

JUNE 1934

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



**UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON**

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NUMBER 6

The usual SEMIANNUAL REVISION

of material has been made in this issue. A list of the new data added and the series dropped is given below. The pages indicated for the new series refer to this issue, while the pages given for the discontinued series refer to the May 1934 issue.

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ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTS *were not published*

in 1933 or 1934

It is important, therefore, that the tables printed monthly in the SURVEY, giving back data for the new and revised series, be retained for reference purposes.

WEEKLY DATA THROUGH MAY 26, 1934
MONTHLY DATA THROUGH APRIL

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

PUBLISHED BY

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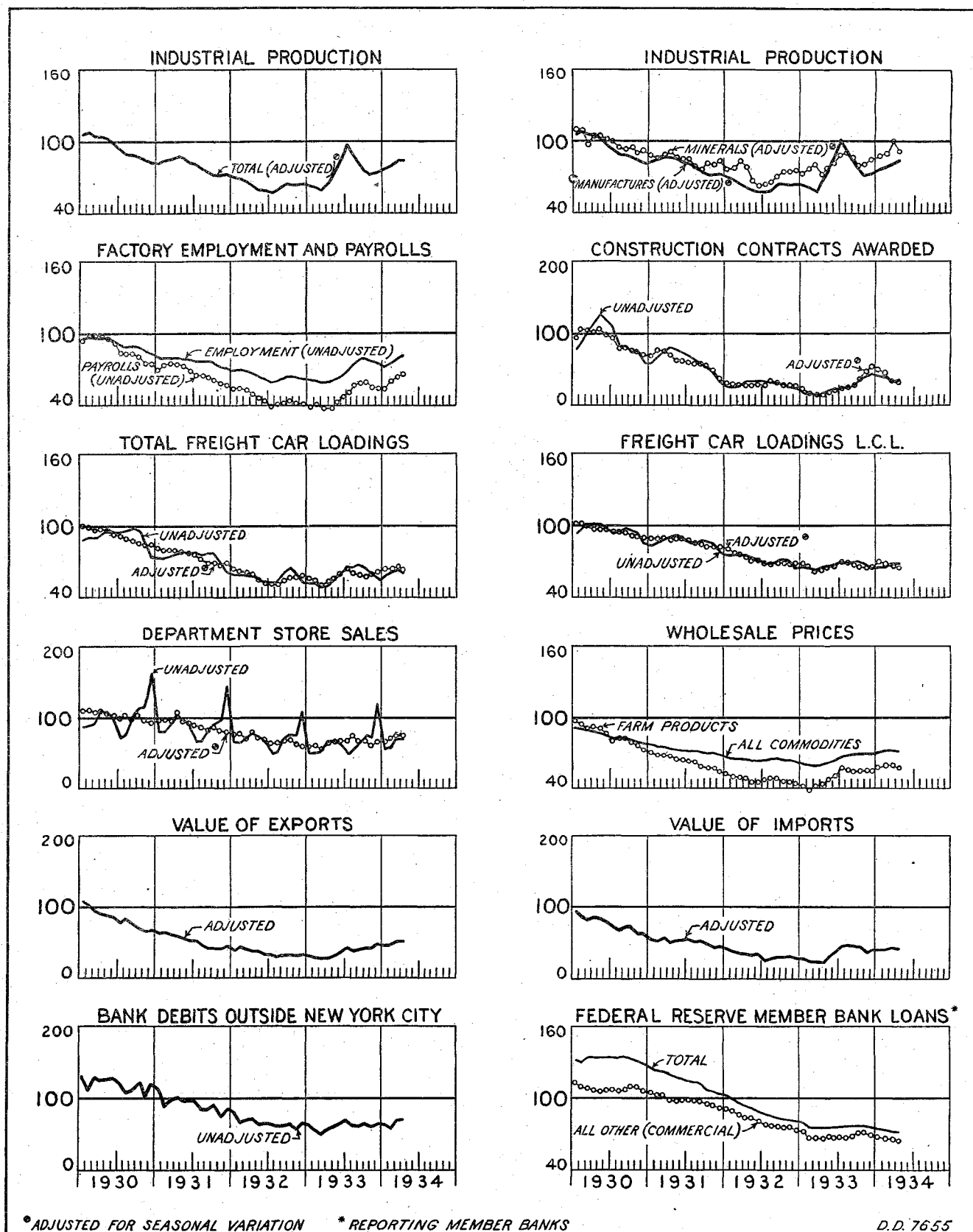
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Business Indicators

1923-25 = 100



Business Situation Summarized

RECENT statistics indicate some irregularity in business movements, although further gains occurred during April in manufacturing activity and in employment and pay rolls. Manufacturing output rose by more than 3 percent to 85 percent of the 1923-25 average, but mineral output declined sharply so that the combined index of industrial production was unchanged from March to April.

Expansion in manufacturing schedules appears to have been checked during May. Automobile production has declined after reaching a spring peak at the end of April, and operations in the steel industry have moved irregularly following a pronounced rise during April and early May. Textile mill operations have recently undergone a general curtailment. Electric power production, however, was well maintained during May.

Major industries contributing to the rise in manufacturing activity during April included iron and steel, automobile, tobacco, and food products. Declines in the silk and wool industries accounted for the drop in the textile group, as cotton consumption was practically unchanged. Lumber, plate glass, and rubber tire and tube production declined. Among the mineral industries, both anthracite and bituminous coal production dropped abruptly.

Factory employment and pay rolls continued to increase during April, according to Department of Labor data. The employment gain amounted to 1.9 percent and the April index was the highest for that month since 1930. The increase in pay rolls amounting to 3.9 percent, reflected not only higher total payments but higher per capita earnings of factory employees.

Retail sales data for April reveal the lack of a uniform movement, but the March gains were not extended. Department store sales were unchanged from the March total; variety store, rural sales, and chain store food sales were lower; and the rise in new passenger automobile sales was below seasonal expectations. April foreign trade was less than in March, the falling off in exports conforming to the usual seasonal pattern while the recession in imports was sufficiently large to result in a decline in the adjusted index. Freight-car loadings were down 6.1 percent, after adjustment, the major contributing factor being the reduction in coal shipments.

Construction contracts awarded during April according to the data of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, were substantially below the March total as publicly financed projects were put out in smaller volume. In the first 3 weeks of May, contracts awarded were 3.0 percent less than in the same period of April.

Wholesale commodity prices have changed very slightly on the average in the past 3 months, although the movement in individual prices has varied considerably. Stock prices have declined sharply while bond quotations have shown continued strength. Monetary gold stocks have been virtually unchanged in recent weeks after expanding rapidly over a period of 2½ months. Excess reserves of the member banks remain at exceptionally high figures. Bank loans have declined, and borrowings through the capital markets are still on a very restricted scale.

