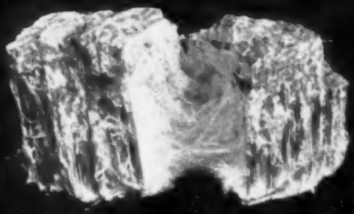
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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

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C. O. Friedly,
Vice Pres. in charge
Construction



R. W. Grierson,
Secretary



H. P. Rankin,
Pres. and Treas.



G. V. Dutney,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

OF THE RANKIN-DUTNEY CORPORATION

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The Rankin-Dutney Corporation

In our February news notes appeared the following announcement:

> **H. P. Rankin, formerly Eastern Division Sales Manager, and G. V. Dutney, formerly Sales Manager of the Power Products Distribution Department of the Eastern Division, of Johns-Manville Corporation, recently resigned those positions to enter business together as approved insulation contractors for the Johns-Manville Corporation, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.**

Undoubtedly our readers will be glad to know these two gentlemen, and also their associates in this new organization.

Meet, therefore, thru the photographs on the opposite page, H. P. Rankin, President and Treasurer of the Rankin-Dutney Corporation; G. V. Dutney, Vice President and General Manager; C. O. Friedly, Vice President in charge of Construction; R. W. Grierson, Secretary. All four of them will be glad to welcome you personally if you will drop into their headquarters at 6300 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Rankin-Dutney Corporation was formed on January 1st, 1930, as Insulation Engineers and Contractors to distribute Johns-Manville products in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania. Branch offices and warehouses are located in Detroit, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. The Rankin-Dutney Corporation has set up a complete Engineering and Construction Department for General and Industrial Insulation, Transite Corrugated Wood, and Acoustical Treatment; and will distribute thru its warehouses the following Johns-Manville Products: Acousties, Power Specialties and Packings, Sil-O-Cel and Celite Products, Refractory Cements, Transite and Ebony Asbestos Wood, Gaskets, and General Insulation materials.

H. P. Rankin, the President and Treasurer, formerly was Sales Manager of Johns-Manville Corporation, Eastern Division. In 1903 he graduated from Virginia Military Institute as a civil engineer. After a year each as commandant of Kenyon Military Institute, Cambier, Ohio, and a civil engineer in the Maintenance of Way Depart-

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T. M. O'Connell.
Detroit Dist. Mgr.

ment of the B. & O. Railroad, he spent ten years in the steel business at Pittsburg; four years as Superintendent of Construction for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., two as Shop Superintendent for the Treadwell Construction Co., and four years as Superintendent of Mills with the Crucible Steel Company. In 1915, Mr. Rankin went with the Johns-Manville Corporation as Manager of the Construction and Estimating Department in the Pittsburg District. He then became Assistant Manager and later Manager of the Pittsburg District. In 1922 he was made Manager of the Central Division, and in 1928 was transferred to New York as Sales Manager for the Eastern Division, which position he held until the formation of the Rankin-Dutney Corporation.



A. A. Gaible.
Cincinnati Dist. Mgr.

G. V. Dutney, Vice President and General Manager, was formerly Sales Manager of the Power Products Distribution Department of the Eastern Division of Johns-Manville Corporation. Mr. Dutney graduated from Cornell in 1910 as a Mechanical Engineer. He spent two years with Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., in Pittsburg in various capacities and finally served as Superintendent of the Plate and Structural Mills. He spent two years over seas as an army captain, during which time he was associated with the Peace Commission in Paris and Rome, and spent six months with Col. House's Techincal Advisory Board. In 1920 he joined Johns-Manville Corporation as Manager of the Insulation Department, Pittsburg. In 1923 he was transferred to Cleveland as Manager of the Central Division Insulation Department, and in 1928 was promoted to Manager of the Power Products Distribution Depart-

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Elastite Asphalt Expansion Joints,
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Track Insulation and Water-Proofing.
Asphalt and Tarred Felts

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***Lockland*, Cincinnati, Ohio**

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ment for the Eastern Division in New York, which position he held until January 1930

C. O. Friedly, Vice President in charge of Construction, joined the Johns-Manville Corporation in 1910 as a clerk in the Roofing Department. He served successively as a salesman, Manager of the Roofing Department, Manager of the Construction Department and finally as Manager of the Sales Engineering & Construction Department for the Central Division in Cleveland.



L. B. Page, Pittsburg Dist. Mgr.

R. W. Grierson, Secretary, began as a stenographer for the Johns-Manville Corporation in 1912. Since then he has served in various capacities in the Credit and Sales Departments, and was District Office Supervisor in Cleveland at the time of his resignation.

Our readers will also be interested in knowing the three District Managers, viz: T. M. O'Connell, of the Detroit District; A. A. Gaible, of the Cincinnati District; and L. B. Page of the Pittsburg District.

Mr. O'Connell was Special Representative of the Industrial Department of Johns-Manville at Detroit, having joined the company in 1913.

Mr. Gaible was formerly Sales Supervisor for Johns-Manville Corporation in Cincinnati. He also came with Johns-Manville in 1913.

Mr. Page has served Johns-Manville since 1913 as salesman, and finally as Sales Supervisor of the Erie Territory.

Mention might also be made of the four men in charge of Construction and Sales Engineering: R. F. Marson, Detroit; T. B. Colter, Cincinnati; R. H. Fischer, Pittsburg, and J. Collins, Cleveland.

All of these men have been interested in the Asbestos Industry for over ten years, thru their connection with Johns-Manville, which experience should fit them admirably for their new work.

Here's to their success!

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From

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Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities cooperate in the supreme idea of service.

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Johns-Manville

CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches In All Large Cities

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Insulation Engineering Service

There has recently been formed in Chicago, Ill., an organization for the express purpose of rendering assistance and service in connection with insulation problems.

Grant V. Wilson, whom many of our readers will remember as the former Vice President of the Sall Mountain Company, has organized Grant Wilson, Incorporated, with headquarters in the Engineering Building, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, and this company will render to the power and building industry an engineering service on Insulation.

Despite the terrific amount of research work that has been done by each of the manufacturers, individually, and in some cases, jointly, there does not exist to our knowledge, any organization whose sole purpose is to afford a common, unprejudiced and unbiased clearing house for those interested in good and proper insulation.

The company will offer no materials for sale. It is composed of engineers and specification writers, and its Advisory Board will consist of leading authorities on temperature control and conservation.

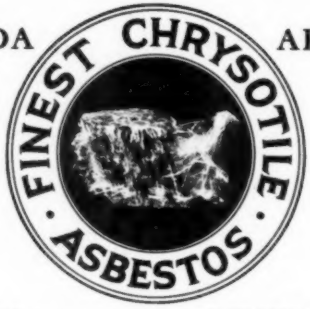
It will render to the architects, engineers and other interested people, service as consulting engineers, will perform inspections and do development and research work, all of which will be confined to insulation.

The company is collecting all of the available data on standards, specifications, efficiencies, tolerances and complete catalogs from each manufacturer on their entire insulation line. Therefore all manufacturers are urged to supply any and all catalogs and other material concerning insulation and insulation tests, values, etc. The library thus created is expected to be the most complete one in existence on insulation.

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Corrugated Iron and Its Uses In Roofing

By C. P. Harris, Ph. D.*

Galvanized iron is manufactured in sheets which are corrugated in a series of longitudinal waves. These corrugations serve the purpose of stiffening and strengthening the sheet in the direction of the wave, making it possible yet sufficient to support the sheet at wide intervals. They also materially assist in the drainage of water to the eaves of the roof, which occurs so rapidly that the capillary attraction of the edges of the joints is unimportant, and when corrugated iron is properly laid on a roof, no leakage should occur. Security against leakage may be obtained by lapping a sheet over its neighbor for at least one corrugation and nailing them together to a purlin.

The sheets are galvanized after being stamped into shape, that is, they are covered with a thin layer of zinc, which metal is much more resistant to weathering than the iron, or rather, the steel body. Galvanization is carried out by first cleaning the surface of the sheet by immersion in dilute sulphuric acid. This dissolves the thin layer of rust always present. Then the iron sheets are immersed in zinc chloride, which forms a flux and effects adhesion of the final coat. After being heated, they are dipped into a bath of molten zinc, and ammonium chloride. The zinc sticks to the sheets, which are slowly withdrawn, drained and plunged into water. The sudden cooling causes the appearance of the familiar frosted surface due to sudden crystallization of the metallic zinc.

