# SURVEY 

## OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS 



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE bureau of foreign and domestic commerce W/ASHINGTON 

# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 

## OCTOBER 1941

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE JESSE H. JONES, Secretary 

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE CARROLL L. WILSON, Director

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# Economic Highlights 

## Export of War Material and Lend-Lease Aid

Though lend-lease aid to Great Britain has been only a small fraction of the objective, the contribution of American industry to the war effort has been steadily increasing. In the first 8 months of this year exports to the British Empire and Egypt were 1.9 billion dollars, one-half of which went to the United Kingdom itself. For the same period in 1940, shipments were 1.3 billion. Moreover, the proportion representing arms export has expanded very markedly.
Shipments of lend-lease cargo through August were 190 million dollars. In addition to lend-lease allocations, however, contracts


Exports of U. S. Merchandise to British Empire and Egypt.
for war material having a value of 3.6 billion dollars had been awarded by the United Kingdom. A large share of current shipments represent deliveries on these commitments. If the projected expansion of 6 billion dollars to the original 7 billion is authorized exports to Great Britain and other countries receiving aid will multiply rapidly once new arms plants are completed.

## The Supply of Pig Iron

The steel industry faces a major problem in its shortage of pig iron. Between December and July steel capacity expanded about 2 million tons. Pig-iron capacity increased only 434,000 tons. Unfortunately, scrap cannot fill the gap as it is also short. Exports of pig iron are little more than 1 percent of output.

The squeeze has been felt by foundries and other producers of iron and steel products dependent on the integrated companies for supplies. These consumers obtained 13 percent of the integrated companies' summer output, but many are engaged in essential defense work and need more.


Today the entire pig-iron output is allocated under priority control with 2 percent of production set aside as an emergency pool for the manufacturers who were unable to get adequate supplies. O. P. M. has approved proposals for a $6,508,950$-ton expansion in annual capacity. At the end of September, contracts covering one-third of this program had been executed. Construction requires 15 to 20 months.

Inventory accumulation by manufacturers is still large. The August value was up 300 million dollars, but part of this represented the influence of increasing prices. Changes in physical stocks follow and support changes in output. But inventory movements also include speculative buying.

Recent expansion of manufacturers' inventories has been in raw materials and goods in process, concentrated largely in lines where output is rising.

## Inventories in the First World War and Today



Source: Based on data compiled by Dun and Bradstrect, Inc., National Bureau of Economic Research, and Board of Govemors of the Fedeal Reserve system.

## The Business Situation

BUSINESS continued extremely active in September, though a further advance from current high levels was becoming increasingly difficult in many lines. Income payments were at an annual rate of 90 billion dollars in August, only slightly higher than the previous month, but this volume was believed not to have been further expanded in September after adjustment for the scasonal movement. Though the W. P. A. estimated September unemployment at 4.5 million, and manufacturers' order backlogs were in record volume, additional business gains were limited by shortages in basic raw materials, particularly the metals.

The growing seriousness of these shortages was underlined during the month by refusal of the Supply, Priority, and Allocations Board to sanction expansion of nondefense facilities, including the projected petroleum pipe line to the East Coast. Other evidence was furnished by the granting of priority status to low-cost housing in defense areas; and by announcement of projected changes in the priorities mechanism to secure more effective allocation of the raw material output which is in short supply.

## Small Advance in Output.

Meanwhile, industrial production in September changed little more than seasonally in the aggregate, the Federal Reserve's adjusted index rising only an estimated 1 point to 162 . Output of machinery, and such finished war material as aircraft, ships, and ordnance equipment moved upward. But these gains were tempered by a much smaller advance in automobile, coal, and a number of the nondurable lines, than has been usual at this time in past seasons. In part, these small gains reflected an already high level of output, but they also served to indicate industry's inability to continue a rate of expansion equal to that of the first 2 quarters.

Similar evidence was available in the limited seasonal advance of electric power output and the modest rise in freight carloadings. Freight slipments rose to 919,000 weekly, with the movement of agricultural products heavier; but loadings of coal were little changed from the peak of the previous month and shipment of industrial products increased less than usually.

Retail trade again was in very good volume, though the forward buying undertaken in the summer months modifiod purchasing gains in September. On an adjusted basis, department store sales fell slightly below the high July volumes, as well as those of August. Purchasing of durables, moreover, was hindered by dealers experiencing continued difficulty in replenishing low stocks.

## Price Rise Continues.

The general price advance continues with retail quotations reflecting more and more the sharp advance under way in wholesale markets since last spring. In primary markets, the upward trend has been maintained. Import and farm prices, subject to special influences, were higher in September. But so, too, were the prices of many other domestic raw materials and finished goods.

Representative of the problems facing the Office of Price Administration in its efforts to stem the rising tide were the following: Most anthracite coal prices were marked up 15 cents a ton before the Price Admin-


Figure 1.-Weekly Indexes of Wholesale Prices.
Souree: U. S. Department of Labor.
istrator issued an announcement sanctioning the rise; the order establishing a price ceiling on carded cotton yarn was revised so as to provide an automatic adjustment for changes in the market price of spot raw cotton; and announcement of new automobile prices revealed advances a veraging 15 percent.

Thus far Government policy has envisaged controlling the wholesale prices of a limited number of key commoditics. Presumably, little is to be done in the immediate future with respect to direct control of retail prices. As pointed out above, these are moving upthe cost of living was 5 percent higher in August than in February.

It is known that defense employment and output will rise substantially within fiscal year 1942-a monthly defense expenditure of 2 billion dollars by Junc 1942, is contemplated. Such an advance ordinarily should expand purchasing power in the hands of consumers by a sizable amount. The supply of consumers goods available for sale can hardly be expected to match
this expansion, especially with a forced curtailment of durable goods output already under way. Hence some diversion of purchasing power from consumer channels will be necessary if the pressure on retail prices is to be relieved.

Curtailment of consumer credit stemming from the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and a decline in available supplies of durable goods will be a partial remedy. However, much of the success in preventing a price inflation will rest on the nature of the fiscal program of the Government-both in its tax aspect and in the type of borrowing undertaken.

## The Revenue Act of 1941

The Revenue Act of 1941, signed by the President on September 20, is of interest not only for its record tax rates and expected revenue, but also from the standpoint of its possible effect on consumer purchasing power. In the course of a full year of operation, the act is expected to produce more than 3.5 billion dollars of additional revenue. However, only about 2 billion of this will be available to meet expenses in fiscal year 1942, as not all payments on income taxes are made before June and the new excise taxes were not in effect the first quarter of the fiscal year.

Table 1.-Estimated Change in Yields of Various Taxes Under Revenue Act of $1941{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Treasury Department, Division of Research and Statistics. All estimates show full year effects. Estimates for corporation and individual income taxes are based on levels of income estimated for calendar year 1941; all other estimates are based on ncome le vels estimated tor fiscal year 1942.

Total tax receipts (excluding employment taxes) this fiscal year will approximate 11.7 billions, on the basis of Treasury estimates as to yields. If expenditures for the fiscal year were held to the Oct. 5, 1941, estimate of 24.6 billion, receipts would be roughly 50 percent of total expenditure. Hence, barring substantial amendments to the Revenue Act, the deficit this year will approximate the peak of 13 billions in 1919.

The source of the new revenue, on the basis of a full year's tax receipts, is shown in table 1. Approximately 1.4 billion dollars is to be derived from a higher excess
profits tax and new surtaxes on corporate income, 1.1 million from heavier levies against personal incomes, 850 million from excise and miscellaneous tax increases, and 160 million from an increase in the estate and gift tax.

## Sharp Advance in Income Tax on Middle Brackets.

The personal income tax has been stepped up very markedly by reducing exemptions, increasing surtax rates, and extending the application of the surtax. Whereas, the head of a family formerly received an exemption of $\$ 2,000$ and a single person $\$ 800$, these have now been lowered to $\$ 1,500$ and $\$ 750$, respectively. As before, the normal tax is 4 percent of the net income in cxcess of allowable credits.

The credits also remain unchanged, consisting of interest on partially tax-exempt obligations of the United States, the personal exemption and credit for dependents, and a credit for earned income. Contrary to the old law, a taxpayer having status as head of a family solely because of a dependent will no longer be allowed an additional $\$ 400$ credit for that dependent.

