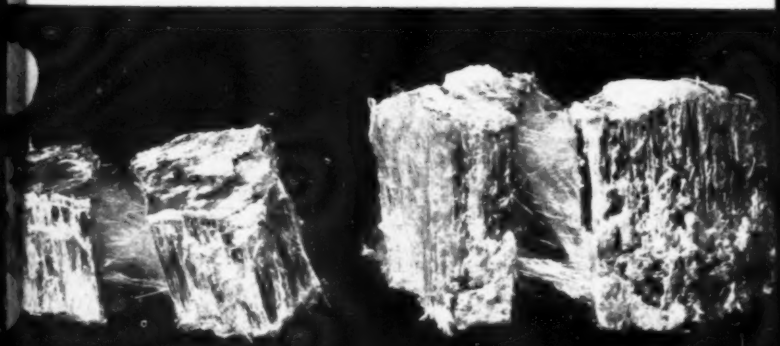
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FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 18 APRIL 1937 Number 10

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THE MINING OF BLUE ASBESTOS

By E. G. Bryant

The correct name for blue asbestos is Crocidolite, a word derived from the Greek "krokis", and the mineral is found, according to Dana's "Mineralogy" in various parts of the world, but it is only in South Africa that it occurs in sufficient amount to be of any commercial importance.

In South Africa it is found over an extent of country, from a few miles south of the Orange River at Prieska, in the hills on both sides of that river, stretching away to the northwest for 50 or 60 miles, also over the flat but still uneven country to the north in patches for some 200 miles to Kuruman. A small quantity is also worked in the northern Transvaal along with its much more abundant relative, Amosite, whose fibres are much coarser and longer and also of a different color—yellowish or greyish instead of the pure blue of Crocidolite.

Crocidolite is a double silicate of iron and sodium (approximately 50% Silica, 22% Ferric Oxide, 20% Ferrous Oxide, 8% Soda). Magnesia, so abundant in the white asbestos is almost entirely absent in the blue. Blue Asbestos is not as resistant to heat as is the chrysotile variety; on the other hand it withstands the action of salt-water and of acids to a greater degree than the other species. Also it is very strong; according to Haussmann, a cylinder of Crocidolite 7/100 inch in diameter supported a weight of 91 Hanovarian pounds.

The mining of blue asbestos, considering the value of the product, is probably the most costly form of mining known. This for two reasons: First, the scattered and irregular occurrence of the mineral; Second, the hardness of the rocks with which it is associated. The seams or reefs of Crocidolite in most of the deposits appear and disappear in the most unaccountable manner. Four or five seams may be found, from ¼ inch to an inch or over in fibre length, close enough together to be conveniently stoped out and within a distance of five, ten, twenty feet, all will dis-

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appear without a trace. It is the same when following the strike of the deposit, the seams suddenly come to an end and it may require much prospecting before a continuation is found. Thus, on most of the so-called blue asbestos mines the work resembles surface scratching or rabbit-burrowing rather than true mining. At only one or two places have deposits been discovered which are regular and consistent enough to justify the installation of any kind of machinery—pneumatic drills, and so forth. On the others, the work is done entirely by colored or native "contractors" with hand tools. These "contractors" discover working places for themselves and obtain what fibre they can, with of course a certain amount of supervision and advice, being paid mainly by the amount of actual fibre they can bring in. The men do the mining and their wives and children break up the rock fragments and roughly clean the asbestos —the process being known as "cobbing". Of course some necessary "dead-work" has to be done and paid for but the irregularity of the deposits does not warrant much of this; a good "asbestos-boy" is usually far and away the best prospector for this mineral.

As for the second point, the hardness of the rock, this no doubt varies. Sometimes it is of a slatey or clayey nature as Dr. Rogers states in his "Geology of South Africa," but in other localities it becomes red, brown or yellow jasper with a conchoidal fracture. And usually the best quality of fibre is found in these harder rocks. As to its hardness the following little incident may give some indication. A good many years ago the writer of this article asked a large firm of stone masons in the Cape whether they would be willing to cut a section of a piece of this rock for him—just to saw it through in fact. They agreed and the specimen was sent. A week later came a letter stating that the rock had blunted all their tools and they had given up the job! The country-rock in most places *is* hard and it is really marvelous to see the bands of blue fibre, often shining like steel, lying between the beds of adamantine hardness. One wonders how they got there and, even more, how they preserved their suppleness thru the countless ages and changes thru which these rocks have passed. These are very ancient formations for no trace of

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fossils or of once living organisms has ever been found in them.

Normally the individual fibres are almost exactly at right angles to the bedding-planes of the rock. Their commercial value depends largely on this fact, for when a seam is found of slanting fibres, its quality is invariably poor, while if under certain conditions the mineral was deposited or formed in horizontal layers, its fibrous character is almost destroyed and it looks like a piece of fossilized wood. Conditions evidently did vary greatly for often a reef of good fibre loses itself in a hard, blue amorphous mass of rock in which even a microscope cannot detect fibres.

Nor are these the only transformations that occur. In many places the fibrous crocidolite has in course of time become more or less silicified, sometimes retaining its blue color, more often becoming brown or yellow. The fibres can still be seen but all are now cemented together into a hard mass which a lapidary with diamond dust can cut and polish, giving a result that glows and flashes with iridescent colors. This is the stone commonly called Crocidolite, but which is more properly termed "tiger-eye". Its possible value as a semi-precious stone was discovered perhaps fifty years ago by a prospector named Harris (later Col. Sir David Harris) who, so report states, used to send small parcels to his native land to be sold, like diamonds, at so much, half-a-crown, perhaps, per carat! His success stimulated imitators and one "get-rich-quick" competitor thought of the brilliant idea of sending half a ton of the stuff at once, with the natural result that the price came down with a bang. Considerable quantities of tiger-eye are still exported from South Africa to Germany, the U. S. A. and Japan, but the price is now so much per ton, not per carat! Tiger-eye is actually not the end product of age-long alteration for occasionally pieces of practically pure white quartz can be found in which the original fibres of crocidolite can be quite clearly distinguished. Sometimes, again, it is the silica that disappears and all that remains of the original crocidolite is a soft mass of yellow dust, mainly oxide of iron.

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FIRE UNDERWRITERS--

Approve Transite Pressure Pipe

Johns-Manville Corp., has been notified by the National Board of Fire Underwriters that this board has issued a report of approval on Transite Pressure Pipe.

The report covers "Transite Class 150 pressure pipe and couplings in sizes from 4 to 24 inches, inclusive, for use in underground water service where the working pressure does not exceed 150 lb. per square inch."

A brief summary of conclusions drawn in the 80-page report states that: "From the conclusions draw it will be noted that is is practical to handle and ship the pipe and couplings and install and maintain them in underground piping systems; that systems constructed of them are not subject to rapid deterioration; that the pipe and couplings are capable of withstanding all reasonable stresses to which they are likely to be subjected under ordinary service conditions; that they are reliable in service; that they are uniformly made and can be uniformly assembled."