According to Blake[1], "the best makes of galvanized iron, which are manufactured from substantial and high class sheets, and galvanized with a thick deposit of zinc, can be depended on to last as long as thirty years, under ordinary conditions." Naturally in regions such as the neighborhood of chemical works, where the atmosphere contains large amounts of corrosive gases, the protective zinc coating quickly corrodes, leaving the bare iron expos-

*Technical Director, Universal Trade Press Syndicate.

[1]E. G. Blake, "Roof Coverings," 1925, p. 50.

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Sand Dumps at Thetford Mines

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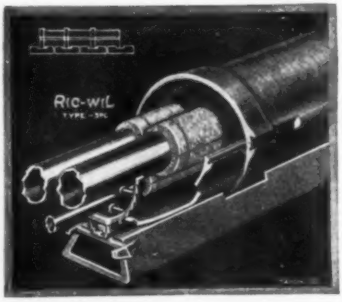
THETFORD MINES

QUEBEC CANADA

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WHAT WILL

WATER



Do To Your Pipe Covering ?

THE pipe covering you furnish your customers, let us say, is the finest obtainable. It is made of high grade materials, which cost you more than your competitors are paying for theirs. Its efficiency is well above ordinary grades. This is the quality you promise your customers when you sell it.

But if it gets wet, then what? If they use it on pipes underground and moisture gets at it? Well, then it's no better than the cheapest product made and it can't keep your promises.

That's why it will pay you to follow the lead of a growing list of asbestos men in using Ric-wiL Conduit for underground contracts. For Ric-wiL is so well drained and water-tight that it keeps pipe covering safe and dry—and at top efficiency.

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Originators of Waterproof Conduit Filler

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UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

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ed, and making the life of the sheet very short.

Galvanized iron, being non-porous, and being applied to the roof in such a manner as to make ventilation thru the roof difficult or impossible, ought not be used in cases where much moisture is likely to evaporate into the air inside the building, as, for example, in housing live stock. The reason for this lies in the fact that condensation of water vapor will inevitably occur on the under side of the roof. This condensation occurs because of the fact that the absolute humidity, the actual percentage of moisture in the air, is always higher inside a building inhabited by human beings than outside. The amount of moisture in the interior is further increased by the fact that the inside temperature is invariably higher, and the air will hold more water vapor without becoming saturated. If the under side of the iron roofing is exposed, drops of water will condense thereon, due to the lower temperature, and may run down the sides of the building. This condition, known as sweating, may be materially reduced by placing rough boards on the roof immediately beneath the sheet metal, the boards acting as an insulator. Plastering the underside of the roof timbers will have the same effect, but efficent ventilation must be provided by means of windows and ventilators along the ridge.

The method of applying a galvanized iron roof is not very difficult nor complicated. The timbering may be very light. The sheets are fastened to purlins, which are supported in suitable positions on the rafters, spaced at intervals of 6 or 8 feet. The sheets are nailed to the timbers with galvanized nails or screws, using galvanized washers under the head of the nail, to prevent leakage thru the hole. The screws are not twisted in place with a screwdriver, as might be expected, but are hammered into place, more quickly. The threads are present only to permit withdrawal of the screw without injury to the sheet. Screws are placed in the center corrugation and in outside ones, and always in the ridge, not in the valley, which serves as a small drainage gutter. The outside screws are not driven in until the adjacent sheet has been lapped over.

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The purlins, (the timbers attached to the rafter to hold the roofing), are placed one at top and one at bottom for small sheets. Large sheets require an additional purlin in the center. The end lap for an average roof should be at least 3 inches, for flatter roofs it should be more.

Galvanized iron roofs are usually made in as simple a design as possible to avoid cutting the sheets. In cases where valleys are necessary a zinc gutter is used, and for hips, a special shaped sheet is available which is nailed to the purlins at the sides.

Painting the surface of galvanized iron roofing increases the life of the roof considerably. Care must be exercised in selecting the pigment, as some of them, such as lead, will react with the zinc when wet and soon destroy the roofing. Red oxide of iron is to be recommended, and tar is excellent, if its color is unobjectionable.

New galvanized sheets are slightly greasy and must be washed before painting. They may be allowed to weather for some months before painting, when washing will not be necessary.

The sheeting is very difficult to cut across the corrugations and it is quite impossible with shears. A hammer and chisel are sometimes used, a long and tedious process. One authority recommends the use of an old hand saw as the best method, being more rapid and less troublesome.

The great advantages of galvanized iron roofing are its cheapness and the ease with which a roof of it may be laid. Due to its light weight as compared with other roofing the supports for the roof may be made extremely light. It is, therefore, suitable for buildings of low cost, which will not house humans or animals and will not have to be artificially warmed—in a word, for store houses of nonperishable goods. Due to its conduction of heat, the buildings are likely to be excessively cold in winter and immoderately hot in summer. Its use, contrary to general impression, need not be restricted to temporary structures, for with care in construction and maintenance, the buildings can be made to last many years. The use of galvanized iron is, of course, purely utilitarian; from the esthetic standpoint there is nothing to recommend it.

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FACT AND FANCY

Synthetic Asbestos Fibres — The Patent.

Our efforts to trace the source of the rumor mentioned in February "ASBESTOS" concerning the process of making synthetic asbestos fibres, have, thru the kindness of one of our readers, been successful.

On October 8th, 1929, a patent was granted to Morris Grossman of New York City, covering the process of Manufacturing Synthetic Mineral Fibres. The patent is numbered 1,730,609, Serial Number 226,822, application for which was filed October 17, 1927.

The process is described as consisting in boiling sodium silicate with a solution of caustic soda under pressure for several hours, concentrating the liquid, spinning the sodium silicate into fibre and thereafter passing the fibre thru a hardening bath containing a solution of calcium chloride. The patent states "The product of this process is adapted to replace asbestos in the industrial arts."

We have discussed this process with engineers and others in the asbestos industry, and so far the concensus of opinion is that while asbestos fibres could quite probably be produced by the process described, the cost of equipment, etc., would be so high as to make it not practicable commercially.

We have also succeeded in locating the patentee Morris Grossman at 140 W. 86th Street, New York City. Naturally the question which arise are: To what purpose does Mr. Grossman intend to put this process? Has he attempted to do anything with it commercially or does he intend to do so? We may be able to answer these questions next month.

Copy of the patent can be obtained from the U. S. Patent Office if 10c (in currency) is sent together with the information in the second paragraph of this article.

We hope our readers will study the description of the process and comment upon it freely.

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ASBESTOS

Arizona Crude
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Canadian Shingle Fibre
Russian Crude
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Motoring in 1910 and Now.

We were vastly amused not long ago in reading an article which quoted from a manual put out in 1910 by one of the leading automobile manufacturers at that time, this giving a list of spare parts which the manufacturer deemed necessary for motorists to carry with them when driving one of his cars. The list ran like this:

A set of valves, springs, cotters and piston rings for the engine and a spring and leather for the clutch are necessary. Spark plugs and washers, steel brake cables, spare magneto points and a contact-maker all should be kept on the car ready for use when required. Asbestos sheeting and string, copper wire, low tension cable, high tension cable insulation tape, emery powder and cloth, oil can, paraffin injector, graphite, lubricant, calcium carbide, gasoline funnel and strainer, spare rubber hose and clips for cooling system, spare lamps—all these will be required at one time or another, and it is better to carry a good supply than find yourself delayed for several hours while trying to procure a fairly efficient substitute. A complete tire repair outfit, two inner tubes with valves, one pressure gauge, tire irons, jack, tire pump and compound for repairing punctures and cuts complete the list of tools and spares.

And some of us can very easily remember the time when the list was none too long.

The development of distribution channels for automobile spare parts, which makes it difficult except in sparsely settled sections to go more than a mile or two without passing a repair shop, is, when you sit down and consider it, simply amazing. And very possibly this efficient distribution is responsible for more sales of cars than any other factor with the exception of price.

