ASBESTOS

NOVEMBER

NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN



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Underwriters' Grade
Grade AA
Grade AAA
Grade AAAA

Write for Textile Catalog

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

of

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NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

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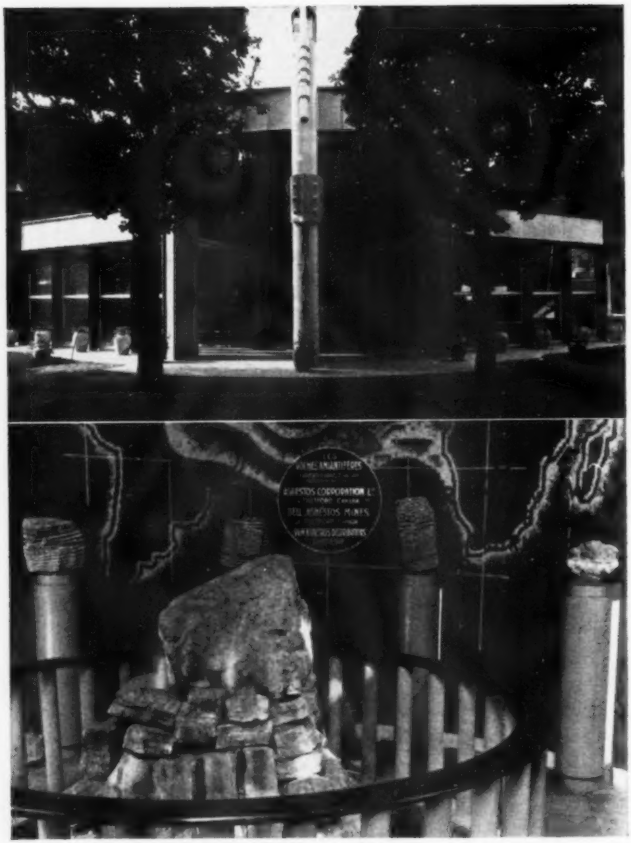


Photo by R. Begue — courtesy of Flertex, Neuilly, France.

Top: Frontage and entrance of the Asbestos Pavilion at the 1937 Paris International Exhibition.

Bottom: Display at entrance of the Asbestos Pavilion showing a blazing fire under asbestos rocks—making a vivid appeal to the public mind.

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ASBESTOS DISPLAYED - -

at the 1937 Paris International Exposition.

Asbestos is well and worthily represented at the 1937 Paris International Exhibition.

The Exhibition, which opened the latter part of May, closes on November 30th. Among its buildings is a magnificent pavilion with a frontage of over 98 feet and covering an area of some 5,380 square feet, which assumes the exact outline of a modern airplane when viewed from above.



Jacques Vandier (Chairman of Societe Anonyme Francaise du Ferodo) President of the Committee responsible for the Asbestos Pavilion.

Photo by courtesy of Flertex

Access is thru a broad entrance between two carefully tended lawns, in the middle of each of which enormous blocks of raw asbestos have been placed.

Apart from the wood and iron required for the main foundations, the structure has been built entirely with exceedingly strong beige-colored compressed cement-asbestos blocks set off by bright red fillets. Large windows flood the inside with daylight.

The idea was originated by the Syndical Chamber of Manufacturers of Asbestos Products, whose offices are 10,

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rue de la Pepiniere in Paris. The various companies which shared in the cost of installation were: Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, Canada; Bell Asbestos Mines, Thetford Mines, Canada; Raw Asbestos Distributors, London; Societe Anonyme Francaise du Ferodo, Paris; Societe Francaise de l'Amiante, Flers de L'Orne, France; Compagnie Francaise de l'Amiante du Cap, Paris; Etablissments G Evers & Cie, LeHavre (Seine Inferieure) France; Societe LaFrancaise, Paris; Etablissments Porteret & Cie, Dijon (Cote de'Or), France; Societe Eternit, Prouvy (Nord), France; Societe Everit, Bassens (Gironde), France; Societe du Fibro Ciment et des revetments Elo, Poissy (Seine & Oise) France.



Photo by R. Begue — courtesy of Flertex, Neuilly, France.

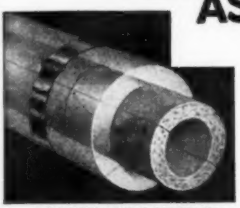
At the Gallery to left of entrance hall a series of large photographs illustrates the processing of raw asbestos (crushing, removal of dust, carding, twisting, spinning, weaving) with samples of asbestos in the various stages of processing.

The photograph at the top of page 2 gives a good idea of the building, itself.

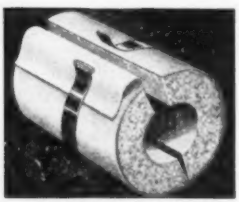
One display (not shown in the photographs) consists

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Carey INSULATIONS AND ASBESTOS PRODUCTS



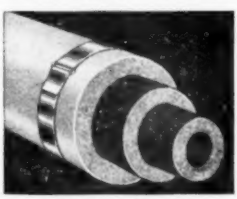
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entirely of asbestos-cement products—tubes, tiles, corrugated roofing, etc. A display case in one part contains mostly asbestos textile materials—brake linings, clutch facings, gaskets and packing, yarn, colored asbestos fabrics and even an asbestos suit for aviators.

Another part of the building is devoted to a cinema hall where the public is admitted several times daily to see an educational talking picture on the asbestos industry, from the winning of this mineral down to its most modern applications in the form of finished products. The room is entirely soundproofed by means of asbestos fabrics and products, procuring absolutely perfect acoustical properties. The screen itself is made of asbestos fabric.

But the most impressive part of the display is the one at the entrance (photograph at bottom of page 2) which shows a blazing fire under a heaped up mass of uncrushed asbestos blocks sending up flames which completely surround the asbestos rocks without consuming them. The walls of this display are lined with asbestos tapestry depicting maps of the asbestos producing countries.