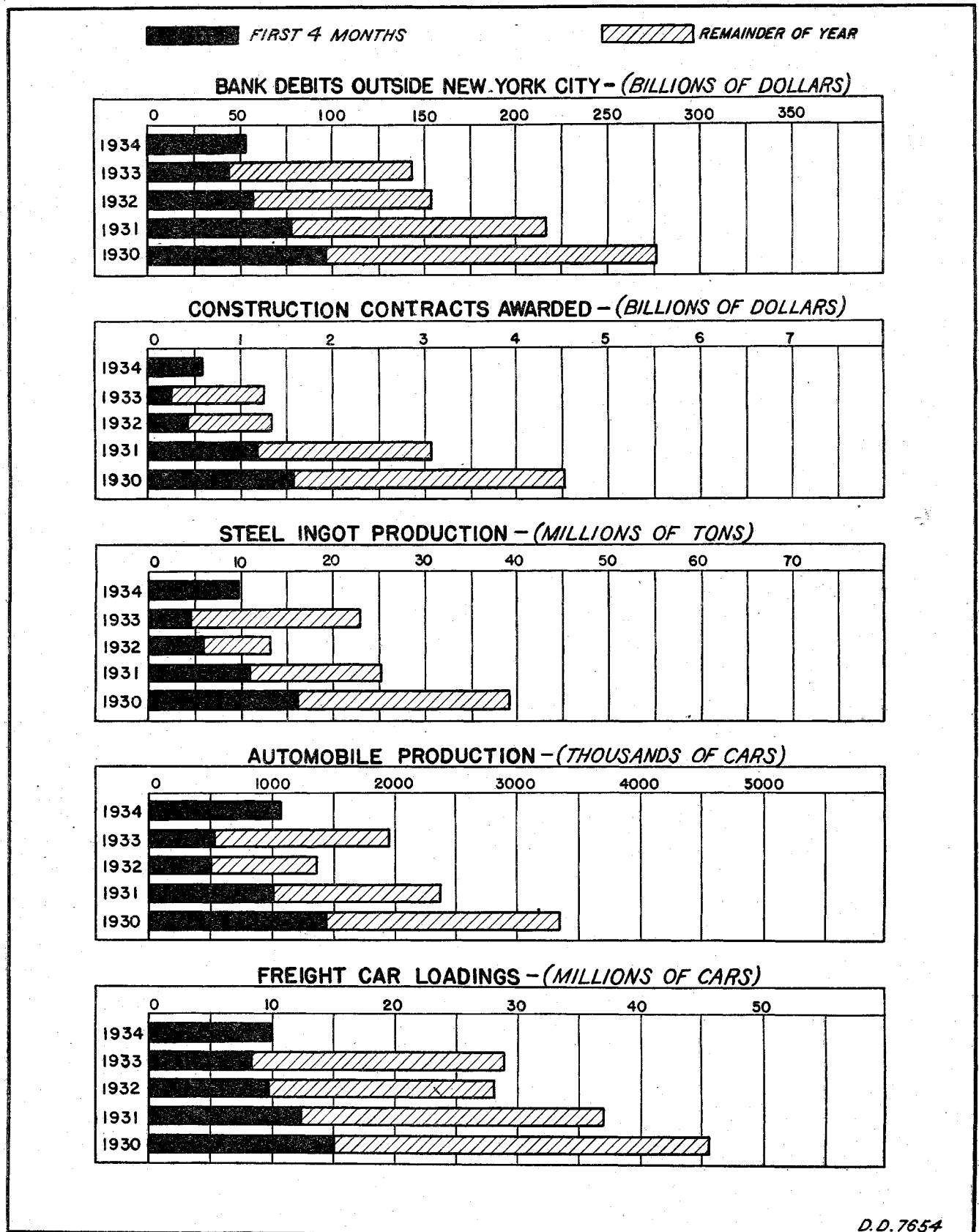
MONTHLY BUSINESS INDEXES

Year and month	Industrial production						Factory employment and pay rolls		Freight-car loadings				Department store sales, value		Foreign trade, value, adjusted ²		Bank debits outside New York City	Construction contracts, all types, value, adjusted ²	Wholesale price index, 784 commodities	
	Unadjusted ¹			Adjusted ²			Number of employ-ces, unadjusted	Amount of pay rolls, unadjusted	Total		Merchan-dise, l.c.l.		Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²	Exports	Imports				
	Total	Manufactures	Minerals	Total	Manufactures	Minerals			Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²	Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²								
Monthly average, 1923-25=100																				Monthly average, 1926=100
1931: April.....	90	91	83	88	87	91	80.7	74.4	77	80	91	88	101	107	60	53	99.5	73	74.8	
1932: April.....	64	63	72	63	61	80	66.1	49.5	57	59	75	73	74	79	37	36	72.8	27	65.5	
1933:																				
April.....	67	68	65	66	66	72	59.9	38.8	51	53	65	63	68	67	29	25	53.8	14	60.4	
May.....	80	80	76	78	78	78	62.6	42.7	56	56	68	66	67	67	32	32	58.3	16	62.7	
June.....	91	93	82	92	93	84	66.9	47.2	60	60	67	67	64	68	36	40	65.7	18	65.0	
July.....	96	97	89	100	101	90	71.5	50.8	66	65	70	70	49	70	43	48	70.4	21	68.9	
August.....	90	89	94	91	91	91	76.4	56.8	65	61	69	69	59	77	38	50	62.7	24	69.5	
September.....	85	84	93	84	84	87	80.0	59.1	68	60	70	68	73	70	40	48	61.9	30	70.8	
October.....	78	77	88	77	76	81	79.6	59.4	66	58	70	66	77	70	42	46	66.0	37	71.2	
November.....	72	70	84	72	71	81	76.2	55.5	61	60	68	67	75	65	42	40	60.5	48	71.1	
December.....	69	67	80	75	73	85	74.4	54.5	55	62	63	67	121	69	48	42	67.4	58	70.8	
1934:																				
January.....	77	76	85	78	77	88	73.3	54.0	58	64	65	70	57	69	44	42	66.9	49	72.2	
February.....	83	82	88	81	80	91	77.7	60.6	61	64	65	67	59	71	47	42	59.7	44	73.6	
March.....	87	86	91	85	82	100	80.8	64.8	63	66	67	66	73	77	50	44	71.4	33	73.7	
April.....	88	89	82	85	85	91	82.3	67.3	60	62	67	65	73	77	50	42	72.4	31	73.3	
Monthly average, January through April:																				
1932.....	69	68	75	-----	-----	-----	68.2	52.7	58	-----	75	-----	68	-----	40	39	72.1	28	66.3	
1933.....	64	63	72	-----	-----	-----	60.0	38.9	50	-----	64	-----	54	-----	29	27	54.1	18	60.4	
1934.....	84	83	87	-----	-----	-----	78.5	61.7	61	-----	66	-----	66	-----	48	43	67.6	39	73.4	

¹ Adjusted for number of working days.

² Adjusted for seasonal variation.

Comparison of Principal Data, 1930-34



Commodity Prices

WHOLESALE prices, through the week of May 19, continued the even trend which has prevailed since early in February. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index rose from 70.8 in the last week of December to 73.3 in the week of February 10. Since that time it has fluctuated between this point and 73.8, being 73.5 for the week of May 19. The only significant changes in the prices of the 10 groups of commodities making up the index since the week of February 10 were the increases in the prices of metals and metal products and of miscellaneous articles, which amounted to 4.3 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, and the declines in the prices of textile products, 3.8 percent, and in farm products, 2.9 percent.

Changes in the prices of metals and metal products and of farm products during this period accentuates the disparity between farm and food products and all other commodities. Wholesale prices of farm products, at 59.6 for the week of May 19, were the lowest of the 10 groups, while the prices of metals and metal products, at 88.7 were the highest in reference to the 1926 level. Hides and leather and building material prices were also high relative for farm products, being 88.5 percent and 87 percent, respectively, of the 1926 average.

The price disparities among these groups of commodities are even more marked in comparison with the 1929 prices. On this base, building material prices are highest, being for the week of May 19 only 8.8 per-

cent below the 1929 levels, while the prices of farm products are 43 percent below the 1929 prices for this group of articles. The other three high-price groups relative to 1929 are metals and metal products, house furnishings, and fuel and lighting, which are approximately 12 percent below the corresponding prices for that year. The prices of foods on this base are down 33 percent.

Retail department store prices for April, as measured by the Fairchild index, showed the first decline since last April. The index at 89.4 at the end of April was down 0.6 points from the preceding month, but was 29 percent above the index a year ago and 25 percent below the October 1929 index. Of the 26 items comprising this index, the prices of 16 declined during April, 9 advanced, and 1 remained unchanged. Items in which the changes were more than 2 percent were furs, up 5.5 percent, and men's clothing, including overalls, down 3.1 percent.

The cost of living of wage earners, as computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, declined 0.1 percent in April. The cost of housing rose 1 percent and the prices of men's clothing 0.6 percent. The price of food declined 1.1 percent and the price of coal 0.9 percent.

Prices paid by farmers remained unchanged for 6 consecutive weeks, ending April 25, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, while prices received by farmers declined slightly in the week of April 25, having been unchanged for the 4 preceding weeks.

INDEXES OF COMMODITY PRICES

Year and month	Wholesale (Department of Labor)																	Cost of living (National Industrial Conference Board)	Farm, combined index, 27 commodities (Department of Agriculture)	Retail		
	Combined index, 784 commodity quotations	Economic classes			Groups and subgroups															Foods (Department of Labor)	Department store articles (Fairchild)	
		Finished products	Raw materials	Semimanufactures	Farm products	Grains	Foods	Meats	Other than farm products and foods	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	Fuel and lighting	Hides and leather	House - furnishing goods	Metals and metal products	Textile products	Miscellaneous					
Monthly average, 1926=100																	Mo. average, 1923=100	Mo. average, 1909 to 1914=100	Mo. average, 1913=100	Dec. 1930 (Jan. 1, 1931)=100		
1931: April.....	74.8	78.3	68.3	71.5	70.1	59.5	76.3	79.9	75.9	81.5	81.3	65.4	87.5	87.9	85.7	68.2	71.5	88.2	91	124	94.3	
1932: April.....	65.5	71.1	55.5	59.6	49.2	44.5	61.0	59.8	70.9	72.5	74.4	70.2	75.0	76.3	80.3	56.1	64.7	78.8	59	104	78.2	
1933:																						
April.....	60.4	65.7	50.0	57.3	44.5	44.8	56.1	50.3	65.3	70.2	71.4	61.5	69.4	71.5	76.9	51.8	57.8	71.5	53	90	69.4	
May.....	62.7	67.2	53.7	61.3	50.2	52.8	59.4	52.3	66.5	71.4	73.2	60.4	76.9	71.7	77.7	55.9	58.9	72.1	62	94	70.4	
June.....	65.0	69.0	56.2	65.3	53.2	57.4	61.2	52.4	68.9	74.7	73.7	61.5	82.4	73.4	79.3	61.5	60.8	72.8	64	97	72.3	
July.....	68.9	72.2	61.8	69.1	60.1	73.4	65.5	50.8	72.2	79.5	73.2	65.3	86.3	74.8	80.6	68.0	64.0	75.2	76	105	76.1	
August.....	69.5	73.4	60.6	71.7	57.6	64.6	64.8	51.0	74.1	81.3	73.1	65.5	91.7	77.6	81.2	74.6	65.4	76.9	72	107	82.5	
September.....	70.8	74.8	61.7	72.9	57.0	63.9	64.9	51.5	76.1	82.7	72.7	70.4	92.3	79.3	82.1	76.9	65.1	77.9	70	107	86.0	
October.....	71.2	75.4	61.8	72.8	55.7	58.2	64.2	51.0	77.2	83.9	72.7	73.6	89.0	81.2	83.0	77.1	65.3	78.0	70	107	87.1	
November.....	71.1	75.2	62.4	71.4	56.6	61.3	64.3	48.2	77.2	84.9	73.4	73.5	88.2	81.0	82.7	76.8	65.5	77.8	71	107	88.0	
December.....	70.8	74.8	61.9	72.3	55.5	60.4	62.5	46.0	77.5	85.6	73.7	73.4	89.2	81.0	83.5	76.4	65.7	77.3	68	104	88.0	
1934:																						
January.....	72.2	76.0	64.1	71.9	58.7	63.7	64.3	48.9	78.3	86.3	74.4	73.1	89.5	80.8	85.5	76.5	67.5	77.5	70	105	88.5	
February.....	73.6	77.0	66.0	74.8	61.3	63.2	66.7	53.3	78.7	86.6	75.5	72.4	89.6	81.0	87.0	76.9	68.5	78.3	76	108	89.5	
March.....	73.7	77.2	65.9	74.3	61.3	62.3	67.3	56.5	78.5	86.4	75.7	71.4	88.7	81.4	87.1	76.5	69.3	78.5	76	109	90.0	
April.....	73.3	77.1	65.1	73.9	59.6	58.8	66.2	57.3	78.6	86.7	75.5	71.7	88.9	81.6	87.9	75.3	69.5	78.4	74	107	89.4	
Monthly average, January through April:																						
1932.....	66.3	71.5	56.7	61.4	50.7	45.2	62.6	60.7	71.2	73.5	75.2	68.6	77.5	77.1	81.0	58.3	64.9	80.0	61	106	79.7	
1933.....	60.4	66.0	49.5	56.9	42.7	36.6	55.1	50.1	66.1	70.1	71.4	63.5	68.6	72.2	77.4	51.6	59.3	72.3	51	92	70.0	
1934.....	73.2	76.8	65.3	73.7	60.2	62.0	66.1	54.0	78.5	86.5	75.3	72.2	89.2	81.2	86.9	76.3	65.7	78.2	74	107	89.4	

Domestic Trade

MIXED trends characterized the various lines of retail trade during April. The early date of Easter this year resulted in the inclusion of all the pre-Easter retail activity in the month of March. The usual decline in retail sales after Easter brought about a general dullness of retail business during the first half of April in sharp contrast to the pre-Easter buying activity in the same period a year ago. Retail sales in May, according to preliminary reports, will probably show a somewhat larger gain over the corresponding month of a year ago than did April.

After allowance for the number of business days and the changed date of Easter, the Federal Reserve Board index of department-store sales was unchanged from March to April. Similarly, the actual average daily sales in April were approximately the same as in March. For the first 4 months of 1934, department store sales averaged 22 percent above the same 4 months of 1933, but they were slightly below the 1932 average for the same period. The year-to-year comparison for these 4 months varied widely among the different Federal Reserve districts, with the New York and Philadelphia areas reporting gains of 12 percent and 15 percent, respectively, while the Atlanta district reported an increase of 42 percent and the Dallas district showed a rise of 36 percent.

