ASBESTOS

By Oliver Bowles and K. G. Warner

SUMMARY OUTLINE

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Asbestos may be termed indispensable to modern life. As the chief constituent of brake-band linings and clutch facings it is essential to automotive transport; in the form of gaskets and packings it is a necessary part of steam-driven machinery; as a heat insulator it plays an important role in both household and factory construction and equipment; and combined with cement it is employed in the manufacture of vast quantities of roofing and other building materials.

The United States is the largest asbestos-consuming country in the world but produces only a small fraction of its requirements of raw materials. In 1938 domestic sales amounted to 6 percent of the quantity and 4 percent of the value of domestic requirements. How could our needs be met in an emergency?

Stimulation of domestic production bears little promise. Although many occurrences of chrysotile asbestos have been noted in the United States, few seem to have commercial possibilities. Arizona deposits furnish excellent crude fiber; but mining costs are high, transportation difficult, and freight rates to eastern markets excessive. Although Vermont deposits are extensive and can produce large quantities of mill fibers of moderate to short lengths, they furnish little fiber of spinning grade. Chrysotile deposits are known in California and some other States, but none appear to be capable of development into consistent producers.

The possibility of making synthetic asbestos to take the place of the natural fiber has been suggested; but, because of the special qualities of high-grade fiber that man cannot duplicate in a laboratory, the manufacture of a satisfactory product seems to be farther from attainment than the manufacture of synthetic diamonds.

Another alternative is substitution of other materials for the major uses of asbestos. Some progress has been made in this direction. Synthetic fibers such as mineral wool, slag wool, and glass wool, now made in large quantities, are related in no way to asbestos in composition yet have physical qualities that permit their employment in some fields of usefulness wherein asbestos has heretofore been used exclusively. In the heat-insulation field particularly the mineral-wool fibers have made some headway, but until it is demonstrated that they can be adapted to the other major uses the United States evi-

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dently must continue to depend on foreign sources for its major supplies of asbestos.

The following table of salient statistics shows that domestic production in 1938 was 7 percent lower than in 1937. Asbestos sold or used by producers in 1938 decreased 14 percent in quantity and 28 percent in value compared with 1937. The large decline in unit value was due primarily to sales of an unusually high proportion of the shorter fibers produced in Arizona—a favorable development because heretofore sales have been confined principally to crudes on account of the high cost of transportation. With a well-equipped mill now catering particularly to the west-coast trade in shorter fibers, producers are provided with an avenue for sale of the lower-grade fibers that formerly were left on their hands. Compared with 1937, apparent consumption in the United States in 1938 dropped 41 percent in quantity and 42 percent in value.

Salient statistics of the asbestos industry in the United States, 1937–38

	1937		1938	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
Domestic asbestos—				
Produced:				
Chrysotile	13,284	[1]	[2]	[1]
Amphibole	612	[1]	[2]	[1]
Total produced	13,896	[1]	12,901	[1]
Sold or used by producers:				
Chrysotile	11,547	$332,747	[2]	[2]
Amphibole	532	11,897	[2]	[2]
Total sold or used by producers	12,079	344,644	10,440	$247,264
Imports (unmanufactured)	307,188	10,470,208	179,490	6,160,602
Exports (unmanufactured)	3,004	253,734	2,780	288,617
Apparent consumption [3]	316,263	10,561,118	187,150	6,119,249
Exports of asbestos products	[1]	3,047,078	[1]	2,533,916

[1] Figures not available.
[2] Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish figures separately for chrysotile and amphibole.
[3] Quantity sold or used by producers, plus imports, minus exports.

Because of the interest that has lately been centered on strategic and critical minerals from a military standpoint and the fact that asbestos has been classed by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as a critical mineral, it seems fitting at this time to present a historic table comprising data on production and consumption for virtually half a century. Prior to 1890, the first year recorded in the table, asbestos had little industrial importance.