The interesting nature of this display has been confirmed by the number of visitors. The average recorded, on week-days, is 2000 a day, the average of Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays is as high as 5,000. A very close check made on July 14th, showed the figure to be 9,700.

We are indebted to Charles A. Viriot of Flertex, Neuilly and to Georges Parly of Paris for the photographs and description of the pavilion and displays.

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HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

An Editorial by C. J. Stover

We have read with interest and profit the daily comment of General Hugh S. Johnson appearing in a chain of newspapers.

On the evening of October nineteenth Alf M. Landon addressed a radio audience over a nationwide hookup and immediately following that talk General Johnson poohpoohed Mr. Landon in no very uncertain language.

On October twentieth the morning papers carried General Johnson's column as usual, but it read as tho the General had in his possession the Landon speech for at least long enough to tear it apart.

The burden of the General's criticism of Landon, Hamilton and Hoover was that none of them had anything *new* to offer but merely rehashed the old conservative ideas of Quay, Cannon, Harding, et al.

Not for one moment would we presume to match our wit, oratory or public acceptance with that of the General. We do submit, however, that it is a simple, so simple, matter to take the theories of the New Deal, put them in a most attractive package and have a super-salesman sell them hand over fist to "my friends."

Whereas the basic, true and only successful formula of industry, freedom, truth and liberty preached by Franklin and used by every really successful individual or society since time began *cannot* be put up in stylish bundles nor can it be sold to the masses of people by any orator living or dead.

Anybody can sell the crowd "something for nothing"; nobody can be popular telling the truth.

We wonder why our commentators cannot or will not be honest.

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K&M 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.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The general business situation continues to be rather unsatisfactory with practically all business proceeding cautiously. The National City Bank letter says:

"The weakness in both stock and commodity markets and the downward trend in various industries, notably in steel mill operations, have created uncertainty even in quarters where business is still good; and the tendency to curtail buying, work down inventories, and move with caution in all forward planning, has become more pronounced. Temporarily at least these developments have submerged the favorable factors."

and that:

"There is no evidence that business sentiment is demoralized; that business men are conducting their affairs with less energy and application; or that any significant number fear a return to 1932 conditions. On the contrary, the most common sentiment is that the stock market, perhaps for technical reasons within itself, has overdone its decline and has spread an unjustified pessimism. The reaction of most business men has been to shorten up inventories and wait until the situation is clearer, but this policy is adopted out of common prudence and recognition of the slackening now occurring, rather than any belief that a major depression has begun."

We believe the two quotations above give about as good an overall view as can be given in a limited space.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Some Canadian Mines are now broadcasting their prices on Asbestos for 1938. The greatest advance, as anticipated by buyers, has been on Crudes. No. 1 Crude is now quoted at $700. a ton, No. 2 Crude at $275. a ton. The price on every grade has advanced.

The reason the advance has taken place is due to the great demand for asbestos from every source and also to the fact that for some years there has been no advance in price, while labor has gone up greatly and the supplies

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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.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

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Asbestos, Air Cell, Cork, or Rock Cork

(with Atlas Primer)

can be fastened to all kinds of surfaces including AIR CONDITIONING DUCTS, with

ATLAS ADHESIVE #16

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used in mining and milling also advanced tremendously in cost. World demand for asbestos continues at a high peak and prices will therefore most likely continue to remain firm.

ASBESTOS-
MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The situation on asbestos textiles has changed somewhat from last month. The Industry volume has fallen off considerably, particularly in the plain tape field and to some extent on cloth. Prices continue firm, but volume is considerably decreased with no indication that there will be any large commitment for the balance of this year.

Paper & Millboard. Considerable slackening has been noticeable in this line and fall business disappointing. Prices, however are firm.

Insulation· Low Pressure. The fall season shows a somewhat unusual slackening, and while prices are holding firm, a favorable factor, volume is disappointing.

Insulation. High Pressure. Current slowing

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down of construction is reflected in a falling off of orders. Prices continue firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. There appears to be no change in the asbestos-cement products market from that reported last month. A slight recession has been noticeable in sales of siding shingles during October following rather heavy shipments in September, but generally speaking the industry's volume seems to continue at a satisfactory rate, with prices firm.

The above comments have been written by men in close touch with the various asbestos markets, and we believe give a fair, overall view of the market situation. Comments are always welcome.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS

on Canadian Crudes and Fibre for 1938 Delivery

	Per ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle)	57.00 to 76.50
Group No. 5 (Paper fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

Increased prices for 1938 have been announced by several Canadian Producers and it is believed that the range of prices shown above will probably be representative for 1938, effective January 1st.

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will hold its 44th Annual Meeting during the week of January 24, 1938, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, while the Fifth International Heating & Ventilating Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace. Simultaneously the annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and the mid-winter meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association will be held in the Hotel Roosevelt. The program for the A. S. H. V. E. meeting looks to be most interesting, a large part of the time to be devoted to air conditioning problems.

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ASBESTOS

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

(Continued From October Number)

MINING AND MILLING

Since by far the greater part of the production of asbestos in the world consists of the chrysotile variety, the following description of mining, milling, uses, etc., will refer principally to that variety.

Generally speaking, asbestos is quarried, not mined. There are a few deposits in Canada and Russia where underground[1] (mining) methods are practiced; in Arizona tunnels are made into the sides of mountains and the asbestos taken from these tunnels.

Since the Canadian mining and milling systems are the most highly developed[2] and indeed are the standard methods followed by other asbestos producing countries, a description of Canadian Mining Methods will give an idea of the vast quantity of machinery and capital required to successfully develop an asbestos mine.

