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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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The Asbestos Industry of Soviet Union

By Julia Older, Moscow Correspondent
Universal Trade Press Syndicate

Editor's Note: Miss Older obtained the information for this article direct from one of the engineers connected with the Russian Asbestos Industry (with the permission of the Soviet authorities) and since the engineer did not speak English some of the trade terms were difficult to translate into English. Our readers therefore may have to guess at the trade meaning of certain terms used.

Mining.[1]

The richest country in the world in deposits of chrysotile asbestos, and occupying second place in asbestos output, the development of the asbestos industry in the Soviet Union is of interest.

The chief source of raw materials is the Bazhenovo district in the Urals, about 50 miles northwest of Sverdlovsk and connected with the station of Bazhenovo by a broad-gauge railway.

The main Bazhenovo mine is supplied with hoisting equipment—elevators and cable cranes, the latter used chiefly for hand-concentrated ores. The output of unconcentrated ores not requiring hand-sorting has been increased to feed the crushers and the No. 2 and 3 concentration plants of "Asbo-Gigant." This has been done by the introduction of mass crumbling by boring along the entire height of the shelf—15 to 20 meters. To reduce laborious handloading to a minimum, hoppers have been introduced at one section, and freight cars at another. This year, 12 excavators are being used at this mine. Sixteen of its 22 steam locomotives are used for mining operations, while two of its four electric locomotives are at work in the central cross-section.

Soyuz-Asbest (central organization of the Soviet asbestos industry) has established raw material bases in the neighborhood of its concentration plants, which have been reconstructed during the past two years to increase

[1]A second article on "Research" will appear in an early number, very likely in May.

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their productivity. The largest under the Bazhenovo Ore Administration are the Ilyinsk, No. 1, which uses mechanically concentrated ore; the October plant, using hand concentrated ore; and Asbo-Gigant No.2 and No. 3, which use unconcentrated ore. Asbo-Gigant No. 2, with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of asbestos, was constructed during the First Five Year Plan (1928-1932). The Second Five-Year Plan, ending in 1937, in addition to the already completed Asbo-Gigant No. 3, with an annual capacity of 80,000 tons, also calls for the construction at Bazhenovo mine of Asbo-Gigant No. 4, to be of the same capacity as No. 3; and an addition to the October plant with a 25,000 ton capacity.

Different methods of concentration are used in all the Uralasbest plants. The Russian method, used in the October Plant, is based on the different coefficients of friction of serpentine and asbestos fibre. One of the advantages of this method is that it preserves the structure of the finished product. Its disadvantages are the low percentage of fibre extracted, the low productivity and low degree of mechanization, and the fact that a large auxiliary personnel is required. Nevertheless, this method will be continued in concentration operations where the structure of the finished product is important since no other method gives the good structure demanded by the European market and Soviet industry.

The Canadian method of concentration, employed to some extent in Asbo-Gigant plants 2 and 3, turns out asbestos of soft structure. The main advantages of this method are the high percentage of asbestos extracted and its technological facility, while its disadvantage is the harmful effect which the crushing machine employed has upon the structure of the fibre obtained.

The Canado-Russian method used in a department of the Ilyinsk plant No. 1 possesses advantages and disadvantages of both methods and also its own special virtues, which are as follows: it increases the output of asbestos, makes it possible to rework ore with an asbestos content up to 50 per cent, covers the complete reworking of the ore to obtain both finished products and by-products, affords the maximum utilization of concentration apparatus,

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and makes it possible to obtain a finished product with hard structures in the two initial stages of crushing by rollers.

What the asbestos industry of the Soviet Union considers as one of its basic problems is the development of a rational mechanized method of concentrating asbestos which will not spoil the fibre—a problem which has not as yet received any radical solution in world technology.

In connection with the reconstruction of mines of secondary importance, with the aim of mechanizing the Russian method of concentration and increasing the work ing of semi-finished products by the Canadian metho during 1934 output of the Krasno-Uralsk and the Alapay evsk mines was increased to 5,000 tons each, while the former obtained an increase of 85% and the latter mine of 90% in the amount of asbestos extracted from the ore. Technological improvements at the Suartak mine have resulted in an 85% increase in amount extracted and also an increase in production of higher grades of asbestos.

Manufacturing.

Nine huge plants, with a total of 26 aggregates and an annual productivity of 226 million plates 40 by 40



"Krasny Stroitel," or Red Builder Asbestos Plant, Moscow Province, U. S. S. R. This gives some idea of the gigantic plants built in Russia for the manufacture of various asbestos products.

centimeters, or 25 million square meters of roofing are turning asbestos-cement materials into slates in the Soviet Union today. This output consumes approximately 33,000 tons of asbestos of grades iv, v and vi. In addition, small quantities of asbestos plyboard, sizes 160x120 cm., 60x120, 120x120, and 80x120, are manufactured. Twenty-nine

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CANADA

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per cent of the total amount used for these products is turned into corrugated ply-boards, sizes 120 or 180 by 100 or 115 c. m.

Moreover, the manufacture of asbestos cement pipes has been started in three Soviet plants—the Krasny Stroitel or Red Builder, in Moscow Province; Sukhoi Log in the Urals; and the Novorossiisk asbestos slate plant. Two Italian machines, each with an annual capacity of 750 kilometers of pipe, have been installed at the Red Builder plant and one apiece of like capacity has been installed at the other two plants. The Red Builder also has two Nikolanco and Krause machines each with a capacity of 500 km. of pipe.

These asbestos-cement pipes, used for water and sewer pipes with a working pressure of from 2½ to 15 atmospheres, and measuring from 50 to 1,000 millimeters in diameter and from three to four meters in length, are made from equal quantities of grades iii, and iv. Each kilometer of pipe utilizes four tons of asbestos, and fancy parts and joints require an additional 13.5%. These machines working at full capacity require 12,485 tons of asbestos a year.

