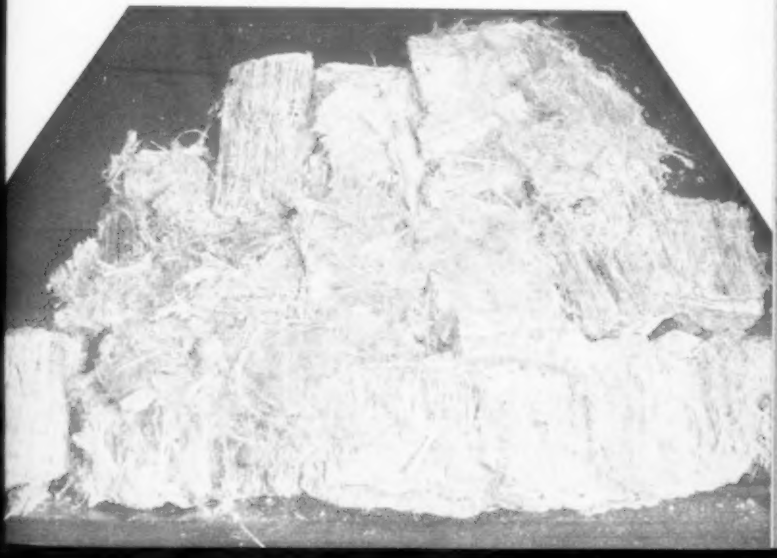
ASBESTOS

OCTOBER

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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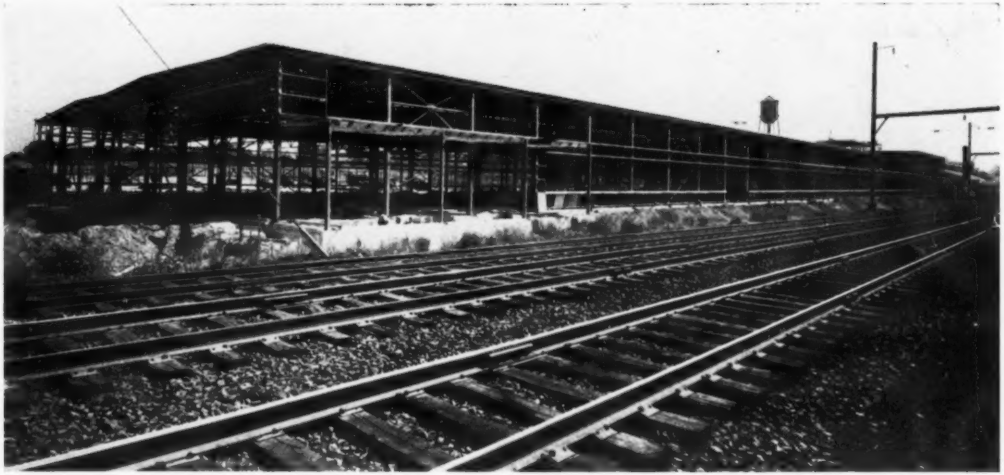


Photo by courtesy of Keasbey & Mattison Company

Structural steel frame work of the new asbestos cement pressure pipe plant of Keasbey & Mattison Company nears completion at Ambler, Pa. The new factory and service buildings, which will be completed early in 1938, cover an area of 143,000 sq. ft. The new plant will have a capacity of 150 tons of asbestos cement pipe per week. Plant and equipment cost $760,000.

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INTRODUCING--
MR. ERNEST MUEHLECK

Prospective President of Keasbey & Mattison Co.

On October 1st Ernest Muehleck assumed the management of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, preparatory to his being elected President of the Company at the meeting of the Board of Directors which will be held on October 20th. W. W. F. Shepherd, who has been Acting President for the last nine months, on the same date, October 20th, will be elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Muehleck, while somewhat new to the asbestos field, has had a wide experience which admirably fits him for the management of one of the oldest firms in the Asbestos Industry.



Ernest Muehleck

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 15th, 1895, he was educated at the Kingsley School and Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey. During the World War he was a non-commissioned officer in the Aircraft Armament Section of the Ordnance Corps with the A. E. F. in France.

From 1919 until 1926 he was employed in the Engineering Department and finally, as Assistant Sales Engineer of the Rail Joint Co., New York City and Troy, N. Y.

From 1926 to 1934 he did consulting industrial engineering and reorganization work covering varied industries, including engineering, textiles, chemicals and rubber in the United States, Germany and Great Britain.

In 1934 he became Managing Director of Samuel Heap

asbestos cement pipe per week. Plant and equipment cost $760,000.

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& Son, Ltd., Textile Dyers and Finishers, at Rochdale, Lancashire, England, and while with Samuel Heap & Son, was a member of a committee of twelve, chosen to formulate a scheme for the reorganization of the entire British cotton and artificial silk piece goods dyeing and finishing industry.

The current year Mr. Muehleck has spent in the various works of Turner & Newall, Ltd., manufacturers of asbestos and magnesia products in Great Britain, also at the asbestos mines in Canada, preparing himself for the Presidency of the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

The Asbestos Industry extends a welcoming hand to this new President of an old well-known asbestos firm—the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

HANDY INFORMATION

Often we receive letters asking for general information on the subject of Asbestos, or requests from schools for such information, or perhaps someone in the Asbestos Industry wishes to write an article for publication in their hometown newspaper.

The article on page 6 of this issue and to be continued in the November number is designed for all these purposes, and others will suggest themselves. In it we have tried to give general and accurate information on asbestos, written in a non-technical style and covering the subject as completely as may be done in a few pages.

Perhaps we could all obtain some publicity for asbestos by sending this article to newspapers, trade magazines or other publicity outlets.

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P. O. BOX 803

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

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Hamburg Rotterdam

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CANADA

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ASBESTOS

A brief, non-technical account of what it is, where it is found, and how it is used

THE FORMATION OF ASBESTOS

Asbestos, altho a spinnable material, is a purely mineral fibre occurring in solid rock formation.

Compare this with other spinnable fibres—flax and cotton are of vegetable origin; wool is clipped from an animal, silk is spun by an insect; rayon is a manufactured fibre.



