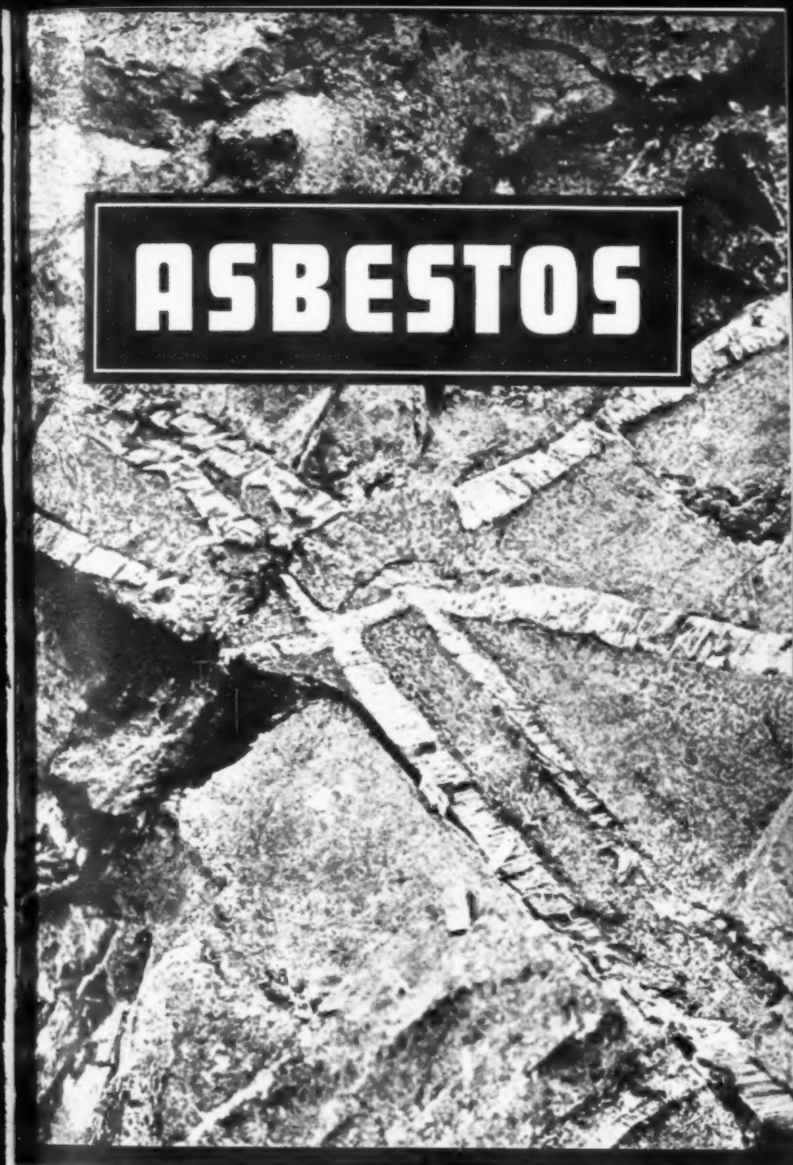


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CONTENTS

	Page
Hot-Dip Galvanizing	2
Extremes! — Editorial by C. J. Stover	12
Control of Plant Diseases	14
New Processes and Asbestos	18
Market Conditions	20
Current Range of Price	23
Automobile Production	23
Contractors and Distributors Page	
Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers	24
Building	25
Asbestos Stock Quotations	26
Asbestos Pioneer Passes Away (B. J. Bennett)	27
Asbestos Deposits of Brazil	28
The First Refrigerator Car	29
Production Statistics	30
Imports and Exports	31
News of the Industry	35
Patents	39
This and That	40

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Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 3 of 45
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HOT-DIP GALVANIZING--

Asbestos Finds Itself Highly Useful in the Zinc Coating Field

By Wallace G. Imhoff[1]

Asbestos and various asbestos products are used in a number of the different fields of hot-dip galvanizing, and in a number of different places. To obtain a clear picture of these uses it is necessary to very briefly outline the hot-dip galvanizing industry. Contrary to general belief the hot-dip galvanizing industry is not just one type of zinc coating, but a number of *highly specialized fields of hot-dip galvanizing.*

These different fields are:

Sheets
Pipe
Wire and Wire Products
Structural Steel
Pole-line Hardware
Range Boilers and Tanks
Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings
Metal Ware
Job Galvanizing
Miscellaneous Galvanizing

It is not the purpose of this article to go into details about the galvanizing industry, but rather to orderly and systematically present the subject so that it will clearly show just how, where and for what purpose asbestos and its products are used in hot-dip zinc coating.

As stated, each one of the fields of hot-dip galvanizing is a highly specialized art. For instance, in the field of sheets there are many sub-divisions such as "Seal of Quality Galvanized Sheets" which set a definite minimum weight of zinc for the coating, tight-coat sheets, galvan-

[1] President of The Wallace G. Imhoff Co., Consultants in Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip Galvanizing), Vineland, N. J. and Technical Director of Research of the American Hot-Dip Galvanizers Association, Inc., Pittsburg, Pa.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 4 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/4

nealed sheets, corrugated sheets and brick siding. In pipes there are three major sub-divisions, each a highly developed special field of its own—wrought iron pipe galvanizing, steel pipe galvanizing, and electrical conduit galvanizing.

In the wire field we have straight wire, telephone wire, chain-link fence, poultry fence, field fence, wire nails and countless other galvanized wire products and articles seen on every side.

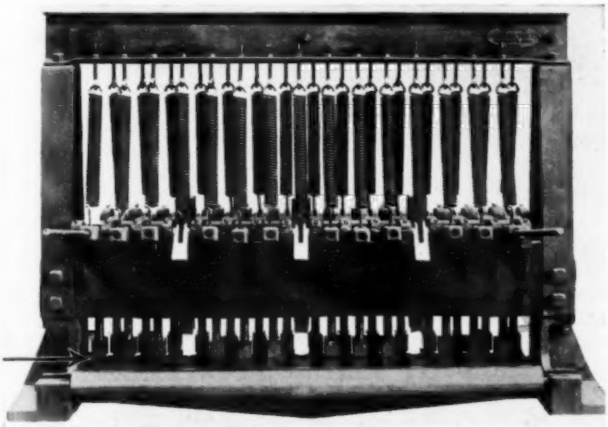


Photo Courtesy of Morgan Construction Co., Worcester, Mass.

