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..ASBESTOS..

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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Asbestos In The Manufacture Of Rubber Products

By M. E. Lerner

Because rubber compositions so readily mix with other structural materials, the use of asbestos in the manufacture and production of rubber goods is widespread. Readers of "ASBESTOS" need not be told that reference to the word indicates a group of fibrous materials which produce a variety of fibres ranging from the strong to the brittle, but a word on rubber is apropos.

Rubber is available in two forms: sheet rubber and latex (liquid rubber). Both forms are utilized in connection with asbestos in the manufacture of certain rubber products. The last several years has seen an increase in the combined use of these two major products.

There are three main rubber products which liberally incorporate asbestos in their construction. These are packings, hose and conveyor belts. Of late additional products have appeared with asbestos included in their make-up, some of which will be discussed later in this article.

Asbestos and rubber combinations, such as are used for packings, brake bands, clutch facings, and the like are being made on a large scale from latex (liquid rubber). For this purpose normal latex is used compounded from a hard rubber cured with 40% to 50% sulphur. Combining of fabrics is carried out on a large scale generally using high concentrates of the type having added protectives which deposit a soft rubber excellent for this combining process.

Rubber, in combination with asbestos, is used in the manufacture of ring, spiral, coil and additional styles of packing. One type of high pressure packing consists of a core of formed asbestos cloth and resilient rubber wrapped with a cover of specially woven asbestos cloth. The packing is treated with a heat-resisting rubber friction and lubricated with a high grade lubricant to withstand extreme temperatures.

Another type uses long fibre asbestos rolled over a non-vulcanizing rubber cushion. It is spiralled, lubricated and

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graphited, and is furnished in four styles—without wire, without core or back, with rubber core or with rubber back. Asbestos gaskets are made of high grade asbestos cloth with wire insertion, treated with special rubber compound.



A rubber plantation in North Borneo. Rubber trees require eight years of cultivation before they are tapped.

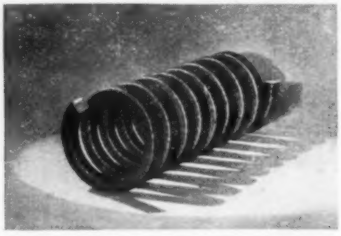
Other types of packing in which rubber and asbestos play an equal part, include: a non-frictional, soft metal core with side walls, back and cushion of rubberized asbestos cloth, which is recommended for general steam engine service; an exclusively patented packing using asbestos cloth and rubber cement molded into rings; asbestos gaskets (various types) manufactured of asbestos cloth woven from fine wire center, long fibre asbestos yarn, which is treated with a heat resisting compound, then folded and pressed to required shapes and sizes.

Compressed asbestos sheet packing is another form using the rubber-asbestos team. The asbestos fibre is mixed, generally in Banbury Mixers, with rubber cement, with the

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combination then being rolled until a sheet of the required thickness is achieved. It is from this sheeting that gaskets are cut for use in varied applications.

Among the more important and larger uses of asbestos in the manufacture of rubber products is that concerned with the production of brake lining, both woven and molded types. One firm features a molded brake lining which contains 70% of long fibre asbestos (a spinning grade) not over 10% of rubber (of Sumatra extraction) with 20% of reinforcing and co-efficient agencies.



Spiral High Pressure Packing. It consists of a core of formed asbestos cloth and resilient rubber, wrapped with a cover of specially woven asbestos cloth. This packing is treated with a heat-resisting rubber friction and well lubricated.

Photo by courtesy of Garlock Packing Co.

A folded brake lining intended for industrial service is constructed of high quality asbestos cloth, wire inserted, and is impregnated with a special rubber compound. It is folded, molded and vulcanized under 2,000 pounds pressure. This type of industrial brake lining is used in oil fields, sugar refineries, lumber mills, steel mills, etc. The industry generally follows this method in manufacturing brake lining, that is, use of wire inserted asbestos cloth impregnated with rubber compounds, the difference lying, of course, in the patented method of compound used.

The manufacture of rubber hose finds another application for asbestos in the rubber industry. Practically all forms of hose,—car washing, steam, fire, etc., finds asbestos used in some connection. A subsidiary of one of the larger rubber manufacturers recently introduced a new car washing hose using a rubber-asbestos compound. The same concern also brought forth asbestos sheet packing, using a rubber composition, said to withstand a pressure of 40,000 to 45,000 pounds before it failed.

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According to the technical division of one of the manufacturers previous constructions of rubber and asbestos in steam hose have shown remarkably long life under intense heat, but where the hose was pulled, abused or subjected to high pressures its life was shortened due to the inherent lack of tensile strength of asbestos fibre. This deficiency is now said to have been overcome.

A new method of constructing steam hose has recently been announced. Spiral flexible wire is placed over a layer of heavy asbestos fabric providing a construction which possesses both the heat resistance of asbestos and the strength of steel. The component parts of this new steam hose include:

1. Thick rubber tube of special steam-resisting composition.
2. Layer of heavy woven asbestos fabric frictioned with heat resisting rubber.
3. Two spirals of flexible steel wire, each imbedded in a matrix of strong, solid rubber.
4. Two to four plies of heavily frictioned duck.
5. Special heat and abrasion-resisting rubber cover 1/16" thick.

This hose is applicable for use in oil refineries, steel plants, foundries, coke plants and the like.

Brake blocks is still another item incorporating both asbestos and rubber. Because of special sizes and shapes these are almost always made to special order. The general method of manufacture consists of molding and vulcanizing a mixture of asbestos and rubber compound in molds of the required shape. Molding usually takes place under hydraulic pressure of approximately 2,500 pounds per square inch. This item is not only used in the automotive field, but also in many types of industrial equipment such as excavators, coal hoists, mixers, etc.