Other products include 9,600 tons annually of asbestos cardboard and muronite. The latter, a new material made at the Comintern plant in the Urals, by replacing clingerite and paranite thereby saves benzine and eliminates the necessity of importing rubber. The Rostov asbestos-slate plant has begun to manufacture electric insulation boards; none are being imported now.

A considerable quantity—64,000 tons—of thermo insulation materials, used for insulating hot surfaces, is being made annually from 19,400 tons of asbestos, grades iii to vi. These materials include asbestite, an inefficient asbestos insulator, manufacture of which is to be stopped; asbothermite; asbo-zurite or new asbo-zurite; newvel; asbomicaceous insulation and 16,000 tons annually of sovelite produced as segments for facing locomotives. The use of sovelite in the U. S. S. R. will result in a saving of 60 million rubles a year.

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From

CRUDE ORE

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

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. Packings, high temperature insulations, refractory cements, low pressure insulations, asbestos roofings, brake linings and industrial friction materials, flooring and acoustical treatment form some of the major items manufactured by Johns-Manville.

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U. S. Bureau of Mines Publishes Advance Summary on the Asbestos Industry in 1934

On March 19th the U. S. Bureau of Mines published Mineral Market Report No. M. M. S. 353 under the title of "Asbestos Industry in 1934 — Advance Summary."

This summary gives much interesting information and statistics on Asbestos production, consumption, etc.

Production of the United States for the year 1934 is given on page 30 and again on page 31 of this issue of "ASBESTOS."

An interesting fact brought out by this report is that in 1934 Canada contributed 93.9% in quantity and 89.6% in value of the total imports of asbestos into the United States; Russia was the second largest source of supply, 2.2% of the quantity and 2.6% in value; Cyprus ranking third and Africa fourth.

Two other tables of particular interest which appear in this Advance Summary are the consumption of Asbestos in the United States during the years 1928 to 1934 inclusive, and World production of Asbestos for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive, and these tables are reprinted below:

Asbestos (unmanufactured) Consumed in the United States 1928—1934[1]

(Production plus imports minus exports.)

Figures given in Short Tons of 2000 lbs.

	Domestic Marketed Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Consumption
1928	2,239	230,595	850	231,984
1929	3,155	262,427	709	264,873
1930	4,242	208,681	771	212,152
1931	3,228	136,361	1,714	137,875
1932	3,559	96,754	1,707	98,606
1933	4,745	119,494	1,378	122,861
1934	5,087	120,334	1,669	123,752

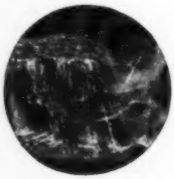
[1] Table as given in M. M. S. 353 shows value also, which has not been included here.

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K. & M. own and operate the Bell Asbestos Mine—known as the richest in Canada. But even the highest quality fiber is of value only in proportion to the care taken in grading at the mines. K. & M. milling facilities and quality control assure you of uniform fiber in any grade you require.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN U. S. A. FOR FERODO BRAKE LININGS . . .

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World Production of Asbestos, 1930-34

In Metric tons

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Africa					
Portuguese East Africa (Exports)	16	....	*....	*....	*....
Southern Rhodesia	34,260	21,810	14,302	27,381	*....
Swaziland	....	....	5	*....	*....
Union South Africa	17,491	14,221	10,951	14,411	*....
Australia					
New South Wales	....	8	....	*....	*....
South Australia	....	6	20	13	*....
Western Australia	144	116	112	270	*....
Canada (Excl. of Sand & Gravel)	219,641	149,047	111,562	143,667	141,502
China	315	264	*....	*....	*....
Cyprus (Exports)	5,487	3,628	1,626	4,640	7,451
Finland	1,188	581	756	1,340	*....
France	503	500	*....	*....	*....
Greece	2	10	9	*....	*....
India, British	34	6	91	....	*....
Italy	851	632	1,284	1,477	*....
Japan (Approx.)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Turkey	*....	4	58	120	*....
U. S. S. R. (Russia in Europe)	54,083	64,674	*....	*....	*....
United States	3,848	2,928	3,229	4,305	4,615

*Data not available. See page 31 for other 1934 production figures.

New Zealand Asbestos

(Reprint from Christchurch "Star" of issue January 26th, 1935.)

What has every prospect of becoming a new mining industry for the Dominion is the discovery of an extensive deposit of asbestos by a Cromwell asbestos syndicate.

The syndicate has an area of 300 acres on the Kawarau face on Mount Pisa, and has for sometime past been prospecting on what appears to be an extensive deposit.

A sample of half a cwt. was sent to a Dunedin manufacturing firm which used the material in considerable quantity. The sample was evidently satisfactory, as the company ordered a ton which has now been sent to Dunedin. (Dunedin is a New Zealand city).

Results of any tests the mineral may be put to are being awaited with considerable interest.

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

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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Better Statistics on Asbestos

The article on page 16 of our March issue urged more uniform statistics on asbestos, particularly so far as imports of raw asbestos were concerned.

The suggestion made in that article was to report raw asbestos being sent into the United States in four classes, viz:

Crudes (meaning the two highest grades of unopened asbestos used for spinning)
Spinning Fibres (milled fibres above the grade of 0-8-6-2)
Non-spinning Fibre (below 0-8-6-2 and including 0-0-5-11)
Shorts

Now it is suggested that not only imports be reported (or declared) in these classifications, but also that the various producing countries in reporting *production*, report it in those four classes.

When one country reports production one way, and some other producing country reports it by different classifications, it is very hard to so classify the material that it means anything to the statistician, or in fact to anyone else.

Also in the past some countries have consistently reported production in certain classes; suddenly for some reason probably unknown to anyone but the statistician making up the report, the classes are changed, meaning that the production of this year cannot be satisfactorily compared with production figures of say, five years ago. And when three or four countries make three or four changes of this kind, statistics of production over a span of ten or twenty years are not only difficult to study but almost meaningless.

