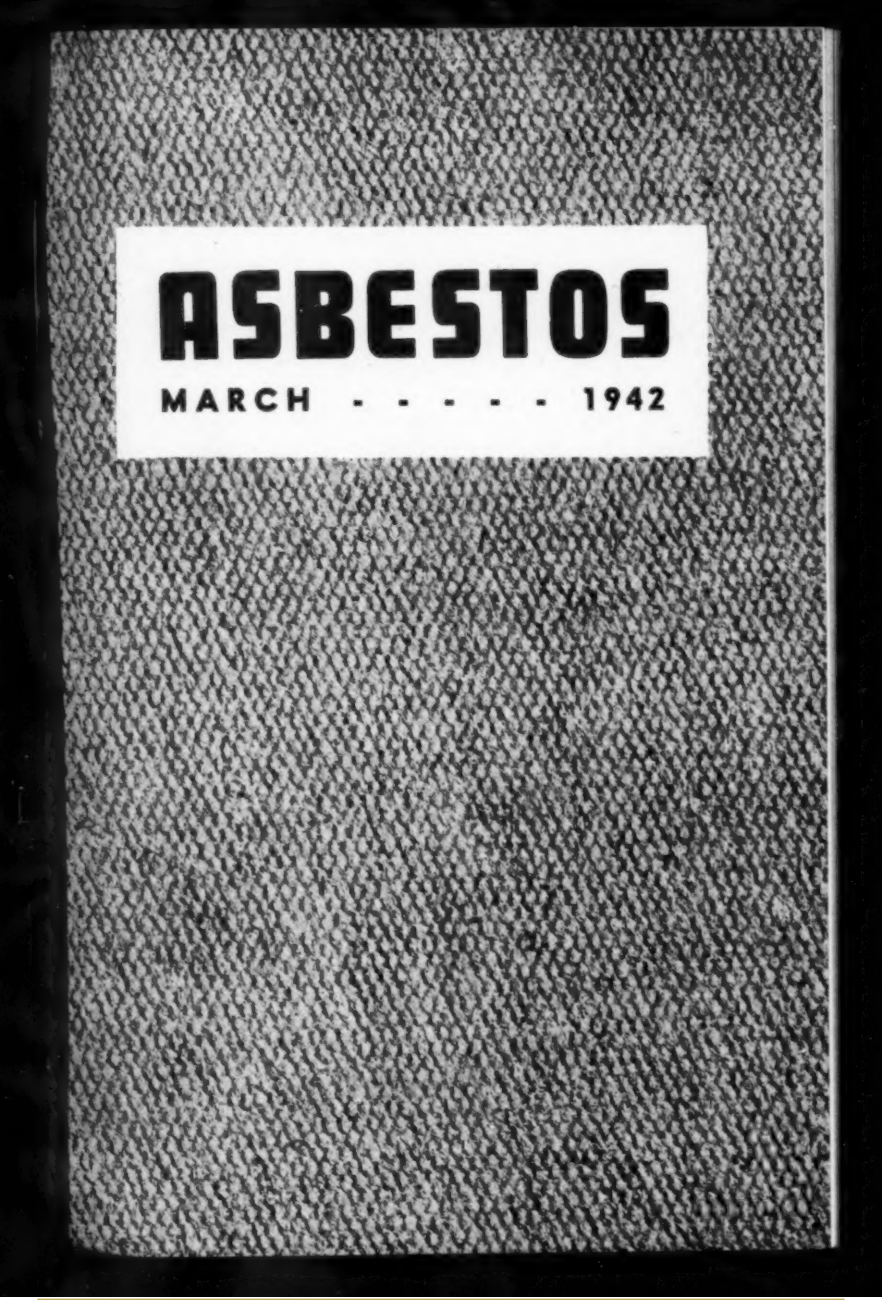


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ASBESTOS R M TEXTILES

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"ASBESTOS"

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JOHN J. LINER

Active in the Insulation Industry at the Age of 77

"We try to take the best of care of him, but he still insists on going out on the jobs, measuring work from plans and iron and performing all the activities incident to a very active industry."

This remark of E. R. Teubner, Jr., President of the Philadelphia Asbestos Company, of which company both Mr. Liner and Mr. Teubner were founders, gives a better description of John J. Liner at the age of 77 than all the rest of the story we plan to tell.

Mr. Liner is, we believe, the oldest active man in the Insulation Industry. Practically his whole life has been devoted to its betterment, first as mechanic, then estimator, assistant manager, and, finally, for the last 21 years, as executive of his own company.

Mr. Liner was born on Friday, January 13th, 1865, in Philadelphia. He received his early education, and probably the ground work of a fine rugged character, from the Christian Brothers connected with Old St. Joseph's in Willings Alley. Later he attended the public schools; was apprenticed at the age of 16 to learn the trade of machinist, receiving his papers four years later. As the shop where he worked out his apprenticeship did all the repair work for the Clyde Steamship Lines, by which his father was employed as a captain, he went to sea as machinist and later became junior engineer. Still later he was employed by the American Line and sailed in the old American Line ships until he was in his late twenties, varying his sea-faring with itinerant jobs as stationary engineer (with the Edison Electric Company) and at pipe covering with Macan, Pechin & Company, finding time to study the then comparatively new and engrossing subject —steam—at night schools, lectures, or wherever his knowledge of the subject could be augmented.

These were the days of plastering pipes, of Wissahickon plaster and Riley's finish, kept in soggy barrels down in a dark cellar. The Corless engine was just coming into vogue and higher temperatures and pressures were

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beginning to be the order of the day. Protection from the hot pipes was needed, more as a safety measure than from any thought of conservation of heat or power. The technique employed was simply to trowel the wet cement on the pipes and wrap rags around them in successive layers. At that, employment in this new, growing industry was sporadic at best and in between jobs John Liner went to sea.

In these early days of 85% Magnesia, it was not easy sledding for a new type (moulded) of material, and, while it was immensely superior as an insulator to anything then known, it was expensive to manufacture and altho very much easier of application than the old, cumbersome method of plastering the pipes, labor at that time was cheap and time counted for very little. The plastic form of insulation at that time used shoddy or refuse or fuzz from cloth, which the woolen mills around Kensington and Manayunk (Philadelphia) would give away to anyone who would remove it. The shoddy was mixed with oak sawdust and slacked lime, and kept soggy until ready to use. Cow hair was sometimes used in place of shoddy, but, as Mr. Liner dryly remarks, "they had to buy the cowhair."