Because conveyor belts require maximum transmissive power and stretch, asbestos again finds a place in the rubber manufacturing field, particularly in the case of hot material belts. There are generally two types of service which these belts are called upon to meet, i. e. to convey hot abrasive or semi-abrasive materials (such as coke, cement,

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clinker, sand), and to convey very hot materials, some of the materials just mentioned, with temperatures ranging from 300 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. Abrasion resistance is the needed requisite for conveyor belts in the first instance, while the heat of conveyed materials in the second case calls for interwoven or solid woven asbestos belts.

In one line of conveyor belts asbestos metallic yarn, without treatment is used. Two strands of brass wire are thickly wound with asbestos to form the yarn, making for the necessary tensile strength, which is about 3500 pounds per square inch of cross section, this line of belts being described by the company as "asbestos covered rubber conveyor belts."

But not only in these major production jobs is asbestos used in the rubber industry. As heretofore mentioned the last few years have seen a more appreciable use of the mined product in this field. For instance, an English manufacturer is now using a composition based on rubber compound and asbestos for children's shoe soles. This type of sole was introduced to meet the severe price competition in children's sandals. They are supplied in various colors. Tests conducted for wearing properties have been described as most satisfactory.

Asbestos, in conjunction with rubber, has been found suitable as a spraying medium for spraying on flexible backing for acoustic curtains, asbestos cement sheet sprayed with asbestos, corrugated sheet iron sprayed with asbestos for insulation purposes, etc. The method employed is simple; a double nozzle spray gun is used; asbestos is poured from the top nozzle, latex (liquid rubber) from the bottom nozzle, with both meeting to form one steady stream. The method followed is this: asbestos is fed into a machine which conveys it over a moving leather band equipped with metal spikes; the spikes tear the asbestos material to shreds; these shreds pass thru revolving steel combs; the asbestos, now reduced to almost a dust semblance, is then forced thru the nozzle at high speed.

This is practically a new use for asbestos. In addition to some of the purposes of asbestos as a spraying medium described above, additional uses have been found for it

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including the spraying of corrugated sheet iron with asbestos for insulation, noise reduction and prevention of condensation. It has also been found adaptable for spraying on flexible backing for wrapping around steam pipes. Altho there are several agents which may be used as the second spraying medium liquid rubber has proved to be most suitable. A part of the underground railway in London, England, was lined with this asbestos-rubber spray with considerable noise-reduction resulting.

Before concluding this article, it would be well to mention a new patent[1] recently procured which covers the bonding of rubber to asbestos, now procurable for a number of finished products. This method has been found to give greater resistance when vulcanized to proper shape and technologists predict its wide use in the rubber industry within a reasonably short period of time. Briefly, the method is this: a concentration of 3 to 5 of short fibre asbestos is dispersed in water containing a dispersion agent (such as Caustic Soda). Placed in an agitating device a slimey mass appears after agitation which does not permit the fibres to form a compact layer. Pigments, fillers and vulcanizing agents are then added in sufficient amounts to allow cure of the finished product which includes rubber. Water is removed from the mass until it loses its free mobility.

To this non-fluid mass latex (liquid rubber) is added. A colloid protective is added to the rubber dispersion, if one is used. Zinc hydroxide or zinc oxide is added for coagulative purposes. Fifteen percent of rubber on the weight of the fibre is a suitable ration of bonding rubber to filler. In the case of liquid rubber a content of 30% is sufficient to impart mobility to the wet fibres.

The now formed mass, mud-like in appearance, is poured into a receptacle. Vibration uniformly distributes the fibres. Heat is applied to the outside of the receptacle. The fibre now resembles ordinary wet asbestos which has not been subjected to dispersion. Pressure applied to exposed surface removes all aqueous fluid. The mass, at this stage, has enough coherence and strength to be removed

[1]U. S. Patent No. 1,898,985.

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Arizona Crude
Canadian Crude
Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
Cyprus Asbestos
Italian Crude
Russian Crude
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South African Yellow Crude

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from its receptable, and transposed to a drying apparatus. Because of its wet strength the mass may be cut into commercially suitable units. Final drying should have temperature sufficiently low not to cause vulcanization (such as at 150 degs.). After drying further consolidation of the mass is accomplished by pressure, and final passage thru squeeze rolls. Vulcanization is effected in any convenient way suited to the special form of the finished product.

Because of increased resistance of the finished product this method of rubber bonded to asbestos, just described, should find acceptance quickly in the rubber industry. If and when it does the use of asbestos will still further find new uses and applications in an industry to which it now is no stranger, as the above paragraphs would indicate.

Note: The author is indebted to The Garlock Packing Co., the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., the Allbestos Corporation, The Diamond Rubber Company, Inc., and others for information used in this article.

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

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BRAIDED TUBINGS
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GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

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British Employ Asbestos To Soundproof Subway Cars

By Geoffrey Blackall

If important experiments now being undertaken by engineers of the London Passenger Transport Board, which controls the London subway system, prove successful, as is anticipated, they will lead to the production of a subway car which will mark a distinct advance in rolling stock design and construction.

For a long time past the London subway experts have been exercising their minds on means to prevent the excessive noise which is so unsatisfactory a feature of subway travel, and many have been the devices adopted in the attempt to reduce it. These, however, have not produced any great improvement, and now fresh ideas are being incorporated in an experimental car which is under construction at the Board's Action works.

Asbestos plays a large part in the construction of this car, for layers of the material, sprayed with a special liquid which quickly solidifies, are beng used as a lining for the walls, roof and floor in an effort to make the vehicle as sound-proof as possible.

