GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

The final reports for the 1939 Census of Manufactures, which were published in pamphlet form (multilithed or printed), have been assembled in three bound volumes, as follows:

Volume I. General Report—Statistics by Subjects.
Volume II. Part 1, Reports by Industries—Groups 1 to 10.
Part 2, Reports by Industries—Groups 11 to 20.
Volume III. States and Outlying Areas.

The Census of Manufactures covering the year 1939 was the twenty-third such census taken in the United States. It was also the tenth of a series taken at 2-year intervals, beginning with 1921. The first census of manufactures covered the year 1809, and a census at 10-year intervals in connection with the Decennial Census of Population was taken thereafter up to and including 1899, with the exception of 1829, at which time no census of manufactures was taken. From 1904 through 1919, the census of manufactures was taken at 5-year intervals, after which the biennial series was begun. The 1921 census and all subsequent censuses have been taken under authority contained in section 32 of the Fourteenth Census Act, and later in section 17 of the Fifteenth Census Act. The Sixteenth Decennial Census, of which the 1939 Census of Manufactures is a part, was also taken under the Fifteenth Census Act.

1. **Area and period covered.**—The 1939 Census of Manufactures covered the 48 States and the District of Columbia, and manufacturing activities in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were canvassed with simplified questionnaires. The census of Hawaii and Puerto Rico related to manufacturing operations in the calendar year 1939, and that for Alaska covered the year from October 1, 1938, to September 30, 1939.

2. **The canvass.**—The canvass for the 1939 Census of Manufactures began on January 2, 1940, and was practically completed by the end of June, although some manufacturers failed to make their returns until some time later. The questionnaires were distributed and the returns collected by field enumerators, of whom approximately 6,400 were employed in the censuses of Manufactures, Business, and Mines and Quarries.

Logging camps and sawmills and manufacturing plants, such as planing mills, operated in conjunction with them, were canvassed in the 12 Western States and in Alaska by employees of the United States Forest Service, of the Department of Agriculture. Forest Service employees also reviewed the production data collected from the same classes of establishments in eight Eastern States. Through a cooperative agreement with the Agricultural Marketing Service, of the Department of Agriculture, the census returns for establishments producing butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and ice cream in the State of Wisconsin were collected and reviewed by the Madison office of that Department in conjunction with its annual canvass of dairy products.

All such cooperation by other Federal departments is handled by employees who are also sworn employees of the Bureau of the Census. It is believed that this type of cooperation is of benefit to all the agencies participating, and that it results in greatly enhancing the value of the statistics.

3. **Establishments covered—type.**—The censuses are confined, in general, to manufacturing industries proper. Data were collected for a few industries, however, the activities of which 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 not covered by the Census of Manufactures:

(*a*) Those that were idle throughout the year or that manufactured during the year products which were 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 manufacturing products valued at less than $100,000 within the census year, 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 were, however, collected.)

(*i*) Establishments engaged in the manufacture of heating, cooking, and illuminating gas, distributed through mains.

(*j*) Electric and steam railroad repair shops.

(*k*) Electric light and power plants operated as public utilities.

4. **Establishments covered—minimum size limit.**—At the biennial censuses, with certain exceptions explained in the following paragraph, data have been collected only from establishments reporting products to the value of $5,000 or more.

In order to reduce the cost of the work and to facilitate the preparation of the statistics, no data (except in regard to wage earners and products, for 1921, and in regard to products only for certain industries, for 1923 and 1925) were collected from establishments with products valued at less than $5,000. At the quinquennial censuses, however, data on all subjects covered by the census were obtained from all establishments with products valued at $500 or more. This change in the minimum value-of-products limit, which resulted in a 21.6 percent reduction in the number of establishments in regard to which general and detailed statistics were compiled at the census for 1921, did not otherwise materially impair the comparableness of the biennial and quinquennial figures, since 99.4 percent of the total wage earners and 99.7 percent of the total value of products reported at that census were contributed by the establishments reporting products to the value of $5,000 or more.

5. **Definition of establishment.**—As a rule, the term "establishment" signifies a single plant or factory. Occasionally, however, separate returns are obtained for different lines of activity, assigned to different industry classifications, carried on in the same plant, in which case a single plant is counted as two or more establishments. In censuses prior to that for 1937 one return was usually counted as representing one establishment, although it might cover two or more plants operated under the same management and located in the same city, or in the same county but in different municipalities or unincorporated places having fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. For 1937 and 1939, however, the number of establishments represented by a return was determined by the respondent's answer to the question "How many plants does this report cover?" The total number of establishments was increased approximately 2,000 by this change in practice, but the change did not materially affect the number of establishments in any specific industry.

6. **Classification of industries.**—Although there are thousands of more or less distinct lines of manufacturing activity, for practical purposes, not only to bring the number of industries within reasonable compass but also in order to group together related processes and products, it has been necessary to establish a definite number of industry classifications. For the 1937 census, 351 separate classifications were recognized; for 1939, the number was increased to 446. The expansion was based on prevailing conditions in the actual organization of industry, and the new classifications were developed in collaboration with the Committee on Standard Industrial Classification established by the Division of Statistical Standards, of the Bureau of the Budget (formerly the Central Statistical Board).

7. **Industry groups.**—To facilitate the comparison of one broad class of manufacturing industries with another, the industries as constituted for census purposes are distributed into groups each embracing those industries that are related, in most cases by the character of the principal materials used, although several of the groups are constituted on the basis of the purpose or use of the chief products, and one, "Chemicals and allied products," on that of the character of the manufacturing processes employed. It is necessary, of course, in some cases to include in a particular group certain industries that use considerable quantities of materials or manufacture considerable quantities of products other than those treated as basic for the group. For example, the "Furniture and finished lumber products" group, in which wood is the basic material, includes industries that use considerable quantities of metal in the manufacture of furniture, shelving, etc.

At the censuses for 1921 and prior years, the classification comprised 14 groups. At the census for 1923 the industries were rearranged into 16 groups, which were retained until the census for 1939, when a further rearrangement into 20 groups was made, as follows:

Group No.

1. Food and kindred products.
2. Tobacco manufactures.
3. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.
4. Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
5. Lumber and timber basic products.
6. Furniture and finished lumber products.
7. Paper and allied products.
8. Printing, publishing, and allied industries.
9. Chemicals and allied products.
10. Products of petroleum and coal.
11. Rubber products.
12. Leather and leather products.
13. Stone, clay, and glass products.
14. Iron and steel and their products, except machinery.
15. Nonferrous metals and their products.
16. Electrical machinery.
17. Machinery (except electrical).
18. Automobiles and automobile equipment.
19. Transportation equipment except automobiles.
20. Miscellaneous industries.

8. **Classification of establishments.**—Each establishment as a whole (a single plant being counted as two or more establishments in certain cases, as explained in sec. 5), is assigned, on the basis of its product or group of products of chief value, to some one industry classification.

The statistics as to cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture for any particular industry relate not only to the primary products normally belonging to that industry but also to certain secondary products which normally belong to other

industries. Thus, the establishments classified in an industry do not, as a rule, manufacture the total output of the primary products normally belonging to the industry, as in many cases some of these are made as secondary products by establishments in other industries.

The treatment of each establishment as a unit and its assignment to some one industry sometimes results in overrating the importance of certain industries and underrating that of others, because of the fact that where primary products of an industry are made in considerable quantities as secondary products in other industries, the statistics for the industry in which they are primary products do not include data for personnel, wages, cost of materials, etc., that are factors in the secondary production of these commodities in the other industries. In the case of every industry, the value of the secondary products not normally belonging to it, and that of commodities normally belonging to it but made as secondary products by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture, offset one another to a greater or to a lesser extent; and in most cases the total value of products reported for an industry does not differ greatly from the value of the total output, in all industries, of the classes of products covered by the industry designation.

9. **Changes in the scope of the Census of Manufactures between 1929 and 1939.**—It should be noted that seven industries, namely, "Car and general construction and repairs, electric-railroad repair shops," "Car and general construction and repairs, steam-railroad repair shops," "Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding," "Flax and hemp, dressed," "Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating," "Motion pictures, not including projection in theaters," and "Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled," which were included in the Census of Manufactures for 1929 have since been omitted. The motion-picture industry, however, has been canvassed separately since 1929 but the data have not been included in the totals for manufacturing industries. The "Flax and hemp, dressed" industry was abandoned as a manufacturing industry after the 1929 census. Data for "Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding" and for "Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled" were not collected after the 1931 census. The industries "Gas, manufactured" and "Railroad repair shops" (both electric and steam) were not covered by the Census of Manufactures after 1935. The manufactured-gas industry was dropped because it was not practicable to obtain figures that did not include data for the distribution and the mixing of gas. Railroad repair shops were omitted because they are no longer classified as manufacturing establishments. However, the number and value of new cars and of locomotives built in these shops are included in the production figures for "Electric and steam railroad cars" and in those for "Locomotives built," respectively.

