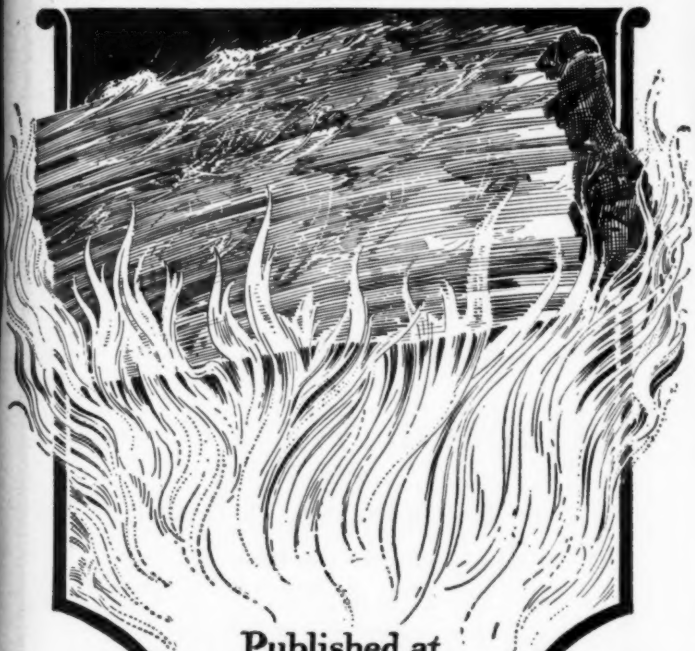
ASBESTOS

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Vol. 9 NOVEMBER 1927 No. 5



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

PHILADELPHIA, - PENNSYLVANIA

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Photos by courtesy of Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa.

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Stopping the Fire at Ocean City

Asbestos Cement Shingles have always been quite popular at seashore resorts, because the salt air has no detrimental effect on them.

While, of course, their fireproof qualities were recognized as desirable in a community where a large part of the buildings are of frame construction, their efficiency as a fire stop was admirably proven by the Ocean City, N. J., fire a few weeks ago, where the total fire loss amounted to approximately $3,000,000.

Accompanying photographs will give the reader some idea of Asbestos Cement Shingles as a fire stop. Indeed so marvellous was their performance as to excite the wonder of everyone who journeyed to Ocean City to view the ruins ,and the Director of Public Works of the town, John E. Trout, wrote one of the various manufacturers of Asbestos cement shingles directly testifying to their performance. His letter says:

"We take this opportunity of expressing our views on the use of Asbestos Slate during the recent conflagration in Ocean City, N. J. It was demonstrated very forcibly, as Asbestos covered houses kept the fire from spreading in two different directions. There is no doubt that Asbestos Shingles will play an important part in the rebuilding of the devastated area."

The City Council of Ocean City has since passed a Fire Ordinance which makes it obligatory to cover all inflammable types of roofs, including wood shingles, with a fireproof type of roofing approved by the Fire Underwriters, before January 1, 1930.

The photographs tell the story probably better than words. In the photograph, which we have marked No. 1, the asbestos cement shingle roof and siding, effectually stopped the fire from spreading to the frame building on the other side of it. The ruins in the foreground are those of the Normandie Hotel, which was a large frame building. The wood window frames, porch posts, cornice and exposed woodwork of the Asbestos covered house caught fire from exposure but the shingles not only

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saved the house but acted as a fire stop or wall, as demonstrated. The owner of the Asbestos covered house originally purchased asbestos shingles to save painting expense. We should say he has realized a large return on his investment.

The second photograph shows the rear of boardwalk stores which were covered with Asbestos Shingles, and these buildings effectually stopped the progress of the flames to the south.



Photo by courtesy of Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa.

The third photograph is perhaps the most interesting of all. The shingles were used on the sides of the office of a garage, only a small building, but it acted as a fire stop when the main garage was burned, and prevented the destruction of the six double frame houses just beyond.

Ocean City has much cause to be grateful to the Asbestos Shingle, for without its protection, practically the whole town might have been wiped out.

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THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
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FACT AND FANCY

They Object to Asbestos.

The old saying "A rose by any other name, etc." does not seem to work out very well in the case of Asbestos.

A year or so ago Dr. R. V. Mattison of Ambler, purchased the plant of the Nelson Valve Company near Wyndmoor, and has since put into operation in that plant the manufacture of various Asbestos materials.

The name of the station nearest this factory, had for some years been called "Nelmoor," in deference to the Nelson Valve Company, which supplied work to a large number of the inhabitants of that section. Since the Nelson Valve Company no longer owned the plant, the Mattison interests felt that it was logical, and in fact due to their new manufacturing activities, to have the name of the station changed to "Asbestos." The Pennsylvania Railroad (whose lines run thru this section) agreed in this sentiment and cheerfully changed the name.

Then the trouble began! To the surprise of Dr. Mattison and other officials connected with his plant, the name aroused the ire of the residents, and a perfect storm of abuse was launched at the Railroad for changing the lovely name of "Nelmoor" to the absolutely "ridiculous" one of "Asbestos."

One fair rider on the road, declared that when she asked for a ticket to Asbestos, the ticket agent laughed at her—which was most discourteous of the ticket agent!

The Railroad, the Mattison interests, and local Asbestos firms, are utterly unable to understand why the word "Asbestos," which has for so many years stood for quality, fire protection, and durability, should be objected to so strenuously.

The residents of Asbestos, formerly Nelmoor, are petitioning the Railroad to change the name, the officials in desperation asked for assistance, and the latest suggestion is that the name be again changed, this time to Mattison.

The situation is causing much amusement in local

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Johns-Manville

CORPORATION

■

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Asbestos circles, but the name Mattison seems to be acceptable to all, and will most likely be adopted.

The Brake Lining Situation.

Our October comments on the market implied that prices on asbestos products, and particularly on spun and woven materials, *would* advance, because of the increasing cost of raw material, and the constantly increasing demand for textiles, especially brake lining.

This month we can say, definitely, that prices *are* advancing.

In fact this was partially true last month (our readers will recall the announcement of a 10% advance by one manufacturer in September) but since then, we see an *almost general* advance in the price of textiles and brake lining.

The reason for this is not far to seek. As one manufacturer puts it, in a general circular to his customers: "We must do either one of two things; cheapen the product to offset the increased price of raw material, or raise our price."

In some commodities the former course would be the easiest without detriment either to the business itself or to the safety, convenience and pleasure of the public. But in the case of most textiles, and especially brake lining, it is most unwise from a humanitarian point of view to cheapen the product and raise by so much the danger of accidents and loss of life.

Nineteen twenty-seven increased prices on raw material have generally been absorbed by the manufacturers, but prices on raw material are *still* advancing and according to all indications, will continue to do so—therefore the almost general increase in price at this time on brake linings and textiles.

Every purchaser of brake lining, whether he be jobber, garageman or motorist, should prepare to accept cheerfully these advanced prices, realizing that such cheerful acceptance will result in keeping brake lining, gaskets, and other asbestos textiles up to *their quality standard.*

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"Sheet Asbestos."