A great deal of the noise involved in subway operation comes thru the windows, so there will be fewer of these, and the car is to be equipped with special ventilating machinery to ensure a plentiful supply of air despite the lack of windows.

It is expected that this experimental car will be ready for service before the end of the year, when careful and prolonged tests will be made to ascertain the extent to which noise has been eliminated. In any case, it is hoped that passengers will be enabled to talk to each other without having to shout, as is the case at present.

If the car proves satisfactory and meets the requirements of the operating department, the principles it embodies will be made standard for all London Transport Board subway rolling stock. This would lead to the em-

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ployment of immense quantities of asbestos sound-deadening material and, as London's lead would very probably be followed by other European subway systems, the demand would be a steadily increasing one.

It is too much to expect an entirely noiseless subway, but no doubt the public will appreciate a material alleviation of the present universal cacophony.

Twenty-Five Types Of Asbestos Insulated Wire

Upon reading the article on Asbestos Covered Fixture Wire in October "ASBESTOS," a manufacturer of asbestos insulated wires, cables and flexible cords, The Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Conn., sent us a copy of its new 48 page catalog, devoted entirely to the subject of asbestos insulated wires for maintenance and permanent installation where wiring may be exposed to fire hazard or attacked by severe conditions such as heat, heat and moisture, fumes, oil, grease or vapors. Over 25 types of wires, cables and flexible cords are shown in this bulletin, which would be a valuable addition to the reference library of anyone responsible for electrical maintenance.

The Rockbestos Products Corporation will, we feel certain, be glad to send a copy of this catalog to anyone interested in this subject.

It is rather surprising, even to a constant booster of asbestos and asbestos products, to know that asbestos insulated electrical wires and cables are made in such a variety and used in so many different places thruout industry.

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J. M. Introduce A New Braided Packing

Included in J-M's attractive new forty-eight page catalog on Packings (mentioned on page 36 of September "ASBESTOS") is a description and illustration of the most recent development in braided packing, known as Interlocked Braided Asbestos.
cent development in braided packing, known as Interlocked Braided Asbestos.

In making this material each individual strand of yarn is interlocked to form an integral structure, the same method employed in the making of ropes for mountain climbing.

Interlocked Braided construction has proved superior in centrifugal and other high speed rotary service.

New A. S. T. M. Publication

The American Society for Testing Materials has just published its new "Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials."

Comprising all of the A. S. T. M. specifications and test methods covering electrical insulating materials, and the annual report of Committee D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials, this compilation presents under a single cover standards that are in widespread use for testing and evaluating these materials.

Specifications which have been revised cover the following materials: black bias-cut varnished cloth tape, friction tape, rubber insulating tape; asbestos roving and asbestos yarns and tape.

Copies of the publication, aggregating 284 pages, in heavy paper cover, can be obtained from A. S. T. M. headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at $1.75 per copy. It can be examined at the office of "ASBESTOS."

MR. MAURICE SALLE
OF THE FLERTEX COMPANY, PARIS
will visit the U. S. A. from November 7th, and is staying at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City
He is interested in automobile new accessories for replacement

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ASBESTOS
MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"The reports from business during the past month have shown a favorable trend for the most part, giving evidence of the moderate Fall improvement that had been hoped for. The upturn has been irregular and there is little in it to encourage the heavy industries, or to create expectations of a vigorous forward movement. Retail trade, however, has continued excellent. Business has had the support of improved retail sales since the middle of August." So reads the first paragraph of the National City Bank letter for November, and while no startling improvement in business is looked for the tone of the whole letter is an optimistic one.

Asbestos. Raw Material.

"There has been no change in the raw asbestos situation for the past thirty days" writes one correspondent. "While the demand for the short grades of fibre seems to be somewhat greater than it was during the same period of last year, we cannot advise any appreciable increase in the demand for the long grades," says another. We understand that No. 1 Canadian Crude is now being offered at $500. per ton f. o. b. mine in Canadian Funds.

Asbestos. Manufactured.

Textiles. There seems to be some improvement in this market in the last six weeks. Demand is steady; prices fairly firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand has declined slightly over the early part of the year with prices holding firm. Greater activity in the steel and building industries must be had before any great improvement can be expected.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In this market and the Paper and Millboard Division, there has been a fair seasonable demand and while the peak of the season seems to have been somewhat earlier than other years, this is no doubt due to the scramble to get business, and perhaps also to the effort put forth along certain lines, the better

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housing campaign, etc., to increase business. Just what effect the better housing movement will have on the insulation line cannot be told at the moment.

Asbestos Cement Products. There is very little to say that is new about the asbestos cement shingle business for the month of October just closed except that sales continue to surpass last year's volume by a large margin and that the asbestos shingle industry is enjoying one of the best years that it has had for some time.

Business during October has reflected the usual seasonal upturn and this is expected to continue through November.

The above represent the views of men in close touch with the various markets. Let us have your opinions.

Ruberoid Adds to Their Insulation Line

It is reported that the Ruberoid Company has completed arrangements with the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works of San Francisco, Calif., to handle exclusively 85% Magnesia products, including High Temperature Insulations, east of the Rocky Mountains. These products, we understand, will be labeled under the Ruberoid-Watson brand and complete stocks will be carried in the Metropolitan New York territory, Erie, Pa., and Chicago, Ill.

Already a manufacturer of asbestos paper, millboard and all types of asbestos and wool felt coverings, this addition to their line of insulating materials places them in a position to take care of practically all heat and cold insulation requirements.

