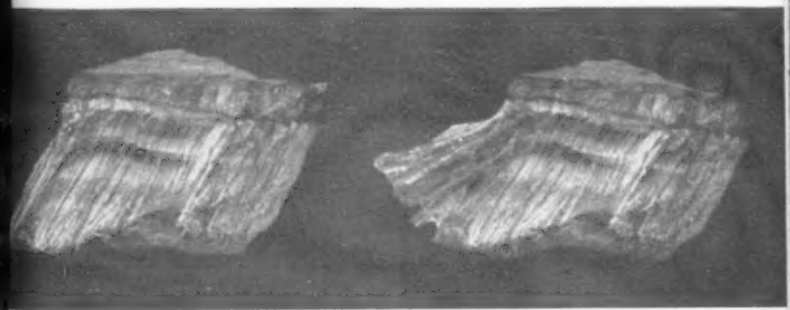
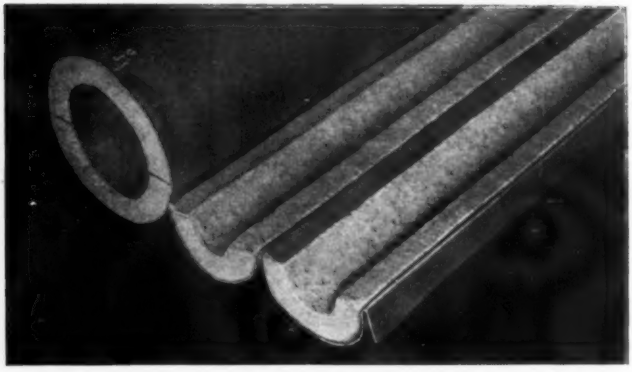




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FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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ASBESTOS REPRESENTED IN TIME CAPSULE

Last month we suggested that asbestos in some form or other be represented in the Time Capsule to be deposited on the Grounds of the New York World's Fair by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and dug up (it is hoped) in 6939.

It was found that if asbestos was to be included in this unique movement, quick action was necessary and appeal was made to Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville and former President of the now inactive Asbestos Institute.

Mr. Brown immediately contacted the Westinghouse Time Capsule Committee with the result that he succeeded in having asbestos represented in the Time Capsule, which was deposited, with suitable ceremonies, on the New York World's Fair Grounds on September 23rd.

So that scientists 5000 years hence will know that the Time Capsule exists, a Book of Record, of which two thousand copies have been printed and bound as permanently as possible, is being sent to leading libraries, museums and other repositories thruout the world, with the expectation that a few, at least, will survive 5,000 years. This book describes the contents of the capsule and contains precise directions for finding, recovering and opening it.

It is impossible to list in our pages all the objects included in this Time Capsule. They represented practically all phases of our present daily life—accomplishments to date, amusements, literature, religions, industries, etc.—everything from a woman's hat of the present day to an optical instrument, with description of the status of our civilization at the present time.

The Asbestos Industry will be glad to know that thru Mr. Brown's efforts, samples of asbestos cloth, asbestos cement shingles, asbestos cement pipe and a description of asbestos as a material will be available to those occupying the earth in the year 6939.

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ASBESTOS-CEMENT COATING--

A New method of application results in much wider use.

By R. G. Skerrett.

Asbestos as a component in coatings for metals is obtaining recognition in a continually widening field. It is common knowledge of long standing that wherever steel and iron had been coated with either cement or lime mortar the coating protected the metals from weathering. That knowledge was prevalent among the members of the engineering fraternity decades prior to the development and the broadening use of reinforced concrete. The immunity thus assured against atmospheric attack was and is due to the alkaline nature of mortars containing either cement or hydraulic lime. So much for the background.

One might wonder why this information was not more widely and deliberately put to practical use. The answer is that such inherently protecting coatings for metallic bodies have wellnigh always offered difficulties to their effective application, and the main stumbling block has been the securing of a satisfactory degree of adherence between such a coating and the body to be shielded. Even when applied in the form of a very thin film, proper bonding between the coating and the metal could not be assured, nor was there any certainty that the coating, on drying and shrinking, would not crack and become permeable or open to attack of free gases or the action of water.

It is understandable that an acceptable coating should, in the first place, be extremely fluid in order that it might be readily handled and spread during application. Research has solved the problem, and a desirable coating has been evolved and is now being manufactured by a Frenchman of the name of Leon Billé.

Fundamentally, the coating is composed of asbestos and cement, but it contains some other ingredients. It is mixed with water. The method of application differs in some particulars from the ordinary procedure in putting

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on a protective coating. The composition is not applied primarily to the surface to be shielded but is spread on a cloth, and the cloth, so coated, is then pressed firmly—like adhesive plaster—to the surface to be covered. Furthermore, the surface is made receptive by a pretreatment that roughens it. This may be done by tool or by sandblasting, or it may be given a preliminary film of rustproof glue, with a bitumen base, and then sprinkled with sand. The asbestos-cement film will then cling closely to the unevennesses of the prepared surface. The pressure exerted in applying the coating expels any excess water in the coating film. After initial adhesion is induced by the pressure of application, the cloth may be easily stripped off to leave the coating in place on the surface to be protected.

The asbestos-cement composition contains an aggregate which is added for the purpose of causing the mixture to harden and also as a means of preventing or greatly reducing subsequent shrinkage of the film during the process of drying. The asbestos fibres in the coating mixture promote a felting action that is said to effectively arrest any subsequent tendency towards the disintegration of the concrete. The drying out of the film and the incidental compression developed in that process serve to eliminate any pores in the coating and thus promote its impermeability and its capacity to resist the corrosive action of the atmosphere or water.

