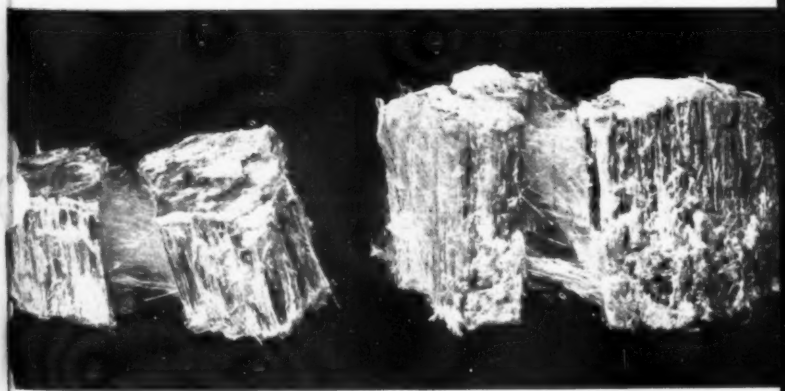
# ASBESTOS



MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN


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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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Volume 18 MARCH 1937 Number 9

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# CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES--

## Preliminary figures for 1935 compared with those for 1933

The preliminary report covering the Census of Manufactures for 1935 on Asbestos Products, Steam and Other Packing, Pipe and Boiler Covering and Gaskets has just been received from the United States Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Table No. 1 of this Census covers the number of wage earners, wages paid, cost of materials, fuel, etc. We find that in the Census of 1935, 196 establishments are covered, against 187 in 1933, while the number of wage earners is given, in the 1935 figures as 14,396, compared with 10,659 in 1933. Wages in 1935 amounted to $14,035,406 compared with $9,081,013 in 1933.

Since it is impossible to quote this Census report in its entirety we suggest that all readers interested write to the U. S. Bureau of Census for a copy. [1]

Table No. 2 of the report gives production and value figures and this part of the report we are quoting in full, giving both 1935 and 1931 figures so that comparison may be easily made. All figures for 1935 are preliminary and subject to revision. Printed report will be issued by the U. S. Bureau of Census a little later on and announcement of the printed report will be made in these pages at that time.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS, STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS

| | 1935 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| *Asbestos Textiles:* | | |
| Yarn: | | |
| Pounds | 8,042,599 | 8,487,342 |
| Value | $1,843,979 | $1,551,909 |
| Cloth: | | |
| Pounds | 7,301,389 | 4,648,677 |
| Value | $1,790,756 | $1,069,751 |
| Tape, listings, and tubular lagging: | | |
| Pounds | 2,014,871 | 1,735,925 |
| Value | $ 739,791 | $ 580,948 |

For Footnotes see page 6



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*Asbestos Textiles (Continued)*

| | 1935 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| Brake lining, not molded: | | |
| Feet | 36,679,944 | 35,472,491 |
| Value | $4,686,701 | $4,545,006 |
| Clutch facings: | | |
| Pieces | 26,516,094 | 18,857,760 |
| Value | $2,697,182 | $1,601,934 |
| Packing, compressed sheet: | | |
| Pounds | 5,222,575 | |
| Value | $ 762,502 | |
| Packing, flat fabric: | | |
| Pounds | 481,141 | |
| Value | $147,230 | 4,971,327 |
| Packing, woven and molded to special sections (with or without other materials): | | $1,883,940 |
| Pounds | 2,276,081 | |
| Value | $1,405,534 | |
| Gaskets: | | |
| Pounds | 1,859,552 | 1,400,192 |
| Value | $ 813,453 | $ 577,177 |
| Roving: | | |
| Pounds | 949,391 | |
| Value | $ 209,858 | (3) |
| Other asbestos textiles value | $ 974,768 | $ 812,535 |
| *Total Value—Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products* | *$16,071,754* | *$12,623,200* |

*Asbestos building materials:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asbestos shingles: | | |
| Squares | 1,171,095 | 408,256 |
| Value | $5,234,727 | $1,826,279 |
| Asbestos lumber (plain): | | |
| Square feet | 11,414,362 | |
| Value | $1,045,342 | |
| Asbestos lumber (corrugated): | | 14,193,900 |
| Square feet | 6,873,367 | $1,032,313 |
| Value | $ 458,318 | |
| Asbestos flexible roofing: | | |
| Squares | 890,854 | (3) |
| Value | $ 567,911 | |
| Other asbestos building materials: | | $620,546 |
| Value | $ 845,966 | |
| *Total Value—* | | |
| *Asbestos buildings materials* | *$8,152,264* | *$3,479,138* |

For Footnotes see page 6



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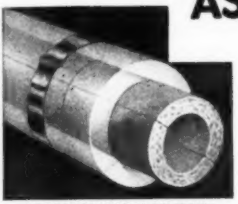
| *Other Asbestos Products:* | 1935 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| Millboard: | | |
| Pounds | 8,479,173 | |
| Value | $ 398,934 | (4) |
| Molded asbestos brake lining: | | |
| Feet | 23,068,575 | 24,373,952 |
| Value | $4,569,814 | $3,422,593 |
| Brake lining not reported by quantity or by kind i. e., molded or not molded | | $3,270,159 |
| Molded 85% magnesia blocks: | | |
| Board feet | 13,747,150 | 9,711,170 |
| Value | $1,072,823 | $ 852,844 |
| Paper: | | |
| Pounds | 26,104,929 | (4) |
| Value | $2,095,191 | |
| Pipe and boiler covering, air-cell asbestos: | | |
| Lineal feet | 22,804,499 | 19,554,455 |
| Value | $1,818,833 | $1,137,283 |
| Pipe and boiler covering, asbestos other than air-cell: | | |
| Lineal feet | 7,530,951 | 8,461,631 |
| Value | $1,608,149 | $ 851,826 |
| Pipe and boiler covering, 85% magnesia: | | |
| Lineal feet | 12,153,486 | 10,818,354 |
| Value | $1,781,904 | $1,457,211 |
| Asbestos insulating cement: | | |
| Pounds | 28,486,049 | 35,856,231 |
| Value | $ 423,370 | $ 630,204 |
| High-temperature cements: | | |
| Pounds | 8,990,035 | (3) |
| Value | $ 161,537 | |
| 85% magnesia cement: | | |
| Pounds | 2,671,279 | |
| Value | $ 95,952 | (4) |
| Table mats and protectors: | | |
| Pounds | 700,082 | (4) |
| Value | $ 371,933 | |
| Other asbestos products, value | $2,208,092 | $2,778,323 |
| *Total Value—* | | |
| *Other asbestos products* | *$16,606,532* | *$14,400,443* |
| *Other Allied Materials:* | | |
| *Gaskets other than asbestos-textile, value* | *$12,351,1355* | *$9,005,392* |

For Footnotes see page 6



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# Carey INSULATIONS AND ASBESTOS PRODUCTS



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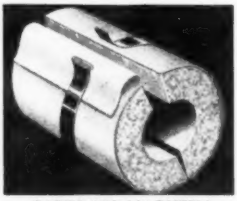
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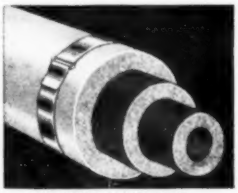
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For Sub-Zero Temperatures




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| *Other Allied Materials (Continued)* | 1935 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| *Metallic and semi-metallic packing, value* | *$ 2,767,830* | *$1,845,437* |
| *Packing (for steam-pipe joints, air compressors, etc.) other than metallic, semi-metallic, and packings listed under "Asbestos textiles," value*[6] | *$5,703,230* | *$5,404,389* |
| **Grand Total—Asbestos Products** | **$61,652,745**[2] | **$46,757,999** |
| This Grand Total can also be divided as follows: | | |
| Made in the Asbestos Products Industries | 56,602,472 | 38,268,756 |
| Made as secondary products in Other Industries | 5,050,273[2] | 8,489,243 |

Footnotes:

[1]Readers in countries other than the U. S. A. can obtain a copy from "ASBESTOS" upon request.