This is the rather clever title of a small house organ issued by A. B. Spaulding, Manager of the Philadelphia Branch of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company to his salesmen, and which recently, at the request of the Vice President of the Asbestos Shingle Slate & Sheathing Company, has also been sent to the branch managers in other cities.

Mr. Spaulding began the house organ merely for the purpose of advising his salesmen of changes in policy, new developments in their line, etc. It is in the form of a mimeographed circular, on canary colored paper, and a clever sketch illustrating some particular development mentioned in the circular heads the first page. It is published "every once in a while," whenever the material at hand is sufficiently interesting and voluminous to make up a copy.

The house organ is of a somewhat confidential nature, and we were therefore unable to get a copy for our files, or have our name placed on its mailing list. It is popular among the salesmen who find it much pleasanter reading than a plain circular letter on an ordinary letterhead.

World Production of Asbestos.

For many years we have been collecting statistics on the production of Asbestos in the various countries all over the globe, but up until a few weeks ago these figures had never been collated into one tabulation.

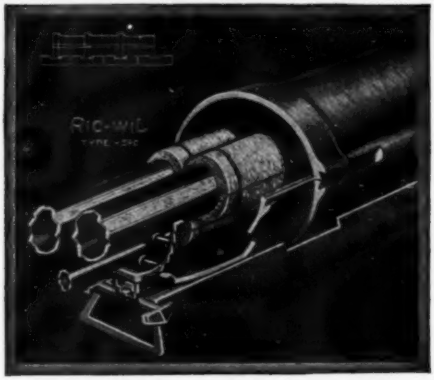
Now a tabulation has been prepared in this office covering the production of Asbestos by years, by countries, the figures going back as far as possible.

For instance the Canadian figures and United States figures begin in 1880, Russia in 1893, Italy in 1900, Cyprus in 1906, Rhodesia in 1908, Union of South Africa in 1910, India in 1914, Australia in 1916, China in 1917, with scattered figures for New Zealand, Finland, Germany, Japan, Philippine Islands and Spain.

If any of our readers can supply the production figures for any country previous to the dates given we would much appreciate having them. We would also like to have the

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UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

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IMPORT

EXPORT

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figures for Russia for 1908 and 1912, these two years being missing from our compilation.

In sending figures, they should be checked carefully for accuracy, given in tons, and the kind of ton designated. For instance there is the short ton, the long ton and the metric ton. It does not matter which kind of ton is used in your figures, provided we know which one it is. All our figures have been reduced to short tons (2000 pounds).

After this tabulation is as complete as we are able to make it with the help of our readers, a copy will be supplied to anyone upon request.

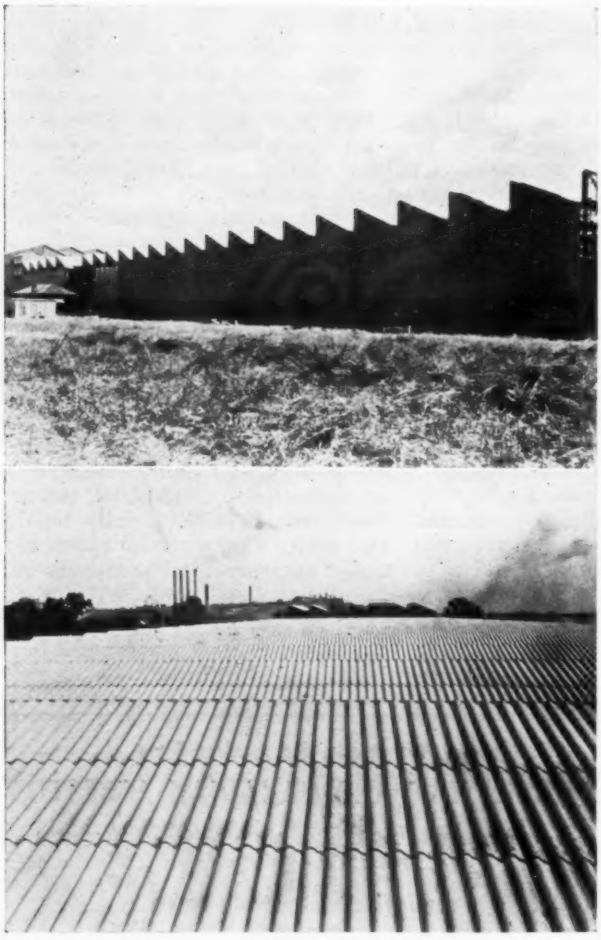
January 23rd to 27th has been set apart for the National Construction Exposition, which will be held in the West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind., the show coinciding with the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America.

It is said that every important method used thruout the general construction industries will be shown in a series of exhibits which will demonstrate all types of construction materials, supplies and accessories for industrial, engineering, governmental, transportation and specialty building projects. It will be exclusively a construction man's show, as there will be practically no general public attendance.

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The Plant of Eternit, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

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Seven Acres of Corrugated

On the New Plant of Eternit, Inc.

The Main Building, only half of which is shown in the accompanying photograph, is one-fifth of a mile long, and the roof has an area of 300,000 square feet (almost seven acres), which is covered entirely with Asbestos Cement Corrugated Roofing, imported from Belgium.

This is the almost completed plant of Eternit, Inc., in St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Shingles, Asbestos Corrugated Sheets and Asbestos Lumber.

Production was commenced in the plant on September 15th, which means that shipments of all colors and sizes will begin about December 1st.

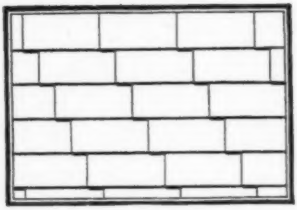
The plant covers 32 acres of ground, and consists of the main building shown, machine shop, office building, cafeteria and one or two smaller buildings.

The Eternit, Inc. organization consists of wide awake, aggressive men, actively on the lookout for new ideas in connection with the manufacture, appearance or application of Asbestos Cement materials, and worthy competitors of the established Asbestos Cement Shingle Manufacturers. The main office of the company is located in Philadelphia.

Eternit, Inc. has undergone a very rapid expansion during the past year. In addition to the offices and large warehouse stocks at Philadelphia and New Orleans, sales offices and warehouse stocks were established in Boston and Jacksonville, and a sales office was opened at St. Louis around the first of the year. A great many new distributors have been added to the sales outlets during the present year.

The shingles are manufactured in several shades and in blended combinations. Recently Eternit, Inc. has de-

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THE HORIZONTAL METHOD

veloped a new method of laying—designated as the Horizontal Method, the accompanying sketch giving some idea of its appearance. Most people consider this method even more attractive than the rather expensive American Method, while the cost is really just about the same as the inexpensive Hexagonal Method. Laid in blended colors, or in the darker shades, the finished roof is very beautiful, and satisfying to the architect's artistic eye. The application is not difficult, in fact as easy as the hexagonal method.

A new development in the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Corrugated Roofing is the wide (7″ from valley to valley, 2¼″ deep) which has been adopted by Eternit, Inc., and their St. Louis plant will manufacture that type of Corrugated exclusively. This material, and a new method of applying corrugated roofing, will be the subject of a special article to appear in our pages next month.