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Asbestos sold or used by producers and apparent consumption in the United States, 1890–1938

Year	Sold or used by producers						Apparent consumption [1]	
	Chrysotile		Amphibole		Total			
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1890			71	$4,560	71	$4,560	[2]	[3] $257,117
1891			66	3,960	66	3,960	[2]	[3] 357,549
1892	10	$793	94	5,623	104	6,416	[2]	[3] 268,849
1893			50	2,500	50	2,500	[2]	[3] 178,102
1894			325	4,463	325	4,463	[2]	[3] 244,492
1895	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	795	13,525	[2]	[3] 238,672
1896			504	6,100	504	6,100	[2]	[3] 235,184
1897	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	580	6,450	[2]	[3] 270,090
1898	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	605	10,300	[2]	[3] 297,936
1899	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	681	11,740	[2]	[3] 314,859
1900	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	1,054	16,310	[2]	[3] 348,106
1901	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	747	13,498	[2]	[3] 680,585
1902			1,005	16,200	1,005	16,200	[2]	[3] 745,621
1903	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	887	16,760	[2]	[3] 674,029
1904			1,480	25,740	1,480	25,740	[2]	[3] 726,312
1905	114	4,615	2,995	38,360	3,109	42,975	[2]	[3] 819,337
1906	155	[5]	1,540	[5]	1,695	28,565	[2]	[3] 1,039,019
1907			653	11,899	653	11,899	[2]	[3] 1,116,008
1908	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	936	19,624	[2]	[3] 1,087,946
1909	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	3,085	62,603	[2]	[3] 1,055,857
1910	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	3,693	68,357	[2]	[3] 1,303,527
1911	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	7,604	119,935	[2]	[3] 1,533,476
1912	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	4,403	87,959	[2]	[3] 1,543,971
1913			1,100	11,000	1,100	11,000	[3] 98,169	[3] 1,939,705
1914	22	5,450	1,225	13,515	1,247	18,965	[2]	[3] 1,426,719
1915	316	65,148	1,415	11,804	1,731	76,952	[3] 95,298	[3] 2,058,435
1916	808	167,683	830	13,311	1,638	180,994	[6] 117,488	[6] 3,478,331
1917	1,391	279,270	567	11,744	1,958	291,014	135,338	4,695,606
1918	392	101,059	606	17,628	998	118,687	138,001	6,405,242
1919	502	229,265	659	19,000	1,161	248,265	135,312	7,460,534
1920	1,245	661,907	403	16,324	1,648	678,231	168,591	9,657,413
1921	438	313,268	393	23,700	831	336,968	72,774	3,183,670
1922	25	3,320	42	6,800	67	10,120	149,118	5,104,881
1923	69	4,433	158	5,193	227	9,626	211,967	7,406,244
1924	173	33,941	127	8,585	300	42,526	182,280	5,552,308
1925	93	40,750	1,165	10,950	1,258	51,700	230,669	7,115,156
1926	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	1,358	134,731	257,875	8,191,314
1927	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	2,981	336,882	226,365	8,438,448
1928	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	2,239	351,178	231,984	9,022,437
1929	1,983	317,584	1,172	33,420	3,155	351,004	264,873	11,395,554
1930	3,653	273,292	589	15,992	4,242	289,284	212,152	7,258,790
1931	2,857	111,708	371	7,259	3,228	118,967	137,875	3,745,916
1932	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	3,559	105,292	98,606	2,260,556
1933	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	4,745	130,677	122,909	3,584,639
1934	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	5,087	158,347	123,752	3,442,159
1935	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	8,920	292,927	174,655	5,330,444
1936	10,719	302,301	345	11,860	11,064	314,161	250,922	7,528,901
1937	11,547	332,747	532	11,897	12,079	344,644	316,263	10,561,118
1938	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	10,440	247,264	187,150	6,119,249

[1] Quantity sold or used by producers, plus imports, minus exports, except as indicated.
[2] Data on quantity of asbestos imported not available 1890–1912 and 1914.
[3] Asbestos sold or used by producers, plus imports; data on exports not separately recorded prior to July 1916.
[4] Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish figures separately for chrysotile and amphibole.
[5] Figures not available.
[6] Export figures cover period July to December 1916.

Consumption trends.—The following table shows trends in the asbestos-products industries of the United States during recent years. The volume of asbestos consumed depends primarily on two great industries—automobile manufacture and the building trades. Although asbestos consumption made remarkable gains in 1937, outstripping both these consuming industries, the reversal in trend in 1938 was just as pronounced. As indicated in figure 1, only about

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half as many automobiles were manufactured in 1938 as in 1937, and the moderate gain in building contracts failed to stem the downward trend in asbestos consumption that virtually paralleled the decline in output of automobiles.

