

"This letter is for the purpose of asking your hearty cooperation in making available for Government use such experts in your line of business as may be called in consultation and possibly to testify whenever an interpretation of the law hinges upon a matter within their knowledge. Their assistance will make for legal constructions that are just to the importers and the domestic producers of competitive merchandise as well as to the Government and promote the attainment of the purposes of the Tariff Act."

The letter, which is signed by Wm. Hoppin, Assistant Attorney General, goes on to ask the name of an expert in the industry addressed, who may be consulted when some question comes up involving the class of merchandise produced by that industry.

This letter surely strikes the right note. It is only too well known that the general public, and particularly the business public, takes little interest in the activities of our Government unless some personal or business right is threatened, and then he goes to the other extreme and brings all the political influence he has, or can obtain, to bear upon the particular problem of the moment. The result, naturally, is that the Government really never receives disinterested advice on any subject, the opinions

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practically always being colored by thoughts of personal gain or loss.

If the busy business man would take just a little of his time to assist the Government *before* the issue comes up, by giving it the benefit of his technical knowledge, he might save himself and his Government a lot of time, money, and effort, when the point is raised and handled on a more or less political basis.

This letter from the Department of Justice looks as tho industry were to be given such an opportunity, and we feel sure that those in the Asbestos business who know the technical details of the industry, and the needs of its merchandising end, will be glad to assist the Department of Justice or any other branch of the Government when referred to for particular information. At least we have so informed Mr. Hoppin.

WANTED: SALES MANAGER

High class man who knows the ASBESTOS PIPE COVERING, PAPER, MILLBOARD and CEMENT business, one who is capable of directing and handling salesmen. State your age, religion, experience, salary and references. Address 10M-2, "ASBESTOS."

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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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics on August 24th published a preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada during the six months ending June 30, 1925.

According to this report, the total shipments for those six months during 1925 were 120,800 tons, against 104,872 for the same period in 1924. The total output for this period was 110,798 tons in 1925, 111,064 tons in 1924, and of these amounts 1,375 tons were Crude in 1925, the Crude figure for 1924 being 1,877.

Rhodesia.

Bulawayo District.

	June 1925 Tons	Value
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)	1,054	£14,311
Pangani (J. S. Hancock) with adjust. May..	45	538
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)....	1,583	37,301
Victoria District.		
Gath's (R. & Gen, Asb Corp. Ltd.)	382	9,562
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	352	8,790
	3,416	£70,502

During June 1924, Rhodesia produced 2,444 tons valued at £51,807.

Union of South Africa

	June 1925 Tons	Value
Transvaal	5~6	£ 7,745
Cape	206	3,249
	762	£10,994

Shipments and sales from Union of South Africa during June 1924, amounted to 636 tons, valued at £10,469.

Russia.

Production of asbestos in the Soviet Union for current fiscal year ending September 31st, is reported as being about, 10,000 tons, or half the pre-war output. About a third of the asbestos produced this year has been consumed in the home market, the rest being exported.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

MANUFACTURERS VS. DISTRIBUTORS BRANDS

2. Finding Sources of Supply

Some argue that distributors selling under individual brands have difficulty in keeping the material up to standard—their standard.

Distributors work in one of two ways. The first connects with some manufacturer of the material, makes an arrangement to take a considerable tonnage of his product, gets a corresponding price, and, other things being equal, hangs on to this source of supply for years, thus having the manufacturer's standard of quality for his own. If he changes, it is a radical departure from his policy, and when he makes a new connection he is careful that the quality of the material is up to that which he has previously handled, for he cannot afford to supply material inferior to that on which he has built his trademark and reputation.

Others, however, "shop" for their requirements. In such cases a standard is generally set and the manufacturer bidding for the business must see that his material comes up to that standard.

The "shopping" method, while perhaps more satisfactory to the distributor from the point of view of price, is not so satisfactory from the quality standpoint. Generally the shopper is known, and the manufacturer in bidding knows that he will not get the order unless the price is low. It is natural therefore for him to name as low a price as possible, and perhaps it is a very great temptation to try, if possible, to cheapen the material accordingly. In the Asbestos business particularly it is often quite impossible to really know the quality of the material except thru use, or thru rather elaborate tests, and often the poor quality material slips by.