The complete report, full information about which may be secured from Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th Street, New York City, was compiled after months of thorough investigation and tests of this asbestos cement product which has a twenty year record of service in Europe and which, since its introduction by Johns-Manville in 1928, has been installed in hundreds of municipal and industrial water distribution systems in the United States end Canada.

Transite Pipe's European background was checked and numerous American installations were investigated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters which also inspected the methods of manufacture. An exhaustive series of tests included hydrostatic tests on the pipe itself, on the pipe with corporation stops tapped in, with joints included in the line and with the pipe deflected. Flexural, impact and crushing tests, plus a complete series of chemical tests, were also carried out, after which methods of transportation and installation were reviewed.

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From

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INGENUITY-

solves a problem in an asbestos mill

For some years past the rapid increase in the use of molded brake linings has rendered idle more and more mules, spindles and looms, which formerly turned out woven or folded and stitched linings.

In most cases the easy way of price cutting was invoked in an effort to take more of the still available business, with the usual inevitable serious results.

One company, at least, sought and found uses for much of this idle weaving equipment—uses entirely outside the asbestos business.

Some days ago the writer was invited by F. E. Schluter, President of Thermoid Rubber Company, to inspect the Thermoid Plants at Trenton, and, while the whole journey was interesting and instructive, the outstanding impression was found in the "carpet mill." Here sixteen heavy looms which formerly made asbestos cloth for brake linings have been moved and are now humming along making *5000 yards per day of 'velvet' carpet.*

Warps of cotton, filler of wool, backing of rubber compound, careful inspection, capture of all waste—result a carpet extensively used in automobiles, boats, and for domestic floor covering—anywhere that a floor covering is used.

Only one beginner's loom is used in making a stair or 'runner' carpet for household use. The complete output otherwise is sold to Packard, Fisher Body, Nash, etc.

To the Thermoid Company our thanks for a pleasant and profitable little journey thru a carpet mill.

C. J. Stover.

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THE FIRST ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY

KEASBEY & MATTISON Company have always been pioneers in the production of Asbestos and Magnesia Products. K & M, for example, made the first asbestos-cement shingles produced in this country, and ever since has held a leading place in the field of asbestos-cement products.

In addition to roofing and siding shingles in a wide variety of styles, sizes and colors, and of excellent architectural value, there is K & M Asbestos Lumber, plain, formed and corrugated, as well as asbestos-cement wallboard, plain and decorative, and Waltile.

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TAKING UP THE SLACK

Several years ago someone conceived the idea of a molded material instead of a woven one for use as automobile brake lining. The result was a loss in volume to the manufacturers of asbestos yarn, tape and cloth.

There have been other inroads in the asbestos textile market, without so far, a corresponding increase in other uses, or in new uses, to entirely make up the loss.

True enough, oil burner equipment is requiring more and more asbestos wicking; asbestos clothing is being put into increased use by fire departments, airline transportation companies and others where there is constant danger of explosion and fire. Experiments are being carried out in connection with the use of heavy asbestos curtains to isolate fires in ships, hotels and other places of public travel and occupancy, so that fire can be confined to a small area at least long enough to save the lives of other passengers (in the case of ships) or guests in the case of hotels.

Demand is constantly growing for roving for heater cords used in connection with electric appliances and for the insulating of heating elements used in heating pads and similar products.

The public press has recently given much publicity to colored asbestos cloth recently exhibited in England and suggested for various uses.

Rumors have been rife, altho so far not substantiated, of experiments with asbestos yarn or cord for use in automobile tires.

So that it seems a lot could be done to take up the slack in volume of asbestos textiles if a concerted, or cooperative effort were made.

While this article has so far mentioned only asbestos textiles, they are merely a case in point, and possibly the most notable and noticeable example in the asbestos industry of loss in volume thru substitution of other materials.

We were amazed recently in running thru a catalog published by an English manufacturer of asbestos-cement products, to learn of several articles of very practical commercial value made in England which, so far as we are able to learn, have not been tried out on this side of the water at

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all. This only goes to show that research, and thought, experiment and so on *can and does* result in new uses for asbestos materials and while several of the larger asbestos firms have their own research departments, it is believed that co-operative research work carried on by the different groups of asbestos manufacturers would give even quicker and, perhaps, larger, returns.

A number of years ago some of the asbestos manufacturers toyed with the idea of co-operative advertising, not so much for the purpose of increasing the use of asbestos materials already being manufactured, but for the purpose of developing new uses for asbestos and asbestos products.

The idea, as we recall it, was to offer money prizes, in substantial amount, for ideas developed by chemists, laboratories, inventors or anyone else not connected with the asbestos industry, for new and practical applications of asbestos or basic asbestos products. The plan was never put into practice but, who knows, —it might have saved the

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asbestos industry a large amount of grief, to say nothing of money, if it had been carried thru.

There is no use at this late day to indulge in "might have beens" but there is still time to inaugurate some sort of cooperative plan looking toward the development of new uses for asbestos products.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS--
and their effect on Asbestos Textiles

A paper on "The Role of Atmospheric Conditions in the Testing of Asbestos Textiles" was presented by David Wolochow of the Chemical Division, National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, Canada, before Committee D-13 on Textiles of the American Society for Testing Materials at its recent meeting in Providence, R. I.

Mr. Wolochow gave the results of Tensile Strength tests on pure Asbestos Yarn and Tape, as well as on Asbestos Yarn containing 13% cotton and Asbestos Tape containing 16.5% cotton.

After giving the detailed tabulations, Dr. Wolochow summed up the results as follows:

"It is thus seen that drying the pure asbestos textiles increases the average tensile strength about 5%, while drying the asbestos textiles containing cotton decreases the average tensile strength almost 20%. Conditioning the materials at about 95% R. H. (relative humidity) does not seem to affect the average tensile strength."

Mr. Wolchow also discussed the effect of humidity on Screen Test of Asbestos Fibre, the result showing that there is a maximum drop in test of 2.3 ounces on the top screen, due to conditioning at 96% relative humidity.

A copy of the entire paper may be had by those interested, by writing "ASBESTOS."

"Duct systems" says Edward W. Roemer in an article in "Heating and Ventilating" definitely connect floor to floor, or one part of a building with another. They are outstanding fire hazards. Their materials should be fire resisting, with incombustible insulation outside."

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Improvement in general business is noticeable everywhere. Take a drive thru town or country and you find more factories with smoke belching from stacks; houses going up; more automobiles on the streets and roads, more trucks hauling various things, more activity of all sorts.

"The business upswing" says the National City Bank Letter for April "has continued during March. The trend has been upward in prices, turnover on the whole in industrial activity, despite the curtailment forced on some industries by strikes . . . . Obviously these interferences limit the improvement. In the aggregate of industrial operations, however the setbacks are the exceptions. The industries which are free to go ahead without restraint are for the most part increasing their output and they are selling their goods readily."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The demand for all grades of raw asbestos fibres is strong and emanates from all the consuming countries thruout the world. Some manufacturers who had contracted for their requirements for 1937, now feel that they underestimated their consumption and are having difficulty in booking any extra tonnage for this year's delivery.