The Screw Type of Wire Wipe, used for lighter grades of zinc coat. Arrow at left points to row of asbestos wipes. *See page 10.*

In the structural field we find large steel angles for high tension towers, girders, etc., used in electrical switching stations, and hundreds of other structural articles. The pole-line hardware field is actually made up of thousands of articles of every size, shape and description—pole steps, cross arm braces, lag screws, transposition brackets, distributing racks, clevises, bolts, stubbing washers, etc. The range boiler and tank field covers almost every con-

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 5 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/5

ceivable type of boiler and tank from the ordinary hot water tank, to tanks for heaters and other purposes.

Almost everyone is familiar with the thousands of malleable and cast iron pipe fittings in the open market. The same can be said for the metalware field. The common sight of galvanized wash tubs, water pails, sprinkling cans, ash cans, garbage cans, etc., in front of every hardware store is familiar to even those not having the slightest interest in either galvanizing or asbestos. Then there are the job galvanizers who will coat anything from a small row boat oar-lock to a 30-ton ship plate which may be 30 feet long and 6 feet wide. In the miscellaneous galvanizing we have a very specialized field of zinc coating in the making of doors, in galvanizing refrigerator parts, and other such special products that require a zinc coating as a finish.

THE PROCESS

A brief description of the hot-dip galvanizing process will make its use of asbestos easier to understand. In all fields of galvanizing, before the iron and steel articles can receive their coating of hot molten zinc, the surface must be cleaned of all oil and grease, iron scale, rust, corrosion, etc., exposing the bare iron for the molten zinc to adhere to. The first operation is to put the articles, if oily or greasy, thru a good commercial cleaning bath, and then thoroly rinse off the alkali of the cleaning solution with hot water. This step is called "pickling." It is the removal of rust, various kinds of iron scale and roll scale from the surface by dissolving them in a hot bath of sulphuric or muriatic acid. In the case of castings hydrofluoric acid must be used as this is the only acid which will dissolve sand.

After pickling the next step is the rinsing of the acid and iron salts off in clear water. Then the articles are ready for the *flux*, which is a solution of zinc-ammonium chloride. This hot flux covers the articles with a coating that stops rusting and corrosion while the articles are waiting to go into the galvanizing pot, and it also car-

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ACL Doc 12286 · Page 6 of 45
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ries a fresh supply of the flux into the pot on the surface of the articles.

The actual galvanizing process is broadly divided into two kinds of finishes known as spangled finish (commonly seen on galvanized sheets and metalware articles) and non-spangled finish found on pipe fittings, wire and wire products.

The galvanizing bath is held at between 830 and 870 degrees F. The actual bath temperature of the molten zinc depends upon the kind of work and the production in pounds per hour put thru the bath. From the liquid flux the articles pass thru a slag flux on the entering side of the bath, and then go down under a partition and come up on the clear side of the bath where they are taken out. Spangled articles are air-cooled, non-spangled articles are cooled in a water quench tank by dipping the articles quickly in and out of the water.

THE USE OF ASBESTOS.—GLOVES

There are quite a number of places where either asbestos or asbestos products are used in the different fields of hot-dip galvanizing. Asbestos Gloves are used for handling the equipment and also to handle the finished articles immediately after galvanizing. The picture shows an operator using asbestos gloves to hold his tongs when the galvanized tubs are being withdrawn from the hot molten bath of zinc. The bath temperature for this work ranges from 850 degrees F. to 870 degrees F., and the heat from the bath is taken up quickly by the iron tongs making them far too hot to handle with the bare hands. Asbestos gloves are therefore used.

In zinc coating very small work, such as pole-line hardware, a machine known as a Watrous Machine is used. The small articles are placed in wire baskets, dipped in the galvanizing bath, lifted out when the articles are properly zinc coated, set on the side of the furnace, placed in the Watrous Machine again where they are spun around at a speed of about 900 R. P. M., lifted out again, and the contents dumped down a chute into a water quench bath. The wire baskets with their hot contents

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have to be handled with asbestos gloves since they lose very little of the 850 degrees of heat of the galvanizing bath. For very small work the bath temperature may be 900 degrees F., and some plants go even higher on very small threaded articles.



Asbestos Gloves used for holding Hot Tongs when Galvanizing Wash Tubs

Photo courtesy National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Still another use of asbestos gloves is in very small plants where there is not sufficient room to pile the articles. In these plants the articles are handled hot right from the bath, asbestos gloves of course being used.

In many instances galvanizing furnaces have to be repaired hot. Here again asbestos gloves are used for handling the hot brick, or other materials used in the furnace construction which during operation of the furnace reach very high temperatures.

ASBESTOS ROPE USED FOR WIPING

The most interesting use of asbestos, however, is that of asbestos rope. In many fields of hot-dip galvanizing various kinds of articles must be drawn thru some kind of an opening (usually called a die, or a wiper) to wipe, or roll off the excess of metal. Awning iron which comes to the galvanizer in the form of small round iron rods, is an example of such an article. The rods are pulled from

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the molten zinc bath and started thru a die, or wiper. A strand of asbestos rope is quickly wrapped around the iron rod so that as soon as it goes thru the die the asbestos will act as a tight wiper and make the excess of metal run back into the bath. Just as soon as all of the round iron rod has been passed thru the asbestos wipe it is dropped into a water quench tank which sets the zinc coating and gives it a bright finish.

The same general technique of wiping is used for hot-dip galvanizing wire. Each strand of wire, and there may be 30 or more, passes thru a wipe to take off the excess zinc and give the wire a smooth finish. The operation of removing this excess metal from the various wires after they leave the galvanizing bath is known as "wiping the wire."

There are two types of wiping machines—the screw type and the lever type. The picture (page 3) shows the screw type. Each wire has its own asbestos wipe (see arrow at left of picture pointing to the row of asbestos wiping pads) and also its own screw and bar for turning the screw. Each wire passes thru, or between, the asbestos pads which are compressed together by turning the screw above with a short iron bar as shown at the extreme right and extreme left in the picture.

In the lever type of wipe counterweights exert pressure on the pads, there being a plunger which is forced down on the wire by a lever. The wires pass under the plungers, each wire having its own plunger and asbestos wipe. The pressure on the wire is exerted by the lever and this, of course, controls the effectiveness of the wiping of the wire which passes between the pads.

The wipes are attended by wipe operators. The brightness of the finish on the wire depends upon the distance between the water quench and the asbestos wipes. Very bright wire finish results when the water quench is close to the wipes; dull finish is obtained when the wire passes directly from the wipe to the takeup frame, because due to the heat in the wire it oxidizes on the way to the frame and gives a dull finish.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 12 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/12

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ACL Doc 12286 · Page 13 of 45
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EXTREMES!

Editorial By C. J. Stover

In this day of wild national, local and personal extravagance we often ponder upon the probable end of it all.

Contrasting today with yesterday is it likely that our present habits will ever give us other than momentary gratification of trivial wants or any place in the memory of our successor generations?