It is generally easy for the distributor to find sources of supply for he offers a tonnage business with practically no expense for selling or advertising on the part of the manufacturer. And this tonnage business can be taken without upsetting any agency arrangements of the manufacturer where his material is sold under his own brand.

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"MIL-FLOX"

TRADE MARK

A light, fluffy, loose insulation capable of withstanding direct temperatures of 2500° F., without disintegrating or shrinking.



For use as a filler in hollow wall spaces, fire-proof doors, safes, etc.

Weighs approximately 6 lbs. per cubic foot.

It will not sift out through small holes or cracks. It stays where it's put.

Patents Applied For

NATIONAL MAGNESIA MFG. CO.

544 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORY—REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

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

The importance of asbestos brake lining received a boost at the Cleveland Convention of the National Safety Council, such as it has never before experienced. Nearly half of the program that received attention in the public press had to do with the traffic problem. Emphasis was laid on the fact that a large percentage of the accidents, fatal or otherwise, were due to neglect on the part of the driving public in the matter of equipment and carelessness with respect to the rights of others on the public highways.

On Saturady afternoon, September 26th, an entire session of the National Safety Council was given over to the consideration of brake testing campaigns. This session was attended by the managing directors of the local safety councils in the various cities of the country as well as district directors. The session occupied a large portion of the afternoon when all phases of the brake testing movement received attention. Methods for improvement of the campaigns were discussed and a few definite conclusions drawn. Among these conclusions was the statement made by one of the able local managers that it is only a question of time before the entire brake testing work in the United States will be handled by the police officers and the sheriffs of the county. This statement received the hearty endorsement of Chief of Police G. H. Hill of Worcester, Mass. and Lt. John L. Maloney of Springfield, Mass.

Among the interesting things discovered at the recent campaign conducted in Syracuse, N. Y., was the fact that in the line-up of cars for the test was one truck that had no brakes at all. The brake drums had been removed and the driver was compelled to use low gear to stop the truck. It was a five ton truck and was loaded with cement at the time. It is needless to add the owner of that truck had a little conversation with the police officers of Syracuse. The Syracuse authorities are convinced that police authority in connection with the brake testing campaigns will be the next natural development.

The September meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association covered a very wide field of association activity. As the result of one discussion an effort is to be made to gather statistics from month to month showing the total amount of asbestos brake lining manufactured and sold.

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Twenty-seven brake testing campaigns are being conducted in Southern Michigan during this month under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Detroit. There will also be campaigns in Southern Michigan in the rural sections, these to be under the auspices of the sheriffs of the individual counties. This is the first of a general drive in the Middle West to have the brakes on automobiles put in good repair.

An effort is being made to develop some sort of a meter to put on the dash board of a car to test the stopping speed, this to be on the same general principle as the speedometer which tests the running speed. Those who are most deeply interested in this work predict that this meter will shortly be a part of the regular equipment of an automobile. Why not? The stopping power is more necessary in these days of congested traffic than is the running power.

Little Johnny was walking on the avenue with his father. At a certain congested corner, Johnny called his father's attention to the terrific squealing of brakes. "What makes them yell like that, Daddy?" he asked. Daddy replied, "If you got the punishment those brakes get you would yell too!

Question: Will we have to change the styles and colors of brake lining every year, when our wives take over the operation of our automobiles? There will be no objection from this office as long as the bands are not fastened in with safety pins.

Automobile Production

During August 1925 there were produced in the United States and Canada 259,399 passenger cars and trucks. Of these the United States produced 214,326 passenger cars and 37,643 trucks, Canada producing 7,430 cars and 1,436 trucks.

