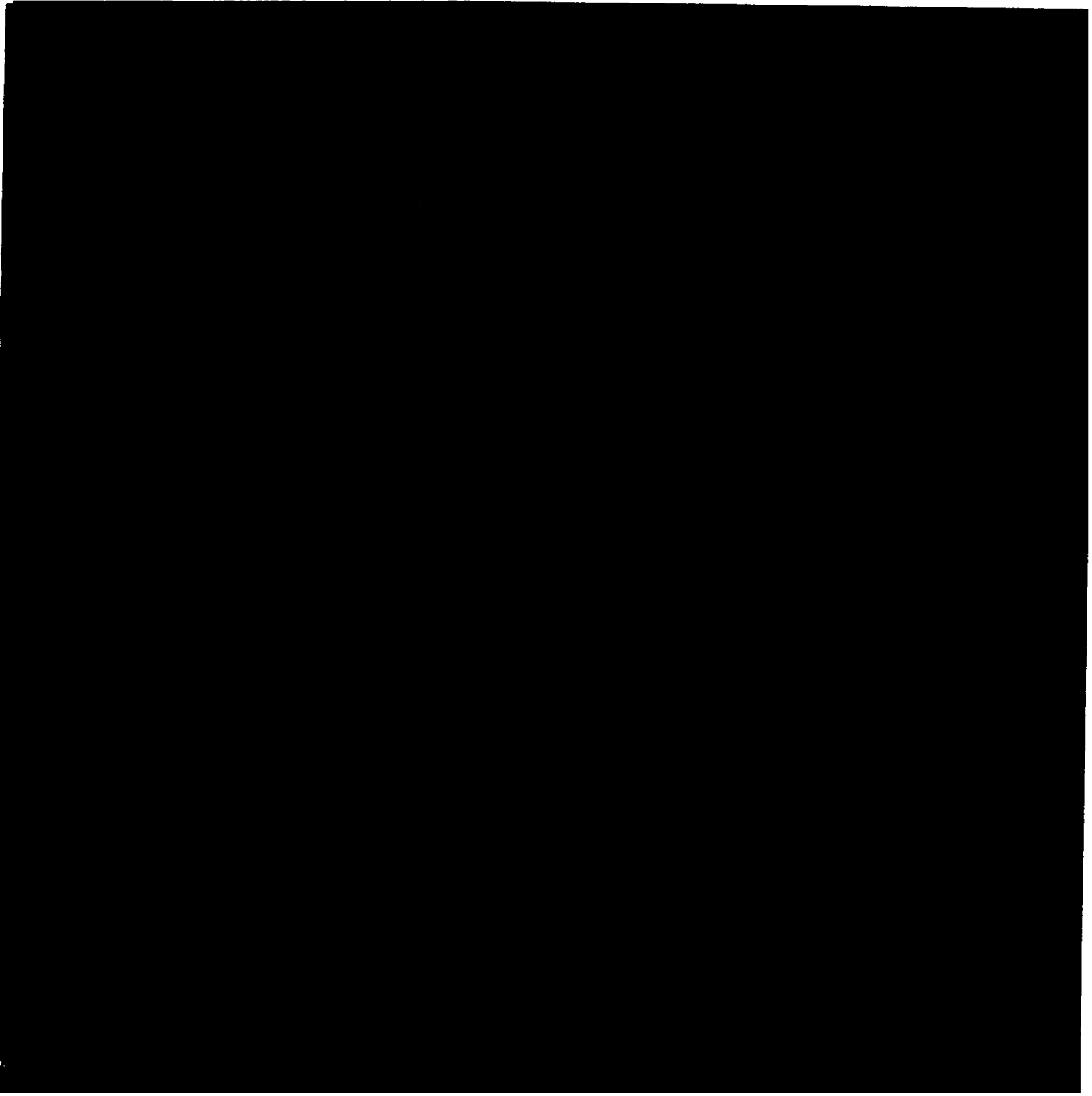
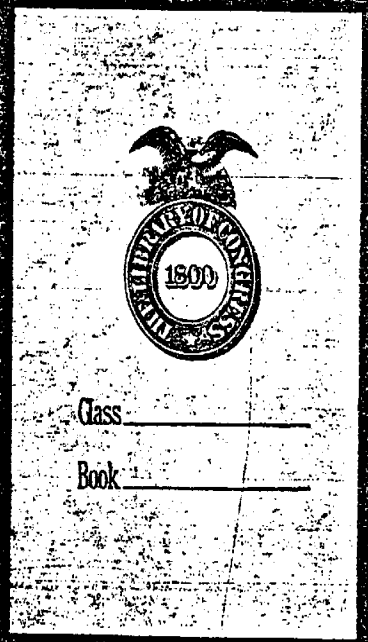