10. **The questionnaires.**—In preparation for the 1939 census, the questionnaires were revised, as for previous censuses, to incorporate practical recommendations made by manufacturers and other interested persons and to harmonize them so far as possible with questionnaires used in making certain monthly and quarterly canvasses. The principal change in the standard inquiries was in that relating to personnel, which was expanded to provide a break-down by sex and separate data for the employees of manufacturing plants who were engaged in distribution, construction, and other nonmanufacturing activities. A new inquiry, covering capital expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939, was added to the questionnaire.

11. **Persons engaged—general classification.**—In the 1939 census each manufacturer was asked to report the *total* number of employees receiving pay at any time within the normal pay-roll period ended nearest October 14, 1939, whereas in earlier censuses the pay-roll figures represented, in general, only employees engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacturing activities of the establishment. The employees reported for 1939 were classified, by sex, as salaried officers of corporations, manufacturing employees, distribution employees, construction employees, and all other employees. Thus salaried officers of corporations were not allocated to any one of these four employment groups. Manufacturing employees were further classified, by sex, as (1) managers, superintendents, and other supervisory employees, and responsible professional and technical employees; (2) clerks, stenographers, and other clerical employees; and (3) wage earners.

The comparability of the salaried-personnel figures for 1939 with those for earlier years is affected to an indeterminable extent by several factors. The 1937 questionnaire called for data on "Salaried officers of the corporation whose duties are concerned wholly or chiefly with manufacturing," whereas for 1939 and for other census years the item simply read "Salaried officers of the corporation." Furthermore, some manufacturers undoubtedly included data for the personnel of their central-administrative offices in the figures given in individual plant reports, although such central-office personnel was not to be reported except for those census years for which a special administrative-office questionnaire was used for reporting them. A third factor affecting the comparability of the figures is the specific segregation, for 1939, of nonmanufacturing employees. At earlier censuses manufacturers were instructed to report their personnel employed in *production* activities and in the power plant and such auxiliary activities as maintenance, shipping, warehousing, etc., at the same location. For the food, apparel, and printing and publishing industries, where

distribution constitutes an important part of the activities of the establishments, the 1939 figures for salaried personnel engaged primarily in connection with manufacturing indicate marked decreases as compared with the corresponding figures for earlier years, these decreases not being in harmony with changes in numbers of wage earners. It must be assumed that some of the personnel reported for earlier years as engaged in production activities or in activities connected with production were reported for 1939 as distribution or other nonmanufacturing employees. It is not known to what extent this factor affects the comparability of the figures.

12. **Wage earners and wages.**—Wage earners in manufacturing plants are, generally speaking, those who perform manual work, using tools, operating machines, handling materials and products, and caring for the plant and its equipment. They comprise both time and piece workers. Working foremen and "gang and straw bosses" are treated as wage earners, but foremen whose duties are primarily supervisory are classified as salaried employees.

The 1939 questionnaire called for the number of wage earners *engaged in manufacturing* receiving pay at any time within the normal pay-roll period ended nearest October 14, 1939, by sex, and also asked for the number receiving pay at any time within the normal pay-roll period ended nearest the fifteenth of each month. Thus, although the 1939 questionnaire provided for reporting all employees of manufacturing establishments, it did not provide for reporting separately the wage earners engaged in distribution, construction, and other nonmanufacturing work.

The averages for the year for industries and for States have been calculated by dividing the sums of the figures for the several months by 12. The averages for industry groups and for geographic divisions have usually been calculated by the same method, but in some cases these are simply the totals of the averages for the individual industries or for the States. For this reason, slight differences will be found in comparing the averages for industries and groups and those for divisions in different tables, but these differences are in no case of any statistical importance. The wage-earner averages in tables showing industry figures by States do not always add to the State totals, and the calculated averages do not, of course, add exactly to the United States totals in all cases.

The average for the year exceeds somewhat the number that would have been required for the work performed if all had been continuously employed through 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 the 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 1939 and those for earlier years, the likelihood that the proportion of part-time employment varied from year to year should be taken into account.

13. **Cost of materials, etc.**—The questionnaire called for data on the cost of materials, supplies, and containers for products, the cost of fuel, and the cost of purchased electric energy "actually used during the year." Consequently the figures for the cost of materials, etc., and of fuel represent the actual consumption of these items in the production of the commodities reported as the year's output, not the purchases that may have been made within the year. The cost of materials does not include the cost of parts and replacements for machinery and equipment used in the plant, nor that of construction materials, etc., charged to capital accounts. In the cases of some industries it represents chiefly raw materials, such as crude rubber; in others it is the cost of semimanufactured materials, such as tanned leather or, for an assembly plant, motor-vehicle parts. Furthermore, certain commodities, such as textiles, flour, and wire, which in some cases are sold to individual consumers as finished products, in other cases are used as materials for further manufacture. The cost of fuel does not cover that used as material in manufacturing processes—for example, coal in the production of coke—which is included with other materials.

14. **Contract work.**—The term "contract work"—which does not imply the existence of a formal contract—is applied to work done outside the establishment reporting, on materials supplied by it, for the production of some or all of the commodities reported as the products of the establishment. It may be done by another manufacturing establishment or by persons working in their homes. Payments made for such work appear in the census reports as "Cost of contract work"; receipts for such work done for others are included in the total value of products.

The largest amount of contract work is reported by the clothing industries, and the printing and publishing industries rank second in this respect. In many industries, however, contract work is so small in amount as to be negligible, sometimes being merely incidental and not a normal or a necessary part of the industry's activities.

The cost of contract work is subtracted, together with the cost of materials, fuels, etc., from the value of products in computing the value added by manufacture.

15. **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 (interplant transfers), 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 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 part, and often a much larger one, is contributed by the value of the materials used. The aggregates for cost of materials and value of products include large amounts of duplication due to the use of the products of some industries as materials by others. (See sec. 16, "Duplication in cost of materials and value of products.") In the case of establishments performing work under contract (see sec. 14, "Contract work," above), the amounts received for such work are reported in lieu of value of products.

Some manufacturers sell their products at prices which include freight and other delivery charges, but these transportation charges are deducted whenever possible.

Some establishments manufacture little or nothing for sale, but make partly finished products or containers and auxiliary articles for the use of other manufacturing establishments under the same ownership. For example, a blast furnace produces pig iron, which is used in the production of steel in plants under the same ownership. In such cases the "transfer value" assigned by the manufacturer is accepted as the value of the pig iron. This transfer value is usually based on market prices or on the cost of manufacture, but sometimes it is purely arbitrary.

16. **Duplication in cost of materials and value of products.**—In making use of the statistics for cost of materials and value of products for groups of industries or for all industries taken as an aggregate, it must be remembered that they include a large amount of duplication due to the use of the products of some establishments as materials by others. This duplication occurs, as a rule, between different industries and is not found to any great extent in individual industries. A most outstanding exception, however, is found in the "Motor vehicles, motor-vehicle bodies, parts and accessories" industry, in which there is a large amount of duplication. The net value of all manufactured products, exclusive of such duplication, is estimated to have been approximately two-thirds of the gross value for 1929. No corresponding estimate has been made for subsequent years.

17. **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 sometimes much larger, part being contributed by the materials used. For some purposes the most satisfactory measure is the "value added by manufacture"—that is, the increase in the total value of commodities in existence as represented by the difference between the cost of the materials, etc., consumed and the value of the products made from them. It is calculated by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the value of products.

This net addition to the value of commodities is almost free from the duplication that is a factor in the total value of products. It does, however, include a small amount of duplication due to the fact that certain establishments perform contract work on materials owned by other establishments either in the same or in affiliated industries. Such establishments report the amount received for contract work in lieu of value of products, and where they are classified in the same industry as the establishments that produce the finished commodities, this results in duplication in the total value of products and therefore in the total value added by manufacture. The amount of this duplication in the value added is insignificant except in a few industries, particularly the manufacture of clothing.

In comparing manufacturing industries with one another, the relation between the value of finished products and the cost of materials should be kept constantly in mind. The products of one industry may be valued at the same amount as those of another, but in one case, in which low-cost materials are used and much labor is expended on them, several times as much value may be added to the materials as in the other industry, where the materials are expensive and only a small amount of labor is required to process them. It is obvious that the industry that adds the greater amount of value is of the greater economic importance.