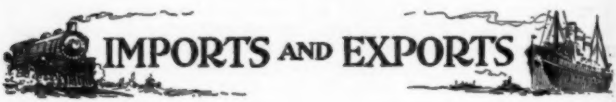
The production in the United States and Canada during August 1924 totalled 283,879 cars and trucks.

The total of cars and trucks produced in the two countries during the first eight months of 1925 was 2,832,552, compared with 2,609,375 for the same period in 1924.

Building Statistics

The figures for August show no abatement in contracts awarded for buildings. The June figures were 14,808 projects, 76,756,300 square feet of floor space, $540,609,600 in value; July, 15,412 projects, 82,207,000 square feet of floor space, $528,928,100 in value; while August is still higher—15,114 projects, 88,593,600 square feet of floor space, $589,690,200 in value. The chief increases are noted in commercial and industrial buildings and residences.

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	July 1924		July 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Italy	1	153	...	88
England	33	5,250	...	...
Netherlands	2	92	...	...
Br. S. Africa	18	1,024	...	...
Port E. Africa	...	...	183	35,968
Other Port. Africa	223	43,759	...	...
Canada	11,308	331,820	17,989	577,312
Germany	...	10	...	...
	11,585	382,108	18,172	613,368

The Asbestos coming from Italy and Portuguese E. Africa during July 1925 was all Crude; that from Canada consisted of 2,116 tons of Crude valued at $156,390; 7,644 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at $306,844, 30 tons Stucco, valued at $750, and 8,199 tons of lower grades, valued at $113,328.

Manufactured Asbestos:

	July 1924		July 1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Belgium	9,629	$1,019	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	2,219	1,297
Fabrics, Woven—				
France	...	...	90	61
Germany	...	...	688	427
United Kingdom	8,836	4,378	13,050	5,202
			13,828	5,690
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	2,027	384	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	80	96
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	...	...	11,014	2,751
United Kingdom	1,587	492	...	...
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	9,425	135	1,474,228	23,365
Germany	312	22	...	...
Netherlands	20	2	287,115	4,880

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Canada	49,020	3,013	167,745	4,720
	58,777	3,172	1,929,088	32,965
Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	...	...	2,930	64
Netherlands	44,143	1,318	...	...
Other Manufactures—				
Austria	530	66	...	...
Belgium	1,160,428	18,756	...	...
Germany	...	...	15,356	5,317
Italy	28,390	429	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	403,616	6,704
United Kingdom	6,853	2,405	14,603	3,362
Canada	1,183	223	74	11
	1,197,384	$21,879	433,649	$15,394
Grand Total	*1,322,383*	*$32,642*	*2,392,808*	*$58,257*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of July 1925, consisted of 28 tons, valued at $3,280, as compared with 56 tons in July 1924, valued at $4,246.

Exports of Manufactured Goods:

	July 1924		July 1925	
	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	185,907	$ 8,477	151,113	$13,495
Pipe Covg. & Cement.	189,128	13,675	267,255	14,086
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg..	86,974	58,174	92,513	56,966
Brake & Clutch Lining	...	...	113,156	79,052
Magnesia & Mfrs. of..	170,444	12,436	409,146	22,172
Roofing (Asbestos) ...	2,611 sqs.	25,143	6,326 sqs.	40,576
Other Manufactures...	163,406	61,620	84,191	18,302

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	July 1924		July 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
From Rhodesia	1,394	£37,135	1,929	£54,803
From Canada	1,164	15,030	842	15,460
Other Countries	308	7,852	220	4,242
	2,866	60,017	2,991	74,505
Re-Exports	357	10,525	836	24,169

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Materials:

	July 1924		July 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
To Netherlands	26	£ 3,469	181	£ 5,134
To France	50	16,236	27	7,159
To U. S. A.	5	1,358	15	3,092
To British India	103	6,280	348	8,898
To Other Countries	1,284	55,145	1,389	64,946
	1,468	82,488	1,960	89,229