Motoring would not appeal nearly so much to the ladies of our generation if they were obliged to do their own repair work along the road—nor to a great many men either, we venture to say.

We notice one omission from the list, however. Didn't the motorists of 1910 ever run out of gas?

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Shabani

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Chug! Chug! Chug!

Perhaps the Noise Commission got after the noisy motor boats which disturb the peace and quiet (?) of many lake resorts.

At any rate, J. E. Banfield, builder of Banfield Sea Skiffs, is now using insulating board to line the engine box with the idea of quieting the roar of the powerful motors used in his famous boats.

The ever increasing popularity of the motor boat for summer vacationers, indicates a large market for asbestos materials which are or might be used by boat builders.

Pulmonary Asbestosis.

Some attention is being given by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, to Pulmonary Asbestosis, a disease resulting from exposure to asbestos dust. The Bureau urges the establishment of efficient exhaust systems and the introduction of other safety methods.

This disease has been noted in England, and much has been written concerning it but this is the first time, to our knowledge, that it has been officially discussed in this country.

The statement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics refers to an article published in the Bulletin of Hygiene, London, in December, giving the results of a study of the clinical and radiological record of 15 cases of pulmonary asbestosis occurring among workers in an asbestos factory.

It is said that the asbestos dust causes a pulmonary fibrosis, attacking the bases of the lungs, and, like silicosis, it is frequently complicated by tuberculosis.

Men do not trip over mountains; they trip over molehills.

TAPE
AND LISTINGS

Write For Samples and Prices
ATLAS ASBESTOS CO.
NORTH WALES, PA.

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Packings--Reasons for Some Failures

By Fredk. G. Leahy, F. I. R. I., Assoc. Inst. N. A.[1]

There is no article perhaps which can be so damned or praised as Packing for the reason that failure brings in its train so many disastrous results, while efficient and durable Packing contributes so very much to the satisfactory running of the machinery in which it is fitted.

Speaking with long and intimate knowledge of the manufacturing and administrative side, I have no hesitation in stating that the majority of bad results are due primarily to two main causes. First the lack of practical knowledge by buyers and secondly carelessness in treatment.

The non-practical buyer looks at the matter almost entirely from a price basis and so by adopting that attitude brings his circle of suppliers down to the employment of cheap material and low prices, with an immediate handicap to the Engineer who will naturally fail to get the best results out of inferior articles. The first cost does not necessarily mean economy but on the contrary it has been amply proved that a higher but reasonable price that permits the employment of first grade materials has a substantial reflection in maintenance costs, gives infinitely less trouble to the Engineer and so saves labor expense; and by that extra durability and efficiency, which can generally be expected from high grade specialties, actually results in diminished expense. The proof that this statement is correct is the fact that where buyers are converted to this doctrine, it is rarely that the purchase of cheap and inferior Packings is reverted to. One important point in this connection is the placing of orders for Packings of well-known Brands. It is a moral certainty that makers of high-grade goods must maintain their standard and this gives the necessary safeguard to the buyer and engineer.

Treatment is obviously of the greatest importance, as the best Packings can be ruined if incorrectly used. Most manufacturers issue very clear instructions as to the best

[1]General Manager, Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow, England.

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method of fitting their products and adherence to such suggestions is essential if the best results are to be obtained. As an illustration I would mention the frequent alarm of the Junior Engineer when he sees Steam Packing blowing when steam is raised and which often results in his getting "Spanner Fever" and the Packing being screwed up so hard as to entirely destroy its elasticity. Such is, of course, radically wrong treatment, as it will be found that in almost every instance the maker requests that the Packing when first fitted shall be screwed up hard so as to insure correct fit, and then the Gland slacked back until just feeling the Packing, which means that under steam the Packing has the essential opportunity for expansion.

Brake Lining Should Contain Asbestos

By W. T. Palmer, *Mgr.*, Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

Due to the excessive heats developed in bringing an automobile to a stop, brake linings must be of such a composition that they will not break down or burn up under these high temperatures.

When a vehicle weighing, say 5,000 pounds, is brought to a stop from a speed of 50 miles per hour in approximately 4 seconds, as it is quite possible to do with the present four-wheel brakes, there is about 450,000 foot lbs. of kinetic energy to be converted into heat that has to be absorbed, or dissipated, thru the brake lining and brake drums.

The average brake drum wearing surface on cars of such weight is only about 300 square inches. If many quick stops like this are made in a short time, it can readily be seen that this surface can not possibly dissipate such an enormous amount of heat and as a result the brake drums would soon be red hot. Many times, when driving in heavy traffic or in hilly country, the brake drums are often at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit for considerable periods of time.

Asbestos is the only material we have to use commercially that does not lose its substance until temperatures

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of 800° to 1500° Fahrenheit are reached. Brake lining must not expand with heat and should retain an even coefficient of friction regardless of conditions. It should not absorb water to any great degree and should have a very low abrasive action on cast iron or steel.

Asbestos is the only natural substance that combines these necessary characteristics, and it is due to these features that the better the grade of asbestos used in the nearest to maximum quantities in a lining, the better it is as a braking material.

Insulating Radiation

By H. C. Charles

I was tramping thru the heat treating department of a large automobile manufacturing establishment one day when I noticed that the radiant heat thrown off by some furnaces each time the door was opened was directed toward the temperature recorders.

The recorders were located just to one side of the furnace door and I was curious to know why this radiant heat did not affect the recorders. The recorders are susceptible to radiant heat and will not read correctly under such conditions. In this instance, however, I found that ample precaution had been taken as the back of the recorder had been covered with a quarter inch layer of asbestos.

To prevent the rapid deterioration of the asbestos a sheet of metal had been placed over it and the thru bolts were insulated from the sheet metal by the use of asbestos washers. In this manner the instruments were retained near the furnace where the operators could keep in close touch with the temperature conditions of the furnace and contents.

I was informed that prior to moving the instruments near the furnace, considerable spoiled material had resulted from inadequate supervision of temperature. To keep the instruments at a distance from the furnace resulted in indifference in watching the temperature indicators.

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The Vermont Asbestos Corporation Reports Progress

The Vermont Asbestos Corporation announces the appointment of William A. Janitsch as Manager and L. Herbert Peters as Superintendent of its Mines at Eden, Vermont, U. S. A. Mr. Janitsch has been connected with the asbestos industry in Canada for many years, as Geologist, Technologist and Mine Manager. Mr. Peters was formerly Mill Superintendent of the Bennett Martin property at Thetford Mines, Quebec. It is stated that the long and varied experience of these men, coupled with the recently installed machinery of the most approved type, has enabled the company to become the largest producer of chrysotile asbestos fibres (ranging from spinning grade to shorts) in the United States.

This corporation acquired the property and asbestos deposits on Belvidere Mountain, 2300 feet above sea level, in Eden, Vermont, a little over a year ago. The chrysotile asbestos bearing serpentine rock is the extension of the Canadian deposit and lies just south of the international boundary. The shipping point and post office is Hyde Park, Vermont.

To bring the property to a state of efficiency necessary to produce a steady volume of clean and properly graded asbestos fibres, certain additions and improvements were essential.

An adequate twenty-three mile power line was built from Fairfax, Vermont, to the Mine, new roads made and old ones repaired, new buildings constructed at the plant, and a storage warehouse erected on a spur track at Hyde Park.

At the Mine larger air compressors were installed to operate new and amplified drilling equipment. The steam shovel operating in the quarry was replaced by a large and more powerful Marion electric shovel of the caterpillar type.

The number of mine cars operating between the pit and the primary crusher was doubled and their speed increased.

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VERMONT

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

▲▲▲

SPINNING FIBRE
COMPRESSED SHEET FIBRE
SHINGLE STOCK
PAPER STOCK
CEMENT STOCK
SHORTS & FLOATS

▼▼▼

MINED IN U. S. A.

GENERAL & SALES OFFICE
EIGHTY-NINE BROAD STREET
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

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The crushing capacity has been tripled by the installation of new crushers equipped with rock screening devices.

