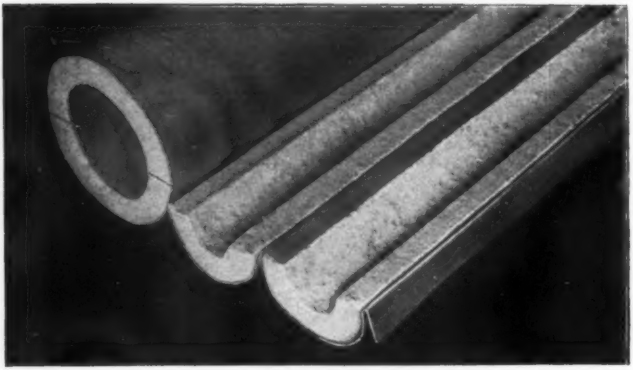
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JUST A WORD TO CIVILIANS

Who among our readers in the U. S. A. does not have a son, or a nephew or a friend among the boys in training camps or about to go, or perhaps actually enlisted in army or navy service. And we all agree that your sons are a pretty decent sort, ready and eager to do their best.

The following verses (authorship unknown) will therefore strike a responsive chord with you, as they did with us:

How many people in civil life
Will take the time to think
That service men do other things
Than bum around and drink.

Don't judge us by the one or two
You see that act the fool
For it is not the exception
That proves most every rule.

When you see a man in civil life
Go staggering down the pike
You don't run down the civil men,
And say they're all alike.

Now most men of the uniform
Are really pretty good;
They'll never steal your chickens
Or carry away your wood.

And yet, in time of peace
We're as welcome as the gout,
You wonder what we're drilling for
And what it's all about.

But let there be a sound of war
You make a lot of noise,
And strain your lungs and voices
While cheering for "our boys."

And yet there is but one thing more
That should be understood,
They send us back to civil life
If here we don't make good.

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ASBESTOS IN PLASTICS--

The Field where Asbestos Functions as a Filler

By R. L. Fine

The tremendous growth and expansion of the plastics industry in the past decade, to a point where we encounter molded plastic articles in all walks of life, is probably known to every reader of "ASBESTOS." Asbestos plays a continuing important role in the manufacture of these articles.

The fillers selected for use in thermosetting compounds of the phenol-aldehyde or urea-formaldehyde types may greatly modify such compounds. (Note: thermosetting compounds are those with the property of undergoing a chemical change when heated whereby a hardened product is obtained, one which becomes permanently infusible.) Altho a number of fillers are used in the plastics industry today, such as asbestos, woodflour, cotton filler, alpha cellulose filler, mica, graphite, etc., technicians claim that no perfect filler now exists, that is, a filler which will perform equally for all plastic products.

Virgil Meharg, of the Bakelite Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., divides the requirements of a good filler into two sets: primary and secondary. Among the former he lists good strength properties, low moisture absorption, low molded specific gravity, easily wetted by resins and dyes, no effects on steel dies, and low cost and large supply. Among secondary requirements he lists good electrical characteristics, light color, inertness to acids, alkalies and solvents, easy machinability, high in heat resistance, and non-inflammability or low burning rate. Readers familiar with asbestos will recognize that this material contains basically many of the requirements listed, probably more so than any of the other fillers now being used in plastics.

Altho it is not essential to this article that the reasons for these special requirements of fillers used in the plastics

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industry be stressed, it is a good point to remember that whereas the resin is the bond and therefore the main factor in imparting strength to compounds, fillers also exert marked effects, particularly fillers of the fibrous type, such as asbestos.

One of the most important uses for modern plastic products is found in the electrical field. Where heat resistance or non-inflammability is of primary importance, as is so often the case where electrical products are concerned, asbestos is invariably used as the filler material. Short fibre asbestos is used in most cases, except where high strength, particularly impact strength, is required, in which event long fibre asbestos is used.

Many attempts have been made to substitute other mineral fillers for asbestos, but such attempts have almost always ended in failure due to such substitutes being non-fibrous and therefore resulting in a brittle molded article. The strength properties of asbestos fibre is its strong forte as a filler in plastics. Another point in favor of asbestos in this industry is that it lends itself to use in the type of equipment and molds generally found in molding plants. Then again, it answers to a major requirement, i. e., low cost and large supply.

Heat resistant molded products are largely made of furfural resins (one of the many types of resin used for molding purposes). Furfural resins used with asbestos fibres have provided heat resisting articles which have stood up successfully under a rising temperature up to 450 deg. F., according to E. E. Novotny, of Durite Plastics, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Neither elongation nor blistering occurred when subjected to this heat. Compounds of this type are also rigid when hot, and lack thermo-plasticity at elevated temperatures.

There are two manufacturing methods practiced today in the production of molded plastic articles, i. e., hot molding processes and cold molding processes. Asbestos is used as a filler for resins made by either process, but in citing a specific example of its use we will refer to the cold molding process, as explained by Emile Hemming, of

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Plastic Products, Inc., Detroit, Mich., who pioneered the method in the United States.

The basic materials used for the cold molding process are asbestos, asphalts, coal tar, stearin pitches and resins of natural organic origin, such as furfural resin. The asbestos (70 to 80%) constitutes the body of the material, and the asphalts (20 to 30%) the binder. After the asphalt, pitch or organic resin is brought into solution by suitable solvents, and forms a varnish-like mass, asbestos fibres are incorporated by feeding the entire mass thru mixing or kneading machines. The resulting asbestos impregnated mixture is then dried to the proper condition and molded in cold molds. Moldings are not finished when they come from the press but must be dried or baked in suitable ovens at properly controlled temperatures until the desired degree of hardness is obtained.

An important angle of this process is that the asbestos-asphalt mixture must be in just the right physical condition, neither too wet nor too dry, when transferred to the mold. The mixture must be soft enough to be molded to proper shape without too high a pressure, yet must have sufficient stiffness to permit its removal from the mold without deforming its shape. If the mixture is too stiff, it has a tendency to stick to the mold and make a fast molding cycle uncertain.

Altho a variety of formulas have been worked out in various molding plants, few changes in the compounding of cold molding mixtures have been made since the process was first introduced in this country. Various grades of asbestos have been used with varying success.