Surtax rates have been increased in all brackets, with what was formerly the defense tax becoming part of the surtax. The rates now begin at 6 percent on the first $\$ 2,000$ of surtax net income and rise to a maximum of 77 percent on surtax net income over 5 million dollars. Previously, net income for surtax purposes only included that remaining after allowance had been made for personal exemption and dependents, and an additional $\$ 4,000$ had been subtracted. The latter deduction is no longer possible.

An optional tax schcdule is provided for persons having a gross income not exceeding $\$ 3,000$, derived entirely from salaries, wages, and other specified sources. No credits against income, except for dependents, are allowed if the taxpayer uses this method. But the tax itself includes an automatic deduction of 10 percent, the amount which in the past has been the average reduction in the lower income brackets.

Table 2.-Effective Rates of the Individual Income Tax on Net Income Under the Revenue Acts of 1940 and 1941

| Net income(all income earned) | Single person |  | Married person, no dependents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 19.11 |
|  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| \$3,000 | 2.8 | $\stackrel{5.9}{7}$ | 1.0 | ${ }^{2.1}$ |
| \$5,000 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 7.5 |
| \$10,000. | 6.9 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 13.1 |
| \$20,000. | 13.3 | 24.6 | 11.7 | 23.1 |
| \$50,000 | 29.4 | 41.8 | 28.3 | 40.9 |
| \$100,000 | 44.3 | 53.2 | 43.5 | 52.7 |
| \$1,000,000 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 71.8 | 73.3 |

The net result of these various changes is set forth in table 2, which compares the effective tax rates on different-sized incomes under the old act and the new act. As is evident, the heaviest increase on a percent-
age basis has been in the lower and middle income brackets.

## Surtax Added on Corporate Incomes.

With the exception of integrating the special defense $x$ with the normal tax, no appreciable change has cen made in the effective rate of the corporate normal ax. The new schedule is as follows:
Corporate income subject to normal tax
Not in excess of $\$ 25,000$ :
First $\$ \$, 000$
Next $\$ 15,000$
Next $\$ 5,000$
In excess of $\$ 25,000 \ldots \ldots$

A smoothing-out rate is also given for income slightly in excess of $\$ 25,000$ to prevent abrupt changes at that level.

However, an innovation has been instituted in the form of a surtax imposed on corporate profits at the rate of 6 percent on the first $\$ 25,000$ of surtax net income and 7 percent of such income in excess of $\$ 25,000$. Here net income for surtax purposes is defined as net income minus the credit for dividends received; so it includes interest on partially tax-exempt securities. In this sense the effect of the surtax differs from that which would be produced by an equivalent increase in the normal tax rate. Since banks hold 48 percent and insurance companies 19 percent of the 32 billion dollars of partially tax-exempt securities in the hands of private investors, taxes on these groups are to be relatively heavier.

The excess-profits tax structure established in the Second Revenue Aet of 1940 is retained in its general form. Corporations continue to have the choice of measuring excess profits either with reference to invested capital or to the income earned in the 1935-39 base period. No change has been made in the excess profits credit computed under the average earnings method. But where invested capital is used, the credit has been reduced from 8 to 7 percent on invested capital in excess of 5 million dollars. Eight percent is still allowed on the first 5 million of invested capital.

One important alteration involves a change in the sequence by which corporation income tax and exeess profits tax liability are computed. Under the 1940 law, the corporation normal tax was computed first and was allowed as a deduction in computing the excess profits tax. Also, the normal tax was deducted in determining base period earnings. The Revenue Act of 1941 reverses this procedure, reverting to the practice under the law in 1918. Corporate normal tax and surtax are not allowed as deductions in determining the excess profits tax, but the excess profits tax is allowed as a deduction in computing the normal tax and surtax. Of course, revenue from the normal tax (and surtax) is thereby reduced. But, the combined yield of the income tax
and excess profits tax is substantially increased as the reversal makes the higher rates of the excess profits tax applicable to a larger segment of corporate income.

The rates of the excess profits tax have been increased by 10 percentage points in each bracket, as shown in the following table:

| Amount of excess profits | Rate of tax (percent) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 act | 1941 act |
| First \$20,000. | 25 | 35 |
| Next 830,0600 | 30 <br> 35 | 40 45 |
| Next $\$ 150,000$ | 40 | 45 50 |
| Next \$ $\$ 50,000$ | 45 | 55 |
| O ver \$500,000. | 50 | 60 |

One aspect of this change is the further favoring of the base period earnings method of determining excess profits as compared to the invested capital method. Base period carnings are expanded, since the normal tax is no longer deducted in their determination, while no change is produced in the invested capital credit.

An incentive is provided for the investment of new capital by allowing corporations using the invested capital method to count new equity capital at 125 percent in computing the base.

## Many New Excise Taxes Provided.

A record revenue from excise taxes is assured by the new act. Rates are increased, bases for computing several of the taxes are changed so as to expand revenue, and new excises are levied on a number of items. Moreover, provisions for future rate reductions and the 1945 expiration date for many items have been removed

The new excise levies fall heavily on some commodities that compete directly with defense for searce materials and labor. Among such commodities covered are automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, refrigerators and air conditioners, radios, phonographs, musical instruments, photographic apparatus, electrical, gas and oil appliances, electric signs, business machines, rubber articles, optical instruments, commercial washing machines, and electric light bulbs.

The list covered, however, docs not exhaust the articles in direct competition with defense, and such taxes as those on amusements, distilled spirits and wines, sporting goods, jewelry, and others, will curtail consumption in lines that are noncompetitive with defense. Moreover, taxes on the competitive articles are probably not sufficiently severe to reduce consumer demand to the level of the curtailed supply without a price advance which exceeds the amount of the tax.

## New Taxes Impinge on Both Consumption and Savings.

Consumer purchasing power by no means will be cut the full additional 2 billion dollars expected to be raised this fiscal year by the new act. A large share of the increased revenue from corporate taxes would otherwise be saved and available for investment, either by industry itself, repaid creditors, or individuals receiving
dividends. Moreover, the additional revenue produced by changes in the individual income tax is to come largely from income brackets in which the percentage of income saved is sufficient to offer an alternative type of curtailment in place of cuts in consumption.

In general, the Revenue Act of 1941 provides that the financial burden of defense will be more closely distributed on the ability-to-pay principle than heretofore has been the casc. The previously existing tax pattern (including State and local taxes) was regressive at the lower end, no more than proportionate in the income brackets up to 10,000 dollars, and progressive above that level. 1 The combined effect of the new taxes


Figure 2.-Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government by Fiscal Years.

[^1]is to make the middle brackets conform in moderate degree to the progressive pattern.

The new act will offer some deterrent to any incipient price advance over the near term. However, its effect in this respect will be limited by the fact that part of the tax is paid from what otherwise would be savings, and because there is a considerable time lag between the imposition of many taxes and their collection. Most of the immediate anti-infationary impact is derived from the excise taxes. Since a very large proportion of tax-anticipation notes have been purchased by corporations, it is doubtful if they have reduced consumer purchasing very considerably, for most of these funds would have been saved currently anyway.

## Banking Developments and the Price Level

The new revenue act was not the only measure with anti-inflationary implications instituted in September. The reserve requirements of member banks of the

[^2]Federal Reserve System were raised to the maximum permitted under existing legislation: 26 percent for central Reserve city banks, 20 percent for Reserve city banks, and 14 percent at country banks. This action (effective November 1) will reduce excess reserves from 5.2 billion dollars to approximately 4 billion.

Reserves are fairly evenly distributed so that banks in every region of the country obviously are capable of creating a further huge expansion of purchasing power. A rough measure of their contribution this past year is afforded by the growth in loans and investments. From June 1940 to June 1941, total loans and investments of commercial banks reporting to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation rose 6,356 million dollars. Of this increase in outstandings, some 2,899 million were loans, the great bulk of which were for commercial and industrial purposes. In addition to the creation of new credit by the banking system, 1.8 billion dollars was added to the monetary supply by increased money in circulation.

As yet the rise in loans has given no evidence of tapering off, weekly reporting member banks averaging a monthly expansion of 190 million dollars in the third quarter as compared with 146 million in the first. A sizable proportion of such loans are made for defense purposes. A special survey conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System revealed that weckly reporting member banks had made loans and commitments for defense purposes totaling 1,092 million dollars as of April 30. About 60 percent of these had financed expansion of working capital, while the other 40 percent had been used primarily for new plant in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, and for housing and military bases.