Endeavoring to advance the standards of low pressure insulations Ruberoid has recently announced a new product called Super Cell Insulation. This is a laminated type of insulation, the air spaces being developed by surface indentations in the flat asbestos paper. One inch thickness is built by using 14 to 16 laminations. It is said to give greater efficiencies, lighter weight, more flexibility and increased strength over aircell.

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Little Lessons in Selling

SELL THE BETTER GRADE

By John T. Bartlett

The most destructive fallacy that a salesman can accept as truth, and be influenced by, is the theory that sales resistance decreases with price; that the cheapest article is the easiest to sell and, vice versa, the higher-priced the most difficult to place. The country is full of men whose sales volume is largely made up of the low-priced lines and items.

Listen to the canvass of one of these men, and the story is that of most others. There is no serious, and often no effort at all, to sell better grades; the salesman has no heart or courage for the latter. Selling a cheap item, however, his eyes light, he is enthusiastic, he *sells*.

There are numerous case studies to establish the fact that, oftentimes, the quality item is easier to sell than the cheap one.

"Yes," comments the objector, "but price speaks for itself and quality is hard to explain."

Even this generalization is often incorrect. The cheap article usually looks, feels cheap. Often, on the contrary, the quality item is manifestly so, even to an absolutely amateur buyer.

One of the most important principles in selling the better grades is to enter the sales conversation with the expectation that they will be sold. Show the better grades first, and do a good job of "showing."

If the customer insists on seeing the cheaper lines, do not display or push them in an equal manner; and be sure, later, to come back to your better grades. This formula, of itself, has reversed the most typical sale of a great many salesmen.

Be thoroly versed in the reasons why the better grades are superior. It is true that sometimes quality, and the difference in price, are not apparent on the surface. Always, with such a situation, be able to convincingly explain quality.

Turn quality salesman, and boost your earnings!!

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VERMONT ASBESTOS CORPORATION

HYDE PARK, VERMONT

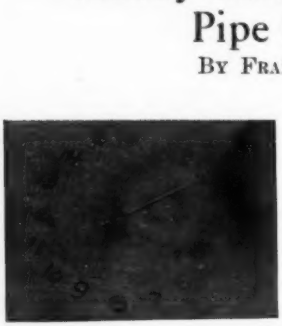
Sales Office
60 E. 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.

Mine
Eden, Vt.

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Handy Methods For The Pipe Coverer

By Frank Bentley



1. *Novel Tally Check.* Confusion and mistakes as to quantity of asbestos cement used when the job is of any size, can and often do occur. The photo shows a novel tally check for number of sacks, this to be put up near the mixing box.

The device is made with two common nails and a piece of cord. A nail is driven into a smooth board, and a light circle drawn by the use of a piece of string, this being divided into a number of parts and marked with a lumber crayon. Then the other nail is firmly tied under the head of the vertical nail so that the point comes close to the numbers. The cord makes just enough friction to hold the nail firmly and securely at any point of the circle, yet it is readily moved with the finger to quickly and easily check sacks going into the box.

2. *Mending Broken Handle by Use of Liquid Solder.* Round wooden handles on buckets, trowels, hand-boards and other devices commonly used in the application of asbestos cement are often accidentally broken and fall off the wire, bolt or rod on which they are used. They come in so many different sizes, shapes and forms that new ones are often hard to procure. A common practice in an emergency of this kind is, of course, to tape or wire the halves or parts of the handle back in place, but this is neither lasting nor satisfactory.



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Quickly repair them as shown. This will make them as good as new and even a bit more solid and lasting than new ones.

Hold or wire the broken sections of the handle together. Whittle a fairly deep groove around it in two or more places, leaving the upper portions of the cut to form a V. Place the handle back on the rod or wire, tie in place and fill the grooves generously with any good grade of the common soft or liquid solder. When it hardens, and of course shrinks in the process, you will find the parts of the handle drawn tightly together with a ring of metal in two or more places about it to keep it that way.

A handle repaired in this manner can be pounded to bits before it can be removed.



3. *Holding Device for Drawing Ink Bottle.* Many rather complicated and elaborate homemade affairs are used to keep the usual drawing ink bottle from upsetting and slipping when used on a sloping board.

A common soft rubber dog doughnut or play ring, however, just snugly slips around the outside of such bottles. It neatly enlarges the base of the bottle and the soft rubber keeps it nicely from slipping on smooth tracing cloth or drawing paper.

The bottle is, of course, forced down into the ring with just a bit of care so the bottom of the bottle will not extend beyond the lower face of the ring. Such rings are inexpensively procured at any pet animal shop or store. They are indestructible and will last a very long time for the purpose described.

Hair Felt — "Black Sheep" Wool Felt
Cold Insulation — Refr. Car Insulation
DISTRIBUTORS WANTED
LUSE-STEVENSON CO.
228 North LaSalle Street — CHICAGO

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

PROGRESS OF THE INSULATION CONTRACTORS' DIVISIONAL CODE AUTHORITY, INC.

Much progress has been made in the organization of th' Insulation Contractors' Divisional Code Authority, Inc., and w believe all members of the Industry will be interested in knowing what has been done.

The NRA has approved the plan of organization of administrative agencies of the Code Authority, which is as follows:-

1. A Local Code Agency composed of three individuals, located in the territory of each Local Asbestos Contractors' Association affiliated with the Asbestos Contractors' National Association. These Local Code Agencies will be responsible directly to the I. C. D. Code Authority, Inc.

2. A Local Trade Practice Complaints Committee composed of three individuals, located in the territory of each of the above Local Code Agencies. These Local Trade Practice Complaints Committees will be responsible directly to the National Trade Practice Complaints Committee.

At the present time, in the interest of economy, it is proposed to have the same individuals who are appointed on eac' Local Code Agency serve as the members of the Local Trade Practice Complaints Committee in that territory.