There is a sharp divergence of opinion among plastic engineers as to whether the hot molded or the cold molded process is to be preferred, altho there is a strong leaning to the former. However, there is little argument with the fact that where heat resistance and some other conditions are to be met, articles made by the cold molded process are superior to those made by the hot molded process. This superiority is due almost solely to the higher asbestos content (70 to 80%) in cold molded compositions,

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ASBESTOS

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For more than three-quarters of a century, Johns-Manville has been manufacturing a large variety of asbestos products, contributing to greater comfort, protection from fire and the more efficient operation of industrial equipment.

Johns-Manville owns and operates Asbestos Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent, sales offices in all large cities and a large, scientifically equipped research laboratory in which J-M Engineers and Scientists are constantly developing new uses for this remarkable mineral, Asbestos.

Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

For complete information on J-M Asbestos Products write to any J-M office or distributor.

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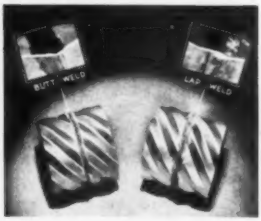
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as compared with the lower asbestos content (20 to 50%) in hot molded compositions.

In the opinion of Mr. Hemming, pioneer of the cold molded process, increasing the heat resisting properties of hot molded phenolic compounds can be accomplished by increasing the percentage of asbestos content thus bringing the heat resisting features nearer to those of cold molded products. The question is: Will the synthetic polymerized resin (produced by the hot molding process) stand less or more heat than the dried or oxidized asphalt resin oil combination (produced by the cold molding process)?

WELDING OF CONDUIT

An improved method of connecting units in underground steam systems has been developed by the Ric-wiL Company[1], manufacturers of underground steam conduit systems, the main feature of this method being the welding of the conduit.



The photograph shows a sample of butt-welding at the left, and of a lap weld at the right. After welding, the joint is protected against deterioration of all kinds by special heavy asphalt blanket applied with a plumbers' torch, which makes a perfect bond with the metal.

To protect the asphalt coating it is wrapped tightly with an asbestos felt jacket. Further information can be obtained by writing the manufacturers.

[1] Located in Union Trust Building, Cleveland, O.



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ASBESTOS TEXTILES
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The long and unusually broad experience of The Keasbey & Mattison Company in the production of asbestos products of all kinds is clearly evident in the quality of K & M Asbestos Textiles. They provide dependable and lasting service under the widest variety of conditions.

K & M Asbestos Clothing, made of these textiles, is designed for the maximum of comfort, serviceability and safety. It is available in practically every type of garment.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

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K&M best in asbestos

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ANNOUNCING NEW ERA INSULATION

The announcement in this issue of a new type of insulation is unusually interesting as the manufacturers of this product tell us this new material is made of chrysotile asbestos. We understand that only short grades of chrysotile are used, such as shingle fibres, which are so largely produced in Canada.

This new product should, therefore, greatly increase the use of short grades of Canadian chrysotile asbestos. Other grades of chrysotile can also be used such as Cyprus and short grades of Rhodesian.

In the past it was thought that short grades of chrysotile asbestos were far too heavy per cubic foot to make an efficient insulating material, but by a new process of expanding asbestos under pressure a very efficient insulation can now be made of short grades of chrysotile.

The entire asbestos industry will no doubt watch with great interest the development of the use and application of this new product.

—:—

Our June 1936 issue contained an article on the use of asbestos by Breweries and Distilleries, and in that article mention was made of tests on wine filtration conducted by L. G. Saywell.

Only recently have we succeeded in obtaining copy of an article by Mr. Saywell, published in the November 1935 issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, in which he describes these tests and their results at some length. The article is entitled "Effect of Filter Aids and Filter Materials on Wine Composition." Photostatic copy of the article (there are six pages) is available to anyone interested at the price of $2.50 for the set. Address orders to "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

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NEW TYPE OF ROOF DECK

Produced and Patented by Carey Insulates as well as Protects

The Philip Carey Company has recently introduced on the market a new type of roof deck under the name of Carey Insulated Roof Deck, which is of more than usual interest to "ASBESTOS" readers. It is a construction of rigid sheets composed of flat asbestos sheathing bonded with a heatproof and moisture proof bond to *both* sides of a special type of fiber insulation board and means for securing these sheets in position. Patent No. 2,229,535 on this construction was granted to C. M. Weber and J. D. Long, and assigned to The Philip Carey Company, on January 21. (See page 36)

The use of flat asbestos sheathing imparts to this deck some very decided advantages over other deck materials. Its natural gray white color is attractive in appearance, does not soil easily, and readily reflects light. These are three highly desirable qualities in any factory or other building where the underside of the deck is exposed.

Other advantages claimed for it are: A saving in cost of application over other insulated decks where the insulation must be applied separately from the decking; its light weight (about five pounds per square foot) permitting the use of a much lighter and therefore more economical steel structure; its fire resistance both from without and within the building; no painting or other treatment required either for appearance or maintenance.

The manufacturers recommend it especially for such structures as schools, factories, churches, auditoriums, gymnasiums, buildings where chemicals are made as it is acid and alkali resistant; buildings in which meat or other foodstuffs are handled or buildings where definite temperatures must be maintained.

The Philip Carey Company will gladly supply further information to anyone interested.

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MATTHEW J. FITZGERALD--

Twenty-three Years in the Asbestos Industry Spells Enthusiasm

Matthew J. Fitzgerald, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Chicago, believes that Friday, the 13th, is lucky rather than otherwise.

Anyway that was the date, in 1917, when he entered the employ of the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company as a stenographer.



Matthew J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
and
General Manager
Standard Asbestos
Manufacturing Company,
Chicago, Ill.

The Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., as many of our readers know, are distributors and contractors of steam pipe and boiler coverings, asbestos paper and deadening felts, at 820-922 W. Lake St., Chicago, the company having been founded in 1906. It is well known and well regarded thruout the Insulation Industry.

Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Chicago on December 27th, 1901, and was educated in the Parochial Schools in that city, graduating from DePaul Academy in June 1917. He immediately acquired a position with the Company with which he is still associated and worked his way up to his present position. He is also a Director of the company and Vice President and Director of the

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Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. His activities outside the company include a Senior Membership of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and membership in the Illinois Athletic Club.

"During my twenty-three years in the Asbestos and Insulation Industry," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "I have become well acquainted with a great number of men associated with it, both in the contracting and manufacturing ends, from the smallest to the largest firms. I have also come to know and respect the labor end of the business and its leaders. Labor has contributed its share in building up the Asbestos and Insulation Industry.

