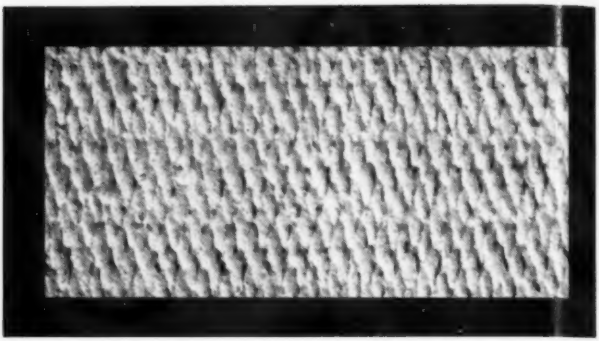
ASBESTOS



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17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
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ACUTE SHORTAGE OF "SHINGLE" FIBRE REVEALED BY SURVEY

It has been apparent for some time that there is a growing shortage of "shingle" type of asbestos fibre. In an effort to determine the extent of this shortage, and the reasons for it, we have made a survey of the asbestos industry. From confidential, but authoritative and accurate sources, we received many reports. They all had the same strain: there isn't enough "shingle" type asbestos fibre being produced in the world to meet demands for a long time to come. The following article is based on these data.

A survey of the Asbestos Industry just concluded shows that there is a world-wide shortage of asbestos fibre used in the manufacture of building materials. The principal shortage is in the so-called "shingle" grades of fibre used in a wide variety of asbestos-cement products.

This shortage has resulted in 50 per cent more demand for "shingle" fibre now than the normal world output, with no prospect of production of this basic raw material balancing demand in 1947 or 1948. This is exclusive of the Soviet Union from which no data is available.

The Soviet Union, South Africa and Canada are the world's principal sources of commercially mined asbestos fibre. No appreciable quantity of fibre is being offered for export by the Soviet Union. Almost all of South Africa's "shingle" fibre is ear-marked for construction purposes in the British Isles. So far as the United States manufacturers are concerned, Canada is the only remaining "free market" source for this grade of fibre, altho some fibre is produced in the United States, principally in Vermont and Arizona.

The world can expect only about 110,000 tons of "shingle" fibre from Canada in 1947, and 60,000 tons from South Africa, a total of 170,000 tons. The world needs 253,000 tons to satisfy 1947 demands. Exclusive of the Soviet Union, this means a world shortage in 1947 of 83,000 tons. In the United States alone the shortage next year will

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aggregate 28,000 tons. Balance of the shortage will occur in Latin America, Europe and Japan.

Three main reasons are ascribed to the world shortage of this type of asbestos fibre:

1. Nazi Germany consumed all asbestos fibre stocks in the occupied countries. Post-war shortage of cement delayed industrial conversion of the asbestos-cement industries in those countries. Now that supplies of cement are becoming more plentiful, and the occupied countries of Europe have been freed from Nazi domination, these European manufacturers are demanding large supplies of asbestos fibre. Since asbestos-cement manufacturing is a continuous operation requiring substantial quantities of fibre in raw material inventory, in addition to the amounts needed for current production, the initial demands will be abnormal until stocks have been accumulated.

2. During the war, Latin America built eight new asbestos-cement manufacturing plants. Their requirements, added to renewed demands from Europe and Japan, are more than the world can supply.

3. Added to the above reasons is the great demand for asbestos-cement building materials created by the world-wide housing shortage. Manufacturing plants thruout the world now want to operate at 100 percent capacity which is far above the normal rate and consumes a correspondingly higher quantity of fibre.

The Soviet Union is a zero factor today in supplying any of the rest of the World's needs for asbestos fibre. Before the war the U. S. S. R. contracted to export to the United States as much as 15,000 to 20,000 tons of asbestos fibre annually. It never quite achieved this goal. Soviet fibre exports continually dwindled and finally stopped altogether when the war came along. It appears unlikely that the Soviet Union will export any asbestos fibre anywhere in the near future.

The eight new plants built to manufacture asbestos-cement products in Latin America are located in Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela, Mexico and Peru. Altogether these plants will require about 12,000 tons of fibre to keep them in operation during 1947.

Japan, too, has put on pressure to reconvert its asbestos-cement industry which, it is reported was not greatly damaged by the war. General MacArthur has requested

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Washington to send 15,000 tons of fibre to Japan for this purpose.

In the United States, the abnormal demand resulting from the critical housing needs has caused the entrance of several new manufacturers into the asbestos-cement building materials field. They need supplies of asbestos fibre to keep in operation. In addition, existing manufacturers of asbestos-cement building products have nearly all expanded their own facilities and they require more fibre than ever before. These are the stresses that add up to a 28,000 ton shortage in 1947.

Large European interests, who before the war obtained 40 percent of their asbestos fibre requirements from the Soviet Union now look to South Africa and Canada to make up this shortage. These manufacturers operate plants in South Africa, Europe and South America. They own no mines but buy all of their asbestos fibre in the open market. Obviously, Canada cannot supply all of their requirements.

There is also an acute shortage of the very short grades of asbestos fibre used in the United States in the manufacture of floor tile. These are different grades of fibre from the "shingle" fibre used in the manufacture of asbestos-cement building products. Before the war there was always a surplus of this short fibre. Expansion of production facilities by existing manufacturers of floor tile has created demands that will more than use up the quantity that will be available now. Fibre needed by a number of manufacturers who are building new plants in the floor tile field, together with expansion of existing floor tile plants, has turned a pre-war fibre surplus in this grade into a post-war shortage. A conservative estimate places this shortage in 1947 at 30,000 tons.

Thus with a shortage of 28,000 tons of "shingle" fibre and 30,000 tons of floor tile short fibre, the United States in 1947 faces an asbestos fibre shortage of 58,000 tons—raw materials urgently needed for construction of building materials and flooring.

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BUILDING OFFICIALS FOUNDATION.

The Building Officials Conference of America, at its Memphis, Tenn., meeting, held the first week in October, established the Building Officials Foundation, for the purpose of bringing order out of chaos attending the administration and enforcement of local building laws and regulations.

The Basic Building Code, as adopted by the Conference is the basic service instrument of the Foundation.

Information as to membership in the Foundation, as well as data concerning its functions, services, financing and administration can be obtained by writing Mr. Norbert Brown, Director of Public Relations, Room 22A, 18 E. 48th St., New York, 17, N. Y. Announcement will be made a little later of the membership of the Board of Governors and of the Industry Advisory Committee.