The above applies to practically all grades of fibres from Crudes down. Prices are firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is very little change in the demand for textiles over that reported previously. Demand for listing tapes is still very steady and that for cloth has somewhat increased. Other asbestos textiles remain about the same. Prices are firm with increasing tendency to higher levels.

Brake Lining. This market naturally shows the effect of the very serious strike situation; otherwise it would be excellent with more cars and trucks on the road, "trailering" on the increase; the touring season about to start.

Paper and Millboard. Paper demand has somewhat slackened, most of this slackening being regarded as season-

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al. Millboard market conditions remain practically unchanged. Prices are firm in both lines.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand continues good in line with steel making. Due to continuous wage increases, shortening of hours and rising costs of materials used in magnesia manufacture a price increase of 10%, effective April 1st has been announced. This is the first price increase in six years, and is made with real reluctance and regret.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market has been very good during the past month, this undoubtedly because of the recent price advance. Prices are very firm, especially in view of the rising cost of raw materials.

Asbestos Cement Products. Asbestos shingle sales for the first quarter are substantially greater than for the same period last year, the improvement being due to general business conditions, an unusually open winter, and continued ingenuity on the part of manufacturers in improving a product to make it more attractive to the consuming public. Improvements have been made in designs, textures and colors featured by the extremely attractive white shingles that have met with immediate favor. The asbestos shingle industry has every reason to view the future with confidence.

The demand for asbestos-cement wallboards and industrial products such as flat and corrugated sheets, which has been steadily gaining headway during the past year, is now reaching a point where these products are being sold in a very satisfactory normal volume.

The above are comments from men in close touch with field conditions. Opinions, comments and remarks on present market conditions and future trends are always welcome.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Overhead - as discussed by George W. Hinman [1]

It has been said that modern business is too wrapped up in data and statistics to ably perform its primary functions. This charge may be true of some businesses. Perhaps it is true of businesses in general, but surely it does not apply to our Industry of Applied Thermal Insulation.

We are a *service* industry entirely dependent upon the action of others for our volume of business. Generally speaking, there is no economic relationship between the service we render and the cost of the service. In other words, the value and investment return of thermal insulation is so great and the cost by comparison is so small that little consideration of this relationship enters the buyer's decision to purchase.

Because of this condition we can but little influence or control our market and sales volume by any group activity. The total production of applied insulation during a given period will be substantially the same whether individual job prices are twice what they are at present, or one-half that amount. Thermal insulation is a bargain regardless of whether or not the individual sale is priced on a basis of substantial profit return or is sold below cost of material and labor.

We may fairly consider therefore merely the economic problems which concern us as contract operators wihout regard as to its influence upon our business volume. In our dual function as final fabricators, or the proper assembly of manufactured materials and terminating link in the chain of distribution, the insulation contractor must maintain an organization. To satisfactorily perform his functions, he must be able to render services chargeable both directly and indirectly to operations. The cost of such services has a relationship with the volume business that he does.

During the low volume years just experienced, we saw the percentage of overhead cost rise rapidly. The theory of operation for profit at such a time must be increased percentage addition to material and labor costs, or decreased organization or overhead cost in keeping with the lower volume.

We are essentially an optimistic people. We are accustomed

[1]Extract from paper presented by Mr. Hinman (who is Treasurer of the Hinman Asbestos Co., Cambridge, Mass., and President of the Asbestos Contractors' New England Association) before the recent meeting of the A. C. N. E. Assn. A second and third article extracted from this paper will be published in future issues of "ASBESTOS".

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Mines

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to a varying volume due to the nature of our business. Our service demands require specialized education of personnel. It is impractical, therefore, to vary our organization immediately as volume of business changes. Attempts to reduce overhead costs thru variance in individual compensation has put a slight influence on overhead percentage during extremely dull times.

Under our highly competitive system, increased profits during lower volume periods is not feasible unless group recognition of the problem makes it permissible. The result of loss operation can only be as we have seen it. Organizations have been maintained thru the expenditure of capital assets and neither the industry nor the public nor the Government is served when the capital assets of an industry are thus dissipated.

Robinson-Patman Act (Anti-Price Discrimination)

This Federal Legislation amends the Clayton Act and has been hailed by many as the salvation of small businesses.

Simply stated, the new law forbids sellers to *discriminate* between buyers of like grades and quantities of goods. It is presumed that buyers so protected are *in competition* with each other.

Special payments for specific services may be made but must be offered in like proportion to all competing buyers who are in competition and to whom the seller actually sells.

For the first time, however, the Seller is specifically allowed by this law to *select* his own customers, i. e., he need not sell to anyone if he, the seller, chooses not to sell. Heretofore the assumption has been that if any buyer laid the cash down on the line the Seller was *obliged* to fill the order. Not so now.

However, if a Seller does elect to sell two or more buyers who are in competition, then the prices, terms and conditions of sale must not discriminate between the buyers.

Because of these restrictions many large buyers are selecting customers with exceptional care, since the penalties provided for violation of this law are unduly and unreasonably severe.

The law appears to be much too drastic and most likely will be liberalized. For further information consult a good lawyer and find out how little anybody knows about this law.

Building

Construction work started in February showed a total about one-third greater than was reported in February, 1936, according to figures from F. W. Dodge Corporation. Reporting on the February results this agency indicated a total of $188,590,800 for February in the 37 Eastern States as compared with $140,419,100 for February of last year and $242,844,000 for January of this year. For the initial two months of 1937 the figure amounted to

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VERMONT ASBESTOS



. . . FREE FROM FOREIGN FIBRES

No wood fibres from riggings — no splinters from railroad ties—contaminate Vermont Asbestos fibres. Every shipment is uniform, pure asbestos fibres—so essential to quality manufacturing. Send for samples and prices.

ASBESTOS FIBRES FOR MANUFACTURING

Shingles
Millboard
Brake Lining
Clutch Facing
Roofing Paint
Asbestos Paper
Boiler Coverings
Moulded Products

VERMONT ASBESTOS CORPORATION

HYDE PARK, VERMONT

Sales Office, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City Mine, Eden, Vermont

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$431,434,800 a gain of about 22 percent over the corresponding two-month total of $355,211,900 for 1936.

The February 1937 figures included $63,011,700 for residential building; this was more than twice the total of $31,175,500 shown for February 1936 and contrasts with $78,423,700 for January 1937. For the first two months of 1937 residential building amounted to $141,435,400 or a gain of about 105 percent over the total of $68,615,000 for the first two months of 1936.

Non-residential building started in the 37 Eastern States during the first two months of 1937 amounted to $161,920,200 as against $153,090,700 for the corresponding two months of 1936.