"It has been my experience and opinion, that our industry is comprised of some of the finest men in the country; and if the Asbestos and Insulation Industry is a cross section of general industry in the United States, we have nothing to fear about the future of this nation, no matter what problems we may be called upon to face."

WORTH READING

"Fundamental Economic Issues in National Defense" by Harold G. Moulton, and published by the Brookings Institution under date of January 13th, answers four distinct questions: Will the national defense program require extensive readjustments in the economic life of the nation? Can the defense program be financed without an enormous increase of the public debt? Is it possible to carry thru the defense program without a great inflation of commodity prices? Are we inevitably faced with a catastrophic economic collapse at the end of the war?

The clearest exposition of the subject we have seen, and well worth the 25c charged for the pamphlet. Orders should be sent to The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., which Foundation was the source of the grants supporting the research studies on which the article is based.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The increased volume of business, due primarily to the Defense Program, is showing much earlier than was expected.

Talk of priorities and the piling up of orders in many industrial lines serve to heighten demand because at all costs buyers want to be covered ahead.

As demand increases, employment and payrolls will increase, more money will be spent, and so the upward spiral has begun and will continue.

It is the duty of all business to keep as level a head as possible and see that goods are kept moving steadily. American business faces a big problem, but is fully equal to it—and ready to plunge in and do its best.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The U. S. A. Market for asbestos from all sources is showing a decided improvement. This, no doubt, is due to the Defense Program.

There is no question but that 1941 will show the largest importation of asbestos.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The situation in asbestos textiles continues about the same as it has been for the last several months—volume is fairly high, in fact a backlog of orders is being created, and prices have a tendency to stiffen.

Brake Lining. December sales for domestic consumption were higher than those for any other December in the past ten years and higher than those for November. Export sales were less than those for November and less than for December 1939.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in the paper market is fair and no increase in price is as yet reported.

Millboard shows increased demand with prices firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Shipments are increasing

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steadily and demand thus far shows no signs of tapering off. While much of this business is for government projects, a considerable expansion in general industrial buying is taking place and volume should continue at present levels for some time to come. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market shows a slowing up in volume, most of which is seasonal.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Demand for all types of asbestos-cement products, including shingles, sidings, corrugated and flat sheets, and wallboards, continues at a high level due largely to the national defense construction program.

The demand for corrugated and flat sheets particularly has been such that some manufacturers are sold up several months ahead and there is the possibility of delivery difficulties if new projects involving these products continue to develop.

These comments have been received from executives closely in touch with the various markets; comments from all readers are invited.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production for 1940 was 4,692,338 (the United States figure being 4,469,354 and the Canadian production amounting to 222,984). Comparison with the nine previous years follows:

1931	2,472,359	1936	4,616,274
1932	1,431,494	1937	5,016,437
1933	2,025,125	1938	2,655,171
1934	2,895,629	1939	3,732,374
1935	4,119,811	1940	4,692,338

The December 1940 total was 506,931, compared with 469,118 in December 1939.

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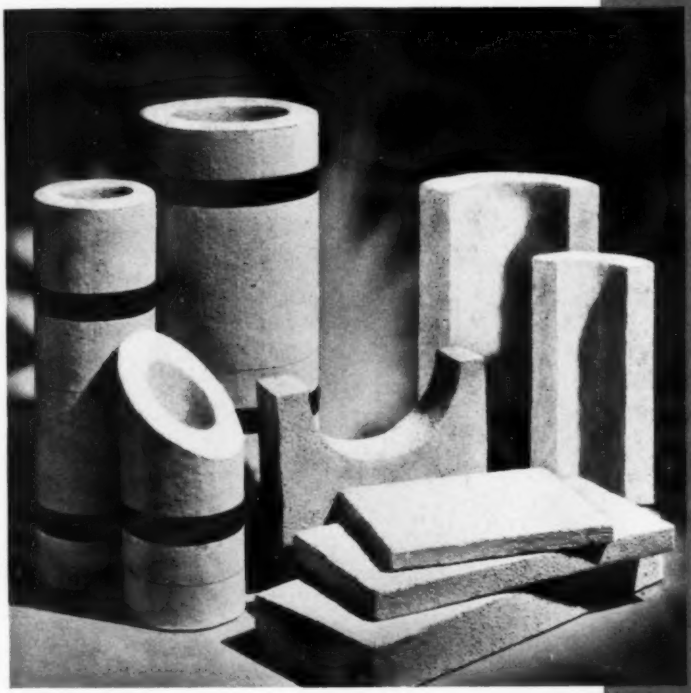
APPEARANCE—NEW ERA INSULATION in color and general appearance looks practically the same as 85% Magnesia insulation.

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inconvenience (not to mention the expense) involved when low and high temperature insulations must be used in combination.

SHRINKAGE — NEW ERA INSULATION possesses great strength over a wide range of heat conditions and shows practically no shrinkage.

ALL SIZES — NEW ERA INSULATION is manufactured in flat blocks, segmental form and in sectional covering of all standard sizes and thicknesses.

PROCESS — NEW ERA INSULATION is an asbestos product whose extraordinary insulation value and heat resistance are obtained by expanding asbestos fibres under extreme pressure —creating minute, confined air cells.

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ALL-PURPOSE INSULATION — NEW ERA INSULATION will be welcomed as enthusiastically for use in insulating boilers, breachings, tanks and other installations where temperatures do not exceed 500 or 600 degrees F., as for pipes, furnaces, and other equipment where temperatures reach 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

FURTHER DETAILS — NEW ERA INSULATION is made exclusively in the Asbestos Limited, Inc. factory in Millington, New Jersey, the only factory in the world which for twenty years has been processing and selling every known type of crude asbestos. We shall be pleased to answer promptly all inquiries for further particulars and send samples upon request.

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
27 SIMMONDS ST., JOHANNESBURG, S. AFRICA
WORKS: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES—
1939[1] figures compared with 1937

Preliminary report covering the Census of Manufactures for 1939 on Asbestos Products, including Asbestos Textiles, Brake Lining, Building Materials, Millboard, Pipe and Boiler Covering, Steam and Other Packing, Gaskets, etc., has been published by the United States Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., from which copies of the report may be obtained upon request.

The first part of the Census giving wage earners, wages paid, cost of materials, fuel, etc., has, in the 1939 census, been divided into two parts, the one covering Asbestos Products (except Steam Packing and Pipe and Boiler Covering) and known as Industry No. 1392, and the second part covering Steam and Other Packings, Pipe and Boiler Covering, and known as Industry No. 1393.

