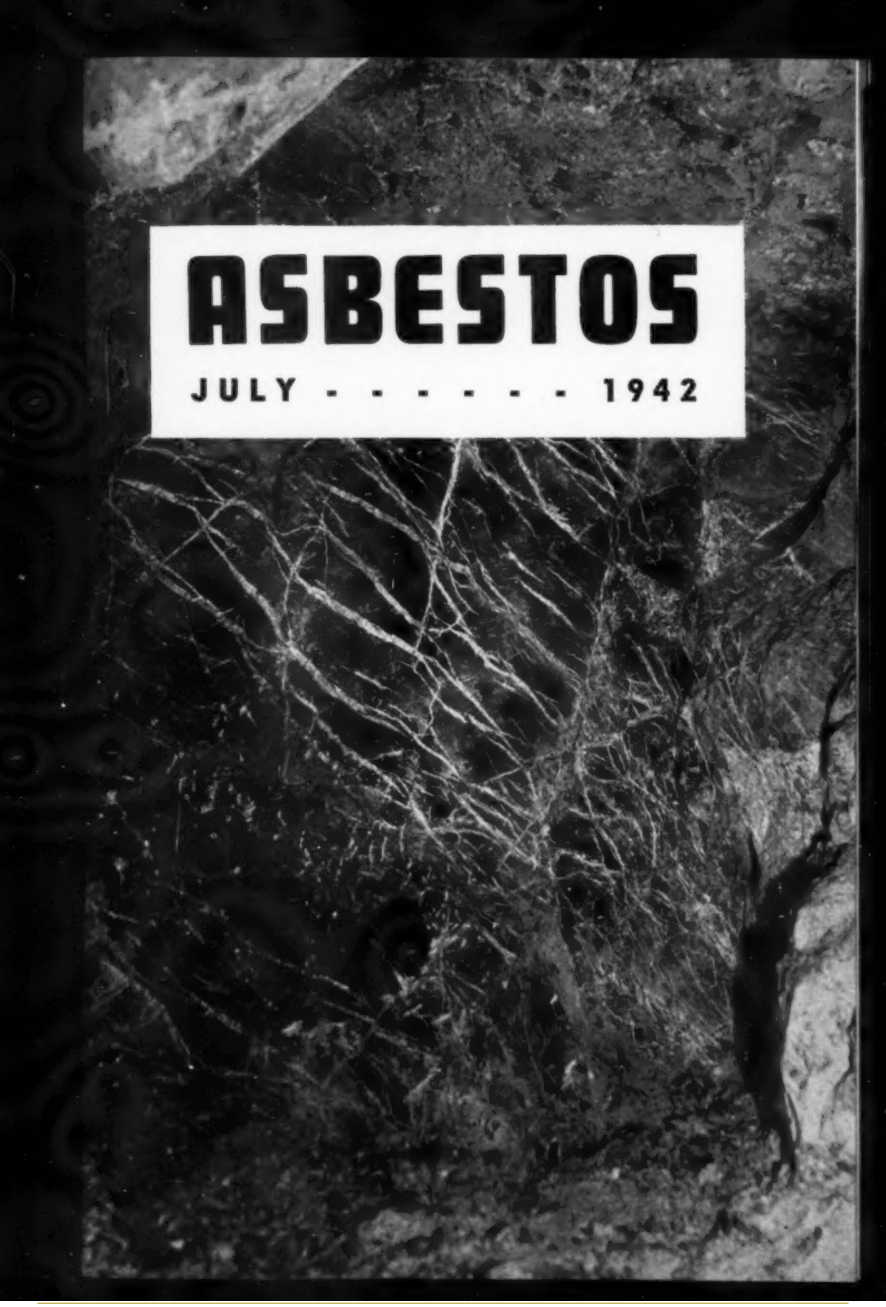


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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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THE RISE OF RHODESIA'S ASBESTOS INDUSTRY[1]

Southern Rhodesia runs second to Canada as an Empire producer of asbestos and takes third place, after Canada and Russia, in the world's production of this commodity. The asbestos industry of Southern Rhodesia ranks next to gold as the territory's most important mining industry, and the annual value of the output is at present in the order of £1 million.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE

(Tons—2000 lbs.)

	1936	1937	1938	1939
World	564,000	689,000	513,000	...
S. Rhodesia (Tons)	56,346	57,014	58,810	58,313
S. Rhodesia (Value)	£836,468	£840,026	£1,020,921	£1,088,782

During 1940 the total value of base metals produced in Southern Rhodesia amounted to £2,206,375. To what extent the asbestos industry contributed to this total has still to be revealed, for the publication of production figures has been suspended for the duration of the war. Nor was the position much clarified by the annual report of the Department of Mines and Public Works, which merely stated that the asbestos companies had temporarily lost their Continental markets but were gradually making good this loss by business elsewhere.

That the war has stimulated the development of the Rhodesian industry may reasonably be deduced, however, from the fact that the establishment of an asbestos products factory at Gwelo has been reported. The works will deal with asbestos from the mines at Shabani and Mashaba. This event represents an important step forward in the history of an industry, which, until the coming of the great depression of 1930, seemed likely to become Rhodesia's most valuable mining activity, not excluding gold production.

Industry's Brighter Days.

By 1929 annual production had reached a zenith of 42,634 tons, valued at £1,186,627. Southern Rhodesia advanced to second place among producing countries of the

[1] **Reprinted from the August 2, 1941 issue of The South African Mining & Engineering Journal.**

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world, taking all classes of fibre together, and became, in fact, the largest producer of the better grades. Large areas which a few years previously were considered unpayable had been taken up and developed, and seemed likely to become valuable properties. In two years the number of asbestos claims soared from 9,830 to reach, in 1929, the peak of 36,015.

Then came the depression and inevitable slump in the value of all base minerals. This made itself felt particularly severely in Rhodesia, where no great reduction in transport costs could be effected. The output of the asbestos industry dropped in value from £1,070,847 in 1930 to £386,494 in the following year, and £197,092 in 1932.

In spite of the increased demand for base minerals which has come about in recent years, the fact that Southern Rhodesia's total production last year aggregated only £2,206,375 affords some indication that the asbestos industry has not yet succeeded in regaining the peaks attained in 1929.

Early Asbestos Enterprise.

Asbestos production in Southern Rhodesia seems to have originated mainly thru the enterprise of Captain A. Heyman, mining commissioner of the Victoria district, who sent various specimens of minerals for determination and analysis—among them several specimens of asbestos. The interest created by these specimens resulted in the pegging, in 1907, of Gath's mine in the Mashaba hills of the Victoria district. The following year 55 tons of asbestos, valued at £550 were produced. Soon afterwards the King's mine, in the Mashaba area, was pegged, and the Shabani area then came into prominence.