Photo by courtesy of Canadian Johns-Manville

An Asbestos Mine or Quarry.

This asbestos mine is located at Asbestos, P. Q., Canada, and is owned by Johns-Manville Corporation.

Asbestos has been called a physical paradox, being both fibrous and crystalline, elastic and brittle, yet able to be carded and so converted as to be spun and woven. It is older than anything in the animal or vegetable king-

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From

CRUDE ORE

to

FINISHED PRODUCT

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

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

Through constant research in the J-M Laboratories, scores of other items have been developed, important to the economic and physical welfare of people throughout the country.

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doms but so little affected by the influences of time that untold centuries by which the hardest rocks have crumbled away, have had no appreciable effect upon the asbestos contained in them.[1]

Geologists are not agreed as to the exact process which resulted in the formation of asbestos fibres. The following[2] (which pertains to the chrysotile variety) gives as nearly accurate a description as can be obtained:

"A million or more years ago Asbestos was a viscous red-hot mass of volcanic slag. This cooled and solidified to an igneous pyoxene type of rock found all over the world. This rock became permeated with spring water containing carbon dioxide gas and the rock took the water into chemical combination and formed the well-known greenish gray metamorphic rock, serpentine. The formation of the fibre from the solid rock occupied many thousands of years and the starting point was a very narrow fissure in the rock made by earth movement. This fine crack filled with water which dissolved the rock on either side and the fibrous crystals grew in a very complex chemical manner. Each of the fine silky fibres is a complete crystal, like a slightly oblique, rectangular prism. It is not round but has four sides which measure somewhere about 28 one-millionths of an inch across. Asbestos is the finest fibre produced in nature, being about one thirtieth of the diameter of cotton or silk fibres."

The term asbestos is derived from the Greek, and signifies unquenchable, inextinguishable, inconsumable. It is defined in a French work as "mineral filamenteux et incombustible." The German call it "steinflachs" (stone flax) and the Italians "amiantho" from the Greek "amiantos" signifying undefiled, pure, incorruptible. The French Canadian calls it "pierre a coton" (cotton stone) in allusion to its similarity in appearance to cotton.[3]

[1] From "Asbestos" by A. Leonard Summers.

[2] Quoted from "Asbestos, What Is It?" published by Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale, England, in 1919.

[3] "Chrysotile Asbestos" by James Gordon Ross, Page 7 footnote.

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EARLY HISTORY

Most authorities agree that asbestos was first used about 2000 years ago by the Romans, and it is believed that the Chinese and the Egyptians also used this then mysterious material at about the same time or possibly even earlier.

All of the earlier uses of asbestos recorded were in the form of asbestos cloth—used by the Romans for wrapping their dead; made into mats by the Chinese and Egyptians; into napkins and sleeve ruffles by the Chinese. It was apparently regarded as an expensive and rare cloth and used only by high officials. Even for shrouds it was only used for patricians and kings. The asbestos shroud, by the way, had a very practical use because when the bodies were cremated the asbestos cloth, being unharmed by fire, kept the ashes of the dead separate from the ashes of the fuel.

It is believed that the lamps of the vestal Virgins mentioned in the Bible, were supplied with wicks of asbestos cloth.

One of the "legends" of asbestos history is the story of Charlemagne. Charlemagne, whose reign extended from 768 to 814 A. D., had an asbestos table cloth. After use, so the story goes, he would throw it into the fire for cleansing, and so mystify his guests, who believed he had some magic power with which he served his people.

Possibly the first real attempt at commercial development of asbestos materials was between 1710 and 1720 when a factory was established by the Russians, during the reign of Peter the Great, for the manufacture of asbestos textiles—socks, gloves, handbags—and this factory appears to have been in existence for 50 or 60 years.

While the asbestos used in earlier asbestos materials, made by the Romans, came from the Italian Alps, the Russian materials were made from asbestos found in the Ural mountains. The asbestos deposits in the Urals are, at the present time, considered the largest in the world; the most highly developed deposits are located in Canada.

The present commercial development of asbestos appears to have begun about 1862, at the time of the discovery of asbestos in Canada.

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ASBESTOS

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

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

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From 1862 until 1878 might be classed as an experimental period, preceding the still greater development later, which extends to the present day and will probably continue so long as man needs fireproof materials.

VARIETIES AND WHERE FOUND

There are several varieties of asbestos but the most important commercially is the chrysotile. Amphibole, which is found in many countries and, particularly, in many parts of the United States, has only been developed commercially in three or four deposits as the fibres are generally short, brittle and not fitted for many of the uses to which asbestos is put. An exception to this statement is what is known as Crocidolite or "blue" asbestos, and also "Amosite," both being varieties of amphibole.

Chrysotile, to be of any commercial value, needs length, fineness of fibre, combined with infusibility, toughness and tensile strength and flexibility. The chrysotile varieties found in the above

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mentioned countries all possess these qualifications. Chrysotile fibres are white when pulled apart (or greyish white) altho when in rock form they may be dark green as in the Canadian, Russian, Cyprus and Vermont material; pale green as in the kind found in Rhodesia (Africa); pale yellow as in the Arizona deposits. The matrix (surrounding rock) of the chrysotile variety is generally serpentine.

Amphibole because of the shortness of its fibres and general brittleness is not used commercially to any great extent, but it has high acid resistant qualities. It is found all over the United States and is used principally as a filler in paint, stucco, plaster, boiler cement, roofing cement, etc. One firm makes an excellent filter fibre (for the filtering of fruit juices, acids, etc.) out of it and has developed quite a business therein.

Crocidolite, while an amphibole, is a quite different material. Its fibres are blue, both in rock form and when pulled apart or when worked up into yarn or paper. In fact the common name for Crocidolite asbestos is "Blue." Crocidolite is found only in South Africa. The matrix is ironstone. Crocidolite is particularly valuable for its acid resisting qualities, and it is therefore used to a large extent for the making of asbestos cloth or other materials used in acid factories, chemical plants and other places where it comes in contact with acids.