Influences affecting the growth in bank loans will differ from those of the past year. As priority controls become more comprehensive, as military production increases, and as the advance in industrial output as a whole slows down, materials for an increase in the aggregate of inventories or for new nondefense plant construction become increasingly difficult to obtain. Effective regulation of inventory accumulation, coupled with control over raw material prices, would go far toward limiting further advances in the aggregate loan volume. Moreover, as pointed out in detail last month, the volume of loans to consumers will undoubtedly be somewhat reduced as credit curbs are instituted and the supply of new consumer durable goods declines. Of course, a rise in prices will increase the need for funds, and this may counteract a good part of the influence of the above factors in reducing the pace of the loan advance.

## Banks Increase Government Security Holdings.

A channel through which the banking system is more likely to funnel increased purchasing power to the economy is the Government security market. In fiscal
year 1941, the total public debt expanded 6,873 million dollars. Half of this was added to bank portfolios and for the most part represented an increase in the supply of deposits. The advance in bank loans for security purchasing was small; so it may be presumed that a good part of the remaining 3.4 billion of Government securities was purchased with funds from current or past incomes. Table 3 indicates the change from June 1940 through July 1941 in the holdings of the Federal debt in various institutions through which savings are directed, as well as the increase in individual (including business) holdings.

A major problem this fiscal year will be to reduce the proportion of newly issued Government securities added to bank portfolios. In part this will be accomplished by security sales to industry. Corporations continuing to make heavy profits and setting aside record depreciation allowances because of liberal amortization of defense plants, will find a decreased opportunity for other than Government investment or retirement of debt. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have also publicly recommended the extension of the social security program. If this were to be done, purchase of securities by Federal agencies and trust funds, already 1.4 billion in fiscal year 1941, would be further increased.

Table 3.-Outstanding Interest-Bearing Securities of the Federal Government, Direct and Guaranteed, as of June 29, 1940, and July 31, 1941, by Class of Holder ${ }^{1}$


1 Based on estimates prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; reports of the Comptroller of the Currency; and July 1941 estimates from the Treasury Department survey of the holdings of Government securities.

However, a large share of the new security sales should be made to individuals. Since the inauguration of the new savings bond campaign in May, 1.5 billion dollars of such bonds have been purchased. Sales will be stepped up as alternative investment opportunities become more scarce. Of course, not all of such purchases are made from current savings. It is known that idle deposits held by individuals, as well as cash hoards, have been accumulated steadily and now are in record volume. If these should become active, either for the purchase of commodities or Government securities, thus increasing the velocity with which the deposit supply circulates, considerable support would be given to an upward price movement.

New Corporate Capital Issues in Small Volume.
A substantial proportion of capital formation which normally would be financed privately is today being paid for by the Govermment. This is especially true of new manufacturing facilities. Manufacturing capital outlays this year will run close to 5 billion dollars, an all-time peak, and approximately three fifths will represent Government expenditure.

The corporate sccurity markets have continuously reflected this large Government investment by the absence of any major advance in private security flotations. In the first 8 months new corporate capital issues classified as "industrial" were only 157 million


Figure 3.-Loans and Investments of All Member Banks on Call Dates at the End of June and December.
' Data prior to December 1938 exclude all loans on securities, regardless of purpose, and loans to banks; beginning with December 1938, only loans for purchasing or carrying securities and loans to banks are excluded. This change in classification is indicated by a break in the curve. "Total loans and investments" include all types of loans.
Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
dollars-a very low figure considering that business activity is at record heights.

New capital issues for public utilities and the railroads have also been small relative to capital expenditures being undertaken in these lines. During the first 8 months, utilities issued new capital issues totaling 335 million dollars. But capital outlays by electric power and telephone utilities are expected to approximate 1,100 million during this year. Likewise, new capital raised by the railroads totaled 195 million in the January-August period; yet outlays this year should approach 600 million.

Thus, it is apparent that the utilities and the railroads (and the same may be said for industry, notwithstand-
ing the Government investment and expanded bank loans) are obtaining a good proportion of their capital funds from profits, depreciation allowances, and in some cases, idle cash funds accumulated during the last decade. As suggested above, funds from these sources will undoubtedly be diverted in part to the Government security market next year.

## The General Increase in Passenger Traffic

One manifestation of quickened activity throughout the Nation has been the general expansion in all modes of travel. Railway, motor, air-in each instance the record is different only in degree.

The influence of a higher level of income and the increased need of public officials, commercial representatives, and the Army, are all reflected in the advance. Thus, the number of air passengers rose 37 percent in the first half of 1941 over the like period in 1940. Travel by parlor and sleeping car increased 27 percent, while railroad coach travel expanded 15 percent. At the same time, the number of passengers conveyed by class I motor carriers advanced about one-third, while private passenger automobile usage was the heaviest on record, with gasoline sales up 11 percent in the first 8 months over a year earlier.

Military travel, both official and on leave, has been an important factor contributing to increased motor and rail operations. Nearly $1,900,000$ members of the armed forces were carried by the railroads on Government account during the first 8 months. While military travel of this sort represented only 10 percent of the aggregate increase, week-end leaves and visits to camps appreciably raised the direct and indirect military contributions. Soldier movement has also been instrumental in lengthening coach trips by rail about 12 percent. Air and parlor and sleeping car trips have changed little in length on the average.

With the exception of air transport, facilities thus far have been adequate to meet the increased requirements for travel. But the railroads have been foreed to utilize old equipment that had been maintained in serviceable condition for "standby" purposes. Moreover, partly in anticipation of a further expansion of requirements next year, passenger train schedules are being readjusted to eliminate duplicate services by two or more railroads where it is advisable. In addition some unnecessary trains on poorly patronized branch lines and on secondary main-line services are being discontinued. In the case of commercial air transport all requests for seats, particularly at peak hours, cannot now be filled and the airlines are making efforts to induce use of the lines at off-peak times.

A more serious bottleneck in passenger transport exists in certain urban centers where new defense plants have made necessary a heavy influx of additional labor. Passengers carried by local transit lines numbered only

6 percent more in the first 8 months of this year than in the like period of 1940 . But the gains have been concentrated in a relatively few areas and new plants, as a rule, are located somewhat further from the homes of workers than are old plants. Any shortage of gasoline will of course create a more difficult transport situation in these areas. Meanwhile, producers of motor carriers for urban passenger transport have been given a very high blanket priority rating for necessary materials.

## Railroad Income

While heavier passenger traffic has added something to the income of the railroads, the major increase has come from the freight movement. Total passenger revenue in the first 8 months of 335 million was only cquivalent to 12 percent of revenue from freight operations. For the first 8 months, operating revenues rose to a total of 3.4 billion dollars, up 24 percent from 1940.

Carloadings in the January-August period expanded 18 percent over 1940. But heavier loading of some cars


Figure 4.-Financial Operations of Class I Railways, Excluding Switching and Terminal Companies, for the First Seven Months of Each Year.
${ }^{1}$ Rents represent the consolidated net balance of cquipment and joint-facility rentals.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
and longer hauls boosted the increase in terms of ton miles of freight carried to 24 percent. As a result, revenue from freight advanced from 2.2 billion in January-August 1940 to 2.8 billion this year.

A large portion of railway operating expenses remain relatively stable in the face of heavier activity and most other expenses increase at a slower pace than traffic. Thus, total operating expenses for January-August rose only 14 percent from 2,027 million in 1940 to 2,302 million in 1941.

The result was a net operating income of 654 million for the 8 -month period, 77 percent more than a year earlier and the highest since 1929. Though this appears to be a very sizable increase, it must be remembered that rail income throughout the past decade has been
badly depressed. The earnings so far this year still represent only slightly better than a 4 percent annual rate of return on the property investment as recorded on the carriers' accounting records.