[2]Incomplete. Final report will include complete figures for value of asbestos products made as secondary products in other industries.

[3]No data.

[4]Included in $2,778,323, value of "Other asbestos products," page 4.

[5]Includes value of cork gaskets, made by establishments classified in the cork industry; no corresponding data included in figures for earlier years.

[6]Figures include values of leather packing made by establishments classified in the Leather Belting and Packing industry, as follows: 1935, $2,865,909; 1933, $3,141,147.

---

A "Special report on the Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Mining Industry, 1935" has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Industry.

Table No. 11 covering expenditures by the Canadian Asbestos Mining Industry is especially interesting to "ASBESTOS" readers.

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# CATERING TO MOB PSYCHOLOGY

P. T. Barnum said something when, many years ago, he remarked: "There's a sucker born every minute."

Now, with greater population, and shorter work hours, it is probably "one every second."

Thruout all history the one infallible rallying cry, used by the King, the Prince, the First Consul, the Dictator, has been "Something for nothing."

Flocking to the standard of any "leader" who uses that slogan, in whatever form, millions upon millions of human beings have, thru all time, been deluded, misled and eventually sold out.

Modern life with its movie, radio, searchead news substitute for thinking, makes the way of such "leaders" simple and easy.

Not one person in a thousand will expend the very small mental effort required to debunk these "eurealls" because thinking is work, and work, like conversation, is nearly a lost art.

When I reflect that, as a young man, several of my classmates in school arose at dawn, helped with the chores at home, walked five miles to school, walked home after school and again milked cows, fed chickens, and did any other odd jobs, and then compare those conditions and the kind of men they produced with the bus conveyed, pampered, aimless and poorly prepared youth of today, I wonder.

Call it mossback, reactionary, rightish,—what you will—but no one can demonstrate that our present system is anything but weak kneed, without rhyme, reason or good sense.

We begin catering to mob psychology with the child and before it has reached maturity it has been thoroly saturated with the idea that government will do everything, therefore he need do nothing.

During the past few years at least fifty young men have sat at my desk seeking jobs or aids to getting jobs. Not one of them had a single, sound idea of what he was qualified to do, what he really would like to do and, worst



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K&M best in asbestos

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of all, none of them had any conception of how to go about finding out. They just cannot think—or they will not think. Too much work to think is my guess.

On the contrary, every man I know in any *responsible* job, if thrown out today, would have a thousand thoughts about new work, and would be about it by tomorrow morning.

Never has there been developed a useful civilization except upon the basis of the inexorable law "Survival of the fittest" whether mental, physical or spiritual. Our present course in the training of men and women leads only to a levelling downward until all will be poor, lazy and inefficient.

And the responsibility is upon our leaders to only a slight extent. *We* choose our leaders, *presumably*. My idea is that they choose themselves and *we* rubberstamp their choice.

Napoleon, nearly 150 years ago, said:

"The men of intelligence who have changed the world, have never done so by influencing the leaders, but have always set the masses in motion. He who influences princes is only an intriguer, and his results are second rate; but he who moves the masses, changes the face of the earth."

Quite true, but, sadly enough, only once in a century arises a man whose leadership is inspired by any purpose other than the lust for power and its perquisites.

## FIREPROOF AWNINGS

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., in its most recent (January 1937) list of Inspected Fire Protection Appliances, gives as the first item on the list "Awning Fabric."

Much disappointed we were when, upon eagerly reading the description, we found that the type mentioned is a "chemically treated fabric coated with paint" and, apparently, is not an asbestos product. The description continues:

"The product in single sheets as used in open awnings does not burn or propagate flame beyond the area exposed to the source of ignition. When hanging in folds it is difficult to ignite, but the smoldering combustion which results



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# ASBESTOS

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does not extend beyond folds, even when in drafts. The treatment is practically permanent under conditions of use. Application of flammable paint to the fabric will present a fire hazard."

Two cloths (description the same in both cases) are listed, one called "Fire Fighter Kloth" made by Wm. L. Barrell Co., Inc., of New York City, and the other by The Brunsene Co., East Cambridge, Mass., under the trade name of "Pyrotex."

Asbestos awnings offer a large market for asbestos cloth, but so far the sale of such cloth for this purpose seems to meet with insurmountable difficulties. We are told that one of the objections to asbestos cloth for awning is the rather loose weave of the cloth, permitting water to seep thru; in fact at least some of the asbestos cloth awnings devised were very far from waterproof.

Undoubtedly this disadvantage could be overcome by using a cloth of very tight weave, combined perhaps with some sort of waterproof treat-



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ment, but immediately we are confronted with the price factor on the one hand and the lessening of the fireproof qualities (due to the waterproof treatment) on the other.

For many years asbestos manufacturers have experimented with the idea of asbestos cloth awnings, so far it seems, without any really satisfactory results. Asbestos awnings have been manufactured, have been sold and are being used but not to the extent which would be possible if a really satisfactory asbestos awning material sufficiently low in price to compete with duck could be devised.

And why not? The potential market for awning material is sufficiently large to make it worth the while of the manufacturers of asbestos textiles, and of the suppliers of raw materials, i. e. spinning grades of asbestos, to make concerted effort thru co-operative research work, in this direction.

This is only one item where, it seems to us, co-operative experimental work would pay. Doubtless research work on asbestos textile materials would open up many other avenues which would lead to a greater volume in the asbestos textile market.

# SCIENTISTS--

## use asbestos in obtaining vapor-liquid equilibrium data

*By R. L. Fine*

Altho asbestos products are used for more purposes than can be imagined, one of the most unique uses was recently uncovered in connection with a specially developed method for obtaining vapor-liquid equilibrium data, a problem that has long occupied the attention of chemists and technologists. This special method was devised by Austin S. Brunjes and Clifford C. Furnas, both of Yale University.

The apparatus used was of special construction and consisted of a one-liter Pyrex distilling flask from which a side arm was removed, a short condenser being sealed in its place, a decided improvement for several reasons over the other types of apparatus previously used. The neck and sides of the flask were then wrapped with a double



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layer of heavy asbestos rope cemented in place with water glass. Over this wrapping was spread a thin layer of asbestos cement, similar in body to that used in furnace piping.