It was in 1886 that Liner was employed by Macan[1], Pechin & Co., which was perhaps the first regularly organ-



Mr. Liner spent most of his 77th birthday at his desk with a celebration dinner later at the Union League.

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ized insulation contracting company to apply the new 85% Magnesia Sectional Covering.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company became interested in the insulation field, and formed a company by the name of the Magnesia Covering Company, which eventually absorbed Macan, Pechin & Co., and with them went John Liner as their contract foreman. Under his supervision and, in fact, partially with his own hands (in those days a contract foreman worked as well as bossed) some of the earliest examples of modern insulation work, as we now know it, was performed: the Bourse Building, Stephen Girard Building, Betz Building, the great white fleet of the Spanish-American War, the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, the first Japanese battleship built in this country, the Kasagi; the first Russian battleship built in this country, the Variag—the Insulation Industry was then coming into its own.

For 30 years Liner remained with the Keasbey & Mattison interests. At the retirement of Barclay Johnson, who had been manager of the Magnesia Covering Company for many years, Liner was offered the job of manager. He knew the game in all its details; he was level-headed and shrewd and of unquestioned integrity. But he turned the job down. His reason, as he whimsically stated it, was that if he took the job he would have to fire everyone in the organization (he was good friends with all of them) because he knew all their weaknesses and peccadillos. He remained, however, with the Keasbey & Mattison Philadelphia Branch (then under the management of F. F. Turner) thru the last World War and at that time performed the Herculean task of managing some 200 temperamental pipe coverers, many of extremely indifferent ability, at Hog Island, New York Shipyard, Chester Shipbuilding Company, Cramp's and a myriad of other firms doing war work. This job almost finished him and for three months after the war he was unable to work. With his rugged constitution, however, he recovered and was back in the harness early in 1919.

The war was over, all of his friends in the Keasbey

[1]The well-known W. A. Macan, afterwards Vice President of the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company.

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& Mattison organization were returning from service, all were restless and to some extent dissatisfied and of this restlessness and dissatisfaction was born the Philadelphia Asbestos Company, with John J. Liner as its first president. Liner started out as his own boss in the asbestos insulation field on October 21, 1921, at the age of 56, an age when most men are thinking of retiring.

In the triumvirate[1] that formed this little company, there was much enthusiasm, experience and guts, but very little money. It was the time of the post-war depression, but Liner never faltered, supporting by his experience, integrity and balance the younger members of the organization who might have become discouraged and fallen by the wayside, as did many others who made similar ambitious ventures about that time.

John Liner, 77 on January 13th, is still on the job, going thru his third war, re-armament and emergency program, hale, hearty and "on the ball," guide and inspiration to his business associates, some of whom could well be his grand children. He is the proud possessor of four children, 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, all living.

He has been a friend to all in the Asbestos and Insulation Industry—the great, the near-great and the humble; beloved and respected by competitors, associates, presidents of large manufacturing units in our industry, and the workmen with their tools. Long may he live and prosper!

[1]John J. Liner, E. R. Teubner, Jr., N. P. MacMullan.

USES OF ASBESTOS

Within the next few months we plan to publish in "ASBESTOS" a list of the more important uses of asbestos and asbestos products, and later to reprint the list in the form of a folder.

Reprints will be available in quantity (10 or over) at the price of 10c each. Send your orders at once, as edition will naturally be limited. Your whole staff will find the list useful.

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IMPROVING CRUDE OIL

By F. R. Cozzens

In the conservation of gasoline, naptha, and other petroleum products, now deemed necessary as defense measures, it has become necessary to improve the quality of crude oil at the wells. This is especially the case in the Ohio and Pennsylvania stripper fields where modern recovery methods—air, water, carbide, etc.—have so impregnated the oil with foreign materials that specified grades cannot be maintained without treatment.

More than seventy percent of the crude oil now being produced in the above mentioned areas has a very high content of paraffin and sludge. Heating the oil in storage tanks to a temperature of 110 to 120 degrees F. over a period of twenty-four hours has long been the recognized process for removing paraffin and sludge, but it has recently been found that both these factors can be eliminated almost entirely by filtering the oil as it pours into the tanks. Filters are made of crocidolite asbestos fibre yarns, spun into cloth of 1/32 inch mesh. They are placed pocket-shaped, over the mouth of the lead-in lines. Oil, coming from the wells, thus passes thru the filter and the density of the paraffin and sludge causes those substances to be enmeshed in the cloth.

The advantage of asbestos for this purpose over any other known material is that the filters can be freed of residue by heat treating at a temperature of 200 to 250 defrees F. and used again and again.

A very stubborn detriment to oil quality, and common to many districts, is a slimy, odorous residue caused by chemical action of sulphur, iron oxide and lime. This is generally cleared out by an infusion of soap chips, forced into the tank after the oil has been brought to a temperature of 120 degrees F. Violent agitation over a period of hours or even days is then necessary before the residue is released and rises to the top.

The modern treatment which eliminates heat and nearly 70 percent of the labor is the use of asbestos fibre which has been saturated with soft (liquified) soap. The

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LET'S PUT WINGS ON TOMORROW!

Today, Keasbey & Mattison Company is devoting all its energies to the war program. Material shortages and priority restrictions make it impossible for us to serve other than war orders.

But the future looks bright to us. For we've glanced ahead, through research, and when peace returns, new and improved asbestos products will contribute more than ever before to better living for everyone. It is *tomorrow* . . . not today . . . that will yield the benefits of this projected thinking.

Right now, total victory comes before everything else. There is no room for doubts, delays or complaints. Only *work* . . . hard, unflagging *work* . . . will bring us through the night.

Americans have what it takes; let's get the job done quickly and completely . . . the sooner to enjoy the things to come!

Let's put wings on Tomorrow!

* * *

Nature made asbestos; Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873.

KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.



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fibre is bound together with yarn, and usually prepared on the job in the form of a circular mat, a little smaller than the inside diameter of the tank. When completed, the mat is saturated with as much soap as the fibre will hold (10 to 20 pounds), then placed flat down on the bottom of the empty tank. As oil is pumped down on the mat, soap is gradually released and mixed thru it. As the oil level rises, the mat does likewise, lifting residue with it. By the time the tank is filled, the mat, with its accumulation of residue, has floated to the surface or nearly so. At that point it is removed and cleaned for repeated use when the tank is again filled.