The addition of another dryer of the American process rotary type provides sufficient drying capacity to handle the crushed rock.

Two large rock storage bins have been added, one between the primary and secondary crushers, and the other between the tertiary crushers and the mill. These two bins provide a sufficient reserve ore to enable the mill to keep in constant operation.

The mill flow sheet has been completely altered and is now properly equipped to handle a large tonnage of rock and produce high quality clean asbestos fibres ranging from spinning grade to shorts.

The Vermont Asbestos Corporation, financed by strong private interests in Boston, Massachusetts, has no funded debt and has never offered shares of its stock to the public.

The officers are: President, Timothy E. Byrnes, formerly executive Vice-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Treasurer, Caleb Loring of the law firm of Loring, Coolidge, Noble and Boyd; Vice President and Sales Manager, Frederick E. Byrnes of the Industrial Finance Company of Boston.

WANTED
Carload, Less Carload, or Job Lots
Asbestos, Magnesia, Hair Felt, Silocel, Cork
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Tropische & Ueberseeische Rohprodukten A. G.
Alsterdamm 7
HAMBURG GERMANY
IMPORTERS & MERCHANTS OF
ASBESTOS CRUDES AND FIBRES

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

THE STOCK MARKET AND INSULATION

Contributed

Probably no type of big business can "cash-in" on the recent stock market upset to the degree possible by the Insulation Industry. During the period of soaring stock market prices and high money rates, much time, attention, and money was distracted and weened away from plant and building maintenance channels. The waste of fuel and energy in industry was overlooked, if not actually justified by the exorbitant returns from "money on call." The minds of our great industrial executives were turned to and employed in devising ways and means of increasing their personal or their corporate profits thru the "market" rather than thru the more efficient running of their own business. While these captains of industry were pouring their millions into Wall Street for a quick, but temporary profit, they too were allowing waste to flow thru their power plants for a very definite loss of operation-profit. Reports show the coal business to be much improved. As has often been said recently—"Businesses were running themselves"—everybody from the Chairman of the Board, to the night watchman was "in the market."

Now these same executives and captains of industry, by sheer necessity, are returning to *their* work, and surely they will find the weeds of neglect much harder to control. People realize to a great extent that the market was not *their* job, and the bitterness of speculation-loss makes the prospect of operation profit sweeter. Business is looking now for ways and means of employing its money in sure and continuous profit-making investments, and for ways to recover their losses or to continue their profits

This forced situation opens up a splendid and unusual opportunity for Insulation. It is the one sure investment that guarantees savings and profits. The general "buyer's market" that still seems to prevail forces the hand of every operating company into whose business comes the consuming of fuel or energy in any form. The real utility of good Insulation products will command an attentive ear, but the true benefits from this insulation depends, of course, on how thoroly and intelligently the job is done.

During the spree of the market, many mergers and acquisitions were effected for the express purpose of creating "new financing." The story is different now. The plants acquired are now "on our hands," and any allowed operation waste, or plant inefficiencies may change what was once an asset in the investment banker's prospectus to an actual liability. Never before

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A Chain is Strong a



Norristown Asbestos
the strong link in th
this Chain of

NORRISTOWN ASBESTOS PAPER

Much extra care is taken in the selection of Asbestos fibres which go into the manufacture of NORRISTOWN ASBESTOS PAPER. Only the finest, toughest fibres are used in the making of this paper, resulting in an odorless, vermin proof and practically indestructible sheet which is not affected by age or dampness, securely wrapped and headed in standard rolls of 50 and 100 lbs. 36" wide.

CORRUGATED PAPER

Made of one sheet of NORRISTOWN ASBESTOS PAPER, corrugated ¼" deep, firmly cemented to another flat sheet of Asbestos Paper, properly dried by modern methods, making an extremely tough yet flexible paper. Each roll is strongly wrapped and headed and contains 250 square feet of 36" width corrugated paper weighing approximately 50 lbs.

Of Interest to Other M
Asbestos Insulating

Our improved manufacturing facilities make it possible for us to offer othe manuf for the manufacture of flat Asbestos Paper made according to your specifications.

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & AS

ng as it's Weakest Link





bestos Paper Furnishes
k in the manufacture of
in of Products

AIR CELL ASBESTOS PIPE COVERING

Much care is taken in the manufacture of NORRISTOWN AIR CELL PIPE COVERING developed from a full weight sheet of fire proof Asbestos felt with "Roman Arch" corrugations running the full length of the section, making it firm and rigid and providing the best efficiency.

INSULATING JACKETS

To reduce the wear it receives while in use, a special grade of Asbestos felt has been used, which is made in cellular form and then built up between flat pieces of Asbestos felt to the required thickness (like Air Cell). Firmly moulded to a cylindrical shape of correct size to fit the average boiler, furnished with top piece, and newly designed, easily fastened gold lacquered bands, and furnished in a soft neutral tone of ivory, packed in handy cartons. Set up in five minutes.

Other Manufacturers of Insulating Products

r other manufacturers of Air Cell and kindred products, an interesting proposition pecifications. A letter stating your requirements will bring detailed information.

A & ASBESTOS CO., Norristown, Pa.

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have lower costs been more necessary, first to meet the competition of over-produced industries, then to allow prices that will permit the free and generous use of our wares and services, and lastly to increase profits thru plant economies. All of this because first, everyone is hungry for business, secondly, your prospects or market may be less rich, and third, all businesses are dependent now on their earnings from operations.

Good Insulation has a place as definite in business and as imperative as good insurance. It must be bought and sold as intelligently as any other investment for protection or profit. To justify the investment, a dividend must be produced, and much permanent injury can be done the Insulation industry if improper specifications or improper application is allowed.

Office buildings, apartments, and hotels must pay their capital charges out of the profits from an economical operation. While many of these buildings were "thrown up" to provide more stocks and bonds to sell, it cannot be forgotten that the buildings do still exist, and the obligations likewise still exist. In every case proper and adequate insulation can very much relieve the burden of this situation.

BUILDING

The fact that January contracts showed a gain of 2% over December (even tho the January total was below that of January 1928), is taken by authorities to mean an unprecedented year in building activity.

While 2% may not seem a great gain, it must be remembered that this is the first time since 1921 that January contracts have shown any gain at all over the previous December, in fact January generally showed a decrease of from 5 to 29% from December totals.

The January 1921 contract increase over December marked the turning point from a prolonged building recession, and the same upward trend is therefore expected this year by many observers.

Moreover, contemplated work shows an increase in January of 68% over December, or the immense total of $1,455,349,600, by far the largest total of newly planned work recorded for any previous single month.

ITALIAN

FINE YARNS — CLOTHS — TAPES

ITALIAN ASBESTOS FIBRE

MANUFACTURED BY:—
SOCIETA ITALO RUSSA
PER L'AMIANTO

AGENTS:—
BERTOLAIA & GOEDERT
24 VARICK ST., NEW YORK

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BRAKE LINES

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

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association has had its attention called to complaints received over the failure of brake linings due to oil and grease leakage out of the bearings on to the drums. This is particularly noticeable with the vast number of internal brake shoes now employed, and it naturally follows that with oil on the lining a change in brake action is frequently experienced.

The heat of friction will burn oil or grease to a hard carbon, thus forming a glaze. When the oil is first applied, it will reduce the friction almost to zero. It may also cause a glaze to form, and later, if the brakes become wet, they will not hold well unless the pressure is sufficient to force the water from between the friction surfaces. They then tend to grab. In some cases this also causes swelling of the material, which also may result in brakes grabbing.

When a fabric lining once becomes covered with oil or grease, it is difficult to obtain equalization of the brakes. In most cases it is advisable then to replace the lining and prevent future occurrence of the grease leakage. It is almost impossible to remove all traces of the grease, even with careful cleaning by gasoline, as it becomes entrapped in the spaces between the yarn. All service stations and garage men doing brake relining, adjusting work, should examine the felt oil retaining washers for leakage of grease from the axle, and if necessary, replace.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association recommends to all service stations performing brake work that it give particular attention to this subject; it will not only prevent increased costs of free adjustments, but may also help solve the problem of why brakes with certain linings do not hold properly.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

January 1930 production of automobiles in the United States and Canada totalled 283,477, consisting of 243,383 passenger cars, 39,522 trucks and 572 taxicabs. Of this total production 273,089 were produced in the United States and 10,388 in Canada.