Public Works and Utilities started during the first two months of 1937 in the 37 Eastern States totaled $128,079,200 as against $133,506,200 for the corresponding two months of 1936; the decline from last year in this division of the construction industry is entirely due to the slowing-up of the P W A program.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			March 1937		
	Par	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) V. T.	np	-*	101	117½	117½
Certainteed (Com.)	np	-*	17½	21⅜	18⅞
Certainteed (6% prior Pfd.)	100	6	70½	79½	73
Flintkote (Com.)	np	-*	40	45⅞	42¾
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	-*	134	148½	144
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	110	140	125⅞
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	-*	31½	34⅞	32½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	-*	120	149	135¾
Thermoid (Com.)	np	-*	10	11⅞	10½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	-*	116	127¾	119⅛
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	7	156⅝	169	165

*Note: Since it is likely that dividend rate on Common stocks will be constantly changing in future, no rate is given in above tabulation.

Cartel to regulate and administer production, prices and sales quotas of asbestos products has been organized in Czechoslovakia according to a report to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce from Acting American Commercial Attache Jule B. Smith, Prague. Five Czechoslovak manufacturers of asbestos products have a cartel agreement which regulates prices and sales terms of asbestos products, piston washers made of asbestos, hemp, jute or cotton, and products of rubberized asbestos. The agreement, effected Feb. 26, 1937 will be in force until December 1, 1938.

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Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.)

	December 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Shabanie (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,597.80	64,279	7	6
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	432.20	4,610	14	2
Pangani (Pangani Tributors—Oct. and Nov.)	26.00	260	....	....
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd)	99.00	1,176	....	....
Gath's and King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	602.10	8,308	0	4
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	24.00	369	0	0
	4,781.10	79,003	2	0
December 1935	*3,960.28*	*64,735*	*17*	*1*

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—RHODESIA (Tons 2000 lbs.)

	Year 1935 Tons	Year 1936 Tons		Year 1935 Tons	Year 1936 Tons
January	3,191.13	4,008.35	July	3,852.83	4,798.32
February	3,122.53	4,690.93	August	3,896.15	4,834.10
March	3,689.50	4,623.53	September	3,822.10	4,766.18
April	2,444.85	4,810.50	October	4,052.70	4,777.53
May	2,883.85	4,704.00	November	3,992.25	4,801.40
June	3,689.45	4,750.40	December	3,960.28	4,781.10
				42,597.62	56,346.34

Total Value for the year: *1935 — £646,656*
1936 — £827,468

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

For the first four months of 1936—January, February, March and April—figures reported by the Dept. of Mines & Industries of the Union of South Africa covered sales and shipments. For the other eight months, actual production figures were given. Therefore there is no way to accurately figure either the sales and shipments for the whole year, or the actual production for the year.

However, since the monthly figures for sales and shipments

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are very similar to the actual production figure, we have taken the liberty of adding the sales and shipments for the first four months, to the production for the last eight months, and thus arriving at a total which while not strictly correct, may be used for all practical purposes. The result is as follows:

By Varieties:	Year 1935[1] Tons (2000 lbs.)	Year 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	4,683.77	5,392.52
Blue	74.71	353.82
Chrysotile	15,619.68	15,899.43
Cape		
Blue	2,420.06	2,960.42
	22,798.22	24,606.19

[1]Sales and Shipments

Canada

The following gives shipments and sales, average value per ton, etc., of Canadian Asbestos during 1936. This is taken from Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during 1936, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

	1936 Shipments and Sales Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Average Value Per Ton
Crude	3,440	$ 790,971	$299.93
Fibres	133,288	6,483,946	48.65
Shorts.	164,559	2,683,266	16.30
	301,287	9,958,183	33.05
Sands, gravel and stone (waste rock only)	3,103	2,356	.76
Rock mined in 1936		4,692,004 tons	
Rock milled in 1936		3,568,992 tons	

Total imports of asbestos manufactured goods during 1936 is given as $888,787; total exports, including raw material and manufactured products as $10,133,898.

	February 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	February 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	17,038	27,301

United States of America.

(Statistics published by U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Production of asbestos during 1936 amounted to 10,845 tons (2000 lbs.) compared with 9,415 tons in 1935, an increase of 15.2%.

The quantity sold or used by producers in 1936 (11,012 tons

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valued at $309,994) increased 23.5% in quantity and 5.8% in value over 1935.

Mimeographed report "Asbestos Industry in 1936"—Advance Summary—containing the above and other interesting information, is available from the U. S. Bureau of Mines and will be further commented on in our May issue.

Production Asbestos Manufactures in United Kingdom

(Figures from the Asbestos Trade Census—quoted from the India Rubber Journal)

Tons—2000 lbs.	Year 1935 Quantity Tons	Year 1935 Value £	Year 1934 Quantity Tons	Year 1934 Value £
Asbestos-cement sheets, slates, etc.	148,349	1,363	124,161	1,345
Packing, lagging and jointing of asbestos	7,235	637	6,532	617
Asbestos Yarn & Cloth	2,387	291	2,165	286
Brake & clutch linings	2,243	960	14,962	1,436
Other asbestos mfrs.	16,900	685		
	177,114	£3,936	147,820	£3,684

Production, Exports and Imports of Asbestos Goods

	Year 1935 Production Tons	Exports Tons	Retained Imports Tons	Year 1934 Production Tons	Exports Tons	Retained Imports Tons
Asb. Cem. Sheets, slates, etc.	148,349	11,904	18,620	124,161	11,478	16,999
Asb. Pkg., Lagging, Jtg.	7,235	4,768	34	6,532	3,421	27
Asb. Yarn and Cloth	2,387	811	18	2,165	639	29
Other asb. manufactures	19,143	3,551	1,470	14,962	3,085	1,543
	177,114	21,034	20,142	147,820	18,623	18,598

The Secretary of Finance, Philippine Islands, in his annual report as president of the National Development Co. has recommended that the Government withdraw from private exploitation all iron and asbestos deposits—this according to statement made in the March 27th issue of Commerce Reports, published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

We are trying to get further information on these deposits but if any of our readers know anything about asbestos deposits in the Philippines, suggest that they send it to us as our files of information have very little in them on this subject.

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Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	January 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	January 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	393	786
Canada	10,211	15,977
Cyprus, Malta and Gozo	265	219
Finland	10	.....
Italy	71	.....
Soviet Russia	130	934
United Kingdom	138	1
	11,218	17,907
Value	*$184,966*	*$693,593*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres

Crude (Africa-Br. S.)	393	786
Crude (Canada)	233	211
Crude (Italy)	3	.....
Crude (Soviet Russia)	3	17
Crude (United Kingdom)	138	1
Mill Fibre (Canada)	4,557	4,772
Mill Fibre (Soviet Russia)	127	907
Lower Grades (Canada)	5,421	10,994
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	265	219
Lower Grades (Finland)	68	.....
Lower Grades (Italy)	10	.....
	11,218	17,907

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Jan. 1936 Pounds	Jan. 1937 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	2,156	.....
Belgium (Shingles)	3,730	50,449
United Kingdom (Yarn)	2,002	4,478
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,090	3,901
United Kingdom (Woven Fabric)	2,169	.....
	11,147	58,828
Value	*$ 3,878*	*$ 4,006*

During January 1937 there were also $115 worth of Asbestos Manufactures (unclassified) imported from Germany.