Many small workers had, by this time, embarked on the mining of asbestos, tho it was a long time before they were able to find a market for their products in the United Kingdom. Not till the outbreak of the first world war did the output show any material increase. In 1915 it soared from 487 tons to 2,010 tons. Another big leap was made in 1920, when the returns showed 18,823 tons as compared with 9,800 tons the previous year. Thereafter

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it mounted steadily to 42,634 tons in 1929, in which year the branch line to Shabani was completed. Hitherto, both the main producing areas had been off the railway line, and transportation difficulties had been serious.

In 1930 the areas producing asbestos were the Belingwe and Filabusi areas, in the Bulawayo mining district, the Mashaba area, in the Victoria mining district, and the Ethel mine in the Lomagundi district.

Specimen samples of chrysotile from the Belingwe district were exhibited in Bulawayo as far back as 1906. At that time there was little demand for the fibre, however, and tho the occurrence of large deposits was well-known to prospectors, it was not til 1915-16 that real interest in the Shabani deposit was aroused.

The Shabani Deposit.

The original claims held by the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., were staked in September 1915, and were followed by those of the Birthday, Nil Desperandum, Sphinx, Ad Valorem, Goosha, and Orphan's Luck. The Nil Desperandum, with which the Sphinx was eventually included, was taken over in 1919 Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and Birthday, Goosha and Orphan's Luck were subsequently worked by the Corporation. By amalgamation of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and the African Asbestos Mining Company, all the principal mines, both at Mashaba and Shabani, were brought under the control of the powerful Turner & Newall group.

Seven lodes have been worked at the Nil Desperandum mine. These evidently represent the isolated, untalcified remnants of a huge body of fibre-bearing rock, which has for the most part been converted into talc-carbonate-rock. "B" lode, the largest body of asbestos-bearing rock on the property has a length along its strike of nearly 500 feet, and a width of nearly 100 feet measured at right angles to the directions of dip and strike. The quality of the asbestos is extremely good.

Numerous lodes at the Shabani mine are capable of being worked. Lode 170, the most important deposit, has a length of strike of over 2,000 feet and a width varying

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from 200 to 300 feet, with an average fibre percentage thruout the lode of about 3 per cent. In places it is as great as 15 to 20 per cent. During the pre-depression years it was found profitable to break and treat all rock containing more than 1 per cent.

Methods of Mining.

Shrinkage stoping is a method adopted in dealing with large bodies. In this system the levels, which are developed by means of hanging and footwall drives connected by cross-cuts at intervals of approxmiately 30 to 40 feet, are laid out in blocks of 80 feet in width, separated by pillars 20 feet wide. Both blocks and pillars are at right angles to the strike of the lode.

Stope drives are then begun in the blocks at a distance of 15 feet above the cross-cuts. These are driven from raise or winze to raise, all levels being connected by a large number of raises and winzes. By stripping or slashing the walls of the stope drives, in combination with hand-shovelling, the bottom of the 80-foot block is undercut in preparation for the normal process of shrinkage stoping, the pillars being left for subsequent removal.

The cobbed fibre and rock is trammed separately to driers, where it is placed upon trays heated by steam pipes. It then passes on to grinding pans and thence to a series of screens of gradually diminished mesh, where grading and cleaning are effected. In order to remove the cleaned fibre and thus facilitate these processes, suction pipes are placed over the ends of the screens.

Any brittle fibre which may have reached the mill is destroyed in the grinding pans. After cleaning and grinding the fibre is bagged, ready for shipment and export.

Geological Features.

Generally, it may be said that in the main Shabani mass the asbestos occurs in commercial quantities in portions of completely serpentised dunite where it is found in the form of seams of cross fibre. The zones of fibre-bearing serpentine rock have a known length, discontinuous, of nearly three miles, and for the most part pitch in a southerly direction at a low angle. They have a proved

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extension in places to at least six hundred feet vertical depth. In a few exceptional cases the direction of pitch is reversed.

The fibre occurs in seams up to six inches in width but rarely exceeds three inches in length, one or more partings occurring in all but the narrowest seams.

Two varieties of serpentine rock, both derived from dunite, occur in the fibre-bearing zones. The one usually found bordering on the edges of the asbestos seams is apple-green in color and coarse in grain, and conforms remarkably closely to the theoretical composition of serpentine. The second variety is dark bluish-green in color and is commonly of rather fine grain. It is of this rock that the bulk of the fibre-bearing zones is composed. There are no definite hanging walls.

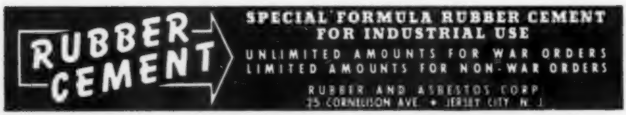
Editor's Note: This article concludes a series on the African Asbestos fields. The Asbestos Fields in the Union of South Africa were covered by articles in our April, May, July and August 1941 issues. Closely related to this series is the description in October 1941 "ASBESTOS" of the deposits of "Blue Asbestos in Australia."

THE COVER

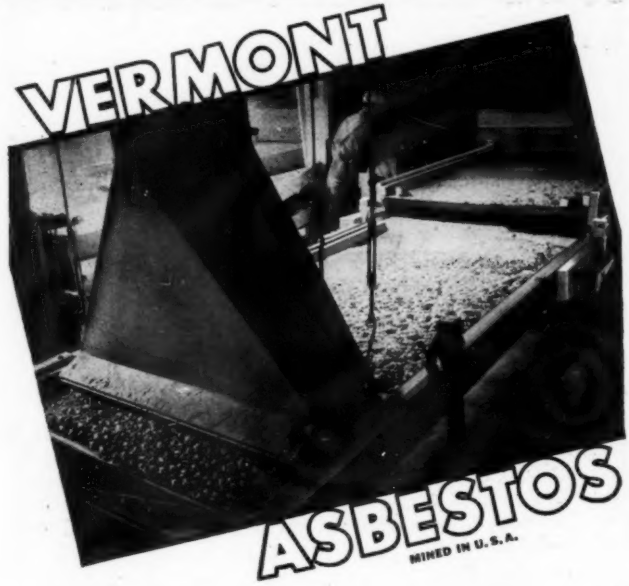
This number of "ASBESTOS" starts the 24th volume—*and our 24th year!*

The photograph used for the cover showing veins of crude asbestos in serpentine rock was taken at the 500-foot level of King Mine, at Thetford Mines, Quebec, and was supplied by Asbestos Corporation Limited, owner of that mine.