In those applications of the coating, where it is necessary to protect concrete from the attack of strong corrosive liquids or gases, the asbestos-cement film, in its turn, may be covered with a thin coating of very fluid paint. The paint impregnates the coating and increases its resistance to corrosive action. The nature of the paint, of course, can be varied, so that it will be effective in opposing any given liquids or gases. The attacking agencies may be sea water, salt sprays, smoke, sulphur-bearing petroleum, or the humic acids of the soil. Paints of a wide range of color are available for such service; and a coating of paint as thin as two-hundredth of an inch has proved effective. When the asbestos-cement coating is used to protect the underwater surfaces of a steel ship, the superficial paint may be impregnated with some ingredient that will kill

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barnacles and also arrest the accumulation of marine vegetation. Barnacles and aquatic growths on a ship's bottom may seriously reduce her speed and add correspondingly to the wasteful or ineffectual use of fuel.

The asbestos-cement can be used satisfactorily as a protecting coating for the steelwork of electric transmission towers by adding to the compound certain low-cost substances that will increase the coating's resistance to the abrasive action of wind-blown sand. Furthermore, by reason of its impermeability, the asbestos-cement coating can be employed either in originally finishing or in refurbishing the facades of houses. The existing plaster on such surfaces does not have to be pretreated to make it receptive to the asbestos-cement coating, because the latter adheres tenaciously to surfaces of that kind. If not otherwise colored, the asbestos-cement coating is normally white. Fairly extensive experience, so it is said, has disclosed that a film of the asbestos-cement compound will lengthen the life of woodwork that is necessarily exposed to recurrent stormy weather. This has been found to be true of outdoor wooden framing, timber bridges, railroad sleepers, etc. The coating, because of its asbestos cement, also affords a measure of defense against fire to any woodwork to which it is applied.

Happiness in this world depends chiefly on the ability to take things as they come.—*Rays of Sunshine.*

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RECLAIMING PIPE

Another Use for Asbestos in the Oil Industry.

By F. R. Cozzens.

Pumping heated petroleum thru insulated pipe for the purpose of removing paraffin and sludge is a fairly common oil-field practice, but only a few persons outside the industry know that this procedure has been the means of bringing scores of new wells into production which could not have otherwise been drilled. Were it not for the thousands of feet of pipe now being reclaimed in this manner, drilling costs in most localities would be boosted 40 to 60 percent.

Tubing and various types of steel pipe placed underground and thru which crude oil is pumped over a course of years gradually becomes incrusted with waxy paraffin, sludge and slime. Eventually, the interior becomes so choked that it is necessary to pull the pipe and remove the residue by means of heat. The old-time practice of ricking the sections and applying flame to the metal resulted in so much warping and opened seams that the practice has been abandoned in most fields. Forcing heat thru unprotected sections involved more labor and expense than the pipe was worth, and prior to 1930, thousands of sections of valuable pipe were abandoned underground because of the cost of reclamation. The introduction of various types of asbestos pipe coverings has changed this picture radically, and due to the many new ways in which such coverings can be utilized, the average oil-field crew can clean ten thousand feet of pipe per day at an average cost of 2 cents per running foot.

When the modern operator pulls a string of incrusted pipe from the ground he joins the 20 foot sections together into a thousand foot length. One end of the string of pipe is connected with a heating unit which comprises a boiler and storage tank capable of holding one hundred barrels of crude petroleum. The opposite end of the pipe is arranged so it may empty into a steel storage tank, usually

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of 100 barrels capacity. Each section of the pipe is then insulated with three-ply air cell asbestos pipe covering in three foot lengths, attachments being made with brass bands. The heating unit is started, and crude oil, at a temperature of 150 degrees is started at twenty pounds pressure thru the pipe. The oil, softening the paraffin and sludge empties into the storage tank where the residue settles and the oil is drained off to be used again and again in the same procedure.

Within two or three hours after the heating unit is started, the oil drainage becomes clear, revealing that the string of pipe is thoroly cleaned of waste. The insulation is then removed, the pipe disconnected, and ricked into piles where the outside surface is given a heavy coating of metal paint containing a high percentage of asbestos fibre. While the ricking and painting is being done, other workers are assembling another string of pipe, using the same insulation, and the procedure is repeated until all available pipe is cleaned.

Since the same insulating material can be used again and again, the operator usually provides covering to accommodate pipe in 1, 2 and 3 inch diameters. For larger pipe, casing, etc., the covering is usually made by the workers themselves, and consists of three or more layers of felt, bound together by asbestos refractory cement.

The primary purpose of insulating the clogged pipe is to keep the metal at uniform temperature which eliminates warping of the sections. A very important secondary advantage is that by insulating the heated pipe there is less likely to be corrosion from sulphur and other minerals which invariably cover the outside surface of metal taken from underground. A third point is that asbestos lessens the risk of fire and explosion which is always present whenever metal is under pressure of crude oil.

By this process, thousands of sections of steel pipe are being salvaged from abandoned oil-fields and made available for new projects at an average saving of $85 per thousand feet. Considering the fact that new wells range from 2500 to 3000 feet in depth, this saving is a big step in holding development costs to a point where oil and gas production can be maintained at a profit.

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EDITORIALS

KEEPING PROMISES

Over four hundred years ago Machiavelli wrote "A prudent prince cannot and ought not to keep his word, except when he can do it without injury to himself, or when the circumstances under which he contracted the engagement still exist".

Before this arch diplomat's time, and since, States have accepted this cynical doctrine, and in our own day we see a world in arms primarily because men cannot believe men's promises.

We who spend our lives far removed from the affairs of State, look with a cold and fishy eye on the politicians and the statemen; in our hearts thanking God that we are not as they. Perhaps it is right that we should condemn the morality that accepts Machiavelli as its patron, but there is little we can do about it.

But in our own world of business is our word given and scrupulously kept? Do we follow the teaching of Machiavelli or of Savonarola?