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

	June 1924		June 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	634	$ 31,315	810	$ 69,774
United States	4,166	220,462	8,151	398,853
Australia	60	2,925	120	7,460
Belgium	200	12,000	333	21,300
Denmark	...	...	100	5,500
France	595	36,443	345	27,125
Germany	1,864	118,607	1,152	104,005
Italy	175	9,750	64	4,860
Japan	345	17,625	787	42,984
Netherlands	237	28,160	253	16,350
	8,276	477,287	12,115	698,211
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	134	2,278	155	2,794
United States	5,728	74,794	9,136	120,173
Belgium	...	...	66	990
France	30	600	...	...
Germany	285	4,710	370	6,090
Italy	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	115	2,300	260	4,900
	6,292	84,682	9,987	134,947
Grand Total	14,568	561,969	22,102	833,158

PRASCO
HIGH TEMPERATURE INSULATING BLOCKS & PIPE COVERING

For Temperatures of 800° Fahrenheit and Over

Unsurpassed for Boiler Casings, Brick Walls, Breechings, Stills and Steam Pipes where temperatures are too high for other insulating materials.

MANUFACTURED BY

PLANT RUBBER AND ASBESTOS WORKS

537-539 BRANNAN STREET

San Francisco

Mill: Redwood City, California

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

SPECIALIZATION

"Better know everything about a little
Than a little about everything."

Over 90% of the total production of the vast Mine owned by this Company is a Shingle Stock fibre of unvarying grade and uniform quality. We do not produce spinning fibre, nor do we produce paper stock or floats. Consequently we have been able to concentrate on filling the demand for a shingle stock fibre which can confidently be expected to produce a standard article.

CYPRUS STANDARD FIBRE

is a talc-free fibre of great tensile strength. It is also free from dust, and there is no waste.

1925—Production sold out.
1926—Production mostly sold; small quantities available for delivery latter part of the year.

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

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Asbestos Saves $200 a Day

Not a New Use But a Worthwhile One

EDITORS NOTE: This article, clipped from Industrial Power, was sent to us by The Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill.

These manufacturers who have machines, or vats, from which moisture-laden air rises to a disadvantageous extent, may profit by the experience of paper manufacturers.

Paper machines give off a good deal of moisture, which, rising as a vapor, comes in contact with the cold roof, condenses and drips back on the paper, ruining it.

A sure method of correcting the evil, but an expensive one, was to heat the underside of the roof and also to maintain high room temperature.

Many other expedients have been tried. Metal exhaust hoods are likely to rust and flake off, wooden ones rot readily.

Some paper manufacturers have solved the problem by using hoods made of asbestos rock cement. Hoods of this material, besides neither rusting nor rotting, have the further advantage of being fire resisting.

Tests have been made which prove the saving quality of these hoods. Experiments were made with two 60 ton newspaper machines handling a daily production of 240,000 pounds of paper, during which process 264 tons of water—at the rate of 376 pounds a minute,—are evaporated.

It was found that $201.60 was saved in twenty-four hours with the insulated hood, the percentage of saving being exactly 50%. In the case of the converter without a hood the steam required per hour to heat the air was 21,000 pounds and its cost $16.80 hourly while for the machine with the insulated hood only 10,500 pounds of steam were required per hour and $8.40 was the cost, a saving that is very much worth while.

In listing the ten most important products of the mineral industry in Canada during the first half of 1925, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, places asbestos eighth on the list. The first seven are coal, gold, lead, nickel, copper, silver and zinc.

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Nederlandsche Asbest My.

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND

Tel. Address:
Nedam Rotterdam

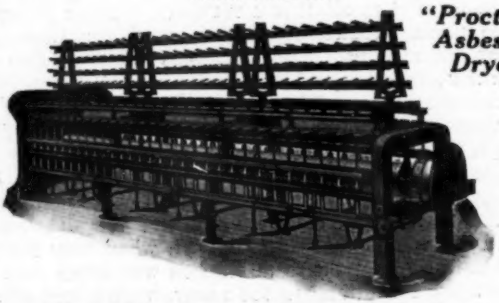
P. O. BOX 803

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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What Advertising Can Do

Every once in a while, when we run across the advertising of the hardware people, or the electrical manufacturers, or anyone of a dozen other groups, we find ourselves wondering why in the world the Asbestos Industry—as an Industry—does not advertise.