The steps necessary to develop an asbestos mine to a commercially producing standpoint are:

a. Stripping of overburden (which means taking off the top soil in order to uncover the asbestos bearing rock.) This top soil may vary from a depth of a few inches to as much as eighty-six feet.

b. Drilling and blasting the rock.

c. Quarrying—that is, picking out the crude fibre, separating the barren rock from the fibre-bearing rock, hoisting all fibre and rock to the surface and transporting the crude fibre to the cobbing shed, the barren rock to the dump, the useful rock to the mill.

d Cobbing, which is done in cobbing sheds by boys and girls with hammers. They knock off the rock from

[1] For description of the Block Caving Method of underground mining used in the King Mine at Thetford Mines, P. Q. see September 1934 "ASBESTOS."

[2] Russia is erecting milling plants similar to Canadian ones as fast as its program will permit.

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Rhodesian

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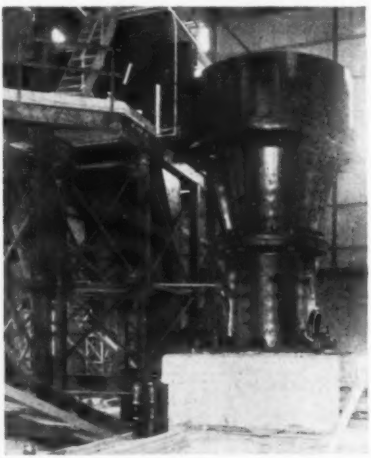
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CABLES:—VULBESTON, LONDON

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the wide veins of asbestos fibre and sort it into the two grades known the world over as No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crude fibre (No. 1 and No. 2) is used by spinners to make the very best asbestos yarn—the longer the fibre the better and stronger the yarn. Crude No. 1 consists of fibres ¾ inches and longer; No. 2 of fibres from ⅜ inch to ¾ inch. The rest of the rock containing shorter fibres, but still in the Crude class, is known as Crude Run of Mine. The Crudes are later, either at the mine or at the manufacturing plants, "opened up" that is, pulled apart and made "fluffy," ready for spinning.

e. Milling. The rock containing shorter veins of fibre (some of it coming from the cobbing sheds, but most of it in huge pieces direct from the mine or quarry), are



One type of Crusher used for the first crushing operation.

sent thru a system of crushers, beginning with the large jaw crushers, and continuing with smaller size crushers as the rock is cracked up into smaller pieces. Each time the rock is crushed, the fibres are separated from the rock by shaking screens combined with suction, and finally the pieces of barren rock are passed on to the "dumps." In Canada where the process has been going on for years,

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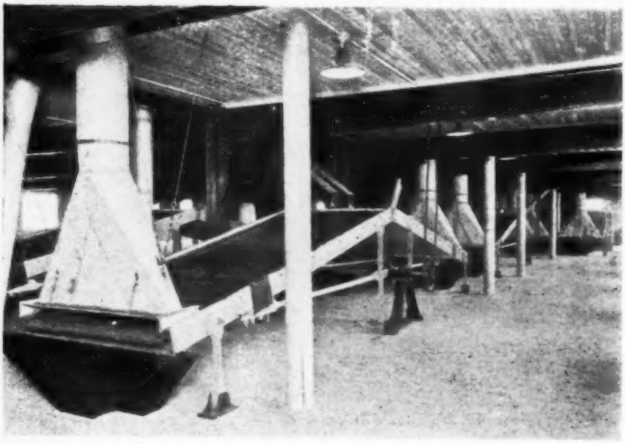
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the "dumps" are practically the size of mountains.

f. Grading. Canadian Mills grade their production of milled asbestos into seven different groups, known as:

Group 3[1], Spinning and Textile fibre
Group 4, Shingle fibre
Group 5, Paper fibre
Group 6, Waste stucco or plaster
Group 7, Refuse or shorts
Group 8, Sand
Group 9, Gravel or Stone



Showing the separating of asbestos fibre from small pieces of rock by suction.

It will be noted that Groups 3, 4, 5 and 6 are named after the principal uses to which they are put, the other groups being used for various purposes where a very short asbestos fibre is required. Under each group are as many as seven grades, the grades being determined by a testing method devised in Canada (best described as the shaking screen method) and used as standard practically thruout the world.

[1] Note that Groups 1 and 2 are Crude No. 1 and 2.

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1895

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

FRANCE and BELGIUM	GERMANY and CENTRAL EUROPE	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN
E. R. FLINT, Esq., 76 Avenue de Suffren (Paris, XV°) France	TROPAG Asbest-und Erzimport Amsterdam 7 Hamburg 1	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. Bluefries House 122 Minories London E.C.3, England	S. SAITO & CO. 5th Floor Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo

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Some idea of the immensity of an asbestos milling project can be obtained by the statement that the capacity of the various Canadian mills runs from 50 to 200 tons of rock per hour; the output of one of the larger mines is from 4,000 to 7,000 tons of rock per day. Storage bins for the unmilled rock with a capacity of 25,000 tons of rock are in use. In 1935 2,852,118 tons of rock were mined in Canada; from this 2,256,994 tons were milled; and the production of asbestos from this rock was 210,164 tons, or about 7.36% recovery from the rock mined; 9.3% recovery from the rock milled.

USES OF ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Asbestos Crude, Fibres, and the lower grades of milled material are used to make various products. These products are then used for certain and various purposes. The following gives the most important uses[1] of asbestos and asbestos products:

Uses of Asbestos Crudes, Fibres and Shorter Grades.

- Yarn
- 85% Magnesia Pipe Covering and Boiler Covering
- Compressed Sheet Packing
- Wick and Rope Packing
- Asbestos Cement Products—shingles, flat sheets, corrugated sheathing, water pipes, wallboard
- Moulded Composition
- Moulded Brake Lining
- Paper
- Millboard and Rollboard
- Cement—boiler, roofing, furnace, etc.
- Paints, varnishes and fillers
- Insulation of Walls and Floors—loose fibre.

Uses of Asbestos Yarn.

- Cloth
- Tape
- Brake Lining and Clutch Facings
- Packing and Gaskets
- Insulation for electric wires

Uses of Asbestos Cloth.