For 1937, the value added by manufacture was calculated in the same manner as for 1939. For 1935, however, the cost of contract work was included in the subtracted figure for only those industries (or groups of closely related industries in the Textiles and Printing and Publishing fields) in which it represented 10 percent or more of the total for materials, fuel, etc., and for earlier years the cost of contract work was not subtracted from the value of products in computing the value added by manufacture for any industry.

18. **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 indus-

tries), and other miscellaneous expense items having been collected.

19. **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.

20. **Inventory.**—For 1939, as for 1937, the values of inventories at the beginning and at the end of the year were called for under two heads, namely, (*a*) finished products (including goods produced by outside contract-work from materials supplied by the establishment reporting) and (*b*) materials, supplies, fuel, work in process, and all other inventories. For the larger establishments, particularly, separate figures for these two classes of inventories were obtained whenever possible. If no separation could be made, however, the total value of all inventories was tabulated either as finished-products inventory or as materials, supplies, etc., inventory, according to how inventories in the particular industry were generally reported. Since a number of manufacturers failed to give the separate inventory figures, the totals for all inventories are more nearly complete than are the figures for the two separate groups of inventory items.

It should be noted that only those inventories held at manufacturing plants are reported for the Census of Manufactures. Inventories owned by manufacturing concerns but held in warehouses separate from the manufacturing plants are not included. The tobacco industries offer a good example of industries where large inventories are held in warehouses not connected with any individual manufacturing plant.

Data on inventories were not collected for any of the industries in the Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries group, nor were inventory data tabulated for contract shops in the textile industries. The value of the products of those industries for which inventory data were not collected or tabulated was not considered in determining the proportion of the total value of products represented by establishments for which satisfactory inventory data were reported. Establishments whose values of products amounted to 96.5 percent of the total value of products reported in the 1939 census either supplied inventory figures or stated that they had no stocks on hand.

21. **Expenditures for plant and equipment.**—For 1939, for the first time in any census of manufactures, data were collected on capital expenditures for plant and equipment. Manufacturers were requested to report expenditures in 1939 for permanent additions and major alterations that were charged to fixed-asset accounts and were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures were divided into three groups, namely, (1) those for new construction and major alterations of buildings and other fixed plants and structures, (2) those for new machinery and operating equipment, and (3) those for plant and equipment acquired in a "used" condition from other owners, and expenditures for land. Some manufacturers failed to distribute their total expenditures under this inquiry between (1), (2), and (3), and consequently the figures given in this report for total expenditures for plant and equipment are more nearly complete than are those for the three items under this total. The statistics are presented in such form as to show the relative number and size of manufacturing establishments that were increasing their investments in plants and equipment in 1939. The figures relate only to plants that were in operation in 1939, and do not cover idle plants and plants under construction that were not put into operation within that year. They do not, of course, include data for expenditures made by the owners of plants and equipment leased from others by the manufacturers reporting.

22. **Power equipment.**—In the 1939 census, as in those for 1935 and 1929, data on the power equipment of manufacturing plants were collected. (Because of the incompleteness of the data for 1935, no statistics on power equipment were published for that year.) The inquiry for 1939 was more detailed than that for 1929 in that for the current census prime movers were classified not only as to type but also as to whether they were used for driving generators. This expansion of the inquiry permits a direct comparison between the horsepower capacity of prime movers driving generators and the kilowatt capacity of the generators driven by them. In order to be able to present information on the capacity of power equipment not ordinarily in use, data on the total horsepower rating of idle prime movers and on the kilowatt rating of idle generators were collected.

Some manufacturers operating two or more plants reported their entire power-plant equipment, including motors installed in their several plants, on a "master schedule." In these cases the data were not apportioned to the individual plant reports, but were assigned as a whole to the industry in which the major part of the manufacturer's business was classified.

The figures for the horsepower rating of motors driven by purchased energy have not been added to the total for the horsepower of prime movers, as was done in the 1929 census, to obtain an aggregate figure for horsepower.

23. **Fuel and electric energy used.**—The quantities of the several kinds of fuel (coal, coke, fuel oil, and gas) used, and the quantity of electric energy purchased, by manufacturing establishments in 1939 were reported, together with the cost of each. In addition, each establishment that generated electric energy reported

the quantity produced and the amount sold. The cost figures were used for editing purposes but were not published in detail. Practically the same inquiry was carried on the 1937 schedule, except that no detailed cost figures were called for. The quantity and cost figures cover not only consumption for the production of power and heat but those for electric energy cover the use of energy for light and in electrochemical processes.

24. **Disclosure of data for individual establishments.**—The Bureau of the Census is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics that disclose data for individual establishments. For this reason it is necessary in some cases to withhold separate figures for an industry or for a State, and to include these figures in an "Other" item, despite the fact that the industry or the State concerned may be more important than are some of those for which separate figures are published. In general, separate figures are given for each industry and for each State represented by three or more establishments. In some cases, however, one or more establishments produce a very large proportion of the combined output of three or more in a particular industry or in a State, and in such cases the figures for the industry or for the State are not given separately but are included in those for "Other industries" or "Other States." Personnel figures are given, however, for all industries and for all States represented by three or more establishments (under separate ownership or control), even when the other figures are combined or withheld.

25. **Industrial areas.**—The 97 counties in which, as measured by number of wage earners employed, more than half the manufacturing activities of the country are concentrated have been grouped, for manufactures-census purposes, into 33 industrial areas, none of which had fewer than 40,000 factory wage earners when these areas were established for the 1929 census. The most practical method of establishing the boundaries of these areas has been adopted, namely, that of following county lines. Thus each area comprises, in addition to the city or cities within it, one or more entire counties, even though the industrial activities of the area may not be uniformly distributed throughout all parts of these counties.

The industrial area must not be confused with the "metropolitan district," as established for population-census purposes, which includes, together with the central city or cities, all the adjacent and contiguous civil divisions having at least 150 inhabitants per square mile.

The industrial areas were established to permit the presentation of statistics for regions of industrial concentration. It is obvious that the boundaries of a city do not enclose the entire area of which the city is the business and industrial center, and likewise that those concentrations of industry that overlap State boundaries are not adequately represented in the statistics for individual States. The industrial areas as constituted for census purposes are not subject to these limitations, and are given their proper places in the census statistics as coherent, integrated units of industrial activity.

26. **Changes in figures for earlier years.**—It will be found that some of the tables in this report do not carry comparative figures for as many earlier years as did corresponding tables for prior censuses. This is due largely to the fact that it was impracticable to carry the adjustments required by the revision of classifications, outlined in sections 6 and 7 above, back through the figures for all census years. Furthermore, it will be found that some changes have been made in the comparative figures here published, resulting partly from the classification revisions but chiefly from the abandonment of certain industries, as explained in section 9. Important differences have been explained, but minor changes are merely indexed to the footnote "Revised."

27. **Changes in industry groups, industry classifications, and titles: 1939.**—The following list gives the changes in industry groups, titles, and classifications between 1937 and 1939 (see also Appendix E):

Group 1.—**FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS**

Baking powder, yeast, and other leavening compounds.—Transferred from the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

Beet sugar.—Title changed from "Sugar, beet."

Blended and prepared flour made from purchased flour.—New industry, products of which are blended flour made from purchased flour (not formerly treated as a manufactured product) and prepared (self-rising) flour made from purchased flour (formerly classified as a product of the "Cereal preparations" industry).

(1) Bread and other bakery products (except biscuit, crackers, and pretzels); and (2) biscuit, crackers, and pretzels.—Formerly one industry under the industry title "Bread and other bakery products."

Candy and other confectionery products.—Formerly designated as "Confectionery."

Cane sugar—except refineries.—Title changed from "Sugar manufacture, cane."

Cane-sugar refining.—Title changed from "Sugar refining, cane."

(1) Canned and dried fruits and vegetables (including canned soups); (2) pickled fruits and vegetables and vegetable sauces and seasonings; (3) preserves, jams, jellies, and fruit butters; (4) quick-frozen foods; and (5) salad dressings.—New industries made up of establishments formerly classified in the abandoned industry title "Canned and dried fruits and vegetables; canned and bottled juices; preserves, jellies, fruit butters; pickles, and sauces."

(1) Canned fish, crustacea, and mollusks; and (2) cured fish.—Formerly one industry under the designation "Canned and cured fish, crabs, shrimps, oysters, and clams."