New passenger-car sales increased 23 percent in April. Since this gain was less than usually occurs from March to April, the seasonally adjusted index declined. Variety-store sales declined 5.3 percent

in April before seasonal adjustment and 7.9 percent after allowing for the change in the date of Easter and the usual seasonal variation. Grocery chain-store sales fell off by 3 percent from March to April, according to the Bureau's index, which is based on a selected sample of grocery chain-store firms. General merchandise sales in small towns and rural areas dropped 11 percent in April. In spite of this decline, rural sales for the first 4 months of the current year were 41 percent higher than for the same period a year ago.

Registering the first decline in a year, the Fairchild index of retail prices of department-store articles decreased fractionally during April, but was 29 percent above the level of a year ago. While it is acknowledged that an index of this type may not be strictly representative of department-store prices actually realized, the extent of the difference in the increase in prices and dollar sales in March and April as compared with a year ago (24 percent in sales and 29 percent in prices) suggests that the physical volume of commodities sold through department stores in the 2 months was possibly not as large as a year ago. Such factors, however, as the possibility of the purchase of lower-quality articles should be taken into consideration in drawing conclusions from such data.

According to the Media Records, total newspaper advertising lineage in 52 cities in April was higher than in any month during the past 2 years. Magazine advertising lineage has continued to increase, and in April was 18 percent above a year ago.

DOMESTIC TRADE STATISTICS

Year and month	Retail trade								Wholesale trade		Freight-car loadings, merchandise l.c.l.		Commercial failures			
	Department stores				Chain-store sales			Mail order and store sales, 2 houses	New passenger car sales		Employment	Pay rolls	Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²	Failures	Liabilities
	Sales		Stocks ³		Combined index (19 companies)	Variety stores			New passenger car sales							
	Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²	Unadjusted	Adjusted ²		Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²		Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²						
	Monthly average, 1923-25=100					Avg. same mo. 1929-31=100	Monthly average, 1929-31=100		Thousands of dolls.	Monthly average 1929-31=100		Monthly average, 1929=100		Monthly average, 1923-25=100		Number
1931: April.....	101	107	87	84	-----	96.0	97.5	52,078	112.0	75.0	87.4	85.2	91	88	2,383	50,868
1932: April.....	74	79	72	69	88	77.3	83.5	39,745	55.5	37.5	78.9	68.9	75	73	2,816	101,069
1933:																
April.....	68	67	55	53	78	77.9	77.5	35,457	45.5	30.5	73.3	56.0	65	63	1,921	51,097
May.....	67	67	56	55	78	78.1	78.0	37,778	59.9	42.5	74.0	57.4	68	66	1,909	47,972
June.....	64	68	56	57	82	79.1	83.0	38,986	65.2	49.0	75.7	57.3	67	67	1,648	35,345
July.....	49	70	56	60	86	74.4	83.5	33,566	57.5	52.5	76.9	59.1	70	70	1,421	27,481
August.....	59	77	62	64	84	76.7	86.5	40,327	58.3	52.0	79.7	60.8	69	69	1,472	42,776
September.....	73	70	73	70	85	82.5	86.5	43,219	51.2	52.0	82.1	62.3	70	68	1,116	21,847
October.....	77	70	77	70	84	86.9	85.5	53,550	42.7	53.5	83.5	66.0	70	66	1,206	30,582
November.....	75	65	78	69	83	86.8	85.5	52,037	33.0	53.0	83.4	64.1	68	67	1,237	25,353
December.....	121	69	62	65	88	153.7	83.5	61,971	17.3	30.5	83.3	64.5	63	67	1,132	27,200
1934:																
January.....	57	69	59	66	89	70.2	94.0	36,705	22.8	33.3	82.4	63.9	65	70	1,364	32,905
February.....	59	71	63	66	85	73.0	87.5	36,016	45.7	54.5	83.0	64.6	65	67	1,049	19,445
March.....	73	77	67	65	88	87.2	95.0	43,592	68.4	64.5	83.6	65.7	67	66	1,102	27,228
April.....	73	77	68	65	86	82.6	87.5	46,037	84.1	56.6	83.9	66.8	67	65	1,052	25,787
Monthly average January through April:																
1932.....	68	77	70	72	88	73.8	85.9	34,565	40.5	40.8	80.4	71.7	75	77	2,989	94,147
1933.....	54	61	54	56	78	67.4	78.3	29,054	33.5	33.8	74.0	58.4	64	65	2,292	61,069
1934.....	66	74	64	66	87	78.3	91.0	40,588	55.3	52.2	83.2	65.3	66	67	1,142	26,341

¹ Corrected to average daily sales.

² Adjusted for seasonal variation.

³ End of month figures.

Employment

MOVING contrary to the usual seasonal trend for the month, employment and pay rolls in manufacturing establishments recorded appreciable gains between the middle of March and the middle of April. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes, based on reports from concerns employing more than 50 percent of all wage earners in the field of manufacturing, show increases of 1.9 percent in employment and 3.9 percent in pay rolls during the month. For the 12 months ending in April employment moved upward in 8 months and declined in 4 months, the net gain over the yearly interval amounting to 37 percent. During the same period, pay rolls advanced in 9 months and recorded a net gain of 74 percent.

Of the 90 manufacturing industries for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes indexes, pay-roll gains were reported for 69 industries and employment increases for 66 industries, thus carrying forward on a broad scale the improvement of the 2 preceding months. The most pronounced percentage gain was in the aircraft industry in which the number of employees increased 18 percent during the month. The locomotive, fertilizer, cement, brick, agricultural implement, and beet sugar industries reported increases ranging from 11 to 17 percent for the month.

Six industries reported employment totals in April which were more than double those of April 1933, while in 23 other industries, the gain between the same dates exceeded 50 percent. Five industries reported

that pay rolls had increased threefold in April as compared with the same month of a year ago, while in 19 industries, pay rolls doubled during the same period. Pay rolls increased in every industry over the 12-month interval, while employment was higher in 88 of the 90 manufacturing industries covered. Employment advanced more than pay rolls in only five industries for the year ending in April, thus indicating higher average weekly earnings per man employed in the other industries.

Average weekly earnings increased in April for the fifth successive month, according to data collected by the National Industrial Conference Board. The April figure of \$21 represents an increase of 13 percent over November and of 36 percent over April 1933. Hourly earnings were the highest since December 1930.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, employment increased in April in 13 of the 15 groups for which data are available, while pay rolls were higher in 11 industries. Employment in the building construction industry showed an increase of 17 percent in the number of employees and a gain of 19 percent in pay-roll disbursements. Seasonal factors were predominant in the employment increases of 16 percent in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry and 10 percent in the dyeing and cleaning industry. Both the anthracite and bituminous coal-mining industries reported marked declines in employment and pay rolls in April, coincident with a sharp reduction in production.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND WAGES

Year and month	Factory employment and pay rolls (Department of Labor)			Nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls (Department of Labor)										Trade-union members employed	Wages		
	Employment		Pay rolls	Anthracite mining		Bituminous coal mining		Power and light		Telephone and telegraph		Retail trade			Factory ²		Common labor
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed ¹	Unad-justed	Em-ploy-ment	Pay rolls	Em-ploy-ment	Pay rolls	Em-ploy-ment	Pay rolls	Em-ploy-ment	Pay rolls	Em-ploy-ment	Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
	Monthly average, 1923-25=100			Monthly average, 1929=100											Percent of total members	Dollars	
1931: April	80.7		74.4	85.2	75.2	85.9	58.6	97.1	97.6	88.1	95.0	90.1	88.3	75	23.82	0.573	35
1932: April	66.1		49.5	70.1	72.0	65.5	33.9	84.8	82.4	81.2	83.4	81.6	72.7	69	17.58	.517	33
1933:																	
April	59.9		38.8	51.6	37.4	63.7	26.6	76.9	69.4	72.3	67.8	78.6	60.4	67	15.39	.460	33
May	62.6		42.7	43.2	30.0	61.2	26.9	76.9	69.9	70.1	68.5	77.0	59.5	67	16.71	.453	33
June	66.9		47.2	39.5	34.3	61.3	29.2	77.3	69.9	69.2	66.6	78.3	60.5	69	18.49	.452	33
July	71.5		50.8	43.8	38.2	63.2	33.6	77.5	70.0	68.5	66.7	74.6	58.1	69	19.15	.455	34
August	76.4		56.8	47.7	46.6	68.6	43.3	78.1	70.9	68.1	66.1	78.1	62.7	69	19.25	.497	35
September	80.0		59.1	56.8	60.7	71.8	44.1	80.3	71.8	68.3	64.6	86.0	69.2	71	19.46	.531	37
October	79.6		59.4	56.9	61.6	68.0	44.1	82.2	76.2	68.7	67.0	89.6	72.3	73	19.46	.540	37
November	76.2		55.5	61.0	47.8	74.8	50.7	82.6	74.5	68.9	67.7	91.6	72.6	72	18.51	.545	38
December	74.4		54.5	54.5	44.3	75.4	50.8	81.8	74.4	69.4	67.7	105.4	80.3	71	18.58	.550	38
1934:																	
January	73.3		54.0	64.1	73.2	75.8	51.3	82.2	73.8	70.2	69.0	84.6	68.8	72	18.89	.551	37
February	77.7		60.6	63.2	65.8	76.1	54.6	81.2	74.4	69.8	67.9	83.8	67.7	74	19.81	.558	37
March	80.8		64.8	67.5	82.4	77.8	58.9	81.7	75.6	70.0	70.4	87.2	69.5	75	20.49	.561	42
April	82.3		67.3	68.2	51.7	72.2	51.4	82.4	76.8	76.2	68.8	88.2	71.5	75	21.00	.579	43
Monthly average, January through April:																	
1932	68.2		52.7	72.8	63.0	74.7	43.7	86.7	85.6	82.0	87.6	82.0	74.5	69	18.67	.524	33
1933	60.0		38.9	54.4	46.6	67.6	32.7	77.2	71.5	73.5	70.8	75.1	59.2	66	15.57	.463	32
1934	78.5		61.7	63.3	63.3	75.5	54.1	81.9	75.2	70.1	69.0	86.0	69.4	74	20.05	.562	40

¹ Available in July 1934 issue.² National Industrial Conference Board.

Finance

FINANCIAL developments of the past month have included a sharp decline in stock prices; an increase in bank deposits accompanied by a further decline in loans; a cessation of the rise in monetary gold stocks after a marked increase which had extended over a period of 2½ months; and the maintenance of excess reserves at an exceptionally high total.