- Packings
- Brake Lining (folded and stitched type) and Clutch Facing
- Gaskets
- Clothing—gloves, mittens, helmets, aprons, leggings, suits, overalls

[1] For complete list of uses see November 1936 "ASBESTOS."

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IDEAL FOR MANUFACTURING

- Shingles
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- 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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Uses of Asbestos Cloth (Contd.)
- Theatre Curtains and Theatre Scenery
- Mattresses for insulation of locomotives
- Blankets for smothering fires—in connection with airplanes, automobiles, cleaning establishments, etc.
- Awnings
- Mailbags
- Filtering
- Portable Motion Picture Booths

Uses of Asbestos Tape (meaning asbestos cloth tape)
- Insulating small pipes, especially at bends
- Insulation in electrical devices, such as armatures
- In glass manufacture for various purposes
- Wicks for oil burning apparatus

Uses of Asbestos Paper.
- Aircell and other pipe coverings, boiler jackets and aircell board
- Felt, built-up and asbestos protected metal roofing
- Gaskets
- Wrapping of electrical wires as insulation
- Insulation in electrical appliances
- Table Pads, mats, stove mats, baking sheets, etc.
- In chemistry and physics in many and various ways

Uses of Asbestos Millboard.
- Lining of Stoves and Heaters
- Gaskets
- Linings for ovens, garages, and other buildings

Uses of Asbestos-Cement Flat sheathing.
- Insulation in electrical apparatus
- Switch Boards
- Table tops in laboratories
- Siding for Houses (exterior)
- Linings and Partitions for houses and other buildings
- Building of portable houses, police shelters, and other small buildings

Asbestos is often used in such obscure or "hidden" places that most people do not know it is there. If we tried to take asbestos away from the average home we would need to tear out the radio, take down the electric wiring, throw out the electrical appliances, discard the telephone, get rid of the oven of the kitchen range, take the covering off the pipes and boiler of the heating plant, take off the roof.

Imagine a world without asbestos and we would have to go back to horse and wagon days; to stage coach and covered wagon transportation, for no locomotive could

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run without its insulating jacket; automobiles and airplanes use asbestos in various forms; most of our electrical appliances would have to be discarded because they would be too expensive, or so dangerous that we would not want to use them.

Asbestos is of even more importance in industrial plants. Clutch facings, gaskets, packings all contain asbestos, necessary chiefly because of its fire resistant qualities. If these articles were made of cotton the heat generated by the various machines would entirely destroy the gasket or insulation or other material. Without asbestos it would be impossible to operate many of the machines which are necessary to the progress of the industrial world.

REVISED A. S. T. M. STANDARDS

The 1937 edition of the A. S. T. M. compilation on Standards on Textile Materials has come off the press and is available from A. S. T. M.[1] Headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at $2.00 per copy.

This edition contains revised specifications on Asbestos Roving, Yarns and Tape, the revised specification on Asbestos Roving including the method for Total Iron Determination[2] and a few other minor changes.

The standard unit of weight for the various tests has been changed from the grain to the *gram*, necessitating the use of a different constant in the formula for determining "yards per pound". This may require a slight change in manufacturers laboratory practice—otherwise the new specification conforms very closely to that issued last year.

New standards covering wool tops, wool felt, wool and part wool fabrics and volumetric determination of copper are also included in this latest edition.

[1] American Society for Testing Materials.
[2] See page 13, November 1935 "ASBESTOS"

You can't build up a reputation on what you're *going* to do.

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DETERMINING IRON

Several inquiries having recently been received as to the method of determining iron in asbestos, a resume of the articles published in "ASBESTOS" on this subject may be useful.

In the October 1932 number on page 19, F. S. Mapes, Engineer, in the Works Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, describes the method used by the General Electric Co. for determining magnetic iron in Asbestos Textiles, and Mr. Mapes tells us that this method is still in use, the apparatus has not been changed in any way and has worked out quite satisfactorily on asbestos products used as electrical insulation.

In our November 1935 number we published on page 13, the method for determination of Total Iron, as proposed by the Committee D-13 on Textile Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials.

We understand that there is at present some experimental work being carried on looking toward a new method of test for determining not only magnetic and conducting particles in asbestos but also for determining the presence of and the effect of certain conducting salts. No procedure has as yet been established however, altho small test outfits have been built for determining electrical resistivity and dielectrical strength of asbestos roving, yarn, tape, cloth, etc. At the moment the tests have not been carried far enough to determine how useful they may be and details are not yet available for publication.

When the experiments have been completed results or methods determined will be published in "ASBESTOS."

RAW ASBESTOS

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY

P. O. BOX 803

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

Stocks at

Hamburg Rotterdam

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

85% (Not Magnesia)

(Contributed By J. H. Ake)

In metropolitan New York one of the serious handicaps to the business of the Asbestos Contractor is the antiquated custom of retaining 15% of monthly requisitions by his principals. Terms commonly provide for payment of this percentage 30 days after final completion and acceptance of the project and this provision is often the cause of unfair advantage being taken by the debtor.

There is a tendency to shorten the time granted to purchasers of goods on installment terms in order to place such business on a sounder basis. No better time could be found to correct the ancient 85% Clause which has caused so much dissatisfaction and expense to the applicators of Asbestos Materials.

It is the writer's opinion that this custom has cost contractors many dollars annually and that the expense is seldom, if ever, included in the cost of an estimate.

What is the custom in other territories?

A New Asbestos Paper Introduced By Ruberoid-Watson

A new asbestos paper, designated as No. 43-A has been introduced to the trade by The Ruberoid Co., it being designed especially for the wrapping of warm air pipes and air conditioning ducts.

This new product has many unique features. One side is made rough to permit a better surface for the paste; the other side is smooth and moisture-resistant.

It has a pleasing blue-white color even after the paste has dried.