Raw asbestos consumed in the United States and asbestos products manufactured in and exported from the United States, 1933–38

Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption	Asbestos products—		Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption	Asbestos products—	
		Manufactured [1]	Exported [2]			Manufactured [1]	Exported [2]
	Short tons				*Short tons*		
1933	122,909	$44,644,270	$1,743,140	1936	250,922	(1)	$2,479,273
1934	123,752	(1)	2,142,514	1937	316,263	$96,347,570	3,047,078
1935	174,655	62,420,944	2,261,929	1938	187,150	(1)	2,533,916

[1] Figures of Bureau of the Census (collected biennially for odd years) include value of certain gaskets, packing, and similar products in which little asbestos was employed.
[2] Compiled from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

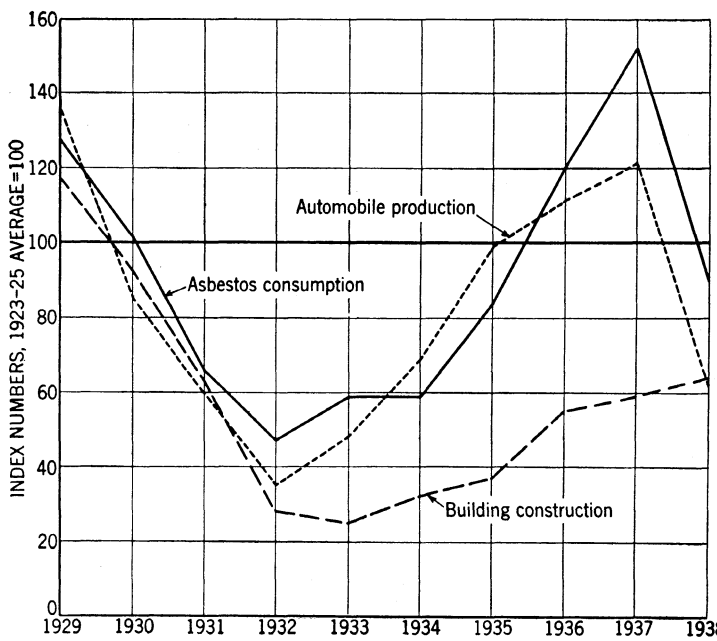


FIGURE 1.—Asbestos consumption compared with automobile production and value of building construction, 1929–38. Unlike units are reduced to percentages of the 1923–25 average. Statistics on automobiles are from the Bureau of the Census and building contracts from the Federal Reserve Board.

Market conditions.—The demand for asbestos in the United States was weak and hesitant throughout most of the year, although there was some evidence of improvement in November and December. European and Japanese markets were more active than those in America.

Prices.—All prices for asbestos are quoted on a short-ton basis. Canadian prices are f. o. b. Quebec mines, tax and bags included; Rhodesian, South African, and Russian, c. i. f. New York; and Vermont prices, f. o. b. mines, Vermont.

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According to quotations in Metal and Mineral Markets, published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., New York City, prices of Canadian asbestos were as follows: Crude No. 1, $700–$750; Crude No. 2 and sundry crudes, $150–$350; spinning fibers, magnesia, and compressed sheet fibers, $110–$200; shingle stock, $57–$77 ($78 in December); paper stock, $40–$45; cement stock, $21–$25; floats, $18–$20; and shorts, $12–$16.50.

Rhodesian Crude No. 1 was quoted at $275 and Crude No. 2 at $250 until March, when the prices were advanced to $300 and $260, respectively.

South African prices quoted since March 1938 are as follows: Amosite: Grade B 1 (white), $140; Grade B 3 (dark), $120. Transvaal Blue: Grade B (long fiber), $450; Grade S (short fiber), $140.

Russian Crude AA was quoted at $750; Crude No. 1, $275; Crude No. 2, $240; and shingle stock, $67.50 and up.