UNIQUE FIRE QUELLED BY ASBESTOS SUIT.

The fortunate possession of an asbestos suit by the Washington Gas Light Company, Washington, D. C., stopped what might have been a disastrous fire.

Workmen had made repairs to a gas main and had tapped the main with a so-called "purge pipe", letting the gas flow for a few minutes to clear out any air which might have seeped into the main during the repairs.

Ordinarily such gas flow out of the purge pipe rises and is dispersed in the surrounding atmosphere without harm. It happened in this case that a downpour of rain made the atmosphere so heavy it held down the gas from the purge pipe, forming a pocket close to the highway. A passing automobile threw out a spark from its exhaust, which ignited the gas pocket. The result was a giant, 60-foot, gas jet until an asbestos-clad workman was able to shut off the flow in the main. Altho traffic was tied up for almost an hour, no real damage was done.

• • • —

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WINNING HOUSE USES ASBESTOS-CEMENT.

In a recent architectural contest held by House & Garden Magazine, the winning house in Class 2 (houses of six rooms or less) was one designed by Ralph Rapson.

Mr. Rapson planned his house for a young couple with two sons and no servants. He used large expanses of glass to obtain full advantage of sunlight and for "solar heating." He placed the downstairs rooms around an open court which serves as a play yard for children and an outdoor living room.

But of most interest to our readers, is Mr. Rapson's use of corrugated asbestos-cement board, which blends



Photo courtesy of J-M

Model of the Winning House

in with the glass, gives a very attractive, but modern, effect of simplicity, as the photograph shows.

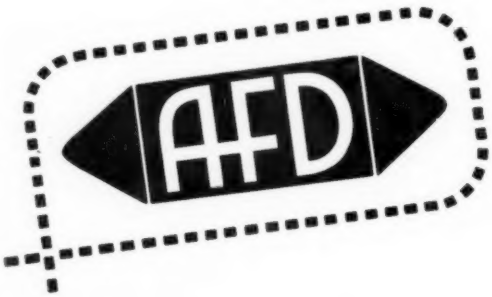
Personally we can't visualize homes (in the small house class) of this type dotting the countryside, at least not in our day—but we may be wrong!

The J-M Power Specialist, from which the above information was taken, and which so kindly lent us the photograph, calls it "Tomorrow's House." A better appellation might be "The House of the Day After Tomorrow."

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Through the untiring efforts of the research scientists, there are now a thousand and one uses for the rare properties with which nature has endowed her magic mineral . . . asbestos. Supplying the proper asbestos fibre for every specific use has long been the specialty of Asbestos Fibre Distributors. If you would like samples, prices or further information, address:

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FIBERGLAS AND ASBESTOS

By R. R. Pryor[1]

Fiberglas textile fibres, first developed for industrial applications little more than a decade ago, are being combined with asbestos to expand the fields of use for both of these inorganic yarns. By blending the two yarns, additional properties are given to the combination, the lack of which would limit the use of either yarn alone.

The Fiberglas and asbestos are inorganic materials and thus inherently noncombustible, and two materials have contrasting properties that in combination permit a rather wide range of new uses in electrical, chemical, and industrial fields.

Fiberglas possesses properties not found in other textile materials. Being glass, it cannot burn nor will it give off smoke or any noxious fumes. It is dimensionally stable and unaffected by changing temperatures and humidities. It is impervious to most acids and alkalies. Fiberglas fibres possess the greatest tensile strength-weight ratio of any commercial material either occurring in nature or synthesized by man. Fibres averaging 23 one-hundred-thousandths of an inch in diameter have a tensile strength of more than 250,000 pounds per square inch.

Because it possesses these characteristics, Fiberglas is suited for combining with asbestos fibres. Except for AAAA grade, asbestos fibres usually are combined with organic fibres to give the combination yarn strength and to facilitate fabrication into tapes and cloths.

The percentage of organic fibres used in combination with asbestos includes 20 per cent in commercial grades, 15 per cent in underwriters' grades, 10 per cent in AA grades and five per cent in AAA grades.

Thus the admixture of Fiberglas and asbestos results in an inorganic yarn or fabric with high strength providing AAAA grades of asbestos are used. Even with other grades, the percentage of organic material in the admixture is reduced by combining the asbestos yarns with Fiberglas

[1]Manager, Yarn Sales Division, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

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PIONEERS IN ASBESTOS

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Keasbey & Mattison—original manufacturers of asbestos-cement roofing shingles in this country—produce a complete line of asbestos building materials: Siding and Roofing Shingles • Wallboards • Corrugated and Flat Lumber • Acoustical material.

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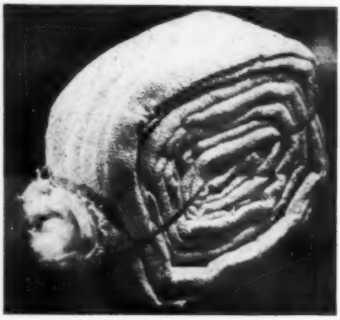
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yarns. Hence the admixtures are particularly desirable for applications where high temperatures are encountered. At high temperatures, the charring of organic materials often weakens a fabric.

Fiberglas and asbestos may be combined to form a yarn in the twisting and plying process or the two yarns may be woven into cloth with one as the warp and the other as the fill.

Two processes are employed to produce Fiberglas textile fibres. Both begin with accurate batch formulation, glass melting and refining. From the furnaces the molten glass flows to marble-forming machines which turn out



Insulating Tape. The facing cloth is Fiberglas-asbestos, and the filler is Fiberglas fibre.

Photo courtesy Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

small glass marbles, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The marbles are formed to permit visual inspection of the glass for the purpose of eliminating impurities such as "stones" or bits of refractory material that would interfere with subsequent operations or impair the fibres. The marbles are then remelted in small electric furnaces. From this point the two textile operations differ.

The staple fibre process, which forms a fibre somewhat like longstaple cotton or mohair, employs jets of compressed air to attenuate the molten glass. The glass flows thru orifices in special temperature-resistant bushings at the base of each furnace. The impact of compressed air

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PHOTO-COURTESY OF STATE OF VERMONT

Vermont for mountains ...and *Asbestos*

• If they had to get by on skiing or climbing, or just on their looks, Vermont's mountains would do all right. Up in Lamoille County, however, near the Canadian border, Belvedere mountain (pictured above) has a lot more to offer. It works for modern industry, providing asbestos fibers from the largest operating asbestos mine in the United States.