For Industry No. 1392 (Asbestos Products) the 1939 Census covers 79 establishments compared with 73 in 1937, while the number of wage earners in 1939 is given as 9,979 compared with 13,023 in 1937. Wages in 1939 amounted to $11,578,739, the figure in 1937 being $14,157,450.

For Industry No. 1393 (Steam and Other Packing, Pipe and Boiler Covering) the 1939 Census reported on 134 establishments, compared with 125 in 1937; number of wage earners is given as 5,906 in 1939, and 5,934 in 1937; wages in 1939 amounted to $7,190,308; in 1937 they were $6,929,564.

It is impossible to quote this part of the report in its entirety; we suggest that readers interested write the U. S. Bureau of Census for a copy.

The second part of the report gives production and value figures and this part of the report we are quoting in full, comparing the 1939 figures with those for 1937.

The Census Bureau will issue a complete printed report a little later on, mention of which will be made in these pages. The printed report may make some slight revisions in the 1939 figures as given on the following pages.

For footnotes see page 25.

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Asbestos Products, Steam and Other Packings Pipe and Boiler Covering, and Gaskets

	1939	1937
Asbestos Textiles:		
Yarn:		
Pounds	7,922,729	13,966,596
Value	$ 2,682,826	$3,457,083
Cloth:		
Pounds	5,262,966	7,806,764
Value	$ 1,812,795	$2,189,484
Tape, listings, and Tubular lagging:		
Pounds	2,211,805	3,270,753
Value	$ 1,173,605	$1,322,965
Brake Lining (not molded):		
Feet	28,570,312	46,454,639
Value	$ 6,051,005	$6,314,011
Clutch Facings, not molded:		
Pieces	9,083,974	15,093,540
Value	$ 2,445,652	$3,449,948
Packing, compressed sheet:		
Pounds	5,447,877	5,617,323
Value	$ 1,204,593	$1,170,443
Packing, flat fabric:		
Pounds	1,655,814	862,498
Value	$ 517,806	$ 259,853
Packing, woven and molded to special sections (with or without other materials):		
Pounds	2,693,583	3,270,935
Value	$ 1,523,766	$1,655,571
Gaskets:		
Pounds	1,329,517	1,543,657
Value	$ 681,476	$ 857,090
Roving:		
Pounds	4,437,011	4,776,688
Value	$ 1,017,959	$ 810,713
Other asbestos textiles, value	$ 1,996,939	$ 819,206
Total Value — Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products	*$21,108,422*	*$22,306,367*
Asbestos Building Materials:		
Asbestos Shingles (roofing):		
Squares	663,514	2,100,364
Value	$ 4,599,405	$11,519,411
Asbestos Lumber (plain):		
Square feet	(Note 2)	22,349,813
Value	.....	$1,780,026

For footnotes see page 25.

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NORRISTOWN

●

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

OF EVERY TYPE

●

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.

NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA

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Asbestos building materials (Contd.)	1939	1937
Asbestos Lumber (corrugated):		
Square feet	7,551,117	12,537,346
Value	$ 844,874	$1,035,788
Other asbestos building materials, value	$11,206,608[3]	$3,893,319
Total Value — Asbestos building materials	*$16,650,887*	*$18,228,544*
Asbestos Products, other than textiles and building materials:		
Millboard:		
Pounds	18,274,470	17,182,492
Value	$ 867,302	$ 846,458
Brake Lining, Molded:		
Feet	32,242,734	59,950,369
Value	$ 5,265,318	$8,222,239
Brake Lining, not reported by quantity or kind:		
Value	$ 3,061,070	$ 615,648
Clutch Facings, molded:		
Pieces	(Note 4)	40,202,265
Value	.....	$3,224,002
Molded asbestos blocks:		
Board feet	3,008,657	3,185,277
Value	$ 1,354,648	$ 815,008
85% Magnesia Blocks:		
Board feet	20,077,451	21,384,746
Value	$ 2,020,778	$1,952,803
Pipe and boiler covering, aircell asbestos:		
Linear feet	37,347,901	31,132,243
Value	$ 2,914,106	$2,011,317
Pipe and boiler covering, asbestos, other than aircell:		
Linear feet	12,417,543	16,189,378
Value	$ 2,090,148	$2,281,338
Pipe and boiler covering, 85% magnesia		
Linear feet	18,687,492[5]	22,325,857
Value	$ 3,331,957[5]	$3,133,537
Asbestos Insulating cement:		
Pounds	52,846,933	39,698,757
Value	$ 766,490	$ 681,380

For footnotes see page 25.

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Asbestos Products, other than textiles and bldg. materials (Contd.)

	1939	1937
85% Magnesia Cement:		
Pounds	2,098,081	3,474,907
Value	$ 117,611	$ 153,304
Table Mats and Protectors:		
Pounds	1,578,865	898,043
Value	$ 592,895	$ 456,873
Asbestos Products, misc. not included in above:[6]		
Value	$14,216,345	$7,556,624
Total Value — Other asbestos products	*$36,598,668*	*$31,950,531*
Other Allied Materials:		
Gaskets, other than asbestos-textile and cork, value[7]	*$16,579,840*	*$11,408,346*
Metallic and semi-metallic packing	*$ 3,106,271*	*$ 5,330,976*
Packing, other than metallic, semi-metallic and those listed under asbestos textiles, values[8]	*$ 7,774,875*	*$ 8,284,002*
Grand Total—Asbestos Products (Total of Italic Figures on this and previous pages)	$101,818,963	$97,508,766
This Grand Total can also be divided as follows:		
Made in the Asbestos Products Industries	$89,765,366	$88,080,441
Made as secondary products in other industries	$12,053,597	$9,428,325

Footnotes:

1 Census of Manufactures is issued every odd year. See January 1939 "ASBESTOS" for 1937 report.

2 Withheld to avoid disclosing approximations for individual establishments. Value included in "Other asbestos building materials."

3 Includes, in order of value, asbestos siding, including siding shingles, plain asbestos lumber and asbestos flexible roofing.

4 Withheld to avoid disclosing approximations for individual establishments. Value included in "Other asbestos products."

5 Includes a small amount of Pipe and boiler covering reported as other than asbestos or magnesia.

6 Includes, in order of value, conduits and ducts (asbestos compositions), molded clutch facings, paper, and high temperature cements.

7 In addition, cork gaskets, valued at $2,275,959 for 1939 and $813,711 for 1937 were reported, classified in the Cork Products Industry.