Rigid Asbestos Roofing, in other words, the Asbestos Cement Shingle and Sheathing, is becoming a most important part of the Asbestos Industry. We urge all manufacturers to keep us informed of new developments in this field.

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Tin and Its Use in Roofing

By Herman E. Wennstrom, Staff Writer,
Universal Trade Press Syndicate

Tin is a metal which has been known since ancient times.

The chief source of tin is "tin ore," which consists of tin dioxide and is otherwise known as cassiterite. There is, also, another form of tin ore, known as tin purites or stannite, a sulphide of tin and copper with zinc and iron as subsidiary constituents. This ore, however, is of minor importance.

Tin ore is most abundant in the Straits Settlements, Malaya, Borneo, Banca, Billiton, and contiguous territory. Approximately half of the world's supply of tin comes from the Federated Malay States, constituting the chief output of the mining industry in that country.

Nearly the whole of the tin ore, at least nine-tenths, is obtained from the alluvial deposits which are found all over the Federated Malay States, but more particularly in the order named: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. The geological formations in which the tin ore originally occurred were probably granitic or schistose rocks of various kinds. These rocks have been in past ages acted on by atmospheric agencies, which softened and decomposed them, resulting in the general denudation of the hill lands and the formation of alluvial deposits by the rearrangement of the constituents of these rocks.

The tin-bearing ground may be, in some exceptional cases, so rich as to be black with grains of tin ore, thus carrying a high percentage of ore; and yet, on the other hand, in the ground-sluicing and hydraulic properties, land is payable when it carries only one-quarter to one-half pound of tin ore to the ton of ground. In the properties where the tin-bearing ground is stony and sandy and the tin ore can be easily separated, the separation is effected in either short or long, coffin-shaped sluices set at a slight

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angle from the horizontal. The tin-bearing ground is raked into the box, and by the use of a long hoe for turning over the admixture of sand, stone and tin ore, and the careful manipulation of water with the foot, the Chinese tin washer effects the separation of the heavy tin ore from the sand and stone, the tin ore being retained at the top of the box and the sand and stone being carried down the inclined box by the water.

In many cases, however, the admixture of sand, stone and tin ore is placed in sluices which may be two or three hundred feet long, and in these the separation is effected by manual labor, with or without the use of riffles. When the tin-bearing ground is of the nature of a stiff clay, it has to go thru a preliminary process of thoro disintegration by puddling, and thereafter the process of separating the tin ore is as above described.

The tin ore obtained from either of the processes abovementioned is not, however, ready for the smelting furnace. The impurities generally mixed with the tin ore, and which have a specific gravity approaching that of tin ore, are tungsten, arsenical and sulphurous ores, tourmaline, titaniferous iron ore and magnetite. The partially dressed ore is treated in water on sieves of varying meshes, which classify the ore, and the ore dresser so manipulates these sieves by hand that he imparts to the sieve the action of a jig (by which the lighter portions are thrown to the top) and a centrifugal action by which he concentrates the lighter portions in the center of the sieve on the top of the heavier tin ore. By this method the ore is washed up to great purity. Where arsenical and sulphurous ores are present, a further operation of calcining is necessary, and a further dressing is required to remove the resultant oxide of iron.

Over two-thirds of the ore now obtained is smelted locally, reverberatory furnaces being used.

For the purposes of trade, tin is classified into several grades and brands: Class A tin, Straits or Australian tin of good merchantable quality, assaying not less than 99.75% of tin; Class B tin, including common tin of merchantable quality assaying not less than 99% of tin. The official

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Phillips Square - Montreal

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brands include Straits, Australian, Banca, Billiton, English, German and Chinese tin.

The larger part of the tin produced by far is consumed in the production of tin plate. Tin plate requires a tin of the very highest grade, in fact a chemically pure tin.

Tin plate is produced by coating sheet steel with tin. A very mild steel is used for this purpose, generally a Siemen's steel. The steel in form of bars is cut into suitable lengths; each length is heated to redness and passed thru chilled rolls until its length is approximately doubled. Then the plate is folded over in the middle and reheated and again rolled. The reheating and folding over are repeated until a sheet of the proper thickness is obtained. The sheets are then cut to size with shears and separated and consist of rough black plates uniformly coated with a scale of black oxide. They are next pickled in warm dilute sulphuric acid for about 20 minutes, washed with water and cleaned with sand and water.

The next step consists in annealing them. This process is carried out in wrought iron boxes, usually two feet square, the upper part being in the form of a bell for ready removal, the access of air being prevented by covering the joint with sand. The annealing takes about ten hours and is done in a large furnace maintained at a cherry red heat. The boxes are then withdrawn and allowed to cool. The sheets are next cold-rolled to obtain the necessary smoothness and uniformity of surface essential to the production of a good coating of tin. The cold-rolling renders the plates somewhat hard so they are usually reannealed, the process in this case being carried out in cast iron pots and at a temperature lower than that used in the first annealing.

The tinning is carried out in an apparatus known as a "stow," which may vary in size according to the size and quality of the plates to be turned out. In the case of very large plates the bath of tin is contained in a basin shaped pot while in the case of large and ordinary sizes the plates are manipulated by machinery during the entire process. The finished plates are generally crated in boxes.

The application of tin plate as a roofing material gen-

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Textile Specialties

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Cord and Cloth

Manufactured from the raw materials by

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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erally takes place on a foundation of boards, an interlining, consisting of a roofing felt or similar material, being placed between the wood and the tin plate. The plates, having been placed in position, are secured by nails, the edges turned down and the joints carefully soldered.

A tin roof should be protected from the action of the elements by painting. Here it is essential to employ only the best materials, a good quality of boiled linseed oil in conjunction with suitable pigments. Among the latter, the so-called metallics, having oxide of iron or native iron ore for a basis, are perhaps the most suitable.. The protective qualities of these pigments can be improved upon by the incorporation of oxide of lead. Another valuable pigment possessed of properties of inhibiting destructive atmospheric influences is the so-called blue, sublimed lead, a by-product of the metallurgy of lead.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, together with the U. S. Bureau of Mines and an advisory board of Pittsburgh steel executives and metallurgists, has recently launched a five year's program of scientific studies in the physical chemistry of steel making. Twenty-six steel companies located east of the Mississippi River will co-operate in the work.

A new kind of hot water heater introduced in England, uses an electric belt, which is strapped about the tank and warms the water above it by heat caused by the resistance to the passage of the current thru the conductor, which is adapted to 500, 750 or 1000 watts. The heating element is insulated by an asbestos lined cover. Sometimes two belts are used.

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BOSTON BROOKLYN

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RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS

THE PRODUCT OF
NIL DESPERANDUM MINE
Shabani

TRANSVAAL WHITE ASBESTOS

SUPERFINE QUALITY
THE PRODUCT OF
THE AMIANTHUS MINE
Kaapsche Hoop

SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS

THE PRODUCT OF
DOMINION BLUE ASBESTOS MINES (*Prop'y*)
LIMITED
Kuruman
(Formerly owned by Gillanders & Campbell)

All grades of Asbestos Fibre carefully prepared and free from grit, now produced at the above named properties, are offered for sale by:

THE ASBESTOS & ELECTRICAL FITTINGS CO. LTD.