No better subject exists for the cover of the magazine "ASBESTOS."



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SOUND CONTROL IN BLASTING

By F. R. Cozzens

Silent blasting may never become a reality, but in modern construction jobs where blasting must be done in the close vicinity of hospitals, schools, etc., some measure of noise control is essential. Some very effective results in the matter of sound curbing are being accomplished on Ohio River Valley Defense Projects by the means of plugs made of short-fibre asbestos. Under various tests, conducted thru sound recording instruments, it was established that blasts, placed in holes treated to fibre plugs, were 15 to 30 per cent quieter upon detonation than others loaded in the same way, but left untreated. Surface concussions or jars registered 8% lower also on treated holes, which was likewise important due to the approximate nearness to curbing and building foundations.

Asbestos fibre plugs are utilized on the principle that vibrations or sound waves from the explosives at time of detonation are caught and enmeshed in the fibrous mass, and thus broken up before reaching the atmosphere outside the hole. Such interrupted sound waves are altered and modified in both volume and tone.

Asbestos fibre, in loose form, is kept on the job in waterproof bags, and the general operating practice is to drill and load the blast-holes in the regular manner. The required amount of earth stemming is poured down on top the explosives, and from thence on, the hole is filled to the top with asbestos fibre, lightly tamped, with a small quantity of earth mounded on top to hold the mass snugly in place. The rule is to allow three inches of fibre to every nine inches of hole face. Thus, if the hole be four feet in depth, the asbestos plug in the top is twelve inches in length. Results are effective in holes of any depth, and under various weather conditions so long as the fibre is kept dry. The efficiency of the plug is decreased by moisture, and for this reason, blasts in treated holes are exploded as soon after loading as possible. There are no restrictions as to type of explosives used, and detonation may be accomplished by either electric blasting cap or fuse.

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Today, all of these K&M products are playing an important role in the War Program; contributing in many different ways to its ultimate success. For the duration, the Nation will continue to have first call on all K&M plants and employees.

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

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.

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ROCK WOOL IS NOT ASBESTOS

This may seem like a silly statement, but while readers of "ASBESTOS" do not need to be told that the insulation known as rock wool or mineral wool is not asbestos, and has no relation, chemically, geologically or otherwise, with asbestos, they may be surprised that there is a growing tendency to confusion of the two in the public mind.

The popular conception seems to be "Rock Wool is fireproof; asbestos is fireproof; therefore rock wool is asbestos." Logical reasoning which results in a false statement.

Perhaps the public is not altogether to blame. We must remember that long ago the Germans called asbestos "steinflachs," which means *stone flax;* the French Canadians speak of it as "pierre a cotton" (meaning cotton stone). Therefore who can criticize the layman for assuming the term "rock wool" or "mineral wool" means asbestos.

The confusion is also understandable because several of the larger manufacturers of asbestos products make or handle rock wool insulation as well.

Just recently a free lance writer, who has since sent us some very interesting asbestos stories, was confused by the two apparently (to him) synonymous terms, and submitted two very good articles which stressed the use of mineral wool insulation. Worse still, both stories had been checked by sales engineers of asbestos firms, who somehow, whether thru ignorance of the final destination of the articles, or just carelessness, let them get by.

Asbestos firms are urged to warn everyone in their organizations to take great care in their selling talks, copy writing, or other activities, to carefully distinguish between *asbestos* and *rock wool* or *mineral wool.*

It is very easy for the salesman who is so familiar with all kinds of insulation to entirely innocently mislead the customer into thinking that when he talks about insulation, he means asbestos insulation.

Stress asbestos if you are talking about asbestos, but if you are talking about rock wool or mineral wool, be sure that the customer understands the difference between the two terms—asbestos on the one hand and rock or mineral wool on the other.

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A. S. T. M. ANNUAL MEETING

The forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials was held June 22 to 26 in Atlantic City, N. J.

Since the Book of Standards will be published this year (in November) a larger number of tentative standards were approved for publication and a larger number were also adopted as standard.

"ASBESTOS" readers will be especially interested in the action taken at the meeting which approved for publication a new tentative method of test for thermal conductivity of materials by means of the guarded hot plate. This has been under development in a Joint Committee for some time. With the test was extended discussion by F. C. Houghten, Chairman of the Joint Committee, in which he gave considerable data on the test program and results. Before the method was referred to the Society, a series of tests was conducted in six laboratories which followed procedures conforming to the test. In all cases the results were in satisfactory agreement. A leader in this work has pointed out that by placing the emphasis on preparation of specimens and on the operation of the test, the committee has avoided the pitfalls of controversy and has produced a test procedure that has been shown to yield results that are in satisfactory agreement.

BILL PENDING IN CONGRESS FOR WORK ON ASBESTOS

The Department of the Interior Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, contains an item of $200,000 for work on asbestos. This includes both exploration and laboratory research, and as we understand it the work is not necessarily confined to any one area.

As we go to press, the bill is out of conference and the conference report is awaiting ratification by both Houses. It is expected that this particular item will be approved.

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CANADIAN ORDER No. A-209

Early in May a conference at which every branch of Canada's Asbestos Industry was represented, was held in Montreal.

The aim was cooperative action to cut down inventory costs, production man-hours and transportation requirements.

As a result of the meeting Order No. A-209, dated June 5th, has been issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada, of which Lorne Bain is Administrator of Asbestos and Asbestos Products. The order contains the following provisions:

No manufacturer shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale any Asbestos Millboard or Asbestos Paper other than (a) Asbestos Mill Board of a thickness of 1/16", 1/8", 1/4", 3/8" or 1/2" and of the size 42" x 48" and (b) Asbestos Paper of a thickness of 1/16" or 1/8" and weight of 6, 10 or 14 lbs. per 100 square feet.

No manufacturer shall sell or offer for sale any Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Valve Stem Packing, Asbestos Wick Packing unless packaged in the manner set opposite the name of such material hereunder:

Asbestos Paper in 100 lb. Rolls

Asbestos Valve Stem Packing in 1 lb. Spools

Asbestos Wick Packing in 1 lb. Balls

Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to prevent the sale by a manufacturer of (a) any Asbsetos Mill Board or Asbestos Paper now manufactured otherwise than as provided by Section 2 of this Order or (b) any Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Valve Stem Packing, Asbestos Wick Packing now packaged otherwise than as provided by Section 3 of this Order.

The minimum carload lot of Asbestos Short Fibres and/or Asbestos Cements shall be 40 tons consisting of 800 bags, each of 100 lbs.