According to Mr. Furnas, one of the two technologists engaged in this special experiment, the asbestos rope and cement were used to insulate the outside of the distilling flask, the asbestos in form of rope being utilized because it was simpler to wrap the rope around the flask than to put asbestos on in any other way.

The apparatus, in operation, was heated on a large electrical heater arranged with a short sheet-iron chimney so that the hot air rising from the heater passed up around the sides of the flask, keeping it nearly at the approximate temperature as the inside of the flask. Due to the protective asbestos rope wrapping and the asbestos cement covering, little or no condensation was ever noticed in the upper portion of the neck of the distilling flask, altho if other protective wrappings were used it was most likely to occur.

Boiling tubes had to be placed in the distilling flask when mixtures of two liquid phases were distilled in order to prevent local super-heating and subsequent violent "bumping" of the liquid which would carry over into the condenser and thus destroy the accuracy of the achieved results. Here, again, both asbestos products performed an excellent insulating function since without the protective asbestos rope wrapping and coating of asbestos cement over the rope, local superheating would be more apt to occur despite the presence in the flask of the boiling tubes.

While readers of "ASBESTOS" for the most part, would not be particularly interested in learning the results of the actual tests with regard to the average weight and mole percentages of distillate, or residue, or its respective aid to the particular scientific branch involved, this description of the unusual use of the asbestos rope and asbestos cement serves to indicate still another use of this unusually versatile material.

It is safe to state that the use of asbestos in the apparatus described made possible more accurate results than heretofore obtained with any other type of apparatus in determining vapor-liquid equilibrium data.



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# LARGE POWER PLANTS

## Furnish Huge Outlets for Insulating Materials

The best selling point for insulating materials, whether of the low pressure type in small houses, or the high temperature, high pressure type in large industrial plants or other installations where temperatures and steam pressures run very high, is *economy*. Economy in operation, more steam and higher steam pressures with the same boiler capacity, lower fuel cost—these are everyday requirements which insulation must meet.

Possibly in no other type of installation is this factor

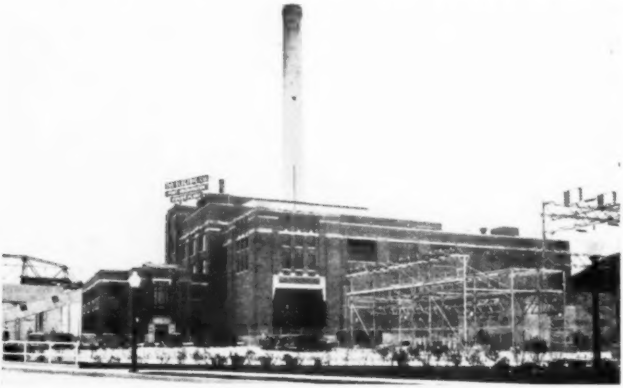


Photo courtesy of Milw. Elec. Rwy. & Lt. Co.

*Port Washington Power Plant of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, at Port Washington, Wis.*

of economy so much appreciated as in the large power plant. In the last year or so there have been numerous immense power plants erected thruout the country, and insulation has found a huge outlet in such installations.

One unique installation that comes to mind is the recently finished Port Washington (Wis.) Power Plant of the



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**U. S. A.:**

BALTIMORE, MD.: .....WALLACE & GALE CO.,
115 South Gay St.

BOSTON, MASS.: .....E. STANLEY FREEMAN COMPANY
195-205 A St., So. Boston.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: .....WORLD'S PRODUCTS TRADING CO.,
Rockefeller Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.: .....A. E. STARKIE CO.,
1645 South Kilbourn Ave.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: .....WHITTAKER, CLARK & DANIELS, INC.,
260 West Broadway

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: ....L. H. BUTCHER CO.,
15th and Vermont Sts.

**CANADA:**

MONTREAL, QUE. .....ATLAS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.,
110 McGill St.

TORONTO, ONT.: .....CANADIAN ASBESTOS ONTARIO LTD.
14 Front St.




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Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. This station's initial installed capacity is 80,000 kw., with a possible ultimate capacity of 400,000 kw. The outstanding feature of the station is its unit design, that is, a single boiler for each single turbo-generator, also one set of transformers, one transmission line, and one set of auxiliaries for each unit. Steam temperature for both throttle and reheat is 825 degrees and the generation of electrical energy is at 22,000 volts. Because of the unit design a flexibility has been obtained which will permit adopting changes in design for future extensions to the plant. Each section could be almost an entity in itself. The mercury cycle or steam at 1000 degrees F. could be adopted should future developments show them economically justified.

The boiler (furnished by the Combustion Engineering Corporation, New York City) is designed for a maximum pressure of 1390 lbs. per sq. in. and operates at 1325 lbs. The three-drum bent-tube design is used. The drums, made from solid steel forgings, are the largest ever built, and are the longest that it was possible to build with the equipment now installed in the manufacturer's shops. All are 40 in. I. D. with seamless walls 5¼ in. thick. The upper drums are 62 feet long and the lower 59 feet, eight inches, the former weighing approximately 70 tons each and the latter 63 tons. The boiler banks are one hundred and ten tubes wide and twenty tubes deep, making a total of 2200 tubes, 3 inches O. D. and 5/16 inch thick. The boiler has a maximum evaporating capacity of 690,000 lbs. per hour and a total heating surface of 44,087 sq. ft.

Insulating materials on piping and equipment for this generating plant were installed by Sprinkmann Sons Corporation, insulating contractors of Milwaukee, Wis., the material used thruout being a combination of Ehret's Enduro High Temperature and 85% Magnesia Insulation.[1] The final finish of the insulating material is Fibrekote, also an Ehret product, which eliminates all canvas finish on piping, equipment and ducts. Fibrekote is a fiberated (asbestos) asphalt finish which gives a smooth and uniform waterproof surface which can be readily painted.

This is but one of the many installations of insulation thruout the country where 85% Magnesia and other ma-



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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., 76 Avenue de Suffren (Paris, XV^e^) France | TROPAG Asbest-und Erzimport Amsterdam 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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terials containing asbestos are found rendering efficient service. We extend our thanks to Combustion Engineering Company, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company and others for their courtesy in supplying the information used in this article.

[1]Manufactured by the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

# LOWER LISTS ON BRAKE LINING

## F. E. Schluter, President of Thermoid Company comments on the new brake lining list.

Lower list prices for 1937 on brake lining were announced by the leading manufacturers at the recent Automotive Service Industries Show held in Chicago.

F. E. Schluter, President of Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., and also President of the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, lists in the latest issue of the Thermoid House Organ "Thermoid News", seven advantages which he sees in the adoption of these lower list prices. They are:

1. The revised schedule of Brake Lining list prices is more in line with car manufacturers' lists.

2. Lower list prices will bring the independent dealers' prices more in line with chain store competition.

3. It will extend the benefits of lower manufacturing costs directly to the car owner.

4. Lower lists will discourage the practice of selling to car owners at a discount, or offering a complete brake job for the list price of the lining without adding a proper labor charge.