Does the business man sneer at the immoral statesman while practising a rule that reads: "A prudent business man cannot and ought not to keep his word except when he can do it without injury to himself or when the circumstances under which he contracted the engagement still exist?" *By William A. Macan.*

WHO WANTS WAR?

Not the general public—it is too much concerned with making a living and enjoying itself to be eager to go thru all the aches of wartime, even tho it may be far removed from the actual horrors of war.

Not the children—even those who are too small to realize all or even a part of that which war implies, know that they are happier when "daddy" is home; when "brother" has time to play with them.

Not the young man—war no longer means glory; only

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horror, dirt, vermin, noise, ghastliness, suffering, illness, crippling — death.

Not the older man—his sons are his pride—does he want them sacrificed on the altar of some one man's thirst for power? Does he want them far away without proper living conditions—the chance that he will never see them again?

Not the mothers—their sons are their most precious possession.

Not the poor man—war makes the cost of living higher.

Not the rich man—he is asked to give and give, so that his country may prepare for offense or defense.

Not the statesman—war increases his worries a hundredfold.

Not you—nor I (there are a hundred reasons).

Can you think of any class, young or old, in any country, which actually wants war?

THETFORD

The article in our June 1938 issue, giving the origin of the word "Canada" started some of our readers wondering just why the town which is the center of Canadian Asbestos Mining activity is called "Thetford".

It was realized, of course, that the word had no connection with the asbestos found there in such abundance since the town existed long before the value or utility of asbestos was recognized, or even before it was discovered in Canada.

The result of our search for the meaning of the word was somewhat disappointing, however, as instead of having some picturesque French or Indian meaning, as many towns in Canada or the United States do, it appears quite probable that the town of Thetford in Quebec was named after the original town of Thetford in Norfolk, England. It is said that this original ancient town in England was built around a "ford" across the river "Thet", which is a tributary of the "Little Ouse" River. Many English towns had a similar origin, as, for instance the city of Ox-

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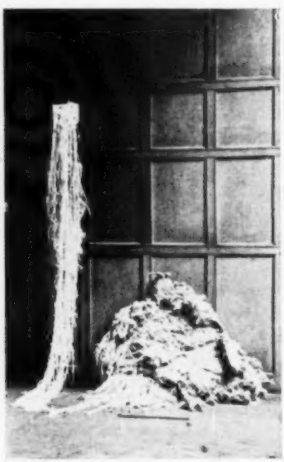
ford which was first situated at a ford on a small creek tributary called the "Ox".

We are indebted to C. R. Hubbard, Vice President of the Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y., and to A. H. Barber, of Latimer & Barber of London, for the above information.

ITALIAN ASBESTOS

Classified as an amphibole type of asbestos, this variety of asbestos has, as will be seen, very long fibres.

The fibres are also very strong and these two physical qualities make it especially suitable for the manufacture of high grade packings such as indurated asbestos fibre and loose metallic packings.



The mines from which this material comes are situated high up in the mountains (from 1500 to 10,000 feet above sea level) and can be reached only by bridle path or by aerial ropeway. Pack mules are generally used for transporting the asbestos down the mountainside.

See our June 1938 number for further information, analyses, etc., concerning this very interesting variety of asbestos.

We are indebted to the Asbestos Quarries Limited of London for the photograph.

Sometimes, when things seem to be going against you, they may be coming your way.

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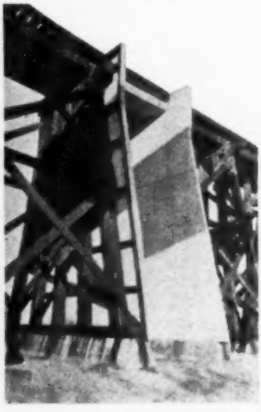
TRESTLE FIRESTOP--

Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets perform a new function

A rather unique use of Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets has been worked out by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

The C. & O. was rather concerned about the large potential loss thru the destruction by fire of any one of its large timber trestles, and decided to use some sort of fire break or fire stop for these trestles.

The accompanying illustration shows the type of firestop gap finally decided upon. It consists of two fire cur-



The Facing Fire Curtains of Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheathing together with the Flat Sheets of the same material at top (underside of tracks) form an effectual firestop.

tains of corrugated asbestos-cement sheets applied continuously over the facing sides of adjacent bents with the underside of the deck between the curtains completely enclosed with flat sheets of asbestos-cement and on the upper side a stone-aggregate asphalt paving mixture is used.

The curtains vary in height according to the height of the trestle. The one shown is approximately 25 feet high, and the space between the two curtains is about 10 feet.

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As will be seen from the illustration, the curtains extend beyond the trestles; the width of the curtain at the top is 15 ft. 9 in.

We haven't attempted to figure out the quantity of asbestos-cement material needed for such a firestop, but it looks like a rather nice sales outlet for asbestos-cement materials.

Whoever was responsible for suggesting the use of asbestos-cement materials in this way should be congratulated; it is quite likely that there are many places where asbestos-cement materials, and in fact all kinds of asbestos products, could find a new market, if we would keep our eyes and ears open.

Editor's Note: We are indebted to the magazine "Railway Engineering and Maintenance" for much of the information as well as the photograph used in this article.

ASBESTOS PROTECTED STEEL

Articles of various kinds, made of asbestos protected steel were originally fabricated to specifications only. Recently, however, there has been introduced[1] a complete line of asbestos protected steel ventilators.

These ventilators because of the incorporation of asbestos in their construction, are particularly useful in the industrial field where ventilators are exposed to acid or other corrosive smoke and fumes. Their durable construction virtually eliminates maintenance cost, while their insulating properties tend to lessen condensation and sweating.

Essentially, asbestos protected steel consists of a special analysis steel core, an asphaltic coating on both sides of this core, asphalt impregnated long fibre asbestos felt which is bonded to the asphalt sealing by heat and pressure, and finally a weatherproof coating of special asphalt compound. The new asbestos protected steel ventilators are said to be far more resistant to the attacks of vapors than most other materials.