The total for January 1929 was 422,538 vehicles.

SALESMAN WANTED

National organization specializing in asbestos products requires services of representative for Philadelphia and vicinity. Experience in building materials preferred. **Write 3 M-P, Asbestos,** stating age and experience.

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Little Lessons in Selling

The Frequency of Your Calls

By John T. Bartlett

Determining with good judgment the frequency of calls is not always a simple task. We overheard a prospective buyer remark to his secretary, "Don't let him in! He is a pest!" Undoubtedly, prospects have made such statements many millions of times. In cold hard cents, this necessarily doesn't mean very much. The salesman is not worth his salt who does not, repeatedly, sell prospects who, early in the interview, wish he hadn't called.

Still, frequency of calls is a point of judgment. We know of one salesman, an exceptionally able man, who deliberately makes few calls on some of his very best customers. He reasons thus—

"If they see me two or three times a year, they are glad to welcome me, and give me all the time in the world. I sit down with them, have my complete plan, numerous suggestions. I suggest in so many words that we cover the three months ahead, and do the job right.

The order is secured in a fine atmosphere of friendship and co-operation."

"Now I could spoil all this. I could show up every month. I would become a commonplace affair to this buyer; and pretty soon he would be figuring how he could get me out of the office in the quickest time. In twelve monthly calls, I would not have nearly the opportunity for aggregate sales that I have in three or four calls at long intervals."

On the other hand, this man doesn't hesitate to use frequent calls in situations which arise. Here is a prospect who is wary; something is going to "break" soon. The only way to keep in touch with the situation, to be on hand to sell when the opportunity exists, is to contact quite frequently. The effort should be made, of course, to make the calls as pleasant to the prospect as possible.

And, always, a salesman can build himself in the buyer's graces by studying when to sell hard, and when to have the light and casual touch.

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS

A true Chrysotile fibre of great tensile strength, exceptionally clean and well graded, suitable for the manufacture of—

Asbestos-cement pipes, sheets and shingles

Asbestos millboard

Moulded brake lining

Etc., etc.

Limited quantity still available for 1930 delivery.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO SOLE AGENTS—

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET

LONDON, S. W. 1

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Africa (Rhodesia).

	November 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District.				
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	101.85	£ 2,116	10	0
Nil Desperandum and Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	751.88	16,628	5	0
Recompense 3 (J. S. Hancock)	10.88	136	0	3
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,387.40	47,747	18	0
Value undeclared on adj. to 3/31/29		243,449	11	4
Lomagundi District.				
Ethel (Rho. Chrome & Asb. C. Ltd.)	17.50	350	0	0
Add additional amount realized 1/4/28 to 3/31/29		574	7	0
Victoria District.				
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	549.95	10,999	0	0
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	276.85	5,537	0	0
Value undeclared on adj. 3/31/29...		32,536	6	3
	4,096.31	£360,074	17	10
November 1928	*3,615.99*	*£193,912*	*8*	*1*

Africa (Union of South).

	November 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	November 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	686.20	£ 7,010	418.03	£ 4,714
Chrysotile	1,324.34	21,632	1,393.96	21,664
Cape				
Blue	412.12	9,160	602.32	15,233
	2,422.66	£37,802	2,414.31	£41,611

Australia.

Total production during 1929 of Chrysotile asbestos in Western Australia is stated to be approximately 1000 tons, valued at £46 per ton. Most of this material came from the Lionel Mines in the Soanesville District.

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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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Branch Managers and other Officials of the Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company. Top Row, from left: A. B. Spaulding, Philadelphia Manager; F. W. Baetzel, Cleveland Manager; George E. Strebel, Buffalo Manager; J. R. Adams, Chicago Manager; Royal Mattison, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.; D. W. Widmayer, Western Sales Manager; E. W. Ahern, Minneapolis Manager; L. A. Hopkins, Eastern Sales Supervisor; Harry J. Dougan, Boston Manager; G. Harold Yeomans, St. Louis Office; H. W. Binger, Western Sales Supervisor; George L. Courtenay, New York Manager.

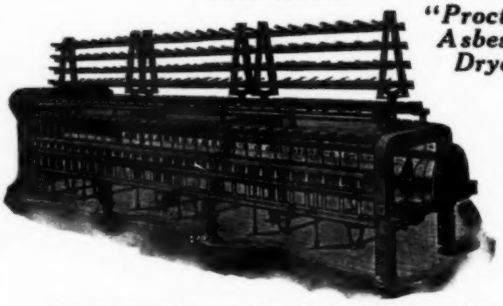
Bottom Row: D. A. Roberts, Washington Manager; D. C. Miner, Advertising Manager; L. S. Moore, Traffic Manager; K. M. Crossen, Assistant Sales Manager, St. Louis Office; J. W. Ledeboer, V. P. and Superintendent; W. Judson Weidner, Superintendent of St. Louis factory; J. H. Harton, Wilkes-Barre Manager; R. A. Sarricks, Pittsburg Manager; R. E. Frey, Vice Pres. and Gen. Sales Manager.

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ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers

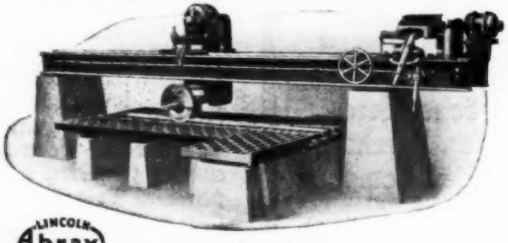


PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

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

YOUR CUTTING PROBLEM SOLVED!



LINCOLN Abrax TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS COPING MACHINE
CUTS WET OR DRY

A sturdy accurate production machine for cutting asbestos shingles, slate, sheathing or similar products with abrasive wheels. Water connection for wet cutting or exhaust system for dry cutting. We would also like to tell you about our new small **Utility Coping Machine.** A line will bring full information on either machine.

LINCOLN IRON WORKS, RUTLAND, VT.

Founded 1864

Abrax is our trade name, applying to abrasive wheels, drums, blocks and grains which we recommend, furnish, and guarantee for use on Lincoln Coping, Edging, Moulding and Polishing Machines.

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MARKET

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.

Scheerders - Van Kerchove United Company
(Ste An)
St. Nicolaas (Waas)
Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

General Business.

Authorities seem to agree that considering everything, business is reasonably satisfactory.

True enough there have been many disappointing factors, not the least of which is the quite widespread unemployment, but unmistakable improvement in actual conditions and in sentiment can be seen since the year opened.

Possibly one of the most encouraging features is that never before was there such a rapid revival after a major stock market panic as there has been within the last few months.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

In the raw asbestos market, the demand for short fibres including paper stock has been quite good. The foreign demand for shingle fibre has been improving. Prices are not as firm as a year ago.

The demand for spinning fibres and crudes are showing a little improvement, but spinners are only taking small shipments and only enough to cover their immediate requirements, not that there

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is any serious fear of a cut in price, but knowing that material is available for prompt shipment, they are keeping their inventories low.

Manufactured Asbestos.

Textiles. This branch of the industry has been normal right along and the past month sees neither a decrease nor an increase in that condition. Checking with past records at least one manufacturer finds there has been no unwarranted activity in this field.

Brake Lining. Year by year manufacturers are surprised to find how closely the coming of the warm weather tallies with the influx of brake lining orders thruout the country. The remarkably warm weather the latter part of February has been responsible for an influx of spring dating orders earlier than is usual, and some manufacturers have been flooded with new business. It looks like a very good year for the brake lining industry.

Packings. As pointed out previously, this seems to be the most satisfactory branch of the textile business at the present time. Demand has continued excellently thruout the winter and it now seems fairly substantiated that this demand will carry thru the early spring months.

It appears, from all the conditions at present existing in the textile industry that this industry has come to life with a vengeance and the industry is looking forward to the spring and summer months with great optimism in the almost certain belief that business conditions will be decidedly better than those prevailing last year—certainly better than those prevailing the last few months of last year.