The decline in stock prices has carried the index steadily lower since the third week in April. During the 4-week period ended May 19, the index of 421 stocks declined from 80.1 to 70.1, the latter figure being the lowest recorded since the final week in December. The decline has been fairly uniform among the various groups. Bond prices have remained firm and the recession in the bond averages from the year's peak reached in the latter part of April has been slight.

Demand deposits held by the reporting member banks have moved upward, largely as a result of the disbursement of Government funds held on deposit with the banks. In the 6 weeks ended May 19, the net demand deposits of the reporting member banks increased by \$356,000,000, while in the same period Government deposits declined by \$359,000,000. The increase in demand deposits caused an increase in the reserve requirements which, coupled with a decline in the total reserve balances, resulted in a temporary reduction in the excess reserves of the member banks from the April peak. Excess reserves are still, however, above \$1,600,000,000.

Reserve bank credit outstanding has undergone only minor changes during the period under review. The slight recession in the total has been occasioned by the decline in the bill portfolio, as the system's

holdings of Government securities have remained substantially unchanged for a period of about 6 months.

The growth of excess reserves of the member banks in April caused a further lowering in bill rates, which have ruled at extremely low levels since that time, despite the moderate reduction in reserves. The volume of acceptances outstanding underwent a shrinkage of \$72,000,000 in April. This reduction, according to the acceptance council, is attributable partly to the seasonal decline in acceptances employed in financing goods in warehouses and to the shift of credits from acceptances to cash loans.

Despite the prevailing low rates of interest and the large amount of funds seeking investment, the volume of new capital issues has remained comparatively small. Flotations during April, amounting to \$143,000,000, represented the largest total since March 1932. Municipal and State issues contributed about 70 percent of the total and corporate financing accounted for only about 20 percent. One large railroad issue comprised the major part of the corporate new capital.

Bank debits, outside New York City, increased moderately during April after a substantial rise in March. Debits were 35 percent higher than a year ago and were approximately the same as in April 1932.

Statistics on new life insurance written show a considerable improvement over a year ago, at which time the volume of business was close to the low point of the depression. The amount of new business written was, however, still about 4 percent below the April 1932 total. The volume of loans outstanding against the policies has been reduced by about 2 percent in the past year.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Year and month	Bank debits outside New York City	Reporting member banks, Wednesday closest to end of month ¹			Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding, end of month	Total bankers' acceptances outstanding, end of month	Net gold imports including gold released from earmark ²	Money in circulation	Savings deposits		Stock prices (421) Standard Statistics	Bond prices, New York stock exchange (Domestic)	New capital issues	Average dividend per share (600 companies)	Interest rates, commercial paper (4-6 months)
		Loans on securities	All other loans	Investments					New York State	Postal Savings					
Millions of dollars											1926=100	Dollars	Thous. of dollars	Dollars	Percent
1931: April	19,620				937	1,422	42.0	4,647	5,059	314	109.2	95.70	387,294	2.49	2½-2½
May	18,858				917	1,413	53.6	4,679	5,083	325	98.0	94.88	344,164	2.41	2-2½
1932: April	14,366	4,518	5,801	6,551	1,850	879	-26.3	5,452	5,262	723	43.9	79.31	70,604	1.60	3½-3½
May	12,498	4,335	5,757	6,794	2,096	787	-217.7	5,456	5,243	743	39.8	73.57	90,897	1.48	2½-3½
1933:															
April	10,616	3,698	4,706	7,884	2,459	697	23.7	6,137	5,164	1,160	47.5	80.07	25,889	1.09	1½-4½
May	11,509	3,713	4,772	7,941	2,218	669	1.0	5,876	5,113	1,180	62.9	84.73	43,802	1.06	2-3½
June	12,969	3,748	4,704	8,213	2,220	687	.3	5,742	5,130	1,187	74.9	86.84	110,148	1.05	2-2½
July	13,878	3,772	4,774	8,011	2,209	738	.6	5,675	5,085	1,177	80.4	88.03	117,083	1.05	1½-2
August	12,375	3,766	4,767	8,074	2,297	694	-9	5,616	5,059	1,178	75.1	87.91	45,600	1.05	1½-1½
September	12,215	3,687	4,853	7,989	2,421	715	-7.4	5,632	5,079	1,181	74.8	85.82	63,814	1.06	1½-1½
October	13,027	3,604	4,989	8,156	2,549	737	-5.5	5,656	5,049	1,189	69.5	84.70	58,702	1.06	1½-1½
November	11,927	3,569	4,999	8,104	2,581	758	-5	5,681	5,029	1,199	69.1	82.98	88,257	1.10	1½-1½
December	13,288	3,620	4,765	8,200	2,688	764	2.7	5,811	5,064	1,209	70.4	85.11	57,000	1.11	1½-1½
1934:															
January	13,198	3,609	4,740	8,772	2,630	771	9.4	5,669	5,067	1,201	75.6	88.77	47,775	1.12	1½-1½
February	11,784	3,520	4,665	9,215	2,567	750	521.2	*5,339	5,076	1,200	80.5	90.12	79,121	1.15	1½-1½
March	14,077	3,514	4,647	9,311	2,545	685	236.7	5,368	5,122	1,200	77.1	91.09	97,276	1.16	1-1½
April	14,278	3,577	4,559	9,326	2,485	613	51.2	5,366	5,097	1,198	79.6	92.54	143,404	1.16	1-1½
May		3,476	4,550	9,280	2,463			5,355			71.8				1

¹ 91 cities.

² Net exports indicated by (-).

* Gold coin reported in circulation prior to Jan. 31, 1934, was eliminated from the total.

Foreign Trade

UNITED STATES foreign trade declined in value during April. Exports aggregated \$179,444,000 as compared with \$191,015,000 in March, and general imports were valued at \$146,517,000 as compared with \$157,908,000 in March.

The decline of 6 percent in April exports was in accord with the usual seasonal change for the month; the adjusted index remained unchanged at 50 percent of the 1923-25 average. A considerable part of the decline in exports was attributable to a reduction in foreign shipments of unmanufactured cotton. The decline of 7 percent in general imports was more than twice as large relatively as the usual seasonal change; the adjusted index dropped back to the February level, or to 42 percent of the 1923-25 average.

Among the 11 leading groups of exports of United States merchandise, machinery and vehicles recorded a further increase of \$2,000,000 during April, while nonmetallic mineral products and wood and paper showed advances of \$3,200,000 and \$500,000, respectively. Exports of automobiles, including parts and accessories, were \$800,000 larger in value in April than March.

Increases in the value of exports of electrical, industrial, and agricultural machinery and of petroleum products contributed materially to the increases in value of the machinery and nonmetallic mineral groups.

Chiefly because of the seasonal decline in shipments of raw cotton, the value of exports of textile fibers and manufactures fell off \$10,700,000 during April. Declines in metals and manufactures, edible vegetable

products, animal products, edible and inedible, and chemicals and related products ranged from \$1,300,000 to \$1,000,000. The decrease for inedible vegetable products was \$400,000. Principal commodities within these several groups which showed declines were iron and steel semimanufactures, apples, meat products, fur skins, chemicals, and fertilizers.

Finished manufactured exports advanced in value from \$80,800,000 in March to \$83,440,000 in April, and as a result of this increase and the decline in exports of crude materials, the proportion of total exports represented by the former group advanced to 47 percent in April. The corresponding percentages in the same months of 1933, 1932, and 1931 were 46, 44, and 53, respectively.

Two leading groups of import commodities, namely, inedible vegetable products and chemicals and related products, increased in value during April. The expansion in the former was mainly the result of the advance in prices of crude rubber and the increased quantities imported.

Inedible animal products, vegetable food products, and metals and manufactures showed reductions for April ranging in value from \$2,700,000 to \$2,300,000. Considerable variation was evident in the trend of individual commodities included in these groups. Imports of furs, coffee, beverages, and nonferrous metals were smaller than in March, while cane sugar imports from the Philippines increased substantially. Textiles and manufactures declined \$5,300,000 during April.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Year and month	Indexes		Exports of United States merchandise										Imports ²				
	Total ex-ports, ad-justed ¹	Total im-ports, ad-justed ¹	Ex-ports, in-clud-ing reex-ports	Crude materials		Foodstuffs		Semi-man-u-fac-tures	Finished manufactures		Total	Crude ma-terials	Food-stuffs	Semi-man-u-fac-tures	Fin-ished man-u-fac-tures		
				Total	Raw cot-ton	Total	Fruits and prep-ara-tions		Total	Mach-in-ery						Auto-mo-biles, parts, and ac-ces-sories	
Monthly average, 1923-25=100	Millions of dollars																
1931: April	60	53	215.1	210.1	40.2	22.9	28.2	6.4	31.1	110.6	31.0	18.1	185.7	54.7	51.9	33.4	45.7
1932: April	37	36	135.1	132.3	34.0	20.7	21.0	4.0	18.7	58.6	12.3	7.9	126.5	36.2	38.1	18.9	33.3
1933:																	
April	29	25	105.2	103.1	28.6	16.9	11.3	2.9	15.3	47.9	8.8	7.4	88.4	21.1	32.8	13.5	20.9
May	32	32	114.2	111.9	35.0	26.1	13.0	3.8	17.6	46.2	9.1	7.4	106.9	24.9	40.0	18.3	23.6
June	36	40	119.8	117.5	40.3	29.3	13.4	2.9	18.2	45.7	9.3	7.0	122.3	34.3	36.9	27.8	23.3
July	43	48	144.2	141.7	51.5	36.8	15.4	4.3	21.4	53.4	10.1	7.5	143.0	46.4	38.8	31.0	26.8
August	38	50	131.5	129.3	42.0	28.2	16.9	5.6	20.5	50.0	10.9	8.1	155.0	50.7	35.4	35.2	33.7
September	40	48	160.1	157.5	63.6	45.3	18.7	6.8	21.3	53.9	11.7	8.3	146.7	48.3	31.2	33.5	33.6
October	42	46	193.9	191.7	82.5	54.3	23.5	11.0	24.6	61.1	13.5	8.6	150.9	46.9	34.8	33.2	36.0
November	42	40	184.3	181.3	71.3	48.8	24.1	9.7	24.2	61.8	16.0	7.3	128.5	37.3	30.6	27.8	32.8
December	48	42	192.6	189.8	73.1	44.3	24.3	8.3	28.5	63.9	15.8	9.3	133.2	36.2	42.1	27.2	27.7
1934:																	
January	44	42	172.2	169.5	60.4	41.5	22.7	8.4	25.0	61.4	14.4	10.8	128.7	35.7	39.3	26.4	27.3
February	47	42	162.8	159.7	54.2	37.7	19.6	6.8	24.5	61.4	14.6	13.2	125.0	36.9	38.3	22.2	27.6
March	50	44	191.0	187.5	55.3	34.7	20.1	5.5	31.4	80.8	18.3	20.6	153.0	44.9	48.6	29.7	29.8
April	50	42	179.4	176.5	45.9	24.5	17.8	4.4	29.4	93.4	19.2	21.5	141.1	41.0	45.6	26.1	28.4
Cumulative, January through April:																	
1932.....	40	39	594.0	581.6	186.8	130.5	89.1	24.3	73.7	232.0	50.9	31.5	524.2	147.7	156.5	89.6	130.4
1933.....	29	27	435.1	427.4	132.1	85.3	53.7	15.2	60.8	180.7	35.9	27.1	363.1	93.0	127.1	58.1	84.8
1934.....	48	43	705.4	693.2	215.8	138.4	80.2	25.1	110.2	287.1	66.4	66.1	547.9	158.5	171.7	104.5	113.2

¹ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

² General imports through December 1933; imports for consumption in 1934.