Due to its smooth surface, only one coat of paint is required, whereas ordinary asbestos papers require two or three coats of paint to produce the same result.

Another feature of Asbestos Paper No. 43-A is its remarkable strength. An 18-inch wide sheet of this paper supported a weight of 475 pounds without breaking. Its wet strength is also unusual. In tests it resisted a "pull" of nine pounds, which is several times greater than the wet strength of ordinary commercial asbestos papers. This unusual wet strength resists tearing

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in wrapping around ducts, furnaces, etc., after the paste is applied.

This new product, possessing the qualities of strength, color and finish to a superlative degree, should be welcome to the trade.

Building

Privately financed building and engineering work in 1938 should approximate the same volume as this year, according to Thomas S. Holden, vice president of F. W. Dodge Corporation. However, publicly financed work is likely to continue its decline, resulting in a moderately reduced total volume of construction next year.

The Dodge estimates indicate that 210,000 to 220,000 new family dwelling units are likely to be built in the entire country next year, compared with an estimated 185,000 to 195,000 in 1937, and 160,000 in 1936. This moderate increase in residential building is likely to be accompanied by a volume of commercial building approximately the same as this year's, and declining volume of factories and public and institutional buildings. While combined moderate increases in residential building and moderate decreases in non-residential building would give a total building volume about equal that of 1937, heavy engineering work is also likely to decline somewhat, resulting in a net decrease in total building and engineering volume.

The current recession in building has, to date, been quite moderate in character, having consisted principally in declines in publicly financed work. Privately financed building, both residential and non-residential, continued to run ahead of last year's volume right thru the middle of October. During the first nine months of 1937, private construction of all kinds in the 37 Eastern States reached a total of $1,436,994,500, which was 46 per cent ahead of the figure for the corresponding period of 1936, while public building and engineering work has declined 18 per cent from last year.

Expectations of a large and rapid boom in residential building were not justified at any time this year, nor are they justified in anticipation for next year, according to the Dodge Corporation's analysis of the situation.

Estimates of housing requirements running from 500,000 to 1,000,000 family units a year represent social needs; they do not represent an economic demand at the present stage of partial business recovery. They probably cannot be translated into economic demand in a period of rapidly rising costs, but will only be realized on a broad scale by such future improvements in home-financing and home-production as will definitely provide better houses at lower costs than at present.

Two important factors are customarily overlooked in most current appraisals of construction industry prospects: Urban population growth in the first half of the current decade was at

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the rate of 400,000 new persons annually, compared with 1,400,000 per year in the 1920's, according to estimates recently made public by the National Resources Committee. Old-fashioned speculative building booms, of the kind anticipated in predictions widely publicized during the past twelve months, have practically always been stimulated by urban and suburban population growth. The second factor is that there is at this moment no great expanding industry, like railroads and automobiles in the past, to stimulate general economic expansion on a broad front and generate the greatly increased purchasing power necessary for a big building boom on rising construction costs. Careful appraisal of the current rises in business and building volume indicates a period of recovery from depression, but not necessarily, as yet, a period of general industrial expansion.

Next year, as viewed by Holden, will probably be neither one of serious recession nor of very rapid recovery progress, almost certainly, not a boom year. It will most likely prove to be a year of consolidating and stabilizing recovery gains, with a slow start in the first quarter, and the probability of definite improvement somewhere around the middle of the year.

Construction work started during September in the 37 Eastern States fell almost 10 per cent below the level for September 1936 and was off by almost 28 per cent from the August 1937 total, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The September figure for all classes of construction amounted to $207,071,800 which compares with $234,271,500 for September 1936 and $285,104,100 for August of this year.

Of the current September total $65,589,800 went into residential building; in September last year this class recorded a volume of $80,670,800 while in August of this year residential building amounted to $73,448,300. Excepting only the Upstate New York, Middle Atlantic, the Southeastern, and the New Orleans territories, declines from a year ago in residential building were general.

Non-residential building operations in September amounted to $75,660,000 which compares with $69,098,700 for September 1936 and $117,209,800 for August, 1937. Public works and utilities construction started in the 37 Eastern States in September amounted to $65,822,000 as contrasted with $84,502,000 for September of last year and $94,446,000 for August of this year.

For the first nine months of 1937 the total volume of construction work undertaken in the 37 Eastern States amounted to $2,307,014,300; this was an increase of 13 per cent over the total of $2,041,628,200 shown for the corresponding nine months of 1936.

The residential building total for the initial nine months of the current year amounted to $736,390,600 for a gain of 25 per cent over the total of $588,031,600 reported for the corresponding nine months of last year.

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Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	August 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	657.41	8,794	13	10
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,402.89	58,331	7	1
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	25.05	254	14	0
Gath's and King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	650.40	9,342	12	3
Murie Asbestos R. M. Murie) July & August	60.06	231	0	0
	4,795.75	76,954	7	2
August 1936	*4,834.10*	*74,805*	*1*	*8*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	July 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	July 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	556.58	541.80
Blue	32.03	24.29
Chrysotile	1,314.53	1,523.54
Cape		
Blue	201.56	351.41
	2,104.70	2,441.04

Canada

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

All figures given in short tons (2000 lbs.)