Paper. There has been much slacking off in the paper and millboard business, altho the first week in March showed a slight improvement. Prices are firm.

Insulation.—High Pressure. Demand for 85% Magnesia Pipe Covering and Blocks continues heavy altho it is evident that some curtailment is in prospect. The number of *feet* of Magnesia has not so greatly increased but rather the *thicknesses* required by ever increasing pressures and temperatures being developed in power plants, steel mills, furnaces, oil stills and drying ovens. Time was not long ago that an order for extra heavy Magnesia Covering was

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the signal for a celebration. Now almost every order specifies at least some extra thick material. We look for some reduction in demand but cannot anticipate much change in price until stocks in warehouses and at factories are replenished and that will require some months.

Low pressure insulation is rather dull at present, with fine prospects for the future. We are informed that practically all contractors have more work in prospect than ever before but none of it to begin until about April and May. It is believed that the latter part of this year, beginning about July, will be very good indeed.

Shingles. Practically the same condition applies to the asbestos cement market as was noted in the low pressure insulation line. At present things are very dull in the shingle market but so much work is in the hands of architects, that shingle manufacturers are optimistic about the last half, or possibly even three quarters of the year.

In the corrugated field prospects are likewise good, but price low.

Editor's Note. The above opinions are given by various men in the different divisions of the industry who are in close touch with markets. Comments or criticisms will be welcomed.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par.	Div.	February 1930 High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	Report not received		
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–			
Carey (Com.)	100	8	280	280	280
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	120	120	120
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	15⅞	13¼	13¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	No sales		
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	27	23⅛	26
Garlock Pkg. (6s Deb. 1939)	100	6	102¾	96½	102
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	148⅜	130⅝	137⅞
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	122	118¼	120
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	–	43½	38¼	39
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	58	52¾	52¾
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	24	21⅛	22½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No sales		
Thermoid (6s. 1934)	100	6	95	90½	93⅝

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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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Uralita at the Barcelona Exposition

The Barcelona International Exhibition was opened on May 19th, 1929, and closed as an International Exhibition on January 15th, 1930, but opened immediately as a National Exhibition, to continue until July 15th of this year.

The Exhibition occupies 250 hectares on the slope of a hill which dominates both the sea and the town of Barcelona, Spain, and is in the midst of beautiful gardens.



The purpose of the Exhibition is to show other countries the advances made by Barcelona in the various spheres of life, and it is divided into three great sections—The Industrial, the Spanish Art and the Sports.

It would be impossible to give in this limited space an adequate description of the entire Exhibition; indeed our chief purpose in mentioning the Exhibition is to show the important part played in it by Manufacturas Roviralta, of Barcelona, manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Products of all descriptions.

The photograph shows one of the exhibits of Manufacturas Roviralta. Notice the asbestos cement pipes in the foreground.

This firm also furnished about 100,000 square metres of asbestos cement corrugated sheets for roofing a part of the pavilions and some thousand metres of asbestos cement pressure pipes for the conduits of the water lighted fountains, one of the most important attractions of the Exhibition.

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BLUE AND AMOSITE CRUDES AND FIBRES

"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS of all grades suitable for shingles, asbestos-cement pipes, boiler and bulkhead blocks and textiles.

AMOSITE of all grades, suitable for 85% Magnesia coverings, composition and textiles.

BLUE AND AMOSITE MANUFACTURED GOODS

Yarns, cloth, 100% Asbestos Sectional Pipe Covering, Millboard, etc.

Both Blue and Amosite cloths possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

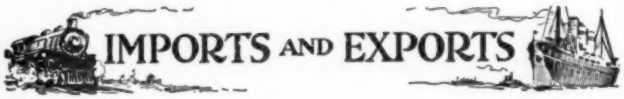
The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 28-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.

Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	January 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	January 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	310	$ 41,498	155	$ 29,226
Africa (Port. E.)	137	53,677	669	248,506
Canada	13,104	462,371	14,142	421,220
Germany	219	77,694	.	120
Italy	4	1,320	1	836
United Kingdom	27	3,675	4	3,481
	13,801	$640,235	14,971	$703,389
Tabulation of Crude only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	283	38,106	155	29,226
Africa (Port. E.)	137	53,677	669	248,506
Canada	315	90,718	136	46,675
Germany	219	77,694	.	120
Italy	3	1,275	1	836
United Kingdom	27	3,675	4	3,481
	984	$265,145	965	$328,844
Other Grades:				
Mill Fibre (Africa—Br. S.)	27	3,392	...	...
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,832	262,646	4,276	216,423
Mill Fibre (Italy)	1	45	...	...
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,927	108,602	9,730	158,122
Stucco (Canada)	30	405	...	...
	12,817	$375,090	14,006	$374,545

Manufactured Asbestos.

	January 1929 Pounds	Value	January 1930 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	1,503	702	...	...
United Kingdom	2,366	711	100	95
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	10,352	6,319	5,526	3,563
Packing, Fabric—				
Canada	...	...	137	300
Germany	425	121	...	...
United Kingdom	2,718	1,403	...	...

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	January 1929		January 1930	
Packing, not Fabric—	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Austria	...	...	226	357
Canada	249	106	75	38
Germany	516	145	1,069	360
United Kingdom	3,445	2,308	14,258	5,569
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—	(inc. lumber)		(without lumber)	
Belgium	6,944,430	$ 92,349	55,556	$ 683
Canada	24,285	2,357	...	...
France	56,788	814	...	...
Germany	3,000	60	...	...
Italy	28,812	499	...	...
Netherlands	374,560	6,886	...	...
Lumber of Asbestos Cement—				
Italy	(included in above)		2,260	68
Paper and Millboard—				
Germany	...	...	1,005	46
Asbestos Cement—				
Cuba	2,249	105	...	...
Other Manufactures—				
Austria	84	146	...	...
Belgium	29,553	1,964	...	...
Canada	15	7	820	31
France	2,274	349	...	...
Italy	...	...	341	20
United Kingdom	9,770	3,050	...	...
Grand Total	*7,497,394*	*$120,401*	*81,373*	*$11,130*
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—By Districts.				
Florida	273,807	4,710	...	..
Galveston	88,471	1,250	...	..
Michigan	23,725	2,337	...	..
New York	196,275	3,251	2,260	68
New Orleans	165,130	2,513	...	..
Porto Rico	63,000	887	...	..
Philadelphia	6,614,743	87,892	55,556	683
San Francisco	3,000	60	...	..
Vermont	560	20	...	..
Oregon	3,164	45	...	..
	7,431,875	$102,965	57,816	$ 751

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of December 1929[1] totalled 4 tons valued at $221; as compared with the previous year when exports were 36 tons, valued at $17,306.

During the whole year 1929, 633 tons of unmanufactured Asbestos were exported, valued at $108,467, compared with 759 tons valued at $346,632 in 1928.

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Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	December 1928 Pounds	December 1928 Value	December[1] 1929 Pounds	December[1] 1929 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	189,610	$12,539	218,555	$12,985
Pipe Covg. & Cement	273,479	18,316	513,326	34,281
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	196,280	86,169	165,666	78,806
Brake & Clutch Lining	593,459*	116,156	470,004*	103,702
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	373,150	39,301	528,958	33,729
Asbestos Roofing	3,054†	30,174	5,438†	33,905
Other Manufactures	147,807	27,762	394,060	39,383

	Year 1928 Pounds	Year 1928 Value	Year 1929 Pounds	Year 1929 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	1,625,943	$ 132,287	1,699,578	$ 152,168
Pipe Covg. & Cement.	4,922,804	286,456	6,889,985	409,477
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	1,653,178	924,318	1,979,363	1,031,578
Brake & Clutch Lin'g	7,749,743*	1,421,658	7,426,622*	1,520,585
Magnesia & Mfrs. of.	5,857,319	354,562	6,259,317	391,628
Asbestos Roofing	67,143†	445,567	92,214†	600,420
Other Manufactures.	2,894,822	434,174	4,891,508	534,743

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	January 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	January 1929 Value	January 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	January 1930 Value
United Kingdom	575	$ 38,325	96	$ 11,405
United States	6,026	357,724	4,470	279,242
Australia	110	8,500	56	5,550
Belgium	535	38,075	95	5,775
France	...	...	717	51,050
Germany	467	85,353	212	26,882
Italy	170	12,726	727	64,487
Japan	185	8,975	260	17,200
Netherlands	150	9,200	25	1,750
Mexico	25	1,625	..	...
	8,243	$560,503	6,658	$463,341
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	85	1,677	90	2,125
United States	7,972	131,241	10,878	172,145
Belgium	30	750	30	750
Argentina	..	...	30	450
France	..	...	30	375
Germany	..	...	30	750
Japan	5	125	15	375
	8,092	$133,793	11,103	$176,970
	16,335	*$694,296*	*17,761*	*$640,311*

[1]Exports one month behind imports.
*Lin. Ft. †Sqs.