5, LLOYD'S AVENUE
LONDON, E. C. 3. ENGLAND

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VULBESTON"

CODES USED: BENTLEY'S; A. B. C. 5TH EDITION; WESTERN UNION; UNIVERSAL EDITION

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AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

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

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

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Early Asbestos Day in Boston

Reminiscences by C. W. Trainer

It was in August 1874 that C. W. Trainer, well known to the Asbestos Trade Down East, joined his brother-in-law, Downie, to form the firm Downie, Trainer & Company, as a sort of exclusive sales agency. Mr. Downie was 28 years of age at the time, and his kid partner, Trainer, 21. But we will let Mr. Trainer tell the rest of the story.

Downie, Trainer & Company at once contracted with H. W. Johns of New York City, to represent him in the exclusive sale of his products for the New England territory, with headquarters in Boston. Thus began the oldest branch of the firm now known as Johns-Manville Corporation.

Mr. Johns at that time manufactured Asbestos Roofing, Roof Coating, Roof Cements, Black Varnish and other coal-tar products added to his line from time to time. Since Downie had formerly been in the oil business, the sales agency took on oils as a side line, and also bought from abroad Asbestos Millboard and Asbestos Packings, which up to that time had not been produced in this country.

The first lot of Millboard cost 80c a pound, duties included and was sold at from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. It was a very excellent material, made in Scotland, of long fibre Italian Asbestos.

Just about this time out-croppings of Asbestos in the Province of Quebec were receiving attention and several gentlemen of my acquaintance, including Col. John Rice, father of Dr. Hamilton Rice, and Col. Wm. Roberts, owner of a paper mill in Waltham, became interested.

From that time on came the gradual development of the asbestos mining industry by Messrs. Rice, Roberts, Hutchins and other Americans, as well as by English interests, the Bell Company of London the most prominent among them. Colonel Roberts was very persistent in his efforts to make paper and millboard and finally succeeded. His was the first mill in this country to turn out goods of that class.

Apropos of this, there was a certain individual by the

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name of Binney who owned a little paper mill in Baldwinville, Mass. Mr. Binney had experimented considerably with asbestos fibre but was unable to make paper of it. So one day, when in Boston, he met the boss paper-maker of the Roberts Mill on the street, and in the course of conversasation Binney suggested liquid refreshment. The invitation was accepted and friend Binney, using his persuasive powers, learned the secret of making Asbestos Paper.

In those days the covering of steam pipes was thought little of; sectional covering was practically unknown. The first covering I remember was a moulded product composed almost entirely of plaster-of paris. It was heavy as lead and, as an insulation, worthless. It disappeared from the market in a very short while. At that time we knew nothing better than Hair Felt for pipes, and a material Mr. Johns called Asbestos Cement Felting was used for large surfaces. It was put in flour barrels, containing about 100 pounds, and sold for $5.00 a barrel. It was sometimes used for covering steam pipes, little and big, and you can imagine that the process of application was rather laborious.

In 1878, after having been in business with my brother-in-law for about four years with very unsatisfactory results, matters came to a head; we separated, I taking over the business and assuming all liabilities.

About 1881 or 1882 my brother, H. R., having been employed by a paint and oil concern in Boston, came with me. He started by keeping the books and afterwards became a travelling salesman, and a very efficient one.

As new goods from the Johns' factory came on the market the business increased and we were making money. About 1880 Mr. Johns began the manufacture of Liquid Paints. They were extensively advertised, largely sold to the country dealers, and proved a very satisfactory product. They were A-1 in every particular and it was a profitable line. Other kinds of goods were being constantly added, including colors, varnishes, various kinds of fireproof cements, etc., and by 1889 we were in the hey-day of prosperity.

Then a Corporation was formed under the name "C.

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W. Trainer & Co., Inc.,'' H. R. Trainer becoming Secretary. The New York people took one-half interest in the Company. The two years that we were in business under that name were the most prosperous we had experienced up to that time, and we were quite contented as far as the Boston business was concerned, to continue on indefinitely.

In 1891, H. W. Johns succeeded in his ambition to consolidate the principal companies in the Asbestos trade, and the new company was named the H. W. Johns Mfg. Company, comprising H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. of New York, Chalmers-Spence Company of New York, Shields & Brown Company of Philadelphia, Asbestos Packing Company of Boston, and C. W. Trainer & Co., Inc., of Boston. There were only two other concerns in the country of any prominence which did not come in. These were the Philip Carey Company of Lockland, Ohio, and H. F. Watson Company of Erie, Pa. They were both small at the time, especially the Carey Company. I am not sure that Mr. Johns asked the Carey Company to join but I know he was anxious to have Watson in.

The officers of the Eastern (Boston) Branch were D. A. Brown, Manager, formerly President of the Asbestos Packing Company, C. W. Trainer, Treasurer, and H. R. Trainer, Secretary.

The business went along well for a matter of four or five years until a cloud appeared on the horizon, dividends were reduced or omitted, and salaries cut. Finally in October 1897, the crash came—this after 23 years of building a business in New England. The Company owed about half a million dollars to the New York banks for borrowed money alone. The banks took it over, appointing a re-organizing committee with a view to continuing the business. Mr. Brown and myself resigned and my brother, our former Secretary, was retained to look after the New England interests. The stock which I took of the H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., in exchange for that of our own prosperous little company I afterwards sold at a great loss to a representative of one of the creditor banks—I needed the money to start business again.

From that time, 1897, for a period of sixteen years I

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carried on business under my own name until 1914, when circumstances made it desirable to my again becoming associated with the company, now known as Johns-Manville Corporation.

Looking back more than fifty years, we can see many changes. In those days there were no automobiles, no aeroplanes, no wireless, no canned music, no moving pictures and no jazz. There were no typewriters. Stenography was an art practiced only by newspaper reporters and such.

That marvel, the telephone, had not been invented. We were among the first subscribers to the service. In those days clerks and salesmen wore tall silk hats to business. There were no young ladies employed in offices, except possibly in the capacity of a bookkeeper and even that was uncommon.

It is amazing to look back and note the growth in size and investment of this great industry. Mr. Johns had an idea that the fibrous mineral Asbestos could be utilized in the mechanical arts, and with energy and foresight started in this country what has proven to be a wonderful business enterprise.

I have had the opportunity of being connected with the Asbestos Industry up until the first of September of this year, having retired from the Boston Branch of the Johns-Manville Corporation on that date.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "ASBESTOS" will accept and pay for other reminiscent articles by those who remember the early days in the Asbestos Industry.

Steady Market For Asbestos Waste

Always in the market for all kinds of

ASBESTOS WASTE — car lots or less

Send samples stating quantity.

If you are in need of waste will mail sample of what we have to offer.

LOUIS LEONARDIS 15 Park Row NEW YORK CITY

Warehouse: Newark, N. J.