One response which we have had to the article in our March issue (there has hardly been time to receive the opinions of producers in Africa, or Europe) heartily approves of the four classifications suggested. This particular producer says:

"We are heartily in accord with the idea expressed in your article "Better statistics on Asbestos" relative to the

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reporting of imports into the United States as crudes, spinning fibre, non-spinning fibre and shorts. We do not feel that the classifications at present used give a true picture of what the imports really are, particularly as to the nature of the Russian fibre and short fibres imported from Cyprus and elsewhere. From our point of view it would be desirable to know how much of imports of lower grades include fibre testing 0-0-5-11. We can see no reasonable objection to the classification suggested and believe it a step toward uniformity of statistics which should prove beneficial to all interested."

We hope to have opinions from other producers within the next thirty days, and will publish them in our next issue.

A New Bearing Material which Contains Asbestos

A bearing material which works well under water, in fact has been developed for that very purpose, is the latest contribution of Johns-Manville to the long list of asbestos products specially designed to give service under certain conditions.

The material has been named Eel-Slip because of its slippery nature. It is a tough but readily machined product which has a low coefficient of friction, even tho unlubricated. *Water is its best lubricant.*

Eel-Slip has been developed especially for the paper industry, woodworking plants, operators of water turbines, deep well pumps or other mechanical equipment run under water, and fills a long felt need in industry for a bearing material which does not require use of the commonly employed lubricants.

For instance in the paper industry it is not only used for bearings which run in water or under intermittent dry and wet service, but is also used for increased efficiency and economy on the wet end of Fourdrinier paper machines as shakers or flat screen blocks, water tables or forming boards, suction box covers, steam joints, and so on.

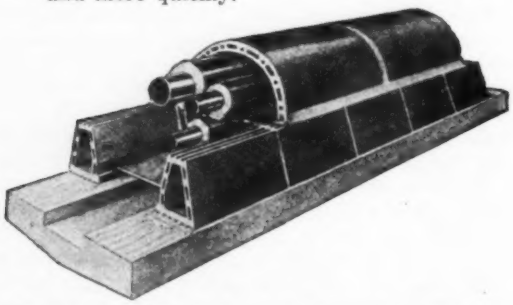
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Thermo-O-Tile

A new underground steam conduit system named "Therm-O-Tile" having several important structural and economic advantages has recently been developed, put thru thoro practical tests, patented and placed on the market by H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., of Newark, N. J.

In installing this conduit a concrete base 4" thick is first poured directly into the trench bottom. On this immovable base the conduit and piping rest independently of each other. There is no broken stone fill or underdrain. The concrete base:

Keeps the trench free from water during installation
Keeps the pipe space absolutely dry while the lines are in service
Permanently supports the conduit and the pipe lines
Serves as an excellent "sidewalk" on which the mechanics can do their work more conveniently and more quickly.



The drain in the form of a channel in the center of the base clearly visible in the photograph, is entirely closed against anything other than seepage or pipe leakage and cannot become clogged with tree roots, silt or vegetation.

The strong concrete base, combined with the exceptionally strong tile sections, which are made of high grade clay, produce a conduit system which, we are told, will withstand great crushing loads. As a result Therm-O-Tile may be installed close to the surface, reducing the cost of

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(SUPERFINE)

CANADIAN
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CABLES:—VULBESTON, LONDON

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excavation, eliminating the necessity of cast iron sections, and making concrete arches under roadways unnecessary. It is obvious that the resultant money savings can be well worth while.

With this system also the cost of labor may further be kept low because of non-interference between different groups of mechanics. Each group—excavators, conduit men, and pipe fitters—can carry on their work as a continuous operation without interruption from or waiting for other mechanics.

The manufacturer recommends that the pipe lines be insulated in either of two ways:

1. With sectional pipe covering of suitable thickness applied directly to each individual pipe line or
2. With a fibre filling insulation occupying the entire space around the pipe lines.

Therm-O-Tile is readily accessible at any point; the top section of any run may be lifted without disturbing the pipe supports or joints in the bottom sections. The tops may then be cemented back in place after the repairs to pipe lines are completed.

A thermal efficiency of 90% or better is claimed for the Therm-O-Tile conduit system. Any installation made by the manufacturer, or under his supervision, will be guaranteed as to heat loss under an approved condensation test made after the lines are in service. In all tests so far made guarantees have been fulfilled by a wide margin.

In a theoretical attack with explosive and gas bombs staged in the Kreuzberg section, Germany, several thousand emergency workers, organized into all types of technical squads, labored in rubber and asbestos suits, gas masks and other protective devices under an unseasonable hot sun, combatting the effects of the "attacks."

Italian troops, if newspapers are to be believed, are also having drills in gas masks and asbestos suits, with flame throwers.

The next war, whenever it may come, will probably use much more asbestos in various forms than did the last one.

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Saving Gas With Asbestos

By F. R. Cozzens

In the gas producing sections of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, thousands of cubic feet of natural gas are being conserved daily by using asbestos products.

Gas is piped from wells to consuming centers in six, eight and ten inch lines, buried for the most part, but due to the nature of the country there are deep ravines, creeks and valleys where it is impossible to cover the pipes with earth. At these exposed places action of the summer sun and winds cause "sweating" inside the line and in winter this excess moisture freezes, resulting in leaks, wet gas and low pressure. The waste in fuel, labor and repairs from this source plays a very important part in gas cost, and after varied experiments with scaffolds, boxing, drainage, etc., producers are finding out that the problem can be solved in more than ninety per cent of the cases by using asbestos wrapper and paint.

To protect a gas line in exposed places, the modern operator first wraps the pipe with heavyweight asbestos paper, allowing a hundred foot roll of paper to each 20 foot joint of pipe. Ends of the wrapper are secured by metal clamps, and the paper is then given a coating of asbestos roofing cement. An additional coating is applied once every six months to protect wrapper against weather conditions, and if the length of exposed line exceeds one hundred feet, a double wrapper is installed. A few shovels of earth are removed from underneath the line where necessary to prevent the wrapper from coming in contact with standing surface water. In special cases, where branch pipes or connections enter the main line at exposed places, an outside jacket of steel casing is put over the pipe, and the space between pipe and jacket is packed with asbestos fibre. This practice is often carried out at the wells where upright jackets can be used to advantage. Loose asbestos or fibre filling is also used as packing in boxing for lines where connections enter a building.