	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937
Fibre	31,067	39,211
	3rd Quarter 1937	
Crudes	1,115	
Milled Fibres	59,640	
Shorts	50,530	
	111,285	

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	August 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.
Africa (Br. S.)	631	85
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	826	1,611
Canada	19,805	20,979
Finland	.....	39
Italy	163	2
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	1,142	.....
United Kingdom	4	2
	22,571	22,718
Value	*$795,881*	*$797,216*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	631	85
Crude (Canada)	125	203
Crude (Italy)	2	2
Crude (United Kingdom)	4	2
Milled Fibre (Canada)	7,116	7,059
Milled Fibre (Soviet Russia)	1,142	.....
Lower Grades (Canada)	12,564	13,717
Lower Grades (Cyrus, Malta and Gozo)	826	1,611
Lower Grades (Italy)	161	.....
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	39
	22,571	22,718

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1936 Pounds	August 1937 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	2,182	2,352
Belgium (Shingles)	41,044	181,044
Germany (Woven Fabric)	.....	217
United Kingdom (Yarn)	1,716	4,848
United Kingdom (Packing)	721	4,511
United Kingdom (Woven Fabric)	416	1,349
United Kingdom (Pipe Covg. & Asbestos Cement)	598	.....
	46,677	194,321
Value	*$ 2,801*	*$ 9,304*

There were also imported during August 1937 $80 worth of

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asbestos manufactured goods not classified as to kind; these were divided as follows: $40 from France, $32 from Italy and $8 from United Kingdom. In all a total of $9,384 worth of asbestos materials were imported into the United States during August 1937.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of August 1937 amounted to 176 tons valued at $17,386; compared with 716 tons, valued at $36,503 in August 1936.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

	August 1936		August 1937	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	49,357	$ 5,893	149,277	$22,559
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	155,521	10,758	461,948	20,688
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	89,914	47,932	3,992	1,360
Packing .....lbs.	(Inc. with Text. & Yarn)		124,401	71,825
Brake Lining:				
Molded & semi-molded	.....	49,057	.....	60,109
Not molded ....Lin. Ft.	217,173	29,700	104,119	19,480
Clutch Facings .....Units	28,247	7,251	.....	.....
Molded & semi-molded .....Units	(above)		13,751	7,332
Woven .....Units	(above)		4,783	1,376
Magnesia & Mfrs. of lbs.	218,841	13,286	204,056	27,329
Asbestos Roofing ....Sqs.	2,706	8,046	2,912	14,362
Other Manufactures lbs.	268,299	19,591	281,344	23,275

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	July 1936		July 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Algeria	10	£ 188	.....	£ .....
Australia	238	2,644	119	1,470
Belgium	60	571	15	269
Canada	.....	.....	50	1,113
France	114	1,873	85	1,928
Germany	59	1,529	60	2,191
Holland	33	751	5½	103
India	23	139	86	521
Italy	.....	.....	22	853
Japan	178	2,614	336	4,286
Spain	43	616	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	3	49
United Kingdom	1,039	13,366	1,026	13,375
U. S. of America	100	2,177	110	2,291
	1,897	£26,468	1,917½	£28,449

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Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Material

	Sept. 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Sept. 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Southern Rhodesia)	1,472	£33,551	1,860	£49,094
Africa (Union of South)	775	11,794	1,903	32,646
Canada	886	11,087	1,902	22,687
Cyprus	88	975	132	2,297
Finland	10	70	22	151
Italy	.....	.....	14	550
Netherlands	.....	.....	2	319
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	.....	.....	4	118
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	134	1,943	129	2,019
U. S. of America	.....	18	2	14
	3,365	£59,438	5,970	£109,895

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures

Sept. 1937	38,538 cwts. valued at £12,720
Sept. 1936	35,713 cwts. valued at £10,150

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	Sept. 1936 Cwts.	Value	Sept. 1937 Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	5,267	£ 4,575	3,071	£ 2,534
To British India	3,284	7,320	6,101	9,138
To Australia	623	3,515	1,167	7,762
To Other British Countries	31,489	31,430	24,951	39,913
To Netherlands	972	3,535	2,037	7,583
To Belgium	464	4,255	1,079	5,803
To France	154	2,585	137	1,618
To Italy	34	422	79	896
To Other Foreign Countries	7,641	25,990	16,147	45,626
	49,928	£83,627	54,769	£120,873

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	August 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	August 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	651	$ 48,031	949	$ 59,007
United States	7,689	376,683	8,289	453,498
Australia	150	7,500	279	13,801
Belgium	228	11,398	1,893	113,025
France	60	4,612	1,505	90,903
Germany	702	53,208	2,779	224,305
Italy	.....	.....	250	22,055

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (contd.)

Japan	540	22,273	3,721	157,135
Norway	5	350	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	44	1,700
Poland	50	3,575	44	3,920
Portugal	.....	.....	55	3,933
	10,075	$527,630	19,808	$1,143,282
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	414	$ 8,174	706	$ 12,747
United States	14,073	225,544	14,496	230,609
Belgium	.....	.....	256	4,384
Colombia	.....	.....	38	413
France	.....	.....	30	660
Germany	141	2,640	396	7,093
Japan	.....	.....	600	13,200
Mexico	.....	.....	30	360
Netherlands	.....	.....	63	1,386
Poland	.....	.....	3	72
Portugal	.....	.....	22	600
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	30	330
Sweden	35	451	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	.....	63	693
	14,663	$236,809	16,733	$ 272,547
Grand Total	*24,738*	*$764,439*	*36,541*	*$1,415,829*

Russia

From January to June (inclusive) 1937 U. S. S. R. (Russia) exported 11,923 metric tons (13,143 short tons) of raw asbestos, valued at 4,074,000 rubles (1 ruble = about 20 cents); compared with 11,758 metric tons (12,961 short tons) valued at 4,121,000 rubles during the same period in 1936, these figures taken from "Commerce Reports" published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

		October 1937		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.)	np	40	62	59
Certainteed (Com.)	1	3⅛	8¾	8
Certainteed (6% prior Pfd.)	100	18½	40	31½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	11½	19	18
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	74	102	85½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122	125½	123½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	20	32½	29
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	17¼	26	25
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2½	5⅞	5⅜
Thermoid $3 div. conv. pfd.	10	20	40	40
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	62	80	63¼
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	154¾	165	157

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., November 24.

Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Mfg. Co., Wyandotte, Mich., November 24.

John J. Krez, President, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26.

S. J. Gillis, Waterfront Manager, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, November 26.

Alfred E. Hermes, Secretary-Treasurer, Acme Asbestos Covg. & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., November 27.