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES
1937

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS; STEAM AND OTHER PACKING

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Prepared under the supervision of
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GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

The Census of Manufactures for 1937 was the ninth of a series taken at 2-year intervals beginning at 1921, under authority contained in section 32 of the Fourteenth Census Act, and later in section 17 of the Fifteenth Census Act. The Census of Manufactures was taken decennially to and including the census of 1899 and quinquennially from 1904 to 1919 inclusive.

1. Area and period covered.—The canvass covered the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The returns represent a year's operations, except for establishments that began or discontinued business within the year. In general, they relate to the calendar year 1937, but in some cases they cover fiscal years differing from the calendar year.

2. The canvass.—The questionnaires were mailed to manufacturers and printers and publishers late in January 1938. The respondents were requested to fill out the questionnaires and to mail them to the Bureau of the Census as soon as possible. A small field force was employed from March until July 1938, to assist in obtaining schedules from respondents.

3. Establishments covered—type.—The census is confined, in general, to manufacturing industries proper. Data are collected for a few industries, however, whose activities are not manufacturing in the sense in which the term is generally understood, the most important example being printing and publishing. The following classes of establishments are omitted: (*a*) Those that were idle throughout the year or reported products valued at less than $5,000 (see sec. 4, below); (*b*) those engaged principally in the performance of work for individual customers, such as repair shops, custom tailor shops, and dressmaking and millinery shops (but this does not apply to large establishments manufacturing to fill special orders); (*c*) those engaged in the construction industries; (*d*) those engaged in the so-called neighborhood industries and hand trades, in which little or no power machinery is used, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, harnessmaking, tinsmithing, etc.; (*e*) cotton ginneries; (*f*) small grain mills (gristmills) engaged exclusively in custom grinding; (*g*) wholesale and retail stores that incidentally manufacture on a small scale; (*h*) educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions engaged in manufacturing. (Data for the production of binder twine in penal institutions and of brooms in institutions for the blind are, however, collected.) In addition, establishments engaged in the manufacturing of gas and railroad repair shops were not covered in 1937, although they were covered in prior censuses.

4. Establishments covered—minimum size limit.—No data are collected from establishments or plants with products valued at less than $5,000. The exclusion of data for these very small establishments reduces considerably the number to be canvassed, but does not materially impair the accuracy of the statistics except for the single item "Number of establishments." (At the census for 1919, at which the minimum limit was $500, 99.5 percent of the total wage earners and 99.7 percent of the total value of products were reported by establishments whose production was valued at $5,000 or more.)

5. Definition of establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" signifies a single plant or factory. In previous censuses one report was counted as one establishment, but in 1937 one report might be counted as one, two, or more establishments, depending on the answer given by the respondent to the question "How many plants does this report cover?" The respondent's answer to this question was taken as the number of establishments. The number of establishments for all industries for the United States was increased approximately 2,000 by this change in definition of establishments. The change does not materially affect the number of establishments in any particular industry.

6. Classification by industries.—Each report for an establishment or plant as a whole (a single report being counted as two or more establishments in a few cases, as explained in the preceding paragraph) is assigned, on the basis of its product or group of products of chief value, to some one industry classification. (See also sec. 11.) It should be noted that two industries, namely, Manufactured Gas with 520 establishments in 1935 and Railroad Repair Shops (both electric and steam) with 675 establishments in 1935, are not included in the 1937 Census of Manufactures. Because it was impossible to obtain statistics for the manufacture of gas which did not include data for gas mixing, distribution, etc., this industry was omitted. Railroad repair shops were omitted because they are no longer classified as manufacturing establishments. However, the number and value of new cars or locomotives built in these shops were included with the products of the "Cars, electric and steam railroad" industry and the "Locomotives, railroad, mining, and industrial" industry, respectively.

7. The questionnaires.—In preparation for the 1937 census the questionnaires were revised to incorporate practicable recommendations made by manufacturers and others and to harmonize them, so far as possible, with questionnaires used in making certain monthly and quarterly canvasses. An inquiry relating to inventory as at the beginning and end of the year was added for the first time in 1937. This inquiry relating to salaried personnel did not call for technical employees separately as did the 1935 questionnaire.