Mr. Bain, who is President of Atlas Asbestos Company, Limited, of Montreal, calls our particular attention to the last item of the order concerning minimum carload of Asbestos Shorts in Canada now being 40 tons instead

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of 30 tons. "By increasing the minimum carload in Canada from 30 to 40 tons of Shorts," says Mr. Bain, "we are releasing 25% more box cars for more essential war purposes."

"This order No. A-209 of course applies only to Canada and shipments made to Canadian customers. No part of the order applies to anything for export to the United States."

U. S. CONSERVATION ORDER M-79 AMENDED

An amendment, dated June 18th, has been issued by the War Production Board to Conservation Order M-79 (See February 1942 "ASBESTOS", page 8 and April 1942, page 8).

This present amendment is actually a rewriting of the entire Order, changing the wording in several places and including the Amendment which was issued on February 28, 1942.

Quoted below are several paragraphs which contain the important changes—italics indicate those additions which we consider especially important:

"(A) Restrictions on the Use of Certain Types of Asbestos.

(1) Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, no Person shall fabricate, spin, or process in any way asbestos fibre imported from South Africa except where such fabrication, spinning or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders as defined in Priorities Regulation No. 1, as amended from time to time.

(2) In addition to the above limitation, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, no Person shall fabricate, spin, or process in any way:

(i) Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos fibre of Grade C and G-1 or Grade C and G-2, or Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Rhodesian Grade C, G-1 and G-2, except where such fabrication, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for:

(a) Products covered in Navy specification Number 17-I-29 (Insulation, electrical, asbestos fibre, treated and untreated date January 2, 1942, or as same may be amended).

(b) Lapps, yarns, tapes and cloth which are required by

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Army, Navy or Maritime Commission specifications or Underwriter's or governmental safety regulations in effect on May 1, 1942, to be of a non-ferrous nature;

(ii) Amosite asbestos fibre of Grade B-1, or amosite asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Grade B-1, except where such fabricating, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for amosite woven felt blankets and mattresses and fittings for use as insulation on ships.

(iii) Amosite asbestos fibre of Grade B-3 or D-3, or amosite asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Grade B-3 or D-3, except where such fabricating, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for:

(a) Amosite woven felt blankets and mattresses and fittings for use as insulation on ships.

(b) Fireproof *insulating* board for *installation on ships.*

(c) Molded amosite pipe covering and blocks for use as insulation on ships; provided, however, that the amount of D-3 or B-3 or equivalent length amosite fibre used in such pipe covering or blocks shall not exceed 15 per cent by weight of finished product.

(d) Flexible amosite pipe insulations *for installation on ships.*

(B) Restrictions on the Use of Certain Types of Asbestos Pipe Coverings. In addition to the above limitations, no Person shall install 85 per cent magnesia pipe covering or other high temperature *molded* asbestos pipe covering except (1) in installations where temperatures of 212° Fahrenheit or over occur, (2) *in installations underground or in ships, or (3) as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.*

(C) Use of Waste Asbestos Materials. Waste or scrap materials produced in the fabrication, spinning or processing of asbestos fibre imported from South Africa, which cannot be reprocessed and used in fabricating, spinning, or processing operations permitted under the foregoing limitations of this Order, may be sold or disposed of without further restriction.

(F) Limitation of Inventories. No Person shall receive delivery of Rhodesian or Amosite Asbestos fibre products in the form of semi-processed materials, finished parts or sub-assemblies, nor shall he put into process said fibre as raw material, in quantities which in either case shall result in an inventory of such semi-processed or finished material in excess of a minimum practicable working inventory, taking into consideration the limitations placed upon the production of asbestos fibre products by this Order.

Anyone particularly interested in this order M-79 and its limitations and prohibitions should obtain a copy of the Amendment from the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

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ALLOCATION CLASSIFICATION OF ASBESTOS (U. S. A.)

On all purchase orders or contracts placed after June 30, 1942, and on all purchase orders or contracts calling for delivery after July 31, 1942, the appropriate Allocation Classification Symbol and Purchaser's Symbol must be shown.

There are certain exceptions to this, it not being applicable to retail purchases, purchases by retailers or purchases by distributors for resale to retailers.

The symbol 8.90 should be used by companies engaged in the mining and processing of asbestos, and the same number applies to the manufacture of insulation and mineral wool.

"Priorities Regulation No. 10, and the Allocation Classification System," a pamphlet issued by the War Production Board, contains the complete list of Classifications.

WHAT PRICE AN ASBESTOS SUIT?

How many of our readers, aside from the makers or buyers of asbestos apparel, know the price of an asbestos suit?

A price list from one of the safety apparel manufacturers shows a price for a single suit, including attached helmet, gloves and boots, of $75.00. The gloves alone, which have a leather reinforcement in the palm, are quoted at $1.95 per pair.

Asbestos suits are, we imagine, in wider demand at present than at any other time in the history of the Industry. Fire-fighting forces everywhere are coming to regard an asbestos suit as an essential part of their equipment.

—:—

BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

GREAT BRITAIN	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. 203 Winchmore Hill Road, London, N. 21, England
CHICAGO, ILL.	GRANT WILSON, INC. 4101 West Taylor Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. 165 Clymer Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street

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FOURTEEN MILES DOWN TO THE

First leg of its journey to America . . . Cyp

As an aeroplane flies, the romantic little island of Cyprus lies right in the line of trouble, for it is directly between occupied Greece and Syria. But its brave Greek and Turk inhabitants carry on, mining and rushing precious raw Asbestos to America.

No trains or ox carts here, but fourteen long, tedious miles of aerial tramways . . . reaching over mountain slopes and valleys from the heart of the asbestos mines, down five thousand feet to the sea. There await battle-tested freighters

ASBESTOS M

8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. . . . 27 SIMMONDS ST., JOHE

EVERY TYPE OF RAW ASBESTOS CARRIED IN STOCK

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THSEA . . . FROM A MILE IN THE SKY

. . . Cyprus Asbestos comes down the mountainside.

— steam up — to cross the Mediterranean and Atlantic — ready to brave five thousand treacherous miles of war-troubled waters . . . to bring vital raw Asbestos to America . . . for American industry and for Victory!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Asbestos Limited Inc. is the only company in America that specializes in the supply of raw Asbestos from every known source — to supply American industry with the right type of Asbestos for every specific need. Asbestos Limited Inc. also manufactures Cyprus Asbestos Siding, and is the creator and exclusive manufacturer of New Era Insulation — the lightest rigid insulation for all temperatures.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

TOS MITED INC.

ST., JOHESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA . . . WORKS: MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

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Rhodesian

SHABANI MINE — SHABANIE
GATH'S MINE — MASHABA

African

HAVELOCK MINE — SWAZILAND

Canadian

BELL MINE — THETFORD MINES, P. Q.