E. T. Connell, President, Connell Asbestos Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., November 29.

George W. Gerding, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., November 29.

S. P. Moffit, Vice President and Director, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, November 29.

R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, O., November 29.

G. C. Estes, General Sales Manager, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., December 2.

K. H. Behre, Sales Manager, Vermont Asbestos Corporation, New York City, December 5.

Kenneth MacLellan, Manager Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8.

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

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION announce with much regret the sudden death on October 18, of Dr. Bailey Townshend, Manager of their Research Laboratories at Manville, N. J.

Dr. Townshend was born September 27, 1895 in New York City; he studied at Dresden University prior to entering Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he graduated in 1916 with the degree of Doctor of Science. He engaged in research at M. I. T. until 1917 when, during the war he served as meteorologist in the aviation division of the U. S. Naval Reserve. From 1919 until 1928 he engaged in research and graduate study and was an instructor in physics at M. I. T. and during the following year was instructor in physics at Yale.

From 1924 until 1928 Dr. Townshend was engineering assistant to the President of the International Business Machines Corporation, and in 1928 he became chief physicist at the J-M Laboratories at Manville. Upon the death in 1930 of A. M. Hamblet, Dr. Townshend was made manager of the laboratories under W. R. Seigle, J-M's Director of Research.

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"ASBESTOS"

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces the publication of a new 32-page catalog, "Johns-Manville Insulation," which contains specific information on all of the sheet, block and pipe insulations which Johns-Manville has developed for service on various types of heated and refrigerated equipment in industry. Of special interest to industry are ten pages of this booklet which are devoted to specific recommendations for the insulation of many types of industrial equipment. Copies of the book, Form IN-55 A, are available upon request to Johns-Manville at 22 E. 40th St., New York City.

JOHNS-MANVILLE sales for the third quarter of 1937 were up 16.1% over the same quarter of 1936. Earnings for the period were $1.94 per share as compared with $1.75 in 1936. Follows their Consolidated Income Account for the third quarter of 1937, compared with a like period in 1936, and also for the nine months ending September 30, 1937, compared with the same period in 1936.

	THIRD QUARTER ENDED	
	Sept. 30, 1937	Sept. 30, 1936
Sales, net of Returns and Allowances	$16,397,159.56	$14,128,268.47
Less: Manufacturing Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	13,467,588.23	11,630,603.33
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	2,929,571.33	2,497,665.14
Less: Depreciation and Depletion	677,860.18	534,217.78
Profit after Depreciation and Depletion	2,251,711.15	1,963,447.36
Less: Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	470,853.79	344,788.48
Profit after Income Tax	1,780,857.36	1,618,658.88
Profit Per Common Share (850,000)	1.94	1.75
	NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	Sept. 30, 1937	Sept. 30, 1936
Sales, net of Returns and Allowances	$46,188,635.63	$34,733,034.34
Less: Manufacturing Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	38,457,289.93	29,388,569.18
Profit before Depreciation, Depletion and Income Taxes	7,731,345.70	5,344,465.16
Less: Depreciation and Depletion	1,880,794.42	1,524,760.91
Profit after Depreciation and Depletion	5,850,551.28	3,819,704.25
Less: Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	1,258,360.55	726,143.80
Profits after Income Tax	4,592,190.73	3,093,560.45
Profit per Common Share (850,000)	4.94	3.18

Johns-Manville Credit Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, the earnings of which are not consolidated with those of the parent company, reported net earnings for the first nine months of $159,788, an increase of $30,015, or 23.1%, as compared with the earnings of $129,773 in the first nine months of 1936. Earnings of this subsidiary for the third quarter amounted to $60,983 as compared with $51,873 in the third quarter of 1936.

CELOTEX CORPORATION, which recently began the production of asbestos-cement clad insulation board in its Metuchen, N. J. plant, and is now in full production, calls the material "Cemesto."

THE AMERICAN ROOFER for September contains a most interesting article on British Roofs, pointing out the differences between roofs in England and those in the United States, and

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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.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
369 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—CALEDONIA 5-4044

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telling why the differences exist. The why generally narrows down to two causes—weather and custom. The article is entitled "Britannia Waives the Rules".

THE INSULATION CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO on September 20th entertained the 80 delegates to the 15th Convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. The entertainment consisted of luncheon at the Palmer House, the Cubs-Brooklyn baseball game at Cubs park, and dinner at the Ridgemoor Country Club.

Members of the Insulators Contractors Association were guests of the Asbestos Workers at the closing banquet of the convention held at the Palmer House on September 23rd.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., Huntingdon, Ind., is developing its West Coast business, Sydney J. Black having been put in charge.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. announces publication of its new catalog, now available to all industry. The volume breaks down the many products of the company into ten general classes and touches the high spots of its line for quick and ready reference. The Catalog is designed to be usd in conjunction with the comprehensive series of pamphlets and price lists already issued, covering every product in its diversified line of absestos and magnesia products. The book is handsomely bound in embossed leather effect, substantially finished and will serve as a quick medium of reference for industrial buyers. The catalog may be had upon request to the company's headquarters at Ambler, Pa.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. announce the formal election at a Directors' Meeting held October 28th, of Ernest Muehleck as President and Director, and W. W. F. Shepherd as Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Shepherd arrived in this country on October 18th, and sailed for England on November 13th.

ASBESTOS ERECTORS, INC., Alvan D. Simpson, General Manager, announce the removal of their offices, effective November 1st, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to 3 Ridge Avenue, Ambler, Pa. This move has been made to facilitate and further expedite the completion of their contracts for the erection of corrugated roofing and siding.

ALLAN WALLACE, General Traffic Manager for Johns-Manville for the last 23 years, and one of the best known men in the traffic world, has been made Director of Traffic for Johns-Manville effective November 1st, this being a new position created to permit Mr. Wallace to carry on a wider scope of activities. Mr. Wallace was at one time General Agent for the Grand Trunk Railway System; he resigned to enter the commercial traffic field and became Traffic Manager for the Philip Carey Co., later being made Railway Sales Manager for that company, and in June 1914 became associated with Johns-Manville as General Traffic Manager.