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Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	January 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	January 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	1,617	£ 67,175	915	£ 36,914
From Canada	375	8,009	165	3,217
From Other Countries	1,601	50,251	1,964	54,167
	3,593	125,435	3,044	94,298
Re-Shipments	445	16,089	247	8,774

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

To Netherlands	52	7,331	103	5,990
To France	45	9,043	62	8,147
To U. S. A.	10	2,961	3	1,340
To British India	332	11,017	536	10,255
To Australia	43	7,858	68	7,902
To Other Countries	2,125	86,746	2,338	80,318
	2,607	£124,956	3,110	£113,952

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

The loadings of revenue freight during January and the first week in February were rather disappointing, as they showed a decrease over the same periods in 1928 and 1929.

The week ending February 15th, however, showed an increase over that period in 1928, altho it has not yet caught up, by some 65,000 cars, to that period in 1929.

The actual figures are given below:

	1930	1929	1928
Four weeks in January	3,349,424	3,571,455	3,448,895
Week ended February 1	898,894	947,154	926,262
Week ended February 8	886,581	955,981	906,477
Week ended February 15	891,597	957,498	888,586
Total	6,026,496	6,432,088	6,170,220

TRADE MARKS

Information supplied thru the courtesy of the National Trademark Company, 635 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Arkay. Serial No. 285,425. Satisfaction Supply Co., Inc., New York City. For asbestos.

Sea-ro and picture of the sea. Serial No. 288,480. Chester M. Roe, doing business as Universal Packing Mfg. Co., New York City. For asbestos metallic gaskets, oil sheet packing, etc.

Superweave. Serial No. 292,963. Allbestos Corp., Phila., Pa., For Brake Lining.

Brownie. Serial No. 293613. Allbestos Corp., Phila., Pa. For Brake Lining.

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We are in the market for

Crude Asbestos Fibre of All Kinds

and have for sale

Metallic Yarn Waste

E. GROSS & CO., INC.

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In the market for large or small quantities of

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Stocks of
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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. It is a pleasure to extend congratulations and best wishes to the following gentlemen, whose birthdays occur during the coming sixty days: Wm. B. French, President, W. Reid Hayden, Inc., Baltimore, Md., whose birthday is on March 20th; John F. Bolger, Vice President, Allbestos Corp., 21st & Godfrey Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa., March 27th; J. O. Gillen, President, Gillen-Cole Co., Portland, Ore., March 31st; Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1st; George Kanzler of Smith & Kanzler, Elizabeth, N. J., April 4th; J. Alfred Fisher, formerly of Bell's United Asbestos Co., London, April 12th; P. H. Jamieson, Manager, Jamieson Asbestos Co., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, April 13th.

Soanesville Asbestos Mines. It is reported that the East Rand Consolidated Limited, a powerful South African Gold Mining concern, has taken a controlling interest in the Soanesville Asbestos Mines, Australia.

Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited, is the new name adopted by the Asbestos & Electrical Fittings Co., Ltd. The address remains unchanged—4 Lloyds Avenue, London, E. C. 3, England.

Johnson's Company. Carl Bindman, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having been connected with the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, and who recently operated as Carl Bindman & Co., dealers in Crude and Fibres, New York City, on January 1st, 1930, became associated with Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., as Sales Manager.

W. A. RuKeyser has returned to New York after five interesting months in Russia, where he has been on consulting work for the Uralasbest.

Hinman Asbestos Company. A. A. Smith, formerly salesman for Nightingale & Childs Company of Boston, has joined the Hinman Asbestos Company.

Kubar Manufacturing Company, of Davidson, N. C., announces the election of C. H. Carlough as Vice President and General Manager.

The Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company held its Annual Meeting of Branch Managers in St. Louis during the week of January 20th. On February 11, 12 and 13, the salesmen from Buffalo, New York and Boston branches attended a district sales meeting in Philadelphia and visited the Ambler plant. On February 21 and 22 the Chicago, Cleveland and Minneapolis salesmen will meet at the St. Louis plant for their annual Sales Convention.

Kay N. Crossen has been made St. Louis Assistant Branch

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ELWOOD J. WILSON

Incorporated

350 Madison Avenue

AT 45TH STREET

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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Manager of the Company. Mr. Crossen formerly represented the company in Detroit and will be succeeded there by A. G. Van Atta from the Cleveland Office.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company has recently published a new and very complete catalog on its Asbestos and Magnesia products. This catalog is available to anyone interested, upon request.

"Spinning Asbestos Yarns on Flyer Frames," is the title of an article appearing in the February 8th issue of the India Rubber Journal. It will gladly be lent to anyone interested.

S. A. Consolidated Asbestos Ltd. The latest report issued by this Company, was to the effect that the Company's plant is now operating satisfactorily and producing at the rate of 100 tons per month, the full capacity of the existing plant being 250 tons per month. This level of production will be reached when additional power is available.

The Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works of San Francisco, Calif., because of the large demand in that section for 85% Magnesia, has been compelled to double its drying capacity at Redwood City, and is now working two full shifts to keep up to orders. The Plant Company has just completed a very large contract for the Great Western Company, where 85% magnesia was applied over Prasco High Temperature Insulation. In some places the insulation is six inches thick.

Bear Canyon Asbestos Company, at its annual stockholders meeting, held on January 15th, re-elected all its officers. Report was made at the meeting showing a dividend paid stockholders of 10%, and the creation of a surplus fund of $12,500 set aside from undivided profits.

The Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., announce the opening of a new branch and warehouse at 411-414 Interim Warehouse Bldg., Detroit, Mich., on April 1st. This branch will serve the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and a part of Pennsylvania. F. Fuhrman will be Division Manager in charge of this new Detroit Branch, with P. H. Burns as Assistant Manager, and a sales force of 33 men operating in the States mentioned. There will also be a Credit Manager and a Service Manager.

Johns-Manville Corporation. In future no asbestos cement shingles will be manufactured at the Nashua, N. H., factory, all equipment at Nashua for the making of this product having been moved to Manville, N. J. The Nashua factory besides Asbestos Ebony, Electrobestos, Transite Wood and Transite specialties now manufactured, will in future go into quantity production of two important new products, Asbestos Wall Tile and Asbestos Wallboard. It is contemplated to greatly increase the production of Asbestos Ebony, Electrobestos, Transite and special Transite products in the near future.

E. J. Rodriguez, Industrial Representative, New Orleans Sales Office, has been selected by the Foreign Division of Johns-Manville Corporation to handle the Central European trade. Mr. Rodriguez has been connected with the company for nearly 15

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years. His headquarters will be at Antwerp, Belgium, and he will travel thru England, France, Germany, Spain and parts of Russia.

G. R. Lewis, formerly District Manager of Detroit District, was recently promoted to the position of Central Division Sales Manager with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

A plan of Foremen training, somewhat different from that effective in all J. M. factories last year, has been put into effect at Asbestos, (Canada) with success. The plan is known as the Foremen's Conferences, and consists of a series of ten conferences at which there is an outside speaker or one of the local management supported by moving pictures, exhibits and charts. The original enrollment was one hundred, and has grown to one hundred and thirty-six.

A Canadian chapter of the J. M. Quarter Century Club was organized at a banquet held at the Hotel Iroquois, Asbestos Quebec, on January 8th. Charter members of the Canadian chapter ranged in years of service from the quarter century mark to 42 years.