8 Figures include value of leather packing classified in the "Industrial Leather Belting and Packing Leather" industry as follows: 1939, $4,172,317; 1937, $4,300,685.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Training of Asbestos Workers

> "Please inform me where I could take a course of instruction in pipe covering and insulation on ships. I have done this kind of work on low pressure systems in homes only and I would like to advance myself in the trade. If there are no such schools perhaps you would know of some home study course."

That is the exact wording of an inquiry which reached us on December 23rd, and shows the need of some system of training for asbestos workers.

One comment which has been made on the subject is that if the various unions had permitted local contractor groups to name for apprentice training one man out of every three or four admitted to union membership, there would be sufficient skilled labor today. Or if not "sufficient", at least the present situation would be much better than it actually is.

The inquiry indicates a desire on the part of men to learn the pipe covering trade, and some way should be devised by local contractor groups and the local unions to see that such men are given every encouragement and actual training for the job of pipe covering mechanics.

What is *your* idea on this subject?

Building

($4,000,000,000 Construction Volume in 1940 Established 10 year Record).

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states during the year 1940 reached a total of $4,003,957,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This total, largest since the year 1930, represented a 13 per cent increase over 1939.

Last year was the seventh consecutive year of construction volume increases. The 1940 record included: $1,294,640,000 for non-residential buildings, representing a 34 per cent increase over the preceding years; $1,596,944,000 for residential buildings, a 20 per cent increase; and $1,112,373,000 for public works and utilities, an 11 per cent decrease from 1939.

Public construction projects were predominantly defense projects for army, navy, and air force, the large volume of which

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more than offset the decline in civilian public improvement projects that took place thruout the year. Private commercial, manufacturing, and residential buildings all increased very considerably. For the year as a whole, private ownership construction increased 19½ per cent over 1939 in dollar volume, compared with a 5½ per cent increase in public ownership projects.

Residential building had, last year, its largest contract volume since 1929, consisting principally of small house construction. The residential contract total of $1,596,944,000 was divided as follows: apartments, hotels, and dormitories, $331,331,000, a 14 per cent decrease from preceding year; one- and two-family houses, $1,154,868,000, a 24 per cent increase; other shelter (principally buildings of the barracks type), $110,745,000, nearly a seven-fold increase. The total number of new, combination, and converted family dwelling units provided in one- and two-family houses increased nearly 16 per cent from 271,386 in 1939, to 314,369 in 1940.

The big construction increase of 1940 was far from evenly distributed thruout the country. Very large increases were recorded for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Southeastern and Gulf sections, Southern Michigan, and the Kansas City area. The Chicago and St. Louis areas had moderate increases (10 per cent in each case); the Pittsburgh and Cleveland areas just equalled their 1939 records; the Minnepolis area ran slightly behind the previous year; while the New York State-Northern New Jersey area and the Cincinnati area ran considerably behind 1939.

Commenting on the 1940 record, Thomas S. Holden, Vice President in Charge of Statistics and Research for F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated: *"All the demand factors that prevailed during the second half of last year carry over strongly into 1941.* In addition to further defense construction, the record volume of industrial production anticipated for this year tends to stimulate employment, national income, and demand for private commercial, industrial, and residential building and electric utility construction. While the construction industry has the capacity to handle a considerably larger volume of business than it had in 1940, the size of the private building market is going to depend very greatly upon the highly critical question of stable building costs. The general spread of consumer purchasing power may result in a better territorial distribution this year than in 1940."

—:—

Tables for estimating on fittings, flanges, etc., (for complete list see page 29 of September 1940 "ASBESTOS") have been found very helpful. The set of 12 costs $1.00. Send orders to "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

C. J. Sherer, Vice President and Treasurer, Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., February 18.

E. J. Tyson, Vice President and Secretary, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., February 18.

Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y., February 20.

G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Manager, Industrial Sales Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., February 21.

J. Albert Taylor, Vice President and Secretary, Wallace & Gale Co., Baltimore, Md., February 24.

Roland C. Sprinkmann, Treasurer, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., February 26.

A. S. Johnson, Managing Director, Johnson's Co., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, February 28.

Leonard Krez, Secretary, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., February 28.

J. P. O'Malley of O'Malley Brothers, Chicago, Ill., March 1.

Carl Bindman, Sales Manager, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, March 7.

E. J. Wilson, President, Elwood J. Wilson, Inc., New York City, N. Y., March 7.

P. M. Taft, President, P. M. Taft Asbestos Co., Holyoke, Mass., March 9.

W. L. Markert, President, Brooks-Fisher Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga., March 10.

Harry A. Kieselbach, General Manager, Insulation Dept., Johns-Manville Corp., New York City, March 14.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

—:—

ERNEST MUEHLECK, President of Keasbey & Mattison Company has accepted appointment as Vice Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee of Employment Relations for 1941. In 1940 Mr. Muehleck was Vice Chairman of the Committee on Healthful Working Conditions (National Association of Manufacturers). That Committee has been consolidated with the Employment Relations Group and will function as a separate sub-committee.

"FRICTION MATERIALS" (Linings and Blocks for Brakes and Clutches). Product Engineering (published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York City) publishes an article under this name in its January 1941 issue.

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• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

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DEFENSE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

At a recent meeting of the Asbestos Cement Products Association a Defense Committee was appointed by S. P. Moffit, President of the Association, for the purpose of cooperating with the Defense Commission and the permanent branches of the Federal Government, and serving in any useful way, such as the prevention of bottlenecks and facilitating the defense program as it relates to Asbestos-Cement Products.

The Committee appointed consists of Ernest Muehleck, President of Keasbey & Mattison Company, as Chairman; Herbert Abraham, President, The Ruberoid Co., and L. R. Hoff, President, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation.

The Committee has established contacts with the Defense Commission in Washington and with various g overnment agencies.

DEATH OF C. EDWARD EAGER---Thirty-Five Years with Robert A. Keasbey Co.

In 1905, C. Edward Eager entered the employ of Robert A. Keasbey Company, as salesman, covering the eastern half of upstate New York, making his headquarters in Syracuse; subsequently he developed branches of the R. A. K. Company in Syracuse and Albany and became their Syracuse Branch Manager.



C. Edward Eager

Previous to this connection with Robert A. Keasbey Co., Mr. Eager had operated a jewelry store in Syracuse, and his transition from a jewelry store operator to an expert in the heat and cold insulation business is surely a great tribute to his versatility.