The expansion of net operating income has varied as between regions. The increase in the Eastern region was only 46 percent; whereas, gains in the southern and western regions were 114 and 126 percent, respectively. This difference was the result of varying success on the part of the roads in controlling expenses. The growth in operating revenues was surprisingly uniform, and the little difference that did appear was largely the result of somewhat greater rise in passenger traffic in the South, particularly on parlor and sleeping cars. But in the matter of operating cxpenses, the eastern roads recorded a rise of 15 percent, as contrasted with 11 and 12 percent on the southern and western lines. This variation occurred chiefly in transportation expenses. Even before the present advance, traffic operations in the East were at a higher level than in the South and West. Hence, the gains made in the past year necessitated a sharper cost advance for the eastern roads.

Net income after fixed charges for the first 8 months of 1941 is estimated at 299 million dollars compared with 29 million in the corresponding period of 1940. Though the gain was widely shared, 32 of the 137 reporting roads still carried a deficit. This was half the number reporting deficits a year earlier.

## The New Production Goals in Agriculture

The third year of the world conflict finds American agriculture preparing to produce the largest output in its history. To an increased domestic demand accompanying a record level of income, there has been added in recent months the responsibility of providing a very considerable share of the food requirements of Great Britain, as well as supplies needed by other countries receiving lend-lease aid. While the influence of the export factor will be offset in part by reduced shipments to continental Europe and Asia, agricultural exports in terms of value are expected within the next year to become the heaviest since the twenties-a radical change from the depressed levels of the first half of this year.

The character of export needs is creating significant alterations in the pattern of agricultural output and these alterations dominate the production program announced for the next crop year. In general, the production of meats and dairy and poultry products is to be expanded, along with certain special products such as peanuts and turpentine.

Against these anticipated gains, ranging from 7 to 10 percent for the most part, an effort will be made to cut cotton production slightly ( 3.7 percent) and wheat output very markedly ( 44 percent). The wheat crop this year was extraordinarily heavy, and with record stocks the total supply now tops all previous peaks.

If production and requirements next year are as projected, wheat stocks will be lowered about onefourth, but cotton stores will decline only 9 percent. On the other hand, becf, milk, and egg stores will be increased, partly because of the larger quantity of goods in process made necessary by the rise in production.

Some further details of the production program are shown in table 4. In the aggregate, the changes add up to an increase in output of about 3 percent over 1941, but more than 7 percent above the pre-war year 1939.

## The British Food Requirements.

The expansion expected next year in the export of various agricultural commodities is depicted in table 5. These exports are dominated by British needs, which in turn grow out of Britain's dependence upon overseas sources for large supplies of foods, as well as feed to support her own livestock, dairy, and poultry production. In the pre-war period, for example, the United Kingdom produced only 13 percent of the cereals consumed within the country, half of the meat, a fourth of the fruit, four-fifths of the dairy products, a fourth of the sugar, and none of the tea, coffee, or cocoa. Only in the output of fish (production equaled nine-tenths of


Figure 5.-Indexes of Production of Selected Farm Products. Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.
consumption) and a number of fresh vegetables was England relatively free of the necessity to import.

Approximately one-fifth of food imports came from Continental Europe, while 10 to 15 percent were drawn from South America. Continental export of meat, dairy, and poultry products is now shut off. Moreover, production of these commodities within the

United Kingdom itself has been curtailed rather extensively in order to cut the necessity to import of bulky feeds. On the other hand, vegetable and cercal outputs have been expanded as they represent an efficient manner of utilizing scarce agricultural resources.
In addition, some curtailment of foodstuffs from Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand is to be expected. With a most pressing need for shipping facilities, the shorter sea route to Canada and the United States should make these countries a preferable source of supply. Likewise the necessary exchange arrangements are much easier handled with the United States through the use of lend-lease funds.

Table 4.-Estimated United States Production and Year-End Stocks of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1941 and $1942{ }^{1}$

| Item | Production |  |  | Domestic stocks--end of year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 estimate | $1942$ <br> goal | Percent change | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { esti- } \\ & \text { mate } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1942 \\ & \text { goal } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change |
| Milk ....-.......-. . million lbs.- | 116, 809 | 125,000 | +7.0 | 2,775 | 4,825 | +73.9 |
| Eggs. .- .-.......million doz-- | 3, 676 | 4,060 | +10.4 | 100 | 180 | +80.0 |
| Pork and lard... ...million lbs.- | 11, 443 | 12,770 | +11.6 | 1,050 | 950 | -9.5 |
| Beef and veal....- ......- do..-- | 8,778 | 9,680 | +10.3 | 100 | 330 | +230.0 |
| Chickens...-...............-do...- | 2,887 | 3, 252 | $+12.6$ | 150 | 150 | 0 |
| Corn | 2,524 | 2,519 | $-.2$ | 500 | 400 | -20.0 |
| Wheat --.-.----.........- | 957 | 533 | $-44.3$ | 650 | 475 | $-26.9$ |
| Canned fruits..- million cases.- | 33 | 33 | 0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | $-14.7$ |
| Dried fruits... .... million lbs.- | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| Peanuts...................do... | 1,499 | 2.700 | +80.1 | 120 | 120 | 0 |
| Cotton(American) thous. bales.. | 10,900 | 10,500 | -3.7 | 11,300 | 10,300 | -8.8 |
| Flue-cured tobacco million lbs | 648 | -687 | +6.0 | 1,508 | 1,365 | $-9.5$ |
| Turpentine.....thousand bbls .- | 285 | 400 | +40.4 | 50 | 50 | 0 |

1 Crop years 1941-42 and 1942-43; for noncrop products, calendar years 1941 and 1942. The 1942 goals represent production and year-end stocks desired or expected on the basis of estimated domestic disappearance, lend-lease requirements, etc.
Whether they are realized in every instance will depend upon production factors as well as the actual level of domestic use, possible increases in lend-lease shipments, and other exports.
Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.
This country already has begun its part in the wartime provisioning of the United Kingdom. Under the first lend-lease appropriations, approximately 433 million dollars was allocated (through the end of August) for agricultural products, 355 million for foodstuffs, and the balance for cotton, tobacco, and other nonfood farm products. Through August 31, 251 million dollars of this had been obligated by the Surplus Commodity Corporation, with outlays increasing substantially in the most recent months. Of even more importance, however, is the request for a second lend-lease appropriation, which includes among its items a contemplated expenditure of about 1 billion for agricultural products.

Of the first allocation, nearly 60 percent was for meats (principally pork), dairy products, eggs, lard and other fats and oils; another 20 percent was to go for fruits and vegetables; and only 3 percent was to be expended on grains. This distribution is likely in general to be continued under the new appropriation, as it is in accord with Britain's deficiencies and with the ability to obtain supplies elsewhere-wheat from Canada and beef from Argentina, for example--under the shipping and exchange limitations mentioned above.

All in all, the United States may supply not less than 25 percent of Britain's requirements of animal protein foods in 1942. Such an amount is sufficient to feed roughly 10 million persons and is the equivalent of 6 to 8 percent of total United States farm production. With the addition of other exports the proportion of our farm output sent abroad may rise to 8 to 10 percent.

Most likely this heavy export will result in a tight domestic supply of a few specific commoditics. Shipments are being made of some goods which heretofore have not been important in export trade. These same commodities are those for which there is a relatively large expansion of domestic demand under a rising level of income. Moreover, it is not always possible to increase agricultural output as rapidly or in the degree desired.

Notwithstanding increased export needs, aggregate supplies expected to be available for domestic use in 1942 probably will permit some further improvement in per capita consumption. This conclusion, of course, might be altered if the needs of Britain and perhaps other anti-Axis countries should be further enlarged.

Table 5.-United States Exports of Selected Agricultural Products, 1935-42 :

| Commodity | 1935-39 (average) | $1940$ <br> goal | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1941 \\ (\text { esti- } \\ \text { mated })^{2} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1942(t e n \\ \text { tative } \\ \text { projec- } \\ \text { tion) } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dairy products, million pounds, milk equivalent | 360 | 757 | 2,615 | 5, 420 |
| Eggs, million dozen, shell basis. | 2 | 5 | 157 | 509 |
| Pork, million pounds, dressed weight equivalent | 143 | 163 | 390 | 1,350 |
| Lard, million pounds. | 192 | 232 | 400 | 640 |
| Chickens, million pounds, dressed weight | 2 | 2 | 8 | 21 |
| Dry edible heans, million pounds. | 64 | 3208 | 340 | 400 |
| Canned tomatoes, thousand cases, No. 2 | 140 | 31,000 | 2,720 | 2,750 |
| Canned fruits, thousand cases, No. $21 / 2$ | 6, 717 | 3306 | 3,750 | 6, 800 |
| Dried fruits, million pounds | 396 | 3114 | 400 | 600 |
| Wheat, including flour, million bushels | 53 | 34 | 25 | 32 |
| Cotton, thousand bales | 5,306 | 1,083 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Flue-cured tobacco, million pounds, estimated farm weight. | 377 | ${ }^{3} 158$ | 350 | 400 |

${ }^{1}$ Including shipments to noncontiquous territories. Crop vears 1935-30 through 1942-43; for noncrop products, calendar years 1935 through 1942.
${ }^{2}$ The export figures for 1941 and 1942 include currently proposed lend-lease shipother exports will be influenced not only by commercial demand abroad but also by the availability of domestic supplies for export, depending upon production and ${ }_{3}$ domestic use.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Price Advance Increases Farm Income.