Vermont prices were constant throughout the year as follows: Shingle stock, $57; paper stock, $40; cement stock, $25; and shorts and floats, $12–$18.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A decided increase in the use of molded brake linings in place of those made of asbestos fabric is to be noted. According to figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, molded brake linings constituted 39 percent of the total footage in 1935 and 56 percent in 1937. One large manufacturer of asbestos products estimates that eventually molded linings may increase to more than 70 percent of the total. Recently a new type of die-formed molded lining made from woven fabric has been developed. Undoubtedly it has been devised by companies equipped for woven linings but desirous of entering the molded-lining field without discarding their present equipment.

A new type of cast pipe made of sulfur employs shredded asbestos as one of its constituents.

A sprayed coating for heat insulation, prevention of corrosion, and noise reduction consists of asbestos fibers and a bonding medium. These materials are projected against the surface in separate streams, and thus a feltlike coating is built up.

REVIEW BY STATES

Arizona.—Both production and sales of chrysotile asbestos, chiefly from Gila County, made further gains in 1938. Sales were made by the Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co., Emsco Asbestos Co., and Arthur Enders, all of Globe, Ariz.; and Johns-Manville Products Corporation, New York, N. Y. Arthur Enders operates a mine on the Apache Reservation, under lease from the United States Government. According to report the fiberizing mill of the Emsco Asbestos Co. at Downey, Calif., has a capacity of 600 tons monthly.

Maryland.—The Powhatan Mining Corporation, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md., produced amphibole asbestos near Pylesville, Harford County, and prepared it for use chiefly in filtering chemicals. For many years this material has been designated anthophyllite. Although some anthophyllite may be present in the deposit, the principal product has been identified definitely as tremolite.

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Vermont.—The name of the company operating the well-known property at Eden, Lamoille County, has been changed to Vermont Asbestos Mines, division of the Ruberoid Co. (address 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.). This company is the largest producer of asbestos in the United States.

Other States.—Plans are being made to resume operations at the Morgan asbestos mine in Placer County, Calif., and also for developing a property 9 miles from Glenrock, Converse County, Wyo. It has been reported to the Bureau of Mines that the Karstolite Co. no longer operates the anthophyllite deposit in Gallatin County, Mont.; but a new company, the Montana Asbestos Co., is in process of organization.

FOREIGN TRADE [1]

The following table shows imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States by countries and classes in 1937 and 1938. The total imports declined 42 percent in quantity and 41 percent in value. The decrease was shared by all countries furnishing substantial supplies except Italy, whose imports increased 59 percent. Imports from Cyprus fell from over 8,000 tons to an insignificant quantity.

Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in the United States, 1937–38, by countries and classes

Country	Crude (including blue fiber)		Mill fibers		Short fibers [1]		Total	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1937								
Africa, British:								
Union of South Africa	4,247	$490,335	-------	-------	1	$27	4,248	$490,362
Other British	7,099	794,256	-------	-------	-------	-------	7,099	794,256
Canada	2,620	556,034	95,788	$4,775,513	177,602	2,984,299	276,010	8,315,846
Finland	-------	-------	-------	-------	88	3,568	88	3,568
France	-------	-------	-------	-------	122	1,735	122	1,735
Italy	31	22,332	-------	-------	958	19,755	989	42,087
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus	-------	-------	-------	-------	8,129	310,058	8,129	310,058
U. S. S. R.	39	8,464	7,978	363,804	2,196	85,392	10,213	457,660
United Kingdom	290	54,636	-------	-------	-------	-------	290	54,636
	14,326	1,926,057	103,766	5,139,317	189,096	3,404,834	307,188	10,470,208
1938								
Africa:								
Union of South Africa	3,677	456,073	-------	-------	-------	-------	3,677	456,073
Other British	2,745	310,147	-------	-------	-------	-------	2,745	310,147
Australia	21	6,006	-------	-------	-------	-------	21	6,006
Austria [2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	142	3	142
Canada	1,360	321,424	51,141	2,701,494	113,570	2,043,844	166,071	5,066,762
Finland	-------	-------	-------	-------	89	3,564	89	3,564
Italy	18	12,477	-------	-------	1,551	38,488	1,569	50,965
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus	-------	-------	-------	-------	6	294	6	294
U. S. S. R.	1	479	5,201	258,593	63	1,525	5,265	260,597
United Kingdom	22	5,205	-------	-------	22	847	44	6,052
	7,844	1,111,811	56,342	2,960,087	115,304	2,088,704	179,490	6,160,602

[1] Asbestos, n. e. s., containing not over 15 percent of foreign matter.
[2] Figures cover period Jan. 1–May 5.