Protected in this manner, the gas current is neither overheated nor chilled by sudden atmospheric changes, and

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ESTABLISHED IN 1875

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Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec

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Producers of All Grades of

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normal pressure is maintained at all points on the line. Exposed joints require less drainage which results in lower labor costs and fewer repair bills. On the average gas line this means a saving of from one hundred to two hundred dollars annually.

Modern gas producers, under keen competition with other fuels find it necessary to get their product to consuming centers in the most efficient manner possible, and as a means to this end asbestos wrappers, gaskets, mats, liners, packing fibre and cements are now replacing obsolete equipment. Asbestos materials are well adapted to either high or low pressure lines, and are proven gas savers at all seasons.

A Boost For Asbestos Cement Shingles

Ten years ago, over 15 carloads of Hexagonal Asbestos Cement Shingles[1] were used to reroof and make fireproof the mammoth and palatial Royal Poinciana Hotel at West Palm Beach, Fla.

Recently, severe storms undermined this famous hotel and, with the structure unsafe, the well known landmark was demolished. Considering the severity of Florida coastal storms, the hotel wreckers were amazed at the wonderful state of preservation of the Asbestos Cement Shingles. From a service viewpoint, they were as good as new, and as a result, hundreds of squares found a ready sale at a price close to the price charged for new shingles of this type and brand.

This is truly a remarkable tribute to the protective qualities and economy of Asbestos Cement Shingles, under unusually trying conditions.

[1]These shingles were of Eternit make, and we are indebted to the Ruberoid Company, New York City, for the information.

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VERMONT ASBESTOS

"MINED in the U. S. A."

Clean, well fiberized asbestos particularly well suited for the manufacture of the better types of:

BRAKE LINING	BOILER COVERINGS
CLUTCH FACING	MILLBOARD
ROOFING PAINTS	MOULDED PRODUCTS
SHINGLES	ASBESTOS PAPER

Samples and Prices upon application

VERMONT ASBESTOS CORPORATION

HYDE PARK, VERMONT

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

Mine
Eden, Vt.

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ASBESTOS
MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"The month of March has been on the whole a disappointing period for business" says the April National City Bank letter. "It had been hoped that the upswing in industrial activity which began last Fall would continue into the second quarter, and that it might broaden in scope to include the backward industries whose improvement is indispensable to recovery. However, the confusion as to the outlook, and the evidences of instability in the economic situation, seem to have barred both possibilities.

"The feeling of uncertainty which afflicts most business men has been decidedly deepened during the month. Weakness in commodity and security prices, disturbance in the foreign exchange markets, and new and incalculable elements in the European political situation, are manifestly unsettling. . . . . Uncertainty as to the disposition of the legislation now before Congress, and as to such matters as code renewals, the future form of the N. R. A. and labor questions, is a continuing and very important cause of hesitation."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

Rhodesia is showing considerable increase in production and so is Russia. U. S. S. R. exports to Germany recently have been unusually high. No doubt much of this tonnage will ultimately move to other ports. There have been no changes in price by any producer.

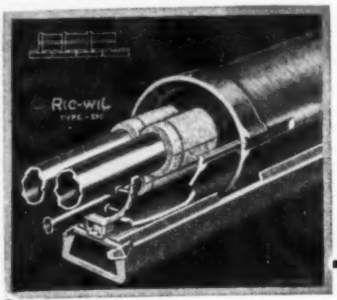
Asbestos. Manufactured.

Textiles. Volume of trade is reasonably well maintained because of marked automobile building activity. As in the case of insulations, however, better conditions in construction, bringing greater consumption of electrical wiring and equipment, are needed. Prices are quite steady, due largely to firm prices on raw asbestos.

Brake Lining. Not only the replacement, but the equipment business has shown tremendous improvement this year over the same period last year and indications are that it will continue for several months to come.

Insulation. High Pressure. Markets remain firm as

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Ric-wiL type S P C conduit, with sectional pipe coverings, is one of several standard Ric-wiL designs Ric-wiL also makes two heavy duty types, one in Super-Strength Tile and one in Cast Iron, providing necessary physical strength for supporting heavy traffic loads.

Ric-wiL Offers You Cooperation

With Ric-wiL, which is a complete and expertly engineered conduit system, you can meet any problem on the protection and insulation of underground steam distribution lines. Efficient base drain and special Loc-liP side joints assure proper drainage and permanently dry pipe covering. Your cooperation with a responsible conduit manufacturer gives you full protection and at the same time perfect freedom of choice as to insulation—though many contractors do hold down costs by use of high grade loose insulation, such as Ric-wiL Dry-paC, hand-packed around pipes. We furnish complete installation instructions and, if desired, installation supervision. Write for Bulletin 32.

- **Ric-wiL is NOT in the contracting business, nor has it any subsidiaries in competition with you.**

The Ric-wiL Company, 1562 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland
New York San Francisco Chicago
Agents in principal cities

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RIC-WIL

CONDUIT SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STEAM PIPES

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to price, lessening as to volume. The heavy industries and general building construction *must* revive before any real increase in volume may be expected. On present volume the profit margin has about disappeared.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market is very slight at present, this being largely seasonal. As is usual with a slow market prices show a downward trend.

Paper and Millboard. The paper and millboard market shows small demand at present with prices fairly firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of Asbestos Cement Shingles continue satisfactory in comparison with a year ago and indications are that 1935 will show still further increases in the volume of asbestos shingles used for siding purposes, as well as roofing.

The demand for other asbestos cement products such as Asbestos Wallboard, Flat Sheets for industrial use, and Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets, continues to show a steady improvement.

The above represent the opinions of men closely in touch with the various asbestos markets. Opinions from any and all readers who know the markets will be welcome at any time.