Thruout the years Mr. Eager became very popular among the insulation and asbestos trade and with his competitors. He was active in the organization and founding of Local No. 30 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Mr. Eager was born at Clinton, N. C., on May 22nd, 1857, thus being in his 83rd year at the time of his death. He had been relatively inactive in business during the past five years as the result of an accident and advancing age. His death occurred on Christmas Day, December 25th, 1940.

—:—

ROBERT A. KEASBEY CO., announces that D. U. Eager has been officially named Manager of their Syracuse Office, to succeed his father, C. Edward Eager, who died on December 25, 1940. Mr. D. U. Eager has been with the company since 1922.

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MOTION PICTURE ON ASBESTOS SIDING

"Sidelights on Siding" a three-reel *sound* film in *color* has been produced by The Ruberoid Co., and is being scheduled for exhibition before local meetings of building material dealers and contractors and regional meetings of dealer associations thruout the country.

The film, believed to be the first of its kind with sound and color, shows the process of manufacturing Ruberoid asbestos-cement siding, beginning with the asbestos fibre as it comes from the company's Vermont asbestos mine, passing thru every stage of manufacturing process, and ending with a highly instructive sequence showing the best methods of applying the finished siding on new and old homes.

In addition to the most graphic, close-up treatment of industrial processing yet offered in a film of this kind, the picture also features the very latest in asbestos siding manufacturing improvements—the harder ceramic surfaced Vitramic siding which The Ruberoid Co. is emphasizing in its current advertising program. Since every care was taken to highlight all the essential manufacturing procedures and equipment in their proper sequence, the audience is given virtually the same opportunities to observe and learn as could be gained by an actual trip thru the plant itself.

An outstanding feature of "Sidelights on Siding" is the extensive showing of many new residential developments where asbestos siding has been used. Of exceptional practical interest to dealers and building contractors is the demonstration of the wide range of architectural treatment made possible by asbestos siding in homes of every price class. Here this natural color film does full justice to the modern trend toward harmonious colors in roofs, exterior walls and trim.

Production of the picture by General Business Films, New York, was under the direction of Ruberoid's advertising department.

—:—

J. B. LIPPINCOTT. We regret to announce the death of J. B. Lippincott, affectionately known in the Asbestos Industry as "Brad", and head of the firm of J. B. Lippincott Co., of San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Lippincott died on Saturday, February 1st, of a heart condition.

THE CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, of Asbestos, Quebec, is operating a night school for its workmen. Classes are held in machine shop practice, welding, carpenter and woodworking, sheet metal work and draughting. Men were selected from among the company's expert tradesmen to act as instructors and are paid for their services. The purpose is to prepare for any eventual shortage of tradesmen and to provide an opportunity for present skilled men to improve themselves.

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TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED

Directors' Report and Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1940, has just been received. The report, compared with the previous year, follows:

	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1939	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1940
Profit after providing for exp. of Management, Deprec., Directors' Fees, Income Tax, etc. ..... £	960,615	£1,015,214
Add balance brought forward from previous year	116,610	66,763
	1,077,225	1,081,977
Deduct Div. already paid (pref. and ordinary)	300,939	300,939
Available Balance	766,286	781,038
Which Directors recommend be appropriated as follows:		
Final Dividend on Ordinary Stock actual (subject to deduction of Income Tax) making 15% for the year	(599,523)	(599,523)
Turner & Newall Trust Fund	(10,000)	(10,000)
General Reserve	(100,000)	(100,000)
Leaving a balance to carry forward of ..... £	66,763	£ 71,515

Sir Samuel Turner, Chairman, in addressing the Annual General Meeting, held on January 24, 1941, commented at length on the balance sheet, and also on the various interests of the Company. The following points which he brought out are of interest:

The Mining Companies in Southern Rhodesia continued to produce to capacity during the year under review, altho, as in the previous year costs showed a rising tendency. Production since October 1st, 1940, has been somewhat curtailed owing to the closing of the Continent of Europe, altho this has been somewhat offset by increased demand from other countries. The same conditions apply to the Havelock Mine in Swaziland, which reached its capacity production in April 1940. The fibre at the Havelock Mine has been found very satisfactory to manufacturers who used it. Demand for fibres produced by the Bell Mine in Canada continues to be satisfactory; production at that mine has not been affected to the same extent as that of the African Mines by the closing of European markets. The new shaft at the Bell Mine is practically complete.

Most of the asbestos manufacturing plants have shown increased business, particularly those producing asbestos-cement materials and insulation.

Asbestos Cement Limited, Indian Subsidiary Company, considerably increased its business during the year under review and the progress made in the relatively short time is gratifying.

Air Raid Precautions in English factories have cost £51,390 during the year under review, compared with £65,826 during the previous year. Such precautions included revision of black-out arrangements in order to give the maximum of daylight in the factories during normal working hours, extra provision for the protection of vital plant and extra shelter accommodation in closer proximity to the actual places in which work is carried on.

The sum of £15,000 was donated to the British Government

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during the year by Directors, Managers, Staff and Workpeople of the Company and its Subsidiaries in Great Britain, for the purchase of Fighter Aeroplanes.

Sir Samuel also reported that research work is being intensified rather than the reverse.

C. S. Bell, Director, having reached the normal age of retirement, did not offer himself for re-election.

HEINRICH BECKER -- Member of the firm of Becker & Haag passes away

Word has reached us of the death on January 11th, of Heinrich Becker, head of the old, well-known firm of Becker & Haag of Berlin. He had been ill for six months. Mr. Becker was well known to the Asbestos Industry in the United States and Canada, having visited this continent many times.

Becker & Haag have been the largest distributors of asbestos in Central Europe for many years. Prior to the Russian Revolution they financed the Russian Asbestos Mines. After the Russian Revolution they had the exclusive European representation for Russian Asbestos for a number of years. They also represented certain Rhodesian and Canadian asbestos mines.

Under existing war conditions it has been impossible to obtain any biographical information concerning Mr. Becker. It is surmised that his nephew, Herman Becker will in future head the firm.

—:—

THE AMERICAN BRAKEBLOK DIVISION, Detroit, has appointed Paul B. Hoffman general sales manager.

The Company has now under construction in Detroit a new plant which will add 60,000 square feet of floor space to its manufacturing facilities.

"THERMAL INSULATION FOR INDUSTRY" is the title of an article in the January 1941 issue of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York City). S. V. Saginor, Production Manager of the Davey Compressor Co., Kent, Ohio, is the author.