³ Monthly average.

Real Estate and Construction

BUILDING contracts awarded thus far in 1934 have failed to show the rise usually experienced in construction during the spring months of the year. The adjusted index of the Federal Reserve Board (based on a 3-month moving average of values) has declined successively from January through April. Whereas the value of awards in these 4 months normally shows a slight gain over the last 4 months of the year, awards in this period were 6.6 percent below total contracts awarded in the final 4 months of 1933. The decline in the more recent period was brought about by a drop of 19 percent in the value of public-works undertakings, a recession which more than offset a gain of 8.7 percent in the combined value of all other classes of awards.

According to F. W. Dodge Corporation statistics, the value of contracts awarded in the first half of May aggregated \$62,600,000. On a daily average basis, this total represents a decline from the April level of 8.5 percent, which is slightly more than the usual seasonal change for the period. This recession was the result of a further drop in the public works and utility group; daily average residential and nonresidential contracts were slightly higher than in April.

April contracts declined 26 percent in value from the March level. As in other recent months, public-works undertakings comprised the largest portion of total awards, amounting to 44 percent, which compares with 20 percent in April 1933. Conversely, residential building accounted for approximately 17 percent of all

undertakings, whereas a year ago the corresponding figure was 34 percent.

A development of potential promise to the construction industry was the introduction in Congress on May 14 of the housing bill. This proposal is designed to stimulate employment and material sales and to improve housing conditions of people in the medium and lower income range. The program is divided into four parts.

First, provision is made for Federal insurance of loans by private lenders for repairs and modernization. The maximum amount of the special credits to any one borrower is limited to \$2,000. Commercial and industrial property, as well as residential property would be eligible if the credit fell within the limits of this amount.

Second, provision is also made for a Federal corporation to insure home mortgages of the most approved type, and also mortgages on limited dividend and similar low-cost housing projects. This insurance is designed to be entirely self-supporting.

Third, provision is made for the Federal incorporation and supervision of national mortgage associations to invest in insured mortgages. These institutions would raise their funds among investment institutions of all kinds and would be available to carry the benefits of the insured plan to sections of the country where mortgage funds are scarce or lacking.

Fourth, provision is made for insurance of the shares and certificates of building and loan associations along lines somewhat similar to the present insurance of bank deposits.

BUILDING MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION, AND REAL ESTATE

Year and month	Construction contracts awarded						Explosives, new orders	Building material shipments			Highways under construction (National Industrial Recovery Act)	Con- struction costs, Eng. News- Record ²	Long- term real- estate bonds issued	Home Loan Bank, loans out- stand- ing	
	F.R.B. index ad- justed ¹	All types of construction		Residential building		Pub- lic uti- lities		Pub- lic works	Maple floor- ing	Oak floor- ing					Ce- ment
	Monthly average, 1923-25= 100	Num- ber of pro- jects	Mil- lions of dollars	Mil- lions of square feet	Mil- lions of dollars	Millions of dollars		Thou- sands of pounds	Thousands of feet, board measure	Thou- sands of barrels					Thou- sands of dollars
1931: April.....	73	11,888	337	22.6	95.9	34.8	98.6	30,662	3,226	28,155	11,184				
1932: April.....	27	7,653	122	7.2	28.9	4.9	42.4	19,016	2,200	12,555	6,536		191.6	7,235	
													153.1	490	
1933:															
April.....	14	7,254	57	5.8	19.1	2.4	11.2	16,197	2,097	9,479	4,949		160.2	0	30,540
May.....	16	9,409	77	8.4	26.5	5.6	13.4	16,497	2,715	14,549	6,709		164.4	0	38,932
June.....	18	9,186	103	8.3	27.8	5.0	19.4	20,327	4,384	17,723	7,979		163.4	0	47,578
July.....	21	8,229	83	7.4	23.6	4.1	14.5	23,834	4,326	13,676	8,697		165.5	0	33,745
August.....	24	8,186	106	6.4	21.9	19.4	32.0	25,106	3,386	12,793	5,994		167.0	0	59,806
September.....	30	7,596	120	6.3	21.5	3.4	57.3	25,107	2,622	9,563	6,517	34,962	175.5	0	66,329
October.....	37	7,476	145	6.9	21.5	7.0	85.7	25,084	3,236	8,624	6,750	82,215	187.7	0	73,110
November.....	48	6,332	162	0.4	23.6	6.9	104.1	23,256	2,300	10,017	4,463	134,491	190.1	0	80,699
December.....	58	7,677	207	5.9	23.9	34.0	99.2	23,318	3,234	6,417	3,738	159,575	192.1	0	88,442
1934:															
January.....	49	7,729	186	3.9	15.1	10.6	103.1	28,504	3,665	5,137	3,778	197,088	191.3	0	92,497
February.....	44	5,507	97	3.6	14.5	6.4	46.7	25,584	3,665	8,112	2,952	216,291	194.0	0	94,040
March.....	33	7,927	178	8.0	28.1	21.0	71.9	27,725	4,643	13,711	4,618	239,974	194.0	0	93,125
April.....	32	8,114	131	5.9	22.8	12.4	57.5	26,958	4,303	9,476	6,498	269,229	195.9	0	88,922
Monthly average January through April:															
April:															
1932.....	28	6,042	102	7.2	28.9	7.5	24.9	18,942	2,129	12,237	4,255		158.7	618	
1933.....	17	5,310	63	4.2	14.7	4.4	18.4	16,714	1,539	6,890	3,310		159.1	225	16,580
1934.....	40	7,319	148	5.4	20.1	12.6	69.8	27,193	4,969	9,199	4,462	230,646	193.8	0	92,146

¹ Based on 3-month moving average and adjusted for seasonal variation.

² First of month, May 1, 1934, index, 199.6.

Transportation

FREIGHT-CAR loadings declined during April below the March total and, as the usual movement is upward, the adjusted index dropped 6.1 percent below March. Loadings in the first 3 weeks of May showed some expansion over the corresponding period of April; after allowance for the usual seasonal trend the change was slight. Combined shipments for this latter period were 14 percent and 17 percent above the similar period for 1933 and 1932, respectively. Total car loadings for the year, including the week of May 19, amounted to 11,698,000, a gain of 19 percent and 5.1 percent over the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1932, respectively.

Daily average loadings in April, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, showed a decline of 4.8 percent from March but an increase of 18 percent over April of a year ago and of 5.3 percent over April 1932. The decline for April, which on a weekly average basis amounted to 28,100 cars, was due primarily to the drop in coal shipments which fell off by 45,600 cars. The only sizeable increase was the gain of 16,400 cars of miscellaneous freight, which was smaller than usual for the month. The adjusted indexes by freight classes show declines for the month of 22 percent in coal, 30 percent in coke, and minor declines in all the other items, except livestock, which gained 13 percent.

The number of employees of class I steam railways, excluding switching and terminal companies, amounted to more than 1 million in the middle of April. The April gain represented the third consecutive monthly

increase and an increase of 9.8 percent over April a year ago.

Total operating revenues of class I railroads for the first four months of 1934 amounted to \$1,065,000,000, which was 21 percent above the amount reported for the similar period a year ago. Net operating income for this period increased 168 percent over last year. The rate of return on the property investment of the roads was 2.14 percent for the first four months of this year, as compared with 0.79 percent for the corresponding period last year. Data for April indicate a decline in operating revenues during that month. Net operating income also showed a substantial decline following the marked rise in March.

Orders for 40 new railway locomotives were placed during April, bringing the total for the year to 63. This compares with orders for 35 during the entire year 1933 and 2 during 1932. Orders have been placed for 21,149 freight cars during the 4 months of the current year; 1,979 were ordered during 1933 and 1,728 in 1932. New passenger car orders totaled 310 for the current 4-month period. Only 34 were ordered during the 2 preceding years.

The record nonstop run of the stream-line train, the Zephyr, from Denver to Chicago, a distance of 1,017 miles at an average speed of 79 miles per hour on May 25 has attracted widespread attention and suggests the possibility of significant developments in railway transportation.

RAIL AND WATER TRAFFIC

Year and month	Freight-car loadings										Freight-car surplus	Pullman passengers carried	Financial statistics		Canal traffic			
	F.R.B. index		Total	Coal	Coke	Forest products	Grain and products	Livestock	Merchandise incl.	Ore			Miscellaneous	Net railway operating income, class I railroads	Dividend payments, steam railroads	Sault Ste. Marie	New York State	Panama ³
	Unadjusted ¹	Adjusted ²																
Monthly average, 1923-25=100	Thousands of cars ⁴										Thousands	Thousands of dollars	Thousands of short tons	Thous. of long tons				
1931: April.....	77	80	757.5	115.5	6.8	33.3	37.7	22.3	225.1	8.6	308.1	603	1,986	38,820	36,800	922	349	929
1932: April.....	57	59	557.3	91.7	3.7	19.8	31.2	19.3	186.3	3.7	201.5	728	1,286	20,273	28,000	369	250	620
1933:																		
April.....	51	53	506.4	78.9	3.4	17.5	35.9	16.9	161.1	3.4	189.4	619	974	19,041	17,200	696	183	664
May.....	56	56	532.0	79.6	3.8	20.8	37.0	16.6	165.3	7.7	201.2	553	951	40,693	1,425	3,490	542	783
June.....	60	60	566.3	90.5	4.9	25.1	36.7	15.5	163.6	11.1	219.0	454	1,201	59,483	2,950	3,582	479	779
July.....	66	65	621.8	112.1	6.6	26.8	44.9	15.0	166.4	22.1	227.8	393	1,224	64,307	16,500	6,050	473	823
August.....	65	61	625.7	123.5	6.7	27.2	29.6	16.6	170.0	34.2	217.9	398	1,351	60,978	4,900	7,691	623	1,002
September.....	68	60	640.9	125.0	7.0	24.7	31.2	20.3	168.4	36.8	227.6	380	1,392	60,936	6,800	8,453	517	961
October.....	66	58	651.4	125.0	6.7	24.4	29.8	23.2	172.6	27.8	242.0	385	1,256	57,265	18,200	7,154	593	1,082
November.....	61	60	591.5	125.5	6.4	23.4	30.9	20.5	166.7	7.4	210.7	441	1,054	37,566	2,000	3,014	664	964
December.....	55	62	513.1	114.1	6.7	18.1	25.9	15.1	148.5	2.9	181.9	463	1,333	37,764	5,700	172	0	922
1934:																		
January.....	58	64	544.4	129.8	7.7	18.3	29.4	17.5	153.8	3.1	184.8	434	1,306	30,931	26,950	0	0	846
February.....	61	64	577.2	143.8	10.1	21.8	30.1	15.3	156.9	3.1	196.2	375	1,132	29,281	13,600	0	0	979
March.....	63	66	611.8	145.9	8.9	23.7	29.6	13.4	165.5	3.7	221.0	357	1,227	52,038	15,600	0	0	1,119
April.....	60	62	583.7	100.3	5.8	24.2	26.5	16.3	166.0	7.4	237.4	368	1,212	32,265	17,900	13	-----	1,038
Monthly average January through April:																		
1932.....	58	-----	562.6	109.8	5.4	19.4	31.2	19.1	185.8	3.0	189.0	724	1,439	21,413	31,200	-----	-----	657
1933.....	50	-----	486.8	100.5	4.8	15.1	28.9	15.6	156.6	2.3	162.9	661	989	13,469	17,119	-----	-----	643
1934.....	61	-----	581.2	130.9	8.2	22.1	29.0	15.5	160.8	4.3	210.5	384	1,219	36,129	18,515	-----	-----	896