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Asbestos Industry in Germany

(Abstracted from the India-Rubber Journal)

The manufacture of asbestos goods in Germany is undertaken by a large number of small firms and a comparatively small nuumber of large firms, and very little co-operation as to sales, the purchase of raw materials or other items of policy exists among them.

Of the more important firms seven are limited companies, and an analysis of their published accounts for 1926 reveals some illuminating figures. Only one firm showed a substantial net profit (about 10 per cent on its capital). In this case, however, the activities of the firm are not confined entirely to asbestos manufacture, so that it is impossible to say on what branch of the trade the profits were actually made.

Two others of the seven showed small profits; the other four a loss. It is not at all probable that the balance sheets are unreliable because since most of them have not paid a dividend since 1924, every inducement exists for them to put the most favorable construction upon the facts presented to their shareholders and the investing public.

Reports of the various Chambers of Commerce for the present year point to cheaper prices, while they usually lay stress on the necessity for still lower prices if buyers are to be persuaded to take up their normal requirements in asbestos manufactures.

From the technical standpoint the German asbestos industry has always been fairly strong, and it is difficult to see how the present reported "improvement" in trade under the stimulus of lower prices is going to be productive of any actual advantage to the industry or how the financial results of the present year are going to show any improvement over those of last year.

Raw material prices are advancing, and when it is recalled that supplies of asbestos even at the increased prices are short and that there is vigorous competition in the purchasing market, it is difficult to see how the German asbestos industry can as yet be considered on the way to prosperity.

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BRAKE LINES

This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association is once again in the hands of a capable Commissioner. Mr. W. J. Parker, of Cleveland, Ohio, was selected from among a very large number of applicants. He is also acting as Commissioner of the National Battery Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Parker's previous experience combines the essential qualifications of both theory and actual practice. He has been a successful business man as well as the former Secretary of the Old Colony Club, and in addition to this, he is also a graduate of Harvard Law School and served as a Major in the recent War.

Mr. Parker is entering his work with this Association with the determination to increase its membership as well as its actual value to every member and to the Asbestos Brake Lining Industry as a whole.

A total of 20,991,000 motor vehicles were registered in the United States during the first six months of 1927, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, representing an increase of 1,374,000 or seven per cent over the previous year. New York, California, Ohio and Pennsylvania in the order named, rank first. Revenues from registrations, licenses, etc., amounted to $272,119,000.

The brake testing campaigns are decreasing in number as usual for this time of the year. However, the southern cities are beginning to make their plans for early tests.

Ten feet of 3/16 x 1½ brake lining will be used on the new Ford car. They will produce 12,000 cars a day and will use, therefore approximately 31 million feet of brake lining a year.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

During September 1927, 268,839 motor vehicles were produced in the United States and Canada (257,577 in the United States, 11,262 in Canada.) Of these 233,694 were passenger cars and 35,145 trucks.

During August 1927, 316,571 motor vehicles were produced, while September a year ago the total production was 410,852.

The total production for 1927, up to and including September, was 3,013,319, (2,642,202 passenger cars and 371,117 trucks), while for the same period in 1926 the production was 3,648,768 (3,249,691 passenger cars and 389,077 trucks).

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Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

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

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

The instruction of Asbestos Workers in the reading of blue prints, is finding much favor. At the last meeting of the Boston local, five engineers from the various shops gave such instruction to about one hundred men, the men being grouped in twenties.

The International Vice President, Albert Johnson, on a trip from coast to coast, recommended to the many locals on which he called, this plan of instruction to their men, and found a great deal of interest expressed.

WAGE NOTES

Little change in wages was noted thruout the various building trades during the last month. So far as our knowledge goes no changes whatever have occurred in the Asbestos Trades.

Toronto is facing a strike of the building trades unions, due to a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada. The membership of the Asbestos Workers in Toronto is placed at 70.

BUILDING STATISTICS

Contracts awarded during September 1927 covered 16,234 projects, with 67,740,500 square feet of floor space, valued at $521,611,000.

During August 1927, contracts were awarded for 17,406 projects, 73,099,900 square feet of floor space, with a valuation of $552,487,900.

In September 1926 contracts were awarded for 14,702 projects, covering 74,473,600 square feet of floor space, with a valuation of $562,371,400.

Comparison of these figures is somewhat interesting.

An article written especially for the Contractors and Distributors Page was withheld from publication at the last moment. We confidently expect to publish the article in December.

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AMOSITE ASBESTOS

the new long-fibred material mined in the Transvaal, South Africa

THE CHEAPEST TEXTILE ASBESTOS IN THE WORLD

SPECIAL PROPERTIES

(1) **Length of fibre**
(2) **Tensile strength**
(3) **High insulating properties**
(4) **Lightness of weight**

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been proved eminently suitable for—

(a) **TEXTILES** (Yarn and Cloth)
(b) **ASBESTOS-CEMENT SLATES**, and corrugated roofing
(c) **BLOCKS for Boiler Insulation**
(d) **SECTIONAL COVERING**
(e) **ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY BOXES**

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited
Morley House 28-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams: Incorrupt London
Tel: City 6037 (3 Lines)

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa-Rhodesia. (Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

Bulawayo District—

	July 1927 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syn. Ltd.)	11	£ 220
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Itd.)	706	15,915
Nil Desperandum Adjustment, April 1926 to March 1927		28,173
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	43	587
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd).	838	16,750
Lomagundi District—		
Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Ltd.)	28	560
Ethel Adjustment 5/1/26 to 4/30/27	37	473
Victoria District—		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	777	15,535
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	330	6,607
		£84,820
Deduct asbestos overdeclared on adjustment to 3/31/27, Gath's		5,811
	2,770	£79,009
July 1926	3,111	£57,386

Africa-Union of S. Africa. (Dept. of Mines and Industries).

	July-1927 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal (Amosite)	467	£ 4,753
(Chrysotile)	11	82
(Blue)	1,621	25,101
Cape (Blue)	498	10,757
	2,597	£40,693
July 1926	1,073	£16,831

Cyprus. (Cyprus Trading Corporation, Ltd.)

September 1927	1,427 tons (2240 lbs.)
September 1926	890 tons (2240 lbs.)

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THE CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY
LIMITED

announce the erection in Cyprus of an extensive plant for the manufacture of

ARTIFICIAL STONE

in the form of bricks, blocks, etc.

These bricks and slabs are manufactured under high pressure from carefully graded and tested material. They are uniform in size, have a guaranteed crushing strength, and are entirely suitable for all forms of building construction.

The bricks are of British standard size (9 in. x 4½ in. x 3 in.) and the blocks are 18 in. x 9 in. x 4½ in.

Those interested in building operations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria or adjacent territories are invited to communicate with the sole selling agents:—

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION
LIMITED

P. O. Box 73, Nicosia, Cyprus, or
49, St. James's Street, London. S. W. 1.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

The general business situation is perhaps well described by a writer in Collier's who calls it a period of "profitless prosperity."

Building is not holding up to previous high levels; the automobile market is disturbed considerably by the fact that Ford is keeping everyone in suspense, and while various rumors are afloat both as to the new Ford and the sales policy to be pursued, the suspense will not be over until the new car is actually on the market.