Down in New England a few weeks ago we were looking for an obscure trout pond or stream well off the beaten path. After much inquiry a native reluctantly told us of a small lake well up near the top of Sandwich Notch to be reached by a ten mile drive over good hard roads, then twelve miles over a one way, rough dirt road and then a full half mile trek over a crude, deep and exhausting trail.

We found the lake but got no fish. We did, however, see a virgin wilderness abounding in beautiful pines, birch, spruce and hemlock, with the road and trail covered with wild flowers and every little while enlivened by game.

To the senses this was a most enlightening experience since we had never in all our travels been in country quite so wild and yet so near to towns.

But, marvelous as nature was we heard a story, which we later verified, that for lasting interest was even more impressive.

On the twelve mile stretch of dirt road near the mountain top there is but one house and it is now empty.

For over half a century it was owned and occupied by a bachelor who lived entirely alone. During the Fall hunting season and the Spring fishing period he boarded a few hunters and fishermen doing all the housework with his own hands and acting as a guide when time permitted. In the winter he trapped bear always killing with a club.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 14 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/14

A few of his occasional guests put together and bought him a rifle but since shells cost money he continued to the last using a club with which to kill trapped game.

Between seasons he worked on the road for ten hours daily and was paid the great sum of twelve cents *per day.*

In his later years he went to the Town Officers and said that since age was slowing him down he felt it would be honest for him to work eleven hours at the same pay, and so he did.

He started living up on that mountain without money or goods. He never inherited anything and when the end of life came, having no relatives he willed his money and goods to the Town in which he had acquired them.

To the Town he left $29,000 in cash, and his real estate on the mountain.

Do you see in this any sharp contrast with the behavior of most present-day folks?

And is it any wonder that so profound a change in personal, local and national habits of thinking and living has produced something little short of chaos?

Our forefathers were not so dumb after all.

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ACL Doc 12286 · Page 15 of 45
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CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES

By F. R. Cozzens

Modern progress in controlling diseases of man and animals is generally recognized, but only a limited number of our people realize that millions of dollars are spent yearly in controlling diseases of our major food crops.

Grains, which form the bulk of the nation's cereal supply are subject to more than one hundred different diseases, but fully seventy per cent of such diseases can be prevented or modified by treating the seed before it goes into the soil. Seed treatment consists, fundamentally, of fumigating the seed with various materials, either by pressure or absorption. At least twenty varieties of gases, fungicides, and disinfectants, most of them of a poisonous nature and explosive are utilized in this work and since success depends upon control of humidity and temperature, efficiency of both acids and alkalines, as well as resistance against fire and explosion, it is not surprising that asbestos products play a very important role.

Fumigators are an essential feature of the modern seed-house. They are usually constructed of sheet-steel, cylindric in design and heavily insulated with asbestos millboard. Insulation is necessary to keep temperature and humidity at proper stages, otherwise, germination is affected. The upper and main portion of the fumigator is a storage vat for holding seed, which may range from twenty-five to one thousand pounds capacity. The base of the vat is graduated or sloped to make agitation of the seed more efficient, and in many cases the sloping base is covered with asbestos matting (felt). Its use is to accumulate dust and foreign matter which adheres to the fibre as the seed passes over it. Thru the base, or pointed bottom, a perforated pipe extends up thru the center of the vat, its outside end being connected to a device which contains the fumigation material.

When a batch of seed is to be treated, the vat is filled with grain, necessary chemicals are placed in the device underneath, and an air pressure of one to five pounds supplied by small compressors, forces the fumes up the perfor-

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ated pipe and thru the grain. The treating process requires from three to twenty-four hours, depending upon the amount and variety of seed. Pressure is released thru a valve in top of the vat, and after treatment the seed is released thru an opening in the base. Fumes of chemicals, such as formalin, nicotine, sulphate, various chlorides, and even natural gas are applied in this manner, and since all are explosive or inflammable under pressure, metal connections are wrapped with asbestos tape and yarn to eliminate friction sparks. Where natural gas is used as a disinfectant, a hood or filter, made of asbestos cloth, is placed over the perforated pipe to lessen risk of friction sparks.

Plastic cements, containing short fibre asbestos are generally used in making anchors, or foundations for both the seed-vat and chemical tank.

Where seed treating is done by absorption instead of by air-pressure, the vat is divided at various depths by screens, with compartments underneath, upon which are placed mats of asbestos fibre soaked in chemicals. Asbestos mats have replaced sponges formerly used for this purpose since they release chemical fumes more evenly and are not hardened by acid or alkali. The absorption method is utilized principally in treating vegetable seeds, the fumes passing up thru the layers of seeds from the saturated mats.

In certain cases, especially in treating seeds for fungi diseases, a very modern method is to sprinkle the seeds in a thin layer upon strips of asbestos felt which has been dampened with the proper chemicals. The felt is then rolled, seeds adhering to the inside surface, and allowed to remain thus compacted over a period of hours.

Another recent method of seed treatment is by dusting. Mats of asbestos fibre are sprinkled liberally with finely-powdered chemicals and suspended in cylindric vats. Seeds are forced against the mats and thus dusted, by means of air-pressure or agitators. Many of the chemicals used in treating seeds are affected by light and sudden changes in temperature. Jackets of heavy grade asbestos paper about the glass jars in which they are stored, are recommended by most manufacturers.

In these and various other ways, asbestos products such

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as fibre insulation, mats, filters, screens, tape, cement and paints, are aiding in the protection of seed grains against disease. In the great majority of cases these products have replaced obsolete materials at a saving in efficiency, labor, and time, and are now recognized as an essential factor in the production of modern crops.

NEW PROCESSES AND ASBESTOS

Have you ever noticed that most new processes use asbestos somewhere along the line? The use may be small, or large, and while it may in some cases be trivial, more often it is vital to the success of the process or project.

As an illustration—we read in "Mechanix Illustrated" of a new process for the decoration of walls, particularly in auditoriums, theatres, and other places where the wall space is large. A patent (No. 2,041,853) has been granted to E. Mollo and H. C. Merrett of London, England, covering the process by which scenes are actually photographed on the wall.

The wall is first sprayed with a special plastic paint containing asbestos fibre, this coating of paint having a "bite" which enables the wall to take and hold fast a light-sensitive photographic emulsion which is sprayed over the painted surface. Scenes are then projected on the wall much as a stereopticon throws a scene from a lantern slide on to a screen, and the scene is thus photographed on the sensitized wall.

Speed is one of the desirable qualities obtained by the use of the process as it is claimed that a theatre could be decorated or redecorated in a single night and any artistic or bizarre effect could be obtained.

And isn't this proof of our oft repeated suggestion that a cooperative search for new uses for asbestos fibre would pay large dividends?