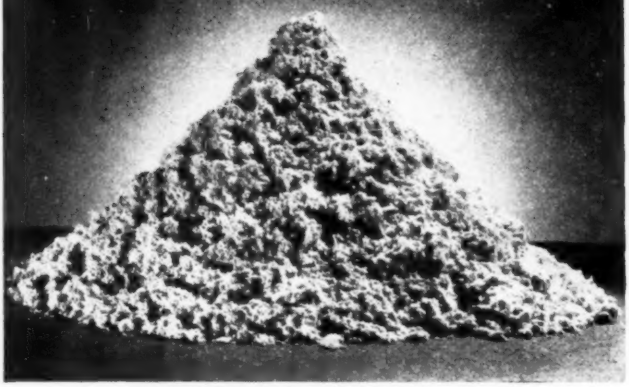
5. The reduction in price to the car owner should attract additional business for quality linings and divert them from the second grade or "gyp" materials.

6. The old system of high Brake Lining lists and long discounts is out of step with selling practices applied to the rest of the leading products sold in the automotive industry. This adjustment of list prices places Brake Lining on a comparable basis with other replacement products which represent the distributors' volume lines such as piston rings, gaskets, spark plugs, etc.



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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, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City • Mine, Eden, Vt.**





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7. The decision has the approval and support of all progressive distributors and dealers interested in the general improvement of their market. In numerous surveys conducted in the trade in the past year as to the advisability of a reduction in lists, the returns were overwhelmingly in favor of lower Brake Lining lists. Whatever disapproval noted so far seems to come from those garages and service stations which use the higher Brake Lining lists as a means of covering up irregular methods not in accordance with good business practice in the sale of brake jobs. They suffer in the long run. The brake station and brake mechanic are each entitled to a fair return. Making ample charge for labor is in the interests of honesty and I believe the car owner is willing and desires to pay a fair charge.

And then Mr. Schluter summarizes his opinions as follows:

"It is my opinion that the character and dignity of the industry as a whole will be raised; the jobbing ond retail business will be increased, and car owners will benefit in many ways. Two years ago Clutch Facing lists and discounts were reduced by some of the leading manufacturers. In practice this move has met with universal approval and has accomplished much in that field. These same benefits can be expected from similar steps in the Brake Lining field."

# PORTUGAL'S ASBESTOS TRADE.

*Reprinted from the January 29th issue of Foreign Metals and Minerals, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce.*

The Portuguese returns indicate that only 345 metric tons (380 short tons) of asbestos fibre were imported during 1934, the latest year for which the data are available.

These small imports are not expected to increase, because of the development of the mines in the colonies, which are also making inroads in other markets in competition with the leading producing countries. There are no important asbestos consuming industries in the country; the number of automobiles, including trucks, in use in Portugal is not very great. The major part of the imports are for use in the making of certain types of pipes and for insulation purposes.



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# MARKET CONDITIONS

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Business continues on the upward trend. There was, of course, some interruption to business improvement because of the automobile and shipping strikes and the Ohio Valley floods, but the natural result is to make business in and from those areas affected, better than before.

Building activity is improving and will continue to improve; see page 25 for automobile production, which showed an increase of 20,000 in January over that month last year; steel operations are approaching 85%, close to the practical limit until more furnace repair and reconstruction work is done. Orders received by General Electric during January and February 1937 amounted to $64,000,000, an increase of 79% over the same period last year; sales billed during the same two months in 1937 were $45,000,000, an increase of 39% over last year. Most basic industries have well filled order books; retail trade is running 12 to 15% ahead of last year. We could probably fill the whole page with statements along this same line.

## ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Canadian mines are running at full capacity with the carmarks of a banner year. All grades are moving well. There has been a shortage of Thetford No. 1 Crude for a long time. Imports into the U. S. A. from all sources and of all types of asbestos will show a marked improvement over last year. Prices remain firm.

## ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

*Textiles.* There is a slightly increased demand for asbestos cloth and tapes. Otherwise the situation in asbestos textiles remains unchanged to any great extent. Prices continue firm.

*Paper and Millboard.* This market shows increase in volume, due, undoubtedly to the price rise on February 1st.

*Insulation. Low Pressure.* Increase in price has



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stimulated this market also, creating quite a demand for this commodity.

*Insulation. High Pressure.* Demand has dropped slightly with corresponding pickup of deliveries. Prices are firm. Engineers have large volume of new work on the boards and much power plant reconditioning is planned for the near term. Production facilities are now ample to supply demand.

*Asbestos-Cement Products.* Sales of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings the early part of this year indicate another substantial increase in volume over previous years. Manufacturers are generally improving their products in color, texture and design in anticipation of the more exacting demands of the new construction field which is expected to account for a considerable part of the new volume this year.

Demand for asbestos-cement products in the industrial field is increasing satisfactorily.

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The above are the ideas of men in close touch with the respective markets. Let us have your ideas also.

---

In 1905 it was "Look at that auto!" In 1937 it is "Look at that horse!" In 1950 it will likely be, "Look at that pedestrian!" Who knows what 1950 will be like? All we know about the future is that it will be different from today.—*Boy's Comrade.*

---

## ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

| | Par | Div. | February 1937 Low | High | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) V. T. | np | – | 93 | 108 | 102 |
| Certainteed (Com.) | np | – | 19¾ | 23⅝ | 20¾ |
| Certainteed (6% Prior Pfd.) | 100 | 6 | 72¼ | 82 | 78½ |
| Flintkote (Com.) | np | – | 42½ | 46¼ | 42⅞ |
| Johns-Manville (Com.) | np | – | 134⅛ | 150 | 135 |
| Johns-Manville (Pfd.) | 100 | 7 | 121 | 125⅞ | 124 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.) | np | 1.50 | 34¼ | 36 | 34¼ |
| Ruberoid (Com.) | np | 1.00 | 118 | 135 | 129 |
| Thermoid (Com.) | np | – | 10⅞ | 12⅞ | 11 |
| U. S. Gypsum (Com.) | 20 | – | 123 | 137 | 125 |
| U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.) | 100 | 7 | 166 | 175 | 167 |



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# CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

## National House and Garden Exposition

Home Modernization will be the theme of the National House and Garden Exposition to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago, from May 8 to 16, this show to feature all that is new and practical in residential construction methods, building material and home equipment, and to stress landscaping and gardening as important in residential beautification.

The exposition will be "a clinic for better construction in the interests of better homes and better buildings."

The center piece will be a feature house of brick construction and of early Colonial design occupying 2400 feet of floor space. It will show the latest in architectural treatment and embody all the novelties of proven practicability in residential construction; combining durability, economy of maintenance, fuel savings and safety against fire hazards. It will be *fully insulated* and will have one of the most modern and efficient combination heating and air-conditioning plants.

Among others, Certainteed Products Company and the Illinois Philip Carey Company have made space reservations.

See page 16 for the story of an interesting insulation job.