ASBESTOS

Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited

Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

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CORRUGATED ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Solves A Problem

The Southwest Portland Cement Co., at its Victorville, Calif., plant had a puzzling problem—Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheets and the use of asbestos suits gave the answer.

Cement is made by burning the crude rock to a clinker and then grinding up the clinker. Huge kilns are used in the process. In this plant, the clinkers pass from the kilns to a set of rotary clinker coolers which are located on the lower floor of a two-story building. The upper floor here is what is known as the burner platform —the level where the clinkers are discharged from the kilns and drop to the coolers.

Though a heavy concrete floor was installed above the clinker coolers, it was found that the coolers and the kiln hoods which are located at the kiln ends radiated so much heat as to make work on the platform extremely difficult. The men worked on rubber pads and wore wooden shoes to keep from blistering their feet—and even then it was most uncomfortable.

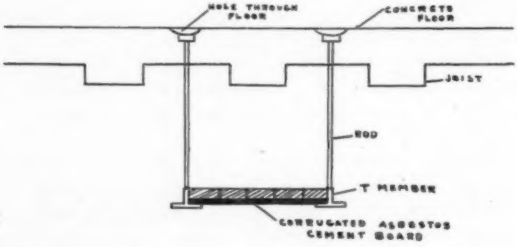
It would have been easy enough to put a layer of insulation over the clinker coolers when they were cold. But it takes a long time to heat up one of the kilns and the company was rushed. Since the temperature in the coolers was around 2,000 degrees, it was impossible for men to work on the lower deck long enough to install insulation in the usual way while the plant continued operation.

The problem was solved by installing a set of supports from above and then sending in men clad in asbestos suits to lay down sheets of insulation.

Workmen first drilled a series of holes in the floor and dropped two-foot-long bolts thru them. To the bottom ends of the bolts were fastened horizontal members shaped like inverted T's. Vertical sections of the T members measured three-eighths inches. Each had a four inch spread and a three inch web.

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When these hanging supports had been installed at intervals of a few feet all across the floor, workmen went in from below to lay the insulation. Clad completely in asbestos and with a fan trained on him, a man would walk in on the platform above the clinker cooler and lay down a sheet of Corrugated Asbestos-Cement between two T members—and then walk right out again. He was followed by a second asbestos-clad workman who put down the insulation.



DETAIL OF ROD AND T MEMBER INSTALLATION

Since the workman had to be in the lower room for only a matter of seconds, he was able to stand the heat without difficulty. There were no accidents and no ill effects were experienced by any of the men.

Almost within a matter of minutes, a whole suspended ceiling of Corrugated Asbestos-Cement with insulation material on top of it had been laid below the regular ceiling. Where the previous temperature on the platform above had been around 140° it was cut down to a comfortable working level. The men can now work in ordinary shoes without any discomfort.

Johns-Manville products were used thruout, the work being done by the Southwest Portland Cement Co. crews. The installation was designed and supervised by W. H. Cleary, Chief Engineer for the Company.

These are the sort of problems being solved every day by Asbestos Products of one kind or another.

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ASBESTOS PROTECTION

No really large project of any kind is completed without asbestos products of some sort finding a necessary function in its construction or operation.

The $20,000,000 welded steel Plantation Pipe Line, recently completed in record time of just slightly over eight months, is no exception.

This line extends from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C.—including its branches it is 1261 miles long. It is designed as a common carrier of gasoline and other refined petroleum products, and as such is of more than usual interest to everyone at the present time.

Asbestos in the form of asphalt-impregnated asbestos felt was used as a wrapping around the pipe to prevent corrosion and thus ensure its longer life. The pipe used was 10 or 12 inches in diameter.

Just another instance of Asbestos protection.

Note: Information extracted from a recent article in Manufacturers Record.

PREVENTING SABOTAGE

In an article, "Protecting Life, Property and Production," published by "The Foundry" in its June issue, the following suggestion is made:

Whenever any bare bus bars, cables or electrical equipment are within reach of window, door, screen, fence, roof, ventilator or skylight so that metallic rods, chains or water can be thrown into them, barriers or baffles of at least No. 12 U. S. gauge steel or asbestos-cement sheets not less than 3/8-inch thick should be installed to deflect any objects thrown into them and thereby prevent short circuits and burnouts. The adequacy and extent of such protection necessarily should depend on the importance of the equipment and the local conditions and installation. It is well to ask yourself the question: "What can I do to damage the facilities without being noticed?"—and then provide the safeguards.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

It is hard, as we have said before, to concentrate in a few paragraphs the many factors which influence general business; in fact, the changes are so rapid that what we would publish today might be much out of line next week.

Generally speaking, business is good or bad according to how it is geared to the war production program; and it is amazing how many, many articles are actually needed, either directly or indirectly, and are intimately tied in with war production.

President Roosevelt recently revealed some figures on the production of airplanes, tanks and other war equipment during the month of May—the figures were astounding; likewise they were encouraging — to the United Nations!

There is so doubt that business has been, is and will continue to devote itself whole-heartedly to war production. And after the war business will be able to point with pride to its vast accomplishments.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

While there have been some ships sunk carrying asbestos enroute to United States ports from South Africa, nevertheless the first six months of this year will be a record for importation from that country.

Shipments of asbestos from Soviet Russia are also on the increase and are being readily absorbed by Industry.

Prices on all types of asbestos are firm.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is very little change in this market from a month ago—every plant is working at full capacity and will be for some time to come. The general maximum prices as established by the OPA as of March will control the prices of textiles until such time as the ceiling is changed.

Brake Lining. May sales declined from the previous month, with exports participating in this downward trend. However, exports were higher than those in the same month last year.

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Paper and Millboard. Volume in this market is substantial—prices fairly stable.

Insulation. High Pressure. As is the case with most industries today, this one is extremely busy, prices are invaryingly firm and the job is to produce and ship.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In the aircell market volume is also substantial, most of it, of course, going into the war program—cantonment work and defense housing. Volume has been favorably affected by the government ruling prohibiting the use of 85% Magnesia or other high temperature moulded pipe covering on installations where temperatures are under 212°.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is no change to report in the market situation on asbestos-cement products. As time goes on these products, like almost every other building material, will feel the effects of the various restrictive orders on new construction in an ever increasing degree and will find steadily higher percentages of their sales going on Government projects. Counting shipments into defense areas as war construction (which is perfectly logical considering the fact that nothing but construction essential to war effort is supposed to be permitted), it is quite likely that 80% or more of the asbestos-cement industry's shipments today are for war work.