Cereal preparations.—Revised to exclude prepared (self-rising) flour, classified as a product of the "Flour and other grain-mill products" and "Blended and prepared flour made from purchased flour" industries. Corn grits for brewers' use, formerly classified as a product of this industry, have been transferred to the "Flour and other grain-mill products" industry.

Chocolate and cocoa products.—Title changed from "Chocolate and cocoa products, not including confectionery."

Cooking and other edible fats and oils, not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Shortenings (other than lard), vegetable cooking oils, and salad oils."

Creamery butter.—Title changed from "Butter."

Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups, not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Flavoring extracts, flavoring sirups, and related products."

Food preparations, not elsewhere classified.—Revised to exclude prepared meats, now classified as products of the "Sausages, prepared meats, and other meat products—not made in meat-packing establishments" industry, and processed butter, processed cheese, and other processed dairy products, transferred to the new industry "Special dairy products."

Ice cream and ices.—Title changed from "Ice cream."

Malt liquors.—Title changed from "Liquors, malt."

(1) Meat packing, wholesale; and (2) custom slaughtering, wholesale.—Formerly one industry under the designation "Meat packing, wholesale."

Nonalcoholic beverages.—Title changed from "Beverages, nonalcoholic."

Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls.—Title changed from "Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls."

Sausages, prepared meats, and other meat products—not made in meat-packing establishments.—Formerly designated as "Sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc.—not made in meat-packing establishments." Includes prepared meat products formerly classified in the "Food preparations not elsewhere classified" industry.

Special dairy products.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the "Food preparations not elsewhere classified" industry.

Wines.—Title changed from "Liquors, vinous."

Group 2.—TOBACCO MANUFACTURES

[New industry group, which covers the "Cigarettes," "Cigars," and "Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff" industries, formerly included in the Miscellaneous Industries group]

Group 3.—TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS AND OTHER FIBER MANUFACTURES

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Textiles and their products." See also Group 4.—Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials]

Artificial leather and oilcloth.—Consolidation of former industries "Artificial leather" and "Oilcloth."

Carpets and rugs, wool.—Title changed from "Carpets and rugs, wool (other than rag)."

Carpets, rugs, and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Carpets and rugs, paper-fiber and grass" and "Carpets and rugs, rag." To this new industry classification have also been assigned establishments primarily engaged in the production of cotton carpets and rugs, formerly classified in the "Cotton broad woven goods" industry; chenille bath mats, formerly classified in the "Housefurnishings (except curtains, draperies, and bedspreads)" industry; jute carpets and rugs, formerly classified in the "Jute goods (except felt)" industry; and flax carpets and rugs, formerly classified in the "Linen goods" industry.

Cloth sponging and miscellaneous special finishing.—New industry classification, comprising establishments engaged in cloth sponging, formerly classified in the "Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats (except work clothing)—made in contract factories" industry and establishments engaged in special finishing processes such as waxing cloth, finishing window-shade-cloth, varnishing cambric and buckram, etc., which establishments were previously classified in the former industries "Dyeing and finishing, cotton-fabric" and "Dyeing and finishing, rayon- and silk-fabric."

Cotton broad woven goods.—Title changed from "Cotton woven goods (over 12 inches in width)," and industry revised to include products formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Fish nets and seines" and products of dyeing and finishing departments of cotton weaving mills, formerly classified in the "Dyeing and finishing, cotton-fabric" industry; and to exclude cotton rugs transferred to the new industry classification "Carpets, rugs, and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags."

(1) Cotton thread; and (2) cotton yarn.—Formerly one industry, "Cotton yarn and thread." Dyeing and finishing departments of cotton yarn and thread mills have been transferred to these industries from the abandoned industry "Dyeing and finishing yarn (cotton, rayon, and silk)—for sale or on commission."

Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk, and linen textiles.—New industry classification, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Dyeing and finishing, cotton-fabric," "Dyeing and finishing, rayon- and silk-fabric," and "Dyeing and finishing yarn (cotton, rayon, and silk)—for sale or on commission." Establishments engaged in special finishing processes, such as waxing cloth, varnishing cambric and buckram, etc., and the dyeing and finishing departments of integrated cotton, rayon, and silk mills, are classified in the respective spinning and weaving industries.

Dyeing and finishing, woolen and worsted.—Title changed from "Woolen and worsted dyeing and finishing," and industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in winding or balling hand-knitting yarn, which have been transferred to the "Woolen and worsted manufactures—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors" industry. Dyeing and finishing mills of integrated companies engaged in both weaving and finishing in separate plant locations have been transferred to this industry from the abandoned "Woolen industries woven goods, including woven felts" and "Worsted woven goods."

Felt goods, wool, hair, and jute (except woven felts and hat bodies and hats).—Title changed from "Felt goods (except woven felts)."

Finishing of men's and boys' hats of fur-felt, wool-felt, and straw.—New industry, products of which were previously classified in the former industries "Hats, fur-felt" and "Hats, straw, men's."

Hat bodies and hats, fur-felt.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Hats, fur-felt."

Hat bodies and hats, wool-felt.—Title changed from "Hat bodies, carded wool-felt."

Hats, straw.—Title changed from "Hats, straw, men's." Establishments engaged in finishing men's straw hats have been assigned to the new industry classification "Finishing of men's and boys' hats of fur-felt, wool-felt, and straw."

Hatters' fur.—New industry, products of which were previously classified in the former industry "Hat and cap materials, men's." Establishments classified in the former industry, which have not been assigned to the "Hatters' fur" industry, have been transferred to the new industry "Hat and cap materials; trimmings, etc.," in Group 4.

(1) Hosiery—full-fashioned; and (2) hosiery—seamless.—Formerly one industry, "Hosiery."

Jute goods (except felt).—Title changed from "Jute goods," and industry revised to exclude jute carpets, which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Carpets, rugs,

and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags."

Knitted gloves.—Title changed from "Gloves and mittens, knitted," and industry revised to include establishments engaged in cutting and stitching fabric gloves from knit cloth made in separate mills of integrated companies, previously classified in the former industry "Gloves and mittens, cloth or cloth and leather combined, made from purchased materials."

Knitted outerwear (except knit gloves)—contract factories.—Title changed from "Knitted outerwear—contract factories."

Knitted outerwear (except knit gloves)—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Knitted outerwear—regular factories."

Knitted underwear.—Revised to include establishments engaged in cutting and stitching knitted-fabric underwear from knit cloth made in separate mills of integrated companies, formerly classified in the "Women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of knitted fabrics" industry.

Linen goods.—Revised to exclude linen carpets and rugs, which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Carpets, rugs, and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags."

Linoleum, asphalted-felt-base, and other hard-surface floor coverings, not elsewhere classified.—Consolidation of former industries "Asphalted-felt-base floor covering" and "Linoleum."

(1) Processed waste and recovered wool fibers—contract factories; and (2) processed waste and recovered wool fibers—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Formerly one industry, "Processed waste and recovered wool fiber—for sale."

(1) Rayon broad woven goods—contract factories; and (2) rayon broad woven goods—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Formerly one industry, "Rayon broad woven goods (18 inches wide and over)." The line of demarcation between broad rayon and narrow rayon fabrics was established for 1939 as 12 inches, in lieu of 18 inches at the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

Rayon throwing and spinning—contract factories.—Title changed from "Rayon throwing and spinning—commission only."

Rayon yarn and thread, spun or thrown—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Rayon yarn and thread—processed for sale."

(1) Silk broad woven goods—contract factories; and (2) silk broad woven goods—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Formerly one industry, "Silk broad woven goods (18 inches wide and over)." The line of demarcation between broad silks and narrow silk fabrics was established for 1939 as 12 inches, in lieu of 18 inches at the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

Silk throwing and spinning—contract factories.—Title changed from "Silk throwing and spinning—commission only."

Silk yarn and thread, spun or thrown—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Silk yarn and thread—made for sale."

(1) Woolen and worsted manufactures—contract factories; and (2) woolen and worsted manufactures—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—New industry classification, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Wool combing—commission, and tops for sale," "Woolen woven goods, including woven felts," "Woolen yarn," "Wool scouring," "Worsted woven goods," and "Worsted yarn." To these new industry classifications have also been transferred establishments engaged primarily in winding woolen and worsted hand-knitting yarns, formerly classified in the "Dyeing and finishing woolen and worsted" industry.