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RAYMOND J. NEWBERRY, formerly Assistant General Traffic Manager of Johns-Manville, has been appointed Manager, General Traffic department, effective November 1st. He has been with the traffic organization at Johns-Manville since May 1916, starting as Rate Clerk, was made Chief Rate Clerk in 1920 and in November 1928 became Assistant General Traffic Manager. Prior to his association with Johns-Manville he was connected with the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

HARRY V. EVERHAM, whom many of our readers will remember as Secretary of Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, in charge of that company's textile, paper and pharmaceutical sales for many years, died suddenly on Wednesday morning, November 3rd, at his home in Ambler. The funeral was held on Saturday, November 6th.

Mr. Everham, we understand, was employed by Dr. Mattison and Mr. Keasbey as an office boy when they were first in business in Philadelphia, came with them when they moved to Ambler, and was in their employ altogether for about 38 years. He left the company twenty or more years ago and engaged in selling work which he conducted from his home in Ambler.

PATENTS

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

Container. No. 2,094,230. Granted on September 28 to Jesse A. Case, Brockton, Mass. Application July 17, 1936. Serial No. 91,168.

A container for a liquid material of the character described consisting of a molded and baked bottle-like structure made from an originally plastic composition including clay and asbestos, said structure having a bottom wall and an exteriorly rounded dome-like top wall directly united therewith, one of said walls being formed with an aperture through which access is had to the interior of the structure, and a removable closure for said aperture.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automotive vehicles in the United States and Canada during September 1937 totalled 175,620 (171,203 in the United States and 4,417 in Canada). This was quite a drop from the previous month (August 1937) of 405,064 (394,322 in the United States and 10,742 in Canada).

In September 1936 the total was 139,820 compared with August 1936 total of 275,934.

With new models being heralded and the Show Season here, proaching (in November) the decreased production was not unthe decreased production was not unexpected, however.

Total for the nine months ending September 30th, 1937 was 3,955,013 (3,793,342 in the U. S. A. and 161,671 in Canada) compared with the same period in 1936 when the total was 3,461,468 (3,335,730 in U. S. A. and 125,738 in Canada).

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THIS and THAT

Pre-Fab. A most attractively printed and illustrated booklet has been issued by Harnischfeger Corporation, showing construction, step by step, of their Pre-Fab Homes. These homes are furnished in paneled form, ready to erect. The exterior panels as well as the frames are of specially treated steel, the final exterior coat being asbestos fibre paint. A copy of the booklet "Pre-Fab in Pictures" can be obtained by request from the Houses Division of the Harnischfeger Corporation, 6785 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Reprint. If sufficient orders are received to warrant it, the general article on Asbestos begun in our October number and continued in this number, will be reprinted.

At the moment it is impossible to set a price on such reprints, but it should not run more than 10c each, possibly as low as 5c. The price of course depends on the quantity ordered. Orders for any quantity must be received not later than December 15th.

Neat. A man in Will County, Illinois, recently won the milk association prize in his district for neatness around the premises. One example of his neatness is his hen house. It was made from an old frame leanto, but its covering of asbestos-cement siding, transformed it into a very neat looking building and helped to win the prize.

Slate. Quarries in England have been supplying slate for British roofs for over three and a half centuries and are said to possess seemingly inexhaustible quantities of this roofing material, according to the American Roofer.

Employment Increase. According to its "Stockholders' News", employment in Johns-Manville's factories and mines is 33½% greater this year than during the peak period of 1929; factory payrolls are up 376% over the 1933 figure.

Guests. Andrew Reid, Managing Director of the James Hardie & Co., Pty., Ltd., and Mr. Hill of the same company, Sydney, Australia, manufacturers of asbestos-cement products, called at the office of "ASBESTOS" on November 9th. It was a very great pleasure to meet these gentlemen from the other side of the world.

New. A new sulphur-free, Neoprenebonded, compressed asbestos sheet packing offers increased resistance to oil as well as to such refrigerants as Freon, Methyl-Chloride and sulphur-dioxide. Ab-

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sence of sulphur in its composition means that it would not corrode metal parts. The material has been introduced by the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio.

The man who knows how will always find a place in life but the man who knows why will be his boss.—*Quaker Flashes.*

Form 3526.—Ed. 1933

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

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

at Philadelphia, Pa. (Name of post office and State where publication is entered.) for October 1 1937

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor (Whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) of the "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher	Secretarial Service	16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.,
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Business Manager	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.

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

C. J. Stover	130 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September 1937

[SEAL] Conn J. White

(My commission expires June 27 1940)

Note.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

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

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Ruberoid's
No. 43-A Asbestos Paper
enthusiastically welcomed



No. 43-A is the name of a new Ruberoid-Watson Asbestos Paper that you should investigate. It's white, flexible, and has unusual wet strength. Its remarkable features invite comparison.

The RUBEROID Co.

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

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D.I.P.

For underground and outdoor insulation systems –

DURANT INSULATED PIPE

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

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

EHRET MAGNESIA
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
VALLEY FORGE • • • PENNA.

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Keep Your Grit

Hang on! Cling on! No matter
what they say.
Push on! Sing on! Things will
come your way.
Sitting down and whining never
helps a bit:
Best way to get there is by keeping
up your grit.

Don't give up hoping when the
ship goes down.
Grab a spar or something—just
refuse to drown.
Don't think you're dying just
because you're hit;
Smile in face of danger and hang
to your grit.

Folks die too easy—they sort of
fade away:
Make a little error, and give up
in dismay.
Kind of man that's needed is the
man of ready wit,
To laugh at pain and trouble and
keep his grit.—

The Shaft.

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