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ACL Doc 12286 · Page 20 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/20

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Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 21 of 45
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

On the whole business can be reported as "improved". There has been a quickening of business in many lines; recent developments in Washington, particularly the enactment of the new Revenue Act and the amendment to the Social Security Act, have been very encouraging to business; retail inventories are reported lower than a year ago; a more optimistic feeling prevails. While no one cares to predict what may happen between now and the end of the year, the trend at present points to continued improvement in the Fall months.

RAW ASBESTOS

One of our correspondents has analyzed at some length the position of this market, and we quote ver batim:

"Unusually large shipments of Asbestos, far in excess of America's immediate needs, have been imported here from all sources during the last two months. This can only be attributed to - war scare.

"The United States is dependent upon foreign sources for Raw Asbestos. While Asbestos is produced in Vermont, the Asbestos mines of Vermont produce no spinning grades or crudes and only small tonnages of shingle fibre. They do produce splendid grades of paper stock and shorts.

"Arizona Asbestos is very costly and is used primarily for electrical purposes. Only when produced by large American companies, who also fabricate Asbestos products, can the quality be relied upon. At best the tonnage is insignificant for American needs.

"There is a known deposit of Asbestos in Wyoming of excellent quality and of all grades, but considerable investment would be required to produce any considerable tonnage, and as yet the extent of the ore body has not been proven.

"During the last World War, Great Britain commandeered all Canadian Asbestos, and would no doubt do so again immediately upon outbreak of war. In such an

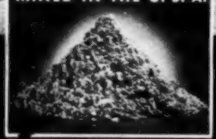
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event, Great Britain would no doubt allocate a reasonable tonnage for American needs. Another World War would make it far more difficult for the United States to obtain Asbestos from South Africa and Rhodesia, not only because of transportation difficulties, but because these large producing Mines are owned by English Companies who themselves manufacture Asbestos Products of all kinds and would naturally desire to safeguard their own manufacturing requirements before offering any Asbestos to American buyers. The Mediterranean might be closed, and in that event no Asbestos would reach the United States from Cyprus, which Island also belongs to Great Britain. How much Asbestos could be obtained from Russia is very problematical.

"Large American buyers of Asbestos no doubt fully realize the above situation and hence the large recent importations.

"All prices are very firm."

ASBESTOS — MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is very little change in this market; volume remains about the same as in previous months; prices are holding firm at present levels.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in the Paper market is about the same as in previous months, with prices holding firm at recent levels. While the demand for Millboard is rather light, prices appear to be steady.

Insulation. High Pressure. Because of increasing industrial activity within the past three months, a better volume of business prevails in this market. Not very much backlog of unfilled orders but if the iron and steel industry maintains its present slight upward tendency a fair volume may be expected.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The season is of course not expected to start until the end of this month, and while, therefore the Low Pressure market is showing light demand at present, men in that line are expecting a substantial pick-up in the latter part of this month and in September. Naturally with light demand competition is rather keen.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is no marked

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 24 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/24

change in this market. Demand continues to be reasonably satisfactory for all products with good prospects for improved business in the Fall.

Comments on the market situation in the several asbestos lines are always appreciated. The above represent the opinions of men closely in touch with the various markets.

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 78.50
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

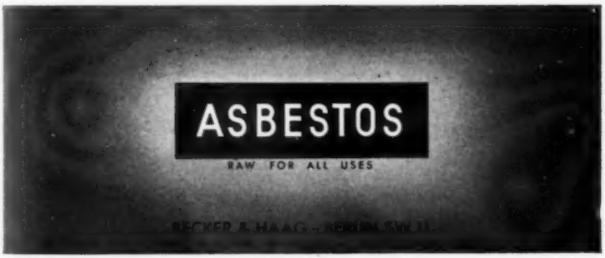
[1] Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

The number of motor vehicles produced in the United States and Canada in June 1939 was 324,235 (309,720 in the United States and 14,515 in Canada).

This compares with a production figure of 189,402 in June 1938, and with 313,214 in May 1939.

The first six months of 1939 showed a total of 2,047,288 (of which 1,953,533 were produced in the United States and 93,755 in Canada) compared with 1,305,501 for the first half of 1938 and 2,655,171 for the same period in 1937.



Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 25 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/25

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers

Rates of wage being paid to various classes of trade in the principal cities of the United States have recently been compiled by the Builders Association of Chicago, Builders Bldg., 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, and we have obtained permission from E. M. Craig, Secretary of the Association, to publish the rates paid Asbestos Workers (pipe coverers in other words).

This compilation was finished and published by the Builders Association on July 1st, 1939, and is believed to be accurate and up-to-date. Similar information will appear in the August number of "ASBESTOS" each year hereafter.

Akron, O.	$1.30	Duluth, Minn.	1.20
Albany, N. Y.	1.37½	E. St. Louis, Ill.	1.50
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.25	Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65
Asheville, N. C.	§ 1.00	Erie, Pa.	1.25
Atlanta, Ga.	1.00	Evansville, Ind.	1.25
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.25	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.20
Austin, Tex.	1.37½	Galveston, Tex.	1.37½
Baltimore, Md.	1.37½	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.25
Birmingham, Ala.	1.25	Hammond, Ind.	1.70
Bismarck, N. D.	" 1.00	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.25
Boise, Idaho	§ 1.00	Hartford, Conn.	1.00-1.25
Boston, Mass.	.....	Houston, Tex.	1.37½
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00	Huntington, W. Va.	1.37½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.37½	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.37½
Camden, N. J.	1.37½	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.25
Charleston, W. Va.	1.37½	Joliet, Ill.	1.50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.25	Kansas City, Mo.	1.35
Chicago, Ill.	1.70	Lincoln, Nebr.	1.25
Cincinnati, O.	1.42½	Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Cleveland, O.	1.42½	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.25
Columbia, S. C.	1.00	Louisville, Ky.	1.25
Columbus, Ohio.	1.39	Lynn, Mass.	1.50
Cumberland, Md.	§* .70	Memphis, Tenn.	1.25
Davenport, Ia.	1.37½	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.35
Dayton, O.	1.40	Minneapolis, Minn.	‡ 1.37½
Decatur, Ill.	1.25	Moline, Ill.	1.37½
Denver, Colo.	1.25	Montreal, Canada	§ .60
Detroit, Mich.	1.37½	Nashville, Tenn.	.75-1.12½

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 26 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/26