¹ Daily average basis.² For seasonal variation.³ American vessels, both directions.⁴ Average weekly basis.

Automobiles and Rubber

AUTOMOBILE production has tended to decline during May after reaching a peak close to 100,000 units in the final week of April. According to the weekly estimates, total output during May is not likely to equal the 379,000 units produced in the United States and Canada during April. This downward adjustment of production schedules has reflected the replenishment of dealer stocks, the reduction in the backlog of orders accumulated earlier in the year, and the recent recession in retail sales of cars. Current indications, however, point to an increase over April in the total number of passenger cars delivered during the month.

The expansion in production schedules during April resulted in a further rise in the seasonally adjusted production index to 87 percent of the 1923-25 average. This was the highest point reached since June 1930. Production during the first 4 months of 1934 was approximately double the output in 1933 and was the largest for this period since 1930. With the exception of the month of April 1930, the number of trucks produced in April was the largest reported since the middle of 1929.

While the increase in new passenger-car sales during April reached a substantial figure, it was less than the usual gain for the month. The seasonally adjusted index declined after having moved up nearly 100 percent during the 2 preceding months. April sales were substantially above the total for the same month of the 2 preceding years, although they were less than in April 1931.

Exports of both passenger cars and trucks continued to increase during April, although the gain for the month was slight as compared with the increases of the 2 preceding months. Total foreign shipments represented the highest April figure since 1930.

Production in the rubber-manufacturing industries expanded further during April, according to the employment and pay-roll data. These statistics afford mid-month comparisons, and since the middle of April there has apparently been some slackening. Production in the tire and tube industry was at a lower rate in April than in March. Despite the decline in production, inventories continued to increase. Output has exceeded shipments from manufacturers in each of the 4 months of 1934, with the result that inventories of casings have increased from about 8,600,000 at the end of December to over 11,600,000 at the end of April. As compared with a year ago, manufacturers' stocks are up nearly 75 percent. The semi-annual survey of tire stocks of independent dealers and mass distributors indicate that, as compared with last year, casings held by dealers are up by more than one-fifth, while the increase for mass distributors is nearly as much.

Crude rubber prices have advanced, mainly in reflection of the restriction efforts of producers. The price reached a high of 15.25 cents a pound in May, but influenced by the announcement that restriction would be gradually imposed, subsequently reacted to 13 cents. World stocks of crude rubber were at a new high at the end of April.

AUTOMOBILE AND RUBBER STATISTICS

Year and month	Automobile production						Automobile exports		New passenger car registrations	New passenger-car sales		Pneumatic tires ²		Crude rubber			
	United States					Canada	Passenger	Trucks		Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Production	Domestic shipments	Domestic consumption, total	Imports	World stocks, end of month	
	F.R.B. index, adjusted ¹	Total	Passenger cars	Taxicabs	Trucks												Total
Monthly average, 1923-25 =100	Thousands	Number					Monthly average, 1929-31=100		Thousands	Long tons							
1931: April.....	77	337	286	665	50,022	17,159	11,229	5,498	265,732	112.0	75.0	3,955	3,804	30,655	44,908	520,232	
1932: April.....	35	148	121	31	27,389	6,810	4,669	1,630	121,093	55.5	37.5	2,813	2,886	23,877	38,454	621,947	
1933:																	
April.....	44	181	153	411	27,363	8,255	5,662	2,656	119,909	45.5	30.5	2,499	2,874	22,817	21,034	617,490	
May.....	51	218	185	54	33,649	9,396	5,093	2,445	160,242	59.9	42.5	4,151	4,077	38,785	26,736	620,586	
June.....	66	253	211	35	41,904	7,323	4,757	2,478	174,190	65.2	49.0	4,880	4,320	44,654	23,504	632,565	
July.....	70	233	195	4	38,118	6,540	5,546	3,582	185,660	57.5	52.5	4,571	4,324	43,660	45,243	619,752	
August.....	61	237	195	68	41,412	6,079	6,516	3,792	178,661	58.3	52.0	3,995	3,674	39,097	45,413	603,711	
September.....	56	196	161	9	35,243	5,808	6,330	4,614	157,976	51.2	52.0	3,199	2,714	31,047	46,255	619,019	
October.....	46	139	108	63	30,469	3,682	5,906	5,567	136,326	42.7	53.5	2,743	1,943	27,758	46,034	628,127	
November.....	32	64	43	1,611	19,558	2,291	3,527	3,176	94,180	33.0	53.0	2,432	1,686	25,371	41,821	646,423	
December.....	47	84	53	1,299	30,252	3,262	3,066	6,460	58,624	17.3	30.5	2,466	2,726	25,306	40,751	644,898	
1934:																	
January.....	58	161	116	321	44,733	6,904	3,685	7,573	61,242	22.8	33.3	3,804	3,043	35,159	49,088	643,355	
February.....	73	235	190	27	45,104	8,571	8,872	6,039	94,887	45.7	54.4	4,205	3,106	36,548	35,220	652,690	
March.....	80	336	278	16	57,848	14,180	16,141	10,076	173,287	68.4	64.5	5,024	3,966	43,329	42,253	653,000	
April.....	87	361	293	1	67,898	18,363	16,509	10,756	222,900	84.1	56.5	-----	-----	40,902	45,175	656,922	
Monthly average, January through April:																	
1932.....	36	126	103	57	22,699	6,084	4,907	2,360	95,898	40.5	-----	2,935	2,266	25,704	36,492	625,262	
1933.....	38	134	113	307	20,659	5,386	5,943	2,851	86,990	33.5	-----	1,769	1,797	19,318	25,785	618,196	
1934.....	75	273	219	91	53,873	12,065	11,362	8,611	138,979	55.3	-----	4,344	3,372	38,985	42,934	651,492	

¹ Adjusted for seasonal variations.

² See note on p. 51.

³ 3 months' average.

Forest Products

THERE have been no marked changes in the lumber industry during the past month. Production has declined moderately since March, although remaining in excess of new orders and shipments. As a result, stocks of lumber have continued to increase.

Construction activity has shown only a moderate increase during the spring and prospective demands for material for new buildings, as indicated by the volume of contracts awarded, has tended to decline during the past 2 months. Lack of improvement in demand was reflected in the declining trend of production during April, which brought the adjusted index of the Federal Reserve Board to 33 percent of the 1923-25 average, from 38 percent in March. The April figure represented a gain of more than one-third as compared with April 1933.

The problems confronting the industry have been reviewed in the summary covering the first quarter of 1934 prepared by the Special Lumber Survey Committee of the Timber Conservation Board. This report points out that while lumber consumption has increased when comparisons are made with the early months of 1933, production has moved upward at a faster pace so that since the lumber code was adopted "there has been no net national progress toward balancing production with consumption." The increase in stocks between the first of the year and March 31 amounted to 325,000,000 feet, bringing the total stocks to 7,727,000,000 feet. This is stated by the committee to represent a surplus of nearly 3 billion

feet. The committee estimates consumption for the current quarter at 4,693,000,000 feet, an increase of 18 percent over the first quarter.

Lumber prices at wholesale advanced nearly 1 percent during April, bringing the index to 87.2 percent of the 1926 average. This rise offsets the slight recession of the 2 preceding months, and brings the current index to within a point of the 1933 high reached in December.

The naval-stores industry continued to show increased activity during April, extending the seasonal gains that began in January. Receipts at ports were above a year ago, except for gum turpentine which was slightly less than in April 1933. Stocks of gum rosin at the end of April were substantially higher than in March, while gum turpentine showed only a small change. Wood rosin and wood turpentine stocks also changed only slightly.

The paper industry showed further improvement during April. Employment advanced for the fourth consecutive month, reaching the highest point since April 1930. Wage payments at 81.3 percent of the 1923-25 average were at the highest point since June 1931. Production of newsprint declined slightly from the March total but was greater by 12 percent than a year ago. Stocks at publishers advanced, while stocks in transit to publishers declined. Canadian output of newsprint during April amounted to 216,507 tons. Increased shipments during the month reduced stocks to 37,247 tons, which is only slightly higher than the corresponding figure for the end of April 1933.