The income of the farmer this year is being greatly expanded despite a volume of 1941 farm product exports which, for the year as a whole, has been much smaller than in 1940. Rather, income gains this year are the combined result of increased industrial activity and the Government's program directed toward raising farm commodity prices. Of course, success of the latter program presupposes that increased consumer purchasing power produced by industrial expansion is a vailable to purchase farm commodities at the advanced prices.

In general, prices received by farmers in September were about one-third higher than in March and 43 percent above a year ago. From September 1940 to
(Continued on p. 25)

# War Influences Dominate Foreign Trade 

TWO years of world conflict have brought about vast changes not ouly in the composition and distribution of United States foreign trade but also in the conditions under which it is conducted.

In the early months of the war these changes resulted chicfly from external foress and only to a minor degree from measures taken in this country. The arms embargo imposed after the outbreak of hostilities under the Neutrality Act of 1937 was short-lived, while the restrictions on credits and on movements of American vessels and Amcrican citizens embodied in the revision of that Act in November 1939 have had only incidental and comparatively slight effect on the course of trade.
Of far more decisive influence in the early stages of the conflict were the measures of cconomic warfare taken by the United Kingdom and France-the blockade against Germany, restrictions on imports of nonessentials, and heavy war orders in the United States. These measures cut off or seriously curtailed long-established markets for many American goods, particularly agricultural products, and greatly stimulated the production and export of military supplies and other war essentials.

Following the spread of Nazi conquest, the British blockade against Germany was ultimately extended to virtually the entire European Continent, which in 1938 had taken $\$ 776,000,000$ of American exports and supplied $\$ 446,000,000$ of American imports. At the same time the British procurement program in the United States was enormously expanded-orders by the British Government up to September 15, 1941, totaled some $\$ 3,674,000,000,^{1}$ of which by far the greater part was placed after Germany's victorious campaigns in the spring of 1940 .

These measures of external, now chiefly British, origin have continued up to the present to be among the most powerful forces affecting American foreign trade, restricting it in some respects and greatly expanding it in others.

In the meantime, however, the requirements of national security in the face of military developments abroad have led to the adoption by the United States of far-reaching measures which, directly or indirectly, are having an increasingly dominant influence on the course and conduct of trade. Some of these measures are restrictive, others stimulative, in their effects on exports and imports, but all are directed toward the basic and closely related objectives of securing national and hemispheric defense and supporting nations resisting aggression.

[^3]
## Lend-Lease and Foreign Trade.

Shortly after repeal of the arms embargo the President appointed a special Liaison Committee to assist the United Kingdom and its allies in procuring military supplics here and to coordinate their purchases with our own defense program. While official advice and assistance were thus provided, contracts covering these orders were signed by the representatives of the forcign governments concerned, and these governments paid for such orders out of their own resources.


Figure 6.-Value of Exports of U. S. Merchandise by Selected Groups.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.
Very different procedures involving a far greater degree of United States Government control were set up after passage of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. Under this measure procurement of goods for transfer to countries cligible for lend-lease aid is undertaken and paid for directly by the United States Government. ${ }^{2}$ To this end Congress on March 29 appropriated $\$ 7,000,000,000-\mathrm{a}$ sum approximately equal to the total gold and dollar resources which had been available to the British Empire at the beginning

[^4]of the war. In his second report under the Lend-Lease Act, transmitted to Congress on September 15, the President stated that up to the end of August $\$ 6,281,-$ 000,000 of this amount had been allocated, and that legal commitments for $\$ 3,556,000,000$ had been made. Three days later the President submitted a request for an additional appropriation of $\$ 5,985,000,000$ for lend-lease purposes.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the lend-lease program to exert its full effect on foreign trade. ${ }^{3}$ Defense articles exported under the act from March 11 through August 31, 1941, totaled $\$ 190,000,000$, but such shipments were far exceeded by deliveries on earlier orders placed by the British from their own resources. Lend-lease materials are beginning to flow from factories and shipyards, however, and shipments of these materials will grow from day to day until they constitute the most important single element in our exports. An increasingly large part of our export trade is therefore of a very special character, representing not merely intergovernmental transactions but more specifically goods purchased by the United States Government and transferred to governments of foreign countries in whose defense the United States is vitally interested.

## Establishment of Export Control.

Exports to countries outside the "lend-lease area" have also come increasingly under the influence of extraordinary forces generated by the war. The determination to provide assistance to nations resisting aggression and the vastly accelerated pace of our own defense program have strained productive capacity and necessitated measures to ensure that materials and equipment are employed in the manner best serving the national interest. Obversely, it is no less important that our material resources should not be permitted to fortify those nations bent on aggression.

Pursuit of these objectives led to the export licensing control system, authorized by law of July 2, 1940. This system is designed to prevent the exportation, except under license, of any military equipment, or machinery, tools or materials necessary for producing or operating such equipment, as might be designated by the President in the interest of national defense.

An original list of articles and materials subject to the control system became effective July 5 and has been greatly expanded by subsequent orders. The ratio of exports under license to total exports rose from about 16 percent in July 1940 to 40 percent in July 1941 (see figure 7). The schedule has since been further extended until, at the end of September, it applied to commodities which constituted about 88 percent of all exports in the first 5 months of the year. ${ }^{4}$ It now covers practically all metals and manufactures, nonmetallic

[^5]minerals, machinery and vehicles, rubber and manufactures, wood pulp, chemicals and related products (except certain pharmaceuticals and medicines), edible oils and fats, and many other commodities.

With respect to the United Kingdom and other countries actively resisting aggression, the controlled items are made available to the fullest extent possible to meet their war requirements as mutually agreed upon.

On the other hand, less favorable treatment is accorded of necessity to countries whose defense needs appear less urgent. To a limited degree the restrictive effects of the control have been lifted through general licenses, authorizing exports of particular items to specified countries. A broad application of this method has not been possible, however, both because of this country's immense requirements and because the other countries concerned do not in all instances provide effective restrictions against reexports to the Axis powers. ${ }^{5}$


Figure 7.-Value of Total Exports and Exports Under License, Including Reexports.
Source: All data except "Exports under License" from July through November 1940, U. S. Department of Commerce; "Exports under License" for this period, Administrator of Export Control.

Moreover, even though exportation from the United States may be permitted under general or specific license, the execution of orders for nondefense items, for export as well as for domestic use, has become increasingly difficult because of priorities granted defense production in the use of essential materials.
Many of the countries adversely affected by export control and prioritics have long relied in large measure on imports from the United States to cover their requirements of industrial and consumer goods, and this dependence has been greatly increased by the interruption in trade with Europe. The consequent dislocation in the coonomic life of these countries, particularly the other American republies, has been a source of increasing concern to the United States, and special measures and procedures have been inau-

[^6]gurated with a view to meeting their most essential requirements insofar as possible.

The Under Secretary of State announced on July 17, 1941, that the Government was establishing two parallel procedures for handling export licensing and priorities matters relating to exports to the other American republics, one being for government and the other for nongovernment requirements. ${ }^{6}$ It was requested that all matters pertaining to government needs or any projects which the governments might wish to sponsor be taken up by their missions directly with the Department of State. The announcement further stated:" To the extent that it is agreed to be desirable, certain of the listed items will be procured by the Government of the United States directly for the account of the other American Government in question. Other items on the lists, subject to the approval of the Department of State, will be transmitted to the Administrator of Export Control for preferential processing, as necessary, through the Office of Production Management, the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and other appropriate agencies." ${ }^{7}$

The procedure for dealing with nongovernment requirements of the Latin American republics was to be handled by the Administrator of Export Control. The Administrator undertook to provide information and services on all aspects of export problems, including prioritics questions and shipping availabilities, and to facilitate a maximum of free movement within the Western Hemisphere compatible with defense requirements. This procedure was implemented on August 11 by the establishment of a clearance service in the Office of Export Control whereby priority ratings might be granted export proposals after clearance with other interested agencies.