Group 4.—APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Textiles and their products." See also Group 3.—Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures]

Belts (apparel), regardless of material.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the "Leather goods not elsewhere classified" industry and the abandoned industries "Furnishing goods, men's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories" and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Canvas products (except bags).—Title changed from "Awnings, tents, sails, and canvas covers."

(1) Children's and infants' wear not elsewhere classified—made in contract factories; and (2) children's and infants' wear not elsewhere classified—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—New industry classifications, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Outerwear, children's and infants'—contract factories" and "Outerwear, children's and infants'—regular factories."

(1) Children's coats—made in contract factories; and (2) children's coats—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—New industry classifications, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Outerwear, children's and infants'—contract factories" and "Outerwear, children's and infants'—regular factories."

(1) Children's dresses—made in contract factories; and (2) children's dresses—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—New industry classifications, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Outerwear, children's and infants'—contract factories" and "Outerwear, children's and infants'—regular factories."

Coats, suits, and skirts (except fur coats)—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Coats, suits, and separate skirts, women's, misses', and juniors'—contract factories."

Coats, suits, and skirts (except fur coats)—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Coats, suits, and separate skirts, women's, misses', and juniors'—regular factories."

Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads—made in regular factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads—regular factories."

Dress and semidress gloves and mittens: cloth, cloth and leather combined.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Gloves and mittens, cloth or cloth and leather combined, made from purchased materials." Establishments, formerly classified in this industry, which are primarily engaged in cutting and stitching knitted-fabric gloves from knit cloth made in separate mills of integrated companies, have been transferred to the "Knitted gloves" industry.

Embroideries, other than Schiffli-machine products (1) made in regular factories or by jobbers engaging contractors; and (2) contract factories.—Titles changed from "Embroideries other than Schiffli-machine products—regular factories" and "Embroideries other than Schiffli-machine products—contract factories."

Embroideries: Schiffli-machine products.—Consolidation of the former industries "Embroideries—Schiffli-machine products—contract factories" and "Embroideries—Schiffli-machine products—regular factories."

Fur coats and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings.—Consolidation of the former industries "Fur goods—contract factories" and "Fur goods—regular factories," previously classified in the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Handkerchiefs—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Handkerchiefs—contract factories."

Handkerchiefs—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Handkerchiefs—regular factories."

Hat and cap materials; trimmings, etc.—Title changed from "Hat and cap materials, men's," and industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the production of hatters' fur for further processing, which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Hatters' fur."

House dresses, uniforms, and aprons—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Dresses: house dresses, uniforms, and aprons—contract factories."

House dresses, uniforms, and aprons—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Dresses: house dresses, uniforms, and aprons—regular factories."

Housefurnishings (except curtains, draperies, and bedspreads).—Title changed from "Housefurnishings not elsewhere classified," and industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of chenille bath mats, which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Carpets, rugs, and mats made of such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cocoa fiber, and rags."

Men's and boys' hats and caps (except felt and straw).—Title changed from "Hats and caps, except felt and straw, men's."

Men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear—contract factories.—Title changed from "Shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear—contract factories."

Men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear—regular factories."

Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats (except work clothing)—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Clothing, men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified—contract factories," and industry revised to exclude establishments engaged in the production of men's rainwear on a contract basis, which have been transferred to the "Raincoats and other waterproof garments (except oiled cotton)" industry. Establishments primarily engaged in cloth sponging, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the new industry classification "Cloth sponging and miscellaneous special finishing."

Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats (except work clothing)—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Clothing, men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified—regular factories," and industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's rainwear, which have been transferred to the "Raincoats and other waterproof garments (except oiled cotton)" industry.

Men's and boys' underwear—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Underwear, men's—contract factories."

Men's and boys' underwear—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Underwear, men's—regular factories."

(1) Men's neckwear—made in contract factories; and (2) men's neckwear—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—New industry classifications, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Furnishing goods, men's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories" and "Furnishing goods, men's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Millinery.—Consolidation of the former industries "Millinery—contract factories" and "Millinery—regular factories."

Miscellaneous fabricated textile products not elsewhere classified.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Flags, banners, regalia, vestments, robes, and related products" and "Fabricated textile products not elsewhere classified," with the exception of vestments and academic robes, which have been assigned to the "Work clothing (except work shirts), sport garments (except leather), and other men's and boys' apparel not elsewhere classified" industry.

Raincoats and other waterproof garments (except oiled cotton).—New industry, products of which were previously classified in the former industries "Clothing, men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified—contract factories," "Clothing, men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified—regular factories," "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories," and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Robes, lounging garments, and dressing gowns.—New industry classification, products of which were classified in the industries formerly designated as "Furnishing goods, men's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories," "Furnishing goods, men's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories," "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories," and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Suspenders, garters, and other goods made from purchased elastic material.—Title changed from "Suspenders, garters, and other elastic woven products (except orthopedic and athletic) made from purchased webbing."

Textile bags—not made in textile mills.—Title changed from "Bags, other than paper."

Trimmings (not made in textile mills), stamped art goods, and art needlework—contract factories.—Title changed from "Trimmings (not made in textile mills); stamped art goods for embroidering—contract factories."

Trimmings (not made in textile mills), stamped art goods, and art needlework—made in regular factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Trimmings (not made in textile mills); stamped art goods for embroidering—regular factories."

Women's and misses' blouses and waists—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Blouses, women's, misses', and children's—contract factories."

Women's and misses' blouses and waists—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Blouses, women's, misses', and children's—regular factories."

(1) Women's and misses' clothing, not elsewhere classified—made in contract factories; and (2) women's and misses' clothing, not elsewhere classified—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Titles changed from "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories" and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories," respectively. These industries have been revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of rayon and silk woven fabrics, women's neckwear, scarfs, etc., women's and children's robes, lounging garments, and dressing gowns, and women's and children's rainwear, which establishments have been transferred to the new industry classifications "Women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of silk and rayon woven fabric," "Women's neckwear, scarfs, etc.," "Robes, lounging garments, and dressing gowns," and "Raincoats and other waterproof garments (except oiled cotton)."

Women's and misses' dresses (except house dresses)—made in contract factories.—Title changed from "Dresses, except house dresses—contract factories."

Women's and misses' dresses (except house dresses)—made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Dresses, except house dresses—regular factories."

Women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of cotton and flannelette woven fabrics.—Title changed from "Underwear and nightwear of cotton and flannelette woven fabrics, women's, children's, and infants'."

Women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of knitted fabrics.—Title changed from "Underwear and nightwear of knitted fabric, women's, children's, and infants'"; and industry revised to exclude establishments engaged in cutting and stitching knitted-fabric underwear from knit cloth made in separate mills of integrated companies. These establishments have been transferred to the "Knitted underwear" industry.

Women's, children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear of silk and rayon woven fabrics.—New industry, products of which were classified in the former industries "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories" and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Women's neckwear, scarfs, etc.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—contract factories" and "Clothing, women's, misses', and children's, not elsewhere classified—regular factories."

Work clothing (except work shirts), sport garments (except leather), and other men's and boys' apparel, not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Clothing, work (including work shirts), and sport garments, except leather," and industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' work and flannel shirts, which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Work shirts," and to include establishments engaged in the production of vestments and academic robes, formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Flags, banners, regalia, vestments, robes, and related products."

Work gloves and mittens: cloth, cloth and leather combined.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Gloves and mittens, cloth or cloth and leather combined, made from purchased materials."

Work shirts.—New industry, comprising establishments primarily engaged in the production of men's and boys' work and flannel shirts, previously classified in the former industry "Clothing, work (including work shirts), and sport garments, except leather."

Group 5.—LUMBER AND TIMBER BASIC PRODUCTS

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Forest products." See also Group 6.—Furniture and finished lumber products]

(1) Logging camps and logging contractors (not operating sawmills); and (2) sawmills, veneer mills, and cooperage-stock mills, including those combined with logging camps and with planing mills.—New industries, products of which, except those of plywood mills, were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified." Plywood mills now constitute a new industry, "Plywood mills."

Planing mills not operated in conjunction with sawmills.—Title changed from "Planing-mill products and other wooden products not elsewhere classified, made in planing mills not connected with sawmills." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of venetian blinds, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the new industry "Venetian blinds," Group 6.—Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.

Plywood mills.—New industry, products of which were classified in the former industries "Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified" and "Planing-mill products and other wooden products not elsewhere classified, made in planing mills not connected with sawmills."

Group 6.—FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER PRODUCTS

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Forest products." See also Group 5.—Lumber and timber basic products]

(1) Baskets for fruits and vegetables; and (2) rattan and willowware (except furniture) and baskets other than vegetable and fruit baskets.—Formerly one industry, "Baskets and rattan and willowware, not including furniture."

Billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, and accessories.—Abandoned as an industry classification. Products formerly classified in this industry have been transferred to the new industry "Sporting and athletic goods not elsewhere classified," Group 20.—Miscellaneous Industries.

Cigar boxes: wooden, part wooden.—Title changed from "Boxes, cigar, wooden and part wooden."

(1) Household furniture, except upholstered; (2) laboratory, hospital, and other professional furniture; (3) office furniture; (4) partitions, shelving, cabinet work, and office and store fixtures; (5) public-building furniture; and (6) upholstered household furniture.—Formerly one industry, "Furniture, including store and office fixtures."

Mattresses and bedsprings.—Title changed from "Mattresses and bedsprings not elsewhere classified," and industry transferred from the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Mirror frames and picture frames.—Title changed from "Mirror and picture frames."

Synthetic-resin, cellulose-plastic, vulcanized-fiber, and molded and pressed pulp fabricated articles, not elsewhere classified.—Abandoned as an industry classification. Products formerly classified in this industry have been transferred to the new industries "Fiber cans, tubes, and similar products," Group 7; "Pulp goods (pressed, molded)," Group 7; and "Fabricated plastic products, not elsewhere classified," Group 20.

Turpentine and rosin.—Title changed to "Gum naval stores (processing but not gathering or warehousing)," and industry transferred to Group 9.—Chemicals and allied products.

Venetian blinds.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Planing-mill products, and other wooden products not elsewhere classified, made in planing mills not connected with sawmills."

Window shades.—Title changed from "Window shades (textile and paper) and fixtures," and industry transferred from the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Wood products not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Wood turned and shaped and other wooden goods, not elsewhere classified."

Wooden boxes except cigar boxes.—Title changed from "Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes."

Group 7.—PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

(1) Coated and glazed paper; and (2) converted paper products not elsewhere classified.—Formerly one industry, "Paper goods not elsewhere classified."

Die-cut paper and paperboard, and converted cardboard.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Cardboard, not made in paper mills," "Card cutting and designing," and "Paper goods not elsewhere classified."

(1) Fiber cans, tubes, and similar products; and (2) paperboard containers and boxes not elsewhere classified.—New industries, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Boxes, paper, not elsewhere classified,"

"Synthetic-resin, cellulose-plastic, vulcanized-fiber, and molded and pressed pulp fabricated articles, not elsewhere classified," and "Paper goods not elsewhere classified."

Paper and paperboard mills.—Title changed from "Paper."

Paper bags, except those made in paper mills.—Title changed from "Bags, paper, exclusive of those made in paper mills."

Pulp goods (pressed, molded).—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Synthetic-resin, cellulose-plastic, vulcanized-fiber, and molded and pressed pulp fabricated articles, not elsewhere classified."

Pulp mills.—Title changed from "Pulp (wood and other fiber)."

Group 8.—PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Bookbinding and related industries.—Title changed from "Bookbinding and blank-book making."

Books: printing without publishing.—New industry, products of which were classified in the industries formerly designated as "Lithographing," "Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments," and "Printing and publishing, book, music, and job."

(1) Books: publishing and printing; (2) books: publishing without printing; (3) general commercial (job) printing; and (4) machine and hand typesetting (including advertisement typesetting).—New industries, products of which were classified in the abandoned industry "Printing and publishing, book, music, and job."

Electrotyping and stereotyping, not done in printing establishments.—Title changed from "Stereotyping and electrotyping, not done in printing establishments."

Engraving (other than steel, copperplate, or wood), chasing, etching, and diesinking.—Title changed to "Engraving on metal (except for printing purposes)," and industry transferred to Group 15.—Nonferrous metals and their products.

Engraving (steel, copperplate, and wood); plate printing.—Formerly designated as "Engraving, steel, copperplate, and wood, and plate printing." The engraving and plate printing of greeting cards, formerly included in this industry, have been transferred to the new industry "Greeting cards (except hand-painted)."

(1) Gravure, rotagravure, and rotary photogravure (including preparation of plates); and (2) photoengraving, not done in printing establishments (including preparation of plates).—New industries, products of which were classified in the former industry "Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments."

Greeting cards (except hand-painted).—New industry, products of which were included in the industries formerly designated as "Engraving, steel, copperplate, and wood, and plate printing," "Lithographing," and "Printing and publishing, book, music, and job."

Lithographing and photo-lithographing (including preparation of stones or plates and dry transfers).—New industry, products of which were classified in the industry formerly designated as "Lithographing," with the exception of the lithographing of books and pamphlets for publishers and of greeting cards, which have been transferred to the "Books: printing without publishing" and "Greeting cards (except hand-painted)" industries, respectively.

(1) Newspapers: publishing and printing; (2) newspapers: publishing without printing; (3) periodicals: publishing and printing; and (4) periodicals: publishing without printing.—Formerly one industry, designated as "Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical."

Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments (including preparation of plates).—Formerly designated as "Photoengraving, not done in printing establishments." Establishments which were classified in this industry as formerly constituted and which are engaged primarily in the manufacture of products covered by the new industry classifications "Books: printing without publishing" and "Gravure, rotagravure, and rotary photogravure (including preparation of plates)," have been transferred to these latter industries.

Group 9.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Ammunition.—Title changed from "Ammunition and related products." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of blasting and detonating caps, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the "Explosives" industry.

Baking powder, yeast, and other leavening compounds.—Transferred to industry Group 1.—Food and kindred products.

(1) Chemicals not elsewhere classified; (2) coal-tar products, crude and intermediate; and (3) plastic materials.—Formerly one industry, "Chemicals not elsewhere classified." Aluminum metal production, previously classified in the industry "Chemicals not elsewhere classified," has been transferred to the new industry "Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals," Group 15.—Nonferrous metals and their products.

Cleaning and polishing preparations, blackings, and dressings.—New industry made up of the former industries "Cleaning and polishing preparations" and "Blacking, stains, and dressings."

(1) Colors and pigments; and (2) paints, varnishes, and lacquers.—Formerly one industry, "Paints, pigments, and varnishes."

Compressed and liquefied gases—not made in petroleum refineries or in natural-gasoline plants.—Formerly entitled "Compressed and liquefied gases."

Cottonseed oil, cake, meal, and linters.—Title changed from "Oil, cake, and meal, cottonseed."

Drugs and medicines (including drug grinding).—Formerly two industries "Drugs and medicines" and "Drug grinding."

Essential oils.—Title changed from "Oils, essential."

Explosives.—Revised to include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of blasting and detonating caps, formerly classified in the "Ammunition" industry, and of safety fuses, formerly classified in the "Fireworks" industry.

Fireworks.—Title changed from "Fireworks and allied products." Manufacturers of safety fuses, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the "Explosives" industry.

(1) Fish and other marine oils, cake, and meal; (2) soybean oil, cake, and meal; and (3) vegetable and animal oils, not elsewhere classified.—Formerly one industry under the title "Oils not elsewhere classified."

Grease and tallow (except lubricating greases).—Title changed from "Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases."

Gum naval stores (processing but not gathering or warehousing).—Title changed from "Turpentine and rosin," and industry transferred from Group 6.—Furniture and finished lumber products.

(1) Hardwood distillation and charcoal manufacture; and (2) wood naval stores.—New industries, comprising establishments formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Wood distillation and charcoal manufacture."

Insecticides, fungicides, and related industrial and household chemical compounds.—Title changed from "Insecticides and fungicides, and industrial and household chemical compounds, not elsewhere classified." Products of the abandoned industry "Foundry supplies" have been transferred to this industry.

Linseed oil, cake, and meal.—Title changed from "Oil, cake, and meal, linseed."

Lubricating oils and greases—not made in petroleum refineries.—Industry transferred from Group 10.—Products of petroleum and coal.

Printing ink.—Title changed from "Ink, printing."

Soap and glycerin.—Title changed from "Soap."

Tanning materials, natural dyestuffs, mordants, assistants, and sizes.—Title changed from "Tanning materials, natural dyestuffs, mordants and assistants, and sizes."

Writing ink.—Title changed from "Ink, writing."

Group 10.—PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL

(1) Beehive coke; and (2) oven coke and coke-oven by-products.—Formerly one industry, "Coke-oven products."

Lubricating oils and greases, not made in petroleum refineries.—Industry transferred to Group 9.—Chemicals and allied products.