Another modern contribution towards better quality oil is asphalt planking, placed over the steel floor which serves as the tank bottom. The purpose of this planking is to eliminate rust which not only destroys metal but also contaminates the oil. Asbestos pipe coverings are fast coming into use for insulating lines which convey oil from wells to storage tanks.

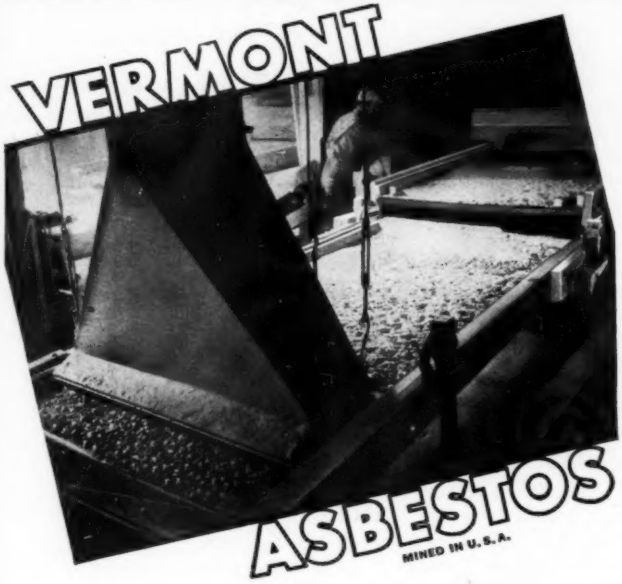
The purpose is to retard both rust and sweat. In areas where natural gas is used under pressure, to liven up oil in storage tanks, we now find asbestos packings and gaskets in valves and throttles; also perforated plastic caps over the mouth of induction lines. The purpose here is to lessen friction, and resultant risk of fire and explosion.

In these, and in various other minor ways, asbestos helps to bring crude oil up to the required standard of quality. Thus greater efficiency is being established in the production of crude oil and all this tends towards a more stabilized industry after the present emergency has passed.

—:—

We can all help win the war by doing the little things, even if we can't go out and do the big, spectacular ones. Cutting down waste in everything is one way; conserving anything and everything is another.

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Clean, well fiberized asbestos particularly well suited for the manufacture of the better types of

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BLOOD TO BATTLEFRONTS

In Asbestos-Cement Chests

Much has been published recently concerning the storing and transmission to battlefields of blood for transfusion purposes, and whenever you read a lot about some especially important item of war equipment, you will generally find that asbestos in some form or other is helping somewhere along the line.

The supplying of blood to battle fronts is no exception to this rule. One of the latest types of containers for the transportation of the flasks containing the blood is a specially designed chest constructed of J-M Marinite slabs (an asbestos-cement product primarily designed for use in shipwork but found useful for many other purposes). Inside these chests are placed the watertight containers for the blood, surrounded by 2" of J-M Aerofelt. This latter material is not an asbestos product, but a special type of rock wool insulation.

So once again we find asbestos performing a small, but most important function.

Editor's Note: Most of the above information was obtained from The Power Specialist, a house organ published by Johns-Manville Corporation.

ASBESTOS VS. COTTON THREAD

While some comments have been received on the discussion of the use of cotton or asbestos thread in the sewing of asbestos garments, we prefer to wait a little longer before publishing an article giving a consensus of the various views.

Therefore those interested in this subject are asked to refer to page 23 of February "ASBESTOS" and write us promptly. Tell us which method you use and give reasons for using it. In other words, answer the question, "Should asbestos or cotton thread be used in the making of asbestos garments for fire-fighting purposes, and why?"

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PORTABLE HOUSES FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

The mushroom growth of plane-building and other defense industry in various parts of the country has created a difficult housing problem in many areas. In some cases, construction workers newly arrived have actually had to sleep in the railway stations and even in the fields.

Homes must be provided for these workers. Speed is the first requirement; portability is also desirable.

Asbestos-Cement helps solves the problem. Temporary houses which have been erected at many of these points have individual wall and floor units; each floor and each of the four walls is a complete unit. Covered with asbestos-cement siding or large sheets of asbestos-cement, the result is a structure that's highly fire resistant, is clean and dry, and when its current usefulness is terminated it can be taken apart in a very short time, loaded on a truck and moved to some other locality.

Similar construction is being used in various temporary army hospitals. Portability is not necessary here, but speed of construction is essential. And patients must be protected as much as possible against the danger of fires from incendiary bombs or those which might be set by saboteurs. The answer in a number of cases has been the use of asbestos siding for outside wall construction.

—:—

It's interesting to note (from the Dec. 27th number of Business Week) that Asbestos cement goods manufacture was one of the occupations listed by Great Britain in January 1939 as "reserved occupations" in which workers generally were excused from military service. However the list, compiled eight months before the outbreak of the war, has been revised a number of times and we have no later data to show whether an exception is still made of such workers.

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SAVING METAL BY USING ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Anticipating that the shortage of metals, especially steel, will become progressively greater, the Keasbey & Mattison Company has developed a building made entirely of asbestos-cement products.

Asbestos-cement tubular sections are used as structural members, asbestos corrugated sheathing for the roof and sheet asbestos for the sidewalls. (See photograph).



The All-Asbestos-Cement Building. Note how pipes are used.

These asbestos buildings are based on units 16 feet long by 12 feet wide by 15 feet clear height. Thus a building of any size can be constructed by simply combining the required number of 12 feet by 16 feet units.

Installation can be handled by unskilled workmen, which keeps erection costs at a minimum. In addition, the building units are fire resisting, weather resisting and maintenance-free.

—:—

The subject of Asbestos-Cement materials for war construction which has been begun in this issue by the articles above and on the opposite page will be pursued further in our April number by an article showing how Britain saves steel and lumber by the use of Asbestos-Cement.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

What might be considered under the head of General Business is fast becoming obsolete—it's defense (or war) business now.

We're in this war to win—that's the chief business at present. Business in the aggregate — and the people of these United States as a whole—want to get war over with —the sooner, the better—and get back to peace and order.

It's fortunate for the Asbestos Industry that most asbestos products are needed extensively, and intensively, for war purposes.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

We are informed that shortages of asbestos are now appearing, principally in very long grades of Amosite and Rhodesian asbestos. There is no shortage of Blue Asbestos, however, nor of the short grades of Amosite.