Revision of Federal Specification for Wallboard (Composition) is proposed. The number of this Specification is UU-W-101 dated September 20, 1932. Those interested should get in touch with the Federal Specifications Board, promptly, all comments or criticisms to be received by that Board not later than May 2nd, 1935.

Over 2,000,000 square feet of Ruber-oid Built-up Roofs protect Ford factories. Interesting!

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, June 17, 18 and 19, 1935.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automotive vehicles for the month of February 1935 in the United States and Canada amounted to 358,658, compared with 303,372 in January, and 240,278 in February 1934. Total Production for February 1933 was 108,745.

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Queer Experiences of Asbestos Salesmen

It is planned to publish in "ASBESTOS" a series of "Queer Experiences" in connection with the selling or installation of asbestos products, and all salesmen, sales managers, contractors, and others are invited to contribute.

This series should be helpful, not only to salesmen but to manufacturers, and others interested in the Asbestos Industry as new ideas will be brought out by the queer things which happen to asbestos materials and of which, in many cases, only the salesman learns. Sometimes these queer experiences may suggest a new use for an asbestos material, or perhaps an improvement of a material which will increase its sale, or they may serve merely to explain a complaint—any one of the three results being desirable.

To any salesman sending in two or more experiences we will give a six months subscription free. Simply address your letter to "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

Condensation Presents A Puzzle

Asbestos Shingles laid over siding clapboards on a New England home during the past winter developed a most unusual complaint.

The Application Contractor had done an admirable job of selling the home owner the advantages of re-siding with Asbestos Shingles, had secured the contract and applied the job. In the course of his sales talk he had stressed the lifetime permanency, elimination of outside wall painting, and insulation value.

Within a week after the job was finished, he received a call from the owner, who stated that the siding leaked and that water was pouring down his plastered living room wall.

Somewhat nonplussed, as it hadn't rained, snowed, or thawed for some days, the contractor visited him immediately and found that, as the owner had stated, small streams of water came down one wall from various points. The owner declared that the asbestos siding had caused the trouble as he had never had it happen before.

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The night was a fairly cold one and the owner had an oil stove going in the room, making the room temperature pretty high. It seemed reasonable to suppose that the water was caused by condensation, but the reason for the condensation wasn't so easy to find. After close examination, however, it was found that there was a false wall built about six inches outside the living room, the owner being totally unaware of this. Between the two walls there was a considerable cold air space. During the application of the new siding and in some unexplainable manner a board in the floor between the two walls had become loosened, allowing cold air into the space. This cold air on the outside of the plastered wall and the intense heat of the oil stove on the inside, had caused the sweating of the plastered wall and the water streams.

The cold air space was filled with rock wool, the floor board secured in place and the trouble was ended.

The prompt investigation by the contractor made the owner a booster instead of a knocker of Asbestos Siding.

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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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

THE MISSION OF THE F. H. A.

The mission of the Federal Housing Administration for the year 1935 is three fold in purpose.

1. **To make known** and impress upon owners of homes and other properties, the fact that credit to finance repairs and modernization, which may be repaid in installments out of income, has become a tangible reality—something available at a local financing institution and not something indefinite and distant.

2. **To encourage** all property holders thruout the country to make careful inspection of their buildings and grounds in order to determine what repairs and upkeep are required to keep them from rapid deterioration, and what improvements they would like to make and could reasonably afford. The reservoir of work to be tapped in this way is of immense volume, potentially running into many billions of dollars, only a fraction of which will require financing thru the Modernization Credit Plan.

3. **To bring about** an accompanying rebirth of sales and production activity in the building and building materials industries, with resulting increase in employment, decrease in the burden of the public relief roll, and general toning up and increase in business and employment.

Is the Asbestos Insulation Industry taking full advantage of the benefits to be obtained by this plan and the Better Housing Campaign?

A meeting of the Asbestos Contractors' National Association will be held at the Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C., on April 24th and 25th.

The Insulation Contractors' Divisional Code Authority, Inc., under date of March 13th sent a Bulletin to all Local Code Agencies urging those in favor of continuance of the N.R.A. to get in touch with their Congressmen and Senators either direct, or thru petitions signed by various members of the Industry.

The I. C. D. Code Authority points out that there has been insufficient time to try out the Survey Bureau and Cost Finding System, and that for this reason the Code of the Insulation Contractors Industry has not yet had a fair trial. The Secretary therefore suggests that the Industry should be given an opportunity to try out the above mentioned program.

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CORRECTION

In listing the names of the sixteen bid depositories on Oregon, depository as F. Burton. This should have been *Charles* Burton. Will readers kindly note?

BUILDING

February showed the expected seasonal dip in construction contracts when compared with the reported volume for January. The total reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation was $75,083,500 for the 37 eastern states as against $99,773,900 in January, a decline of about 25 per cent. The contract volume for February, 1934, totaling $96,716,300, was only about half as great as the January 1934 volume.

For the initial months of 1935 construction awards of all descriptions in the area east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $174,857,400 in contrast with $283,180,000 for the corresponding two months of 1934. A year ago contract-letting under the PWA program was in full swing; currently this influence has largely spent itself.

Contemplated construction of all types reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation during February was considerably heavier than in either the previous month or February 1934. Gains over 1934 in new planning were shown in each important territory over the area east of the Rockies except the Central Northwest, Southern Michigan, the St. Louis territory and Texas. Newly-planned residential construction was more than four times as great as was reported in January and more than six times as heavy as recorded in February 1934.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			March 1935		
	Par.	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	6	8½	8
Carey (Com.)	100	–	–	–	–
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	–	–	–
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	3⅝	5⅛	4½
Certainteed (Pfd.)	np	–	20¼	30	25¼
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	20	25	25
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	38½	46¾	41¾
Johns-Manville Pfd.)	100	7	117¼	124½	120
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	16½	19⅛	17⅞
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	43½	45¼	44⅛
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	26½	26½	26½

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ASBESTOS



Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	January 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syn. Ltd.)	15.00	£ 300	....	....
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	7.70	96	5	....
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	268.10	3,351	5	....
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,415.23	30,190	6	3
Victoria District				
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	485.10	6,063	15	....
	3,191.13	£40,001	11	3
January 1934	*2,520.15*	*£31,501*	*16*	*3*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	January 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	January 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	243.00	£ 2,519	12.90	£ 110
Chrysotile	864.00	9,544	1,219.00	10,758
Cape				
Blue	183.70	3,620	214.93	3,898
	$1,290.70	£15,683	1,446.83	£14,766

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	January 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	January 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	8,502	10,506
By-Products	92	....
	February 1934	**February 1935**
Fibre	9,256	11,844
By-Products	2	....