The following table shows imports and exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the 5-year period 1934–38:

[1] Figures on imports and exports compiled by M. B. Price, of the Bureau of Mines, from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in and exported from the United States, 1934–38

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1934	120,334	$3,377,994	1,669	$94,182
1935	166,585	5,125,413	850	87,896
1936	243,602	7,524,937	3,744	310,197
1937	307,188	10,470,208	3,004	253,734
1938	179,490	6,160,602	2,780	288,617

The following table shows exports of asbestos products in 1937 and 1938:

Manufactured asbestos products exported from the United States, 1937–38, by kinds

Product	1937		1938	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brake lining:				
Molded and semimolded	(1)	$722,075	(1)	$608,970
Not molded, linear feet	1,633,558	250,955	923,672	176,765
Clutch facing, number	499,870	140,711	448,121	134,209
Paper, millboard, and roll board, short tons	869	183,610	725	100,034
Pipe covering and cement, do	2,384	197,000	1,143	128,666
Textiles, yarn, and packing, do	762	789,398	565	611,549
Asbestos roofing, squares	37,026	166,312	83,080	225,987
Other asbestos manufactures, except roofing, short tons	1,889	324,100	1,593	293,272
Magnesia and manufactures, do	1,567	272,917	1,601	254,464

[1] Quantity not recorded.

WORLD PRODUCTION

The following table shows world production of asbestos, by countries, from 1934 to 1938, insofar as figures are available:

World production of asbestos, 1934–38, by countries, in metric tons [1]

[Compiled by M. T. Latus]

Country	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Argentina	----	[2] 13	----	----	(3)
Australia:					
South Australia	----	36	81	123	(3)
Western Australia	157	143	162	43	(3)
Bolivia	----	----	(4)	21	21
Bulgaria	3	3	----	----	(3)
Canada [5]	141,502	190,931	273,322	371,967	262,970
China	290	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Chosen	4	6	69	70	(3)
Cyprus [6]	7,712	7,634	9,659	11,892	5,668
Czechoslovakia	2,100	2,600	2,700	(3)	(3)
Finland	1,735	1,742	3,963	3,330	(3)
France	400	450	405	250	(3)
Greece	30	2	1	2	(3)
India, British	25	64	57	102	(3)
Indochina	----	----	5	5	(3)
Italy	2,252	4,320	6,113	6,393	(3)
Japan [7]	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Southern Rhodesia	29,224	38,644	51,116	51,722	53,352
Turkey	4	104	119	157	(3)
Union of South Africa	15,960	20,600	22,894	25,975	21,025
U. S. S. R.	92,200	95,500	125,117	(3)	(3)
United States (sold or used by producers)	4,615	8,092	10,037	10,958	9,471
Venezuela	----	76	71	(3)	(3)

[1] In addition to countries listed, a small quantity of asbestos is reported from Madagascar.
[2] Rail and river shipments.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Less than 1 ton.
[5] Exclusive of sand, gravel, and stone (waste rock only), production of which is reported as follows: 1934, 4,238 tons; 1935, 2,744 tons; 1936, 2,815 tons; 1937, 3,611 tons; 1938, 2,975 tons.
[6] Exports.
[7] Approximate production.

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CANADA

Sales of asbestos in Canada during 1938 declined 29 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value from the all-time high level of 1937. The entire production was from the Province of Quebec. The well-known deposits of this Province have been described in detail by Cooke.[2]

An improved all-metal standard testing machine recently devised retains the essential principle of the old machine.