[1] By the Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio.

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THE CREED OF MANAGEMENT

Lewis H. Brown, President Johns-Manville Corporation, on September 20th, addressed the Seventh International Management Congress, held in Washington, D. C., his subject being "A Common Ground for Management and Labor."

Mr. Brown emphasized that "management no longer represents, as formerly, a single interest; increasingly it functions on the basis of a trusteeship, endeavoring to maintain a proper balance of equity between the Shareholders, the Jobholders, the Customers and the Public."

Further Mr. Brown suggested the adoption of a Creed of Management, and believing that the Asbestos Industry would do well to adopt this Creed, we reprint it below:

The Creed.

We who are responsible for the management of business in supplying the needs of the public for goods and services and who recognize our obligations to stockholders and employees, believe.

THAT we should constantly seek to provide better values at lower costs so that more of our people can enjoy more of the world's goods.

THAT we should strive to develop the efficiency of industry so as to earn a fair return for the investing public and provide the highest possible reward for the productivity of labor.

THAT we should stimulate the genius of science and utilize the methods of research to improve old products and create new ones so as to continuously provide new fields of employment for the present and the coming generations.

THAT management should encourage fair trade practices in business which, whether effected by competition or cooperation, will be so shaped as to be for the best interest of our customers and of society as a whole.

THAT it is management's duty to be alert to its own shortcomings, to the need for improvement, and to new

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requirements of society, while always recognizing the responsibility of its trusteeship.

THAT business in this country has never been what it could be and never what it yet will be.

THAT Business, Labor, Government and Agriculture working hand in hand can provide jobs and the opportunity for all to work for security without loss of our liberty and rights as free men.

The address is well worth reading, and printed copies of it may be obtained by request mailed to the News Bureau of Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York City.

We might add that the original idea for an international congress came from the late scientist-President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, the first congress being held in Prague in 1924. More than 1800 men attended this Seventh Congress, thirty foreign countries being represented by over 250 delegates.

The article on page 16 describes the use of asbestos-cement materials in a field entirely different from the regulation roofing or siding. If you have discovered or heard of uses for asbestos products of any kind outside their ordinary fields, please tell us about them.



ASBESTOS
ORES - MINERALS
Import · Transit · Export
"Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport
Oscar H. Ritter — K.G.
Hamburg · — · Alsterdamm 7

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

A few days ago we read in one of the daily papers that "The Roosevelt Administration is convinced that the time has come for business and government to stop calling each other names and to sit down around a conference table to plan for national prosperity. And it believes that the quicker this is done the quicker the Nation will enjoy a substantial resumption of industrial activity."

Have our ears (and eyes) been deceiving us or have we dreamed that business has literally been shouting this from the—we were going to say "Housetops", but will change that to the"tops of tall buildings"—for the past year or more, without any appreciable effect. And now it is paraded as a brand new idea evolved by the Administration within the last ten days!

Undoubtedly real co-operation between the Government and Business would do more to improve business conditions and smooth the road to recovery than all the huge spending programs put together. Business has been ready to plunge ahead at any moment the signal is given, but that signal must come from the Government in the form of encouragement and assurance that it will not frown upon *big* business projects.

After all no one can really expect the small business man to do very much toward increasing employment,—toward research and advertising, toward mass production and consequent lower prices, all of which eventually result in increased spending on the part of Mr. & Mrs. Public.

And neither can anyone expect large business corporations to make very much progress when their every move is harassed and harnessed by restrictions of one sort or another on every hand. Confidence is needed more than any one thing—and confidence seems to be the one thing which the Government is unwilling to supply.

If, as the editorial quoted appears to suggest, Govern-

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ment has really awakened to this fact and will act accordingly, there is every hope that 1939 will be a banner year.

In the meantime since the war scare is over at least for the moment, business is proceeding at a fairly satisfactory rate. Good building reports, continued pickup in machine tool business, encouraging gains in retail trade, are some of the favorable factors. October automotive production is expected to jump considerably; September production was low because of the changeover to new models.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The market for all grades of asbestos, with the exception of spinning fibres, is showing steady improvement in the United States, while the demand from Europe continues to be strong for all grades. If a general political settlement can be reached in Europe it seems likely that the worldwide demand for asbestos will be stronger than ever. Prices continue firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is no improvement in volume in this market and prices are far from satisfactory. Considering the firmness in raw material prices there seems to be no adequate reason for lower prices in the manufactured goods, except the old habit of hoping to increase volume by lowering prices. The fallacy of such reasoning has been proven over and over, but still persists in many industries. Low volume and low prices naturally mean low profits—if not actual loss.

There is every reason to believe, however, that volume will improve toward the first of the year—at least that appears to be the belief of some textile manufacturers because of some large projects which will be underway at about that time, and it is to be hoped that manufacturers will see the necessity of keeping prices firm at reasonable levels if and when the increased volume arrives.

Added to the many other problems which confront the asbestos textile manufacturer is the continued shrinkage of demand for woven brake lining; some manufacturers apparently believe that even with improvement in the automotive market, woven lining will not show much sign

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of improvement in volume owing to the prominent place taken by molded lining in the brake lining field.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume, which has been poor, shows a considerable increase, part of which is no doubt of seasonal nature, the remainder obviously arising from the improvement which has been and is taking place in business as a whole. Prices are firm.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in the paper market is described as running better than fair. Millboard demand remains about the same as previously reported.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market is said to be better than fair; this being partly seasonal.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Asbestos-cement shingle sales have reflected the seasonal pickup usual at this time of year, altho the year's total volume is substantially less than for the same period last year in line with general conditions.

This is also true of the demand for industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets.

Building activity at present seems to hold up its end remarkably well, and this will undoubtedly be reflected in the sales of all building materials—a hopeful sign for those concerned in the building material end of the asbestos industry.