"Amosite" (the name is derived from the name of the company which first developed the deposit) is another variety of amphibole, which has been developed commercially. It is found in Transvaal, South Africa, and is quite different from the amphibole varieties found in the United States. It has very long fibres, is a dirty grey or yellow in color and is used for various purposes ranging from a binder in the manufacture of asbestos cement shingles, to the spinning of yarn and weaving of cloth—it often being used as a substitute for chrysotile where a cheaper material can be successfully introduced or mixed with the more expensive one.

Nearly every country in the world has asbestos de-

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posits of some variety, but the principal producing countries at the present time are:

Africa	Cyprus	United States of America
Canada	Russia	(principally Arizona and Vermont)

All of these countries produce Chrysotile.

Editor's Note: The second part of this article will treat of Mining, Milling and uses of asbestos, and will be published in the November number.

ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN CRUDE

C. W. Davis of the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, Canada, recently analyzed 15 specimens of Canadian Crudes, and the table below gives the results of such analysis. Analysis was made after ends and impurities had been removed.

Spec. No.	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	Loss on Ignition
374	41.8	0.3	1.77	0.1	42.8	14.0
375	42.3	0.3	1.83	0.1	42.5	13.8
376	42.0	0.3	1.96	0.1	42.5	13.9
377	41.5	0.28	1.56	0.2	41.6	14.1
378	40.6	0.23	2.17	0.2	42.7	14.1
379	41.7	0.26	1.78	0.2	41.4	14.1
380	41.6	0.24	1.57	0.2	41.8	14.0
381	40.1	0.28	1.97	0.2	43.4	14.1
382	40.5	0.21	2.01	0.2	42.6	14.2
383	41.4	0.24	1.65	0.2	42.4	14.0
384	41.0	0.26	1.71	0.2	42.6	14.1
385	41.1	0.28	1.76	0.2	42.5	14.0
386	41.1	0.26	1.71	0.2	42.6	14.1
387	41.05	0.28	1.82	0.2	42.8	14.0
391	41.00	0.24	1.54	0.2	42.4	14.1

It might be interesting to compare these analyses with others made on Canadian material or on African or Arizona Asbestos or that from other countries. The last table of analyses given in our pages will be found on page 51 of our January 1922 number.

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Rhodesian

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PUBLICITY

An Editorial by C. J. Stover

Many years ago a plan for publicizing the Asbestos Industry from mine to consumer of finished goods was developed.

Producers, manufacturers and rehandlers were consulted and opinion was almost unanimous that the plan would work and would increase the consumption of asbestos and its products.

Altho some thousands of dollars had been paid in for this work, the producers and manufacturers could not agree upon a fair division of the cost. The money was therefore returned and the plan dropped. Too bad.

Much good would be had from some such scheme, and the industry brought closer together in a community of interest.

The plan itself was of the essence of simplicity. Like these current successful prize contests it was the thought to run a contest offering substantial cash prizes for the best practical new uses for asbestos and its products.

Naturally anyone and everyone might enter but *probably* engineers, plant executives and the like would constitute the great bulk of the contestants.

Also, naturally, each and every contestant would dig rather deeply into the subject and become fully informed about all present uses before starting to suggest *new* uses.

The media, the booklets, the reaching of all schools and colleges was well thought out, and all was set. Unquestionably much publicity, increased use and who knows what new fields of use would have resulted.

Wonder if taxes are now high enough to induce business men to buy publicity on a discount basis!

Experience is what you get when you are looking for something else.

Recovery won't mean work for everybody, but it will mean work for everybody who is willing to earn his wages. —*The Houghton Line.*

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THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO.--

celebrates its 40th Anniversary

A 60c sale, on October 4th, 1897, marked the beginning of the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, Canada.

In these forty years, the company, and its trade name "Canasco" has become well-known and enjoys a very excellent reputation among buyers of asbestos products, thruout Canada from Halifax to Vancouver.

The original founders of the Company were: F. Boas, R. A. Martin, J. H. S. Cass, William Slater, B. Shepherd, and Berthold M. Marcuse, only one of whom is still living —B. Shepherd, not now connected with the company.

Mr. Boas was the original owner of the Danville mines, now the property of Johns-Manville. Mr. Slater was also a pioneer in the Asbestos business.

The headquarters of the company are at the same location—316-322 Youville Square—as when it was first organized and, curiously enough, the company has the same landlord as it had when started.

About seven years ago Bernard Marcuse, son of Berthold M. Marcuse, purchased the controlling interest in the company and is at present President and General Manager. The third generation of the Marcuse family, Walter Marcuse, son of Bernard Marcuse, is also connected with the Canadian Asbestos Company.

We take this opportunity to wish the Canadian Asbestos Company continued success and know that our readers will join with us in offering congraulations.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1875

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WORLD'S LARGEST ASBESTOS ROOF

The world's largest building, Earl's Court Exposition Center, London, is rapidly approaching completion.

It is located on a triangular site of 12 acres, nine of which are covered by the building. The building is triangular in shape, having two sides each 700 feet long and one side 900 feet long. The height to the peak of the main roof is 175 feet. Thus, altho the building is only four floors high it has a cubic capacity of 47,000,000 cubic feet and therefore easily surpasses the Rockefeller Tower as the greatest structure in existence.

The building has 450,000 square feet of exposition floor area, including an arena 200 by 350 feet with seating capacity for 20,000 persons.

The roofing of this enormous structure constitutes it is claimed, the largest individual asbestos roofing job ever undertaken.

The roof trusses in the main hall are seven in number, of 250 feet span and at 50 ft. centers, each weighing 83 tons and carrying 200 tons dead load and 150 tons superimposed load. In addition, each truss can carry 13½ tons suspended load, evenly distributed over 9 panel points.

The roof covering to all three halls of the building is corrugated asbestos cement tiles.[1] Some 2,000 squares of these tiles were supplied, each square measuring 100 square feet. The main hall roof, the biggest of its type in the world, measures 412 feet by 250 feet, with a slope of 146 feet. There are three expansion joints, in the roof and the water runs into asbestos gutters.