New Orleans, La.	1.25	Shreveport, La.	1.12½
New York City, N. Y. †‡	2.00	Sioux City, Ia.	1.00
Norfolk, Va. §‡	1.12½	South Bend, Ind.	1.25
Oakland, Calif.	1.25	Springfield, Ill.	1.25
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.75-1.25	Springfield, Mass.	1.37½
Omaha, Nebr.	1.25	St. Joseph, Mo.	1.22½
Pasadena, Calif.	1.25	St. Louis, Mo.	1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.37½
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.25	St. Petersburg, Fla.	.75-1.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	1.67½	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.37½
Portland, Me.	1.25	Tacoma, Wash. ***	1.37½
Portland, Ore.	1.37½	Tampa, Fla. §	.75-1.25
Providence, R. I.	1.37½	Toledo, O.	1.37½
Reno, Nev.	1.37½	Toronto, Canada	.75
Richmond, Va.	1.25	Trenton, N. J.	1.35
Rochester, N. Y.	1.37½	Tucson, Ariz.	1.25
Rockford, Ill.	1.00	Tulsa, Okla.	1.50
Rock Island, Ill.	1.37½	Utica, N. Y.	1.25
Sacramento, Calif. **	1.12½	Washington, D. C.	1.62½
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.10	Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00
San Antonio, Tex.	1.37½	Wichita, Kans. §	1.00
San Diego, Calif.	1.25	Wilmington, Del.	1.00-1.37½
San Francisco, Calif.	1.25	Winnipeg, Man., Canada §	.75
Scranton, Pa.	1.12½	Youngstown, O.	1.37½
Seattle, Wash. ‖	1.35		

* Open Shop rate.
† 6 hr. day
‡ 35 hr. week.
§ 44 hr. week
** 8 hr. day
*** 30 hr. week.
‖ Agreement expires 12/31
" 48 hr. week

Where not designated otherwise, 40 hour week prevails.

Building

Dollar volume of residential building contracts let during the first six months of this year was greater than for any similar period since 1929, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. In the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, the six months' contract total was $644,527,000, which was 61 per cent greater than the total for the first half of 1938, and 25 per cent greater than the total for the first half of 1937. Out of a $245,000,000 increase over the 1938 period, $181,000,000 represented the increase in private residential building and $64,000,000 measured the increase in public housing projects. All sections of the country participated in the residential building increases, with increments over the first half of 1938 ranging from 19 per cent in New England to 125 per cent in the Cleveland area.

"Present indications point to a good construction volume during the remainder of the year," says Thomas S. Holden, Vice President of F. W. Dodge Corporation, "altho comparisons with

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 27 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/27

the corresponding months of 1938 will be less spectacular than in the past six months. The second half of 1938 was a period of steadily mounting volume after a slack period in the first half, whereas the month-by-month trend this year is following the more usual seasoned pattern. Residential building, both private and public, gives every indication of continuing at a satisfactory rate; non-residential building is likely to taper off somewhat due to lessened public expenditures. Heavy construction, largely supported by Federal funds, is also likely to continue tapering off. Even with an ever-narrowing spread between 1939 and 1938 monthly totals from now on, the year will probably close as the sixth consecutive one of construction volume increases."

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		July 1939		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	35	43¾	43
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	21¼	24⅞	24¾
Celotex (Com.)	np	10⅝	13⅜	12
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	62	67	66
Certainteed (Com.)	1	6½	8½	8
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	27	32	30½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18	22½	21⅞
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	67	82¼	78⅝
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	127½	132	129½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	18¼	21¾	20¾
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	19	24	22¾
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2¾	4⅛	4⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	15½	22½	22½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	82	96½	92
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	174¾	180	174¾

RAW ASBESTOS

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY

P. O. BOX 803

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

Stock at Hamburg, Rotterdam

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 28 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/28

ASBESTOS PIONEER PASSES AWAY

B. J. Bennett Dies at age of 71

Benson James Bennett, a pioneer of the Asbestos Mining Industry passed away at Thetford Mines on July 23rd.

Altho he had lived in retirement for several years, Mr. Bennett was a very well known man among asbestos people the world over, and had achieved great prominence in the industry.

He was born at St. Romuald, Quebec, February 26, 1868, the son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Fair) Bennett, and was educated at the Quebec High School. He entered the lumber business with King Brothers, and in 1888, a few years after that firm opened the famous King Asbestos Mine, Mr. Bennett came to Thetford Mines to enter the asbestos industry. (The King Mine is one of the three asbestos mines started in 1876 and is now owned by Asbestos Corporation Limited.)

After the death of the late William King, Mr. Bennett became Manager of the King Mine, which position he retained when ownership of the mine passed to H. M. Whitney of Boston. In association with R. H. Martin and W. S. Thomas, Mr. Bennett acquired control of the King Mine and of the British Canadian Mine at Black Lake and subsequently sold his interests to the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation in 1908. He remained associated with the new company for a year as General Manager, but resigned to form the Martin-Bennett Asbestos Company with R. H. Martin and W. S. Thomas as his associates. Upon the death of Mr. Martin, Mr. Bennett became President of the company, which was later reorganized under the name of the Bennett-Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines Limited, to include the newly-developed Vimy Ridge Mine.

In 1901, while the community was still known as the village of Kingsville, Mr. Bennett was elected Mayor of the municipality, which office he held until 1906. During his term of office, the village was incorporated as a town and in 1905 became known as Thetford Mines. He was also in-

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 29 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/29

strumental in arranging the advent of hydro-electric power to the district.

Mr. Bennett was always interested in mining affairs and was one of the early supporters of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, being Honorary President of the Thetford Mines Branch of that Institute at the time of his death.

He was a very generous, tho anonymous, contributor to charitable work and was always keenly interested in parochial works. In 1930 he was honored by Pope Pius XI, who made him Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

In the passing of B. J. Bennett, the Canadian Asbestos Industry has lost one of its most prominent and colorful figures and one of its few remaining pioneers.

ASBESTOS DEPOSITS OF BRAZIL

We are indebted to the American Consulate General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the most complete description we have ever had of Brazilian Asbestos Deposits, the information having appeared in the June 25 issue of Minerals Circular No. 20.[1]

The State of Minas Geraes (Brazil) contains 11 deposits, one of which is of exceptionally good quality but exploitation handicapped by remoteness from rail transportation and lack of capital; one is of good quality and fairly extensive and concessions have been granted at various points, and one of fairly good quality but quantity does not merit exploitation. There are also 2 deposits of poor grade and 3 of doubtful value; the quality of the other three deposits is unknown.

There are a number of deposits in the State of Bahia, none of which have been exploited and the value of which is unknown.

Deposits have been reported in the State of Goyaz but lack of transportation facilities and remoteness from the seaboard make the working of the deposits improbable. Other deposits, of which little is known, exist in

[1] Copies obtainable from the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 30 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/30

the States of Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro.