The Canadian Mines are said to be fully booked for the balance of the year on all grades except the very low ones. Suppliers of raw asbestos generally are refusing new business. Prices are therefore very firm.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The speeding up of the defense program has resulted in an accelerated pace in the asbestos textile field. More business is visible in this line than ever, particularly in cloth, much of which is being used for fireproofing where temperatures are high. Add to this its use in packings, in fire-fighting clothes and in brake lining, and the total is truly amazing; in fact, it is beginning to tax the capacity of the established asbestos textile plants.

Brake Lining. Friction material sales during January exceeded those for last January, but decreased from those for December, 1941. Exports are continuing on the downward trend.

Paper and Millboard. In this market the demand for paper continues fair, with prices firm.

There has been practically no change in Millboard market, volume continuing to be fairly heavy, with prices firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. A slight decline in ship-

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ments has been noted recently. It is felt that in all probability this represents only a temporary condition since volume of inquiries indicates no particular slackening in demand. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Seasonal demand for Low Pressure Coverings has naturally slackened, and because of the changeover from a jobbing business to defense work volume at present is not great. Under these circumstances, however, prices continue fairly firm.

ASBESTOS - CEMENT PRODUCTS

Conditions in the Asbestos-Cement market show practically no change; government purchases make up the major part of current business.

Since it is fast becoming necessary to have high government priorities in order to get accessories, such as nails, for use with asbestos shingles and sidings, it looks as tho almost all sales in the future would have to be for government work.

The Industry's capacity seems to be well able to take care of the government's requirements at the present time.

These comments are supplied by men in close touch with the several markets. If your experience is different, we shall be glad to have your ideas.

—:—

Bolivia exported 24,300 gross kilos (approximately 26¾ short tons) of asbestos during November, 1941, according to Mineral Trade Notes published by the U. S. Department of the Interior.



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INCIDE A

Nothing can stop brave men and stout ships from b ng the

Thanks to the United Navies' valor and skill, fewer and fewer cargo vessels fall victim to skulking wolves of the sea. But when an enemy torpedo strikes—to pause, even for a moment, may place in further jeopardy other human lives and precious cargoes—cargoes of basic materials, like raw Asbestos, so vitally necessary for National Defense.

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Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited

Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

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THEY SAY!

Cemesto Board, manufactured by the Celotex Corporation, is being used as both inside and outside wall (in a single unit) for the 600 houses at present in course of erection at the Glenn L. Martin airplane plants outside of Baltimore. The product, as most of our readers know, is Celotex sandwiched between two layers of asbestos cement, thus combining insulation as well as protection from the elements. Celotex believes its one-thickness wall will prove a boon to defense housing, permitting speedy construction of sturdy, standardized homes for defense workers.

—:—

Asbestos was included in the list of materials banned by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare for shipment to Switzerland.

—:—

Asbestos-Cement Board is finding many uses in defense housing. One plan lines a closet with this material, for the accommodation of the hot water storage tank and the tile flue for the range.

—:—

An asbestos deposit has been discovered near Cedral, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Extent of the deposit has not been determined, nor has the deposit even been exploited, and before it is worked a road would have to be made between the deposit and the railroad, a distance of about seven miles. No information available as to the type of material, although the fibers are said to be about 1½ inches in length.

—:—

Asbestos gloves and an asbestos blanket six feet square are among the equipment listed as equipment for "fire buggies" recently installed in the New York Furniture Exchange for the fighting of bomb-caused or other fires.

The buggies also contain fire pike, fire ax, two wrecking bars, two spanner wrenches, two sand buckets, a water bucket, stirrup pump, two foamite extinguishers, two gas masks, two chemical extinguishers, and two metal helmets.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Smoke Test

The home owner did not buy the boiler from the burner dealer, he bought it at a lower price from a local plumber. Yet as often happens, the owner knew something about burners and was trying to hold the burner installer responsible for excellent combustion. He demanded the well-known "9% minimum CO_2."

Though the identical burner showed up to 12% CO_2 when installed similiarly on other new jobs, here it showed only 5% while giving as much smoke as soft coal.

"Not my fault," said the burner dealer, "the sections of this cast-iron boiler are wide open. The plumber used only the five pound can of furnace cement which comes with the boiler, and that's not enough to seal one-fifth of the cracks between the sections."

On learning what sealing air leaks meant, the plumber declared that this boiler had none under its *asbestos* covering. As he swore to this, the dealer was perplexed for a few days. Then he found his way out of the predicament. With the owner there, to see what went on, he adjusted for a smoky flame, then placed obstructions in the smoke pipe, using the draft regulator opening to get them in, until the over-fire draft was plus six. Smoke poured out from the front and back of the boiler, where the asbestos jacket ended. There was no question about its coming from air leaks between sections, which should have been sealed and would have to be sealed before a passable CO_2 reading was obtained. To clinch his argument, with a slight plus draft on the firebox and the flame adjusted to be smoke-free, the dealer made complete combustion tests. The CO_2 was 11.6% instead of 5%, and the stack temperature 530° instead of 590°.

This method of making a test with the over-fire draft plus, to check on air leaks, is nothing new to combustion experts. It was new to the plumber on this job, however, and he hastily set to work ripping the asbestos covering from the boiler, and used 15 additional pounds of furnace cement to seal air leaks between sections.

Estimating Tables

Send for the Twelve Tables for Estimating flange areas, hair felt, ducts and perimeters, etc. Your estimators will find them handy. $1.00 a set, in atractive folder. Address orders to "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

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Building

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during the month of January, 1942, amounted to $316,846,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This represented a moderate increase over the $305,204,000 recorded for January of last year. In dollar volume, non-residential building was up 4 per cent from the corresponding month of 1941, residential building was down 8 per cent, and public works and utilities construction (heavy engineering) was up 21 per cent.

While new residential building, exclusive of hotel, barracks and dormitory projects, decreased 17 per cent in dollar volume from January of last year, the decline in number of new family dwelling units contracted for was less than 2 per cent, a lower average contract price per unit, reflecting the shift of the residential building program to low-cost defense housing units.

Commenting on the January construction record, Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated: "While the contract volume for the month showed a slight increase over January of last year, it fell considerably behind the $500,000,000 average monthly volume for 1941, and also measurably behind the December, 1941, figures. Apparently this is entirely due to the fact that this year's big war construction program has as yet been only partially scheduled by the War Production Board. It is generally anticipated that this year's total construction volume will approximate that of 1941, the post-depression record year."