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Exports from U. S. A.

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

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during January 1937 amounted to 187 tons valued at $13,695; compared with 225 tons, valued at $23,595 in January 1936.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January 1936		January 1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	124,920	$11,059	131,615	$12,886
Pipe Covg. & Cement	158,401	7,888	212,127	9.147
Textiles, and Yarn	100,624	55,265	46,192	11,583
Packing	(Inc. in Text. & Yarn)		109,459	62,432
Brake Lining—				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	46,286	.....	47,932
Not molded	229,824[1]	27,224	118,173[1]	16,977
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & Semi-molded	.....	.....	29,877[3]	12,521
Woven	.....	.....	23,846[3]	3,185
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	132,090	10,064	229,452	25,550
Asbestos Roofing	3,860[2]	12,998	1,905[2]	5,991
Other Manufactures	173,600	14,124	292,606	19,528

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

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	February 1936		February 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	150	$ 6,900	60	$ 2,400
United States	6,068	334,624	7,047	381,757
Australia	135	6,790	.....	.....
Belgium	150	9,000	.....	.....
France	40	3,075	50	2,675
Germany	122	17,730	445	38,940
Japan	2,585	97,337	2,693	106,677
Poland	.....	.....	20	2,200
	9,250	$475,456	10,315	$534,649
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	95	1,375	60	1,320
United States	7,638	125,834	14,034	231,177
Cuba	.....	.....	30	360
France	133	2,490	.....	.....
Germany	30	330	.....	.....
Japan	45	820	33	641
Poland	.....	.....	33	726
Sweden	.....	.....	38	423
	7,941	130,849	14,228	234,647
	17,191	*$606,305*	*24,543*	*$769,296*

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Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material:

	February 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	February 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	1,368	£33,305	1,537	£34,504
Africa (Union of South)	769	8,711	747	12,809
Africa (Port. E.)	.....	.....	.....	5
Australia	7	375	7	265
British India	1	6	.....	1
Canada	176	1,998	108	1,057
Cyprus	18	80	60	535
Denmark	.....	.....	1	5
Finland	7	43	21	152
Italy	.....	.....	.....	75
Netherlands	29	1,026	64	2,484
Soviet Russia	221	3,616	97	1,298
U. S. of America	.....	7	.....	.....
	2,596	£49,167	2,642	£53,190

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	February 1936 Cwts.	Value	February 1937 Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	3,698	£ 2,965	3,316	£ 2,982
British India	6,025	7,815	3,840	7,648
Australia	804	4,040	909	5,023
Other British Countries	19,846	22,839	18,773	23,939
Netherlands	984	3,675	1,320	5,287
Belgium	688	3,561	931	5,886
France	512	2,662	740	2,996
Italy	1	29	95	814
Other Foreign Countries	7,436	29,020	10,031	30,264
	39,994	£76,606	39,955	£84,839

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	December 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Algeria	10	£ 188
Australia	165	2,189
Belgium	68	727
France	103	1,953
Germany	35	984
Holland	26	569
India	37	227
Japan	183	2,228
United Kingdom	973	10,173
United States	312	6,699
	1,912	£25,937

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SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Algeria	50	£ 935
Australia	2,446	30,209
Belgium	904	10,855
Canada	82	1,250
Chili	44	596
China	20	433
Dutch E. Indies	2	24
France	1,511	21,459
Germany	1,138	25,071
Holland	186	3,699
India	363	2,202
Italy	49	991
Japan	2,433	28,488
Portugal	50	1,045
Spain	126	1,769
Sweden	13	296
United Kingdom	13,611	156,464
United States	1,877	40,844
Uruguay	10	227
	24,715	326,857

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.

Monobestos. Serial No. 385,793. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Filed November 20, 1936. For Asbestos Boards, sheets, lumber and building materials in flat and sheet form. Passed March 2, 1937.

Econotop. Serial No. 385,201. The Ruberoid Co., Boundbrook, N. J. and New York City. Filed Nov. 5, 1936. For Asbestos-Cement Shingles. Passed March 16, 1937.

United. Serial No. 386,751. United Asbestos Pad Corp., Chicago, Ill. Filed December 14, 1936. For Table Pads. Passed March 30, 1937.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile Production for the month of February 1937 amounted to 383,637 in the United States and Canada, the U. S. A. figure being 363,930 and the Canadian one 19,707.

During February 1936, 300,874 motor vehicles were produced—287,606 in the United States and 13,268 in Canada.

These figures compare with a production of 399,426 in January 1937, covering 379,843 in the U. S. A. and 19,583 in Canada.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS:

Philip A. Meyer, Treasurer, Sall Mountain Co., New York City, April 16th.
F. C. Edson, President, Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Huntingdon, Ind., April 18th.
C. Mosier, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., April 18th.
A. D. Simpson, Gen. Mgr., Asbestos Erectors, Cincinnati, O., April 19th.
George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacClellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, April 19th.
Frank T. Hearst, Manager, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., April 20th.
H. H. Robertson, Pres., H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburg, Pa., April 21st.
S. D. Van Vleet, Secy.-Treas., Vermont Asbestos Corporation, New York City, April 24th.
J. H. Ake, Treas., Magnesia-Asbestos Insulation Co., New York City, April 25th.
J. Carroll Johnston, Pres. & Treas., Atlas Asbestos Co., North Wales, Pa., April 28th.
John Lotz, Jr., President, Lotz Asbestos Co., Hartford, Conn., April 29th.
Clare S. Jamar, Vice President, Walker Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., April 29th.
Merlin W. Simon, Secretary, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., April 20th.
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, Jones Brothers Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Calif., May 12th.
F. E. Jones, Vice President, Jones Brothers Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Calif., May 12th.
A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., May 15th.

THE JOHN R. LIVEZEY organization has announced the appointment of William A. Lesher as manager of the insulation department of their Washington branch office. Mr. Lesher is a native Washingtonian, a graduate in engineering of Bucknell University, and in law of Georgetown University. He has been engaged in engineering and construction in Washington, both privately and with the municipal government and several of the

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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.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

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

TELEPHONE—CALEDONIA 5-4044

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federal departments, and has had a varied business and construction career in Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and New York. He recently left the Construction Service of the Veterans Administration where he had been engaged in air conditioning design to assume his new duties with Livezey.

A new member of the Livezey organization in Baltimore, is Charles W. Smith, Jr. A former student of the Maryland Institute, Hopkins and the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith is well grounded in technical engineering subjects. Previously associated with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bartlett Hayward Company and Johns-Manville Corporation in a sales engineering capacity, Mr. Smith brings to the Livezey organization the benefit of his broad engineering training. He will specialize on insulation sales and engineering work.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY announces the following promotions of personnel:

W. C. Bowman, formerly Branch Manager at Pittsburgh, has been transferred to the general office at Lockland, and is now a Vice President of the Philip Carey Company.