8. Salaried personnel and salaries.—The figures for salaried personnel in this report do not include data for persons employed in central administrative offices. Separate data on the number and the compensation of technical employees were not collected in the 1937 census. (The census for 1935 was the only one in which technical employees were separated from other salaried employees.) Because of the practical impossibility of defining clearly the meaning of the word "technical" in its application to the reporting of employment data, and because some employees with technical training may function chiefly in an administrative capacity, it was found impracticable to make the separation.

9. Wage earners and wages.—Wage earners are defined as all time and piece workers employed in the plant (including the power plant and maintenance, shipping, warehousing, and other departments). Working foremen and "gang and straw bosses" are treated as wage earners, but foremen whose duties are primarily supervisory are classed as supervisory employees. The questionnaire called for the number of wage earners on the pay rolls for the week that ended nearest the fifteenth day of each month, if that was a normal week, or for some normal week in the month. In the census for 1935, for the first time, wage-earner employment was reported for the calendar year in all cases, and for fiscal years also in cases in which production was reported for fiscal years differing from the calendar year, and therefore the average number of wage earners for 1935 as given in the table presenting wage-earner statistics by months for the calendar year (table 3 in the reports for most industries) differs slightly in some cases from the corresponding average given in tables 1 and 2, which were based to some extent on data from returns for fiscal years. The differences between the calendar-year and fiscal-year averages for nearly all industries were slight and unimportant, and, therefore, it was decided, in drafting the schedules for the 1937 census, to call for only one set of wage-earner figures for each establishment.

The 1933 average was calculated by dividing the sums of the numbers reported for the several months on the standard questionnaire by 12 and on the abridged questionnaire by 4 and combining the two quotients.

As the average numbers of wage earners calculated for the United States as a whole and for the several States in table 2 of the reports for most industries are quotients, usually ending in fractions, the sum of the State figures, each of which is correct to the nearest unit, is not, as a rule, identical with the average for the United States, which is also correct to the nearest unit.

The average for the year exceeds somewhat the number that would have been required for the work performed if all had been continuously employed throughout the year, because of the fact that it is impracticable to take into account the extent to which some or all of the wage earners may have been on part-time or for some other reason may not actually have worked on a full-time basis during the entire week covered by the entry for a given month. Moreover, in cases in which a plant was in operation during only a part of a month, the number of wage earners reported for the week selected would almost certainly be above the average for the month. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages (the total amount paid to wage earners during the year) by the average number of wage earners cannot, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. In making comparisons between the figures for 1937 and those for earlier years, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment varied from year to year should be taken into account.

10. Cost of materials, etc.—The 1937 questionnaire called for the cost of materials, including mill and shop supplies, and containers, the cost of fuel, purchased electric energy, and the cost of contract work. A separate entry was made for each of these items but they were all added together to arrive at a total cost of materials, etc., to be deducted from value of products to obtain value added by manufacture. Data for these items were called for in 1935 but the cost of contract work was used only for those industries, or closely related industries, in the textiles and the printing and publishing groups, where it amounted to 10 percent or more of the value of products. The cost of contract work where used for 1935 was subtracted, together with the cost of materials, etc., from the value of products to obtain value added by manufacture. In table 1 of this report the cost of contract work for 1935 has been added to the cost of materials, etc., for each industry, so that the 1935 figures are comparable with those for 1937.

11. Value of products.—The amounts under this heading are the selling values at the factory or plant, of all commodities produced (or, for some industries, receipts for work done) during the census year, whether sold, transferred to other plants, or in stock, and consequently, under normal conditions, the total value of products covers the cost of production (including overhead expenses) and profits. It also covers selling expenses except in cases where separate sales departments are operated, in which cases the values at which the products are turned over to sales departments are reported.

The products made by the establishments in a given industry, on the one hand, usually include minor products different from those covered by the industry designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the entire output of products normally belonging to the industry, because some of this class of commodities may be made as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries. In the case of each industry, the value of the minor or secondary products normally belonging to it is offset to a greater or a lesser extent by that of commodities normally belonging to it but made as secondary products by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture. In most cases, therefore, the total value of the products of an industry, as reported, does not differ greatly from the value of the total output, in all industries, of the classes of products covered by the industry designation.

12. Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of the importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created within the industry, another, and often much larger, part being contributed by the value of the materials used. For some purposes the most satisfactory measure is the "value added by manufacture"—that is, the increment in value, as measured by the prices of goods produced and of materials processed. This measures the net addition to the value of commodities, and is almost free from the duplication that is a factor in the total value of products. It is calculated, in the cases of all industries, by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the value of products.