There seems to be quite a good volume of war business still coming in with prospects of several months' high production ahead, but there are so many uncertainties that it is unwise to try to predict too far in advance what may happen.

Editor's Note: These comments are made by executives who are closely in touch with asbestos production and sales; ideas, opinions, facts and suggestions are always welcome from anyone in the Asbestos Industry.

—:—

The Quebec Department of Mines in its program for geological work which started June 1st, among other projects, will make a detailed geological map of a small area in Talon Township in order to guide exploration and development of a number of asbestos prospects.

So far we have been unable to locate Talon Township. None of the present operating asbestos mines in Quebec appear to be situated in that locality.

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THEY SAY!

The Association of American Railroads has purchased a patent which provides a new method for loading and transporting watermelons. The method covers the use of pads of substantial thickness and softness such as burlap casings or bags filled with excelsior, asbestos fibres or cotton, between rows and tiers of melons loaded in freight cars.

While at first glance asbestos would seem to be a rather expensive material to use for the purpose, it would probably outlast the other fillers. Perhaps asbestos waste could be utilized for the purpose.

—:—

In a recent WPB release asbestos-cement board is listed as one of the possible substitutes for steel now used for reflectors in industrial fluorescent lighting fixtures.

—:—

Dry sawdust and shavings are used extensively for the insulation of walls in Canada!

—:—

A paint used for "snow scenery," when submitted to photographic tests, was found to be satisfactory as to "texture," but there was a difference in reflectivity. This was remedied by adding ground mica, ground asbestos and marble dust, as well as commercially obtainable tiny colorless glass globules.

—:—

The latest count of suggestions submitted by J-M employees, in the Company's War Production Drive, is over 1,400. More than half of these have been accepted and several hundred are still under consideration. Many have already been put into effect.

—:—

Some Victory gardeners are using scrap asbestos siding shingles as windbreaks for newly transplanted tomato or other plants.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Roofing Contractors Not Worried by L-41

A national survey of roofing contractors conducted by The American Roofer and Siding Contractor, appears to rather thoroly demonstrate that most roofing contractors are unaffected by L-41, which placed a ban on non-war construction.

The survey covered a cross section of roofing contractors in all parts of the country. The results showed that 67% declared their volume showed no shrinkage as a result of the ban; 10% had an increase in business which they attributed to the Order, the remaining 23% said they had been unfavorably affected by the order.

At present at least, maintenance and repair take up much if not all of the slack; in the defense areas defense plants and housing are a boon to contractors. The real problems at present, most roofers agree, are nails and labor.

The article "L-41 No Headache" in the June issue of The American Roofer, gives further details of the survey.

Building

The volume of construction contracts awarded in May was the second largest on record, having been exceeded only in August 1941. The May total of building and engineering contracts let in the 37 eastern states was $673,517,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was 35 per cent greater than the total for the preceding month and 23 per cent greater than the total for May 1941.

Since the large May volume represented principally war construction, it was natural that non-residential building and heavy engineering work should predominate. Non-residential building contracts in May amounted to $297,885,000, compared with $234,939,000 in the preceding month and with $202,492,000 in May of last year. Heavy engineering contracts (public works and utilities) reached a total of $227,668,000 in May, compared with $101,706,000 in April and with $144,934,000 in May of last year. Residential building contracts (including army and war-worker barracks along with the other usual types of housing) amounted to $147,964,000 in May, compared with $162,097,000 in April and $201,274,000 in May 1941.

The cumulative total of construction contracts for the first five months of this year, $2,533,461,000, represents a 26 per cent

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increase over the corresponding period of 1941. Other five-month comparisons are as follows: Non-residential building, 40 per cent over 1941; residential building, nearly 8 per cent over 1941; heavy engineering construction, 32 per cent over last year.

THE TWELVE ESTIMATING TABLES, which we offer for the price of $1.00 a set, make it much easier to figure the following areas:

Sq. Ft. Areas Pipe Covering.

Mean Sq. Ft. Areas Standard Screwed Fittings.

Mean Area Standard Weight Flanged Fittings.

Standard Weight Flange Areas, Permanent Type.

Standard Weight Flange Areas, Removable Type.

Hair Felt, 1", 1½", 2".

Anti-Frost Insulation.

Cork Pipe Covering, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Ice Water Thick Cork Moulded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Brine Thickness Cork Molded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Special Thickness Cork Moulded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Ducts and Flue Perimeters.

Order from "ASBESTOS." Your estimators will appreciate a set, we know, as it will eliminate a lot of figuring.

—:—

Fountain pens and automatic pencils used up 2,800 tons of steel in 1941, enough for 430,000 shells for 75-mm. field guns.

—:—

TOMORROW IS TOO LATE. BUY THAT WAR BOND TODAY — And Then Buy Another One Tomorrow!



TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

R. S. King, President, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.

M. T. Rhodes, John M. Watt's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.

C. R. Hubbard, Vice President, Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y., July 25.

George R. Weber, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., July 25.

Frank C. LeRow, Vice President & Treasurer, Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Company, Chicago, Ill., July 26.

John Ozurovich, President, Atlantic Asbestos Corp., New York City, July 31.

S. R. Zimmerman, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., August 1.

Harry H. Heckroth, Vice President, Penn Supply & Metal Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.

Arthur C. Sprinkmann, Vice President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., August 3.

J. A. Whittaker, Secretary-Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. J., August 6.

A. P. Keasbey, President, Robert A. Keasbey Co., New York City, August 6.

Paul C. Collopy, President, Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., August 8.

Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 11.

W. L. Steffens, Vice President, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13.

Ernest Muehleck, President Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., August 15.

We extend congratulations and best wishes to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

—:—

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION. The week of June 22-28 was "War Bond Week" in the Johns-Manville Corporation, during which they conducted a company-wide War Bond campaign.

NEWS PICTORIAL, published by Johns-Manville for its employees, was judged one of the ten best in its class, in a contest sponsored by the National Council of Industrial Editors Associations. The "class" was the internal or employee-magazine field.

Incidentally, News Pictorial is exclusively the work of J-M employees—no professional photographers or correspondents are on the staff.

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THOMAS J. S. NICELY RETIRES

After fifty-two years with Johns-Manville, Thomas J. S. Nicely, president of the Nicely Corporation, of Philadelphia, retired from active work on July 1. Mr. Nicely started his business career with Johns-Manville in 1890, serving continuously until 1928, when he organized his own company to handle Johns-Manville products.

Mr. Nicely was born in Baltimore in 1873. At the age of 17 he obtained a job in the Philadelphia office of the H. W. Johns Company and has been active in business, social, civic and fraternal circles in that city ever since. From a $5-a-week office boy he rose steadily with the firm which merged with the C. B. Manville Covering Company in 1901 and became known as Johns-Manville. Considered one of the company's best salesmen, Mr. Nicely made the rounds in a horse and buggy during his early years with the company and covered southern New Jersey.