L. E. Whitaker has been appointed Assistant to G. D. Crabbs.

J. R. Moore, formerly Branch Manager at Birmingham, Ala., has been transferred to general headquarters at Lockland where he is a member of the general sales force, devoting his time to the development of sales of products distributed thru dealers or roofing contractors.

H. W. Cook, Manager of the Boston Branch, has been appointed Division Manager for the northeastern division.

H. L. Seymour, formerly Manager of the Jacksonville Branch, has been appointed southeastern Division Manager.

F. W. Anderson, formerly Manager of the Dallas Branch, has been appointed southwestern Division Manager.

J. C. Rector, formerly Branch Manager at Indianapolis, Ind., has been transferred to Pittsburgh, where he is Manager of the Branch at that point.

D. W. Bossemeyer, formerly Assistant Manager at Indianapolis, has been appointed Branch Manager at that point.

L. G. Baumhauer, formerly a member of the Birmingham Branch sales force, has been appointed Manager of the Birmingham Branch.

J. B. Sasser, formerly a member of the Jacksonville Branch sales force, has been appointed Manager of the Jacksonville Branch.

W. G. Coleman, formerly Assistant Manager at Boston, has been appointed Branch Manager at that point.

ROCKBESTOS CORPORATION announce the addition to its sales force, New York Office, as of March 1st, of Charles E. Biele.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY have recently issued some very attractive folders and bulletins concerning their Durant System of Pre-Sealed Insulated Pipe.

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KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY expects to break the ground sometime in May for a new plant at Ambler, to be used for the manufacture of asbestos cement pipe. They plan to start production toward the end of the present year.

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS. Details of the issue of £60,000 first debentures are given in a recent issue of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal. The company is proposing to create an issue of 7 per cent £60,000 first debentures, constituting a first charge over the property in Rhodesia (the Honeybird, Shabani, property also being included in the charge if and when the purchase is completed) and a floating charge over the remaining undertaking and assets. The debentures will be secured by trust deed, and the company will agree not to create any other charge upon the assets subject to such first charge so as to rank equally with or in priority to the charge thereby created.

The debentures will be repayable on December 31st, 1942, unless redeemed earlier by the company by one month's notice, and subscribers will have the right, while the debentures remain outstanding, to convert them into fully paid shares at par. Interest will be payable on June 30th and December 31st, calculated from the date of issue, and debentures will be issued in multiples of £25.

THERMOID COMPANY on March 23rd published its Annual Report for 1936. Included in this printed report is the message from F. E. Schluter, President of the Company to Stockholders which is very interesting but too long to quote in our pages. The following will give the high lights of the balance sheet for 1936:

Gross sales for the year were $6,708,810.58, compared with $5,831,885.31 for 1935 and $4,658,071.78 for 1934.

Net profits for the year, after all operating charges, including depreciation of $181,004.77 and interest charges in the amount of $167,794.19 and before Federal Income Taxes, were $301,627.38. Using this earning figure of $301,627.38 and deducting allowance for Federal Income Tax leaves a balance of $255,416.81 available for the total annual Preferred dividend requirements of $121,668.00.

LEWIS H. BROWN, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York World's Fair of 1939.

KENILWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY has built at Kenilworth, N. J., near Newark, an uptodate plant for the manufacture of Asbestos Wall Siding. Two Units have been installed and it is the purpose of the Company to make a quality product. Officers of the Company are President, Mrs. J. A. Scharwath; Treasurer and General Manager, J. Scharwath.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION announces that it will continue its "Million Dollar-to-Lend" plan to provide for modernization of buildings and homes on a time payment basis similar to that under the former government program, the modernization

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credit provisions of the National Housing Act having expired March 31. The plan has been somewhat revised because of new conditions.

These credit services by Johns-Manville carry on an activity inaugurated in 1931 when the company established the first time payment plan ever offered by a building materials manufacturer.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION has issued its annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1936, as of March 8, 1937.

Net Current Assets amounted to $12,292,469 at the end of the year 1936, an increase of $1,294,908 for the year.

During the year dividends amounting to $7.00 per share were paid on the preferred stock and $4.25 per share on the Common Stock. In addition a dividend of $1.75 was paid on January 1st, 1937, another one on April 1st, and one of 75c per share on the Common Stock on March 30th.

Consolidated Income Account, comparing the years 1935 with 1936 follows:

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1936	Year ended Dec. 31, 1935
Sales, net of returns and allowances	$48,922,011.33	$34,646,853.60
Less, manufacturing cost, selling and adm. expenses, etc.	41,701,417.20	30,173,988.55
	$ 7,220,594.13	$ 4,472,865.05
Deduct:		
Depreciation	$ 1,344,321.97	$ 1,273,256.02
Depletion and obsolescence of mineral properties	678,038.40	567,390.79
Provision for income and excess profits taxes	984,446.97	467,360.23
Provision for surtax on undistributed profits	25,000.00	
	$ 3,031,807.34	$ 2,308,007.04
Net income before div. received from unconsolidated subsidiary	4,188,786.79	2,164,858.01
Dividend received from Johns-Manville Credit Corp.	184,920.00	
	$ 4,373,706.79	$ 2,164,858.01

Gain due to foreign exchange fluctuations, which is relatively insignificant in amount, is not shown separately in the above statement.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TESTING MATERIALS will hold its Congress in London, April 19 to 24 inclusive. Various papers will be presented, one of special interest to the Asbestos Industry being that by Dr. R. De Benedetti of the Royal Experimental Institute of Communications, Rome, Italy, on the "Determination of the Cotton Content of Asbestos Yarns with a Calorimetric Bomb". Others of interest to the Industry are "Materials for the Thermal Insulation of Buildings", "The Acoustical Insulation of Buildings" and "Characteristics of Materials of Construction in the Field of Thermal Insulation." Advance copies of these papers are in the files of "ASBESTOS" and may be examined by anyone interested.

ARTICLE. Two articles concerning asbestos appear in the January number of the Economic Survey issued monthly by the USSR Chamber of Commerce. One of these is "Ural Asbestos" by

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N. G. Chernobayev, and the other "Exports of Sojuzpromexport to the United States." "Certain industrial raw materials" says the latter article, "are exported from the U. S. S. R. to the United States by Sojuzpromexport. Of these the most important are manganese ore and asbestos."

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED has issued its Eleventh Annual Report as of February 22, 1937. In his letter to Shareholders, R. W. Steele, President, calls attention to several very interesting facts, viz: sales of fibre in 1936 increased over 1935 by 65.2% in value and 61.6% in tonnage. To obtain additional tonnage it was necessary for the company to reopen the Beaver and British Canadian Mines and both of these properties are now in continuous production in addition to the Kings and Vimy Mines which were operated during 1935, the former for the full year and the latter during the summer. After all expenses, including full bond interest for the year and also a reserve of $63,000 for taxes, the earnings amounted to $552,463.10 comparable to $140,415.45 in 1935.