The amounts paid as internal-revenue taxes on the products made in certain industries are, in most cases, included in the values of products as reported to the Bureau of the Census, and therefore these have been added to the cost of materials in order to permit the calculation of the value added by manufacture.

13. Inventory inquiry.—For the first time at any Census of Manufactures questions were asked concerning (*a*) the finished products inventories (including goods produced by contract work on materials owned by the manufacturer), and (*b*) materials, supplies, fuel, work in process, and all other inventories. Correspondence was entered into with the larger respondents who reported a total inventory figure with no separation of the inventories, if possible. If no separation could be made after correspondence, the total inventory was tabulated either as finished goods inventory or goods in process, etc., inventory, according to which seemed the more logical. Because a number of respondents said they could not report finished products inventories and other inventories separately, the total inventory figures are therefore more complete than either of the two parts. The total value of products for which no satisfactory inventory data were reported is shown at the end of the inventory table.

14. Profits and production costs.—Profits cannot be calculated from the census statistics, for the reason that these statistics do not show total production costs, no data in regard to depreciation, interest, insurance, rent, taxes (except internal-revenue taxes for certain industries), and other miscellaneous expense items having been collected.

15. Disclosure of data for individual establishments.—The Bureau of the Census is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics that might disclose data reported by individual establishments. For this reason it is necessary in a few cases to omit entirely the State statistics (such as are given for most industries in table 2) for a particular industry, and in many cases to include in the "Other States" figures the data for certain States that are more important in the industry than some of those for which separate figures are given. In general, separate figures are given for each State that is represented by three or more establishments. In some cases, however, one or two establishments produce a very large proportion of the combined output of three or more in a particular State, and in such cases the figures for the State are not given separately in table 2 but are included in those for "Other States." In the table presenting wage-earner statistics by months (table 3 in the reports for most industries), however, separate figures are given for every State in which as many as three establishments (under separate ownership) were located.

16. Price changes.—In comparing the figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture for different census years, price changes should be taken into account. To the extent to which this factor was influential, the figures fail to afford true indexes of the actual increase or decrease in manufacturing activities.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS; STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

THIS REPORT COVERS TWO INDUSTRIES IN DIFFERENT GROUPS, NAMELY, "ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OTHER THAN STEAM PACKING AND PIPE AND BOILER COVERING," GROUP 10, AND "STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED," GROUP 16

[A preliminary report for these industries was issued December 9, 1938]

Description of the industries.—This report covers two closely related and overlapping industries, namely (1) Asbestos Products Other Than Steam Packing and Pipe and Boiler Covering, and (2) Steam and Other Packing, Pipe and Boiler Covering, and Gaskets, Not Elsewhere Classified. The products of the first industry comprise asbestos textiles, asbestos building materials, and other commodities composed wholly or chiefly of asbestos, not including steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets. Establishments classified in the second industry are engaged primarily in the manufacture of packing for steam, water, and other pipe joints, and for engines, air compressors, etc.; insulating materials for covering boilers and pipes; and gaskets made of fiber, paper, or any combination of materials. Asbestos is used as a material in the manufacture of some of these products. Manufacturers whose principal products are (*a*) cork gaskets, or (*b*) rubber gaskets, or (*c*) leather gaskets, are classified elsewhere, but an establishment that makes two or more classes of gaskets is assigned to the Steam and Other Packing industry. The production of cork gaskets in the Cork Products industry was reported separately, and data for this production are included in the value of gaskets given near the end of table 4 (see footnote 6). The production of rubber and leather gaskets in the Rubber Products and Leather Belting and Packing industries, respectively, was not reported separately, and therefore no data for this production can be included.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE INDUSTRIES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1937, 1935, AND 1933