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yanks the thin streams of molten glass into fine fibres and drives them down upon a revolving drum on which they form a thin veil resembling a man-made cobweb.

In their almost instantaneous descent to the drum, the fibres pass thru a spray of lubricant and a drying flame. The gossamer web of fibres is gathered from the drum into a strand that is lightly drafted in the ensuing winding operations, so that the majority of the fibres lie parallel with the length of the strand.

The continuous filament process, which forms truly continuous filaments of indefinite length, measurable in miles, draws the fibres mechanically. Molten glass flows downward thru bushings provided with more than 100 small orifices. The strand of multiple filaments is carried to a high-speed winding mechanism on the floor below which draws the filaments at a rate of more than a mile a minute. The tension attenuates the glass while it is still molten, and thus draws the fibres down to a size considerably smaller than that of the orifices.

Staple fibre strands can be further drafted, if desired, and then twisted and plied into yarns of various sizes, using textile machinery and processing similar to that used for cotton and worsted textiles. Continuous filament strands are "thrown" or twisted and plied to form yarns that have characteristics resembling silk.

Development work on the application of Fiberglas-asbestos combination fabrics and yarns for industrial and other uses has been carried on for only a brief period, but already the combination has been proved in numerous uses, and further uses are indicated.

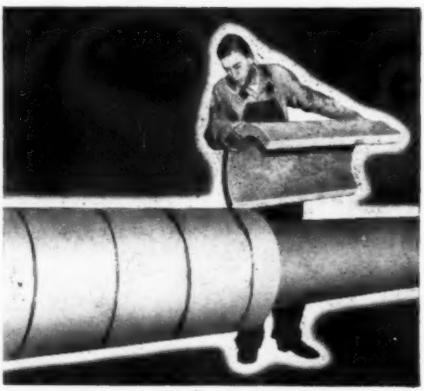
In the electrical field, varnished Fiberglas-asbestos cloths are used to insulate heavy generators where bulky, yet strong, lightweight, temperature-resistant insulation is required. Combination yarns are braided over wire used in the electrical industry. Strength imparted to the combination by Fiberglas has resulted in increased production by permitting the acceleration of braider machines.

Fiberglas-asbestos fabrics have had a wide acceptance in industry as welding curtains. The fabric lends itself to

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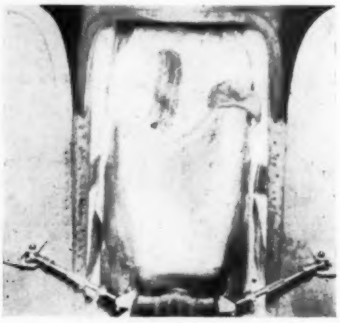


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this use because it is noncombustible. Firesafe decorative fabrics, either all-glass or glass combined with asbestos, are replacing organic fabrics in places of public assembly.

Other uses of a rather wide-spread nature for Fiberglas-asbestos combinations include facing cloth for insulating blankets, pipe lagging, and protective coverings to withstand exposed conditions and rough usage.



Protective dust boot on tail landing gear assembly of aircraft.

Photo courtesy Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Among the suggested uses for the combination fabrics are filter cloths in the chemical industry where fabrics are required to withstand the action of oils, greases, and acids.

The photograph above shows the Fiberglas-asbestos protective boot on tail landing gear assembly of the Republic Aviation Corporation's P-47 (Thunderbolt) fighter plane. A combination fabric was selected because of its ability to withstand hot exhaust from the plane's supercharger, repeated flexing, and the action of sand and gravel blown into it by the propellor wash.

Editor's Note: This is the second in the series of the blending of various fibres with asbestos. The third will appear in an early issue.

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Those of our readers interested in the Southern market may like to have a copy of the attractive booklet "Facts in Figures about Atlanta." Copies can be obtained by writing The Industrial Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

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APPENDIX TO MR. CRYOR'S REPORT

For the benefit of new readers of "ASBESTOS", "Mr. Cryor's Report" refers to the report made by Robert E. Cryor, as representative of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He made an investigation of the wartime operation of the German Asbestos Textile Industry during the Fall of 1945 to determine what technological progress, if any, Germany made during the war in the processing of asbestos textiles. The report was published by "ASBESTOS" in five sections, it appearing in the May, June, July, August and October numbers. Mr. Cryor is General Manager of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. plant at Cicero, Ill. The appendix to his report consisted of descriptions of a number of plants he visited. In the following is given data on the 6th plant and numbers 7, 8 and 9 are still to come, in later issues.

6. Asbest und Gummiwerk—Martin Merkel K. G.—Hamburg.

Location of this plant is Sanitasstrasse 17, Hamburg. Investigation was made in October 1945 and all statements apply to that date. Martin Merkel, Owner and Director, was interviewed.

This company is a relatively small concern established in 1899 by the father of the present owner. They have for years specialized in asbestos packing and gasketing materials.

Formerly they operated an asbestos textile department for the manufacture of asbestos yarn and cloth for packing fabrication. However, about 75% of their plant, including the entire textile department, was destroyed in June 1944 by American bomber raids on nearby oil refineries in Wilhelmsburg. The textile plant has not been rebuilt.

Merkel was able to supply considerable information about the asbestos textile industry in Germany, having been associated with various trade groups in Germany before the war, and with the Reichstelle in Berlin during the war. The Reichstelle was the government agency in Berlin (corresponding to the United States War Production Board) that controlled war industry and allocated raw

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materials. Merkel has a wide acquaintance in the German industry and some knowledge of the American and Canadian industry, having travelled in both countries prior to 1939.

OTS OFFERS BRITISH REPORT ON ASBESTOS PROCESSES IN GERMANY

A 74-page report, written by technical investigators for the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee, is now available. The report covers 24 German asbestos manufacturers, and among others describes two methods used by German spinners for spinning the short asbestos fibres available to them during the war.

In one method a loose sheet of cotton or rayon is formed on standard roller and carded. This sheet is then passed into a second carder, while a hopper with a spike lattice continuously feeds in the asbestos fibres to be rolled and carded in with the sheet. In the other method, the short asbestos fibres are hand fed between two webs of cotton or rayon which are formed on a double doffer card. This "sandwich" web is divided by leather bands.