THE WRECKORD

This is the title of the 1942 Book of Street and Highway Accident Data published by The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The book is the twelfth in a series issued annually and presents a comprehensive analysis of the facts about accidents in which 40,000 persons were killed and almost a million and a half were injured in 1941. Both totals are the highest in the history of the automobile.

There were more than a million accidents during the year involving injury or death and several million others involving propery damage only. Probably 1,000 automobiles a week were demolished beyond repair—consoling fact this year with automobiles practically unobtainable.

Sixteen tabulations are given, showing accidents by age groups, drivers' experience, weather conditions, defective mechanism, etc. Defective brakes accounted for 890 vehicles in fatal accidents and 26,200 vehicles in non-fatal accidents.

Practical suggestions are also given for avoiding accidents and for saving gas. Single copies or quantities of the book are available free of charge as long as the supply lasts—write the Travelers Insurance Company direct.

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SALESMEN WHO CAN TAKE IT

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

When the new sales manager took charge, and immediately pulled Bill Donnivan off his territory, assigning him to an undesirable city beat, the office wiseacres lifted their eyebrows and predicted Donnivan would soon resign.

Events were quite different. Donnivan pulled an infectious grin, said "O. K. Chief—I'll do my best!" He was shortly turning in totals from his district which caused the wiseacres to lift their eyebrows again, and remark, "It was just what Bill needed. He was getting soft." The new salesmanager decided his judgment of Donnivan had been wrong, and when the next shake-up occurred, Bill was given a territory far better than the old one previous to demotion.

Bill Donnivan is one of that select fraternity of salesmen who can "take it." Plenty of men would have quit, instantly, before the humiliation of a demotion, or, if they had continued (forced by personal necessity), would have nursed such a peeve that their salesmanship would have gone into a swift decline—the end, resignation or dismissal, would have arrived soon. Bill Donnivan smiled, and used apparent misfortune as a stepping stone.

Life being the surprising thing it is, every salesman, eventually, comes up against the tough circumstance. Family affairs, as ill health, may create a constant burden of anxiety. Or there may come one of those slumps—the salesman's batting eye is badly "off", and his manager speaks to him in harsh terms. Does the salesman alibi, or does he "take it", admitting his lapse and seeking suggestion?

Highest rating in salesmanship, and the greatest rewards, go to salesmen who can "take it."

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

John H. Balch, Secretary, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., March 22.

William F. Tyson, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., March 23.

Sumner V. Carson, Vice President in Charge of Corrugated Products, R. J. Dorn Co., New Orleans, La., March 29.

F. V. S. Smith, Director and Secretary, Hodgson & Hodgson, Ltd., Carrington, Nottingham, England, March 29.

W. C. Bowman, Vice President in Charge of Sales, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., March 30.

Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.

G. M. Williams, President, Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., April 6.

J. H. Kuhns, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., April 9.

J. M. Weaver, Textile Research Engineer, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, North Charleston, S. C., April 14.

Philip A. Meyer, Treasurer, Sall Mountain Co., New York City, N. Y., April 16.

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

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LORNE BAIN - Appointed Asbestos Administrator of Canada

Lorne Bain, President of Atlas Asbestos Company, Limited, on December 4th was appointed Administrator of Asbestos and Asbestos Products for the Dominion of Canada by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Mr. Bain has been connected with the Canadian Asbestos Industry for about thirty years, both in the manufacturing and selling ends. He started in 1910 as office boy with the Canadian Asbestos Company; served in the World War for three years, rose to the position of Sales Manager of the Canadian Asbestos Company after his return, and in 1933 purchased the Atlas Asbestos Company, Limited, of Montreal, manufacturers of various asbestos products.

In fact, Mr. Bain has devoted his entire business career to the asbestos industry.

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OLIN J. GARLOCK - Founder of Garlock Packing Company dies of Pneumonia.

Olin J. Garlock, founder of the Garlock Packing Company, of Palmyra, N. Y., died on January 31. 1942, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Garlock was born at Phelps, N. Y., on July 5, 1861, moving to Palmyra with his parents at the age of 13. A year later he became steam engineer at the plant of a local planing mill, and in 1875 changed to another engineer's berth in Palmyra, where. because of a balky steam engine, he conceived the idea of a new and better means of packing such equipment.

He devoted his spare time for a number of years to the development of steam packing. According to an early story, the first successful ring packing was cut from a flattened section of worn-out water hose. For his first installation of packing outside his job he received the sum of 50c.

The first Garlock factory was a small wooden building erected in 1889.

In 1905 Mr. Garlock and his partners converted their ownership into a corporation and in 1929 the several owners sold their interests outright and Mr. Garlock severed his connection with the company. He had been identified with the Crandall Packing Company, of Palmyra, several years earlier, and remained with them until they discontinued operations in 1938.

Mr. Garlock headed various civic activities in and around Palmyra from time to time, and was a member of various Masonic orders. His home was across the street from the Garlock office and until his final illness it was his custom to come out and feed the birds several times each day. He is survived by a sister and two sons.

—:—

G. W. MARSHALL, Jr. transferred to Washington

G. W. Marshall, Jr., formerly General Manager of the Industrial Sales Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, at Manheim, Pa., is now General Manager of the company's National Defense Division at Washington, D. C., where R-M has established an office at 1673 Columbia Road. His telephone number is Columbia 8806.

Mr. Marshall will handle all National Defense matters for both the asbestos and rubber plants of Raybestos-Manhattan.

—:—

LEWIS H. BROWN. President of Johns-Manville, was awarded Honorary Degree of Doctorate of Law by Temple University at its mid-year commencement held February 16th, at which Mr. Brown addressed the graduating class of 262 students on the subject of "America's Future."

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• BLUE ASBESTOS

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

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

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

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

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

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

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO. --

Establishes Experimental Farm Laboratory

Establishment of one of the world's largest experimental farm laboratories is announced by the United States Gypsum Company. A total of 17,351 acres is included in 99 farms of various types.

Test projects will be run on these typical farms to show how production can be increased. These tests will show the

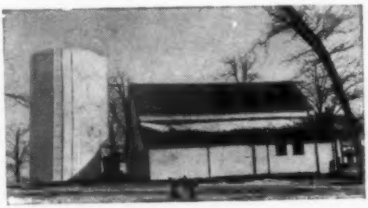


Before and after photographs showing how U. S. G. products can improve farm property.

advantages of various types of buildings and building improvements, fire protection, home decoration, soil conservation, diversification of crops, breeding, sanitation and marketing. This information will be passed on to the farmers of the country to help make their farming more profitable and their farms more livable.