R. B. DAVIS, General Manager of Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., was recently elected Vice President of the Motor and Equipment Association for the year 1941. Mr. Davis is also President of the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, has recently issued its Fifteenth Annual Report, covering the calendar year of 1940. Profit for the year after charging all expenses, including provision for taxes of $235,000 but before depreciation and depletion, amounted to $1,053,745.66. From this amount $328,891.82 was set aside in the reserve for depreciation and depletion, leav-

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ing a balance of $724,853.84 from which dividends of $720,000 were paid and the balance of $4,853.84 was added to surplus account.

In the profit and loss account a deduction was made of $281,186.95 representing all accounts in France and Belgium, the collection of which has become doubtful as to both time and amount, and also asbestos shipped to those countries but seized at sea by the British Admiralty for which no return has yet been received but for which a conservative estimate of recovery has been credited.

Balance sheet figures for the year 1940 are given below (see page 37 of February 1940 "ASBESTOS" for the 1939 figures):

Assets	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills	$1,399,473.70
Inventory (Asbestos $828,825.79)	1,140,995.30
Accts. and Bills Rec. less reserve for bad debts	202,588.07
Cash on hand and in Banks	127,508.40
Deferred Charges (Prepaid Taxes, and Mine Dev. Work)	140,994.67
Properties, (less reserves for depre. & Deple.)	2,908,972.68
	$5,920,532.82
Liabilities	
Acct. Payable and Accrued Liabilities	199,165.69
Provision for Taxes	243,821.17
General Reserve	1,000,000.00
Capital Stock	2,909,142.00
Surplus (Distributable and Earned)	1,568,403.96
	$5,920,532.82

The report includes a brief review of the year; Mills at the King, Beaver and Vimy Ridge Mines were operated at capacity thruout the year. The mill at the British Canadian Mine was run at capacity up to September 28th, at which time it was closed due to the market situation. A third glory-hole was opened on the Bennett-Martin section at the Beaver Mine; at the British-Canadian sufficient stripping was done to uncover a supply of ore for two years' mill operation.

PATENTS

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

Wall Clip Building Structure. No. 2,227,079. Granted on December 31, 1940 to Oliver E. Gibson and William Keen, Chicago, Ill., assignors to U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application May 31, 1938. Serial No. 210,845.

In a board attaching clip on tubular body member for loosely receiving the shank of a driven headed attaching member, outstanding flanges on said body member for engaging and supporting adjacent edges of building boards, projecting shoulders on certain of said flanges for maintaining said boards in spaced relation to a frame member and means for closing said body member to the entrance of plaster.

Friction Material. No. 2,227,424. Granted on January 7, 1941 to Donald S. Bruce and Ralph T. Halstead, Somerville, N.

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J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application October 25, 1935. Serial No. 46,733.

A friction element comprising an intimate mixture of asbestos fibres and a friction composition, including a matrix of a rubber friction compound and friction granules of high-wear-resistance, distributed thruout the said compound, the granules including a rubber friction compound and polymerized cashew-nut-husk oil.

Magnesium Hydroxide. No. 2,227,534. Granted on January 7, 1941, to Neil R. Collins, San Francisco, Calif., assignor to Marine Magnesia Products Corporation. Application February 21, 1938. Serial No. 191,594.

In a process for the manufacture of Magnesium Hydroxide from sea water, the steps of reacting normal sea water with lime to precipitate calcium bicarbonate as calcium carbonate and to react with a substantial but minor part of magnesium salts to precipitate magnesium hydroxide, the amount of time employed being sufficient to precipitate the calcium bicarbonate as calcium carbonate and to afford an excess sufficient to precipitate from about 12 to 20% of the convertible magnesium salts present, maintaining the precipitated magnesium hydroxide dispersed thruout the body of sea water with a period of retention to cause absorption of the fluorides present manufacturing precipitated calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide from the brine and then reacting the brine with lime to precipitate the remaining magnesium salts as magnesium hydroxide.

Tumbling Barrel Lining. No. 2,227,905. Granted on January 7, 1941, to Eugene J. Keenoy, Passaic, N. J., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application September 26, 1940. Serial No. 358,403. Description upon request. (Does not contain asbestos).

Magnet Wire. No. 2,227,931. Granted on January 7, 1941 to John Whittier Greenleaf, Hamden, Conn. Assignor to Rockbestos Corp. Application September 10, 1938. Serial No. 229,337.

A magnet wire comprising a metallic conductor insulated with a surrounding layer of glass yarn and a relatively thin layer of felted asbestos over the glass yarn, said layer of asbestos being compacted of the fibres of asbestos intermingled, said layer of asbestos having been formed of a sliver of asbestos having a reinforcing cord of glass thread free of adhesive, and the asbestos thereof being slidable on the reinforcing glass thread.

Finishing Structure. No. 2,228,152. Granted on January 7, 1941, to Cleo M. Patten, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application April 28, 1938. Serial No. 204,797.

A car interior sheathing comprising a base structure, spaced strips overlying and secured to said base structure and forming

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opposed recesses and sheets of wear-resistant, non-splintering, hard-surfaced material disposed between the strips and supported over substantially the entire area by said base structure and with the edges thereof received in said opposed recesses.

Tubular Bodies. No. 2,228,636. Granted on January 14, 1941 to Alessandro Magnani, Broni, Italy. Assignor to F. L. Smidth &. Co., A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark. Application August 24, 1937. Serial No. 160,596. In Great Britain and Sweden March 3, 1937.

A method of producing a tubular body from fibrous pulp which comprises distributing the pulp in slurry form on the surface of a rotating, permeable tubular body to progressively build up a layer of the pulp on said body, apply suction within said body to withdraw water from the slurry thru the wall of said body while said layer is being progressively built up on the body and thruout the building up of the layer of pulp on said body continuously trowelling the surface of layer simultaneously with the withdrawal of the water from the layer to consolidate the layer and close the pores formed therein by the withdrawal of the water, said trowelling being effected by subjecting the surface of the layer to the rubbing and smoothing action of another surface pressed against the surface of the layer and positively moved in the same direction at a substantially higher speed.

Apparatus for Making Reinforced Tape. No. 2,228,910. Granted on January 14, 1941 to George Ellwood Houghton, Somerville, N. J., Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application October 30, 1937. Serial No. 171,829.