The only concern engaged in the production of processed asbestos in Brazil is the Commercio e Industria de Amianto, Ltda., with offices at 91 Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro. This firm obtains its supply of crude material from 2 mines at Uba (State of Minas Geraes) but has recently concluded contracts to take the output of 6 other mines. This firm satisfies probably 80% of the demand for the domestic product. The bulk of the local product is used in the manufacture of cement, and of roofing tiles; with some part in the manufacture of molded composition materials, cardboard, and as a filler in insulating ice boxes, pipes, safes, etc.

Most of the asbestos produced in Brazil is comparable in quality to that sold in the United States at about $5.00 per ton and is used in making shingles. No spinning fibre is produced at any of the deposits.

In 1936 production in Brazil amounted to 54 metric tons, while the production in 1937 is estimated at 100 tons, and in 1938 at 120 tons, altho no accurate figures are obtainable.

Imports of raw asbestos are limited chiefly to the better grades, the 1938 imports totalling 67 metric tons, of which Great Britain and Canada supplied 31 tons, the United States 27 and Germany 9. In 1937 imports amounted to 41 tons.

THE FIRST REFRIGERATOR CAR

Here's an interesting bit of history in the insulation industry.

Thru the Association of American Railroads of Washington, D. C., we learn that in 1857 box cars were fitted with double sides and floors, and the interstices packed with sawdust. A box of ice was put in the doorway after a car was loaded, the cars having a hole in the floor between the doors for the leakage of water.

Thus was made what appears to be the first refrigerator car.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 31 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/31



Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	April 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	625.79	10,882	3	5
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,404.21	63,483	6	2
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	17.10	102	19	2
Victoria District				
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	732.50	11,783	10	7
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	20.00	267	8	7
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	67.60	1,038	0	0
	4,867.20	87,557	7	11
April 1938	*4,893.75*	*88,331*	*11*	*9*

Africa (Union of South)

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

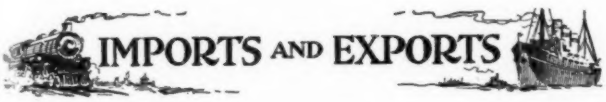
	April 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	1,088	714
Blue	110	393
Chrysotile	542	37
Cape		
Blue	587	525
	2,327	1,669

Canada

Production June 1939 ..... 28,188 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production June 1938 ..... 25,219 tons (2000 lbs.)

	2nd Qr. 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	2nd Qr. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crudes	806	675
Fibres	43,349	47,362
Shorts	37,369	32,830
	81,524	80,867

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 32 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/32



Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	May 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (British South)	50	739
Canada	13,432	13,914
Cyprus	.....	200
Finland	.....	20
Italy	131	.....
	13,613	14,873
Value	*$434,225*	*$602,078*
Tabulation by Grades:		
Crude (Africa, Br. S.)	50	739
Crude (Canada)	68	106
Crude (Italy)	1	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	3,859	4,746
Lower Grades (Canada)	9,505	9,062
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	.....	200
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	20
Lower Grades (Italy)	130	.....
	13,613	14,873

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1938 Pounds	May 1939 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	600	.....
Belgium (Shingles)	73,581	35,904
Canada (Packing)	200	.....
France (Shingles)	64,940	.....
Germany (Packing)	321	173
United Kingdom (Yarn)	2,224	1,200
United Kingdom (Packing)	2,908	1,450
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	131	1,735
	144,905	40,462
Value	*$ 5,301*	*$ 2,399*

There were also imported during May 1939 $182 worth of unclassified materials, these coming from France.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 33 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/33

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of May 1939 were 209 tons, valued at $25,200; compared with 85 tons exported in May 1938, which were valued at $10,089.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd., Rlbd. ..... lbs.	47,209	$4,440	297,542	$21,303
Pipe Covg. & Cement .... lbs.	146,743	8,743	291,331	19,646
Textiles & Yarn ..... lbs.	4,631	1,442	32,517	7,497
Packing ..... lbs.	77,418	49,210	105,462	55,520
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded	.....	43,269	.....	58,223
Not Molded ..... lin. ft.	81,359	13,646	75,124	13,785
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S.-molded units	35,403	9,189	24,990	12,474
Woven ..... units	19,144	3,970	20,598	4,718
Magnesia & Mfrs. of .... lbs.	200,711	17,139	152,765	8,527
Asbestos Roofing ..... sqs.	11,888	18,632	3,600	14,729
Other Manufactures .... lbs.	265,092	20,281	209,017	21,910

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (S. Rhodesia)	1,005	£ 35,834	1,908	£ 59,479
Africa (Union of S.)	733	17,042	432	14,412
Australia	25	1,124	.....	.....
Canada	3,195	54,077	2,917	43,765
Cyprus	38	776	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	1	4
Finland	20	144	10	71
Syria	.....	.....	1	7
Italy	4	14	.....	44
U. S. S. R. (Russia) ..	.....	.....	676	12,023
U. S. of America	2	12	.....	.....
	5,022	£109,023	5,945	£129,805

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

May 1939 ..... 67,317 cwts. valued at £27,256
May 1938 ..... 36,751 cwts. valued at £13,155

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 34 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/34

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Cont'd)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	2,870	£ 3,047	1,467	£ 1,790
British India	6,916	8,931	1,709	6,102
Australia	1,551	8,868	1,177	7,840
Other Br. Countries	21,982	29,696	24,853	31,708
Netherlands	1,325	5,538	1,230	6,523
Belgium	780	3,687	656	2,858
France	220	1,732	684	3,004
Italy	254	1,459	138	2,424
Other For. Countries	13,579	33,058	10,753	36,319
	49,477	£96,016	42,667	£98,568

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	2,835	$ 216,621	2,389	$163,874
United States	4,171	221,829	6,243	365,495
Australia	345	22,560	1,021	61,020
New Zealand	20	1,320	60	3,840
Ceylon	.....	.....	45	2,993
Ireland (Eire)	.....	.....	56	3,024
Argentina	.....	.....	320	23,250
Belgium	619	36,823	46	2,760
Chili	.....	.....	600	44,400
Czechoslovakia	878	70,591	.....	.....
Denmark	30	3,900	.....	.....
France	976	69,456	.....	.....
Germany	4,547	398,500	.....	.....
Italy	68	10,198	232	17,195
Japan	3,976	171,558	1,092	73,673
Netherlands	33	1,628	.....	.....
Poland and Danzig	244	19,146	22	3,410
Siam	.....	.....	50	3,000
Sweden	315	20,858	.....	.....
	19,057	$1,264,988	12,176	$767,934

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 35 of 45 **asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/35**

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Cont'd)