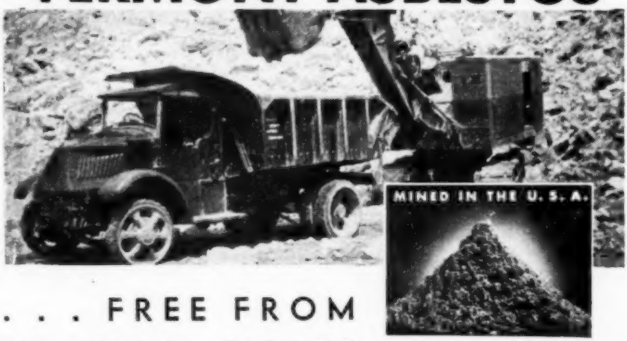
Asbestos was adopted for roofing because such a material reduces maintenance costs to a minimum and enables the temperature of the building to be kept under easy control. Another reason for the choice of asbestos was its light weight—a most important factor when the immense span of the building is taken into consideration. This huge span is an essential feature of the building.

Asbestos is put to many other uses thru this enormous building, but the roofing job is the most interesting because of its sheer size. The roofing material used is stated to be sufficient to cover a model village of 400 houses.

[1] Tiles manufactured by Turner-Newall, Ltd.

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TRAFFORD TILE--

A new asbestos-cement siding is introduced to United States Industry

An advance in building construction practice is in prospect with the introduction in the United States by the Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, of an entirely new building material for siding and partitions in industrial buildings.

The new material, Trafford Tile, is a composition of asbestos fibre and Portland cement and is particularly suitable for application to large areas where, with the low initial cost of material and application, substantial economies may be effected in the building of skeleton frame buildings such as storehouses, lumber mills, power plants and exposition units.

Trafford Tile

A new item in the asbestos-cement line recently introduced into the United States by the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

Photo by courtesy of Keasbey & Mattison Co.



Trafford Tile is a relatively strong, tough sheet, of fire and weather resistant qualities. It is of natural color in a pleasing gray and requires no protective coating. With its inherent strength, the tile is of exceptionally long life and like all asbestos-cement products, becomes tougher and stronger with age under normal atmospheric conditions. Its corrugations increase strength and facilitate alignment in application.

Trafford Tile, since its development, has been ex-

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tensively used abroad in a number of large and unusual applications, including the Wembly Stadium in England and the Earl's Court at London, one of the largest public exposition and recreational plants in the world, designed to replace the famous Crystal Palace as exposition and sports center.

Asbestos-cement accessories to be used with Trafford Tile, such as corner rolls, are furnished by the manufacturer as required. The tile is produced in standard lengths of from 3 to 8 feet, in areas of approximately 11 to 29 square feet.

The tile has a particular application in American industry, due to the demand for large industrial units of skeleton construction, quickly and economically erected. It is being manufactured in the Keasbey & Mattison Company's Ambler plant.

THE DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN

Johns-Manville Reduces Maximum Term

A warning against unsound and loose credit policies was voiced by Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, in announcing that the maximum term allowed under the J-M Credit Corporation's deferred payment plan for building materials had been reduced from 36 months to 24 months, effective immediately.

The 24 months term is a restoration of the maximum allowed under the original J-M deferred payment plan, instituted six years ago. This was changed in 1933 to conform to the more liberal modernization credit provisions of the National Housing Act, which are no longer in operation.

Although he warned against unsound credit policies, Mr. Brown emphasized that he believes the financing of installment sales of durable goods to be "not only economically sound, but one of the *most constructive tools* that business can employ."

"The dangers of deferred payment selling do not lie in the system itself; it is the excesses and abuses of the system which have been harmful. Even in the crash of 1929 when installment sales for the year had reached a total of

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approximately six billion dollars, consumers were able to pay off their time payment obligations, which, for the most part, had been incurred on a sound basis.

"Within the past few years, however, deferred payment terms generally have been lengthened, credit standards lowered, down payments in many cases eliminated, and installment selling extended to so-called 'soft' merchandise and even to such intangibles as personal services.

"Time payment sales for 1936 have been estimated anywhere from four and one-half billion dollars, if retail sales only are considered, to twice that amount, if wholesale sales are included, but this total is not the important thing. The significant thing to be considered is the *quality* of the credit being extended.

"A continuation of lengthy terms and loose credit policies might conceivably result in the pyramiding of unwise consumer credit to boom proportions, which might well contribute to a following collapse.

"It is essential that all factors involved in installment sales financing—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and finance agencies—raise their standards of consumer credit judgment and curtail unwise and unhealthy long terms," Mr. Brown declared. "One of the basic requirements Johns-Manville specifies in extending modernization credit is the borrower has the capacity to pay out and is not already loaded up with other time payment obligations."

Johns-Manville pioneered in deferred payment selling of building materials, its "Million-Dollars-to-Lend" plan, inaugurated in 1931 being the first installment selling program offered by a building materials manufacturer.

Orders received by General Electric Company during the first nine months this year amounted to $305,276,556, an increase of 44% over $211,891,038 received during the same period last year. Orders received during the third quarter of 1937 amounted to $88,010,937, compared with $74,922,441 during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 17%. The third quarter and first nine months of this year were the largest of any corresponding periods since 1929.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

There are so many new moves in the business game,—new laws, new taxes, suggested changes—that it is very hard to get an overall view, or one which is worth much, unless we turn to those who make a real study of business and economic conditions.

Many of our readers have seen and read with interest the United Press copyright article by Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville, which has appeared in numerous daily papers. A quotation from it will give an idea of its content:

"For six months we have been in a mild business recession similar to the one we had in 1924. The readjustment of the stock market is a direct reflection of this fact. I am convinced that this reversal of trend is temporary and is not the beginning of another major depression. Our farmers have the biggest crops and biggest income they have had for 10 years. Pay envelopes of our wage earners are larger than they have been since 1930. Cost of living is still below 1929. Public utility companies are faced with a shortage of rate capacity for the first time since the depression was well started. The building cycle, which is fundamental to prosperity, has run scarcely one-third of the way toward supplying the basic shortage that exists. Every indication points to the fact that this is an artificially induced business recession and that all of the underlying fundamentals call for further recovery movement that should last for two or three years. Nineteen thirty-eight should be a year of increasingly good business and resumed recovery."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Due to the fact that navigations will be closing at Canadian Ports within the next few weeks, large movements of Canadian Asbestos are going forward from Canada.