The flood conditions in New England will naturally affect that section seriously, but in what way this will react on general business, and, more important, on the asbestos market, cannot be foretold at this date. A report received from a New England contractor before the flood conditions existed, states that business in the New England states is very quiet, and competition unusually keen.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

The Raw Material market continues to be very

ASBESTOS
S.V.K.
ST. NIKLAAS-W.
CEMENT

TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

ARE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY AUTHORITIES & WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS IS PROOF OF THEIR QUALITY.

L. Scheerders-Van Kerchove,
St-Nicholas-Waes
Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

firm. One or two of the producers have advanced prices on Crudes and Spinning Fibres, one producer now asking $650 for No. 1 and $500 for No. 2, f. o. b. Thetford mines.

Reports from England indicate that spinners are experiencing difficulty in obtaining spinning fibres.

The consumption of shingle fibre grows very rapidly, and there is apparent a continuing shortage. The paper fibre market is not overly active, but there is no great surplus of material in the warehouse at the mines, and prices are apparently quite steady.

African cable reports the market for short blue weakening, but other grades good.

Asbestos—Manufactured.

The textile industry, in spite of high prices being asked for Crudes and Spinning Fibres, is not receiving satisfactory prices on its manufactured products. Brake Lining prices have been rather generally advanced to the jobbing trade, and to some extent to the equipment trade, altho in no instance have the advances been sufficient to compensate for the ever increasing prices of raw material. General textiles will follow the trend of brake lining, in so far as price is concerned—therefore advance in price on almost all textiles. See the article on page 8 discussing this situation in detail.

The 85% Magnesia market is very firm, volume of sales being just about the amount produced. No change in the magnesia market level to the best of our knowledge.

The Paper and Millboard Industry is just marking time; demand is not very great, prices are reasonably steady considering the decided over-production as compared with the actual consuming purchases.

Low pressure coverings have been affected to some extent by the falling off of activity in the building trade, altho there is a little seasonal flurry due to approaching cold weather.

Asbestos Cement products—shingles, corrugated and flat sheets—are continuing in good demand. The Ocean City fire, mentioned elsewhere in this issue will probably give the Asbestos Shingle market a big stimulus. As a matter of fact, Asbestos Cement Material is becoming a most

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important part of the Asbestos Industry, second only, perhaps to Brake Lining popularity. The demand appears to be able to keep pace with increasing production, due partly to the advertising consistently carried on by the manufacturers, and partly, we suspect to the education of the public in the prevention of fire.

Arizona Notes

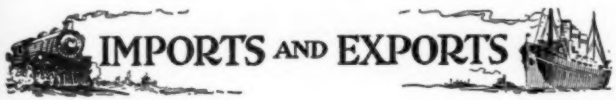
Arizona is feeling the effect of the crude and spinning fibre scarcity, principally in the way of promoters invading the Arizona field trying to interest capital in the development of various prospects, but the owners of claims generally, realize that considerable sums of money are required to bring prospects on a producing basis and so far these promoters have been unable to raise sufficient funds to start operations on an adequate scale.

There are but two mines in Arizona which produce to any extent, the Johns-Manville Mine and the Regal Mine. Most of the production of Johns-Manville Mine is utilized by that Corporation, but the Regal Mine produces in close relation to demand, and the richness of the mine insures a constant supply, and larger production when the markets here and abroad require additional tonnages.

Readers who attend the convention of the National Standard Parts Association, to be held in Cleveland from November 14th to 18th inclusive, should hunt up the exhibit of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, which is most interesting and helpful. A photograph of this exhibit will be published in our December number.

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT
Ventilation and Refrigeration Machinery
Bought and Sold
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Boston SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Brooklyn

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	Sept. 1926 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Sept. 1927 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	181	$ 18,755	445	$ 68,516
Africa (Port. E.)	147	29,548	134	34,665
Africa (Other Port.)	...	...	18	4,105
Canada	17,261	573,593	17,056	568,231
Germany	...	...	206	60,077
India (Br.)	...	...	3	88
United Kingdom	20	4,507	22	2,355
	17,609	$626,403	17,884	$738,037
Tabulation of Crude Only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	181	18,755	334	62,225
Africa (Port. E.)	147	29,548	134	34,665
Africa (Other Port.)	...	...	18	4,105
Canada	609	136,230	551	138,848
Germany	...	...	206	60,077
United Kingdom	20	4,507	...	...
	957	$189,040	1,243	$299,920

The balance of the material imported during September 1927 consisted of 111 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at $6,291 from British South Africa; 22 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at $2,355 from the United Kingdom and 3 tons valued at $88 from British India. The material coming from Canada, other than Crude, consisted of 5,609 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $261,818, and 10,896 tons of lower grades valued at $167,565.

Manufactured Asbestos:

	Sept. 1926 Pounds	Value	Sept. 1927 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	29,390	$10,722	17,181	$ 8,855
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	175	216	764	956
Packing, Fabric—				
Canada	...	...	167	129
Germany	...	...	336	96
United Kingdom	500	620	588	203

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	Sept. 1926 Pounds	Sept. 1926 Value	Sept. 1927 Pounds	Sept. 1927 Value
Packing, Not Fabric—				
France	...	...	1,015	216
Germany	20,102	4,248	13,051	3,086
Switzerland	520	141	...	...
United Kingdom	383	121	2,797	1,294
	21,005	4,510	16,863	4,596
Paper and Millboard—None.				
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—				
Belgium	2,758,282	$39,123	1,378,365	$21,158
Canada	76,600	2,754	60	5
France	...	...	1,581,812	26,171
Germany	...	...	368,774	6,892
Netherlands	62,425	688	391,696	6,594
	2,897,307	$42,565	3,720,707	$60,820
Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	...	...	4,017	281
Other Manufactures—				
Austria	...	...	5,021	1,227
Canada	10,788	767	46,805	1,920
France	740	30	450	60
Germany	96,311	6,157	54	85
Italy	1,323	50	...	...
Switzerland	212	55	...	...
United Kingdom	7,145	4,439	7,506	10,512
	116,519	$11,498	54,815	$12,577
Grand Total	*3,064,896*	*$70,131*	*3,820,459*	*$89,740*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of August 1927 amounted to 43 tons, valued at $3,203, as compared with August 1926, when 36 tons, valued at $5,752, were exported. (Ton—2240 lbs.)