Thomas J. S. Nicely

Mr. Nicely was named assistant manager of the company's Philadelphia office in 1913, a post he held until 1926 when he became manager. In 1928 he organized The Nicely Corporation, of which he was president until his retirement.

When friends and associates of Mr. Nicely gave a dinner two years ago in honor of his fiftieth year with Johns-Manville, Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, paid a well-earned tribute to Mr. Nicely when he said "He truly represents the spirit of accomplishment, which, to me, is the only fair gauge of service rendered."

Mr. Nicely is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Kiwanis Club, Aronimink Golf Club and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was Master of Olivet Lodge No. 607, F. & A. M. in 1902, was high priest of Harmony Chapter No. 52 in 1908 and Commander of St. John's Commandery No. 4 in 1914-15.

Walter G. Benner, who for many years has been assisting Mr. Nicely, has been promoted to succeed him as General Manager and has been elected Vice President of The Nicely Corporation.

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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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U. R. C. A. SECRETARY TO ENGLAND

The United Roofing Contractors Association has sent its secretary, James McCawley, to Great Britain to study roof coverings in the blitzed areas.

Mr. McCawley will report on the effects upon roof coverings of fire and demolition bombs, concussion, vibration; practical measures to camouflage roofs, particularly of war plants; the use of asphalt or tarred felts to provide temporary shelter, and other subjects of particular interest to roofing contractors and manufacturers.

We hope to publish some of Mr. McCawley's observations in a later issue.

—:—

MANHATTAN RUBBER - Awarded Minute Man Flag

Every employee in the plant of Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at Passaic, N. J., (4000 in all) signed up for payroll deductions for the purchase of War Bonds, and a Minute Man Flag was presented on June 10th, to the management at mill yard ceremonies attended by employees and officials. Four hundred and twenty-four employees of the Company are now in the Armed Forces.

The ceremonies were held outside the main office near the memorial shaft and flagpole erected to the memory of Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, founder and for many years General Manager of the Company. Andrew Gibson, one of the oldest employees, raised the Stars and Stripes and the Minute Man Flag as the massed group sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Speakers at the ceremony were Harry E. Smith, General Manager, J. H. Matthews, Assistant General Manager and Mayor Thos. J. Kennedy.

—:—

LEWIS H. BROWN, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, has been chosen to serve on a volunteer advisory staff to Major General Levin H. Campbell, new chief of the Army Ordnance Department, who is steering the government's Thirty Billion Dollar ordnance program. Other members of the staff are Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp.; K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corp.; Bernard M. Baruch, who was head of the War Industries Board during World War I.

"HEAT INSULATION — ITS RELATION TO MILL EFFICIENCY" appears in the June 4th issue of Paper Trade Journal (published at 14 W. 47th St., New York City). The article is really a reprint of a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, by R. C. Parlett, of Johns-Manville Corporation. Anyone interested can no doubt obtain a copy of the Paper Trade Journal for June by sending their request to the address above given.

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"UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY," published in the June issue of the Western Builder (Portland, Ore.), discusses the study of the Building Industry by nine Universities thruout the country. The author is Arthur A. Hood, Director of Dealer Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY held its forty-ninth ordinary general meeting on June 17, 1942, at which time the Directors presented the annual report for the year ending Dcember 31, 1941.

The net profit for the year was £93,521, as against £92,102 for the previous year. (See page 34, September 1941 "ASBESTOS" for report covering the year 1940). The dividend declared in 1941 by their principal subsidiary company, Egnep Limited, has been included in the year's profits.

The report states that the Company's mines and factories have been fully occupied during the year and that demand for their crude asbestos has been heavy.

A copy of the balance sheet follows:

Assets

	£	s	d
Cash on Deposit and Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	79,815	18	4
Investments in Br. Government Securities at Cost	10,000	0	0
Bills Receivable	733	8	8
Sundry Debtors, less Reserves	158,396	13	8
Amounts due by Subsidiary Companies	16,970	19	4
Stock of Crude and Mfd. Asbestos Goods and Sundry Stores in Great Britain, South Africa, in transit with agents abroad, less reserves	187,965	4	7
Holdings in Subsidiary Cos. at cost, less amts. written off ...	34,449	13	2
Investments in other Companies at cost less amts. written off ..	5,266	0	0
Freehold land and factories in England, at cost, less depreciation	68,023	10	0
Asbestos Estates in S. Africa at cost less depreciation.....	70,410	15	0
Machinery, Plant, etc. at cost, less depreciation	52,586	3	0
Assets in Italy as they existed prior to the outbreak of war with that country	62,821	16	8
	£747,440	2	5

Liabilities

Capital Account			
Authorized 150,000 Ord. Shares at £1 ea. 150,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.			
Less Issued 128,000 Ord. Shares of £1 ea. 128,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.	256,000	0	0
General Reserve—per last account	128,000	0	0
Mining and Contingencies Reserve	80,000	0	0
General Benefit and Compensation Fund	9,540	12	2
Sundry Creditors	71,729	9	8
Provision for Taxation	97,281	7	6
Amount advanced by a Sub. Co.	45,000	0	0
Liability under Staff Pension Scheme	756	10	0
Dividends paid Jan. 14, 1942, and Final Div. proposed.....	38,400	0	0
Unappropriated Balance	20,731	3	1
	£747,440	2	5

The final dividend of 10% on both the ordinary and participating preference shares was declared, making total dividend for the year of 1941 of 12½% on both the Ordinary and Cumulative 5% Participating Preference Shares.

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"ASBESTOS—STRATEGIC NEW MATERIAL FOR WAR" is the title of a brief article in the May 2nd issue of the Financial Post (Toronto). The article is better than most general articles on the ever mysterious subject of asbestos which appear from time to time in newspapers.

Aside from the rather odd statement that "New camouflage paints incorporate celite, an asbestos product, to secure a flat color," we'd say the author, Gordon M. Grant, has done a fair job.

PATENTS

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

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Cleaning Composition. No. 2,279,532. Granted on April 14, 1942, to Harry A. Seran, Cucuta, Columbia. Application May 4, 1940. Serial No. 333,426.

A composition of matter adapted for the cleaning of fabric articles comprising the following ingredients in substantially the proportions:

	Parts by weight
Phosphorus sesquisulphide	4½
Potassium chlorate	10
Iron oxide	5
Zinc oxide	3
Glass powder	7½
Glue	10
Water	20
Asbestos	40

Heat Insulation Structure. No. 2,284,439. Granted on May 26, 1942, to Roger A. MacArthur and Harold W. Greider, Wyoming, Ohio, assignors to The Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application July 19, 1939. Serial No. 285,300.