The NRA has also approved:

Code Authority Regulation No. 1 which defines the method of selection and powers and duties of the Local Code Agencies, and

Code Authority Regulation No. 2 which defines the method of selection and powers and duties of Local Trade Practice Complaints Committees.

In accordance with this plan of organization in twenty-two Local Code Agencies the appointment of the association members is complete; in twelve Agencies, the appointment of both association members and non-association members is complete and the Agency has been authorized as a representative of the Code Authority; seven Bid Depositories have been approved; three Trade Practice Complaints Committees have been appointed and authorized to handle complaints. So far, however, no Area Agreements have been consummated.

The details as to approval of Survey Bureaus by the Ad-

[1]Taken from Report of W. E. Ferguson, Executive Secretary of the I. C. D. Code Authority dated Oct. 24, 1934.

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ministration are being worked out as rapidly as possible by conferences between the Executive Secretary and the NRA representatives in Washington. A typical Survey Bureau has been submitted and approval of same is expected very shortly. When this has been received it will be used as a guide for other Survey Bureaus and it is believed that the time required for such approvals will be greatly reduced.

The details of approval of a Cost Finding and Estimating System for the Industry are also being worked out with the NRA representatives at Washington as rapidly as possible.

It is obvious that the full benefit of the provisions of the Code will not be realized until the Survey Bureaus and the Cost Finding and Estimating System are in operation. In the meantime, thru the proper operation of Bid Depositories and Local Code Agencies, considerable progress in the elimination of unfair trade practices is possible.

The NRA realizes that one of their most important problems is the question of compliance under the Codes. This is being given very careful consideration and special attention is called to the following important step in this direction:

An effective and efficient means of insuring compliance on work involving Federal funds is provided thru the Government Contracts Branch of the NRA Compliance Division. The basis of jurisdiction on this agency is Executive Order 6646 which requires, among other things, that all persons who bid to the Federal Government or any of its agencies or on any project financed wholly or in part by Federal funds must sign certificates that they are complying and will continue to comply with all codes of fair competition to which they may be subject.

Executive Order 6646 provides punishment (under Section 10 (a) of the Recovery Act) for any person falsely certifying as to compliance in submitting a proposal or bid, and in addition provides that the contract thereby secured may be cancelled and the unfinished portion thereof completed at the expense of the person guilty of such false certification and his sureties, if any.

It is reported that the various Governmental agencies concerned with carrying out the provisions of this Executive Order desire to avoid cancellation of contracts and hence interruption of the work resulting from complaints of Code violation, and are anxious therefore to have full and complete information brought to their attention before awards are made. Accordingly, complaints should be lodged as soon as possible after bids have been opened, using telegraph or telephone if necessary.

Such complaints may be filed by any one, directly with Frank Healy, Chief of the Government Contracts Branch of the Compliance Division, NRA, Albee Building, Washington, D. C.

The requirements for filing a complaint are simple, made so expressly for the purpose of reducing red-tape and expediting the handling of cases. The information sent either by letter or

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by telegram need only be in one copy, but all possible information about the alleged violation is requested.

Some of the specific data requested by the Government Contracts Branch is:

1. Full name and address of person or company against which complaint is made.
2. Identification of the project (including the project number).
3. Pertinent dates regarding the project such as date of the invitation, opening date and date contract was awarded.
4. Name and address of awarding authority or officer, if possible.
5. Name of the Code allegedly violated and the specific provisions: this information is especially requested where the alleged violation involves the Competitive Bidding Practices of Article VII Chapter 1 of the Construction Code.

Many cases are being handled by the Government Contracts Branch daily with results which will amaze those who doubt the sharpness of the Blue Eagle's teeth. It is said that as many as eight government contracts have been cancelled in one day because of non-compliance with codes.

A supply of forms "Application for Registration of Construction Work or Services" is being sent to each Local Code Agency. When an additional supply is needed, application may be made to the Local Code Agency or to the I. C. D. Code Authority Office.[1] Only two copies of this application for each registration are necessary instead of three as originally specified on the application blank.

One line on the application blank indicates filling in of enrollment number. This enrollment number refers to the number on your Blue Eagle Poster. It is also your registration number with the I. C. D.

BUILDING

The volume of new construction projects started in the 37 Eastern States during September reached a total of $110,219,200 according to the contract records of F. W. Dodge Corporation. This total represents a loss of more than 8 per cent when compared with the August volume of $120,014,600 and approximately the same percentage decline from the September, 1933 total of $120,134,000.

An examination of the construction classes indicates no pronounced decline in any specific type of building.

The cumulative totals for the first nine months of this year in each of the 10 major classes of construction show material gains when compared with the corresponding period of last year. In fact the cumulative total for all types of construction, amounting to $1,203,952,100 is almost equal to the total for the entire year 1933 and exceeds the nine months total of last year by more than 62 per cent.

[1]Address of the I. C. D. Code Authority Office is 122 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec

Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

FRANCE and BELGIUM	GERMANY and CENTRAL EUROPE	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN
E. R. FLINT, Esq., 6, Rue. Francois – Coppee Paris, (XV°) France	TROPAG Asbest- und Erzimport Alsterdam 7 Hamburg 1	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. Bluefries House 122 Minories London E. C. 3, England	S. SAITO & CO. 5th Floor Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo

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Asbestos Saves Oil

By F. R. Cozzens

During the winter season, crude oil in storage tanks must be heated to a temperature of 70 degrees before being accepted for transfer by pipe-line companies. The heating is done in all sections by keeping a fire under the steel tanks for a period of from twenty-four to sixty hours, depending upon capacity of tank and severity of the weather.