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	August 1926 Pounds	August 1926 Value	August 1927 Pounds	August 1927 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	103,209	$10,929	119,002	$14,262
Pipe Covg. & Cement	319,240	19,892	465,277	19,589
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	155,835	82,336	127,421	67,762
Brake & Clutch Lin'g.	117,160	79,443	45,193	28,678
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	680,911	26,263	449,490	27,671
Asbestos Roofing	19,446 sqs.	55,836	3,703 sqs.	34,936
Other Manufactures	119,707	19,229	179,610	20,432

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ASBESTOS

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	September 1926		September 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	568	$ 43,025	1,000	$ 65,450
United States	6,684	407,833	6,352	399,617
Australia	265	19,550	100	7,000
Belgium	520	37,100	690	46,950
France	565	38,075	550	44,800
Germany	1,620	111,215	2,382	187,630
Italy	350	20,625	...	...
Japan	775	44,750	340	16,350
Netherlands	50	2,750	226	26,000
Total	11,397	724,923	11,640	793,797
Asbestos Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	100	2,500	255	5,850
United States	10,766	152,272	12,233	179,675
Belgium	...	...	65	975
France	90	1,875	70	1,375
Germany	60	900	385	9,705
Netherlands	30	450	140	2,600
Total	11,046	157,997	13,148	200,180
Grand Total	*22,443*	*$882,920*	*24,788*	*$993,977*

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	Sept. 1926		Sept. 1927	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	554	£20,943	1,518	£43,370
From Canada	1,127	19,726	1,081	16,636
From Other Countries	415	11,548	302	8,466
	2,096	52,217	2,901	68,472
Re-Shipments	56	1,564	456	13,692
Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:				
To Netherlands	34	4,523	42	4,313
To France	26	4,815	39	5,296
To United States of America	32	5,117	21	3,666
To British India	756	13,118	899	17,853
To Australia	45	5,907	38	6,732
To Other Countries	866	45,309	1,947	67,757
	1,759	£78,789	2,986	£105,617

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. It is a pleasure to extend congratulations this month to the following gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays: F. R. Anderson, Vice President & Treasurer of the Sall Mountain Company, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill., on November 24th; Samuel Davis, Sales Representative of Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, on November 25th; S. J. Gillies, Assistant Secretary and Manager of Marine Sales for the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, 537 Brannen Building, San Francisco, Calif., on November 26th; John W. Latchum, President, Eternit, Inc., 15th & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, on November 28th; S. P. Moffit, Sales Manager, Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, on November 29th; C. A. Wright, Vice President & Manager Asbestos Department, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., December 4th; R. W. Potter, President, H. F. Watson Company, Erie, Pa., December 5th; Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, on December 8th; Peter MacLellan, Sr., Chairman of Directors, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 15th; Chas. S. Donnelly, General Manager, Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., on December 16th.

The Asbestos Covering Company, 916-18 D. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., announce, under date of October 15th, the opening of a Department to execute contracts on Built-Up Roofings and Waterproofings under the direction of an Engineer of wide experience in that branch of the building industry.

Johnson & Andres, one of Chicago's oldest and largest manufacturers and contractors of asbestos goods are now located in their new factory building at 700-708 N. Green Street.

After several months of remodelling and installing of new machinery the concern can now meet the demand for asbestos insulation with one of the best equipped factories in the middle west.

J. H. Mitchener Company, 522 First Avenue South, Seattle, has been appointed Distributor in the State of Washington for Bramec Metallic and "Ford" Transmission Linings. Gillespie Sons, 220 First Street, San Franicsco, are United States Representatives of the Manufacturers of Bramec Materials.

The Lotz Asbestos Company, 60 Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn., find it advantageous to use advertising space in their local papers, urging house owners to have their pipes covered.

John Daniell of Los Angeles, Calif., Consulting Mining Engineer, is making a thorough examination and report on the Regal Asbestos Mine near Globe, Arizona. E. Schaaf-Regelman of New York City, well known in Asbestos circles, is the owner.

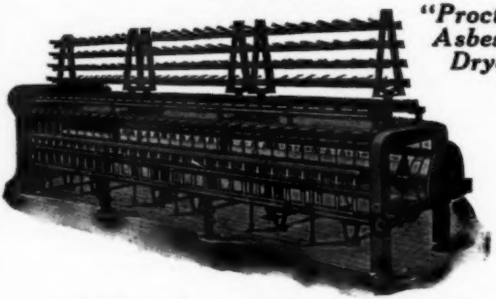
The Allbestos Corporation, Germantown, Philadelphia, manufacturers of high quality Brake Lining and Textile products,

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ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

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

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

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were awarded a Gold Medal for "superior quality" in the recent Exhibition held at Budapest, Hungary, where a full line of their products were exhibited by their European distributors.

The World Bestos Corporation of Paterson, N. J., manufacturer of Grafild Brake Lining, has been elected to membership in the National Standard Parts Association. They will exhibit their brake lining at the show in Cleveland, which opens November 14th. Their representatives will stop at the Hollenden Hotel during the show.

Canadian Asbestos Company. The first issue of the combined "Asbestology" and "Canasco News" has reached our desk. This house organ, issued by the Canadian Asbestos Company, contains interesting information, and will no doubt be carefully read by all former readers of both journals.

Raybestos Company. Acknowledgment is made of the latest issue (Vol. 7, No. 3), of The Silver Edge, published by the Raybestos Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for distribution to their jobbers. This issue, like previous ones, is most attractive and interesting.

Furnaces and Sheet Metals, issue of September 20th, contains an article "The B. T. U. Losses of Insulated and Non-Insulated Walls," by H. B. Gates, which was reprinted from the Heating and Ventilating Magazine. A copy of this article will be supplied upon request.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., would like to obtain copies of the July and September 1919 issues of "ASBESTOS." This office has no copies of those particular numbers, except in bound form. If any of our readers care to supply these two numbers to the Library of Congress send them to us and we will see that they are forwarded to the Library and proper credit given.

Richmond. During 1907, a man by the name of Richmond was connected with one of the manufacturers of Magnesia. We are desirous of obtaining this man's initials and his connection at that time, also wish to know whether he is still living. If any of our readers can supply this information, we will appreciate it.

Keasbey & Mattison Company, Philadelphia Branch, on October first, moved from its location at 1927 Market Street, to 200 Schaff Building, 15th and Race Streets, the warehouse stocks now being stored at 233 N. 23rd Street. On the same date, the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company moved its offices from its Market Street Location to 1001 Liberty Trust Building, Broad and Arch Streets.

The change from first floor warehouse offices to light, airy offices in office buildings, has been found very pleasant and also profitable by both companies.

Fred R. Turner, well known to the Philadelphia Asbestos trade, has, after a trip to the Pacific Coast, joined the Keasbey & Mattison Company Philadelphia selling force.

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ASBESTOS

"Clothes Woven from Rock" is the title of an illustrated article by Orville H. Kneen, appearing in the December number of the Popular Science Monthly. The article covers very comprehensively, in popular style, the ever interesting subject of Asbestos.

The Republic Asbestos Board Corporation, has moved its offices from 845 to 764 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Asbestos Covering and Textile Company, 172 High Street, Boston, Mass., announce that on October 24th, L. C. Parker and H. G. Esselen, united with them as members of their Corporation, which was recently formed under the laws of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Parker and Esselen will continue to give their customers the same careful personal service that so greatly helped to build up the goodwill of the Nightingale & Childs Co., with whom they have been connected for over twenty years.

Italian Asbestos Discovery. We are advised of a vast deposit of Chrysotile Asbestos recently discovered near Balangero, about 180 kilometers from Genoa and 120 kilometers from the Mondane frontier. It is stated in the reports that an annual output from twelve to fifteen thousand tons could be attained.

Further information concerning this find will be appreciated.