FOREST PRODUCTS STATISTICS

Year and month	Production, adjusted ¹		Employment			Pay rolls			Car-loadings, forest products ²	Lumber production				Newsprint		
	Lum-ber	Paper and print-ing	Unadjusted							Doug-las fir	South-ern pine	South-ern hard-woods	Calif-ornia red-wood	Con-sump-tion by pub-lish-ers	Im-ports	Pro-duction
			Fur-ni-ture	Saw-mills	Tur-pen-tine and rosin	Fur-ni-ture	Saw-mills	Tur-pen-tine and rosin								
Monthly average, 1923-25=100									Thou-sands of cars	Millions of feet, board measure				Short tons		
1931: April.....	48	109	74.8	45.4	98.5	62.5	37.6	56.2	33.3	202	165	146	19	174,325	175,242	102,377
1932: April.....	27	93	59.2	26.6	72.0	36.3	15.0	32.3	19.8	103	106	101	12	148,351	165,301	91,490
1933:																
April.....	24	85	49.1	22.3	63.5	24.4	10.2	26.4	17.5	115	89	71	10	132,032	139,213	74,415
May.....	30	92	53.6	23.7	71.9	28.8	11.5	31.2	20.8	137	116	-----	7	160,773	157,314	81,181
June.....	38	101	59.4	27.3	81.1	34.0	14.4	33.2	25.1	175	121	135	9	130,879	142,700	81,939
July.....	46	111	62.4	30.8	83.5	36.0	17.0	34.2	26.8	196	126	169	9	132,482	163,433	79,616
August.....	46	106	68.7	33.6	89.4	43.9	20.1	36.3	27.2	188	133	165	15	127,837	151,210	87,957
September.....	36	104	77.2	35.6	97.6	52.8	23.2	43.3	24.7	137	114	150	18	134,306	177,750	72,091
October.....	33	99	78.5	36.2	103.9	55.0	23.3	48.3	24.4	132	104	143	22	162,098	175,711	82,052
November.....	30	95	72.4	34.7	101.1	45.0	21.8	45.3	23.4	128	103	131	16	154,934	176,766	87,567
December.....	32	97	65.9	33.3	107.7	40.1	20.0	48.9	18.1	111	96	135	17	148,427	168,787	80,895
1934:																
January.....	34	99	60.0	30.7	97.8	35.3	17.4	50.4	18.3	109	106	124	20	140,955	168,752	84,897
February.....	29	99	62.4	31.3	98.6	40.5	19.1	51.7	21.8	132	112	128	23	153,958	124,584	71,544
March.....	38	100	63.0	32.6	101.4	41.1	20.7	46.2	23.7	151	124	120	25	166,721	168,839	84,966
April.....	33	100	60.8	34.3	101.2	40.3	22.5	52.7	24.2	153	117	-----	24	160,815	196,490	83,652
Monthly average, Janu- ary through April:																
1932.....	25	98	64.1	26.7	74.1	41.6	15.3	33.4	19.4	105	95	° 86	13	149,655	152,673	93,380
1933.....	23	84	50.6	22.2	66.7	25.1	10.1	28.8	15.1	103	85	° 61	13	124,797	119,885	73,252
1934.....	34	100	61.6	32.2	99.8	39.3	19.9	50.5	22.1	136	115	° 124	23	153,112	164,666	81,265

¹ Adjusted for seasonal variations.² Weekly average.

° 3 months' average.

Iron and Steel Industry

ADVANCING to approximately 60 percent of capacity in the early part of May, the operating rate of steel mills exceeded the peak level reported last summer. This rate was sustained for only a short period, and a gradual tapering off in operations occurred in the 2 weeks ended May 26. In the week ended June 2 schedules were again moved upward. The decline in the middle of May was attributed partly to reduced steel requirements in the automotive industry as a result of curtailed production in that field, as well as to the possibility of labor troubles in various consuming industries which has tended to discourage anticipatory buying for stocking purposes. Despite the slowing in activity, weekly statistics indicate that operations in May were about 6 percent higher than in April.

The sharp upturn in the iron and steel industry during April was reflected in the 15 percent rise in the Federal Reserve Board's index of production. With the exception of last July and August, operations were at the highest level since early in the spring of 1931. That the employment and pay-roll increases have kept pace with the production trend is indicated by the April indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which were at the approximate levels of May and June 1931, respectively. The increase in total wage payments in April, amounting to 13.8 percent, reflected the wage increases which were adopted generally as of April 1, although part of the increase was the result of the 4.0 percent increase in the number employed. Both the

employment and pay-roll indexes were above the levels of last summer when mills were operating at a higher rate.

Pig-iron production expanded during April for the fifth consecutive month. The increase was at a relatively slow pace until February, when schedules were stepped up sharply. In April more blast furnaces were in operation than at any time since April 1931. Pig-iron output for the month, however, remained slightly below the totals of either July or August 1933, although it was almost three times as large as the amount produced in April 1933. Steel ingot production exceeded any monthly showing since last July, and with the exception of that month was at the highest level since March 1931.

Shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation in April increased 9.3 percent to a total of 643,009 tons, the highest amount reported since last August. For the 4 months ended April 30 the movement of these products was 69 percent greater than last year, 20 percent above 1932, but 42 percent below the total reported in the corresponding period of 1931.

Steel scrap prices, which are usually a sensitive barometer of the steel trade, continued to move downward throughout the first 3 weeks of May. The composite scrap price of the Iron Age receded from \$12.17 a gross ton on May 1 to \$11.25 as of May 22. The composite iron and steel price has remained unchanged in recent weeks, following the general advance in quotations early in April.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS

Year and month	General operations			Iron and steel		Pig iron		Steel ingots		Steel sheets ²		United States Steel Corporation, finished products, shipments	Prices			
	Production, adjusted ¹	Employment, unadjusted	Pay rolls, unadjusted	Exports	Imports	Production	Furnaces in blast	Production	Percent of capacity	New orders	Shipments		Iron and steel, composite	Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh)	Steel scrap (Chicago)	Finished steel, composite
	Monthly average, 1923-25=100			Thousands of long tons		Number	Thousands of long tons	Thousands of long tons		Thousands of short tons	Long tons		Dollars per long ton		Dollars per 100 pounds	
1931: April.....	71	75.5	67.7	101	48	2,020	113	2,767	50	192	211	878,558	31.61	30.00	9.81	2.22
1932: April.....	32	56.5	32.3	58	36	853	60	1,260	22	103	105	395,091	29.75	27.00	7.00	2.17
1933: April.....	35	48.1	24.6	100	28	624	48	1,363	25	119	100	335,321	28.16	26.00	6.00	2.06
May.....	49	51.0	29.8	123	26	887	63	2,002	34	144	119	455,302	28.45	26.00	8.45	2.08
June.....	72	55.7	36.2	103	34	1,265	90	2,598	46	247	153	603,937	28.73	26.00	8.91	2.09
July.....	100	61.8	41.4	88	53	1,792	106	3,204	59	174	174	701,322	29.81	26.00	10.41	2.17
August.....	80	68.4	50.0	119	47	1,833	98	2,901	49	159	174	668,155	30.04	26.00	10.45	2.17
September.....	66	71.4	47.5	109	56	1,522	89	2,313	41	145	164	575,161	31.30	26.00	9.84	2.20
October.....	61	69.8	47.6	165	47	1,356	79	2,112	37	79	175	572,897	31.59	26.00	9.33	2.26
November.....	47	67.9	43.3	158	29	1,085	76	1,541	27	88	99	430,358	31.59	26.00	8.56	2.26
December.....	61	66.6	43.7	185	31	1,182	75	1,820	33	110	112	600,639	32.42	26.00	8.94	2.31
1934: January.....	56	63.5	41.1	178	23	1,215	87	1,997	34	209	131	331,777	32.42	26.00	10.50	2.31
February.....	64	66.6	45.7	151	25	1,264	89	2,212	43	184	147	385,500	32.42	26.00	11.00	2.31
March.....	67	70.0	51.3	261	38	1,620	96	2,797	48	158	201	588,209	32.40	26.00	12.13	2.31
April.....	77	72.6	56.8	202	27	1,727	110	2,936	54	272	184	643,009	34.18	26.75	11.75	2.46
Monthly average, January through April:																
1932.....	38	58.5	35.3	47	34	939	61	1,415	25	109	113	405,736	29.73	27.19	7.20	2.14
1933.....	30	47.7	23.7	75	23	572	44	1,098	20	90	82	288,295	28.38	26.00	5.44	2.10
1934.....	66	68.2	48.7	198	28	1,457	96	2,486	45	206	166	487,124	32.86	26.19	11.35	2.35

¹ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Black, blue, galvanized, and full finished.

Textile Industries

SALES of textiles have undergone a marked reduction in recent weeks and as production has not been reduced to an equivalent extent, stocks have accumulated. Prices have weakened although the decline which occurred during April and May was moderate. Steps have been taken by both the silk and cotton code authorities to effect a general curtailment of production. A complete shutdown was in effect in the silk weaving industry during the week of May 19, while a 25 percent curtailment in the maximum machine hours permitted under the cotton code (with some exceptions) was approved by the N.R.A. for a 12-week period commencing June 4. The rayon industry has been affected by conditions similar to those encountered by the silk and cotton trade and activity in this branch has also declined.

Notwithstanding the trend of sales in April, production was maintained at a relatively high level. The seasonally adjusted index of the Federal Reserve Board stood at 90 in April, or approximately the same as the average for the first 4 months of the year. This represented a decline of more than 4 percent as compared with March.

Consumption of raw cotton, per working day, was slightly larger in April than in the preceding month. Spindles were operated at 104.5 percent of single shift capacity, compared with 102.9 percent in March and 95.5 percent in April 1933. This higher operating rate was not the result of increased demand, since stocks of cotton goods increased substantially during the month. According to data assembled by the Code

Authority, unsold stocks of cotton cloth increased steadily from 250,330,000 yards on February 24 to 332,362,000 on April 28. During this same period the unfilled orders for cotton cloth decreased by nearly one-third to 756,037,000 yards. Weekly sales during April averaged 80,000,000 yards, so that stocks as of April 27 were equivalent to about 4 weeks sales. Production during the 2 weeks ended April 27 was more than double the sales for the same period.

Machine activity in the silk industry was gradually reduced during April. After holding fairly steady above 60 percent of capacity during February and March, the operating rate of broad looms dropped to 54 percent in the week of April 21. Production of piece goods was down by about 22 percent in April, and there was a somewhat smaller drop in shipments. The yardage still to come off the looms at the end of the month was the smallest amount in process for any month since the statistics have been available, or since September 1933.

Slackening of output in the wool industry is indicated by the drop of about 17 percent in the consumption of raw wool during April as compared with March. Woolen spindle hours declined by about 7 percent but remained above the level of operations in the final quarter of 1933. Worsted spindle activity dropped to the lowest rate since April 1933. Operations of wide looms fell from 66 percent of single shift capacity in March to 55 percent in April, while operations of narrow looms increased from 38 to 40 percent. Production of carpets and rugs declined, the rate of operations dropping below the February level.