The above comments have been made by men in close touch with the various markets. All such comments are welcome.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	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[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	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

1 Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

The Expense of Doing Business

Contributed

The transaction of any business incurs expense. It naturally follows that such expense should be charged to the business. Asbestos contractors, in common with other building contractors, are particularly guilty of conducting their businesses as if there were no expenses attached to them.

The cost of doing business is better known by the single word "overhead." Four items enter into every contract—material, labor, overhead and profit. The last item is often missing because no charge, or an insufficient charge, is made for the third item.

A contractor engaging in business for the first time must necessarily use the average overhead of his fellow-contractors in figuring estimates. At the end of his first year in business he may discard this figure and use a percentage which accurately reflects his experience during the previous year.

The usual procedure employed by the small contractor is to submit bids based on little more than the cost of materials and labor. At the end of one or two jobs he finds he can no longer carry his office in his hat and discovers that he is loaded with an overhead as large and sometimes larger than his more reponsible competitors.

On succeeding jobs he may submit bids based on what he imagines is a fair percentage for overhead and profit. At the end of one year he still finds himself in debt and quits the business in disgust. During that year he has been a source of worry and has received the merited abuse of his competitors, many of whom used the same percentages for overhead and profit.

His mistake, and it is common enough as accountants can verify, probably was in figuring his overhead as a percentage of labor and material and his profit as a percentage of the total, the selling or contract price being based on the addition of these sums.

For example let's suppose that Contractor A is estimating on the same job as Contractor B. The labor and materials in each case are the same. They have both decided that 25% for overhead and 10% for profit are fair percentages. Contractor A is awarded the job on the basis of his lower price. The following

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analysis shows how each arrived at his selling price.

Contractor A		Contractor B	
Materials	$300	Materials	$300
Labor	220	Labor	220
	520		520
25% of 520	130	25% of Selling Price	200
	650	10% of Selling Price	80
10% of 650	65	Selling Price	$800
Selling Price	$715		

Contractor A got the job, but he had figured his cost of doing business $70 lower than the actual cost, and his profit instead of being 10%, was actually turned into a loss of $5.00, a small enough loss, which, however, may become magnified by the experiences on the actual job.

Contractor B figured correctly. He argued that if his material and labor cost him $520 and he wished to include an allowance in his estimate of 35% covering overhead and profit, then the $520 represented 65% of the selling price of the job, so he divided the $520 by 65 and multiplied by 100, arriving at a selling price of $800.

Building

The largest volume of contruction contracts since July 1937 was awarded in the 37 Eastern States during August, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The month's total of $313,141,000 represented increases of 12 per cent over August of last year and 30 per cent over July of this year. Both privately financed and publicly financed projects increased over the preceding month, and the August construction total of nine out of fifteen districts ran ahead of the corresponding district totals of August 1937.

In all fifteen districts, August residential contracts ran ahead of August 1937, and produced the largest national residential total since April 1937. Residential awards for the month amounted to $99,632,000, being a 36 per cent increase over August of last year and a 13 per cent increase over July of this year. Since the volume of small-house construction began to increase over last year as early as last May, and since total residential building was 7 per cent over last year in July, the August record was a continuation and confirmation of a definite upward trend.

The new Federal public works program made itself felt in the August total for public works and utilities, amounting to $125,093,000, which was 40 per cent ahead of the August 1937 figure and 60 per cent ahead of the July 1938 figure. Non-residential building, with an August total of $87,316,000, ran 20 per cent ahead of the preceding month, although it lagged 26 per cent behind the total for August 1937.

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CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES--

Asbestos Manufacturers urged to send in figures promptly

Every odd year the United States Census Bureau compiles a Census of Manufactures, giving data on number of establishments, wage earners, production and value thereof, on many and varied industries and products.

Included in this Census are figures on asbestos products (each group of asbestos products—such as textiles, asbestos-cement products, packings, brake lining, insulation—as well as articles in the group being listed separately) and when the figures are compiled a preliminary report is issued, followed by a final, printed report.

These census reports have been found most useful by the Asbestos Industry—indeed we are constantly asked for data which is available from no other source and our only regret is that the figures are not compiled for *every* year.

The last report issued was for 1935[1] and the 1937 report is now underway, but held up, we understand because a few of the more important manufacturers in the Industry haven't yet filed their individual returns.

While no one realizes better than we do, the time, energy and expense consumed by the preparation of reports of this, that and the other sort for the Government,—indeed there seems to be no end to them—we do believe that the Census of Manufactures is sufficiently valuable to the Asbestos Industry to make it desirable to take the time and trouble to send in your individual reports promptly.

It is the aim of the Census Bureau to publish the 1937 report on asbestos products by the end of October and we urge the whole asbestos industry to work with the Bureau to that end.

[1] Copy available by request addressed to "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia. The report was published in our March 1937 issue.

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Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	July 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	740.28	8,108	0	2
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	26.00	161	2	11
Shabani (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,289.72	62,477	18	0
Victoria District				
Allanvale (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	20.00	132	18	0
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	15.30	88	1	0
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	820.57	12,737	12	11
Rosey Cross (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	1.17	18	6	9
	4,913.04	£83,723	19	9
July 1937	*4,731.38*	*70,260*	*15*	*1*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	July 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	July 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	541.80	882.00
Blue	24.29	187.00
Chrysotile	1,523.54	93.00
Cape		
Blue	351.41	494.00
Natal		
Chrysotile	.....	138.00[1]
	2,441.04	1,794.00

[1] Produced December 1936 to July 1938.

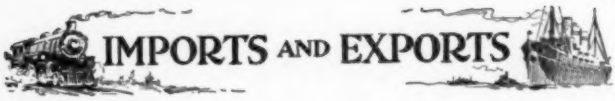
Canada

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

Production July 1938 ..... 23,344 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production July 1937 ..... 35,194 tons (2000 lbs.)