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Canada (Continued)

The following gives shipments and sales, average value per ton, etc., of Canadian Asbestos during 1934. On page 31 will be found tabulation of comparison with shipments and sales of other countries.

	Shipments and Sales Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Average Value Per Ton
Crude	1,663	$ 409,853	$246.45
Fibres	77,465	3,456,399	44.62
Shorts	76,852	1,070,074	13.92
	155,980	$4,936,326	
Sand, gravel and stone (waste rock only)	4,672	3,480	0.74
	160,652	$4,939,806	

United States

(Figures published by Bureau of Mines)

1933 4,745 tons (2000 lbs.) ..... Value $130,677
1934 5,087 tons (2000 lbs.) ..... Value 158,347

The above figures are taken from Mineral Market Reports No. M. M. S. 353, published by the United States Bureau of Mines under date of March 19, 1935. The report states that the production of 5,087 tons in 1934 was practically all of the chrysotile variety from Arizona and Vermont, by far the larger part originating in Vermont. Some little amphibole was mined in Maryland, Montana and Washington.

On April 1st the President of the United States proclaimed the Belgian trade agreement and instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the concessions made by the United States in this agreement to other nations which do not discriminate against American trade. It will be remembered (see page 12 of March "ASBESTOS") that reduction in duty on asbestos cement products was made a part of this agreement.

We were delighted to receive a postcard from our old friend "Charlie" Wright, sent from Japan. It will be remembered that Mr. Wright with his family is taking a six months cruise in the Orient. He reports all well and enjoying a wonderful trip.

Import quota on raw asbestos has been raised 50% by Italy.

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Relation of Production
(Sales and Shipments)[1]
of Various Countries

	1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Canada — All Grades	**158,367**	**155,980**
Cyprus	**3,904**	**7,592**
Rhodesia (Africa)	**30,181**	**31,213**
Union of South Africa	**15,877**	**17,593**
United States of America	**4,745**	**5,087**
Soviet Russia (Exports only)	**12,237**	**15,079**
Imports by U. S. A. — from All Sources	**119,565**	**120,356**
Production of Blue* (Crocidolite) Asbestos	3,224	2,811

*(This figure is included in Production of Union of S. Africa above)

ROCK MINED AND MILLED
(Canada Only)

	1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Rock Mined	1,566,919	2,320,750
Rock Milled	1,329,814	1,935,129
Asbestos Produced from this rock	150,468[3]	159,912[3]

Shipments and Sales of Canadian Asbestos divided as to Grades:[2]

Crudes	1,306	1,663
Fibre	82,605	77,465
Shorts	74,456	76,852
	158,367	155,980

[1]No Asbestic included.
[2]Taken from Preliminary report of Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec. See Page 30.
[3]This figure represents asbestos actually produced, not shipments and sales. It has been compiled from figures published each quarter by the Quebec Bureau of Mines. It does not include By-Products.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	January 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	January 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	4	155
Canada	7,042	7,952
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	385	829
Germany	....	200
Italy	2	4
Soviet Russia	43	....
	7,476	9,140
Value	$245,566	$331,113

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Africa—Br. S.)	4	155
Crude (Canada)	115	125
Crude (Italy)	2	4
Mill Fibre (Canada)	2,879	3,526
Mill Fibre (Germany)	....	200
Lower Grades (Canada)	4,048	4,301
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	385	829
Lower Grades (Soviet Russia)	43	....
	7,476	9,140

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January 1934 Value	January 1935 Value
Austria	$ 182	$ 659
Germany	....	392
Canada	44	81
United Kingdom	981	2,427
	$ 1,207	$ 3,559

Exports from U. S. A.

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

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during January 1935 amounted to 82 tons valued at $5,865; compared with 174 tons, valued at $8,621 in January 1934.

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Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January 1934		January 1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	100,356	$ 7,934	114,979	$10,620
Pipe Covering & Cement	104,813	4,206	170,351	8,956
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	78,790	44,437	81,172	46,325
Brake Lining				
Molded & Semi-molded	.....	43,693	.....	53,015
Not Molded	104,351[1]	15,257	112,390[1]	18,975
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	122,546	12,096	152,194	11,371
Asbestos Roofing	764[2]	2,498	1,599[2]	5,093
Other Manufactures	104,808	14,527	126,891	12,764

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

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

(Statistics by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	February 1934		February 1935	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	60	$ 2,660	79	$ 7,130
United States	3,936	169,449	4,044	185,846
Australia	.....	.....	143	7,092
Belgium	100	4,000	30	975
France	20	1,510	.....	.....
Germany	471	35,007	174	16,840
Italy	.....	.....	1	52
Japan	368	15,710	1,198	43,188
Sand and Waste	4,955	$228,336	5,669	$261,123
United Kingdom	20	440	90	2,070
United States	3,827	55,513	4,091	58,692
Belgium	.....	.....	30	660
Germany	160	3,200	.....	.....
Japan	14	189	30	390
	4,021	59,342	4,241	$ 61,812
	8,976	$287,678	9,910	$322,935

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material:

	February 1934		February 1935	
From—	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	583	£11,997	534	£10,176
Africa (Union of South)	207	5,934	995	11,726
Australia	.....	.....	31	426
Canada	18	161	201	3,249
Cyprus	45	716	45	731
Finland	.....	.....	15	98
Italy	5	30	1	75
Soviet Russia	15	475	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	.....	2	53
	873	£19,313	1,824	£26,534

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Imports and Exports by England (Continued)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	February 1934		February 1935	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	2,965	£ 1,621	1,424	£ 1,582
To British India	4,812	7,035	2,301	6,747
To Australia	713	4,285	567	3,963
To Other British Countries	8,465	14,072	11,975	17,705
To Netherlands	836	2,905	1,190	3,335
To Belgium	811	3,636	592	2,860
To France	176	1,994	638	2,257
To Italy	410	3,441	254	1,275
To Other Foreign Countries	6,552	22,301	14,386	32,110
	25,740	£61,290	33,327	£71,834

The Pre-Fabricated Home

On April 1st a pre-fabricated home, was officially dedicated (the exercises being held in the auditorium of the John Wanamaker store, New York City) by Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt. to the "women of America" and we are glad to know that in press notices concerning the dedicatory exercises, asbestos materials were prominently mentioned.