As might be supposed, this process is dangerous, due to the fact that in trying to obtain a uniform temperature, the oil in the center of tank is often raised to the boiling point. As a result the hot, gaseous liquid often overflows the gas escape on top, drips down the outside of tank, catches fire and explodes. Thousands of barrels of crude oil are destroyed yearly in this manner and so great has been the loss in certain districts that radical steps have been undertaken to reduce it. It is now generally agreed by both operators and mining experts that the safest agent for heating crude oil is natural gas, and the most effective method of controlling gas heat is asbestos insulation.

To protect a storage tank of average capacity, the modern oil operator prepares a wrapper 6 x 25 feet, made in two sections. Each section is constructed by cementing together three thicknesses of heavy asbestos building paper. The sections are then spread flat upon the ground, side by side, and joined together with ordinary belt lacing. Outside edges (ends) are provided with metal hooks and eyes.

When ready for use, the workers spread this wrapper around the tank to be heated, upper edge of wrapper being kept flush with top of tank, and ends drawn taut and hooked. The entire outside circumference is thus insulated with the exception of a two foot margin around the base. A low pressure gas fire is then lighted underneath the tank near the center.

The blaze is seldom turned to more than a foot in height, but within twenty four hours the contents of the tank are raised to the temperature desired. Icy blasts do not affect the outside metal, and a "boiling center" is

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eliminated entirely. Once the desired temperature is reached, the flame may be turned low or put out, and the oil remains in shipping condition for many hours. After the oil has been released thru the shipping line, the wrapper is removed, rolled and stored in a dry place until the tank is again filled.

These simple wrappers have reduced storage-tank fires in many districts more than ninety per cent, and there has been a substantial saving in fuel, time and labor. Oil thus heated is more easily transferred thru shipping lines and there are fewer complaints from "burnt-crude" and sludge. A careful check-up has shown operators that temperature plays a very important part in the producing of crude oil, and for a stop-quality product, heat-control must first be practiced at the storage tank.

Canada's Asbestos Manufacturing Plants

Report has just been received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics giving various statistics on asbestos manufacturing plants in Canada. The figures are given below:

Number of Plants	13
Capital employed	$2,603,154
Average number employees	287
Salaries and wages	$274,280
Cost of materials at works	$445,379
Selling value of products at works	$1,105,865

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile Production for September 1934, according to the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, was 174,451 compared with 244,713 in August 1934 and 197,608 in September 1933, these figures covering both the United States and Canada.

For the first nine months of 1934 the total production of motor vehicles was 2,493,277 compared with 1,700,815 for the same period of 1933.

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Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	August 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	7.70	£ 96 5 ..
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	214.00	2,675 .. ..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,727.60	34,095 .. ..
Victoria District		
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	400.43	5,005 6 3
	3,349.73	£41,871 11 3
August 1933	*2,519.72*	*£31,496 11 3*

Africa (Union of South).

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

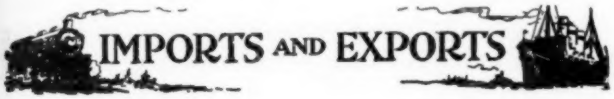
	August 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	August 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	306.30	£ 3,092	600.67	£ 5,354
Chrysotile	966.00	9,057	742.60	8,829
Blue	....	.....	1.40	15
Cape				
Blue	426.99	7,416	246.35	4,070
	1,699.29	£19,565	1,591.02	£18,268

Canada.

(Statistics by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	September 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	September 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	18,564	14,814
By-Products	2,907	275
	3rd Quarter 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	3rd Quarter 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude (Nos. 1 and 2)	322	357
Milled (Nos. 3, 4, and 5)	24,695	18,811
Milled (Nos. 6 and 7)	24,472	23,610
	49,489	42,778
By-Products	3,376	1,393

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Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	August 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	344	36
Canada	11,010	9,637
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	151	92
Finland	.....	34
Italy	.....	1
Soviet Russia	157	.....
United Kingdom	.....	5
	11,662	9,805
Value of Unmanufactured Asbestos Imported	$374,590	$269,885

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	344	36
Crude (Canada)	62	110
Crude (Italy)	....	1
Crude (United Kingdom)	....	5
Mill Fibre (Canada)	4,516	2,483
Mill Fibre (Soviet Russia)	157	.....
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,432	7,044
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	151	92
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	34
	11,662	9,805

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1933 Value	August 1934 Value
Austria	176	364
Canada	640	.....
Germany	1,158	702
Hungary	51	.....
Italy	170	.....
Japan	169	.....
Soviet Russia	708	.....
United Kingdom	2,424	2,468
	$5,496	$3,534

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ASBESTOS

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of August 1934, amounted to 63 tons, valued at $5,184; during August 1933, 58 tons, valued at $5,674 were exported.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1933		August 1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	119,218	$ 5,309	149,961	$12,340
Pipe Covg. and Cement	159,785	5,061	228,145	13,370
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	89,997	46,455	110,690	60,921
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-Molded	.....	38,689	.....	60,190
Not Molded	130,607[1]	19,688	122,679[1]	19,712
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	221,491	12,861	245,775	14,693
Asbestos Roofing	2,555[2]	8,915	5,986[2]	13,756
Other Asbestos Mfrs.	30,287	4,261	240,873	17,071