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lb.)	Value
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	495	11,355	1,045	19,815
United States	10,238	185,046	11,393	205,785
British India	60	870	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	15	210
Brazil	.....	.....	10	140
Belgium	302	5,979	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	11	264	.....	.....
France	350	8,400	.....	.....
Germany	299	7,193	.....	.....
Japan	51	2,040	.....	.....
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	105	2,520
Puerto Rico	30	390	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	3
	11,836	221,537	12,568	228,473
Grand Total	*30,893*	*$1,486,525*	*24,744*	*$996,407*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	April 1938		April 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Fr. & W. Equatorial)	2	£ 35	.....	£ .....
Algeria	.....	.....	10	184
Argentine	.....	.....	20	533
Australia	149	1,712	95	1,557
Belgium	15	277	51	1,196
Denmark	2	35	1	6
France	15	363	63	1,356
Germany	173	4,224	287	3,995
Netherlands	37	607	10	175
Italy	30	797	16	241
Japan	258	5,007	204	4,370
Portugal	.....	.....	10	267
Sweden	.....	.....	12	331
United Kingdom	1,081	15,451	450	13,528
United States	45	933	336	7,814
Optional	.....	.....	5	147
	1,807	£29,441	1,570	£35,700

SITUATION WANTED

Available 30 days—sales representative—nationwide acquaintanceship private brand trade—compressed asbestos sheet, gasket sheet, textiles, packings. Address 8M-P, "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 36 of 45 **asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/36**

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

C. H. Carlough, President, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., August 20.

P. E. Coombes, Secretary, Cape Asbestos Co., Limited, London, England, August 21.

F. P. Kuchenbecker, President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., Chicago, Ill., August 23.

Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., August 28.

Leonard S. White, President, Asbestos Insulating & Materials Co., Milwaukee, Wis., August 28.

Matthew Balich, President, Matthew Balich Corp., New York City, August 29.

A. W. Swartz, President, Linear Packing & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., August 31.

O. F. Bergman, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Insulating & Materials Co., Milwaukee, Wis., September 1.

E. H. Pierce, Asbestos Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 3.

E. H. Jeffords, General Manager, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, No. Charleston, S. C., September 5.

W. D. Pardoe, Vice President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., September 8.

B. Marcuse, President, Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, September 11.

J. Gillmur Tyson, Jr., President, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., September 14.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations.

THE HAVELOCK ASBESTOS MINE in Swaziland started producing and transporting asbestos on June 8th. The extensive deposits of asbestos on the property are being exploited by Turner & Newall, who control the Rhodesia & General Asbestos Corporation and the new Amianthus Mine. (See June "ASBESTOS," page 6 for a description of this Havelock deposit).

VENEZUELA. In order to encourage an increased use of insulating materials in the construction of dwellings, a Venezuelan decree of May 20, 1939, reduced the import duty on insulating materials of mineral origin for use in construction from 1.20 bolivars to 0.05 bolivar per gross kilogram, according to the Venezuelan official gazette of May 20, 1939 (Taken from U. S. Commerce Reports of issue July 8).

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 37 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/37

THE VICTOR MANUFACTURING & GASKET COMPANY, 5750 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill., tells us that they have an interesting collection of asbestos specimens which includes some rather unusual types of the material. They will gladly show the collection to any of our readers who happen to be in Chicago at any time.

We should be glad to know of other collections of asbestos which have been assembled by our various readers.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION has issued its report for the 2nd quarter, ending June 30, and these figures comparing with the same period last year, as also the figures for the first half year, will be of interest. Note that net sales for the first six months of 1939 were $24,220,495 with a net profit of $1,203,744; while the same period last year showed net sales of $22,476,458 with a net loss of $24,897.

Detailed figures follow:

	SECOND QUARTER ENDED	
	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1938
Gross Sales	$14,969,022.50	$13,085,433.69
Freight, etc., returns and allowances	1,264,362.03	1,159,720.92
Leaving net sales of	13,704,660.47	11,925,712.77
Income from rents, interest, dividends, etc.	50,307.93	62,162.98
	13,754,968.40	11,987,875.75
EXPENSES:		
Cost of Raw materials, fuel, supplies, etc.	7,070,725.30	6,432,962.40
Depre., depletion and obsolescence of mineral properties	594,455.43	583,786.10
Taxes	460,545.41	368,151.66
Wages and Salaries	4,550,615.96	4,388,397.58
Leaving net earnings of	1,078,626.30	214,578.01
Equal after required preferred dividends to profit per common share of	1.12	.10

	SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1938
Gross Sales	$26,199,713.99	$24,510,064.49
Freight, etc., returns and allowances	2,097,645.89	2,149,233.04
Leaving net sales of	24,102,068.10	22,360,831.45
Income from rents, interest, dividends, etc.	118,428.30	115,626.87
	24,220,496.40	22,476,458.32
EXPENSES:		
Cost of Raw materials, fuel, supplies, etc.	12,301,777.40	12,153,590.99
Depre., depletion and obsolescence of mineral properties	1,172,264.08	1,132,988.33
Taxes	826,615.60	673,593.90
Wages and Salaries	8,716,094.96	8,541,182.58
Leaving net earnings or **loss of**	1,203,744.36	**24,897.48L**
Equal after required preferred dividends to profit or **loss** per common share of	1.11	**.34L**

L — Loss

"FLOW OF HEAT THROUGH ROOFS" by Albert Milenaar and R. L. Perry, which appeared in the June issue of Agricultural Engineering, (published at St. Joseph, Mo.) may be of interest. It contains tables giving results of tests on various roofs and roof insulations.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 38 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/38

• 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

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 39 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/39

THE RUBEROID CO. showed for the three months ended June 30, 1939 consolidated net profit of $302,434, equal to 76c per share on 397,806 shares outstanding, after provision for depreciation and Federal taxes. This compares with net profit of $199,037, equal to 50c per share, in the second quarter of 1938.

For the first six months of 1939 net profit amounted to $208,007, equivalent to 52c per share, in the first half of last year.

Net sales for the second quarter of 1939 aggregated $4,586,059, compared with $3,497,282 in the corresponding period of 1938, and for the first six months of 1939 amounted to $7,239,643, compared with $6,344,473 in the first half of last year.

THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., Watford, England, announces that the accounts for the half year to April 2, 1939, show an advance in turnover and profits over those for the comparable period of the previous year. In view, however, of "the abnormal conditions ruling at the present time" the board does not consider it an appropriate time to inaugurate the policy of the payment of interim dividends. Net profit for the year ended October 2, 1938, was £48,198, and the ordinary dividend was 25 per cent. Issued capital is £200,000.

NICHOLAS YARAK, an asbestos worker employed by the Magnesia Asbestos Insulation Company, authorized contractors for the application of Ruberoid insulation products in the New York area, was awarded a certificate of superior craftsmanship and a gold button on July 16, by the New York Building Congress. At the time the award was made Mr. Yarak was applying Ruberoid pipe coverings in a huge new building being erected in Rockefeller Center. The New York Building Congress, which sponsors craftsmanship awards, is composed of representatives of all important elements of the building industry in the New York metropolitan area.