The report also tells of the efforts of the Germans to synthesize asbestos and describes the manufacture of asbestos textiles, packings, jointings, brake linings, asbestos millboard, asbestos cement, filters and thermal insulators.

Orders for the report should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Ask for "German Asbestos Industry: PB-34022". Photostat form is $5.00; microfilm form $2.00.

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The coincidence of rigid government controls and growing shortages of many necessities of life brings increasing public support to business in its insistence on freedom to work out its problems of postwar readjustment.— Business Action, a Chamber of Commerce Publication.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

General commodity prices will reach an early peak and turn downward in the opinion of a majority of the seventy-two non-government economists participating in a survey conducted by Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, and released on October 19th. Fifty-three of the group polled expected the peak to occur and the general price recession to start before the end of 1947.

Other comments we have seen predict the downward turn, especially in food and clothes, to begin shortly after the first of the year, or at least during the first half of 1947.

It becomes more and more apparent that the public is tired of government control, and while a great deal of chaos can be seen the country over, business, government and labor, all three, are becoming convinced that, as one of the Chamber of Commerce Bulletins puts it, "the most effective ammunition in the battle against inflation is expanding production." Production cannot expand unless controls are taken off of certain materials which, when controlled, constitute bottlenecks, which in turn (and it reminds us of the old, old story of the horseshoe nail) hinder expanding production.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

All grades of asbestos are in great demand and it will be a long time before manufacturers can obtain their normal requirements.

We have had a number of calls recently, by telephone, in person and by letter, for the names of Asbestos Mine Producers who *might* have a carload or two of some particular grade of asbestos fibre, and sometimes we have an uneasy feeling that such inquirers do not believe us when we tell them there isn't any available. They apparently expect us to know of some private cache, or to produce the

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25th ANNIVERSARY
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THE ASBESTOS-CEMENT
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asbestos out of our hats. The article on page 2 of this issue, frankly discussing the situation in the shorter grades, gives not only the answer but the reasons.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. The demand for Asbestos Textiles continues to be good and most manufacturers are optimistic on the future trend. Deliveries on Asbestos Textiles are running generally from thirty to ninety days. A continued growing demand for the finer cuts of Asbestos Yarn, as well as for the lightweight Asbestos Cloth, has been noted.

Most textile manufacturers have been handicapped in recent months because of slow deliveries on brass wire, and while some improvement has been shown recently, the supply is still below demand.

The price trend of Asbestos Textiles is definitely upwards; it is very probable that much higher prices will prevail in the near future on all types of this commodity.

Brake Lining. This market is still holding at almost wartime level. Because of shortage of resins and of asbestos fibres, deliveries are falling considerably behind. This is reflected in drop in sales altho securements are holding up very well.

Based on reports received to date, September sales increased not only over the same month last year but also over August 1946. Sales in all fields, however, did not reflect the same trend. Exports while increasing over last September declined from August 1946. Sales for domestic consumption, on the other hand, recorded increases over both periods.

Asbestos Paper and Millboard. Little change is noted in the markets for these two commodities. Demand remains high, with prices firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. The situation in the High Pressure Insulation field remains about the same as last month, with demand still high.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Reports on this market al-

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SMITH & KANZLER CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS PAPER

AND

LOW PRESSURE INSULATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1920

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

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so indicate a steady demand and steady prices.

Asbestos-Cement Products. This industry is continuing to turn out the greatest volume in its history of asbestos-cement products of all kinds, including roofing and siding shingles, flat and corrugated sheets and other products, but the demand still exceeds the supply and new orders are booked only for delivery at manufacturer's convenience—which usually means several weeks or months, depending upon the individual product.

The available supply of asbestos fibre will continue to be the chief limiting factor in any further increase in the volume of asbestos-cement products.

There is every indication that the demand for both corrugated and flat sheets, as well as siding and roofing shingles et al, is going to continue into next year. In the pipe market prices are still under OPA control at this writing, with several months' backlog of orders.

The above comments are made by executives closely in touch with the various and respective markets. Comments are welcomed from all readers.

INVENTORY RESTRICTIONS ON ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS

Inventory restrictions on several scarce materials, including asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets, have been tightened, according to Release of October 31st, (C-P-A-LD-390) and made by amendment to Priorities Regulation 32, the inventory regulation.

The amendment limits manufacturers' inventories of asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets. Inventories of each of these finished products may not be greater than production of the product during a period of 30 calendar days, either the preceding 30-day period or the monthly average for the preceding three calendar months.

* * * —

Service is the rent we pay for our room on earth.

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ASBESTOS

ARIZONA CRUDE
CANADIAN CRUDE
CANADIAN SPINNING FIBRE
CANADIAN SHINGLE FIBRE
CANADIAN SHORTS
CANADIAN FLOATS
SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS
SOUTH AFRICAN YELLOW CRUDE

●

Samples, prices and further information furnished upon request.

Stocks of above types are entirely sold out for 1946, but we invite your inquiries for 1947.

Engineering Advice Given
on the
Manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Products

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

Works: **Millington, N. J.**

Executive Offices:
8 West 40th Street **New York 18, N. Y.**

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WAGE RATES FOR PIPE COVERERS.

The October issue of The Asbestos Worker (published quarterly by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) shows only two changes in rates from those reported in our August issue.

These changes are:

Albany, N. Y. ..... $1.80 (previous rate was $1.62½)
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... 1.95 (previous rate was $2.00)

BUILDING

September residential contracts totaled $293,831,000 against $284,025,000 in August and called for the construction of 40,390 dwelling units, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Publicly-owned dwellings accounted for 9 per cent of the September dollar volume of awards, and amounted to $26,702,000.

Gains in residential contract awards were not uniform in all areas. Declines described as moderate to severe were reported by the Dodge organization for metropolitan New York, northern New Jersey, upstate New York, the southeastern states, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, the south central states and Texas. New England showed the greatest gains.

Nonresidential construction contracts declined from $211,530,000 in August 1946 to $169,627,000 in October, while heavy engineering works fell from $184,354,000 to $156,399,000 in the eastern states.

The demands of government agencies on the available critical materials and equipment is revealed in a tabulation showing that 23 per cent of the dollar value of all contracts awarded during the first nine months of this year was for projects listed as "publicly-owned." September awards listed as publicly owned amounted to 30 per cent of the total of all awards.