The farms are being run by owners and tenants who are continuing their normal, everyday farming operations. The

The Laboratory will help farmers to make more profit and thus able to improve their farms.



Doane Agricultural Service is being retained as counsel.

The findings of this research program will be made widely available thru publications, literature and building material dealers handling USG products. To stimulate farmers' interest in the program, there will be national blooded livestock contests, scholarships, free building plans, special building and redecorating education for 4-H boys and girls, and other features.

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PERCY NICHOLLS PASSES AWAY

Those readers of "ASBESTOS" who were connected with the Insulation Industry in 1920 and 1921 will remember Percy Nicholls, who at that time was director of planning and research for the Franklin Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Pa. While with that company he rendered valuable service to the whole Insulation Industry in connection with the establishing of scientific standards.

Mr. Nicholls passed away on February 12th following an operation. At the time of his death he was supervising engineer of the Fuels Section, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Born in London, June 4, 1870, Mr. Nicholls graduated from Leeds University with a degree of B. S. in Engineering. He came to the United States in 1897. From 1898 to 1904 he was with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and during that time assisted in the establishment of the Westinghouse plant at LeHavre, France. Subsequently he was with the Western Electric and the General Electric Company, joining the Franklin Manufacturing Company in 1915. While with the last-named company he became interested in heat transmission and the use of solid fuels. From 1922 until 1925 he was on the staff of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers Research Laboratory, and then accepted appointment as supervising engineer of the Fuels Section of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Nicholls was the author of more than 50 papers and pamphlets on technical subjects and while at the A. S. V. H. E. Laboratory developed the Nicholls Heat Meter. He became a life member of the Society in 1941, served on many of its technical committees and assisted in developing the boiler testing and rating codes. He was also a member of the American Physical Society of Pittsburgh.

An article, "Warm Air Furnace Insulation," written especially for "ASBESTOS" by Mr. Nicholls, was published in our September 1920 number.

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RAYBESTOS DIVISION, Bridgeport, Conn., has announced a new brake lining display cabinet which gives prominence to brake service in smaller shops. The cabinet, made of steel and attractively finished in three colors, is designed for a special combination assortment of Raybestos PG sets and Wire Molded Lining.

The Division has also, in answer to an increasing demand announced a new Brake Service Department background for brake lining display at a price the average service man can afford to pay.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE, in annual report for year ended December 31st, 1941 (mentioned on page 29 of February 1942 "ASBESTOS"), show Consolidated Income Account as follows, compared with that for 1940:

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1941	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
Sales, less cash disc., and allowances	$92,852,483.15	$61,761,236.25
Mfg. cost, selling and admin, exp., etc.	71,535,105.98	51,046,894.37
	21,317,377.17	10,714,341.88
Depreciation	1,652,329.18	1,379,316.10
Depletion and obsolescence of min. prop.	863,183.54	642,954.87
	2,515,512.72	2,022,270.97
Net income before div. from sub. and provision for inc. and excess profits taxes	18,801,864.45	8,692,070.91
Div. recd. from J-M Credit Corp.	150,000.00	560,000.00
Net. inc. before provision for inc. and excess profits taxes	18,951,864.45	9,252,070.91
Prov. for contingencies arising out of war conditions	1,459,889.19	
Provision for Federal and Canadian excess profits taxes	11,524,830.49	3,370,000.00
Net income available for dividends	5,967,144.77	5,882,070.91
Dividends paid on pref. stock	306,250.00	485,625.00
Net incocme available for common stock	5,660,894.77	5,396,445.91
Dividends paid on common stock	2,550,000.00	2,337,500.00
Balance to earned surplus	3,110,894.77	3,058,945.91
Surplus balance, beginning of year	10,868,054.51	7,809,108.60
	$13,978,949.28	$10,868,054.51

—:—

THE RUBEROID CO., in its fifty-fifth annual report, shows for the year 1941 net profit of $1,563,099, equal to $3.93 per share, after providing for all deductions, including Federal income and excess profits taxes. Net profit of $802,100, equal to $2.02 per share, was reported in 1940.

Net sales in 1941, the largest in the company's history, totaled $25,778,660, an increase of 48 per cent over 1940, the next highest year. Ruberoid's export trade in 1941 amounted to only 1% of the total sales and was confined to countries outside the war zone—largely in Central and South America.

To speed production of asphalt and asbestos products required for defense construction projects, appropriations totaling $1,298,112 were made in 1941 for plant improvements and extensions—an amount exceeding that of any previous year, and comparing with a total depreciation charge in 1941 of $680,474.

Dividends paid in 1941 amounted to $1.75 per share (compared with dividends of $1.30 per share paid in 1940), representing a return of 4.4% on the equity of $15,838,449 which the stockholders have in the company.

Direct taxes provided for in 1941—Federal, State and for-

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eign—amounted to $1,817,453, compared with $570,811 in 1940, an increase of 218%.

The average number of employees in 1941 increased 14% over 1940. Wages and salaries paid in 1941 amounted to $6,275,044, an increase of $1,633,335, or 35% over 1940.

A total of $644,347 was expended by the company in 1941 in the interest of employee health, safety and security, including, in addition to social security taxes, vacations with pay for both factory and office workers, physical examinations, first-aid and nursing services, group disability and life insurance, pensions, extra compensation for men inducted into military service, and additional compensation for salaried employees.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, issued under date of January 27th, its 16th Annual Report, covering the calendar year of 1941.

The profit for the year after charging expenses, including provision for taxes of $455,000 but before depreciation and depletion, amounted to $1,152,396.41. From this amount $405,516.31 was set aside in the reserve for depreciation and depletion, leaving a balance of $746,880.10. Dividends of $720,000 were paid and $26,880.10 added to surplus account.

Balance sheet figures for the year 1941 are given below (see pages 33 and 34 of February 1941 "ASBESTOS" for the 1940 figures):

	Year Ends Dec. 31, 1941
Assets	
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills	$2,043,043.35
Inventory (Asbestos $429,945.69)	936,983.85
Accts. and Bills Rec. less reserve for bad debts	513,027.94
Cash on hand and in Banks	97,666.81
Deferred Charges (Prepaid Taxes and Mine Dev. Work)	145,655.00
Properties (less reserves for depre. and deplet.)	2,465,905.32
	$6,200,282.27
Liabilities	
Accts. Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 228,566.56
Provision for Taxes	467,289.65
General Reserve	1,000,000.00
Capital Stock	2,909,142.00
Surplus (Distributable and Earned)	1,595,284.06
	$6,200,282.27

The report includes a brief review of the year. Mills at King, Beaver and Vimy Ridge Mines were operated at capacity throughout the year. The mill at the British Canadian Mine resumed operations at capacity on September 1, 1941, having been closed since September 28, 1940.