	1937	1935	1933	PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) 1935–1937	1933–1937
THE INDUSTRIES AS A GROUP					
Number of establishments [1]	198	196	176	1.0	12.5
Proprietors and firm members	50	51	34	(*)	(*)
Salaried personnel, total [2]	2,523	2,346	(†)	7.5	.....
Salaried officers of corporations	184	227	(†)	−18.9	.....
Supervisory employees	534	[4] 2,119	615	10.4	35.6
Clerical and other salaried employees	1,805		1,207		24.7
Salaries paid, total [2]	$5,362,678	$4,963,985	(†)	11.4	.....
To salaried officers of corporations	$1,251,054	$1,316,793	(†)	−5.0	.....
To supervisory employees	$2,244,846	[4] $3,677,192	$1,621,140	17.3	41.5
To clerical and other salaried employees	$1,966,778		$1,487,562		35.2
Wage earners (average for the year) [1]	19,957	14,356	10,369	31.7	92.5
Wages	$21,087,014	$14,035,406	$8,859,158	50.2	138.0
Cost of materials, etc., total	$44,541,892	[5] $28,945,583	[7] $19,516,999	53.9	128.2
Cost of materials and supplies	41,554,259	26,807,237	(†)	56.1	.....
Cost of fuel	1,662,562	1,315,321	(†)	26.4	.....
Cost of purchased electric energy	930,715	794,915	(†)	17.1	.....
Cost of contract work	94,356	28,129	(†)	.....	.....
Value of products	96,347,570	62,420,944	44,644,270	54.4	115.8
Value added by manufacture [3]	51,805,678	33,475,361	25,127,271	54.8	106.2
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OTHER THAN STEAM PACKING AND PIPE AND BOILER COVERING					
Number of establishments [1]	73	72	56	(*)	(*)
Proprietors and firm members	9	9	6	(*)	(*)
Salaried personnel, total [2]	1,419	1,365	(†)	4.0	.....
Salaried officers of corporations	58	81	(†)	(*)	.....
Supervisory employees	606	[10] 1,284	310	6.0	95.5
Clerical and other salaried employees	755		588		28.4
Salaries paid, total [2]	$2,955,285	$2,673,999	(†)	10.5	.....
To salaried officers of corporations	$338,560	$440,230	(†)	−23.1	.....
To supervisory employees	$1,598,136	[10] $2,233,769	$910,724	17.1	75.5
To clerical and other salaried employees	$1,018,589		$715,295		42.4
Wage earners (average for the year) [1]	13,023	9,622	6,084	35.3	114.1
Wages	$14,157,450	$9,283,419	$5,074,645	52.3	179.0
Cost of materials, etc., total	$28,493,630	[5] $17,177,937	[7] $10,788,515	71.7	173.4
Cost of materials and supplies	27,545,495	$15,553,441	(†)	76.0	.....
Cost of fuel	1,179,220	936,068	(†)	26.0	.....
Cost of purchased electric energy	757,138	576,203	(†)	31.4	.....
Cost of contract work	11,777	12,225	(†)	−3.7	.....
Value of products	63,793,752	38,162,567	25,254,604	67.2	152.6
Value added by manufacture [3]	34,300,122	20,984,650	14,466,089	63.5	137.1
STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED					
Number of establishments [1]	123	124	118	0.8	5.9
Proprietors and firm members	41	42	28	(*)	(*)
Salaried personnel, total [2]	1,104	981	(†)	12.5	.....
Salaried officers of corporations	126	146	(†)	−13.7	.....
Supervisory employees	228	[11] 835	305	17.1	−23.2
Clerical and other salaried employees	750		619		21.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE INDUSTRIES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1937, 1935, AND 1933—Continued

	1937	1935	1933	PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) 1935–1937	1933–1937
STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED—continued					
Salaries paid, total [2]	$2,607,393	$2,319,986	(†)	12.4	.....
To salaried officers of corporations	$912,494	$876,563	(†)	4.1	.....
To supervisory employees	$746,710	[11] $1,443,423	$710,416	17.4	5.1
To clerical and other salaried employees	$948,190		$772,267		22.8
Wage earners (average for the year) [1]	5,934	4,774	4,285	24.3	38.5
Wages	$6,929,564	$4,741,987	$3,784,513	46.1	83.1
Cost of materials, etc., total	$15,048,282	[5] $11,767,646	[7] $8,728,484	27.9	72.4
Cost of materials and supplies	$14,308,764	$11,183,786	(†)	28.8	.....
Cost of fuel	483,342	379,253	(†)	27.4	.....
Cost of purchased electric energy	173,577	218,712	(†)	−20.6	.....
Cost of contract work	82,579	15,895	(†)	.....	.....
Value of products	32,553,818	24,258,357	19,399,666	34.2	67.9
Value added by manufacture [3]	17,505,536	12,490,711	10,661,182	40.1	64.2