Production August 1938 ..... 24,820 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production August 1937 ..... 36,881 tons (2000 lbs.)

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)	July 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	693	1,242
Canada	20,041	14,519
Cyprus	799	5
Finland	10	.....
Italy	132	148
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	1,782	899
United Kingdom	1	.....
	23,458	16,813
Value	*$1,081,915*	*$680,061*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	693	1,242
Crude (Canada)	203	100
Crude (Italy)	3	.....
Crude (United Kingdom)	1	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	7,919	4,497
Milled Fibre (U. S. S. R.)	1,782	899
Lower Grades (Canada)	11,919	9,922
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	799	5
Lower Grades (Italy)	129	148
Lower Grades (Finland)	10	.....
	23,458	16,813

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1937 Pounds	July 1938 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	5,092	.....
Belgium (Shingles)	119,636	253,465
Canada (Shingles)	.....	400
Canada (Woven Fabrics)	.....	10
Germany (Yarn)	2,205	.....
Germany (Packing)	.....	1,166
United Kingdom (Yarn)	4,970	.....
United Kingdom (Packing)	4,671	214
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	3,750	.....
	140,324	255,255
Value	*$ 10,837*	*$ 3,759.....*

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Other manufactured goods to the value of $100 (50 lbs.) were imported during July 1938, this coming from the United Kingdom.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of July 1938 amounted to 152 tons, valued at $7,134; compared with 352 tons during July 1937, valued at $21,055.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1937		July 1938	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Ribd. lbs.	114,714	$16,837	67,680	$ 6,030
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	202,856	10,734	271,552	14,793
Textiles & Yarn ..... lbs.	35,150	7,143	3,771	1,850
Packing ..... lbs.	109,970	67,069	77,134	44,171
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		72,662	.....	62,413
Not Molded ..... lin. ft.	198,269	29,300	85,143	12,966
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & Semi-molded ..... units	16,810	6,537	21,569	15,581
Woven ..... units	12,294	2,690	24,740	5,310
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ... lbs.	438,336	39,279	333,028	25,826
Asbestos Roofing ..... sqs.	2,141	13,214	2,826	6,537
Other Manufactures ... lbs.	701,948	42,537	216,747	23,034

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	July 1937		July 1938	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	2,647	£ 54,417	1,233	£ 39,881
Africa (U. of South) ..	605	10,601	761	19,114
Africa (Port. E.)	1	9	.....	.....
Australia	3	100	22	921
Canada	2,467	34,627	2,695	41,311
Cyprus	72	479	234	3,542
Finland	35	190	10	70
Germany	.....	.....	5	27
Italy	8	718	4	167
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	148	2,207	237	5,467
U. S. of America	.....	.....	9	326
	5,986	£103,348	5,210	£110,826

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

July 1938 ..... 37,571 Cwts. valued at £11,438
July 1937 ..... 28,747 Cwts. valued at 11,082

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Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Cont'd)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	July 1937 Cwts.	July 1937 Value	July 1938 Cwts.	July 1938 Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	4,599	£ 4,006	1,723	£ 2,552
To British India	4,370	9,122	9,579	10,668
To Australia	1,538	6,496	1,324	7,262
To Other British Countries	23,710	37,843	29,456	34,452
To Netherlands	1,665	7,373	916	4,857
To Belgium	951	7,496	538	3,544
To France	159	2,295	55	929
To Italy	349	3,528	61	649
To Other Foreign Countries	20,496	45,182	9,713	35,017
	57,837	£123,341	53,365	£99,930

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	July 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	July 1937 Value	July 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	July 1938 Value
United Kingdom	1,892	$ 132,780	2,514	$177,317
United States	8,998	545,515	5,015	272,521
Australia	70	3,500	618	39,447
New Zealand	.....	.....	20	1,320
British India	.....	.....	30	1,800
Belgium	2,523	150,633	920	57,234
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	516	37,005
China	.....	.....	400	16,000
France	1,150	75,650	882	45,187
Germany	1,629	115,033	1,510	142,350
Italy	123	14,591	677	49,025
Japan	395	15,849	989	81,927
Mexico	.....	.....	4	188
Poland	20	2,805	75	5,936
	16,800	$1,056,356	14,170	$927,257
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	943	17,035	360	7,790
United States	14,449	240,193	10,083	182,098
British India	60	750	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	15	195
Brazil	5	60	.....	.....
Belgium	156	2,592	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	6	132
France	.....	.....	10	240

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Sand and Waste (Contd.)—				
Germany	356	6,427	150	3,328
Japan	.....	.....	5	130
Norway	6	74	.....	.....
Poland	63	1,386	.....	.....
Sweden	5	61	.....	.....
	16,043	$268,578	10,629	$193,913
Grand Total	*32,843*	*$1,324,934*	*24,799*	*$1,121,170*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	June 1937		June 1938	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Algeria	10	£ 180	10	£ 170
Australia	144	1,913	136	1,606
Belgium	118	1,980	43	952
Chile	30	370	.....	.....
France	189	3,544	63	1,598
Germany	39	1,234	127	3,339
Netherlands	5	103	55	1,199
India	43	261	100	723
Italy	115	3,185	49	658
Japan	212	3,333	22	370
Sweden	10	235	3	58
United Kingdom	1,474	15,338	778	16,816
United States of America	447	10,224	313	7,465
Yugoslavia	.....	.....	2	15
	2,836	£41,900	1,701	£34,969

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		September 1938		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	71	89¾	86
Celotex (Com.)	np	18	24½	23½
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	60⅞	70	70
Certainteed (Com.)	1	7⅛	10½	9⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	31	42	40¼
Flintkote (Com.)	np	19⅛	25⅝	24⅜
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	89	100⅝	99⅞
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	126¼	140	127⅞
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	17	22	20½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	23	28½	27⅜
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2¾	4¾	4½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	10	20⅛	15
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	89	101	101
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	150	170	167

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

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

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

William F. Reed, Secretary & Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17.