This latest factory built house is made of cement, asbestos and steel, is equipped with a heat and air-cooling unit, and can be put up ready for occupancy in two or three weeks. It sells at from $3,800 to $9,990, has a combination living and dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, small store room and bathroom. It was built by the firm American Houses, Inc., the architect being Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr.

The asbestos, in the form of panels, (asbestos cement board or lumber) is used for the exterior walls and in the house dedicated was in the natural gray color, the trim being a special aluminum alloy. The roof is flat, being designed for use as a sun deck.

There is no question but that the pre-fabricated house or factory built home will become popular and also little doubt but that asbestos cement products will find an increasing market in connection with such houses.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. The following names appear on our birthday list this month: M. T. Rogers, Vice President, in charge of Sales, Multibestos Company, Cambridge, Mass., whose birthday falls on April 16th; F. C. Edson, President, Asbestos Manufacturing Co., of Huntingdon, Ind. (address New York City) April 18th; George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland. April 19th; H. H. Robertson, Pres., H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburg, Pa., April 21st; J. C. Johnston, President, Atlas Asbestos Co., North Wales, Pa., April 28th; John Lotz, Jr., President Lotz Insulation Co., Hartford, Conn., April 29th; G. A. MacArthur, Secretary & Treasurer, G. A. MacArthur Co., Minnesota Transfer, Minn., May 6th; George S. Fabel, President, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C., May 7th; L. L. Cohen, President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., May 7th; E. F. Jones, President, and F. E. Jones, Vice President, Jones Brothers Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Calif., May 12th; A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman of the Board, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., May 15th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

Asbestos Corporation Limited. Captain James Gordon Ross, Mines Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, who has been in Europe for the past few weeks returned to the mines about April 10th.

Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company the following Directors were re-elected: George D. Crabbs, R. B. Crabbs, W. J. Moeller, George A. Rentschler, B. L. Heidingsfeld, W. C. Wachs, E. W. Edwards and Chester Kroger. George D. Crabbs, President, reported that both in volume and profit business was better in 1934 than during the previous year and that the outlook for 1935 was encouraging.

The Philip Carey Company Limited of Lennoxville, P. Q., has appointed the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, exclusive distributors for its Insulation line in the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Province.

They have also appointed Robert T. Purves and Company, Toronto, exclusive distributors for the Carey line in the Province of Ontario.

The Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., Rusco representatives from the New England states and upper New York attended a sales conference which was held at the Russell Mfg. Company's offices in Middletown, Conn., on March 19, 20 and 21. Complete merchandising plans were discussed for the coming season.

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Asbestos Corporation Limited. Annual report of Asbestos Corporation Limited, just issued, shows an operating profit of $148,869 for the year 1934 compared with $73,448 for 1933.

Working capital as of December 31, 1934, was $651,009, compared with $469,774 as of December 31, 1933.

Net loss for the year 1934, after deducting directors' fees, depreciation, interest on underlying bonds and on first mortgage bonds (the former paid in cash) and crediting certain savings, amounted to $69,482 against a loss of $295,387 in 1933. Surplus brought forward was $79,039 leaving a balance of $9,557 to be carried forward into the current year.

Balance sheet figures for the years 1933 and 1934 compare as follows:

ASSETS

	1934	1933
Government Bonds	$ 139,480	$ 194,480
Underlying Bonds	7,699	
Inventory	597,533	413,175
Accounts Receivable	172,788	371,328
Cash	14,017	25,179
Trustee Account	203,130	201,458
Def. charges	28,835	39,230
Properties	4,146,096	4,286,861
	$5,309,581	$5,531,714

LIABILITIES

Bank Loans	$ 75,000	$ 275,000
Accounts Payable	190,188	233,002
Accrued Liabilities	5,991	5,935
Accrued Interest	9,329	20,451
Due Trustees	179,855	163,884
Underlying Bonds	658,679	735,079
Gen. Mortgage Bonds	2,361,000	2,361,000
Def. Liabilities	141,660	141,660
Reserve for Contingencies	100,000	100,000
Capital Stock	1,578,320	1,558,321
Surplus	9,557	79,039
	$5,309,581	$5,531,714

President Massie in his letter to Shareholders, which accompanies the report, states that the current position of and outlook for the asbestos industry indicate a possible increase in volume of business for the coming year.

Of interest also are comments by J. G. Ross, Mines Manager, to the effect that operating time at the King Mill was increased 41% during 1934 over that of 1933, the mill being run thruout the year at capacity; tonnage of fibre produced in the year 1934 at all mines was 24.1% more than in 1933 and the average cost per ton of fibre was reduced in 1934 by 4.7%.

Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co. of Oneida, N. Y., is reported to have reopened its plant recently, with employment of 14 men on full time.

National Asbestos Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J. According to recent news clippings, final decree in the infringement suit brought by Flintkote Company against the National Asbestos Manufacturing Company ten years ago, has been signed by U. S. District Judge Guy L. Fake in Newark. The court's de-

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cision sustained the findings of the master awarding the Flintkote Company $138,946 plus costs and interest. The infringement claimed concerned Flintkote's strip shingle patents.