A reinforced tape forming device comprising a supporting and dividing plate means for feeding web material onto said plate with a part of said web material extending from a side of said plate means for holding said web material in contact with said plate, and for advancing the material therealong, means for feeding reinforcing material between said plate and web material and a plow for folding said expanding part of said web material under said plate as the web material is advanced therealong.

Building Structure. No. 2,229,535. Granted on January 21, 1941, to Carlo M. Weber, Cincinnati, O., and John D. Long, Kansas City, Mo. Assignors to The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. Application July 6, 1937. Serial No. 151,974.

In a roofing or flooring structure comprising spaced apart slabs, spaced apart supporting beams, a member for supporting the edges of adjacent slabs, a clamp strip disposed between the edges of adjacent slabs and between the member of one of the slabs, means for engaging and disengaging readily with the supporting members for mounting on and dismounting from the supporting member the clamp, and means for securing the slabs to the supporting member, said slab edge supporting member spanning the space between and mounted on adjacent supporting beams.

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Imports into U. S. A.

(Published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

	Nov. 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Nov. 1940 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Unmanufactured Asbestos:		
Africa (Br. S.)	807	730
Australia	33	.....
Canada	19,593	20,670
Italy	5	.....
United Kingdom	10	.....
	20,448	21,400
Value	*$903,098*	*$951,770*
Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:		
Crude (Africa-Br. S.)	807	730
Crude (Australia)	33	.....
Crude (Canada)	193	99
Crude (Italy)	5	.....
Crude (United Kingdom)	10	.....
Milled Fibre (Canada)	6,904	7,187
Lower Grades (Canada)	12,496	13,384
	20,448	21,400

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:	Nov. 1939 Pounds	Nov. 1940 Pounds
Canada (Pipe & Boiler Covg.)	.....	51
United Kingdom (Yarn)	3,258	4,604
United Kingdom (Packing)	3,074	358
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	1,860	.....
	8,192	5,013
Value	*$3,074*	*$7,387*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during November 1940 amounted to 370 tons valued at $26,304, compared with 73 tons, valued at $8,149 in November 1939.

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Exports from U. S. A. (Contd.)

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	November 1939		November 1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ....lbs.	106,996	$ 7,096	366,497	$29,475
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	413,335	21,375	398,841	29,230
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	17,130	4,855	11,370	8,650
Packing .....lbs.	192,386	102,455	124,982	64,383
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		72,535	.....	36,558
Not molded .....lbs.	72,898	14,827	40,866	8,067
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S-molded units	18,381	7,910	40,982	13,059
Woven .....units	13,934	4,617	15,879	5,048
Magnesia and Mfrs. of lbs.	432,269	24,896	231,895	23,166
Asbestos Roofing .....sqs.	3,784	27,808	13,928	103,029
Other Manufactures ....lbs.	739,802	54,115	367,419	52,982

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	November 1939		November 1940	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Crude & Milled Fibres	23,348	$1,594,585	14,745	$ 944,980
Sand and Waste	17,854	319,376	17,699	351,748
	41,202	$1,913,961	32,444	$1,296,728



Africa (Union of South)

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

	August 1939	August 1940
Transvaal	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Tons (2000 lbs.)
Amosite	1,065	1,703
Blue	279	150
Chrysotile	29	92
Cape		
Blue	463	543
	1,836	2,488

Canada

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

Production November 1940 ..... 32,687 tons (2000 lbs.)

Production November 1939 ..... 40,568 tons (2000 lbs.)

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U.S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 85.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00 to 32.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	13.00 to 28.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.
"Shingle" Fibre	$57.00 to $60.00
Paper Stock Fibres	40.00 to 48.00
Waste	30.00
Shorts	13.00 to 26.00
Floats	18.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude 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.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		January 1941		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	29	34⅜	31½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	14½	16¾	16⅝
Celotex (Com.)	np	7	10	8⅝
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	62½	73¾	67½
Certainteed (Com.)	1	4¼	5⅜	4⅜
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	30¾	37⅛	31⅞
Flintkote (Com.)	np	13¼	15	13⅝
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	56⅜	63	57
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125	128	128
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	18¼	20	19½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	15½	17½	15½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	4⅛	4⅞	4¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	30	33	32
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	62¼	69½	63
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	176	182½	179

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THIS and THAT

A. S. T. M. Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials, and Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, will both meet in Washington, D. C., at the Mayflower Hotel, sometime during the week of March 3 to 7.

The Spring Meeting of the A. S. T. M. is being held at the same place on March 4 and 5. Two technical symposiums, one on "Color—Its Specification and Use in Evaluating the Appearance of Materials" and the Second on "New Methods for Particle Size Determinations in the Subsieve Range" will feature three sessions of this Spring Meeting.

—:—

"Use asphalt shingles and save a tree" is the slogan current among manufacturers of asphalt roofings on the West Coast.

—:—

The National Safety Council is preparing a standard schedule for brake servicing. A committee has been appointed, we understand, to investigate the problem of brake maintenance, and to draw up a standard service plan that will provide a basis for understanding and agreement between motor vehicle owners and brake service mechanics.

—:—

"Minerals Used in Welding" [Information Circular No. IC 7121) recently published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, mentions asbestos thruout its pages to such an extent that many of our readers may like to have it in their files. Written by O. C. Ralston and M. W. von Bernewitz, it is obtainable from the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., upon request.

—:—

A man may be happy without a fortune, but he can never be happy without a friend.

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ASBESTOS RM TEXTILES

TOTAL DEFENSE

OUR NATION'S CURRENT UNDERTAKING IN PREPARING FOR TOTAL DEFENSE PLACES UPON INDUSTRY AN OBLIGATION THAT MUST BE MEASURED IN TERMS OF MORE THAN DIRECT SUPPLIES TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES IS INTER-DEPENDENT. THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY SHARES IN THIS OBLIGATION IN ITS SERVICE WITH PACKINGS AND HEAT INSULATION TO POWER PLANTS AND THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, WITH VARIOUS ASBESTOS PRODUCTS TO THE METAL AND AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES; WITH TEXTILE PRODUCTS TO WIRE AND CABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR ELECTRICAL INSULATION; WITH ROVING, YARN, TAPE, TUBING AND CLOTH TO THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY; WITH MANY PRODUCTS TO THE OIL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., RECOGNIZES ITS OBLIGATIONS AND IS READY, WILLING AND ACTIVE IN FULFILLING THEM WITH SUPPLIES TO THESE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES AS WELL AS WHEN CALLED UPON FOR DIRECT SERVICE TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
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