During the year all Underlying bonds amounting to $457,879.23 were paid off, partly from the treasury and partly by the issuance of $330,000 short term First Mortgage bonds at low interest rates; interest on the Income bonds was paid in full and all arrears of interest were paid up.

A further increase in wages was made during the year.

In the same report J. G. Ross, Manager, notes that tonnage of fibre produced in 1936 was 60% greater than in 1935 and that the average cost per ton of fibre was reduced by 7%.

Balance Sheet figures for the year 1936[1] are:

ASSETS	1936
Government Bonds	$ 139,480.86
Inventory	708,356.50
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve for bad debts	133,394.83
Cash	293,818.20
Trustee Account	1,528.60
Deferred Charges	37,754.82
Properties	3,654,325.70
	$4,968,659.51
LIABILITIES	
Accounts and Bills Payable	229,665.13
Accrued Liabilities	14,129.23
Accrued Interest	3,549.99
Provision for Taxes	63,370.78
First Mortg. & Refunding Bonds	330,000.00
General Mortgage Bonds	2,299,900.00
Reserve for Contingencies	100,000.00
Capital Stock	1,587,608.00
Surplus	340,436.38
	$4,968,659.51

[1]For comparison with 1935 Balance sheet see page 34 of April 1936 "ASBESTOS".

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TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED. At the annual meeting of Turner & Newall, Limited, held on January 14th, 1937, Samuel Turner, Chairman of the Company, in his address called attention to the gratifying results of last year's operations (see December 1936 "ASBESTOS", page 34) and outlined contemplated expansion in the company's activities, to cover which additional shares have been issued to the Ordinary Stockholders of the Company.

Mr. Turner stated that these new funds would be used for various purposes. We quote from his address:

"The purposes for which we need the funds provided by this issue are, inter alia: The opening up, development and equipment of the Havelock Asbestos Mine in Swaziland. This is a mine acquired by New Amianthus Mines Limited some years ago, and it is a proved property of great promise. The development of the property will necessitate our subscribing for additional shares in New Amianthus Mines Limited.

"We have decided to build and equip two additional factories in India, as our business in that country has grown at such a rate that the first works established there some time ago no longer suffices to meet the demand for our products. Our Indian company is now on a profit earning basis; during its early years it was a source of loss.

"The rapid increase in the demand for "Everite" Asbestos Cement Pipes has made it necessary not only to double our output, but also to plan for a subsequent large increase.

"Further large extensions are now necessary at the Rochdale works of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company Limited.

"These are the immediate requirements, but being engaged in a relatively new industry, we propose to continue the policy of penetrating overseas markets by establishing or acquiring works in them, as we have recently done with success in India and the U. S. A. Such work, costly in its initial stages, steadily infuses new blood into our organization and increases its chance of unbroken success in the future."

Mr. Turner then went into some detail, surveying the activities of the various factories, chiefly with regard to expansion and concluded by expressing thanks to the officials and employees of the company for their loyalty and good work during the past year.

ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, North Wales, Pa., had a small two-story building wrecked by an explosion on March 31st. Fortunately only two men of their hundred or so employees were in the building at the time; one man was killed but the other one was uninjured. The company manufactures various asbestos textiles, including brake lining and belting. The building was devoted to the baking of impregnated asbestos fabric. Cause of the explosion has not been determined.

PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY reports for 1936 net income of $320,317, compared with net loss of $386,776 in the preceding year.

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KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY announce with great regret, the death of S. H. Wellschlager, Manager of their Branch Office at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Wellschlager passed away on Thursday, April 8th, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was well known in the Asbestos industry, particularly in the southern territory, having been with the Keasbey & Mattison company for fifteen years.

PATENTS

Electrical Insulation. No. 2,068,208. Granted on January 19 to Bailey Townshend, Westfield, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York City. Application Jan. 18, 1935. Serial No. 2,451.

Electrical insulation comprising fibres of the type of chrysotile asbestos and the insoluble product of the reaction of a water soluble soap with the said fibres, the said product being distributed substantially uniformly over the fibres.

Water Repellent Product. No. 2,068,219. Granted on January 19 to Marion S. Badollet, Fanwood, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York City. Application April 14, 1933. Serial No. 666,225.

A water repellent composition of matter comprising fibres and an insoluble soap disposed on the surface of portions of said fibres and integrally united thereto, the said fibres being selected from a group consisting of chrysotile asbestos, tremolite, activated crocidolite and activated amosite.

Apparatus for Increasing the Intensity of Flaming Arcs. No. 2,068,795. Granted on January 26th to Michael Edward Gleick, Archbald, Pa. Application June 24, 1936. Serial No. 87,081.

Apparatus for increasing the amount of light from a flaming arc, comprising a pair of light reflecting plates made of asbestos coated with a metallic powder for reflecting light and placed on either side of the flaming arc and in planes parallel to the beam of light from the arc.

Corrugated Sheathing. No. 2,070,401. Granted on February 9, 1937, to Harold W. Greider and John K. Sherman, Jr., Wyoming, O., assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application January 9, 1935. Serial No. 944.

Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheathing having a pitch of approximately 5 inches, a crest thickness of approximately .45 inch, a flank thickness of approximately .35 inch, a total height of approximately 1.75 inches, an inside radius of crest of approximately 1.25 inches.

Electric Gasoline Heater. No. 2,070,635. Granted on February 16 to Wilbur White, Salamanca, N. Y. Application September 3, 1935. Serial No. 38,998.

An electric heater for internal combustion engine fuel pipes comprising mating metallic sections, an asbestos lining for the

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sections, means for clamping the sections around the pipe to be heated, a heating coil in each section insulated from the section, a conductor wire secured to one end of the coil and secured to one end of the section, the other end of the section having an extension, a pair of spaced switch contacts secured to and insulated from the extension, a conductor wire connected to one of said spaced contacts, a conductor wire secured to the other of said spaced contacts and connected to said heating coil, and a switch pivoted on the first named one of the pair of spaced contacts and adapted to bridge the contacts for controlling the coil energizing circuit, said switch having a depression in the free end adapted to spring over and engage one of the pair of spaced contacts with snap action so as not to be accidentally dislodged by vibration.

Waterproof Insulating Material. No. 2,070,861. Granted on February 16 to William R. Gillis, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago. Application March 29, 1935 Serial No. 13,601. In an insulating covering, the combination of a supporting fabric of woven asbestos, with a plurality of asbestos rovings arranged in a plurality of layers carried by said fabric, said rovings being so arranged as to cause the rovings of one layer to overlap the joints between rovings of another layer and an initially plastic waterproof composition impregnating the said asbestos fabric and providing said fabric with a waterproof layer, the edges of said fabric extending beyond said rovings and being folded backward and stitched to the body of the fabric in such manner as to form a loop, the loops of said fabric having their edges brought into abutting relations and sufficient material being provided beyond the loops to overlap the material at the opposite edge underneath the abutting loops.