TEXTILE STATISTICS

Year and month	Production index, adjusted ¹	Cotton, raw	Cotton and manufactures			Wool	Wool manufactures				Wholesale price, woolen and worsted goods	Silk					
		Mill consumption	Spindle activity, total	Cotton cloth finishing ²		Wholesale price, cotton goods	Consumption ³	Spinning spindles		Looms		Deliveries to mills	Operations, machinery activity		Wholesale price, raw, Japanese, 13-15 (New York)		
				Production	Stocks, end of month			Woolen	Worsted	Narrow			Wide	Broad looms		Narrow looms	Spinning spindles
	Monthly average, 1923-25 = 100	Running bales	Millions of spindle hours	Thousands of yards	Monthly average, 1926 = 100	Thousands of pounds	Percent of active hours to total reported				Monthly average, 1926 = 100	Bales of 133 pounds	Percent of active hours to total		Dollars per pound		
1931: April	96	508,691	7,125		71.4	47,710	55	57	42	54	69.0	41,356			2.266		
1932: April	65	366,481	5,199		55.1	19,954	26	29	21	28	59.7	35,779			1.421		
1933:																	
April	85	470,359	6,570		50.7	28,701	53	35	29	42	53.3	41,910			1.324		
May	108	620,561	8,329		57.9	46,898	77	72	46	66	61.5	47,151			1.586		
June	133	697,261	9,299		67.1	58,688	100	92	53	87	68.8	53,627			2.155		
July	130	600,641	8,128		80.2	57,377	108	96	54	97	72.3	44,597			2.273		
August	114	588,570	7,942		93.5	55,694	90	83	51	87	78.9	42,852			1.881		
September	99	499,486	7,058		91.3	50,467	82	69	48	73	82.7	31,185	34.8	33.6	1.889		
October	91	503,873	7,261		88.8	51,037	68	65	41	62	84.5	28,521	35.5	31.1	1.647		
November	89	475,368	6,796		86.0	43,466	63	60	39	64	84.4	34,822	41.6	34.8	1.465		
December	78	348,393	5,095	86,517 137,661	85.5	33,570	54	46	27	57	84.3	26,959	46.2	29.1	1.416		
1934:																	
January	87	508,034	6,970	99,901 106,280	86.5	35,968	70	52	34	67	84.3	40,942	52.8	32.0	1.453		
February	91	477,890	6,692	104,920 104,949	88.6	34,348	76	48	39	69	84.3	39,021	64.3	37.0	1.550		
March	94	543,690	7,720	131,426 99,614	89.1	36,119	75	44	38	66	84.0	44,080	62.3	36.6	1.405		
April	90	512,703	7,260	122,951 106,388	88.2	29,889	70	39	40	55	82.0	37,392	55.9	36.5	1.318		
Monthly average, January through March:																	
1932	81	435,338	6,237		55.9	29,504	45	43	24	47	62.2	46,811			1.721		
1933	83	469,232	6,674		50.0	30,608	54	45	32	53	53.3	39,928			1.253		
1934	91	510,579	7,161		88.1	34,081	73	46	38	64	83.7	40,359			1.432		

¹ Adjusted for seasonal variation.² Printed only.³ Grease equivalent.⁴ Three weeks ended April 21.

Monthly statistics through December 1931, together with explanatory footnotes and refer- ences to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1932 Annual Supplement to the Survey	1934	1933										1934		
	April	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT—Continued														
AUTOMOBILES—Continued														
Financing:														
Retail purchasers, total.....thous. of dol.....	45,337	58,193	65,514	65,153	71,187	62,539	57,503	43,889	33,124	34,437	45,378	69,102		
New cars.....thous. of dol.....	28,226	37,475	43,004	43,334	47,291	40,887	36,790	26,278	17,794	19,190	29,290	46,235		
Used cars.....thous. of dol.....	16,107	19,428	21,182	20,542	22,536	20,393	19,665	16,741	14,532	14,420	15,198	21,490		
Unclassified.....thous. of dol.....	1,005	1,289	1,328	1,277	1,360	1,259	1,048	870	798	827	890	1,378		
Wholesale (manufacturers to dealers) thous. of dol.....	40,841	55,006	56,938	57,866	69,613	51,127	38,963	17,703	16,573	35,879	61,514	102,760		
Fire-extinguishing equipment: †														
Shipments:														
Motor-vehicle apparatus.....number.....	35	31	18	25	21	19	17	19	14	27	19	20	28	
Hand types.....number.....	16,597	12,417	16,401	22,642	19,495	21,183	18,348	17,996	21,892	25,356	21,204	15,715	* 17,956	
Production:														
Automobiles:														
Canada, total.....number.....	18,363	8,255	9,396	7,323	6,540	6,079	5,808	3,682	2,291	3,262	6,904	8,571	14,180	
Passenger cars.....number.....	15,451	6,957	8,024	6,005	5,322	4,919	4,358	2,723	1,503	2,171	4,946	7,101	12,272	
United States, total.....number.....	360,620	180,713	218,347	253,387	233,141	236,556	196,143	138,542	63,987	84,152	161,086	235,384	* 336,013	
Passenger cars.....number.....	292,811	152,939	184,644	211,448	195,019	195,076	160,891	108,010	42,818	52,601	116,032	190,253	* 278,149	
Taxicabs.....number.....	1	411	54	35	4	68	9	63	1,611	1,299	321	27	16	
Trucks.....number.....	67,808	27,363	33,649	41,904	38,118	41,412	35,243	30,469	19,558	30,252	44,733	45,104	* 57,848	
Automobile rims.....thous. of rims.....	1,636	898	938	1,015	890	961	701	523	506	627	789	1,262	1,652	
Registrations:														
New passenger cars †.....number.....	222,900	* 119,972	160,242	174,190	185,660	178,661	157,976	136,326	94,180	58,624	61,242	94,887	173,287	
New commercial cars *.....number.....	38,882	17,301	20,925	23,254	30,642	28,807	31,281	28,058	18,691	15,580	22,903	24,476	33,894	
Sales:														
General Motors Corporation:														
To consumers.....number.....	106,349	71,599	85,969	101,827	87,298	86,372	71,458	63,518	35,417	11,951	23,438	58,911	98,174	
To dealers, total.....number.....	153,954	86,967	98,205	113,701	106,918	97,614	81,148	53,054	10,384	21,295	62,506	100,848	153,250	
U. S. dealers.....number.....	121,964	74,242	85,980	99,956	92,546	84,504	67,733	41,982	3,483	11,191	46,190	82,222	119,858	
Shipments, accessories and parts, total *														
Jan. 1925=100.....	127	64	71	81	76	80	74	59	56	59	78	106	141	
Accessories, original equipment.....	130	59	64	73	68	71	66	47	44	53	74	109	150	
Accessories to wholesalers.....Jan. 1925=100.....	72	46	56	99	83	99	101	91	86	67	77	65	73	
Replacement parts.....Jan. 1925=100.....	145	106	118	129	119	134	120	109	105	89	102	118	139	
Service equipment.....Jan. 1925=100.....	71	38	50	50	47	56	48	47	46	43	57	59	72	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT														
Equipment condition:														
Freight cars owned:														
Capacity.....mills. of lb.....	190,107	198,158	197,664	196,733	196,059	195,380	194,387	193,556	193,050	192,826	192,167	191,580	* 191,149	
Number, total.....thousands.....	1,994	2,095	2,088	2,077	2,069	2,060	2,047	2,038	2,031	2,027	2,019	2,012	2,007	
Bad order, total.....number.....	295,191	286,987	303,758	316,107	316,437	304,202	295,056	295,087	295,784	289,985	286,928	295,582	291,081	
Percent of total in bad order.....	15.0	13.8	14.7	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.4	14.9	14.7	
Locomotives, railway:														
Owned:														
Tractive power.....mills. of lb.....	2,346	2,422	2,410	2,407	2,396	2,391	2,382	2,379	2,372	2,370	2,363	2,361	* 2,356	
Number.....	49,596	52,020	51,654	51,537	51,233	51,081	50,788	50,677	50,446	50,323	50,103	50,034	* 49,861	
Awaiting classified repairs.....number.....	11,095	10,743	11,103	11,203	11,109	11,000	10,735	10,963	10,824	10,895	10,965	11,119	11,259	
Percent of total.....	22.8	21.2	21.9	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.5	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.0	
Installed.....number.....	46	44	43	89	23	73	53	42	26	35	38	75	52	
Retired.....number.....	311	105	410	355	322	248	346	162	261	294	258	144	192	
Passenger cars:														
On railroads (end of quarter).....number.....				47,881			47,232			* 46,407			45,851	
Equipment manufacturing:														
Freight cars:														
Orders, new, placed by railroads.....cars.....	750	50	8	500	66	130	19	520	665	12	150	19,727	522	
Orders, unfilled, total.....cars.....	15,964	1,561	1,205	1,205	1,187	1,129	275	127	125	224	732	5,019	6,512	
Equipment manufacturers.....cars.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1,700	
Railroad shops.....cars.....	5,964	1,561	1,205	1,205	1,187	1,129	275	127	125	224	722	5,019	4,812	
Shipments, total.....cars.....	129	0	3	2	165	427	42	162	62	67	48	24	25	
Domestic.....cars.....	129	0	3	2	120	392	22	112	62	66	22	24	21	
Locomotives, industrial electric (quarterly):														
Shipments, total.....number.....				26			38			38			38	
Mining use.....number.....				26			38			37			37	
Locomotives, railway:														
Orders, new, placed by railroads.....number.....	40	0	2	0	11	0	1	4	1	10	0	20	3	
Orders, unfilled, end of month:														
Equipment manufacturers (Census) total.....number.....	146	68	70	71	80	79	83	83	82	74	* 97	* 120	* 121	
Domestic, total.....number.....	142	68	67	68	77	77	79	79	79	72	* 95	* 116	* 117	
Electric.....number.....	88	67	66	66	75	75	78	78	77	72	* 85	* 85	* 86	
Steam.....number.....	54	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	10	31	31	
Railroad shops (A.R.A.).....number.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shipments:														
Domestic, total.....number.....	6	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	7	* 5	0	1	
Electric.....number.....	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	* 5	0	1	
Steam.....number.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Exports, total †.....number.....	10	5	5	11	8	11	2	7	6	16	7	6	7	
Electric.....number.....	7	5	5	7	8	8	0	4	4	9	4	4	7	
Steam.....number.....	3	0	0	4	0	3	2	3	2	7	3	2	0	
Passenger cars:														
Orders, new, placed by railroads.....number.....	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	58	
Orders, unfilled (end of quarter).....number.....				7			3			6			92	
Shipments, total.....number.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Domestic.....number.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS														
Shipments, industrial, total.....number.....	72	12	22	52	57	* 52	51	57	60	67	46	52	* 70	
Domestic.....number.....	71	11	22	52	57	* 52	48	57	58	64	39	49	* 64	
Exports.....number.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	7	3	6	

* Revised.

* New series. For earlier data see p. 20 of the February 1934 issue for shipments, accessories, and parts, and new commercial cars.

† Revised series. For earlier data see p. 19 of the August 1933 issue for fire extinguishers and passenger-car registrations; and p. 55 of the June 1933 issue for 1932 exports of locomotives.

WORLD ECONOMIC REVIEW, 1933

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