The total of all construction contracts awarded in the thirty-seven states during the first three quarters of this year was $5,995,493,000 against $2,281,960,000 in the corresponding period of 1945 in the states east of the Rockies. Residential construction in the first nine months of this year aggregated $2,492,556,000, nonresidential construction contracts totaled $2,182,054,000 and public works and utilities construction contracts amounted to $1,280,883,000.

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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

REPRESENTATIVES

GREAT BRITAIN .....A. A. BRAZIER & CO.
203 Winchmore Hill Road
London, N. 21, England

CHICAGO 4, ILL. .....GRANT WILSON, INC.
141 West Jackson Boulevard

NEW YORK, N. Y. .....CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.
Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal
Glendale 27, L. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. .....LIPPINCOTT CO., INC.
461 Market Street

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	June 1946 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	32,378
Union of S. Africa	954
U. S. S. R.	667
	33,999
Value	*$1,471,528*
By Grades:	
Crude No. 1 Chrysotile (Canada)	4
Crude No. 2 Chrysotile (Canada)	40
Crude (Other) Chrysotile (U. S. S. R.)	667
Blue Crude (U. of S. A.)	81
Amosite (U. of S. A.)	873
Textile Fibre, Chrysotile (Canada)	1,364
Shingle Fibre, Chrysotile (Canada)	4,642
Paper Fibre, Chrysotile (Canada)	5,407
Other Grades, Chrysotile (Canada)	20,921
	33,999

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	June 1946 Quantity Lbs.	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	13,837	$9,489
Asbestos Packing, Fabric		
United Kingdom	649	656
Asbestos Packing, Not Fabric		
United Kingdom	112	103
Asbestos Brake Lining, Molded		
Canada	1,306	614
Asbestos Woven Fabrics (Other)		
United Kingdom	951	353
Asbestos-Cement Products (Not Impreg.) Canada	153,107	7,662
Asbestos Cement Products, (Impreg.)		
Canada	312	9
Asbestos Manufactures (Other)		
Canada	....	5
	170,274	18,891

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Announcing

A NEW ASBESTOS PREPARATION PLANT

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

•

ARIZONA
(Iron Free)
AMOSITE
BLUE
(South African)
(Bolivian)
CANADIAN
CYPRUS
RHODESIAN
RUSSIAN

We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.

•

High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.

•

ASBESTOS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

H. S. STEVENSON, ***President***
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

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Exports from United States

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	June 1946 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Philippine Islands	2	$ 192
Canada	....	132
Belgium	2,475	327,651
Mexico	9	2,347
United Kingdom	....	614
France	1,474	245,107
Fr. Morocco	22	2,528
Australia	1	1,006
Switzerland	1	792
	3,984	$580,369

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

		June 1946 Quantity	Value
Asb. Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	Lbs.	190,965	$ 31,637
Asb. Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs.	218,334	17,492
Asb. Textiles & Yarn	Lbs.	35,832	18,207
Asb. Packing	Lbs.	508,800	305,764
Asb. Brake Lng., Mld. & Semi-Mld.	Lbs.	262,939	194,265
Asb. Brake Lining, Woven	Lin. Ft.	74,969	34,938
Asb. Clutch Fcgs., Mld. & Semi-Mld.	No.	69,367	34,633
Asb. Clutch Fcgs., Woven	No.	18,064	7,639
Asb. Brake Blks., Mld & Semi-Mld.	Lbs.	44,815	27,486
Asb. Brake Blocks, Woven	Lbs.	3,721	3,118
Asb. Sheets	Lbs.	557,280	40,001
Asb. Roofing	Sqs.	11,223	84,129
Other Asbestos Mfrs.	Lbs.	1,648,832	109,596
			$908,905

Imports into U. S. A.—Years 1941, 1942 and 1943

One of our readers has asked us for imports of Raw Asbestos *by grades* for 1941, 1942 and 1943. We supplied the figures, taking them from the U. S. Minerals Yearbook chapters, and it occurs to us that other readers of "ASBESTOS" might find the tabulation useful. Similar figures for 1944 will be found on page 44 of February 1946 "ASBESTOS"; for 1945 on page 36 of the June 1946 number.

(Continued on Page 32)

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ASBESTON*

Light-weight · High-strength · Low-gauge
Asbestos Fabrics — Asbestos Tape

Textile Division

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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

Call on

HARRY L. ACOMB

WAYNE, PA.

for

SYNTHETIC RESINS

Lump ● Liquid ● Powder

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
CORIELL BUILDING MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS-CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHEK OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

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IMPORTS INTO U. S. A. — Years 1941, 1942 and 1943

1941 Africa:	Crude (inc. Blue) Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Mill Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Short Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
U. of S.	21,447	$2,075,360	—	—	—	—
Other Br.	8,234	1,273,203	—	—	—	—
Australia	62	12,769	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	22	2,504	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	4	$142
Canada	3,362	889,291	163,631	$9,401,893	222,398	$4,240,759
India. Br.	35	12,646	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1	510	—	—	—	—
	33,163	$4,266,283	163,631	$9,401,893	222,402	$4,240,901

1942 Africa:	Crude (inc. Blue) Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Mill Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Short Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
U. of S.	20,424	$1,940,143	—	—	—	—
Other Br.[1]	8,665	1,386,782	—	—	—	—
Australia	35	6,879	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	16	2,093	—	—	—	—
Canada	2,959	1,146,778	165,088	$11,407,510	218,600	$5,063,349
India	17	9,255	—	—	—	—
U. S. S. R.	673	56,552	2,937	215,925	—	—
	32,789	$4,548,482	168,025	$11,623,435	218,600	$5,063,349

1943 Africa:	Crude (inc. Blue) Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Mill Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Short Fibres Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Mozambique	802	$ 106,564	—	—	—	—
S. Rhodesia	28,555	3,768,346	—	—	—	—
U. of S.	24,007	2,379,879	—	—	2	$61
Australia	3	1,018	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	22	1,805	—	—	—	—
Canada	1,870	708,282	161,783	$10,849,793	222,002	5,128,990
India	65	38,034	—	—	—	—
U. S. S. R.	302	21,050	842	49,702	—	—
	55,626	7,024,978	162,625	$10,899,495	222,004	$5,129,051

[1]Reported in later pamphlet as coming from Southern Rhodesia.