A method of making a heat insulation structure which comprises first making a sheet of heat resistant material and then molding on one side of said sheet in integral relation therewith a first heat insulation composition and molding on the other side of said sheet in integral relation therewith a second heat insulation composition, each of said heat insulation compositions being molded from an aqueous slurry and thereafter set and dried, and said first heat insulation composition having substantially greater heat resistance than said second heat insulation composition.

Thermal Insulation. No. 2,284,400. Granted on May 26, 1942, to Frederick T. Llewellyn, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Walter S. Painter, New York, assignors to U. S. Steel Corporation of New Jersey. Application April 7, 1939. Serial No. 266,622.

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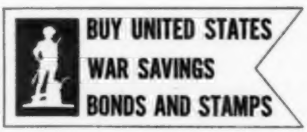
A composition of matter for fireproofing comprising approximately 55% by weight of bubble slag, held en mass by a binder comprising by weight approximately 5% asbestos, 4% zinc oxide and 35% sodium silicate.

Method and Apparatus for Forming Tubular Articles. No. 2,285,497. Granted on June 9, 1942, to Charles W. Cuno, Wilmington, Ill., assignor to The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill. Application November 30, 1938. Serial No. 243,136.

Method of forming tubular articles from a plastic cement-asbestos material which consists in forming a layer of said material on the inside of a cylindrical mold to completely cover the mold surface thereof, inserting a mandrel in an axial direction within said mold, said mandrel having a diameter less than the internal diameter of the article to be formed and which conforms in some degree to the inner shape of the mold, supporting the mandrel by the respective ends of the mold to space the mandrel from the inside surface of the same and rotating the mold whereby the mandrel will have free rolling movement on the inside periphery of said ends to produce a rolling action on the plastic layer to thereby shape the article and produce the desired wall thickness.

Building Material. No. 2,286,120. Granted on June 9, 1942, to Purdum M. Snyder, Sewickley, Pa. Assignor to H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application June 26, 1940. Serial No. 342,404.

A building material possessing superior weather and fire resistance, comprising a metal sheet provided on both surfaces thereof with a bituminous protective adhesive layer, a thin, fibrous retaining layer bonded to each side of the metal sheet by said bituminous adhesive protective layer and covering the opposite surfaces of the same, a fire resisting sheet secured to each thin fibrous retaining layer by an interposed layer of thermo responsive adhesive and an outer weather-proofing coating enveloping said fire resisting layers, the layers of thermo responsive adhesive having melting points lower than that of the aforesaid bituminous protective adhesive layers whereby when the sheet is exposed to fire conditions, the fire resisting layer is released from the fibrous retaining layer to permit the fire resisting layer to bulge and form insulating air pockets between it and the fibrous layer.



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THIS and THAT

Anyone interested in obtaining metallic yarn waste please communicate with us.

—:—

The Public Library in Johannesburg contains in one of its spacious halls a Geological Museum, in which is a very fine collection of South African rocks and minerals, among which is asbestos.

—:—

A new sound film is now ready for national release by the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio. Organized groups, such as schools, trade groups, etc., may obtain a showing film by request to the company or any of its sales agencies in the field. The title is "Keep 'Em Rolling," and is the dramatic story of rubber in transportation and its vital role in the war.

—:—

The OEM Handbook, which gives the staffs, functions and other information concerning the various war agencies co-ordinated within the Office for Emergency Management, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a price of 20c.

—:—

Data on approximately 3000 national and interstate trade associations and other groups is contained in the 324-page directory, "Trade and Professional Associations of the United States." Available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, at 70c per copy.

—:—

Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull has been selected to head the new research project of The B. F. Goodrich Company, the object of which is increased study of new sources of rubber. Dr. Trumbull has been associated with Goodrich for the past 23 years, having been manager of the company's chemical research department since 1922.

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A brief article on the Synthesis and Combustion of Ammonia (Lecture Experiment) was published in the May, 1942, number of the Journal of Chemical Education, and it appears that asbestos has an important function in this experiment.

The article is rather technical, but some of our readers might be interested in it, and if so, a typewritten copy will be supplied upon request.

—:—

H. J. Bell, Professor of Textile Engineering, Lowell Textile Institute, of Lowell, Mass., was elected President of the American Society for Testing Materials at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Bell has been Chairman of Committee D-13 on Textile Materials since 1930, and in that period some of the committee's outstanding accomplishments have been made.

—:—

We understand that the cabin cruiser "Stephen-Joan," given by Mr. Izaac Cohen, of E. C. Carpenter Company, to the U. S. Government, has now been transferred to the United States Navy (not to the Coast Guard as was stated in our June number). The cruiser was an outright gift to the Navy, Mr. Cohen having received a token payment of $1.00.

—:—

Mr. C. M. Weber, Manager of the Asbestos-Cement Products Department of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., at Lockland, Ohio, suggests that some of our readers would be interested to know that the word "asbestos," written in chemical terms would look like this: $3MgO.\ 2SiO_2.\ 2H_20$.

—:—

The U. S. Navy needs binoculars. Will you lend them a pair? For further details write "ASBESTOS."

—:—

Honesty and sincerity are two good old-fashioned virtues which those who lack them respect.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of July 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.)

		June 1942		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	25¾	27	27
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	17	18¼	17
Celotex (Com.)	np	6⅞	7⅝	7
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	65	70	69
Certainteed (Com.)	1	1½	2½	1⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	23¾	26	24
Flintkote (Com.)	np	10¼	11⅜	10⅝
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	84½	96	96
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	53⅜	58¾	54½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	121¾	132	125½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15½	17	17
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16¾	18	17½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3⅛	3¾	3½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	30¼	34	34
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	45⅞	50	48¾
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	163	170	170

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85% MAGNESIA . . . pipe coverings, blocks and cement. For temperatures up to 600° F.

EHRET'S ENDURO . . . Used with 85% Magnesia for temperatures from 600° to 2000° F. Pipe coverings, blocks and cement.

DURANT INSULATED PIPE . . . Pre-sealed, factory-fabricated units for underground pipe lines.

VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS . . . A complete line of quality packings for practically every purpose.

Write for details of the complete Ehret line. It includes practically every type of heat and cold insulation, and asbestos products.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

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Manufacturers of Fine Quality Asbestos Textile Products since 1919

A Complete Line of Products



The facilities of our sales and research organization are at the disposal of any manufacturer who has a problem to solve which involves the use of fabricated asbestos.

★

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