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Volume, from all sources, is still being sustained. Prices are very strong.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Nothing particularly *new* in this line—no outstanding developments. Prices are firm; volume has dropped a little along some lines altho the decrease has not been very marked. Demand for fine tapes continues good.

Brake Lining. The automobile market is naturally the best barometer of the brake lining demand. Production figures show an upward trend; no one can help but observe the increased number of motor vehicles on the highway; the increased traffic congestion in the cities. Many states are preparing for increased travel by building wider highways, and eliminating dangerous intersections thru the use of the cloverleaf, the traffic circle and the underpass. It is quite certain that tremendous advances in motor travel and in the use of trailers both for business and pleasure, will be seen in the next few years. The brake lining manufacturers will have many weighty problems to solve. Present linings will not be able to take care of future needs. There is much work which can be done now to anticipate such needs.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in this market is light with prices firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand has not been quite normal in the low pressure lines the heating business being two or three weeks behindhand. Apparently everybody has been waiting until the last minute to get their heating plants into the proper condition, to install new insulation or new heating or air conditioning units. Prices have remained about the same, altho manufacturers are anticipating increased costs — in raw materials and in labor. New wage laws in a number of states will undoubtedly result in increased labor costs.

Insulation. High Pressure. Orders are not quite so plentiful. Backlog is still good. Competition is keen. Future looks good.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Asbestos-cement shingle sales have shown the usual seasonal increase during the

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

New Construction rather than Modernization

That the dollar volume of residential building work handled by architects in the United States will show an average increase of 27 per cent in 1937 over 1936, and that an average of 74 per cent of architects' residential building clients in the first half of 1937 were interested in new construction rather than modernization, were among the findings of a survey of opinions by representative architects in forty-one states, completed on September 25th by the Ruberoid Co., manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building products.

Women, according to 82 per cent of the replying architects, are most frequently responsible for the selection of the general type of house to be built. Twelve per cent believed the husband's choice in this respect was most likely to be the deciding one, while six per cent indicated that the final decision was ordinarily a fifty-fifty compromise.

In considering materials for the exterior of the house, it was found that women are most influenced by appearance and men by first cost. Other factors strongly considered by both men and women were fire protection, insulation and upkeep cost.

Another finding of the survey, supported by 85 per cent of the reporting architects, was a growing tendency on the part of home builders of moderate means (able to finance a house costing from $7,500 to $15,000) to engage the complete services of an architect, including supervision of construction as well as the preparation of plans and specifications. The three factors considered chiefly responsible for this trend were: assurance that materials and construction will be up to specifications, a feeling of need for experienced and unbiased guidance, and a growing public realization that investment in an architect's fees saves money in the end.

The most optimistic reports came from Illinois and Iowa, where the reporting architects predicted an average increase of 66 per cent in the dollar volume of their residential practice this year over last. In fifteen states from which replies were received, while architects in some individual communities predicted no change or a falling off in residential practice, there was no state in which a majority did not anticipate some improvement.

The survey was based on replies to a questionnaire received

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from representative architects located in 168 communities of the forty-eight states represented, including small cities as well as metropolitan centers. In announcing the results, it was emphasized by Herbert Abraham, President of The Ruberoid Co., that, while the questionnaire produced a considerable amount of factual data based on the actual recent experience of architects, the purpose was not to develop comprehensive, statistical information of the type available in governmental and other standard reports, but to obtain a typical cross-section of local architect opinion of current conditons in the field of residential practice.

Air Conditioning Regulations

Insulation Contractors and perhaps manufacturers of asbestos materials will no doubt be interested in having a copy of the Regulations issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters under date of July 15, 1937, for the installation of air conditioning, warm air heating, air cooling and ventilating systems.

The regulations provide for the use of asbestos products as fireproofing or insulation at a number of points in the system. For instance, "Flexible woven asbestos or other approved fire-resistive material, or sleeve joints with rope asbestos packing or other approved non-combustible material shall be provided where flexible connections to prevent transmission of vibrations thru the duct system are desired."

These regulations were recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, and copies can be obtained at the office of that Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, or at the various offices of the National Board of Fire Underwriters which are located at 85 John Street, New York City; 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. and Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Ask for NFBU Pamphlet No. 90.

Building

The August record of total construction in the 37 Eastern States amounted to $285,104,100, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation. This contract volume compares with $275,281,400 for August of last year and with $321,602,700 for July of this year.

Of the August 1937 volume, $73,448,300 represented residential building, $117,209,800 non-residential building and $94,446,000 was for public works and utilities.

Commenting about the August construction total, T. S. Holden, vice president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated that: "Approximately two-thirds of the July to August decline in contracts was due to a decrease in the amount of publicly-financed work. In addition, there occurred, also, a drop of more than $30,000,000 in the total for unusually large projects, jobs costing a million dollars and over and which happened to start dur-

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ing July rather than during August. In spite of these two adverse influences, the August total represented a gain of 4 per cent over last year and a decline of less than 11 per cent from July of this year.

"Disappointment in the August residential building total is not so great as would be indicated by the contract figures. Admittedly, residential contracts fell below the total for the corresponding month of the previous year for the first time during the recovery period, but the August, 1936 record was inflated by public housing amounting to almost $32,000,000. In the current month's record there was included less than $1,000,000 of public housing. Consequently, private residential building shows a 6 per cent gain over August of last year."

MARKET CONDITIONS

Continued From Page 26

past few weeks. Some of the leading manufacturers have made slight increases in the prices of asbestos-cement siding shingles during the past month and some of the increased sales volume may be due to buying against this increase, which is the first since asbestos sidings were introduced almost seven years ago, and is plainly necessitated by increased costs due to many improvements that have been made in the product, and today's higher cost of raw materials and labor.

Prospects seem favorable for satisfactory volume in all asbestos shingle products, particularly sidings, during the entire fall season.