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

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

A. L. Wade, President, Asbestos Insulations, Registered, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, October 28.

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

F. E. Byrnes, Vice President, Vermont Asbestos Mines, New York City, N. Y., October 31.

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

G. M. Righter, Export Manager and Eastern Sales Manager, United States Asbestos Division, New York City, November 10.

R. B. Crabbs, President, Kenilworth Mfg. Co., Kenilworth, N. J., November 11.

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

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces as winner of the first prize of $10,000 in their **Better Homes** Contest, Mrs. J. P. Colligan, 1203, 24th Ave., Moline, Ill. The second prize of $2,500 was won by Mrs. Guy Manifold of Modoc, Ind., and the third prize of $1,000 by Russell W. Helser, 8030 Burholme Ave., Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Colligan's prize winning letter will be featured next year at the Johns-Manville Building at the New York World's Fair.

The contest has been pronounced a success by H. M. Shackelford, vice president in charge of sales promotion for J-M. Not only was the number of entries a great deal higher than hoped for but the character of the entries was such that they constitute excellent leads to turn over to dealers as sales prospects for various building materials manufactured by the company. Aside from this the contest letters which ran into the thousands, provide an invaluable cross section of public opinion on 'home'

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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
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—MURRAY HILL 2-8287

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and a much needed survey on the features of a home in which Mr. and Mrs. America are most interested. The phase of home construction which interests the greatest number of contestants is insulation with rock wool; second in popularity is roofing with asbestos shingles. The total amount given out in prizes was $15,000.

RAYBESTOS' new "Warning" poster, illustrated, has been produced to concentrate car owners' attention on the importance of properly adjusted brakes in all communities having laws on the subject — especially the increasing number of states and municipalities which are requiring official inspections.



The attention-compelling illustration of the policeman in full color was drawn from life by a prominent New York artist.

The posters carry a minimum of Raybestos advertising and are being widely displayed by dealers who are using them as an opening wedge for brake adjustment and relining business.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS, INC., Baltimore, Md. One of our readers would like to contact the American Asbestos, Inc., of Baltimore, but letters recently addressed simply to "Baltimore, Md." have been returned unclaimed by the postal authorities. If any reader can tell us the present address of the Company, or supply any information which would be helpful in locating them, we will be grateful.

MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. Considerable progress in negotiations as a result of the visit to Rhodesia of Colonel R. Bruce Hay, the chairman, is reported in a circular to shareholders of Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., according to the South African Engineering & Mining Journal.

The negotiations we understand originally embraced technical management, as well as the provision of new working capital, but the present circular states that additional important negotiations have been concluded. Further information is to be

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given to shareholders shortly. The company owns 1,820 acres of asbestos blocks at Mashaba, the Rosey Cross area of four blocks and a working option over the Honeybird Mine in Southern Rhodesia. Issued capital is £154,737 3s. in 1s. shares quoted at par.

THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY has announced plans for the erection of a new and completely modern plant near Jacksonville, Fla., to aid in servicing the growing southern building market. The plant will manufacture a complete line of gypsum boards, gypsum plasters and other gypsum building materials. All told the Company operates 55 mills and warehouses, producing and distributing many building materials, including asbestos roofing and siding products.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION announces the appointment of J. F. Kiernan, as Manager of the Roofing and Allied Products Department. Mr. Kiernan has spent practically all of his business career in the roofing industry.

The Corporation has also announced the appointment of P. D. Close as Assistant Manager of the Roofing Corporation since 1924, with the exception of a period during which he was Secretary of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

THE AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY of Norristown, Pa., announces that at a recent meeting of its Directors, the following officers were elected—to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. Gillmur Tyson, Jr.; Vice President & Secretary, E. J. Tyson; Vice President & Assistant Treasurer, William F. Tyson; Assistant Secretary, H. C. MacElfatrick.

Walter L. High, President of the Reading Screw Company of Norristown, Pa., was elected to the Board of Directors at the annual Stockholders Meeting of the Company.

PATENTS

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

Gasket. No. 2,126,716. Granted on August 16, 1938 to Geo. T. Balfe, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Application Jan. 9, 1935. Serial No. 1,062. Description upon request. May or may not contain Asbestos.

Heat Insulator. No. 2,127,636. Granted on August 23, 1938 to Murrie M. Webster, Washington, D. C., and Joseph L. Finck, New York, assignors to American Asbestos Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. Application May 12, 1936. Serial No. 79,358.

A loose insulating material which packs by gravity at the point of use, said material being formed of units irregular in shape, size and formation, each of said units consisting of a core formed from a non-impregnated organic fibre, completely encased by a mass of non-impregnated clinging inorganic fibres and a free mass of inorganic fibres, said organic fibres being wood fibre, and said inorganic fibres being shredded asbestos,

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the percentage of the inorganic fibres being materially greater than that of the percentage of the organic fibres.

Self-lubricating Bearing. No. 2,128,087. Granted on August 23, 1938 to Thomas L. Gatke, Chicago, Ill. Application June 10, 1936. Serial No. 84,423.

A self-lubricating molded bearing comprising a composition material of synthetic resin, reinforced by a fabricated member of flexible strands of fibrous material having certain only of its strands covered by a lubricant encircled by an adhering, protective coat of synthetic resin and having the remainder of its strands coated with a synthetic resin only, whereby said last named strands are securely bonded together and hold said first named strands securely in position between them.

Heat Insulating Tape. No. 2,129,110. Granted on September 6, 1938 to Jesse M. Weaver, Charleston, S. C., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application April 26, 1937. Serial No. 138,983.

An insulating tape adapted to be wrapped about a pipe conduit or container comprising a plurality of spaced-apart longitudinally extending strands or cords and soft asbestos material wound around said strands.