THOMAS McMAHON RIANHARD, 75, who at various points in his prominent business career had served as vice president of The Ruberoid Co., president and general manager of the Barrett Company, and president of the Continental Roofing & Manufacturing Company, died July 22 at Washington, Conn., following a long illness.

A native of Staten Island, N. Y., who at the age of 12 moved with his family to Brookline, Mass., Mr. Rianhard started his career in the employ of the Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Company of Boston. He subsequently returned to New York to become president and general manager of the Barrett Company. In 1922 he was elected president of the Continental Roofing & Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, which position he held until 1928, when he became affiliated with Ruberoid as vice president and a director. He retired in 1937 because of failing health.

RAYBESTOS DIVISION. Robert B. Davis has been named general manager of the Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan,

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 40 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/40

Inc. to succeed the late Morton F. Judd. Joining the company as a salesman in 1915, Mr. Davis in 1923 was appointed sales manager. In 1933 he became general sales manager, serving in that position until his recent promotion to general manager. Mr. Davis is also a director of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Norman Leeds, Jr., former assistant sales manager of the Raybestos Division, has been promoted to replacement sales manager; Sidney E. Shepard, former merchandising manager, has been made sales promotion and advertising manager.

W. H. DUNN, Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., was elected Secretary of the Corporation at a meeting of its Board of Directors in New York on July 19. Mr. Dunn succeeds as Secretary, the late Morton F. Judd, General Manager of The Raybestos Division of Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., who died recently.

Mr. Dunn has offices at The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at Passaic, N. J. He is also a Director.

PATENTS

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

Method of Treating Boards of Composition Material. No. No. 2,156,383. Granted on May 2, 1939 to John Ferla, New York City. Application May 13, 1937. Serial No. 142,405.

The method of subjecting a sheet of composition material to pressure to imprint a pattern, including the steps of placing an endless fabric belt between said material and the pressure means, provided with a pattern to preclude contact between said material and the pressure means and moving the belt after each pressure application to present a new belt section to the material.

Felt. No. 2,157,082. Granted on May 2nd, to Tom Milnes, Lachute Mills, Quebec, assignor to Ayers Limited, Lachute Mills, Quebec, Canada. Application April 16, 1937. Serial No. 137,309.

A three-ply asbestos dryer felt in which the weft of each ply is composed of yarns comprising a textile core, an asbestos-fibre envelope completely enclosing said core and an outer binding of textile threads spiralled around the asbestos envelope, said felt being further characterized in that the warp of the upper ply is composed entirely of core-yarns comprising a core of textile fibres enclosed in an asbestos-fibre envelope while the warps of the central and bottom plies consist solely of textile fibres such as cotton.

Gasket and Binding Therefor. No. 2,159,355. Granted on May 23, 1939 to Hermann Goetze, Burscheid, near Cologne, Germany. Assignor to Frederick W. Goetz, New Brunswick, N. J. Application Nov. 6, 1937. Serial No. 173,238. In Germany Nov. 30, 1936. Description upon request.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 41 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/41

THIS and THAT

Trade Opportunities listed in recent U. S. Minerals Circular No. 20 include No. 1169 - Purchase of asbestos cuttings and waste by a firm in London; No. 1715, agency for asbestos cement roofing in Capetown, South Africa, and No. 1634, Agency for asbestos sheets in San Jose, Costa Rica. Also No. 1927, agency for asbestos for textile weaving and spinning industry, in Paris, France, and No. 2839, purchase of asbestos joints by a firm in Brussels, Belgium. Further information can be obtained by qualified American firms or individuals, from the U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce (Metals and Minerals Division) at Washington, or any Branch Office in the various cities, by mentioning the opportunity number.

Even the Picnic Basket now uses asbestos insulation to keep ice. A basket made of durable fibre reed, has a strong, removable ice compartment insulated with an asbestos material.

"Bestosking" has been registered recently in the United Kingdom by Turner Bros. Asbestos Ltd., Spotland, Rochdale, as a trade mark for a large variety of asbestos and other products.

G. E. Sales and Profit. Sales billed by General Electric Company during the first six months of 1939 amounted to $146,299,212, an increase of 12% over the $130,910,638 billed for the first six months of 1938. Profit available for dividends for the first half of this year amounted to $16,370,192 compared with $13,176,956 for the first half of last year, an increase of 24%.

"Magnesium, Magnesite and Dolomite" a book by J. Lumsden, B. Sc., may interest some of our readers. It can be obtained from the Book Department of the Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, P. Q.

"Refugee Facts" a booklet published recently by the American Friends Service Committee at 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, refutes propaganda against Refugees. Some of our readers may find it of interest.

ESTIMATORS WANTED

Manufacturer of insulating products desires to secure several experienced, accurate estimators, who are also capable salesmen, to be employed by manufacturer's approved contractors located in various territories. Give education, experience, territory desired, and salary required. Address Box 8R-N, "ASBESTOS", 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Asbestos Magazine, 1939, August 1939 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12286 · Page 42 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12286/42

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

YARN	6 cut to 60 cut. Plain - Sized - Waxed - Rubbed. Metallic: Brass, copper, zinc, monel, nichrome or stainless steel wire insertion.
ROVING	Plain or reinforced. White or colored.
CORD	Twisted or braided. Sized or plain.
CLOTH	Plain - Twill - Herringbone. Non-metallic. Asbestos-metallic. .015" to 1/4" thick. 8 oz. to 8 lbs. per sq. yd.
TAPE	Non-metallic. Asbestos-metallic. 1/4" to 8" wide. .015" to 1/2" thick.
TUBING	Braided - Woven - Plain - Sized.
WICK	WICKING - ROPE
RINGS	Split, endless, flat, dome, bevelled, tapered—for valves controlling air, oil, gas, water, steam, chemicals.
GASKETS	Boiler - Stove - Furnace - Plumbing.
PACKING	General line of asbestos, flax, duck.

BRAKE LINING—Woven, Hydro-molded.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.

Industrial Sales Division

Factories:

Bridgeport, Conn. No. Charleston, S. C.
Manheim, Pa. Passaic, N. J.

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DO YOU KNOW-

That the 1937 production of asbestos in Canada was the greatest ever recorded in the history of the Canadian asbestos mining industry—409,813 tons . . . .

That the research laboratories of Johns-Manville occupy over 35,000 square feet of floor space (at Manville, N. J.) . . . .

That Johnson's Company of Thetford, Canada, owns 1,000 acres in the asbestos district of Canada . . . .

That the light weight of Asbestos Cement Pipe makes it much easier to handle when laying than metal pipe . . . . .

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

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