The above comments represent the opinions of men closely in touch with the various markets. Such opinions and comments are always welcome.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

Per ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Mine

Group 1 (Crude No. 1)	$550.00 to $600.00
Group 2 (Crude No. 2, Crude Run of Mine or Sundry)	150.00 to 225.00
Group 3 Spinning or Textile Fibre	90.00 to 175.00
Group 4 Shingle Fibre	45.00 to 75.00
Group 5 Paper Fibre	32.50 to 42.50
Group 6 Waste, Stucco or Plaster	29.00
Group 7 Refuse or Shorts	10.00 to 23.00

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	July 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	541.24	7,226	2	4
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	26.00	161	5	9
Shabanie (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,513.89	53,260	18	1
Victoria District				
King and Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	650.25	9,612	8	11
	4,731.38	70,260	15	1
July 1936	*4,798.32*	*67,964*	*17*	....

Africa (Union of South)

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

	June 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	June 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	498.19	464.40
Blue	30.37	8.80
Chrysotile	1,248.20	1,359.99
Cape		
Blue	237.99	318.14
	2,014.75	2,151.33

Canada

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

	August 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	August 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	25,128	36,881

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

During August 1937, 405,064 motor vehicles were produced (394,322 in the U. S. A. and 10,742 in Canada) which was a decided drop from the July figure of 456,909 (latest revised figure) but considerably above August 1936 when the total was 275,934 (271,124 in the United States and 4,660 in Canada.)

The total for the eight months of 1937 was 3,779,393 (3,622,139 in the United States and 157,254 in Canada) compared with 3,321,648 for the first eight months of 1936, (3,200,565 in the United States and 121,083 in Canada).

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Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	July 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	88	693
Canada	17,833	20,041
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	509	799
Finland	.....	10
Italy	.....	132
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	3	1,782
United Kingdom	1	1
	18,434	23,458
Value	*$583,406*	*$1,081,915*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres

Crude (Africa-Br. S.)	88	693
Crude (Canada)	166	203
Crude (Italy)	.....	3
Crude (Soviet Russia)	3	.....
Crude (United Kingdom)	1	1
Milled Fibre (Canada)	6,101	7,919
Milled Fibre (Soviet Russia)	.....	1,782
Lower Grades (Canada)	11,566	11,919
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	509	799
Lower Grades (Italy)	.....	129
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	10
	18,434	23,458

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1936 Pounds	July 1937 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	656	5,092
Belgium (Shingles)	.....	119,636
Canada (Packing)	5	.....
Germany (Yarn)	307	2,205
United Kingdom (Yarn)	4,387	4,970
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,381	4,671
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	2,329	3,750
	9,065	140,324
Value	*$5,210*	*$10,837*

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Other manufactured goods to the value of $901 were imported during July 1937; this consisting of $38 worth from Germany, $249 from Italy, $534 from United Kingdom, $80 from Canada.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of July 1937 amounted to 352 tons valued at $21,055; compared with exports in July 1936 of 342 tons valued at $27,912.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1936		July 1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	158,360	$11,800	114,714	$16,837
Pipe Covg. & Cement	426,776	17,416	202,856	10,734
Textiles and Yarn	132,623	61,170	35,150	7,143
Packing	(Inc.withText.&Yarn)		109,970	67,069
Brake Lining:				
Molded and semi-molded	.....	49,380	.....	72,662
Not molded	237,491[1]	27,038	198,269[1]	29,300
Clutch Facing:	24,034[3]	5,802	.....	.....
Molded and semi-molded	(above)		16,810[3]	6,537
Woven	(above)		12,294[3]	2,690
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	101,520	11,409	438,336	39,279
Asbestos Roofing	3,090[2]	16,525	2,141[2]	13,214
Other Manufactures	234,884	18,950	701,948	42,537

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

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	July 1936		July 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	549	$ 30,058	1,892	$ 132,780
United States	6,819	326,304	8,998	545,515
Australia	140	7,128	70	3,500
British India	40	2,000	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	25	.....	.....
Belgium	1,609	77,448	2,523	150,633
Colombia	1	130	.....	.....
France	1,457	85,544	1,150	75,650
Germany	978	83,189	1,629	115,033
Italy	20	2,200	123	14,591
Japan	2,115	80,063	395	15,849
Netherlands	20	850	.....	.....
Poland	33	2,360	20	2,805
Spain	70	3,081	.....	.....
	13,851	$700,380	16,800	$1,056,356

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Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	620	11,290	943	17,035
United States	11,324	187,060	14,449	240,193
British India	.....	.....	60	750
Argentina	15	330	.....	.....
Belgium	120	2,130	156	2,592
Brazil	.....	.....	5	60
Cuba	30	330	.....	.....
France	140	2,600	.....	.....
Germany	296	4,899	356	6,427
Norway	.....	.....	6	74
Poland	.....	.....	63	1,386
Puerto Rico	30	330	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	5	61
Netherlands	30	660	.....	.....
	12,605	209,629	16,043	268,578
	26,456	*$910,009*	*32,843*	*$1,324,934*

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom

Imports of Raw Material.

	August 1936		August 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	1,321	£30,407	1,176	£27,726
Africa (Union of South)	1,128	16,633	1,121	18,341
Africa (Port. E.)	.....	2	.....	.....
Australia	7	340	.....	.....
Canada	1,110	14,991	1,777	21,683
Cyprus	134	2,122	45	250
Finland	17	119	10	69
Italy	.....	.....	15	317
New Zealand	.....	.....	9	28
Soviet Union (Russia)	236	3,410	169	3,020
U. S. of America	20	591	.....	.....
	3,973	£68,615	4,322	£71,434

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	August 1936		August 1937	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	3,098	£ 2,923	3,593	£ 3,921
To British India	4,183	9,009	7,116	7,787
To Australia	935	3,982	1,003	4,790
To Other British Countries	15,634	23,091	37,118	40,945
To Netherlands	1,402	4,093	2,403	7,052
To Belgium	639	3,419	1,636	5,568
To France	460	3,850	148	1,620
To Italy	118	1,364	554	5,343
To Other Foreign Countries	9,014	29,287	10,997	36,702
	35,483	£81,018	64,568	£113,728

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Imports of Asbestos Manufactures by United Kingdom:

August 1937 ..... 42,117 Cwts. valued at £14,705
August 1936 ..... 33,912 Cwts. valued at £11,342

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	May 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	May 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Algeria	10	182	.....	.....
To Australia	208	£ 2,563	169	£ 2,251
To Belgium	59	558	35	379
To Canada	3	56	.....	.....
To China	20	433	.....	.....
To Dutch East Indies	2	24	.....	.....
To France	159	3,135	50	1,160
To Germany	108	2,484	89	2,267
To Holland	.....	.....	11	218
To Italy	.....	.....	147	4,212
To India	38	230	43	261
To Japan	188	2,235	333	4,160
To Portugal	10	209	.....	.....
To Sweden	10	226	.....	.....
To United Kingdom	921	11,618	1,293	14,614
To United States of America	322	8,286	70	1,482
	2,058	£32,239	2,240	£31,004

	June 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	June 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Algeria	.....	.....	10	£ 180
To Australia	208	£ 2,563	144	1,913
To Belgium	109	1,519	118	1,980
To Canada	24½	367	.....	.....
To Chili	.....	.....	30	370
To France	121	1,865	189	3,544
To Germany	124	2,593	39	1,234
To Holland	33	660	5½	103
To India	23	139	43	261
To Italy	.....	.....	115	3,185
To Japan	162	1,615	212	3,333
To Spain	33	448	.....	.....
To Sweden	.....	.....	10	235
To United Kingdom	941½	11,698	1,474	15,338
To United States of America	203	4,351	447	10,224
To Uruguay	10	227	.....	.....
	1,992	£28,045	2,836½	41,900

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

David E. Kelley, President, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., October 16th.

Thomas Lehon, President, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., October 17th.

Wm. F. Reed, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17th.

A. K. Burgstresser, President, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., October 26th.

L. R. Hoff, President, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City, October 27th.

A. L. Wade, President Asbestos Insulations, Reg'd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, October 28th.

Geo. L. Abbott, President & General Manager, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., October 31st.

F. E. Byrnes, V. P., Vermont Asbestos Corporation, New York City, N. Y., October 31st.

Ernest S. Sprinkmann, President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., November 3rd.

G. M. Righter, Export Mgr. & Eastern Sales Mgr., United States Asbestos Division, New York City, N. Y., November 10th.

R. B. Crabbs, Vice President, The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O.

H. Parkinson, Head of Asbestos Div., George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland, November 13th.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

EMSCO ASBESTOS CO., Downey, Calif., is now producing and selling Arizona Crude Asbestos in all grades. The product is from their own mines at Emscoville, Arizona. Their activities consist of bulk sales in the United States, as well as export.

THE RUBEROID CO., will acquire the physical assets of the Gold Seal Asphalt Roofing Co., operating at Minneapolis, Minn, a modern plant for the production of asphalt roofing and shingles, title to the property to be taken December 1.

The purpose in acquiring the Minneapolis plant is to further round out the Ruberoid manufacturing and distribution system by effecting various manufacturing economies and by providing more rapid service at advantageous freight rates to distributors in the North Central and Northwestern states. In addition to continuing the manufacture of asphalt roofing and shingles, the Minneapolis plant will be provided by its new owners with fa-

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cilities for warehousing and distributing the complete line of Ruberoid building products.

The Gold Seal plant was built two years ago and at present employs about 60 men. With the acquisition of this plant, the number of Ruberoid factories is increased to ten, the others being located at Baltimore, Md., Bound Brook, N. J., Erie, Pa. (2 plants), Gloucester City, N. J., Joliet, Ill., Millis, Mass., Mobile, Ala., and St. Louis, Mo., in addition to an asbestos mining and milling property at Eden, Vt., this last being owned by a subsidiary of The Ruberoid Co. More than 3500 wage earners are employed in all.

CELOTEX CORPORATION'S new $1,250,000 plant at Metuchen, N. J., is now in production on two new products for the building industry—one being designed as a protection course for water proofing and to provide resilency and sound deadening under wood block or strip flooring; the second an insulation board consisting of a core of cane fibre surfaced on one or both sides with a fire resisting layer of asbestos-cement.

FLINTKOTE COMPANY has won for the second consecutive year the award of "Direct Mail Leader" in the annual competition conducted by the Direct Mail Advertising Association. From the vast number of direct mail campaigns submitted in the competition each year by the more than six hundred members of the Association and additional invited non-member companies, impartial and expert judges select only fifty for designation as "Direct Mail Leaders."

Flintkote was the only manufacturer of building materials to win this award in 1936 and again in the 1937 competition. The winning Flintkote entry embraced dealer helps for all of the active Flintkote brands. The promotion materials exhibited included sales helps for asphalt and asbestos roofings and sidings, rock wool, insulation board products, static roof coatings and asphalt emulsion products for industrial uses.

ARTICLE. The September 10th issue of the Mississippi Lumberman contains an article under the title "Insulation—What Do You Know about it?" this treating particularly of wall and ceiling insulation rather than of pipe coverings.

JOHNS-MANVILLE has just placed on the market a new type of mineral flatting agent, known as Celite No. 165-S — for eggshell enamels, clear varnishes and lacquers. It consists of pure white diatomaceous silica, milled to a degree of fineness that gives it highly effective flatting properties.

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces the new 1937-38 edition of their Industrial Products Catalog. This 64-page book, profusely illustrated, contains a wealth of information and recommendations on high and low temperature insulations for every industrial need; specifications on J-M Bonded Asbestos Built-up Roofs and J-M Insulated Roofs; detailed information on J-M Corrugated Transite for roofing and siding; on J-M industrial friction materials, electrical conduit and Korduct, Asbestos Ebony, Pres-

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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:

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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sure Pipe, industrial vent pipe and stacks and packings and gaskets. It also describes in detail J-M Industrial Flooring Plank, asphalt tile flooring, steeltex floor lath, welded wire reinforcement and materials for sound control of mechanical equipment. Copies of this book, Form GI-6A are available upon request to Johns-Manville.

JOHN P. GILOLEY, export manager of the Atlas Asbestos Company, North Wales, Pa., is at present on a visit among wholesalers and importers of automobile replacement parts in Puerto Rico. He expects to return about November 1st.