At King Mine a main haulage drift was completed on the 900-foot level from the shaft to Block 905, a distance of 2,641 feet, together with 1,200 feet on the service drift on the 855-foot level. A new blacksmith shop was built.

At Beaver 4,416 feet of diamond drilling was done to further delimit the ore bodies. At Vimy Ridge 934 feet of diamond drilling was done ahead of the pit working faces and cobbing

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crudes was resumed in June—this had been discontinued the previous July. Diamond drilling exploratory work was done on two outside properties.

HARRY E. SMITH, General Manager of the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Rubber Manufacturers Association at a meeting of the Board on January 20. Mr. Smith replaces F. L. Curtis, former General Manager of the Manhattan Division, whose resignation from the Board was accepted with reluctance.

HERBERT ABRAHAM, President of The Ruberoid Co., addressed the 55th Annual Meeting of the United Roofing Contractors' Association held in New York City, February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, on the subject of "The Outlook for the Roofing Industry in This War-Time Emergency," in which he advised roofers to get into the black-out market. Copy of the address will be supplied by "ASBESTOS" to anyone interested.

The address is reprinted in the February issue of the United Roofer (168 E. 89th St., New York City).

MILTON CARPENTER, an executive of Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., was elected President of the United Roofing Contractors' Association at its annual meeting held in New York during the first week in February. The Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company was at one time in the manufacturing business, but are now applicators exclusively and are one of the oldest roofing establishments in the State.

DONALD H. SPICER has been named a director of the World Bestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J., manufacturer of Grafild brake linings and friction materials. Mr. Spicer joined the company about a year ago as General Manager.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automotive production in January, 1942, totalled 260,012 (238,261 in the United States and 21,751 in Canada).

Under the curtailed production conditions, there is little use of comparing with last year's production, but it may be interesting to know that 524,073 motor vehicles were produced in January, 1941 (500,878 in the United States and 23,195 in Canada).

Production in December, 1941, the previous month, amounted to 302,518, of which 20,313 were produced in Canada.

PATENTS

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

Friction Element. No. 2,267,803. Granted on December 30th 1941, to Ray E. Spokes, Ann Arbor, Mich., assignor to American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Application August 16, 1938. Serial No. 225,141.

A friction element containing petroleum coke.

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Pipe Fitting of Felted Asbestos and Cement. No. 2,267,817. Ganted on December 30, 1941, to Louis J. Costa, Philadelphia, Pa. Application August 30, 1937. Serial No. 161,595.

The method of manufacturing fittings for pipe connection having irregular conformation which consists in mounting a form sectionally outlining diametrically opposite flanges and, intermediate the flanges, the interior or exterior surface of half of a fitting, so that the form is accessible from the side, placing wet sheets of uncured asbetos fibre and cement upon the form of the half fitting, compressing the wet sheets upon the form to remove much of the water and, before curing the compressed material, in progressively repeating the operation with additional wet sheets placed upon those just pressed until the required thickness as pressed is attained.

Fibrous Article of Manufacture. No. 2,267,913. Granted on Dcember 30, 1941 to Ralph T. Halstead, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application May 11, 1938. Serial No. 207,323.

An article of manufacture comprising asbestos fibres and a bonding agent extending within the surface portions of the fibres and cementing the fibres together into a unitary article, the said agent including a compound selected from the group consisting of an aluminate or borate of polyvalent metal.

Brake Shoe. No. 2,268,280. Granted on December 30, 1941 to Murrell R. DeFrance, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application November 6, 1937. Serial No. 173,239.

A composition for use in brake blocks comprising by weight 23% silica sand, 11% asbestos sand, 33% asbestos cement, 22% coke dust and 11% linseed oil.

Making Tiles. No. 2,268,759. Granted on January 6, 1942 to John N. Martin, Manheim Township, Lancaster Co., assignor to Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster. Application April 29, 1939. Serial No. 270,746.

In the method of making a touch, resilient weather and and wear resistant tile, the steps comprising forming a moldable mass, including fibres in interlaced relation held together by a thermo-plastic binder forming a mass in a sheet in which the majority of the fibres in each sheet extend in the direction of sheeting, turning said sheet at an angle to the direction of sheeting and entangling the fibres by changing the direction of at least some of such fibres.

Ceiling Construction. No. 2,268,822. Granted on January 6, 1942 to Arthur A. Heeren, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application July 15, 1939. Serial No. 284,719. Description upon request.

Asbestos - Cement Pipe. No. 2,269,436. Granted on January 13, 1942, to Arthur B. Christopher, Audubon, N. J., assignor to The Ruberoid Co., New York. Application August 3, 1940. Serial No. 350,372.

As a new article of manufacture, an extruded asbestos-

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cement pipe composed of a hardened plastic mixture of cement and asbestos fibre in which substantial of the fibres are mechanically arranged during extrusion to run lengthwise of the pipe.

Composition of Asphalt Saturants. No. 2,270,047. Granted on January 13, 1942, to Henry S. Goodwin, East Bound Brook, and Herman D. Winters, Jr., Roselle Park, N. J., assignors to Standard Oil Development Company. Application December 30, 1939. Serial No. 211,932.

An improvement in the manufacture of an asbestos cement building board with a liquid saturant having a Saybolt universal viscosity varying from 85 to 105 seconds at 140° F., an A. P. I. gravity of 16° to 22.9° and consisting of 35 to 40% of an asphalt having a melting point of 140 to 185° F. and 65 to 60% of a solvent naphtha having on A. P. I. gravity of 28 to 48° and a kauri butanol solvent power of at least 53.

Vibration Isolator. No. 2,270,335. Granted on January 20, 1942, to John S. Parkinson, North Plainfield, N. J., James Y. Dunbar, New York City, and William A. Jack, 3rd, North Plainfield, N. J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application December 30, 1939. Serial No. 311,908. Description upon request.