Coated Gasket. No. 2,070,918. Granted on February 16 to Reuben O. Petersen, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application March 11, 1935. Serial No. 10,479.

A metal clad cylinder head gasket having a water sealing coating thereover, comprising a thin film of a mixture of Chlorinated Naphthalene, paraffin and carnauba wax.

Pipe Wrapping Machine. No. 2,070,925. Granted on February 16 to Eugene L. Rolfs, Clayton, Mo., and Charles W. Fuller, Houston, Texas. Assignors to Johns-Manville. Application July 22, 1932. Serial No. 624,024.

In a pipe wrapping machine a frame rotatable on said pipe as an axis, means on the frame bearing on the pipe to support said frame rotatably on the pipe a roll of wrapping material on one side of said frame, and means on the opposite side of the frame for balancing the frame said balancing means being circumferentially and radially adjustable.

Brake Block. No. 2,070,947. Granted on February 16 to Emil J. Klemm, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah. Application Nov. 25, 1933. Serial No. 699,672.

In a brake block, the combination of a metallic block formed

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of metal alloy of copper, and lead, frusto-conical openings thru said block; frusto-conical asbestos fibre inserts thru said openings.

Wall Assembly and Clip. No. 2,071,291. Granted on February 16 to George E. Shipway, Darien, Conn., and Louis M. Steuben, New York. Assignors to Johns-Manville. Application September 19, 1935. Serial No. 41,234.

A wall assembly comprising a supporting super-structure, units of facing material and means securing the units to the super-structure, the said means including a clip, an element securing a portion thereof to the super-structure, a part of the clip offset with respect to the said portion of space from the super-structure, another clip and means securing a portion thereof to one of the said units, a part of the latter clip engaging the said part of the first mentioned clip.

Laminated Gasket. No. 2,071,322. Granted on February 23 to George T. Balfe, Detroit, assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co. Application April 18, 1935. Serial No. 17,123.

A laminated gasket comprising superposed, preformed gaskets having a metal layer and co-extensive mesh layers united thereto, said gaskets stitched together by metal stitching at spaced points.

Joint Assembly and Nailing Strip. No. 2,071,772. Granted on February 23 to George E. Shipway, Noroton, Conn., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application May 2, 1936. Serial No. 77,464.

A nailing strip for closing the joint between the edge portions of two panels of finishing material forming therebetween a joint in front of a nailable sub-structural member, the said strip being substantially rigid, including a wide portion adapted to extend in edgewise manner into the side joint and having spaced nails rigidly secured to the said wide portion, stiffened thereby and adapted to be driven into the said member.

Building Wall Assembly. No. 2,071,865. Granted on February 23 to Raymond V. Parsons, Tudor City, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application December 22, 1932. Serial No. 648,379.

A rigid supporting member for juxtaposed pre-formed panels in a structure of the class described, comprising a flange portion, a panel aligning element upstanding from one face thereof and a strengthening web element extending from the other face of the flanged portion.

Plastic Heat Insulating Composition. No. 2,072,081. Granted on March 2 to Oscar A. Brandt and Duluth Dalenius, Bellingham, Wash. Application April 27, 1936. Serial No. 76,606.

A plastic composition consisting of about 40 pounds of blue clay, about 15 pounds of flax seed meal, about 22 pounds of green tow, about 5 pounds of hemp waste, about 5 pounds of pulverized charcoal, and about 10 gallons of waste sulphite liquor.

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THIS and THAT

True Story. A buyer ordered a mixed carload of asbestos materials. Sometimes, because of short stock or other reasons, certain materials are omitted and back ordered. In this particular case the buyer received and opened the car, then immediately telephoned the seller, stating that since he had done business with him for a number of years he was quite hardened to receiving mixed carload shipments on which some of the materials were omitted and back-ordered, but this present shipment was enough to try even the patience of Job. The factory had apparently back-ordered the entire shipment. The car had arrived absolutely empty.

Profitable Error. J. H. Scott, stockman of Arapahoe, Nebr., inadvertently applied powdered asbestos instead of fertilizer to his lawn. Informed of the error, so the story goes, he commented "It's just as well, with another hot summer on the way." "Evidently," says one correspondent, "the Mines would appreciate such mistakes being made often." And another "What with the fibre shortage too bad to develop this new use now."

Clever Folder. "An Album of Familiar Belts" distributed by the Mechanical Goods Division of United States Rubber Products, Inc., has been cleverly printed to illustrate an old fashioned photograph album. Inside in two pockets provided are 25 reproductions of photographs taken in the field and in the factory, these showing interesting and unusual installations of Transmission Belts in a variety of industries. Some of them are rather exceptional studies made by Margaret Bourke-White, chief photographer for Life, the new picture magazine, at U. S. Rubber's Passaic Laboratory and Factory. Complete information is contained on the back of each picture.

Send us stories along the lines of the first two on this page, no matter how ridiculous they are. There's another one going the rounds which we are not allowed to print —it concerns a very neat job of high temperature insulation applied *over* a layer of 85% Magnesia. Sure enuf!

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ASBESTOS

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

made of asbestos fibre obtained from Africa, Arizona and Canada—each selected for specific qualities and properly blended to produce:—

Maximum strength and heat resistance.
Minimum iron for electrical purposes.
Non-scoring rod and valve packing.
Frictional properties in brake lining.

GARCO roving, yarn, cord, cloth, tape, tubing, rope, wick, wicking and other asbestos textile products give satisfaction because they are made of the best fibre for the particular purpose on modern equipment by skilful workmen.

Commercial Grade
Underwriters' Grade
Grade AA
Grade AAA
Grade AAAA

Write for Textile Catalog

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

of

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

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Capital vs. Labor

"Capital," says the dictionary, "is that part of wealth which is devoted to the production of more wealth." In other words, all capital is tools, whether the tool is a screw driver or a die that stamps out automobile bodies. It is as useless to talk about the workman and the dollar opposing each other as it is to argue whether lungs are more important than air. Each *needs* the other.

Without the dollar man cannot live. How many productive jobs can you think of that can be done without tools? Particularly is man's dependence on the dollar evident as industry becomes more and more mechanical. As tools become more complex and capable of producing more, they become more costly, and more dollars are required to set a man to work.

Our own factory had to provide $4,317.99 of land, buildings, machinery, raw materials, and working capital in order to put one average workman to work. It means more than $4,000 for each worker's tools, using the word in the broadest sense. This same story can be repeated in any industry.

Railroads, in tracks, locomotives, round houses, terminals, and the like, provide more than $5,000 worth of tools for each worker.

The steel industry requires more to finance and maintain the average job. Here the figure required to put a man to work stands at $11,500. Of this amount, $8,990 is needed for the necessary real estate, buildings, and other equipment.

Here is the secret of America's high living standard. We have more tools, more machinery. The average American workman has more than the workman in other countries because he can produce more with the help of the tools supplied by capital.

To talk of capital being on one side of the fence and labor on the other is nothing more nor less than nonsense.

From The Watch Word, published by the Elgin National Watch Company.

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