With the transfer of the Office of Export Control to the Economic Defense Board, announced on September 17, it was indicated that the endeavor to meet the needs of the other American countrics and other friendly nations would be pursued even more vigorously and systematically than before. ${ }^{8}$

[^7]
## The Stock-Pile Program and Preclusive Buying.

On the import side, the parallel to the export control system is furnished by the program for the accumulation of reserves of strategic and critical materials.

The first endeavors to build up reserves of these commoditics were made shortly before the war began. The Strategic Materials Act, which became law in June 1939, authorized the appropriation of $\$ 100,000,000$ over a 4-year period for this purpose, but limited the first year's appropriation to $\$ 10,000,000$. Also in June 1939, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom concluded an agreement for the exchange of 600,000 bales of American cotton against something over 85,000 long tons of crude rubber from British Malaya. Reccipts of crude rubber under this arrangement have been consummated.

It was not until after Germany's victories in the spring of 1940, however, that the United States embarked on a large-scale program for building up stock piles of vitally needed defense materials. Under legislation approved June 25, 1940, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation set up three subsidiaries for this purpose: The Rubber Reserve Co., the Metals Reserve Co., and the Defense Supplies Corporation. Commitments totaling more than $\$ 1,100,000,000$ for the purchase of materials from abroad had been entered into by these three companies through September 13, 1941. ${ }^{9}$

One of the largest stock-pile items is rubber, for which the Rubber Reserve Co. has undertaken to purchase up to 430,000 tons, at a cost of approximately $\$ 190,000,000$, in southeastern Asia. On September 13, 1941, 140,318 tons had been delivered, 66,391 tons were in transit, and 150,601 tons awaited shipment. Deliveries on these orders are expected to be completed by the middle of 1942. In addition, the company has agreed to buy up to 30,000 tons of Brazilian rubber in 1941, 1942, and 1943 at a maximum cost of about $\$ 20,000,000 .{ }^{10}$

Commitments by the Metals Reserve Co., through September 13, 1941, for the purchase of materials from other countries totaled approximately $\$ 880,000,000$, distributed as follows: Refined tin, $\$ 207,500,000$; tin ore, $\$ 122,434,000$; aluminum, $\$ 180,034,000$; copper, $\$ 140,110,000$; tungsten, $\$ 113,169,000$; manganese ore, $\$ 41,766,000$; lead, $\$ 31,819,000$; chrome, $\$ 12,015,000$; antimony, $\$ 6,403,000$; zinc ore, $\$ 3,843,000$, and various other metals.

The Defense Supplies Corporation had made commitments totaling approximately $\$ 67,790,000$ through September 13, 1941. Of this amount, however, $\$ 40,-$ 000,000 represented the Corporation's announced willingness to purchase up to 100,000 bales of raw silk now

[^8]in the United States or which may hereafter arrive. Such stocks were frozen by order of the Office of Production Management following interruption of trade with Japan in August. The remainder of the Defense Supplies Corporation's commitments cover mainly commodities which it is in the process of obtaining from abroad, including $\$ 10,000,000$ of cork, $\$ 6,303,000$ of nitrate of soda, $\$ 3,200,000$ of jute, $\$ 3,000,000$ of South American wool, $\$ 1,500,000$ of Manila fiber, $\$ 1,340,000$ of quinine sulphate, and lesser amounts of leather, kapok, diamond dies, and several other items. ${ }^{11}$

The progress made by the three RFC subsidiaries in obtaining deliveries on some of the principal stock-pile items is indicated by figure 8 . These purchases, together with small acquisitions by other Government


Figure 8.-Percentage of Certain Strategic and Critical Materials Delivered and Afloat to Total Purchases and Commitments (Quantity Basis) by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through September 13, 1941.

Note.-Data do not include stock piles or reserves accumulated by Federal agencies other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by private industiy. Source: Federal Loan Agency.
agencies, are obviously accounting for a heavy portion of total imports. While imports on private account have also increased greatly in many cases, contracts by official agencies now cover many of the major foreign sources available. In the case of one commodity the Government has become the sole importer. Under arrangements worked out with the British and Netherland Governments and the International Rubber Regulation Committee, effective June 23, 1941, all exports of crude rubber to the United States from southeastern Asia will be restricted to the Rubber Reserve Co., although shipments will continue to include for a time deliveries on old contracts by private importers.
As in the case of exports under lend-lease, therefore, an increasingly large part of the import trade is being carried on through official channels. Like other measures affecting foreign trade, this development is an inevitable outgrowth of the present emergency. Only

[^9]the Government has the interest, authority, and resources to store up great reserves of materials and to make satisfactory arrangements for their procurement. The concentration of imports of these materials in official agencies also simplifies distribution problems under the priorities system.

The significance of the stock-pile program lies not only in the accumulation of materials vital for United States defense production but also in its bearing on another important aspect of this country's foreign policy: The prevention of shipments of such materials to the Axis powers. In connection with his proposal on July 19, 1941, for the creation of an inter-American system of export control, the Under Secretary of State urged that cach of the American republics establish a system of export control covering its own production of strategic and critical materials. The Under Secretary stated that there were strong markets in the United States for most of these materials and gave assurance that United States Government agencies stood ready to give consideration to purchasing supplies of such commodities under the stock-pile program.

This offer has already been implemented by the negotiation of special agreements with Latin American governments and producers. One of the most complete arrangements of this type is that with Mexico. It was announced on July 14, 1941, that the Metals Reserve Co. and the Defense Supplies Corporation, in conjunction with the State Department, had completed arrangements which, for the following 18 months, would make available to this country or other countries of the Western Hemisphere the exportable surplus of Mexican strategic and critical materials, including antimony, copper, graphite, lead, mercury, tungsten, tin, zine, and henequen.

## Financial Assistance to Foreign Countries.

The raw matcrial producing countries of Latin America, the Far East, and elsewhere have benefited substantially by the stock-pile program and heavier consumption in United States defense industries. Principally because of these factors, imports from Latin American countries in the first half of 1941 were almost 100 percent larger than in the first half of 1939 , yielding a substantial cxcess in favor of that area as a whole and, in conjunction with other factors, greatly easing the exchange difficulties experienced by many of these countries following the outbreak of the war. Imports from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya have also increased enormously.
The benefits conferred by these purchases, however, are not fully indicated by the import statistics. In several cases the United States has agreed to make substantial advance payments to assist in production or for other purposes. In connection with the purchase of 340,000 tons of aluminum by the Metals Reserve Co. from Canada, for delivery through 1944 and involving approximately $\$ 126,000,000$, it was agreed to
advance $\$ 50,000,000$ to finance the expansion of power and plant facilities. On September 17, 1941, it was announced that the Defense Supplies Corporation had contracted with Amtorg Trading Corporation for the purchase of approximately $\$ 100,000,000$ of Russian materials and had agreed to advance up to $\$ 50,000,000$ of this sum for use by the U. S. S. R. in purchasing supplies from this country.

Another RFC subsidiary, the Export-Import Bank, has been active in providing financial aid to the other American countries. Ever since the Bank was established in 1934 it has furnished valuable assistance, although on a limited scale, in financing trade transactions with these countries and other areas. In September 1940 its activities were greatly expanded to alleviate the scrious disturbances to the economic life of the Latin American countries resulting from the war. The Bank was authorized by Congress to make loans to assist in the development of the resources, thestabili-


Figure 9.-Loans Authorized by the Export-Import Bank for Latin American Countries.
Source: Export-Import Bank of Washington.
zation of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the Western Hemisphere. At the same time its lending power was increased from $\$ 200,000,000$ to $\$ 700,000,000$.