*Percent not computed where base is less than 100.
†See sec. 5, p. III.
[1] No data for employees of central administrative offices are included in the figures for any year. See sec. 8, p. III.
[2] Data incomplete.
[3] Number of employees and salaries reported as follows: Supervisory, 602; salaries, $1,654,232. Technical, 121; salaries, $297,322. Clerical, 1,396; salaries, $1,725,638. See sec. 8, p. III.
[4] See sec. 9, p. III.
[5] Revised to include cost of contract work. See sec. 10, p. IV.
[6] Does not include cost of contract work.
[7] No data.
[8] Value added by manufacture calculated by deducting cost of materials, etc., fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from value of products. See sec. 12, p. IV.
[9] Number of employees and salaries reported as follows: Supervisory, 407; salaries, $1,068,735. Technical, 70; salaries, $179,322. Clerical, 812; salaries, $965,712. See sec. 8, p. III.
[10] Number of employees and salaries reported as follows: Supervisory, 200; salaries, $585,497. Technical, 51; salaries, $118,000. Clerical, 584; salaries, $739,926. See sec. 8, p. III.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY FOR THE INDUSTRIES, BY STATES: 1937

[See secs. 9 and 15, pp. III and IV. See also footnotes 2 and 9, table 1]

	Number of establishments	Salaried officers and employees	Wage earners (average for the year)	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials, etc., fuel, purchased energy, and contract work	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OTHER THAN STEAM PACKING AND PIPE AND BOILER COVERING								
United States	73	1,419	13,023	$2,955,235	$14,157,450	$29,493,630	$63,793,752	$34,300,122
California	6	27	136	55,163	163,671	324,527	660,929	336,402
Indiana	5	64	492	150,246	425,834	713,613	1,617,081	903,468
New Jersey	8	355	3,797	735,405	3,932,501	9,210,734	18,464,402	9,253,668
New York	4	23	86	67,714	86,984	183,429	489,516	306,087
North Carolina	4	49	458	114,808	391,593	552,674	1,773,519	920,845
Pennsylvania	10	229	2,436	481,159	2,746,163	4,570,822	12,129,806	7,558,984
Other States [1]	36	642	5,618	1,350,790	6,410,399	13,637,331	28,658,499	15,020,668
STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED								
United States	125	1,106	5,934	2,607,393	6,929,554	15,048,262	32,553,818	17,505,556
California	10	16	148	31,902	202,672	400,095	940,275	540,180
Illinois	19	448	1,302	839,351	1,356,020	2,691,402	6,286,636	3,595,234
Massachusetts	5	47	121	104,109	140,234	461,427	880,614	419,187
Michigan	10	143	1,496	434,124	1,586,892	4,841,697	9,183,011	4,341,314
New Jersey	10	54	161	142,184	227,434	553,512	1,190,181	636,669
New York	25	126	954	378,423	1,200,845	2,410,988	4,838,188	2,427,180
Ohio	8	24	240	53,534	254,098	610,392	1,176,839	566,447
Pennsylvania	17	132	814	378,820	902,923	1,950,607	4,946,749	2,996,142
Other States [2]	20	116	698	244,946	758,446	1,128,142	3,111,345	1,983,203

[1] Alabama, 1 establishment; Connecticut, 3; Illinois, 8; Louisiana, 2; Massachusetts, 5; Michigan, 3; Missouri, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 4; Oregon, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 1.

[2] Alabama, 2 establishments; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 3.—WAGE EARNERS, BY MONTHS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1937 AND 1935, AND FOR STATES, 1937

[See secs. 9 and 15, pp. III and IV]