## Building

A gain of more than 20 percent was shown in construction during January as contrasted with the figures for December 1936, according to data from F. W. Dodge Corporation. The January 1937 total likewise was some 13 per cent better than the figures for January 1936. For the 37 eastern states covering all classes of construction, the total amounted to $242,844,000 in January 1937 and compares with $199,695,700 for December 1936 and $214,792,800 for January 1936. Each major geographic district registered a gain over December totals, except New England, the Central Northwest and the New Orleans district (Louisiana and Mississippi).

The January 1937 construction total for the 37 eastern states as a whole included $78,423,700 for residential building, $95,968,900 for non-residential building and $68,451,400 for public works and public utilities. The residential figure was 20 per cent greater than the December 1936 figure and more than doubled the total of $37,439,500 shown for this class of construction during January 1936.



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**Africa (Union of South)**

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

| | December 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.) |
|---|---|
| Amosite | 375.64 |
| Blue | 27.84 |
| Chrysotile | 1,165.02 |
| *Cape* Blue | 347.87 |
| **Canada** | 1,916.37 |

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

| | January 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.) | January 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Fibre | 17,016 | 22,454 |

# SLIGHTLY MIXED

A general article on "Making World Fireproof with a Mineral Rock" has been published in a number of newspapers, and while it gives fairly correct information in the main, one or two paragraphs are rather amusing to those familiar with asbestos terms and products. For instance:

"It was found that thin, silky threads of the mineral as long as *six feet* could be dug out of the ground, crushed and separated into a fibrous kind of plaster that could be used for a packing to insulate heat in the new steam engines. From that use as a packing in joints, laboratory research began to discover other uses for asbestos. *Mixed with ordinary plasters* it made heat-resisting panels and bricks for furnaces, and the thousand and one things which harness heat to power."

"Humanity demanded that Nature's sure defense against fire should be turned to preventive uses, and so the secret of weaving the fibrous threads of ore was discovered to turn the rock into a pliable medium that could be adapted to a thousand personal uses. Today asbestos is woven into fireproof blankets, gloves for airmen, suits for firemen, and fireproof *walls and ceilings* for houses."



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**Imports into U. S. A.**

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

| *Unmanufactured Asbestos.* | December 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.) | December 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Africa (Br. S.) | 224 | 194 |
| Canada | 14,181 | 18,285 |
| Cyprus, Malta & Gozo | 343 | 179 |
| Finland | 10 | 20 |
| Italy | 67 | 48 |
| Soviet Union (Russia) | 274 | ..... |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 2 |
| | 15,100 | 18,728 |
| *Value* | *$561,104* | *$629,841* |

*Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres (by Grades):*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Africa (Br. S.) Crude | 224 | 194 |
| Canada (Crude) | 158 | 129 |
| Italy (Crude) | ..... | 8 |
| Soviet Union (Crude) | 4 | ..... |
| United Kingdom (Crude) | 1 | 2 |
| Canada (Mill Fibre) | 5,944 | 5,801 |
| Finland (Mill Fibre) | ..... | 20 |
| Soviet Union (Mill Fibre) | 270 | ..... |
| Canada (Lower Grades) | 8,079 | 12,355 |
| Cyprus, Malta & Gozo (Lower Grades) | 343 | 179 |
| Finland (Lower Grades) | 10 | ..... |
| Italy (Lower Grades) | 67 | 40 |
| | 15,100 | 18,728 |

*Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

| | December 1936 Pounds |
|---|---|
| Austria (Pkg. fabricated and unfabricated) | 2,900 |
| Belgium (Shingles) | 44,588 |
| Germany (Pkg., fabricated and unfabricated) | 135 |
| United Kingdom (Shingles) | 1,640 |
| United Kingdom (Yarn) | 4,643 |
| United Kingdom (Pkg., fabricated and unfabricated) | 1,107 |
| United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics) | 787 |
| | 55,800 |
| *Value* | *$ 5,216* |



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There were also imported $224 worth of materials not classified as to kind, these materials coming from the United Kingdom and totalling 2,449 pounds, a total value of materials imported during December 1936 of $5,440.

**Exports from U. S. A.**

*Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos* during December 1936 amounted to 111 tons, valued at $5,776; compared with 81 tons valued at $6,015 in 1935.

*Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

| | December 1935 | | December 1936 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. | 69,339 | $5,807 | 108,574 | $ 7,842 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement | 146,521 | 6,464 | 235,020 | 12,462 |
| Textiles, Yarn & Pkg. | 119,674 | 59,991 | 130,662 | 71,169 |
| Brake Lining— | | | | |
| Molded and Semi-molded | ..... | 43,843 | ..... | 59,369 |
| Not molded | 148,187[1] | 20,527 | 137,362[1] | 18,492 |
| Clutch Facings | ..... | ..... | 39,533[3] | 8,816 |
| Magnesia and Mfrs. of | 217,115 | 15,532 | 163,233 | 12,813 |
| Asbestos Roofing | 3,522[2] | 16,181 | 5,315[2] | 13,681 |
| Other Manufactures | 65,048 | 9,842 | 262,654 | 21,368 |

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs. [3]Units

**Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada**

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | January 1936 | | January 1937 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value |
| United Kingdom | 200 | $ 10,550 | 270 | $ 31,250 |
| United States | 4,498 | 242,825 | 5,753 | 308,122 |
| Australia | 280 | 13,950 | 310 | 15,500 |
| Br. India | 20 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Belgium | 300 | 14,408 | 22 | 1,430 |
| France | 701 | 51,758 | 36 | 3,040 |
| Germany | 1,161 | 115,874 | 473 | 44,798 |
| Japan | 1,096 | 53,032 | 595 | 30,748 |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | 22 | 770 |
| | 8,256 | $503,397 | 7,481 | $435,658 |
| *Sand and Waste* | | | | |
| United States | 5,683 | 89,072 | 11,933 | 196,526 |
| Newfoundland | ..... | ..... | 2 | 75 |
| Belgium | 295 | 5,001 | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba | 30 | 297 | ..... | ..... |
| France | 150 | 2,880 | 30 | 330 |
| Germany | 90 | 1,980 | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | ..... | ..... | 115 | 2,445 |
| Poland | 30 | 594 | 33 | 726 |
| Sweden | 33 | 484 | ..... | ..... |
| | 6,311 | 100,308 | 12,113 | 200,102 |
| | *14,567* | *$603,705* | *19,594* | *$635,760* |



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**Imports and Exports by England**

*Imports of Raw Material*

| | January 1936 | | January 1937 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons (2240 lbs.) | Value | Tons (2240 lbs.) | Value |
| Africa (Rhodesia) | 710 | £11,957 | 1,283 | £32,292 |
| Africa (Union of South) | 876 | 12,729 | 403 | 4,613 |
| Australia | 21 | 309 | 8 | 195 |
| Canada | 178 | 2,540 | 241 | 6,930 |
| Cyprus | 26 | 120 | 44 | 743 |
| Finland | 12 | 78 | 22 | 151 |
| France | 6 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Italy | ..... | 3,587 | 9 | 399 |
| Soviet Union (Russia) | ..... | ..... | 166 | 3,042 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | 1 | 58 |
| Venezuela | 5 | 140 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1,834 | £31,500 | 2,177 | £48,423 |

*Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:*

| | January 1936 | | January 1937 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwts. | Value | Cwts. | Value |
| To Irish Free State | 2,834 | £ 2,261 | 2,659 | £ 2,563 |
| British India | 3,624 | 7,850 | 4,517 | 9,140 |
| Australia | 1,540 | 5,460 | 1,114 | 6,173 |
| Other British Countries | 19,526 | 20,476 | 23,033 | 24,870 |
| Netherlands | 1,741 | 4,725 | 2,071 | 6,507 |
| Belgium | 594 | 3,047 | 435 | 3,529 |
| France | 696 | 2,835 | 378 | 2,673 |
| Italy | 14 | 204 | 214 | 2,448 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 8,065 | 25,015 | 9,824 | 29,595 |
| | 38,634 | £71,873 | 44,245 | £87,498 |

**Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa**

| | November 1936 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value |
| Australia | 159 | £ 1,732 |
| Belgium | 45 | 343 |
| France | 152 | 2,366 |
| Germany | 67 | 1,060 |
| Holland | 40 | 668 |
| India | 37 | 227 |
| Japan | 193 | 2,277 |
| United Kingdom | 932 | 9,704 |
| United States | 95 | 1,910 |
| | 1,720 | £20,287 |



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## SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—U.S.A.

**Imports into U. S. A.**

(Compiled from statistics published monthly by U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

### *Unmanufactured Asbestos.*

| | Year 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.) | Year 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Africa (Br. S.) | 1,920 | 4,773 |
| Canada | 137,711 | 202,409 |
| Cyprus, Malta & Gozo | 4,134 | 3,916 |
| Finland | 10 | 73 |
| Germany | 1,317 | ..... |
| Italy | 487 | 954 |
| Soviet Union (Russia) | 2,981 | 5,181 |
| United Kingdom | 349 | 196 |
| | 148,909 | 217,502 |
| | *$5,123,851* | *$7,524,937* |

### *Unmanufactured—By Grades*

| | Year 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.) | Year 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| *Africa (Br. S.)* | | |
| Crude | 1,920 | 4,773 |
| *Canada* | | |
| Crude | 1,382 | 2,037 |
| Mill Fibre | 52,218 | 65,963 |
| Lower Grades | 84,111 | 134,409 |
| *Cyprus, Malta & Gozo* | | |
| Lower Grades | 4,134 | 3,916 |
| *Finland* | | |
| Mill Fibre | ..... | 20 |
| Lower Grades | 10 | 111 |
| *Germany* | | |
| Mill Fibre | 1,317 | ..... |
| *Italy* | | |
| Crude | 70 | 22 |
| Mill Fibre | ..... | ..... |
| Lower Grades | 417 | 874 |
| *Soviet Union (Russia)* | | |
| Crude | 16 | 1,059 |
| Mill Fibre | 2,803 | 4,122 |
| Lower Grades | 162 | ..... |
| *United Kingdom* | | |
| Crude | 181 | 196 |
| Mill Fibre | ..... | ..... |
| Lower Grades | 168 | ..... |
| | 148,909 | 217,502 |



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*Manufactured Asbestos.*

| | Year 1936[1] Pounds |
|---|---|
| Austria | 18,184 |
| Belgium | 728,406 |
| Canada | 180 |
| France | 794 |
| Germany | 6,358 |
| United Kingdom | 77,956 |
| | 831,878 |
| *Value* | $58,267 |

*Manufactured Asbestos—By Materials.*

| | Year 1936[1] Pounds |
|---|---|
| Packing—Fabricated and Unfabricated | 41,117 |
| Shingles | 730,446 |
| Yarn | 36,698 |
| Woven Fabrics | 23,019 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement | 598 |
| | 831,878 |

Besides the above poundage of 831,878, there were also imported asbestos manufactured products to the value of $14,808 which were not classified as to materials, making a total of importations of Asbestos Manufactured Goods during 1936 of $73,075, compared with $76,911 for 1935.

[1] Figures for 1935 are not available in poundage.

**Exports from U. S. A.**

*Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos* during the year 1936 amounted to 3,343 tons, valued at $310,197; compared with 759 tons, valued at $87,896 during 1935.

| | Year 1935 | | Year 1936 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. | 1,535,162 | $130,578 | 1,260,044 | $100,129 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement | 2,485,957 | 143,551 | 3,330,331 | 134,391 |
| Textile, Yarn & Pkg. | 1,432,786 | 657,092 | 1,329,465 | 676,853 |
| Brake Lining— | | | | |
| Molded & Semi-molded | ..... | 651,338 | ..... | 670,979 |
| Not Molded | 1,426,520[1] | 231,381 | 1,963,029[1] | 276,925 |
| Clutch Facings | ..... | ..... | 316,585[3] | 77,065 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of | 1,844,077 | 146,068 | 2,101,181 | 173,531 |
| Asbestos Roofing | 31,441[2] | 106,942 | 41,459[2] | 142,335 |
| Other Manufactures | 1,842,758 | 190,308 | 2,708,570 | 217,065 |

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs. [3]Units



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# NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

## BIRTHDAYS

W. B. Harris, President, Vermont Asbestos Corp., New York City, N. Y., March 17.

Herbert E. Sunbury, Vice President, Allbestos Corp., Philadelphia, March 21.

Lyndon E. Adams, President, Anchor Packing Co., Philadelphia, March 21.

William G. Kuehn, President, Westchester Asbestos Corp., White Plains, N. Y., March 25.

Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.

George Kanzler, President, Smith & Kanzler, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., April 4.

G. M. Williams, President, Russell Mfg. Company, Middletown, Conn., April 6.

J. M. Weaver, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, N. Charleston, S. C., April 14.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations.

**RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.** The Net Income of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., in 1936 was $1,691,496.40, or $2.66 per share, after providing $687,695.49 for Depreciation, $405,602.17 for Federal and State Income Taxes, $132,000.00 for the Surtax on Undistributed Profits, and paying $139,103.71, or the equivalent of 22c per share, to employees at Christmas.

The Company's total Assets at December 31, 1936 amounted to $18,839,512.36, including $9,548,237.86 of Current Assets, equivalent to five times the Current Liabilities. There were no banking, or funded debt, or other capital obligations outstanding.

The Directors at their meeting on February 17, declared a quarterly dividend of 37-½c per share, payable March 15, 1937 to stockholders of record at the close of business February 26, 1937.

**KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.** announce, effective February 1st, the promotion of W. W. Bainbridge from the position Assistant District Manager, to Boston District Manager.

**THE RUBEROID CO.**, manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building products, in its fiftieth annual report, issued February 12th, reported for the year 1936 consolidated net profits, after provision for depreciation, normal taxes and undistributed profits surtax, of $812,929.70, equal to $6.13 per share on the 132,602 shares of common stock in the hands of stockholders on December 31, 1936. This compares with net profits of $505,746.52, equal to $3.81 per share in 1935.