Following the grant of this additional authority, loans authorized by the Bank for Latin American countries increased sharply, amounting to $\$ 188,650,000$ up to August 15, 1941, or almost 60 percent of the total of $\$ 321,000,000$ authorized for these countries since the Bank was established. ${ }^{12}$ Loans made during the past year included $\$ 20,000,000$ to Brazil for the construction of a steel mill, in which $\$ 25,000,000$ in Brazilian funds was also to be invested. Another project is the development of rubber and other tropical products in Haiti, for which $\$ 5,000,000$ was advanced. Loans have also been granted to various other Latin American countries for the purchase of United States agricultural and industrial products.

In recent months the problem of developing the resources of the other American countries appears to

[^10]have become less one of providing credits and dollar exchange-our increased purchases of raw matcrials have alleviated these difficulties-but rather one of prioritics. In this respect the Government has expressed its intention to aid in promoting the most important projects. With reference to the construction of the stcel mill in Brazil, for example, the State Department amounced on July 9 that priority aid would be provided by the Office of Production Management in obtaining steel, machinery, and other equipment.

With the exception of credits advanced to Finland in the winter of 1939-40, China is the only country outside the Western Hemisphere to receive ExportImport Bank assistance since the outbreak of war in Europe. Thrce credits aggregating $\$ 95,000,000$ were established during 1940 to finance the sale of American supplies to China. Repayment of these credits and others previously granted ${ }^{13}$ is provided for largely out of shipment of tung oil, tin, tungsten, and other strategic materials. In addition to assistance rendered by the Export-Import Bank, the Stabilization Fund announced, on April 25, 1941, a $\$ 50,000,000$ credit for China.

## Foreign Funds Control and Foreign Trade.

Control over foreign funds and foreign exchange transactions administered by the Treasury under the President's executive order of April 10, 1940, and subsequent extensions-which now directly apply to 32 foreign countries and affect more than $\$ 7,000,000,000$ of foreign-owned assets in the United States-affords a system of restrictions on foreign trade and other transactions which parallels and reenforces in many respects other measures affecting trade.

Export and import transactions come withn the purview of foreign funds control because of the prohibitions and restrictions applied with respect to transfers of credit and other financial transactions-which are the indispensable counterpart to the movement of goods. In addition to this indirect but extremely effective check, the Treasury's authority under the freezing order extends to "any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions." Moreover, transactions involving property in which any blocked country or its nationals has "any interest of any nature whatsoever"-with respect to which the powers mentioned are to be exer-cised-are broadly defined to include, among other things, "any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign countries." The Treasury's control over transactions involving such property is exercised by the issuance or refusal of licenses-cither general or specific, as the case may be-and is enforced, as far as merchandise trade is concerned, through the customs administration.
Foreign funds control was undertaken by the United

[^11]States for reasons quite different from those which have ordinarily prompted the establishment of exchange control by other countries. In most instances foreign countries have resorted to such measures as a means of conserving their own exchange resources abroad. By contrast, the adoption of control by the United States was, initially, for the purpose of protecting assets in this country belonging to nations which had fallen under alien occupation and no longer had frecdom of choice in the use of their resources.

This protective control was first applied on April 10, 1940, to the assets of Denmark and Norway upon the invasion of those countries by Germany, and was extended to the Netherlands, Belgium, and Lusemburg on May 10, 1940, to France on June 17, 1940, and to other invaded countries in turn as they fell victims to Axis aggression.

The freezing orders apply in principle not only to the governments and nationals in Europe of the countries affected but also to their possessions and nationals in other parts of the world. The Treasury, however, has issued a variety of exemptions in the form of general licenses to avoid restricting unduly legitimate transactions by these governments and nationals situated outside the occupied countries. Such exemptions have been particularly important, for example, in the case of the Netherlands Indies, with which commercial transactions are now subject only to very minor restrictions.

While protection of property belonging to victims of Axis aggression was the major purpose of the first freezing orders, the control has since been greatly expanded as to both scope and purpose. On June 14, 1941, an executive order was issued freezing German and Italian assets as well as those of all other Continental European countries not affected up to that time. The purpose of this action was not only "to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress or conquest," but also "to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States in ways harmful to national defense and other American interests" and "to curb subversive activities in the United States." ${ }^{1+}$

The extension of the control to the remaining countries of Europe was made "with a view to implementing the control of German and Italian assets in this country and in view of the interrelationship of international financial transactions." It was indicated at the time, however, that the freezing control would be lifted through the medium of general licenses with respect to certain of these countries subject to reccipt of assurance from their governments that such licenses would not be used to evade the purposes of the control. It was also stated that transactions under general licenses would be subject to reporting and careful scrutiny. General licenses of this character have since been issued for Sweden, Switzerland, the U. S. S. R., Spain, and Portugal.

[^12]Insofar as Continental Europe is concerned, the volume of trade affected by the freezing orders was not large. The British blockade and navicert system had already reduced that trade to a mere trickle permitted the few remaining neutral nations. While forcign funds control has made possible a more careful check on exports to these countrics, its chicf effect has been to prevent the use of blocked funds by the Axis for other purposes detrimental to our interests.

On the other hand, the freezing of European assets did affect an important volume of trade in another direction-that with Latin America. As mentioned above, the "nationals" of a blocked country include such nationals, broadly defined, wherever they may be. Germans and Italians, as well as nationals of other blocked countrics, have long played a prominent role in trade and industry throughout the world. While their activities in many areas had already been circumscribed or brought to an end by the war, Germans and Italians remained unrestricted in Latin America, where in many cases they were engaged in anti-American pursuits. ${ }^{15}$

The order of June 14 afforded a means of curtailing these activities. The application of the freezing order to all nationals of blocked countries, however, would have entailed serious disadvantages in trade with Latin America. It would have been difficult for traders and bankers here to determine whether or not their Latin American contacts were blocked nationals within the meaning of the order. Moreover, it was recognized that, among firms which might be so classified, there were many whose interests were consistent with interAmerican solidarity and security.

With a view to causing the minimum interference with legitimate inter-American trade, therefore, the Government accepted responsibility for determining which firms and individuals in Latin America were to be treated as nationals of Germany and Italy. For this purpose there was issued on July 17 a "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals," containing the names of more than 1,800 persons and business institutions (subsequently increased to about 2,100 ) who were to be subject to the freezing order for all purposes. It was provided, furthermore, that no article under export control could be exported to persons on the list except under special circumstances and subject, of course, to the issuance of an export license. In addition, it was ordered that a license must be obtained from the Treasury for any exportation or importation in which any person named in the list had an interest.

At the same time the Treasury issued a general license permitting inter-American trade transactions and financial transactions incidental thereto involving persons not on the list but who were otherwise blocked nationals within the meaning of the order. Financial

[^13]transartions by such permons mot incidental to tade, howerex, remaned subjert io specifie license in asth case.

The most drastice eflewts of the freaing orters on tade have been visible in the case of dapan, whose assets were frozen on July 25 following that country's oceupation of French Indochina. Shipments to Japan had already been reduced toward the end of 1940 by export conteof. which eovered many items most in demand by that eountry. A substantial volume of export trade in licensed articles or those not yet subject to control remaned, however, while imports from Japan remained umestricted and continued to yied that country useful dollar exchange. The extension of foreign funds control to Japan brought all finauctal and import and export transactions involving Japanese interests under comirol of this Government. This artion, together with retalatory measures by lapan, hat the practical sfect of bringing trade between the wo eountrice 10 a standstill.

Foreign funds control was extended to Chima at the same time that it was applied to Japan, but for quite different reasons. Control over Chinese assets was instituted at the request of the Chinese National Gorermonent at Chungking to assist in strengthening its foreign trade and exchange position. While trade with the oceupied areas, as with Japan, virtually ecased, the restrictive effects of the conted on transactions with free China were lifted by means of gemeral lieenses issued for the National Govermment and the Central Bank of China and for varions American, British, Nethedand, and other non-rapanese banks in Chima.

## Control Over Shipping Facilities.

Developments growing out of the war have also necessitated control by the Government over still another aspect of foreign trade, namely, ocean tmasportation. The shortage of shipping resulting from German attacks on British and neutal vessels and an immense expansion of requirements has mado itsold acutely felt throughout the word.