(1) Paving blocks and paving mixtures; asphalt, creosoted wood, and composition; and (2) roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coating (except paint).—Titles changed from "Paving materials: blocks (except brick and stone) and mixtures" and "Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings other than paint," and industries transferred from the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Group 11.—RUBBER PRODUCTS

(1) Reclaimed rubber; and (2) rubber products not elsewhere classified.—Formerly one industry designated as "Rubber goods other than tires, inner tubes, and boots and shoes."

Rubber boots and shoes (including rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers).—Title changed from "Boots and shoes, rubber."

Tires and inner tubes.—Title changed from "Rubber tires and inner tubes."

Group 12.—LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

Footwear (except rubber).—Title changed from "Boots and shoes, other than rubber."

Industrial leather belting and packing leather.—Title changed from "Belting and packing, leather."

Leather gloves and mittens.—Title changed from "Gloves and mittens, leather."

Leather goods not elsewhere classified.—Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of leather belts (apparel), formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the new industry classification "Belts (apparel), regardless of material" in Group 4.—Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

Leather: tanned, curried, and finished—regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors.—Title changed from "Leather: tanned, curried, and finished—regular factories."

Small leather goods.—Title changed from "Leather goods—small articles."

Suitcases, brief cases, bags, trunks, and other luggage.—Title changed from "Trunks, suitcases, brief cases, bags, and other luggage."

Women's pocketbooks, handbags, and purses.—Title changed from "Handbags and purses, women's."

Group 13.—STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

Asbestos products (except steam packing and pipe and boiler covering).—Title changed from "Asbestos products other than steam packing and pipe and boiler covering."

(1) Brick and hollow structural tile; (2) clay products except pottery) not elsewhere classified; (3) clay refractories, including refractory cement (clay); (4) floor and wall tile (except quarry tile); (5) roofing tile; (6) sewer pipe and kindred products; and (7) terra cotta.—Formerly one industry, "Clay products, other than pottery."

China firing and decorating (for the trade).—Title changed from "China firing and decorating, not done in potteries."

(1) Flat glass; (2) glass containers; and (3) tableware, pressed or blown glass, and glassware not elsewhere classified.—Formerly one industry, "Glass."

(1) Hotel china; (2) porcelain electrical supplies; (3) pottery products not elsewhere classified; (4) vitreous-china plumbing fixtures; and (5) whiteware.—Formerly one industry, "Pottery, including porcelain ware."

(1) Mineral wool; and (2) wallboard and wall plaster (except gypsum), building insulation (except mineral wool), and floor composition.—Formerly one industry, "Wallboard and plaster (except gypsum), building insulation, and floor composition."

Monuments, tombstones, cut-stone, and stone products not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Marble, granite, slate, and other stone, cut and shaped."

Natural graphite, ground and refined.—Title changed from "Graphite, ground and refined."

Sand-lime brick, block and tile.—Title changed from "Sand-lime brick."

Statuary and art goods (except stone and concrete)—factory production.—Title changed from "Statuary and art goods (except concrete), factory production."

Steam and other packing; pipe and boiler covering.—Title changed from "Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets, not elsewhere classified," and industry transferred from the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Group 14.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY

(1) Automobile stampings; (2) enameling, japanning, and lacquering; (3) stamped and pressed metal products (except automobile stampings); and (4) vitreous enameled products, including kitchen, household, and hospital utensils.—Formerly one industry, "Stamped and pressed metal products; enameling, japanning, and lacquering."

Cold-rolled steel sheets and strip and cold-finished steel bars made in plants not operated in connection with hot-rolling mills.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified as products of the abandoned industry "Machine-shop products." (See Group 17.)

Cutlery (except aluminum, silver, and plated cutlery) and edge tools.—Title changed from "Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools."

Doors, window sash, frames, molding, and trim (made of metal).—Title changed from "Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding, and trim, metal."

Enameled-iron sanitary ware and other plumbers' supplies (not including pipe and vitreous and semivitreous china sanitary ware).—Title changed from "Plumbers' supplies, not including pipe or vitreous-china sanitary ware."

Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills.—Title changed from "Structural and ornamental metal work, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills."

Forgings, iron and steel—made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills.—Title changed from "Forgings, iron and steel, made in plants not operated in connection with steel works or rolling mills."

Galvanizing and other coating—carried on in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills.—Title changed from "Galvanizing and other coating, done in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills."

(1) Gray-iron and semisteel castings; and (2) malleable-iron castings.—Formerly one industry, "Foundry products (gray-iron and malleable-iron)."

(1) Heating and cooking apparatus, except electric, not elsewhere classified; (2) oil burners, domestic and industrial; (3) steam and hot-water heating apparatus (including hot-water furnaces); (4) steam fittings, regardless of material; and (5) stoves, ranges, water heaters, and hot-air furnaces (except electric).—Formerly one industry, "Heating and cooking apparatus, except electric."

Power boilers and associated products.—Title changed from "Boiler-shop products."

Springs, steel (except wire)—made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills.—Title changed from "Springs, steel, except wire, made in plants not operated in connection with rolling mills."

(1) Steel castings; and (2) steel works and rolling mills.—Formerly one industry, "Steel-works and rolling-mill products." Tin plate and terneplate manufacture is classified in the "Steel works and rolling mills" industry.

Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).—Title changed from "Tools, not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws."

Group 15.—NONFERROUS METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

(1) Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum; (2) nonferrous-metal foundries (except aluminum); and (3) nonferrous-metal products not elsewhere classified.—Formerly one industry, "Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified."

(1) Aluminum products (including rolling and drawing and extruding), not elsewhere classified; and (2) aluminum ware, kitchen, hospital, and household (except electrical appliances).—Formerly one industry, "Aluminum products."

Clocks, watches, and materials and parts (except watchcases).—Title changed from "Clocks, watches, time-recording devices, and materials and parts except watchcases."

Electroplating, plating, and polishing.—Title changed from "Electroplating."

Engraving on metal (except for printing purposes).—Title changed from "Engraving (other than steel, copperplate, or wood), chasing, etching, and diesinking," and industry transferred from Group 8.—Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.

Fire extinguishers, chemical.—Transferred to Group 20.—Miscellaneous Industries group.

Gold and silver leaf and foil.—Title changed from "Gold leaf and foil."

Jewelry (precious metals).—Title changed from "Jewelry." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of costume jewelry, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the "Costume jewelry and costume novelties (jewelry other than fine jewelry)" industry, Group 20.

Lapidary work.—Transferred from the "Miscellaneous industries" group.

Lighting fixtures.—Title changed from "Lighting equipment."

Needles, pins, hooks and eyes, and slide and snap fasteners.—Transferred to Group 20.—Miscellaneous Industries.

Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the industries "Chemicals not elsewhere classified," "Smelting and refining, copper," "Smelting and refining, lead," and "Smelting and refining, zinc."

Secondary smelting and refining, gold, silver, and platinum.—Title changed from "Gold, silver, and platinum, refining and alloying."

Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Smelting and refining, nonferrous metals other than gold, silver, and platinum, not from the ore."

Tin and other foils (except gold and silver foil).—Title changed from "Tin and other foils, not including gold foil."

Group 16.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Machinery, not including transportation equipment." See also Group 17.—Machinery (except electrical)]

(1) Automotive electrical equipment; (2) batteries, storage and primary (dry and wet); (3) carbon products for the electrical industry, and manufactures of carbon or artificial graphite; (4) communication equipment; (5) electric lamps; (6) electrical appliances; (7) electrical measuring instruments; (8) electrical products not elsewhere classified; (9) generating, distribution, and industrial apparatus, and apparatus for incorporation in manufactured products, not elsewhere classified; (10) insulated wire and cable; (11) wiring devices and supplies; and (12) X-ray and therapeutic apparatus and electronic tubes.—New industry classifications, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies."

Group 17.—MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Machinery, not including transportation equipment." See also Group 16.—Electrical machinery]

(1) Agricultural machinery (except tractors); and (2) tractors.—Formerly one industry, "Agricultural implements (including tractors)." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of windmills and windmill towers, previously classified in the industry formerly designated as "Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills," and of lawn mowers, formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Machinery not elsewhere classified," have been transferred to the "Agricultural machinery (except tractors)" industry.

(1) Blowers: exhaust and ventilating fans; (2) cars and trucks, industrial; (3) commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machinery; (4) elevators, escalators, and conveyors; (5) food-products machinery; (6) industrial machinery, not elsewhere classified; (7) mining machinery and equipment; (8) oil-field machinery and tools; (9) paper-mill, pulp-mill, and paper-products machinery; (10) special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified; (11) stokers, mechanical, domestic and industrial; (12) vending, amusement, and other coin-operated machines; and (13) woodworking machinery.—Formerly one industry, "Machinery not elsewhere classified."