The net dollar volume of sales of The Ruberoid Co. in 1936



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## • BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

**MILLBOARD** **YARNS**
**ROVINGS** **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
**PROCESSED FIBRES**
**Unexcelled for use in**
**ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES**

## • AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

***100% Amosite insulation***
***Asbestos mattress filler***
***85% Magnesia insulation***

## The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

**Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

***United States Sales Agent:***
**ARNOLD W. KOEHLER**
**369 LEXINGTON AVE.** **NEW YORK CITY**

TELEPHONE—CALEDONIA 5-4044




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amounted to $14,703,802.84, an increase of $2,869,294.29, or 24.2 per cent over 1935. Cash dividends paid during the year totalled $4.00 per share, including four quarterly dividends of 25 cents each and a special year-end distribution of $3.00 per share.

**JOHNS-MANVILLE** announces a new Triple Insulated Model Home program under which it is planned that one or more demonstration homes will be built in practically every important market center where J-M has a distributor outlet for the sale of its products.

This new program embodies the best features of the 1936 original Triple Insulated House plan, but has been broadened to allow more wide-spread application. It is designed to aid J-M dealers in more fully cooperating with builders in popularizing sound building construction. The purpose of these demonstration homes is to show prospective home owners the developments made by scientific research in the past few years to enable the building of homes that are more permanent, more fire-safe and freer from upkeep expense, yet at prices the average home buyer can afford.

During 1936 more than 500,000 people who visited Triple Insulated Houses in 57 important market centers thruout the country learned how modern materials made it possible to build comfortable and economical homes.

In order to receive the benefits of tying in with this nation-wide promotional plan the builder need only construct a well-built house according to sound plans and specifications of his and his architect's selection with: (1) a roof of J-M Asbestos Shingles; (2) exterior walls of J-M Cedargrain Asbestos Shingles or Clapboard (brick or stucco or stone veneer walls may be substituted if applied over J-M Steeltex); (3) insulate the entire house, sidewalls and attic with Ful-Thik Johns-Manville Rock Wool Home Insulation Batts; and (4) use J-M Steeltex as a plaster base for interior walls and ceilings.

Besides increased promotional support in the form of newspaper and magazine advertising, Johns-Manville will furnish displays and seals for use while a model house is open to the public, and which identify the house as a "Triple-Insulated House —a house built of quality materials."

Featured in J-M newspaper and magazine advertising will be a new 32-page book in full color entitled "The Book of Triple Insulated Homes" which has been designed by Johns-Manville to further consumer interest in Triple Insulation and to gain prospects for dealers.

The 1937 plan also includes a talking motion picture, the first talking picture ever made by a building materials company for consumer showing. This picture, containing an interesting story plot, is designed to sell both remodeling and new construction. Promotional support of remodeling thru newspaper and magazine advertising will also be increased.

**THERMOID COMPANY** present their 1937 sales program in two



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new slide films. One of these, a half hour film entitled "Thermoid Means Business" covers Thermoid Jobber program, including description of products, merchandising, advertising and selling plans; the other, "The Inside Track" is a fifteen minute film and dramatizes the program which Thermoid has developed so that dealers can obtain a more commanding share of the service business in their communities. Better and more effective advertising and merchandising methods are outlined.

**H. W. PORTER & COMPANY,** 825 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J., manufacturers of Therm-O-Tile Underground Steam Conduit System, are distributing a novel booklet which clearly shows, step-by-step, how to install Therm-O-Tile. To read the booklet properly one must start with the last page instead of the customary first page. There are five important steps: The first step shows how an immovable foundation of concrete is poured between simple wood forms. The second step shows how the pipe supports are placed. Third, how the piping is installed. Fourth step, how the piping is insulated. And the final step shows how to install the tile. On the cover is a detailed two color illustration of the finished product. A copy of the booklet will be mailed upon request—please mention "ASBESTOS".

**UNITED STATES RUBBER PRODUCTS, INC.,** of New York City, has just released a most interesting 112 page manual on the subject of the application of industrial packings to the specific purposes for which they are designed. This manual, which is one of the most complete ever compiled for use by construction engineers and executives, has required the efforts of many engineers and technicians in its preparation.

United States Rubber Products, Inc., first began experimenting in this field in 1856, about ninety years after James Watt first used packing around the piston of his original steam engine. It is only during the last twenty years, however, that packings have been fully recognized as an important phase of industrial engineering. Because of the variety of materials handled in modern industry, these packings of necessity have become highly specialized.

This comprehensive manual is to assist engineers in properly adapting the various "U. S." packings to their specific needs. It gives complete engineering data indicating the various characteristics of each packing. Several special sections are devoted to recommendation charts. A special twelve-page engineering section is devoted exclusively to charts listing specific gravities, the temperature of steam at different pressures, Fahrenheit Centigrade conversion table, metric conversion table, melting points of materials and their weights, and other useful data.

The twelve specially indexed and cross-indexed departments include Sheet Packings, Gaskets, Rod and Plunger Packings, Hydraulic Packings, Flax and Jute, Locomotive and Special Oil Well Drilling Packings, Pump Valves, and Miscellaneous Packings and Engineering Sections.



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**THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.**, a new British enterprise, was incorporated as a private company on February 6, 1937, and converted into a public company on February 9. The undertaking has an issued share capital of £200,000.

It has been formed to acquire the business of U. A. M. (Holdings) Ltd., manufacturers of asbestos-cement products, the growing demand for which has resulted in a substantial increase in turnover in each year. It has 250 employees. The products manufactured include roofing sheets, slates, tiles, walling, rainwater gutters and pipes, ventilators, flue pipes and insulating tiles. Asbestos-cement, owing to its lightweight, durability, and fireproof qualities, has become almost a standard roofing material in Britain for large industrial buildings and the company's products are used extensively in the construction of airports, factories, theaters, halls and similar large buildings. Experimental work is continually carried on with a view to producing new types of asbestos-cement goods suitable for the market.

Among the assets acquired by the new company are 12 acres of land at Watford, on the outskirts of London, on approximately five acres of which the factory and offices are built, leaving ample land available for future extensions and developments. The factory, the capacity of which is in process of being increased, is of modern design and well laid out. It has its own railroad siding, a frontage of over 2,000 feet on one side to the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and of nearly 1,500 feet on the other side to a main highway. It thus possesses adequate facilities for the distribution of its products.

The company has offices in London, Birmingham and Glasgow, and representatives in other centers, both in Britain and abroad. The business acquired is in a prosperous condition, average annual profits for the past three years to September 27 last being equal to over three times the preference dividend, leaving, after that dividend, a sum equal to 12 per cent on the ordinary capital. For the year 1935-36 profits covered the preference dividend over 4½ times, and the earnings on the ordinary capital were nearly 23 per cent. Turnover since last September shows a substantial increase.

**THE RUBEROID CO.** A proposal to split up the issued no-par capital stock of The Ruberoid Co., by exchanging three shares of no par capital stock for each issued share of capital stock of the corporation, and to increase the authorized capital stock to 1,000,000 shares, will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting of the company to be held at South Bound Brook, N. J., on March 19th.

The present total number of Ruberoid shares issued and listed on the New York Stock Exchange is 146,314, consisting of 132,602 shares outstanding and 13,712 shares re-acquired by the corporation and held in its treasury. The company has no preferred stock or bonded indebtedness.