Shingle and Like Material. No. 2,270,734. Granted on January 20, 1942, to Lester Kirschbraun, New York City, assignor to Patent & Licensing Corporation, New York. Application April 11, 1941. Serial No. 388,007.

A shingle or like element for exposure to the weather, comprising a base and a weather protective, bituminous coating layer on the face thereof, intended to be exposed to the weather, said coating layer having affixed thereto on at least that portion of the area of the face which is intended to be exposed to the weather in use, a layer of asbestos paper impregnated with a substantially insoluble metallic silicate.

Cement Asbestos Insulating Material. No. 2,270,747. Granted on January 20, 1942, to Nicholas F. Arone, Trenton, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co., Application July 31, 1940. Serial No. 349,010.

The process which comprises subjecting bonded asbestos insulating material to the action of a reducing atmosphere at a temperature between 50° and 600° C.

Pipe Wrapping Machine. No. 2,271,528. Granted on February 3, 1942, to Anthony J. Pfohl, Lockland, and Charles M. Wood, Edgemont, Ohio. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application August 2, 1940. Serial No. 349,776. Description upon request.

Roofing Element. No. 2,271,728. Granted on February 3, 1942, to William W. Bainbridge, Chicago, Ill., assignor to United States Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application Sept. 19, 1940. Serial No. 357,378.

A rigid asbestos-cement shingle of the character described adapted to be laid with similar shingles overlapping courses which comprises an elongated main body portion having the

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butt edge of the shingle extending longitudinally thereof and having end edges substantially perpendicular to said butt edge, said shingle having a generally tapered shape, being wider at one end edge than at the other end edge, said main body portion being provided with a plurality of nailing apertures above the normal line of overlap of a similar shingle superimposed thereover, one of said apertures being offset from another of said apertures whereby a predetermine spacing of the singles is accomplished when one of said apertures of one shingle is in apertures whereby a predetermine spacing of the shingles is main body portion also being provided with a notch in the wide end edge adapted to further line up said shingle with reference to a lower course of underlying shingles.

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

Bromley's Honor Pledge. Serial No. 446,612. George W. Bromley, doing business as Bromley Siding Company, Columbus, Ohio. Filed Aug. 28, 1941. Applicant disclaims the word "Bromley" apart from the mark. For insulating brick, asbestos siding, and insulating board of wood, paper, or cane material. Published Jan. 20, 1942.

Asbeston. Serial No. 449,471. United States Rubber Co., New York City. Filed Dec. 13, 1941. For asbestos yarns. Published Feb. 17, 1942.

Sealion. Serial No. 448,022. James Walker & Co., Limited, Woking, England. Filed Oct. 22, 1941. For cotton, hemp, asbestos, flax or metallic foil machinery packing. Published Feb. 17, 1942.

RAW ASBESTOS

N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY

P. O. BOX 803

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

Stock at Rotterdam

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THIS and THAT

The latest (December, 1941) annual edition of A. S. T. M. Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials is considerably enlarged by the inclusion of new specifications and tests and several reports and papers. It provides in their latest form the some 58 specifications and tests issued by the American Society for Testing Materials covering this field. It includes tentative specification D-299-40T on Asbestos Yarns and Standard Specifications D315-41 on Asbestos Tape, D375-41 on Asbestos Roving, for Electrical Purposes. Copies can be obtained from A. S. T. M. headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at $2.25 per copy.

—:—

G. E. says that electrically heated flying suits may well become the basis of a new industry in electrically heated garments and bedelothes, which indicates a large potential market for asbestos covered wire.

—:—

Quebec is Canada's second largest manufacturing province, and contributes about 30% of the Dominion's output of manufactured products.

—:—

Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, who has been Chief of Chemicals Branch of the WPB, is being retained as senior consultant, Dr. Ernest W. Reid, of Pittsburgh, having been appointed Chief. Dr. Weidlein has been devoting part of his time to the branch, with his efforts centered recently on development of the synthetic-rubber program. He will continue this work for the Materials Division.

—:—

F. C. McIntosh, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the 48th annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Research during 1942.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of March 10, 1942

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 233.50
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 82.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 34.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 29.50
Vermont—	**Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.**
Shingle Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 53.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

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.)

		February 1942		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	23	25⅞	23¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	18	19	18
Celotex (Com.)	np	7⅛	7⅞	7½
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	66	71	66½
Certainteed (Com.)	1	1⅞	2¼	2⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	26	29	28
Flintkote (Com.)	np	9½	10¼	10¼
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	94	97½	96⅝
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	54¾	62¾	61½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122	129	123
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15¼	16⅞	16¾
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	15½	17¾	16
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3⅝	4	4
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	30¼	35	34¾
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	43½	47¼	47
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	169½	177½	170

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DO YOU KNOW

That Raybestos was the manufacturer of the Duplex Acting Brake, the first brake which was capable of stopping a car going backward as well as forward . . . . .

That the asbestos manufacturing plant of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., at Asbestos, Que., is the largest plant in Canada devoted to the manufacture of asbestos products and allied commodities . . . . .

That Keasbey & Mattison Company, pioneers in asbestos, made the first asbestos theatre curtain in the world . . . . .

That Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company installed its first machines for the manufacture of Asbestos Paper and Millboard in 1909 . . . . .

That the trade name "Transite" used by Johns-Manville for its Asbestos-Cement products was adopted because J-M's asbestos-cement product was first used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as a lining under the floors of their trolley cars to prevent fires from short circuits . . . . .

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EHRET'S VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS

Standardization by EHRET packing experts has produced a line of packings that has been held to a minimum number of items consistent with service, economy and good practice. Dealers and Distributors can materially reduce inventories and, at the same time, maintain stocks to cover a broad range of service requirements.

Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

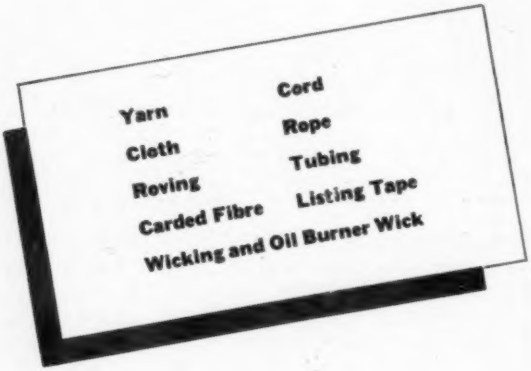
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SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Fine Quality Asbestos Textile Products since 1919

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SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY · CHARLOTTE, N.C.

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