RUBBER-CEMENT

FOR

ASBESTOS PACKINGS

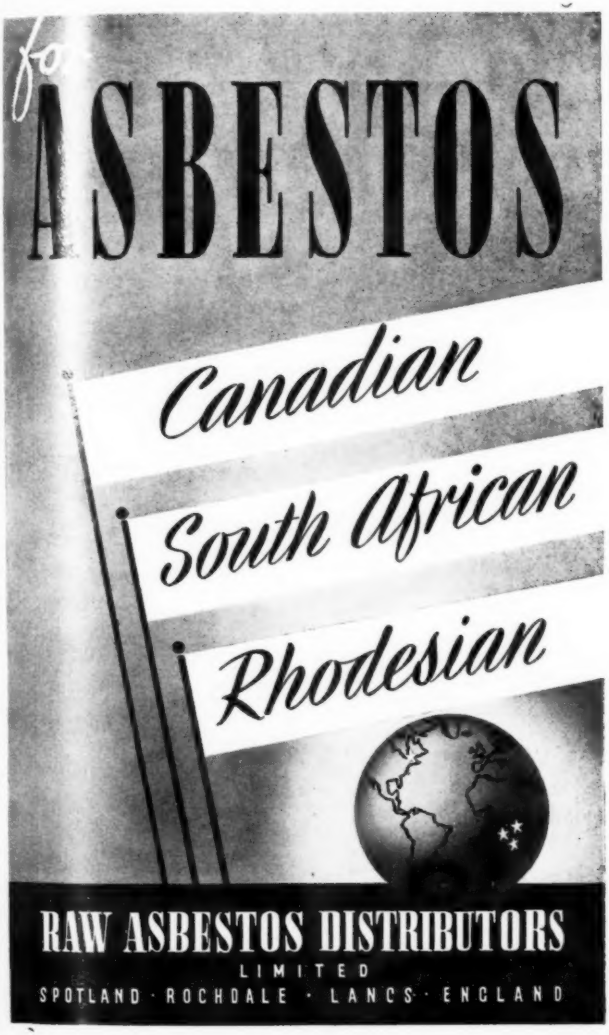
RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.

25 CORNELISON AVENUE

JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Louis Herscovitz, Vice President and General Sales Manager, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, November 18.

J. A. Marcotte, General Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, November 22.

F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., November 24.

Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., November 24.

John J. Krez, President, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26.

Alfred E. Hermes, Secretary-Treasurer, Acme Asbestos Covg. & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., November 27.

W. C. Ignatius, Secretary-Treasurer, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27.

Frank N. Grossman, Secretary, Arnold Insulations, Inc., Chicago, Ill., November 28.

E. T. Connell, President, Connell Asbestos Co., Glendale, L. I., N. Y., November 29.

S. P. Moffit, Vice President and Director, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, November 29.

R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, O., November 29.

Harvey D. Burgstresser, Sales Department, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, December 3.

K. H. Behre, Secretary, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, December 5.

Victor Mauck, President, Nicolet Asbestos Mines, Norristown, Pa., December 6.

P. M. Berry, Secretary-Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 8.

Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8.

D. W. Widmayer, General Sales Manager, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., December 12.

John O. Camp, Vice President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., December 13.

Joseph Poulin, President & General Manager, Asbestonos Corporation, Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., December 15.

L J. Silverman, Executive Vice President and Treasurer, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., December 16.

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

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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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NORRISTOWN CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Nineteen forty-six marks the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.

Fifty years ago the firm first began the manufacture of Asbestos, Moulded and Woolfelt Covering, under the name Norristown Covering Company.

In the early nineties the Manville Company of Milwaukee, Wis., sought an eastern location of a plant which would be accessible to the dolomite mines and at the same time near the expanding eastern market. They selected Norristown, Penna., as the logical location and rented a building from Haines and Brown who were operating a woolen mill. The Manville Company produced Perfection Pipe Covering which was made of a molded core, asbestos, magnesia, gypsum and woolfelt externally protected. After operating in Norristown for nearly two years they abandoned the project and returned to Milwaukee.

Haines and Brown who owned the building in which this covering was made, had become impressd with the potentialities of the insulating business and engaged the services of a man named Aspinwall to carry out the details of organization and stock promotion. Other residents of Norristown were quick to see the possibility for sound investment and the Norristown Covering Company was formed in 1896. The stockholders were Haines and Brown, Jarratt, Shaw and Dr. J. K. Weaver, the last named being Surgeon General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Other prominent business men, such as H. B. Tyson and A. K. Althouse, soon bought a financial interest and the Company proceeded, under the management of Charles B. Platt.

The first Aircell Pipe Covering, for which Norristown is well known, was manufactured in 1905. The Company not only fabricated the product but did contract work, applying the insulation. The first installation made was at the LaSalle College tunnel and a short time later they installed insulation in the New York City Post Office.

In 1908 a reorganization was effected and the name changed to Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company. They then purchased what was known as the "old glass plant" and moved to the present location, at Washington St. below Ford, installed a paper machine and began corrugating the asbestos paper and converting it into pipe covering.

In 1925, Victor Mauck, President of the John Wood Manufacturing Company, bought a controlling interest in the company and has since operated the Company.

The present officers are Victor Mauck, Chairman of the Board; A. A. Lofquist, President; A. K. Burgstresser, Vice President; P. A. Meyers, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Burgstresser has given 43 years of service to the company, having joined it in 1903.

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TURNER & NEWALL (CANADA) LTD.

Turner & Newall Ltd., whose headquarters are at Rochdale. England has decided to erect and operate in Montreal, a large new plant for the manufacture of asbestos products.

To undertake this task a new Canadian company, Turner & Newall (Canada) Ltd., has been formed, and a factory site in the Eastern section of Montreal at the corner of Hochelaga and Dickson streets has been acquired. Work on clearing the site has begun and construction will start as soon as practicable.

A variety of asbestos products will be manufactured and employment afforded to several hundred people, both men and women.

Turner & Newall Ltd., (the English parent company) is a large organization with world-wide interests. Thru subsidiary companies in the countries concerned they own and operate twelve large factories in the United Kingdom, three in India and three in the United States of America, as well as asbestos mines in South Africa and the Bell Mine at Thetford Mines, P. Q.

The headquarters of the Canadian Company are at 388 St. James Street, West, Montreal.

PHILADELPHIA ASBESTOS CO.--- ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

On Monday, October 21st, the Philadelphia Asbestos Company celebrated the 25th Anniversary of its founding. The occasion was marked by a surprise luncheon adroitly arranged right in the offices of the company and given by its employees for the officers and department heads, a somewhat new departure in company personnel relations.