In September 1938 it was reported that a new asbestos discovery had been made 260 miles north of North Bay, Ontario, but no details are available. Some publicity has been given to a new discovery on an island in Lake of the Woods, Ontario, but the material appears to be anthophyllite, which has little commercial importance at present. The following table shows sales in 1937 and 1938, as published in the Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada in 1938, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Sales of asbestos in Canada, 1937–38

	1937			1938		
	Short tons	Value		Short tons	Value	
		Total	Average per ton		Total	Average per ton
Grade:						
Crudes	3,846	$947,917	$246.47	2,910	$955,424	$328.32
Fibers	200,247	10,235,820	51.12	163,182	9,714,509	59.53
Shorts	205,933	3,322,054	16.13	123,785	2,223,873	17.97
	410,026	14,505,791	35.38	289,877	12,893,806	44.48
Sand, gravel, and stone (waste rock only)	3,980	3,301	.83	3,279	2,464	.75
Total asbestos and waste rock	414,006	14,509,092	----------	293,156	12,896,270	----------
Rock mined	6,477,805	----------	----------	5,816,368	----------	----------
Rock milled	5,440,607	----------	----------	4,874,548	----------	----------

AFRICA

Southern Rhodesia.—The output of asbestos in Southern Rhodesia in 1938 exceeded by 3 percent the record production of 1937. The following table shows production during recent years:

Asbestos produced in Southern Rhodesia, 1934–38

Year	Short tons	Value	Year	Short tons	Value
1934	32,214	£402,745	1937	57,014	£840,025
1935	42,598	646,658	1938	58,811	1,020,921
1936	56,346	836,469			

Union of South Africa.—The output in the Union of South Africa in 1938 dropped 19 percent below that of 1937. Natal has again become a producer in a small way. The following table shows production during recent years:

[2] Cooke, H. C., Thetford, Disraeli, and Eastern Half of Warwick Map-Areas, Quebec: Canada, Dept. of Mines and Resources, Geol. Survey, Mem. 211, 1937, pp. 86–140.

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Asbestos produced in the Union of South Africa, 1934–38, by sources

Year	Short tons				Total value
	Transvaal	Cape Province	Natal	Total	
1934	14,783	2,810	----------	17,593	£203,033
1935	[1] 20,167	[1] 2,541	----------	22,708	[2] 226,167
1936	21,188	4,048	(3)	[2] 25,236	[2] 337,229
1937	23,921	4,712	(3)	[2] 28,633	[2] 431,212
1938	16,505	6,484	[2] 187	[2] 23,176	[2] 416,401

[1] Small quantity of blue fiber from Transvaal included under Cape Province.
[2] Value of local sales plus value of exports.
[3] Small production in Natal in December 1936 and in 1937 included in 1938 figures.

The following table shows the tonnage of each variety produced from 1934 to 1938. A noteworthy feature is the striking decrease in chrysotile from Transvaal. This probably represents the effect of the reported early depletion of the Amianthus mine.

Asbestos produced in the Union of South Africa, 1934–38, by varieties and sources, in short tons

Variety and source	1934	1935 [1]	1936 [1]	1937 [2]	1938 [2]
Amosite (Transvaal)	3,757	4,684	4,823	6,531	8,793
Chrysotile (Transvaal)	11,025	15,483	16,149	16,855	[3] 5,573
Blue (Transvaal)	1	2,541	216	535	2,326
Blue (Cape)	2,810		4,048	4,712	6,484
	17,593	22,708	25,236	28,633	23,176

[1] Data from Government Mining Engineer, Union of South Africa, Department of Mines, Annual Report.
[2] Data from Union of South Africa, Department of Mines, Monthly Reports.
[3] Includes Natal.

Swaziland.—In January 1939 it was reported that development of the Havelock mine was proceeding satisfactorily and that production during 1939 was expected.

CYPRUS

Tunnel Asbestos Cement (Ltd.) opened three new quarries during 1938. The following table, compiled mainly from the Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines and Labor, shows exports during recent years. Short-fiber chrysotile is produced.

Asbestos exported from Cyprus, 1934–38

Year	Long tons	Value	Year	Long tons	Value
1934	7,590	[1] £73,562	1937	11,704	£126,371
1935	7,513	50,174	1938	5,578	88,290
1936	9,506	80,343			

[1] Reported by Cyprus & General Asbestos Co. (Ltd.).

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U. S. S. R.

The following table shows the most recent available statistics concerning Russian fibers:

Production and exports of Russian asbestos, 1933–37, in metric tons

Year	Production	Exports	Year	Production	Exports
1933	71,700	[1] 21,458	1936	125,117	[1] 26,147
1934	92,200	[1] 33,715	1937	([2])	[3] 27,299
1935	95,500	[1] 25,109			

[1] U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Foreign Trade Notes.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Statistics of the Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R.

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