"Asbestos Shingles—How to Apply Them" is the subject of an article appearing in the February issue of Railway Engineering & Maintenance.

Thermoid, Ltd., with offices at 47 Simcoe St., Toronto, Canada, has been organized as a Canadian subsidiary of the Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., this in line with Thermoid's broad expansion program. Officers of Thermoid, Ltd., are Arthur B. Dougall, President (Mr. Dougall has been with the parent company at Trenton for many years as Assistant Sales Manager in charge of Canadian sales); Allen G. Sylvester of Toronto, well known thruout the Canadian automotive and accessories trade, Vice President and Sales Manager. The formation of the Canadian company will enable Thermoid to further expand its general export business.

D. R. Weedon, formerly Assistant to the President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, has resigned that position to become associated with Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., Saylesville, R. I., as Vice President and Sales Manager.

Indian Rubber Journal. Articles appearing in recent issues of the India Rubber Journal are: Asbestos Boards for House Walls in the March 2nd issue; Asbestos-covered Bolts in the March 9th issue; Colouring Asbestos in the March 16th issue.

Johns-Manville Corporation. Beginning April 18th and on thru to July 11th, Johns-Manville goes on the air in a nation-wide hookup with Floyd Gibbons as "entertainer", in a Home Improvement Program. The broadcast has been arranged for Thursday evening, 7.30 in Eastern cities and corresponding time in Western ones. The book "101 Practical Suggestions for Improvement" will be offered during the broadcast.

"Asbestos in Rhodesia" is the title of a rather interesting article which appears in the February 28th issue of the South African Mining & Engineering Journal.

Asbestos Manufacturing Co. of Huntington, Ind., for the year ended December 31, 1934, reports net income of $76,524 after expenses, interest, and federal taxes. After deduction of preferred dividends net income was equal to 17c a share on the common stock, compared with 18c per share last year. Sales output was greatly expanded during the past year, especially in the replacement field, according to Richard J. Evans, Chairman of the Board, and the company is also developing export business which, it is stated, should prove to be a fairly large factor in volume by 1936.

PATENTS

Underground Conduit. No. 1,987,517. Granted on January 8th to Harry W. Porter, Maplewood, N. J., and William C. Boren, Jr., Greensboro, N. C. Application July 8, 1933. Serial No. 679,512. Description upon request.

Wall Assembly. No. 1,988,147. Granted on January 15, to

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Paul A. Voigt, Ozone Park, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application October 24, 1931. Serial No. 570,899. Description upon request.

Fibrous Coating to a Filament or Wire. No. 1,990,337. Granted on February 5th to Edward H. Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn., and Benjamin W. Luttenberger, Manheim, Pa., said Luttenberger assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application October 14, 1932, Serial No. 637,742.

Described as the process of applying a fibrous insulating coating to conductor filaments which consists in continuously moving a conductor filament longitudinally, continuously applying an adhesive thereto, continuously delivering to said adhesively coated filament thruout a zone of pre-determined length extending longitudinally of the filament, loosely associated non-parallel fibres and continuously forming a flocculent mass of fibres of increasing thickness from the entering to the leaving end of said zone and simultaneously establishing relative rotary motion between said filament and said mass of fibres the fibres in contact with said adhesive being connected thereby to the filament and the outer fibres being connected to the filament by the engagement of fibre to fibre and by said relative rotary movement and the longitudinal movement of the filament effecting a rearrangement of the fibres of said mass in longitudinal and also circular direction to partially condense said fibres in non-parallel relation and continuously condensing and compacting said fibrous mass of fibres after leaving said zone radially upon themselves and upon the said filament in said non-parallel relation.

Pipe Wrapping Apparatus. No. 1,990,711. Granted on February 12, to Eugene L. Rolfs, Dallas, and Charles W. Fuller, Houston, Texas, assignors direct and mesne assignments to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application April 4, 1929. Serial No. 352,451. Description upon request.

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.

Sheetflextos. Serial No. 360,592. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. For asbestos cement boards, composition boards, wallboards and asbestos millboards. Passed on March 19th.

Plankote. Serial No. 359,977. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., New York City. For dry powdered material having setting properties when mixed with water, used as a base for mastic tile, asbestos tile, lineoleum, etc. Passed on March 26th.

Penguin. Serial No. 361,577. Paper Novelty Manufacturing Co., New York City. For mixture asbestos fibre and mica for Christmas tree and other decorations. Passed on April 2nd.

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THIS AND THAT

The name decided upon for Thermoid's new brake block, described on page 14 of our February number is *"Thermo-Block,"* which is both descriptive of the block and a part of the manufacturer's name.

One mystery has been cleared up!

The force which makes atoms stick together tightly in certain chemical compounds while avoiding other compounds is the force which makes steel harder than lead and also the force which makes *coal easier to burn than asbestos.*

This fact is brought out by Dr. H. de Laszlo in his recent description of new electron miscroscopes which was given before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen, Scotland. The electron microscopes may be able to help chemists in their study of atoms and the mystery of chemical affinity, which makes atoms stick together tightly in certain chemical compounds while avoiding their compounds.

Dr. Laszlo's allusion to asbestos is, we think, unusually interesting.

The American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers Guide for 1935 has just been published, and has been greatly improved over the 1934 issue, it containing new technical data in all chapters, new catalog data from manufacturers and other changes.

Chapter 5 on Heat Transmission Coefficients and Tables (28 pages) and Chapter 36 on Insulation of Piping (18 pages) will be found of particular interest to the asbestos and the insulation industries.

The Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, June 24th to 28th, 1935. An Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Related Equipment will be held at the same time and will be of much interest to all attending the annual meeting of the Society.

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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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Scuttle Your Own Ship

THERE were once two simple men out in a little boat on a rough lake, and the boat began to sink. One of the men discovered a hole in the bottom of the boat where the water was coming in.

The other man conceived the idea that by boring another hole, close to the first one, the water would run out as fast as it was pouring in.

This they did, and the boat went down, and the men with it.

This incident has often been used to illustrate the folly of price-cutting by business men as a means of combating competition.

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