The Philadelphia Asbestos Company was organized October 21, 1921, by John J. Liner, Norman P. MacMullen and Edmund R. Teubner, Jr. Mr. Liner, who passed away March 1, 1946, was its first president. The firm was organized as an insulation contractor, and distributor of asbestos and insulating products, its operations being devoted principally to marine work. In November 1942 it purchased the asbestos textile plant of the American Asbestos Company at Norristown.

The present officers are Edmund R. Teubner, Jr., President, Walter F. Miller, Vice President, Anthony J. Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR SALE

Complete Pipe Covering manufacturing plant. Corrugating machine with dryer and variable speed drives and motors, saws with motor and blower system. 1—40" Jacques paper knife and steel tables, also 10 drying tanks, 3 winding machines. Can be seen running. Vincent C. Muessman, 32-60—62nd St., Woodside, N. Y.

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R. P. DOUCET DIES AT AGE OF 73.

Rene Pothier Doucet, one time Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, and previous to that General Manager of Asbestos Corporation of Canada (predecessor company to Asbestos Corporation Limited) died at his home in Westmount, P. Q., Canada, on October 8th at the age of 73.

Mr. Doucet entered the asbestos business in 1907, later becoming secretary of the British Canadian Asbestos Co., Ltd., and subsequently secretary-treasurer of Asbestos Corporation of Canada. In 1913 he was European sales mnager of that company with headquarters in Hamburg, Germany. In 1922 he was named general manager.

Upon the merging of several of the Canadian Mine Producers into the firm Asbestos Corporation Limited in 1926, he was made general manager of the merger company which position he occupied until his retirement in June 1929.

• • • —

THE RUBEROID CO. reported for the nine months ended September 30, 1946, net profit of $1,744,023, equal to $4.38 per share, after providing for reserves and estimated taxes. This compares with net profit of $523,822, equal to $1.32 per share, in the corresponding period of 1945. Net sales in the first nine months f ths year amounted to $27,857,955, compared with $22,677,279 in the like period a year ago.

For the three months ended September 30, 1946, net profit, after providing for reserves and estimated taxes, amounted to $847,924, equal to $2.13 per share, compared with $182,102, equal to 46 cents per share, in the like period of 1945. Net sales in the September quarter of this year amounted to $10,606,223, compared with $8,030,399 in the corresponding 1945 period.

JOHNS-MANVILLE. Consolidated earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies for the third quarter of 1946 were $2,310,466, compared with $1,038,867, for the corresponding period last year.

Earnings per share of common stock were $2.55 for the third quarter as against $1.13 last year.

Sales for the third quarter of 1946 were $26,122,060, compared with $21,149,098 for the third quarter of 1945.

Income and excess profits taxes were $610,760, compared with $569,792 last year.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY. The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share and an extra dividend of $1. a share on the common stock, from earned surplus, as of December 31, 1945. This makes a total of $4 declared on the common stock this year. A quarterly dividend of $2. a share was also declared on the 8% non-cumulative first preferred stock, from net earnings of the company during 1946.

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or a total of $8. a share on the preferred stock this year. Quarterly dividends on both the common and preferred stocks are payable December 9, 1946 to stockholders of record November 18, 1946, while the extra dividend on the common stock is payable January 6, 1947 to stockholders of record November 18, 1946.

WILLIAM M. MEEK. Just as we go to press we are informed of the death of William M. Meek, well-known and highly respected veteran in the Packing Industry. Mr. Meek passed away early in November. He has been connected with the New York Office of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., for a number of years.

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 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Fibro-cementitious Sheets. No. 2,407,514. Granted on September 10, 1946, to Ernest Wayne Rembert, Hinsdale, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York. Application September 11, 1943. Serial No. 502,047.

Apparatus for molding dense and hard fibro-cement sheets, telescopically fitting a relatively movable mold cavity and mold plunger elements, a resilient rubber texture plate reciprocably mounted within the mold cavity, means for restraining said plate against movement within the mold cavity while the mold elements are advancing into telescopic relation in molding a charge, a press having relatively movable platens operatively connected respectively with said mold cavity and plunger elements, said plate being movable independently of movement of the platens and means for depositing and levelling a non-free flowing charge of fibro-cement mixture in a layer of pre-determined area and thickness over a face of one of said mold elements.

Manufacture of Dielectric Shapes. No. 2,407,520. Granted on September 10, 1946 to George Smolak, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville. Application December 16, 1943. Serial No. 514,446.

A hard and tough dielectric composition having an impact strength of not less than 0.9-1.0 ft. lb. per cubic inch, a dielectric strength of at least 55 v. per mil thickness, and a flexural strength exceeding 22,500 lbs. per sq. in. and comprising 60-70% by weight of long, chrysotile asbestos fibres, said fibres being coated and bonded together with 30-40% of heat hardened phenol-aldehyde resin.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada

(Statistics by Dept. of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Tons — 2000 lbs.

	1946	1945
August	53,688 tons	40,965 tons

Rhodesia

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Tons — 2000 lbs.

July 1946 ..... 4,688 71 tons
£137,155

Tasmania

(As reported by South African Mining & Engineering Journal)

In the year 1945 ..... 276 tons

WANTED

Industrial engineer with experience in the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles. Must have degree in Industrial Engineering and be expert in time and motion study. Submit resume of education, experience and salary expected. Address Box No. 11G-N, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

ADVERTISERS WOULD BE INTERESTED TO HEAR FROM PRODUCERS OF BLUE AND GREY ASBESTOS FIBRE, WHO CAN OFFER REGULAR SUPPLIES. PAYMENT CAN BE ARRANGED TO SUPPLIERS' REQUIREMENTS. THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS INSERTED BY A FIRM OF FIRST CLASS FINANCIAL STANDING WHO WISH TO MAKE A LONG TERM CONNECTION. REPLY TO BOX NO. E11-BL "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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Electric drive, 3-speed transmission. New, unused. most modern equipment for this purpose. Write for details, photograph, etc.

THE REILLY-BENTON COMPANY, Inc.

613 Hibernia Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

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BOOK LIST

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. $1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 30c per copy postpaid.

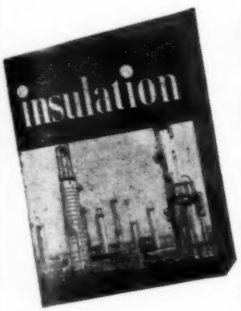
Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each.