Asbestos Buildings Company, Ambler, Pa., has laid foundations for an addition to its plant, the addition to be 300 x 28 feet.

Harry P. Barnes, Assistant Treasurer of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, is reported ill at the home of his son, H. Paul Barnes, in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. H. Paul Barnes is connected with R. V. Aycock Company of Kansas City.

The Union Asbestos Company, has recently been organized with capital of £25,000. This company is sponsored by the Consolidated Gold Fields, and controls 17,000 acres of land in North Kuruman, Africa.

The Groenwater Asbestos Company, controlling 11,000 acres in South Kuruman, has recently been organized with a capital of £3,000. This company is already producing on a small scale.

Compton's Pictured Newspaper, published in Chicago, devotes almost a page of its November issue to photographs and information about Asbestos. The article is headed "Marco Polo told the Truth about Asbestos."

D. C. Stainback, of Rockingham, N. C., is said to have discovered a large deposit of asbestos near Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. Rumor says the bed of crude fibre is three miles long and of unknown depth. An effort is being made to obtain more definite information.

Robert J. Stokes, president of the Thermoid Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., has returned from a lengthy trip through South America with his family.

R. J. Bird, formerly with the late firm of Arthur J. Bates and

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Co., Ltd., of 31, Dutton Street, Manchester (manufacturers of asbestos and cork goods, etc), has purchased from the liquidator all the plant and tools necessary for the continuance of the business, which he will in future carry on under his own name at the original address.—India Rubber Journal.

PATENTS

Method of Conveying Steam Thru Long Distance Pipe Lines. No. 1,636,775. Granted on July 26th to Otto Hermann Hartman, Cassel-Wilhelmsbroke, Germany, assignor to Schmidtsche Heissdampf-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Cassel-Wilhelmsbroke, Germany. Filed December 2nd, 1921. Serial No. 519,329, and in Germany December 16, 1920.

Described as the method which consists in conducting high pressure steam to a point remote from its source, whereby the steam loses not more than half its initial pressure, increasing the pressure of said steam at such point to substantially restore it to its initial pressure, and conducting said steam to a point of utilization remote from said first mentioned point.

Shingle Covering. No. 1,637,522. Granted on August 2nd, to James H. Graham, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Filed October 22nd, 1926. Serial No. 143,405.

Described as a shingle covering comprising interchangeable shingles pre-perforated near the head for roof nails, and near the foot for storm nails, interchangeable spacers having roof nail perforations placed to register with roof nail perforations of the shingles, a spacer secured near the head of each shingle by roof nails driven thru the registering roof nail perforations of shingle and spacer, storm nails each having a head and a clinching shank, the head lying between a spacer of one tier and roof covering material nailed thereover and the shank passing up thru the storm nail perforation in a shingle of the next overlying tier, and each shingle fit between spacers on shingles in the tier next below.

Heat Insulating Unit. No. 1,637,497. Granted on August 2nd to Henry W. O'Dowd, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to Standard Gas Equipment Corporation, Baltimore, Md., a Corporation of Maryland, filed April 24, 1924. Serial No. 708,646.

Described as a heat insulating unit, comprising reinforcing frame cross members extending between the walls of the same to produce cells therein, strips of heat resisting material associated with the cross members and presenting edge flanges extending parallel with the plane of the face of the frame and a sheathing of heat resisting material enclosing the frame and filler and cemented to said edge flanges.

Insulating Material. No. 1,636,775. Granted on August 2nd, to Haughton Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed December 24th, 1925. Serial No. 77,629.

Described as a flexible insulating sheet comprising a filler made up of a plurality of sheets of paper laid loosely together

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ELWOOD J. WILSON

350 Madison Avenue
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New York : : N. Y.

CANADIAN

CRUDES — FIBRES — CEMENTS

Highest Quality

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS. CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

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and secured at opposite edges, the sheets being of such size and so secured at their edges that they bulge progressively more and more towards the portion intermediate, the secured edges and a protecting casing shaped to permit bulging of the filler and attached to the secured edges thereof.

Brake Tester. No. 1,639,884. Granted on August 23rd. to Frank Dowrelio, Oakland, Calif. Filed November 18, 1926. Serial No. 149,027.

Further information upon request.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of "Asbestos" (Name of publication.) published monthly (Issue frequency of publication.)

at Philadelphia (Name of post office and State.) for October 1 (Issue whether for April 1 or October 1.) 1927

STATE OF Penna.
COUNTY OF Philadelphia ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Ronsler, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor (State whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) of the "Asbestos" (Name and title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name of	Post Office Address
Publisher	Asbestos Service Bureau	246 N. 17th St. Phila.
Editor	A. S. Ronsler	Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor	" "	" "
Business Manager	C. C. Cox	1134 S. 52nd St. Phila. Pa.

(If there are none, so state.)

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Asbestos Service Bureau composed of
A. S. Ronsler 136 Forrest Ave. Jenkintown Pa.
A. S. Ronsler Blue Bell, Pa.
C. C. Cox 1134 S. 52nd St. Phila., Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. S. Ronsler
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of Sept. 1927

[SEAL.] Jean Capitati Dept.

Form 3526.—Ed. 1916. My commission expires March 22 1927

NOTE.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publication must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

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THIS AND THAT

We notice a gradual tendency on the part of manufacturers and contractors to send us news items, and hope this tendency will spread worldwide. The more news we get the better you are pleased.

The same person who cautioned us that the 100,000,000 feet of Brake Lining produced during 1926 was not made entirely of asbestos, now figures out that this 100,000,000 represents 10,000 tons of material, 4500 tons of which was Asbestos, 1125 tons brass wire 450 tons of cotton, and 3925 tons of rubber compound or waterproofing saturant.

The artificial stone manufactured by the Cyprus Asbestos Company Limited, and mentioned in that company's advertisement on page 37 while containing no asbestos, does include in its composition pure serpentine rock.

During 1926, 4,571 tons of magnesite, valued at $137,-431, were produced in Canada. The only producers of this material in Canada are the International Magnesite Company and the Scottish Canadian Magnesite Company. During the previous year, 1925, 5,576 tons, valued at $122,325, were produced.

Free exchange of data among competitors; the decline of misbranding; clean advertising—these great steps forward in business are merely truth-telling and show what a fool policy lying is.

The best way to get rid of dreaded duties is simply to discharge them.

"Times sure have changed, haven't they?"

"I'll say. Why I can remember when a rusty nail was considered the most dangerous thing to step on."

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Asbestos Prepared Roofing

3 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply Fire Chief Asbestos Roofing, Burlap Center
3 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing

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

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

Highest quality Roofing manufactured.
First cost your only cost.

Asbestos Built-Up Roofing Felts

Asbestos Asphalt No. 2 Impregnated Felt
Asbescoat No. 67 Base Felt
Asbestos No. 30 Base Felt
Asbestos No. 35 Base Felt
2 Ply White Seal Asbestos Base Felt
2 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Base Felt

H. F. WATSON COMPANY
Manufacturers
CHICAGO BRANCH
5333 S. Western Ave.
Erie, Pa.

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85% Magnesia

Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation and Locomotive Lagging



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

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