Herbert Abraham, President of the company, states that the



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primary purpose of the directors in recommending the proposed stock split-up, which would have an immediate effect of reducing the market price per share, was to afford opportunity for wider participation in the ownership of the company.

**ALLBESTOS CORPORATION** has increased the plant capacity on yarns and textiles 50% by installing additional spinning and winding machinery made necessary by increased business.

E. T. Duke, a graduate of Drexel Institute, is now in charge of the Testing and Chemical Departments for Allbestos Corporation.

**THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY** plant at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., was robbed of its payroll on Friday, February 26th, four armed bandits covering the office force with sawed-off shotguns and forcing Miss Sara E. Beerbrower, office manager, to open the safe in which the money had just been deposited upon its arrival from a Norristown bank. The loss is covered by insurance.

**KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY** contemplate the erection of a new $500,000 plant in St. Louis, Mo., this to be devoted to the manufacture of asbestos-cement products, including asbestos-cement pipes.

**ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED,** in its preliminary earnings statement for 1936 shows a substantial increase in earnings of the Corporation in 1936 as compared with the preceding year. Sales exceeded $3,100,000 as compared with slightly over $1,900,000 in 1935. Net earnings before depreciation were $744,699 against $279,915. Amount available for interest on the 6% general mortgage income bonds was approximately 2.7 times requirements. The net profit in 1936 was equal to $1.60 on the common, against $0.12 in 1935. Income account figures compare as follows:

| | 1936. | 1935. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Net. oper. earnings | 776,002 | 321,769 |
| Und. B. Int. | 18,422 | 41,854 |
| 1st mortgage Int. | 3,549 | ..... |
| Und. B. s. f. | 9,332 | ..... |
| Net earnings | 744,699 | 279,915 |
| Depreciation | 331,310 | 125,000 |
| Balance | 413,389 | 154,915 |
| Tax provision | 63,000 | ..... |
| Balance | 350,389 | 154,915 |
| Sundry rev.[1] | 27,563 | 61,811 |
| Balance | 377,952 | 216,726 |
| Gen. mortgage int. | 140,580 | 139,500 |
| Net profit | 237,372 | 27,226 |
| Prev. bal. | 86,783 | 9,557 |
| P. & L. bal. | 324,155 | 86,783 |
| Earn. on common | $1.60 | $0.12 |

[1]Applicable to prior periods.



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**CANADIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY** of Montreal, Canada, announces that E. M. Freeman, well known in the asbestos and building materials field in Eastern Canada, has joined the Company in the capacity of Vice President in Charge of Sales.

## PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**Unwinding Machine.** No. 2,066,488. Granted on January 5, 1937 to Joseph M. Schmied, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application August 26, 1935. Serial No. 37,818. Description upon request.

**Thermo Packing Material.** No. 2,068,019. Granted on January 19 to Christian Gottwald, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Assignor to Ric-wil Co., Cleveland, O. Application Aug. 8, 1931. Serial No. 556,026.

A thermo non-conducting packing material comprising a mass of loosely associated asbestos fibres which have been treated with an insoluble soap to render them water repellent.

**Machine for Applying Flexible Sheet Material over Corrugated Surface.** No. 2,068,133. Granted on January 19 to Clarence D. Hindall, Ada, Ohio. Assignor of ¼ to the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application Mar. 11, 1932. Serial No. 598,185.

An apparatus adapted to apply flexible sheet material to a corrugated surface, rotating devices provided with grooves adapted to be brought into register with valleys in a corrugated sheet, means adapted to guide flexible material into said grooves, a plurality of rollers movably mounted on a shaft adapted to slack the material between said grooves.

**Insulating Material.** No. 2,068,180. Granted on January 19 to William H. Horsman, San Francisco, Calif. Application October 23, 1935. Serial No. 46,319.

An insulating cover comprising a flexible, elongated tubular member, split at one side from end to end, said tubular cover consisting of an inner layer of hair felt and an exterior layer of air and moistureproof material, said material being provided with a flap to cover the split extending longitudinally of the tube and having an extension at one end to form an annular end chamber for the reception of a sealing medium and packing member only.

## AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in January 1937 totalled 399,426, which consisted of 379,843 produced in the United States and 19,583 in Canada.

In January 1936, 377,306 automobiles were manufactured, i. e., 364,004 in the U. S. A. and 13,302 in Canada.

While these figures were fairly high, they showed a drop from previous month's totals, the production amounting to 519,132 in December 1936 and 418,317 in December 1935.



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# THIS and THAT

**Mosquitoes.** What might be classed as a novelty in asbestos uses, is asbestos millboard for the backing of some sort of composition which, when burning keeps mosquitoes away.

The asbestos board is used so that when the article is hung up the composition will burn (similar to punk) but the backing will not. Furthermore the asbestos backing will prevent the porch post, or other part of the house against which the article is hung, from burning.

It seems like somewhat a large order for the asbestos board to fill but has, it is claimed been used successfully.

**Match Protector.** And another novel use is the lining of a tin box in which to send matches (of the safety type we believe) thru the mail. Asbestos paper in this instance. Featured by the Universal Match Corp. of St. Louis, Mo.

**A. S. T. M. Index.** The American Society for Testing Materials, 260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, has just published an Index to A. S. T. M. Standards and Tentative Standards. This Index is of service to anyone wishing to ascertain whether the Society has issued standard specifications, test methods, or definitions covering a particular engineering material or subject and is of help in locating the standards in the volumes where they appear. Copies may be obtained without charge by applying to the A. S. T. M. headquarters at the above mentioned address.

**A. S. H. V. E. Guide 1937.** Many new outstanding innovations have been incorporated in the 15th edition of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Guide just published, to assist those individuals who are specializing in heating, ventilating, air conditioning and the allied industries. This 1937 Guide comprises 44 Chapters of 808 pages of Technical Data Section and 316 pages of Catalog Data. It is available at $5 per copy at the headquarters of the society, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City.



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When insulation problems confront you — remember RUBEROID-WATSON has a complete line of products for the control of Btu's. Inquiries are invited.

**The RUBEROID Co.**

*Executive Offices:*
**500 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y.**



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# D.I.P.

*For underground and outdoor insulation systems –*

## DURANT INSULATED PIPE

Pioneering the development of this new type of built-up insulation Ehret is happy to announce to the trade that the new plant, specially constructed for the production of DURANT INSULATED PIPE, is now in full operation.

Here, under modern conditions and with the latest equipment we are daily producing thousands of feet of this new type of outdoor and underground insulation. Pipe and insulation are built together at the factory in one unit and are applied on the job as one unit, eliminating many former costly and tedious operations during application. It will pay you to investigate thoroughly DURANT INSULATED PIPE. Write today for our new folder on Durant Systems.

EHRET MAGNESIA
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
VALLEY FORGE • • • PENNA.



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# The Thrill

There's no thrill in easy sailing when the skies are clear and blue; there's no joy in merely doing things which *anyone* can do. But there is some satisfaction that is mighty sweet to take, when you reach a destination that you thought you'd never make.

*Source Unknown.*


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