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. $1.00 per copy. (This book has been out of print but is now again obtainable.)

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.



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45 W. 45th St. New York 19, N. Y.

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AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ We have access to an article "Electron Microscopic Investigation of Catalysis: Asbestos as a Carrier", translated from the Russian. Several Research men in the Industry tell us they would be interested in this and very likely we shall publish it. In the meantime, however, will those of our technically minded readers tell us whether they would be interested in such an article.

• • • —

¶ Is it correct that ramie fibre is being mixed with asbestos for certain purposes? If so will some one of our readers write an article on such blending. September "ASBESTOS" contained an article on Rayon and Asbestos; the use of Fiberglas with Asbestos is covered very adequately by R. R. Pryor in this issue (page 8) the use of Ramie with Asbestos would make an interesting third chapter in the series.

• • • —

¶ We are always glad to receive and answer inquiries for information of one sort or another, but when names of manufacturers of general commodities—machinery for instance—are needed, inquirers in fair sized cities would save themselves a lot of time by consulting the Thomas Register or some other trade directory in their local library.

• • • —

¶ Wonder why restrictions have been placed on inventories of asbestos-cement products, when manufacturers cannot make deliveries fast enough to fill orders—apropos of item on page 24.

• • • —

¶ The Buffalo Hammer Mill Corporation, 27 Washington St., Buffalo 3, N. Y,. is looking for good manufacturer's agents to sell its complete line of Hammer Mills for grinding, pulverizing, crushing, shredding, etc. Anyone interested should contact Mr. E. P. Engelhardt.

• • • —

¶ Automobile and truck output in the United States and Canada is expected to reach 406,150 units in October, according to the Wall Street Journal.

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¶ The Asbestos Factbook, and our two latest reprints—Asbestos Mining Methods and Milling Asbestos, have been included in the list of material for Science Clubs of America, administered by Science Service, 1719 N Street, Washington 6, D. C.

Form 3526.—P

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) published monthly (State frequency of issue.)

at Philadelphia, Pa. (Give post office and State where publication is entered.) for October 1946

State of Pennsylvania
County of Philadelphia. ss.

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor (State whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) of the magazine "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher	Secretarial Service	17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa.
Managing Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa.
Business Manager	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Estate of C. J. Stover	130 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None	

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ____ (This information is required from daily ~~publications only~~ tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly publications.)

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of Sept 1946

[SEAL] Dorothy White

(My commission expires Jan 27 1947)

Note.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue printed next after its filing.

16—15739

POSTMASTER: BE SURE TO READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of November 10, 1946

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine	
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)		$800.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	$275.00 to	495.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	155.00 to	286.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	75.00 to	102.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	52.50 to	59.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)		39.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	17.50 to	34.00
Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)	
Shingle Stock Fibres	$62.50 to	$65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to	54.00
Waste		33.00
Floats		19.50
Shorts	14.50 to	28.50

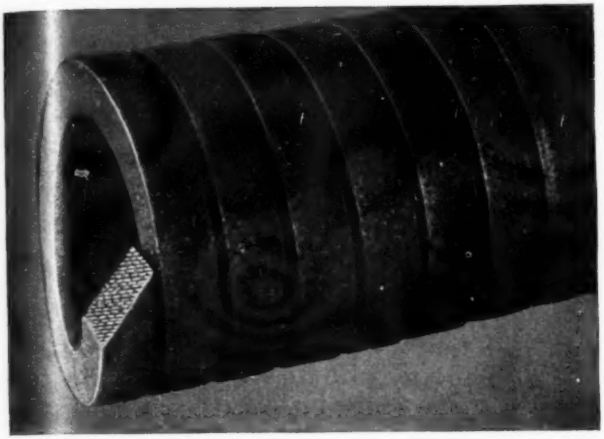
Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		October 1946		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	43	48¼	45¾
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	103¾	106⅛	105
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	24¾	27	27
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	2¾	3¾	3½
Celotex (Com.)	np	24½	29⅞	26⅞
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	20⅛	21⅛	20⅞
Certainteed (Com.)	1	15½	18⅞	18¼
Flintkote (Com.)	np	25½	32	28⅜
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	107	111	109
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	115	132	122½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	113	125	121
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	34	39	37½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	43¼	51	49⅜
Thermoid (Com.)	1	10	11⅝	10¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	48	54	51½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	100	112½	104
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	191	202	195
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	51¾	60½	55⅞
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	156	164	156⅞

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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.

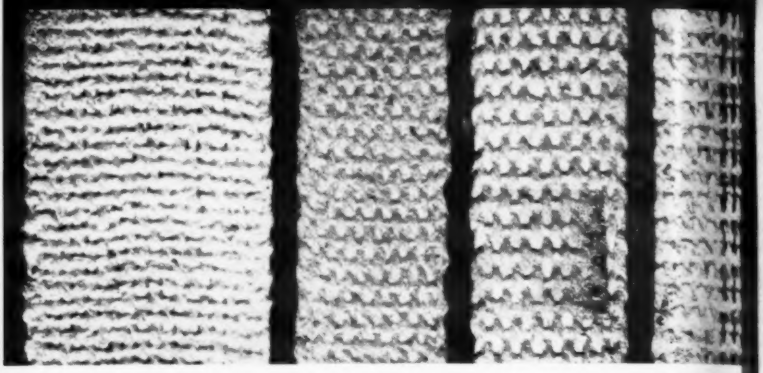
Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE · PENNSYLVANIA

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SOUTHERN ASBESTOS



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Exhaustive research resulted in the superior capillary action, minimum carbonization, and long life of Southern Asbestos Oil Burner Wicking. Advantages include: Quickly and easily installed; formed to fit the burner when cut; rigid and form-retaining; extra reinforcing; longer life; proper mixture of materials for good absorbing quality. Supplied in 100 ft. rolls and cut lengths attractively boxed. Write for illustrated Folder No. 1009.

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ROVING • YARNS • CORD • THREAD • WICK
ROPE • WIRE WIPING CORD AND WICK
ASBESTOS CLOTH • ASBESTOS THREAD • TREATED CLOTH
DUST BAGS • TAPE • BRAIDED AND WOVEN TUBIN

Southern Asbestos Company's more than 25 years' specialized experience in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products is at your command in improving old or developing new uses for asbestos fibres and textiles.

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