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	September 1933		September 1934	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	816	$ 73,943	746	$ 62,150
United States	6,352	286,599	2,912	134,193
Australia	22	2,160	80	4,000
Belgium	640	32,518	1,955	106,588
France	124	6,270	1,478	90,297
Germany	454	27,077	280	24,680
Japan	526	19,883	405	21,085
Netherlands	77	8,190	50	1,625
	9,011	$456,640	7,906	$444,598
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	145	2,620	245	5,280
United States	6,842	94,892	6,431	89,633
Belgium	130	2,150	15	165
France	31	510	30	660
Germany	93	1,860	132	2,582
Netherlands	....	.....	60	1,326
Poland	....	.....	30	405
	7,241	$102,032	6,943	$100,051
Total	16,252	$558,672	14,849	$544,649

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ASBESTOS

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	Sept. 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Sept. 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	753	£16,282	945	£18,316
Africa (Union of South)	733	9,015	649	12,325
Africa (Port. E.)	..	....	....	3
Australia	2	46	13	200
Canada	517	7,430	685	11,189
Cyprus	31	521	45	731
Finland	5	36	16	99
Italy	....	62	....	....
Soviet Russia	114	2,320	601	9.578
U. S. of America	.....	.....	10	89
	2,155	£35,712	2,964	£52,530

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

	Sept. 1933 Cwts.	Value	Sept. 1934 Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	8,953	£ 4,503	4,562	£ 3,404
To British India	8,124	9,701	2,888	7,507
To Australia	870	5,160	1,011	5,574
To Other British Countries	4,486	13,327	10,538	14.655
To Netherlands	1,060	4,269	877	3,241
To Belgium	528	3,333	769	3,856
To France	235	2,710	478	2,861
To Italy	643	4,921	264	2,056
To Other Foreign Countries	7,478	28,149	9,531	28.113
	32,377	£76,073	30,918	£71,267

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par.	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asb. Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	5	6	6
Carey (Com.)	100	–	– No Sales		
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	51	52	52
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	4½	5⅞	5¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	18	29¾	25
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	21½	25	23¾
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	44½	50¼	48⅝
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	113	119	117
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	16¾	18½	18¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	29¾	34	34
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3	3½	3¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	– No Sales		

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. The following gentlemen are on our birthday list this month; R. V. Mattison, M. D., Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., whose birthday falls on November 17th; F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Company, Chicago, Ill., November 24th; Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Manufacturing Company, Wyandotte, Mich., November 24th; John J. Krez, President, Paul J. Krez Company, Chicago, Ill., November 26th; S. J. Gillis, Waterfront Manager, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., November 26th; Alfred E. Hermes, Secretary-Treasurer, Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Company, Chicago, Ill., November 27th; S. P. Moffit, Assistant to President, Ruberoid Company, New York City, November 29th; R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, O., November 29th; Charles A. Wright, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., December 4th; Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8th; Chas. S. Donnelly, President, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., December 16th. To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

W. D. Crumpton & Co., U. S. A. Agents for Raw Asbestos Distributors, Ltd. of London, have moved their office to Depot Square Building, Depot Square, Englewood, N. J. Their former address was 8-10 Bridge Street, New York City. Their new telephone number is Englewood 3-6399.

General Asbestos & Rubber Division. J. N. Kirk is now Sales Manager of the Automotive Division of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, and will engage in developing sales of their Asbestolyte line of brake lining and clutch facings as well as automotive packings. Mr. Kirk was formerly connected with Thermoid Company and Worldbestos.

Frank C. Ryan is also connected with the General Asbestos & Rubber Division as Manager of Textile Sales. Mr. Ryan was previously connected with Johns-Manville Sales Corporation as Staff Manager, Non-Ferrous Metal Section of the General Industrial Sales Department, was at one time Sales Engineer for the New Jersey Zinc Company, and has also been connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company and the United States Smelting Company.

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company have recently published a most attractive twelve page folder on Asbestos Textiles.

Russell Manufacturing Company, W. F. Heyd, after an absence of a year has again joined the Russell Manufacturing Company as salesman in the Automotive Equipment Department. Mr. Heyd until a year ago represented the Automotive Equip-

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The Cape Asbestos Co
Limited
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1
Factory, Barking, Essex

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

Great success has been achieved with our latest specialty:-

100% AMOSITE INSULATION

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

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ment Department of the Russell Manufacturing Company for fourteen years and has a host of friends thruout the automotive industry.

Johns-Manville Corporation. Report for the third quarter has been issued by Johns-Manville Corporation and shows a profit for that period in 1934 of $412,699.32, compared with $444,454.73 in 1933. Sales for the third quarter are reported as $6,831,554.32 compared with $5,992,541.33 for the same period in 1933, an increase of $839,012.99 or 14%.

For the nine months ending September 30th, 1934, sales were $18,485,230.22, compared with $14,171,690.36 for the same period in 1933, or an increase of $4,313,539.86 or 30.4%.

Profit for the first nine months of 1934 totalled $586,554.88 or 26c per common share; compared with a loss for the same period in 1933 of $417,140.40.

R. J. Evans, who recently purchased the asbestos plant in Wabash, Ind., is accredited with the statement that the plant will start operations about January 1, 1935. Workmen have been busy for the last several weeks repairing the building and adding new machinery to the plant. It is said that about one hundred men will be employed at the plant when it opens. Mr. Evans is also connected with the Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Huntington, Ind.

The Adriatic Asbestocement Products Company of Bari, Italy, has recently been organized for the manufacture of asbestos cement pipes.

W. W. Hanold, President of the Johns-Manville Quarter Century Club, recently celebrated his 58th Wedding Anniversary. Mr. Hanold has a record of 62 years' continuous service with the Johns-Manville organization and is a well-known figure thruout the entire asbestos industry.

The India Rubber Journal recently published the following articles on asbestos materials: Asbestos Pads in the Sept. 29th number; Asbestos for Sparking Plugs in the October 6th number; Iron Oxides for Coloring Asbestos in the October 13th number; Belts in the October 27th number.

Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works. Charles A. Wright, on account of continued ill health, has resigned his position as Vice President and General Manager of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco.

Asbestos Corporation Limited—Keasbey & Mattison Company. The suit between Asbestos Corporation Limited of Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, and Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, Pa., has been amicably settled.

PATENTS

Heat Insulating Unit. No. 1,974,519. Granted on September 25th to W. L. Steffens, Wyoming, Ohio, assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Application July 5, 1929. Serial No. 376,059.

Described as a heat insulating unit composed of flexible

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ribbons of suitable felted material assembled in an intermixed, tangled mass to form a unit containing irregular, broken up spaces and nonadhesive stitching means holding said insulating unit in desired form.

Brake Drum. No. 1,974,905. Granted on September 25th to Robert H. Walker, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application July 30, 1932. Serial No. 626,302.

Described as a brake including a drum having a plurality of narrow widely spaced grooves in its braking surface, said grooves arranged on an incline to the edges of the brake drum, said grooves each having one end opening thru an edge of the drum, and a fibre lining mounted for movement to and from the braking surface.

Brake Shoe Assembly. No. 1,975,713. Granted on October 2nd to George Christenson, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application May 4, 1932. Serial No. 609,158.

Described as a braking element of T-shaped transverse section comprising an arcuate web member and an arcuate band of self sustaining rubber containing friction material united to said web by vulcanization in situ, the web member extending in an edgewise manner inwardly from said band.

Method of Producing Magnesia Deficient in Lime and Calcium Nitrate from Dolomite. No. 1,975,954. Granted on October 9th to Otto Kippe, Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, assignor to Klockner Werke A-G, Westphalia, Germany. Application August 28, 1932. Serial No. 687,170. In Germany September 2, 1932.

Described as a method of producing Magnesia deficient in lime besides a concentrating calcium nitrate solution by precipitating a solution of dolomite in nitric acid by a substance of the group consisting of lime and calcined dolomite, the precipitation taking place in the presence of ammonia.

Prepared Roofing. No. 1,976,948. Granted on October 16th to Mr. Thomas Lehon, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Lehon Company, a corporation of Illinois. Application September 29, 1930. Serial No. 485,041. Description upon request.

Filtration Process and Apparatus. No. 1,978,254. Granted on October 23rd to Roy D. Elliott, New York City, assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application March 9, 1932. Serial No. 597,695. Description upon request.

Power Mold Machine. No. 1,978,744. Granted on October 30th to Richard J. Evans, Huntington, Ind., assignor to Asbestos Mfg. Company, Huntington, Ind. Application November 28, 1932. Serial No. 644,740. Description upon request.

TRADE MARKS

Tristbestos. Trade Mark has been registered in England under this name for brake lining made principally of asbestos fibre, by Tristbestos Brake Linings, Ltd., Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol - India Rubber Journal.

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THIS AND THAT

An inquiry comes in for a booklet said to have been published by one of the asbestos manufacturers under the title "One Thousand Uses of Asbestos." We have never heard of it. Can anyone give us any information?

"Most of the asbestos supply in the world is mined in Canada, but until comparatively recent times it was torn from the surface of the earth by hand" says the New York Sun. Rather hard work we should say!

Dr. Hermann von Shrenk, Consulting Timber Engineer, St. Louis, Mo., and senior Vice-President of the American Society for Testing Materials, was elected to the office of President of A. S. T. M. on October 9th. Dr. von Shrenk succeeds W. H. Basset, deceased.

Various odd uses for asbestos fibre have been reaching us quite regularly of late, these having mostly to do with packing inflammable materials or explosives for transport, etc.

A similar use along this line has just been reported and concerns the use of asbestos fibre in connection with fumigation. Prof. J. M. Robinson, head of the entomology department of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, advises fumigation with burning sulphur of corn cribs to rid the crib of weevils, and suggests that the bucket of burning sulphur rest evenly on a flattened mound of soil or asbestos of size several times the diameter of the bucket.

It would probably be interesting to know of other similar places where asbestos fibre is used as a fire prevention material.

An American lawyer made his will on a sheet of asbestos. Surely a lawyer should know that a will is left behind.—Northwest Farmer.

Enjoy your own life without comparing it with that of another.

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ASBESTOS

In Germany the trading in raw and manufactured asbestos has been subjected to the supervision of the Rubber Control Board, according to Foreign Trade Notes (Vol. III, No. 9 published September 27, 1934 by the U. S. Department of Commerce.)

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

Of "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) published monthly (State frequency of issue.)

at Philadelphia, Pa. (Name of post office and State where publication is entered.) for October 1 (State whether for April 1 or October 1.) 1934.

STATE OF Pennsylvania
COUNTY OF Philadelphia } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, 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" (Insert 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 411, 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	Secretarial Service	16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.,
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Business Manager	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

C. J. Stover	130 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, 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. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of Oct. 1934.

[SEAL] W. D. K. Wilcox

(My commission expires ..... 193 .)

Form 3526.—Ed. 1933.

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 postmaster must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

POSTMASTER: BE SURE TO READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

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The Standard grade of Hair Felt is made of 100% pure brown cattle hair, by the platen process, and is unusually efficient, particularly at sub-zero temperatures, due to the close felting of cattle hairs. It offers excellent protection against moisture-laden air which might disintegrate other insulating materials by condensation.

#1000 is made by punching process, of 100% pure cattle hair—and #6040 is a mixture of cattle hair and jute. A SOUND CORRECTION HAIR FELT is also made of goat hair and asbestos fibre for acoustical work.

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Prosperity went out suddenly like a lamp but it is coming back slowly like the dawn of a new day.

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