The Philip Carey Company has taken a suite of offices in the new Lincoln Building, New York. Sales promotion and executive activities in New York will be carried on at this location hereafter.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Thetford Branch of the Institute was recently re-organized, a meeting being held during February, and attended by some forty of the engineers of the district. The subject discussed was "Drilling." The Branch, as now organized has the following officers: Honorary Chairman, B. J. Bennett; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene Larochelle (the local Government Inspector of Mines); Executive Committee, Capt. J. G. Ross of the Asbestos Corporation, O. C. Smith of Bell Asbestos Mines, Inc., and A. S. Johnson, Jr., of the Johnson's Company.

Eternit, Inc. John W. Latchum has tendered his resignation to Eternit, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., as Chairman of the Board of Directors, and has also severed his connection with the Company.

"Control—The Part Played By Asbestos in Modern Industry" is the title of a very attractive twenty page booklet recently issued by the Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., list the following foreign trade opportunities in their bulletin of February 26: No. 43907, Agency desired, Oslo, Norway, Asbestos furnace cement: No. 43653, Agency desired, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Asbestos powder and sheets; No. 43611, Purchase of Raw Asbestos, Dresden, Germany. Further information may be obtained on these trade opportunities by applying to the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Midlands Area (Rhodesia). Reports of asbestos strikes made along the railway line north of Gwelo are quite frequent, and while many are possibly exaggerated, nevertheless there

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must be some truth in them. The quality and extent of the material remains to be determined.

The Havelock Asbestos Mine in Swaziland, recently purchased by Turner & Newall interests, will be included in the holdings of New Amianthus Asbestos Co., Ltd., thus not necessitating the formation of a new company. Reports from South African Mining magazines are to the effect that the Havelock Mine promises to become a most important producer. Development work is being put forward as speedily as possible.

PATENTS

Heat Insulation. No. 1,741,574. Granted on December 13 to Charles E. Kraus, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Sialco Inc. Filed Dec. 28, 1922. Serial No. 609,537. Renewed October 18, 1926.

Described as the method of forming cellular bodies which consists in heating a mixture of clay, bentonite, carbonaceous material and flux sufficiently to form sealed cells.

Process of Coloring Granular Slate and Like. No. 1,742,440. Granted on January 7th, 1930, to Harry C. Fisher, Cincinnati, O., assignor to Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. Filed April 13, 1925. Serial No. 22,878. Description upon request.

Pipe Covering. No. 1,742,775. Granted on January 7th, to Paul D. Mallay, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Filed August 11, 1926. Serial No. 128,565.

Described as an elongate covering of low heat conductivity adapted to be wound about curved steam pipes, comprising a strip of asbestos fabric, an intermediate layer of asbestos felt and a strip of loosely woven asbestos fabric, said first named strip having a width somewhat greater than that of the layer of felt and the loosely woven strip, and a single line of longitudinal stitching spaced from the margins of the cover and holding the strips and the layer of felt together.

Building Material. No. 1,743,764. Granted on January 14, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed Jan. 15, 1921. Serial No. 437,622.

Described as a building material comprising juxtaposed sheets separated by superimposed thicknesses of adhesives of different intensity of tackiness, said sheets being separable along the lines of the adhesives of less tackiness.

Composition Slab. No. 1,744,303. Granted on January 21, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Original application filed May 10, 1922. Serial No. 559,908. Patent No. 1,680,144. Divided and this application filed October 19, 1925. Serial No. 63,358.

Described as a preformed strip of compressible and elastic constructional material, comprising a preponderating proportion of bituminous material and a subordinate proportion of relatively tough, tenacious fibres, said bituminous material and fibres being intermixed whereby the fibres are interspersed and distributed thru the bituminous material.

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Constructional Material. No. 1,744,304. Granted on January 21st, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed April 16, 1928. Serial No. 270,519.

Described as comprising a preformed degummed, matted structure, having capillary power, treated with a bituminous material and permeated therewith.

Constructional Material. No. 1,744, 378. Granted on January 21, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed April 16, 1928. Serial No. 270,517.

Described as comprising bituminous material having a homogeneous mixture of earthy material coated with bituminous material, said mass being bonded together by fibres homogeneously distributed therethru.

Constructional Material. No. 1,744,714. Granted on January 21, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed April 16, 1928. Serial No. 270,518.

Described as preformed construction units comprising a spongelike cellular structure having fibrous material incorporated thruout the entire structure for reinforcing the cells.

Device for Removing Pipes made of Asbestos Cement. No. 1,744,764. Granted on January 28, 1930, to Karl Herzog, Niederurnen, Switzerland, assignor to Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 20, 1928. Serial No. 320,643, and in Switzerland November 22, 1927.

Described as a device for removing a pipe made of Asbestos Cement while it is still plastic, from the mandril on which it has been formed comprising in combination a frame, rollers rotatably mounted on said frame, a web fixed at both ends, a sling in said web adapted to receive the pipe, means to temporarily reduce the size of said sling and to press the web on said pipe.

Brake Lining. No. 1,746,110. Granted on February 4, to Richard J. Evans, Huntington, Ind., assignor to Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Huntington, Ind. Filed February 21, 1929. Serial No. 341,807.

Described as an improved brake lining comprising a reinforced body and an unreinforced raised surface adapted to wear down readily on friction of the brake.

Friction Material. No. 1,745,774. Granted on February 4, to Edward Slade, New York City. Filed December 24, 1923. Serial No. 682,595. Renewed June 16, 1928.

Described as a strand for friction fabric which includes a deformable metal core convolute fibrous coverings therefor, the convolutions extending in opposite directions and a convolute binding element disposed between the convolute coverings.

FOREIGN AGENCY DESIRED
For
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS FOR ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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THIS AND THAT

The American Society Heating & Ventilating Engineers, after March 20th, will have its headquarters on the 31st Floor of the New York Life Insurance Building, 51 Madison Avenue (at 27th Street) New York City.

No policy of business stabilization that works sporadically or by jerks will be successful for a very long time. It has to be well organized and continuous in its activity. There is no real field for an emergency organization any more than there is for an emergency central bank. President Hoover and the Department of Justice ought to take this question under advisement and find out what is to be the permanent status of business men's organizations and trade associations.—Journal of Commerce.

Doctor —Your husband must be absolutely quiet. Here is a sleeping draught.

Wife—When do I give it to him?

Doctor—You don't, you take it yourself.

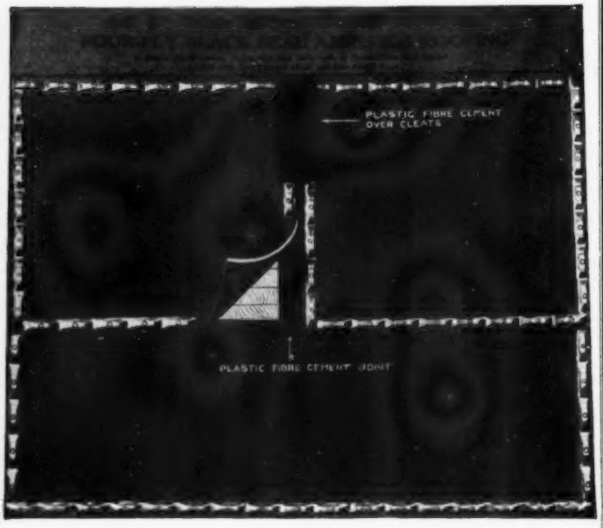
A Pacific Coast subscriber tells us that business conditions are very good in that section, especially in 85% Magnesia for which there has been an extremely large demand for the past six months.

Speed? Say that car can't be stopped on the hills!
Mine was that way too before I had the brakes fixed.

Subscribers sending money from countries other than the United States should be careful to see that the amount they send fully covers exchange, etc. Even Canadian checks are net us at the present about 11c less than their face value.

In commenting on the Early Bird Sales Contest, staged by Johns-Manville Corporation, in an endeavor to increase sales during the winter months, the J-M Circle says "Returns have shown that conditions thruout the country are fundamentally sound."

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