Pipe Covering. No. 2,129,865. Granted on September 13, 1938, to Chas. L. Newport and Herbert C. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif. Application May 11, 1936. Serial No. 79,194.

A pipe covering comprising two semi-circular shells abutting at their longitudinal edges, flanges one for and co-extensive of each edge, of each segment; corresponding to the covering flanges diverging from each other outwardly at an unchanging angle to form a corresponding V, the median line of which is radial to the pipe covering and a pair of channels of constantly decreasing width toward their open ends, one channel for and slidable over each pair of diverging flanges to hold same in closer than normal angularity to thereby hold the edges of shells in compressive abutment, each flange being of U cross section with their open ends all directed toward the center of the covering and over each shell a sheet of metal screening inserted in the U space of one flange thence extending radially inward of the covering a distance equal to the thickness of insulation required, then extending circumferentially and the covering concentric to the corresponding shell thence turning and extending radially to and into the U space of the other corresponding flange.

Manufacture of Insulation Material. No. 2,130,091. Granted on September 13, 1938 to John Clayton Kershaw, Joplin, Mo., assignor to the Eagle Picher Lead Co., Cincinnati, O. Application February 28, 1936. Serial No. 66,306.

The improvement in the process of manufacturing heat insulating material which comprises forming magnesium oxysulphate crystals in the presence of asbestos fibres and water maintained in a constant state of agitation, adding exfoliated

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vermiculite and digesting until the mass is semi-fluid, forcing the same into molds under static pressure, removing the formed shape from the molds and maintaining same at a constant temperature of approximately 70 deg. F., for 48 hours, to permit the growth of the oxysulphate crystals to maximum size and strength and drying the molded shape at a temperature not to exceed 300 deg. F.

Laminated Metal and Asbestos Gasket. No. 2,130,110. Granted on September 13, 1938 to John H. Victor, Wilmette and Joseph B. Victor, Oak Park, Ill., assignors to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application August 19, 1936. Serial No. 96,773.

A laminated gasket including a plurality of metallic layers and at least one layer of resilient packing material and means for joining the laminations together, said means comprising flanges around the openings of the gasket, the edges of the flanges being countersunk flush with the gasket surfaces, that portion of the resilient packing material beneath said flange edges being cut back to allow the aforesaid countersinking; the edges of the metallic laminations being bent rearwardly upon each other to fill the spaces provided by the eliminated resilient material.

Electrical Resistance Unit. No. 2,130,156. Granted on September 13, 1938, to Karl E. Rollefson, Evanston, Ill., assignor to The Muter Co., Chicago, Ill. Application April 18, 1936. Serial No. 75,179.

A resistance unit comprising a core of asbestos coated with resin wood oil varnish, a resistance wire winding of relatively small diameter wound over said varnished core, a covering of resin wood oil varnish over said resistance wire winding, a channel-like container for said resistance winding, a wrapping of heat resistant sheet insulating material around said varnished resistance winding, a flat block-like member positioned underneath said wrapped resistance winding for supporting said winding in said channel-like container well spaced therefrom and a filler of heat resisting electrical insulation material completely surrounding said resistance winding and bonding the elements of said winding and said container together.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production has shrunk still further, the total figure for August 1938 being 96,936 (90,484 in the U. S. A. and 6,452 in Canada), while that for the previous month, July, was 150,444 (141,437 in the U. S. A. and 9,007 in Canada).

The August 1937 total figure was 405,072 (394,330 in the U. S. A. and 10,742 in Canada).

For the 8 months ending August 30, 1938 the total figure of motor vehicles produced was 1,553,412 compared with 3,778,850 for the first eight months of 1937

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THIS and THAT

Research. Results of 2,000 or more research projects carried on as part of the federal work relief program are summarized briefly in a digest and index released recently by the Works Progress Administration. The volume contains a concise statement of the outstanding findings and conclusions of each research project and an alphabetical subject index to the contents which touch upon nearly every field of scientific investigation. The index is expected to make available to universities, scientific organizations and industrial research departments, a vast amount of research material, and to eliminate a great deal of overlapping and duplication in scientific investigation.

A limited edition of the Index has been prepared for distribution to a few of the larger public and university libraries, where it will be available for reference.

Brake Lining on Wooden Legs. One of the brake lining manufacturers reports a rather odd use for molded brake lining. It appears that a firm in Auckland, New Zealand, uses washers of a certain type[1] of molded lining in the wearing parts of wooden limbs, the graphite content of the lining being such that there is no tendency for the joints to creak.

Copper Tubing. In the September 1938 issue of the Plumbing & Heating Journal appears an article "Should Copper Tubing be Insulated?" written by R. C. Parlett, Engineer, Insulation Dept., Johns-Manville. Readers will recall the article published in "ASBESTOS" on the same subject in March 1938. Reprints of Mr. Parlett's article can be obtained from the Insulation Department of Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York City; "ASBESTOS" will be glad to supply to anyone interested a reprint of the article which appeared in the March number of "ASBESTOS".

Accurate Measure. "We don't need any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland" said O'Hara. "There's an aisy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a plank and put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other, and shift the plank until they balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone and you have the weight of the pig".—(From Santa Fe Magazine)

Someone suggests that some asbestos prices are figured in the same way—what about it?

In these days of tight going, it's not a good idea to let the boss know you are envious of his job—he might want to trade with you.

[1] Thermoid.

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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.
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DO YOU KNOW—

That the Keasbey & Mattison Company started as a *two* man business in 1873 and today employs approximately *two* thousand persons . . .

That the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company now makes approximately 1,000 products . . .

That the first known attempt to make asbestos paper was in 1765 . . .

That more than 90 per cent of all the asbestos fibre produced in the United States comes from Eden, Vermont . . .

?

(Send us interesting facts concerning your company for use on this page.)

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