Construction and similar machinery (except mining and oil-field machinery and tools).—Title changed from "Cranes and dredging, excavating, and road-building machinery." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of concrete mixers and dredges, formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Machinery not elsewhere classified," have been transferred to this industry.

(1) Internal-combustion engines; and (2) steam engines, turbines, and water wheels.—Formerly one industry, "Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of aircraft engines and of windmills and windmill towers, formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills," have been transferred to the "Aircraft and parts, including aircraft engines" industry and the "Agricultural machinery (except tractors)" industry.

Laundry equipment, domestic.—Title changed from "Washing machines, wringers, driers, and ironing machines, for household use."

(1) Machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; and (2) machine-shop repairs.—Formerly one industry, "Machine-shop products." (See also the "Mechanical power-transmission equipment" industry.) The manufacture of flat bright cold-rolled strip steel, cold-rolled sheets, and cold-finished steel bars, formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Machine-shop products," has been transferred to the new industry classification "Cold-rolled steel sheets and strip and cold-finished steel bars made in plants not operated in connection with hot-rolling mills." Gages, formerly classified as products of the abandoned industry "Machine-shop products," have been assigned as products of the "Measuring instruments, mechanical (except electrical measuring instruments, watches, and clocks)" industry.

Machine-tool and other metalworking-machinery accessories, metal-cutting and shaping tools, and machinists' precision tools.—Title changed from "Machine-tool accessories and machinists' precision tools."

Machine tools.—Industry revised to exclude establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of metalworking machinery (other than machine tools), which have been transferred to the new industry classification "Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified."

(1) Measuring and dispensing pumps; and (2) pumping equipment and air compressors.—Formerly one industry, "Pumps (hand and power), pumping equipment, and air compressors."

Measuring instruments, mechanical (except electrical measuring instruments, watches, and clocks).—New industry classification, products of which were classified in the former industries "Cash registers, adding and calculating machines, and other business machines except typewriters," "Machinery not elsewhere classified," "Machine-shop products," and "Instruments and apparatus, professional, scientific, commercial, and industrial."

Mechanical power-transmission equipment.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Machinery not elsewhere classified" and "Machine-shop products."

Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.—New industry, products of which were previously classified in the former industries "Machine tools" and "Machinery not elsewhere classified."

Office and store machines not elsewhere classified.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Typewriters and parts," "Cash registers, adding and calculating machines, and other business machines except typewriters," and "Machinery not elsewhere classified."

Printing-trades machinery and equipment.—Title changed from "Printers' machinery and equipment."

Refrigerators, domestic (mechanical and absorption), refrigeration machinery and equipment, and complete air-conditioning units.—Title changed from "Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus."

Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.—Title changed from "Sewing machines and attachments."

Textile machinery.—Title changed from "Textile machinery and parts."

Group 18.—AUTOMOBILES AND AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Transportation equipment, air, land, and water." See also Group 19.—Transportation equipment except automobiles]

Automobile trailers (for attachment to passenger cars).—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry "Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts."

Motor vehicles, motor-vehicle bodies, parts and accessories.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles" and "Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts."

Group 19.—TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT EXCEPT AUTOMOBILES

[New group, industries of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industry group "Transportation equipment, air, land, and water." See also Group 18.—Automobiles and automobile equipment]

Aircraft and parts, including aircraft engines.—Title changed from "Aircraft and parts." Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of aircraft engines, formerly classified in the abandoned "Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills" industry have been transferred to this industry.

(1) Boat building and boat repairing; and (2) shipbuilding and ship repairing.—Formerly one industry, "Ship and boat building, steel and wooden including repair work."

Cars, and car equipment—railroad, street, and rapid-transit.—Title changed from "Cars, electric and steam railroad, not built in railroad repair shops."

Locomotives (including frames) and parts: railroad, mining, and industrial.—Title changed from "Locomotives, railroad, mining, and industrial, not built in railroad repair shops."

Transportation equipment not elsewhere classified.—Formerly entitled "Carriages, wagons, sleighs, and sleds."

Group 20.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Beauty-shop and barber-shop equipment.—Title changed from "Beauty-shop equipment, except furniture."

Brushes.—Title changed from "Brushes, other than rubber."

Children's vehicles.—Title changed from "Carriages and sleds, children's."

Cigarettes.—Transferred to Group 2.—Tobacco manufactures.

Cigars.—Transferred to Group 2.—Tobacco manufactures.

Costume jewelry and costume novelties (jewelry other than fine jewelry).—New industry, products of which were previously classified in the industries formerly designated as "Miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified" and "Jewelry."

Dental equipment and supplies.—Title changed from "Dentists' equipment and supplies."

(1) Dolls (except rubber); and (2) games and toys (except dolls and children's vehicles).—Formerly one industry, "Toys (not including children's wheel goods or sleds), games, and playground equipment."

Fabricated plastic products, not elsewhere classified.—New industry, products of which were classified in the former industry "Synthetic-resin, cellulose-plastic, vulcanized-fiber, and molded and pressed pulp fabricated articles, not elsewhere classified."

Feathers, plumes, and artificial flowers.—New industry, comprising establishments formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Artificial and preserved flowers and plants" and "Feathers, plumes, and manufactures thereof."

Fire extinguishers, chemical.—Transferred from Group 15.—Nonferrous metals and their products.

Fur goods—contract factories; and fur goods—regular factories.—Combined as one industry, "Fur coats and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings," and transferred to Group 4.—Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials.

Hand stamps, stencils, and brands.—Title changed from "Hand stamps and stencils and brands."

Jewelry cases and instrument cases.—Title changed from "Jewelry and instrument cases."

Lamp shades.—New industry, products of which were classified in the former industry "Miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified."

Lapidary work.—Transferred to Group 15.—Nonferrous Metals and their products.

Mattresses and bedsprings.—Transferred to Group 6.—Furniture and finished lumber products.

Miscellaneous fabricated products not elsewhere classified.—New industry classification, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Theatrical scenery and stage equipment" and "Miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified."

Models and patterns (except paper patterns).—Title changed from "Models and patterns, not including paper patterns."

Musical instruments, parts, and materials not elsewhere classified.—Title changed from "Musical instruments and parts and materials, not elsewhere classified."

Needles, pins, hooks and eyes, and slide and snap fasteners.—Transferred from Group 15.—Nonferrous metals and their products.

(1) Ophthalmic goods: lenses and fittings; and (2) optical instruments and lenses.—Formerly one industry, "Optical goods."

Pencils (except mechanical) and crayons.—Title changed from "Pencils, lead (including mechanical) and crayons." Mechanical pencils, formerly classified in this industry, have been transferred to the new industry designated as "Pens, mechanical pencils, and pen points."

Pens, mechanical pencils, and pen points.—New industry, products of which were classified in the former industries "Pens, fountain and stylographic; pen points, gold, steel, and brass" and "Pencils, lead (including mechanical) and crayons."

Photographic apparatus and materials and projection equipment (except lenses).—Title changed from "Photographic apparatus and materials and projection apparatus."

Piano and organ parts and materials.—Title changed from "Piano and organ materials."

(1) Professional and scientific instruments (except surgical and dental); and (2) surgical and medical instruments.—Formerly one industry, "Instruments and apparatus, professional, scientific, commercial, and industrial."

Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings other than paint.—Title changed to "Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coating (except paint)," and industry transferred to Group 10.—Products of petroleum and coal.

Signs, advertising displays, and advertising novelties.—Title changed from "Signs and advertising novelties."

Soda fountains, beer dispensing equipment, and related products.—Title changed from "Soda fountains and related products."

Sporting and athletic goods not elsewhere classified.—New industry, products of which were formerly classified in the abandoned industries "Billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, and accessories" and "Sporting and athletic goods, not including firearms or ammunition."

Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets, not elsewhere classified.—Title changed to "Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering," and industry transferred to Group 13.—Stone, clay, and glass products.

Surgical supplies and equipment not elsewhere classified; orthopedic appliances.—Title changed from "Surgical and orthopedic appliances and related products."

Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.—Transferred to Group 2.—Tobacco manufactures.

Tobacco pipes and cigarette holders.—Title changed from "Pipes (tobacco)."

Window shades (textile and paper) and fixtures.—Title changed to "Window shades," and industry transferred to Group 6.—Furniture and finished lumber products.