This thought came to us once more when we read that the "Save the Surface" campaign started out with the objective of doubling their sales in five years, and that just three years after the campaign began they were within 12% of their goal.

Eighty-eight per cent increase in three years! Just another illustration of what advertising *can* and *does* do.

"Oh, but," we hear someone say, "everybody can use paint."

Perhaps, but while everybody can use it, evidently everybody didn't when the "Save the Surface" campaign began.

And that in spite of the fact that everybody did know about paint. They knew what it was and had seen it in use, and knew where to get it and, to a certain extent, how to use it.

But everybody does not know about Asbestos. To most, if they know of it at all, it is a curiosity, a freak of nature —or else merely something that is used for lining the brakes of automobiles. And they only know of this last use *thru the advertising* of three or four of the large brake lining manufacturers. We are constantly hearing of the most ridiculous and fantastic ideas about Asbestos, half of the people imagining that Asbestos in its crude state is a manufactured product, and not dug out of the earth. And they simply haven't any conception at all of its many uses.

If the paint people can double in five years their sales of a material which was widely known when they started, the asbestos people ought to do half as well when they begin to educate the public to the many, varied and advantageous uses of Asbestos.

Isn't the whole Industry passing up a wonderful opportunity when it is content to "whisper down a well" or keep to itself, the useful facts about Asbestos?

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes but three names: A. C. Jones, President, Staybestos Manufacturing Company, whose birthday occurs on October 25th; W. R. Leventritt, President, Asbestos and Mineral Corporation, on October 25th; and J. A. Jacobs, President of Asbestos Mines Limited, on November 12th. To all these gentlemen we extend hearty congratulations and best wishes.

C. M. Clarke, President of the Sall Mountain Company, has returned from his enjoyable trip to the Hawaiian Islands, and is at present enroute to the Pacific Coast. We hope to have in an early issue Mr. Clarke's description of the country visited.

The American Asbestos Company has recently issued a very attractive folder, written in a most interesting style. For instance let us quote one paragraph: "The times and circumstances of our forefathers were, however, so different from those which exist today that in relation particularly to industrial progress there is no matter for comparative analogy. Asbestos performs very largely in the sphere of engineering which, even in the eighteenth century was a comparatively unexplored science, and thus the absence of this incomparable commodity would not have given rise to any very great inconvenience."

The folder deals particularly with the Company's TesTbesTos Brake Lining, and we are hoping is the forerunner of others describing their various products.

Hall & Neilsen, Limited, of Bury, England, have decided to discontinue the use of the word "Everbestos" in connection with their friction fabrics, and have registered the trademark "Bramec" by which all their Brake and Clutch Linings will be known in future.

Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited of London, have registered the tradename "Reefer" for their steam and hydraulic packings.

Argo Asbestos and Rubber Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., are now the distributors in the Pittsburgh district for Ferodo Bonded Asbestos Brake Lining, manufactured by Ferodo and Asbestos Inc., at New Brunswick, N. J. Until recently this was an imported product, made in England.

The Cyprus Asbestos Company, Limited, have about completed the installation of their new plant in Cyprus, and have already sold for future delivery Standard Fibre to be produced by this new plant to the value of over a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, according to recent

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news reports, has purchased the properties and assets formerly belonging to the Bennett-Martin Asbestos and Chrome Mines, Limited, later held by a corporation known as Thetford-Vimy, Limited.

The San Carlos Asbestos Mining Company's deposits are located on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, therefore the company's name.

Garlock Packing Co., Beautifully printed, beautifully illustrated, beautifully bound, is the catalogue issued not so long ago by the Garlock Company of Palmyra, N. Y. This catalogue which contains 176 pages, is a real addition to our library of advertising literature, and the courtesy of the Garlock Packing Company in sending us a copy is greatly appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Gray Maxwell have recently returned from a trip thru France, Italy, Switzerland and England. Mr. Maxwell reports optimistically on the asbestos situation in these countries and mentions his appointment as special representative of the Asbestos Textile Company.