	Average number employed during year	NUMBER REPORTED FOR— January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OTHER THAN STEAM PACKING AND PIPE AND BOILER COVERING													
United State													
1937	13,022	12,037	12,275	12,649	12,967	13,418	13,920	14,018	14,071	13,977	13,540	12,414	10,991
1935	9,622	8,089	8,488	8,981	9,159	9,667	10,004	10,213	10,443	10,274	10,130	9,996	9,993
States, 1937													
California	136	110	118	127	131	140	130	143	164	138	142	132	137
Illinois	1,933	1,934	1,913	1,834	1,856	2,001	2,040	2,111	2,159	2,115	2,002	1,801	1,451
Indiana	492	363	436	512	515	531	500	493	496	544	550	531	437
Massachusetts	187	168	161	172	181	196	213	214	223	199	195	171	146
Michigan	152	148	150	157	161	155	162	157	151	160	155	149	124
Missouri	770	639	661	677	726	684	924	934	932	907	861	708	559
New Jersey	3,797	3,450	3,559	3,653	3,787	3,937	4,012	4,143	4,076	4,081	3,909	3,637	3,315
New York	86	81	84	85	89	89	87	88	90	84	91	81	77
North Carolina	458	418	428	423	404	454	480	513	533	511	485	423	430
Ohio	425	385	379	425	418	414	443	451	464	472	477	457	357
Pennsylvania	2,436	2,415	2,403	2,497	2,534	2,556	2,600	2,518	2,499	2,476	2,467	2,231	2,033
STEAM AND OTHER PACKING, PIPE AND BOILER COVERING, AND GASKETS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED													
United States													
1937	5,934	5,940	6,031	6,384	6,413	6,194	6,060	6,037	5,960	5,878	5,725	5,557	5,036
1935	4,774	4,677	4,755	4,919	4,938	4,938	4,647	4,699	4,677	4,676	4,751	4,793	4,816
States, 1937													
California	148	137	137	141	140	147	160	162	166	164	136	142	137
Illinois	1,302	1,306	1,378	1,396	1,595	1,378	1,323	1,318	1,271	1,253	1,218	1,077	913
Massachusetts	121	124	122	125	126	123	121	126	128	121	116	113	111
Michigan	1,496	1,643	1,622	1,617	1,691	1,568	1,501	1,425	1,433	1,420	1,417	1,444	1,277
Missouri	20	25	22	22	23	19	16	17	16	19	25	22	19
New Jersey	161	150	148	163	178	164	157	157	166	162	168	166	162
New York	954	897	932	970	985	1,008	1,010	1,026	971	966	953	906	826
Ohio	240	223	208	235	271	269	232	256	261	246	215	245	214
Pennsylvania	814	779	800	840	832	826	837	850	847	825	817	790	729

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1937, 1935, AND 1933

	1937	1935	1933
1. The "Asbestos Products Other Than Steam Packing and Pipe and Boiler Covering" and "Steam and Other Packing, Pipe and Boiler Covering, and Gaskets, Not Elsewhere Classified" industries, all products, total value	$96,347,570	$62,420,944	$44,644,270
2. Asbestos products, steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	88,080,441	56,602,472	38,268,756
3. Other products (not classified in this industry)	8,267,129	5,692,266	6,023,384
4. Receipts for contract and custom work		126,206	352,130
5. Asbestos products, steam and other packing, etc., made as secondary products in other industries, value	10,242,036	10,974,764	8,489,243
Asbestos products, steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets, aggregate value (sum of 2 and 5)	$98,322,477	$67,577,236	$46,757,999
Asbestos textiles, total value	22,306,367	16,101,388	12,623,200
Yarn:			
Pounds	13,966,596	8,040,599	8,487,342
Value	$3,457,083	$1,843,979	$1,551,909
Cloth:			
Pounds	7,806,764	7,301,389	4,648,677
Value	$2,189,484	$1,790,756	$1,069,751
Tape, listings, and tubular lagging:			
Pounds	3,270,753	1,979,771	1,735,925
Value	$1,322,965	$739,791	$580,948
Brake lining, not molded (see "Molded asbestos brake lining" and "Brake lining not reported by quantity or by kind"):			
Feet	46,454,639	36,679,944	35,472,491
Value	$6,314,011	$4,686,701	$4,543,006
Clutch facings (not molded):			
Pieces	15,093,540	[1] 26,531,083	[1] 18,857,760
Value	$3,449,948	$2,715,816	$1,601,934
Packing, compressed sheet:			
Pounds	5,617,323	5,222,710	
Value	$1,170,443	$762,502	
Packing, flat fabric:			4,971,327
Pounds	862,498	498,328	
Value	$259,853	$147,220	$1,883,940
Packing, woven and molded to special sections (with or without other materials):			
Pounds	3,270,935	2,276,081	
Value	$1,655,571	$1,405,534	
Gaskets:			
Pounds	1,543,657	1,859,532	1,490,192
Value	$357,090	$324,453	$277,177
Roving:			
Pounds	4,776,668	949,391	[2]
Value	$910,713	$209,858	[2]
Other asbestos textiles, value	$819,206	$974,768	$812,535
Asbestos building materials, total value	$18,228,544	$8,152,264	$3,479,138
Asbestos shingles:			
Squares	2,100,364	1,171,095	408,256
Value	$11,519,411	$5,234,727	$1,826,279
Asbestos lumber (plain):			
Square feet	22,349,813	11,414,362	
Value	$1,780,028	$1,045,342	14,193,900
Asbestos lumber (corrugated):			$1,032,313
Square feet	12,537,346	6,873,367	
Value	$1,035,788	$458,318	
Asbestos flexible roofing:			
Squares	[2]	890,854	[2]
Value	$3,893,319	$567,911	$620,546
Other asbestos building materials, value		$345,966	
Asbestos products other than textiles and building materials, total value	$31,950,531	$22,494,403	$14,400,443
Millboard:			
Pounds	17,182,492	8,479,173	[2]
Value	$846,458	$393,934	[2]
Molded asbestos brake lining (see "Brake lining, not molded," and "Brake lining not reported by quantity or by kind," below):			
Feet	59,050,369	23,068,575	24,373,952
Value	$8,222,239	$4,670,326	$3,422,593
Brake lining, not reported by quantity or by kind, i. e., molded or not molded (see "Brake lining, not molded," and "Molded asbestos brake lining," above), value	$615,648	$5,052,373	$3,270,159