PATENTS

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

Pipe Insulation. No. 2,088,400. Granted on July 27 to Roe R. Black, Douglaston, N. Y. Assignor to Reynolds Corporation, New York. Application April 20, 1935. Serial No. 17,372.

An all metal covering for a pipe comprising a plurality of units each formed of flexible resilient sheet metal provided with a bright surface, each unit comprising a covering member normally assuming a U-shape but adapted to be flexed to a generally tubular shape; means adapted to retain the semi-tubular when the same is in a tubular shape, means for spacing said covering member away from a pipe and means for connecting successive units of pipe covering said spacing of connective means being integral with said covering member.

Machinery Packing. No. 2,088,703. Granted on August 3 to Cecil R. Hubbard and Robert M. Waples, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y. Application November 2, 1935. Serial No. 47,940. Description upon request.

Asbestos Yarn. No. 2,089,021. Granted on August 3 to Boutwell H. Foster, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., New York City, a corporation of Delaware. Application September 22, 1936. Serial No. 101,922.

A yarn comprising at least 75% of drafted and twisted asbestos fibres, the average staple length of said fibres not exceeding ¾ of an inch.

Surface Coated Abrasive Material. No. 2,089,426. Granted on August 10 to Thomas M. Richmond, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Modern Engineers, Inc., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application May 9, 1935. Serial No. 20,646.

In an article in the nature of sandpaper and the like, an adhesive comprising asbestos cement, zinc oxide, sodium silicate and water.

Skeleton Metal Backed Gasket with Water Passages. No. 2,092,231. Granted on September 7 to John H. Victor, Wilmette, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application August 26, 1935. Serial No. 37,825. Description upon request.

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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par	September 1937 Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.)	np	50½	82	61
Certainteed (Com.)	1	7½	12⅝	9
Certainteed (6% Prior Pfd.)	100	30	51	36½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18	27½	19⅝
Johns-Manille (Com.)	np	95	126¾	105
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122	126	123½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	27½	35⅞	30
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	22½	33	23
Thermoid (Com.)	1	4½	8	6
Thermoid $3 div. conv. pfd.	10	30	50	40
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	75	106¾	81
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	154¾	165	161

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.

Pyramid. Serial No. 382,395. Schecter Brothers Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 20, 1936. For Roof Coating consisting principally of asphalt and asbestos fibre, roof cement and roofing papers. Passed April 8, 1937.

General. Serial No. 392,095. General Roofing Supply Corporation, East Rutherford, N. J. Filed April 30, 1937. For asphalt, asbestos and slate roofing and siding shingles. Passed August 3.

Ply-Rite. Serial No. 388,305. Howard E .Cann, doing business as H. E. Cann Company, Baltimore, Md. Filed Jan. 29, 1937. For waterproofing materials, viz: caulking compound, etc., asbestos roof coating, etc. Passed August 3.

A-Best-O. Serial No. 393,637. Joseph R. Crockford, doing business as J. R. Crockford Co., Newark, N. J. Filed June 4, 1937. For pads and padding for laundry rollers, pressing rollers and pressing machines. Passed August 31.

Airacoustic. Serial No. 380,993. Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Filed July 14, 1936. For Felted Mineral Fibre Sheets. Passed Sept. 14, 1937.

S (in a diamond) Serial No. 392,690. Herbert A. Greene, doing business as M. L. Snyder & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed on May 13, 1937. For Asbestos Packing, Rubber Packing, Fabric and Rubber Packing, etc. Passed Sept. 21, 1937.

Cotoplac. Serial No. 395,595. Samson Plaster Board Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed July 23, 1937. For Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos Fibre Coating and Asphalt Roof Coating. Passed Sept. 28, 1937.

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THIS and THAT

Catalogs. The Canadian Asbestos Co., 316-22 Youville Square, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, is building up its file of catalogs on asbestos products. Will all asbestos manufacturers send this company copies of their latest catalogs and other advertising literature on all kinds of asbestos materials?

Invited. Tenders are invited by the Secretary of Native Affairs, Pretoria, (South Africa) for the right to prospect and mine for asbestos in the Gampedi Native Reserve, which is in the Kuruman district of the Cape.

Manchuria. According to the India Rubber Journal, the Nippon Asbestos Company of Tokyo is preparing to launch a subsidiary in Manchukuo for development of local asbestos deposits. Another new enterprise to enter the asbestos field in Manchukuo is the Manchu Asbestos Industry Company, capitalized at 1,000,000 yen. Formerly there was but one asbestos mining company in Manchuria, the Miyoshi Asbestos Mining Company.

The 1978th session of the Leipzig Fair has just been concluded with a marked increase in attendance and number of exhibitors. The generally greater activity in world trade is reflected by the attendance of over 150,000 exhibitors and buyers, attracted from 74 countries. More than 6,000 buyers from foreign countries, including the United States, visited the Fair, as compared with 3,700 foreign buyers last fall. The Fair comprised 5,505 exhibits of the newest art and industrial products, including 361 from countries other than Germany, an increase of 35% over 1936. American participation has fully doubled. A general increase in the demand both for raw materials and finished products was indicated in world markets.

Sixty-four percent increase in tonnage and 66 per cent in value is the record for the first six months of 1937 in Canadian asbestos production.

Bricks are made of straw, wood, paper, asbestos, several kinds of glass and fiber, according to statement in the New York Sun.

Definition. One of our Belgian readers sends the following definition for asbestos: "A stone formed of parallel crystals representing very fine, resisting and flexible fibres, which, when separated, produce a fibrous mass, used to strengthen bindings; it can also be spun and constitutes a fireproof insulation and a sound absorbing material."

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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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It Isn't Your Firm
. . . It's You

IF you want to work for the kind of a firm
Like the kind of a firm you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
Or start on a job hunting hike.
You'll only find what you left behind
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your boss.
It isn't the firm . . . it's you.

No company's made by men who are afraid,
Lest somebody else gets ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can bring back a business that's dead.
And if while you make your personal stake
Your fellows can make one, too,
Your firm will be what you want it to be:
It isn't the firm . . . it's you.

The Shaft

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