Our readers may recall Mr. Maxwell's connection with Turner Bros. interests in this country for the past five years.

The Colour Bar Bill which has been creating some dissatisfaction among the miners of Blue Asbestos, has been dropped by the South African Government as the result of pressure on the part of the asbestos mine owners.

The Asbestos Products Corporation of New York City, Henry S. Stevenson, Treasurer, were thrown into bankruptcy recently by creditors. Kenneth M. Spence has been appointed receiver.

Mr. Stevenson, it will be remembered, was recently cleared by the Tombs Court of the charge of alleged larceny in connection with trade acceptances.

Ferodo Asbestos Company is placing its name, and the name of its location, New Brunswick, N. J., on every foot of brake lining made by them. The letters are in gilt.

Harry W. Searfoss, has been appointed by the Thermoid Rubber Company to fill the position of Purchasing Agent, formerly held by E. W. Craft, deceased.

Mr. Searfoss has been in the employ of the Thermoid Rubber Company for the past fourteen years, first in the Receiving Department, and for the past five years being Employment and Welfare Manager.

"Haveg" is a new German product composed of asbestos with a high silica content, mixed with Bakelite. The product is recommended as a new acid-resisting construction material for tanks, etc.

The Tampa Asbestos Company has recently issued a small, attractive catalogue of their Taco Asbestos Products, these including asbestos packings, brake lining and pipe coverings.

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The Allbestos Corporation which is presently located at Belfield avenue and Fisher's lane, Logan, Philadelphia, will, within the next two or three months move to their new factory at 21st and Godfrey avenue, Germantown. The addition of new equipment will enable the company to very largely increase their production.

The company reports that for the last several months they have been operating their plant night and day and find it difficult to keep their production in pace with demand.

PATENTS

Calcining and Recarbonating Apparatus. No. 1,549,379. Granted on August 11th to Robert D. Pike, San Francisco, Calif. Filed Nov. 1, 1921. Serial No. 512,131. Described as an apparatus for calcining and recarbonating Magnesite and Dolomite.

Roofing Shingle. No. 1,549,723. Granted on August 11th to Richard V. Mattison, Ambler, Pa., assignor to the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company. Filed June 15, 1923. Serial No. 645,528. Described as a gutter shingle comprising two component juxtapositioned sections and a coupling strip of comparatively soft, pliable material with opposite edges embedded in the contiguous marginal portions of the sections and foraminated to afford apertures thru which the shingle material on opposite sides of the sections is pointed.

Process of Making Friction Facings. No. 1,551,045. Granted on August 25th, to Izador J. Novah, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to the Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed June 22, 1921. Serial No. 479,675. Described as a process of making a friction element consisting in sheeting Asbestos Fibre on a Paper Machine, calendering the sheet to pre-determined thickness, forming friction elements therefrom, saturating the formed friction elements with a topped crude having an asphaltic base and heat treating the saturated element to harden the binder.

Executives in the Asbestos Industry should by all means read the most interesting article by W. L. Churchill, Consulting Engineer, "Dangerous Selling Prices" which appeared in "Management & Administration" for August. We do not know when we have read such pertinent comments on the making of selling prices as are contained in this article.

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.

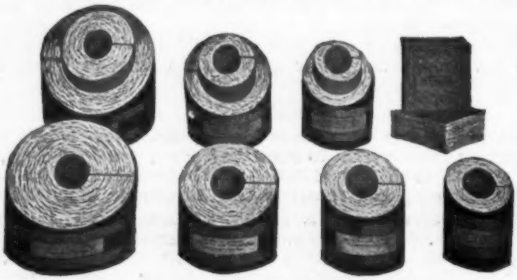
ASBESTOS MACHINERY, CARDS AND SPINNING

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

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For High Pressure and Superheated Steam Lines



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

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Can be removed and replaced without injury.

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— Manufacturers —

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

CHICAGO BRANCH
5331-39 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

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