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1937, 1935, AND 1933—Continued

	1937	1935	1933
Asbestos products, steam and other packing, etc.—Contd.			
Asbestos products other than textiles, etc.—Continued.			
Molded clutch facings:			
Pieces	40,202,265	[3]	[3]
Value	$3,224,002		
Molded asbestos blocks:			
Board feet	3,185,277	[3]	[3]
Value	$815,008		
Molded 85 percent magnesia blocks:			
Board feet	21,384,748	13,747,150	9,711,170
Value	$1,952,803	$1,072,923	$852,844
Paper:			
Pounds	75,424,545	70,982,929	[3]
Value	$3,395,200	$2,564,336	[3]
Pipe and boiler covering, air-cell asbestos:			
Linear feet	31,132,243	22,804,499	19,554,455
Value	$2,011,317	$1,818,533	$1,137,283
Pipe and boiler covering, asbestos other than air-cell:			
Linear feet	16,189,378	7,530,951	8,461,631
Value	$2,281,338	$1,739,509	$851,826
Pipe and boiler covering, 85 percent magnesia:			
Linear feet	22,325,857	12,153,486	10,818,354
Value	$3,133,537	$1,781,904	$1,457,211
Asbestos insulating cement:			
Pounds	39,698,757	28,486,019	35,856,231
Value	$681,380	$423,370	$630,204
High-temperature cements:			
Pounds	[4]	11,743,731	[3]
Value		$280,220	[3]
85 percent magnesia cement:			
Pounds	3,474,907	2,871,279	[3]
Value	$153,304	$95,952	[3]
Table mats and protectors:			
Pounds	898,043	700,082	[3]
Value	$456,873	$371,933	[3]
Other asbestos products, value	$4,161,424	$2,223,890	$2,778,323
Gaskets other than asbestos-tertile, value [5]	$12,222,057	$12,352,694	$9,005,392
Metallic and semimetallic packing, value	$5,330,976	$2,773,267	$1,845,437
Packing (for steam-pipe joints, air compressors, etc.) other than metallic, semimetallic, and packings listed under "Asbestos textiles," value [6]	$8,284,002	$5,703,230	$5,404,389

[1] Includes an indeterminable amount of molded clutch facings because the 1935 and 1933 schedules did not call for this item separately.
[2] No data.
[3] Included in $2,778,323, value of "Other asbestos products."
[4] Withheld to avoid disclosing approximations of data for individual establishments. Value included in "Other asbestos products."
[5] Includes values for items covered by footnote 3.
[6] Includes value of cork gaskets, made by establishments classified in the "Cork Products" industry; no corresponding data included in figures for 1933.
[7] Figures include values of leather packing made by establishments classified in the "Belting and Packing, Leather" industry as follows: 1937, $4,300,685; 1935, $2,865,909; 1933, $3,141,147.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1937

[See sec. 13, p. IV]

	Asbestos products other than steam packing and pipe and boiler covering	Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets, not elsewhere classified
Inventories:		
Beginning of year, total	$12,156,356	$5,516,903
Finished products	5,545,908	2,901,117
Materials, supplies, etc.	6,610,448	2,915,786
End of year, total	15,946,688	6,580,362
Finished products	7,404,624	3,322,696
Materials, supplies, etc.	8,542,064	3,257,666
Value of products for industry, total	63,793,752	32,553,916
Value for establishments reporting inventories (includes value of products of establishments reporting no inventories on hand)	63,430,564	32,054,063
Value for establishments not reporting inventories	363,188	499,753