While progress has been made both in combating the threat to shipping and in undertaking new construetion, the production of defense artieles for export and the increased demand for imported raw materiahs may be expected to press against a vailable transporation facilities for some months to come. Control of shipping in order to give preference to the most vital import and export cargoes has consequently beon neecessary.

Enactment of the Ship Warrants Law on July 14, 1941, gave the Maritime Commission authority to establish a formal control of this nature. In actual practice, however, allocation of cargo space for materiaks most urgently needed had already been exereised for several months before that time through informal arrangements between the Commission, acting with the
ablice of the Otfien of Poduction Management, and ship operators.

Under the new measure the ( ommission is empowered to issut warrants to American and foreign vessels giving them precedence in the bse of harbor facilities, including loading and monoding, repairs, bunke fucl, and ohner ship supplies. Priority is thus granted to vessels aml ship operators cooperating with the defense prosram in carying the most vital import and export cargocs. While the varrathe system does not make compliance mandatory, it is a very compelling iastrument. Failura to cooperate on the part of either American or foregn operators would entail extremely serious dixadrantages, since they conld have no certanty resanding the use of essential port facilitios without a Hartant.

By the same means the Maritime Commission is able to regulate more effectively ocean freight mates, thus strengthening the informal agreements previously reached with American-flag ship operators. On July 30 the Commission amounered a new seale of maximum time charter rates, dfective Augusi 1, materially rerlucing previous rates.

## Centralized Control by the Economic Defense Board.

Under the impact of 2 years of war abroad, the Gibed states Government has become a "foreign trader" on a multibillion dollar scale. It procures out of its own resourere vast quantities of war supplies for transfer to embathed nations whose trimmph is vital to whe semety. It aloo undertakes directly or assists in the perourement of wools requited by other commeries Whose welfater is crsential 10 hational and hemispherie security amd provides fanametal aid to many of these countries to assist in their economic development and to combat the disuptive eflects of the war. It purrhases and imports great stores of strategie and eribical materials to hold in reserve and to meet the current nerds of defonse produrion.

In addition to partiopating disertly in exports and imports on an inerasing seale, he Govemment has found it imperative to assume control in one way or another over almost all other aspects of trade. Most report commodities arw subject to liconsing requiremonts, and this control is virtatly complete in categoxies of importaner to mational defense. Foreign exchange and limancial bamsactions with many foreign rountries and their matimats are moder official control and are blocked whenewer ther involve benefites to nations whose policios menace American secenity. Maritime transportation is controlled to give precedence to shipments mosi urgently required. while less essential imports and exports mast wat their turn.

Athough their major purposes have been chear, it was inevitable that, in the rapid development of such far-reaching emergency controls over foreign trade,
('ontimued on p. 25)

# Monthly Estimates of Sales of All Retail Stores, 1935-41 

By Louis J. Paradiso and William C. Shelton

AN economic measure of exceptional importance at the present time is one that reveals changes in the level of consumer expenditures for goods and services. With defense output encroaching on some phases of civilian production and with price increases accelerating, the economy daily faces many new and difficult problems that require speedy solution.

Not all of these problems are related to military production; many are strictly concerned with civilian welfare. Adjustment to an all-out defense effort requires that civilian problems be met as squarely as those which are more military in character.

At the moment, the rational allocation of scarce raw material supplies among many civilian lines competing for them is a major problem. So, also, is the question of price control. Consumer spending is being accelerated as incomes expand under impetus from defense spending. Already, in many lines consumer output is unable to match the growth in demand and prices are advancing.

Successful solution of these and otber defense problems requires the compilation of a wide variety of data not heretofore available: on demand, capacity, inventory, ability to transport, and so on. Among the more essential-particularly for analysis of the general demand picture-are data on consumer expenditures.

In an effort to provide some of this cssential information the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has undertaken to prepare a monthly series of total consumer expenditures. In this article the methods and results of one phase of this general study, namely, monthly estimates of sales of all retail stores ${ }^{2}$ are presented.

For the most part sales of retail stores represent consumer purchases of commodities, which constitute about two-thirds of all consumer expenditures. Thus it is hoped that these data will prove a valuable addition to the fund of information already available and needed in the present emergency. Furthermore, monthly data on sales of retail stores provide a current measure of activity in retail trade which will be uscful to businessmen, investors, and others who are constantly making decisions based in part on their anticipation of consumer demand.

[^14]
## Consumer Purchasing in Record Volume.

Consumer purchases of commodities have increased to unprecedented levels in recent months. In fact, sales of retail stores in 1941 are estimated at approximately 54.3 billion dollars. As shown in table 1, this compares with 45.7 billion dollars in 1940 and 48.5 billion in 1929. Eliminating as far as possible changes in the level of retail prices, sales in 1935-39 dollars are estimated at 50.7 billion dollars in 1940 and 41.0 billion in 1929. Finally, after allowing for population growth, real retail sales per capita in 1941 are estimated at roughly 10 percent above the 1929 and 1940 levels.

Thus, sales of retail stores are at an all-time high whether measured in current or constant dollars, aggre-


Figure 10.-Indexes of Sales of Retail Stores and Income Payments, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.
gate or per capita. Cuts in civilian output of certain goods have already been made and undoubtedly further reductions will be announced this year and next. However, it is clear that any over-all reduction in the output of civilian goods must reach large proportions before it lowers the standard of living below the highest levels attaincd before the defense program was inaugurated.

The rapid expansion in sales of retail stores is shown by the estimated increase of 8.6 billion dollars, or 19 percent, for 1941 over 1940. This is the largest year-toyear increase both in dollars and in percent since recorery began in 1933. Only about half of this increase, however, represents an expansion in the volume of goods, the remainder representing increased prices.

As suggested above, the great increase in sales of retail stores has important implications for the general problem of price control. Income payments have in-
creased at a rapid rate, and in spite of higher individual income tax rates and reduction in the volume of consumer credit, demand for goods will continue to increase. It is estimated that income payments this year will amount to nearly 90 billions of dollars, as compared with 76 billions in 1940. If the present rate of increase in defense spending continues, income payments will be substantially greater in 1942 and demand for civilian goods will also increase. As more and more labor and materials are diverted to production for defense, output of civilian goods will be unable to keep up with increased buying power and an increase in the price level is clearly indicated.

That larger income payments are normally accompanied by increased purchases of commodities is clearly seen in fig. 10 which shows the correspondence in the movements between sales of retail stores and income payments on a seasonally adjusted basis since 1935 . The two series are derived from almost entirely independent sources. On the whole, the similarity in the movements of the two curves shown in the chart is very striking. The marked dissimilar movement in income payments in 1936 is due to the bonus payment in that year, and since that part of it spent for commodities did not immediately find its way into retail channels, sales did not show a corresponding movement. Although the association between the two series has been rather close in the past, it will undoubtedly be disturbed in the near future as restrictions on output of civilian goods become more widespread and purchasing power is diverted by taxation and other means to military output.

It is also evident from the chart that throughout the period sales of retail stores have been somewhat more flexible in percentage terms than have income payments. From 1935 to 1937 sales rose by a larger percent than income payments, and from 1937 to 1938 they fell by a larger percent. For the last 3 years their percentage rise has again been steeper than that of income paymonts. This greater flexibility of retail sales of commodities is due in part to the fact that consumer expenditures on services have been somewhat more stable than their incomes. ${ }^{1}$

The results and methods used in estimating sales of all retail stores are presented in the following sections in considerable detail. Although a more useful series would be that of consumer expenditures for commodities, data on a commodity basis are not available currently and it is not possible to estimate such expenditures directly.
Sufficient information is available, however, on sales of retail stores to provide a basis for deriving an index which is believed to reflect the movements of consumer

[^15]expenditures for commodities fairly adequately. The dollar estimates, however, indicate only approximately the actual level of consumer expenditures for commodities.

Many adjustments, such as the addition of direct sales of commodities to consumers by manufacturers, wholesalers, and at army posts, and the deduction of sales of building materials, for example, not made to ultimate consumers, must be made in order to obtain total commodity sales to consumers.

It is important that the nature of the estimates presented below be clearly understood. In each case the monthly data represent sales of retail stores as defined by the Census of Business. A store is classified in retail trade if over half of its sales are at retail. Total sales as published by the Census of Business for 1935


Figure 11.-Value and Index of Sales of Retail Stores.
Note.-One hundred points on the left seale equal $\$ 3,236,000,000$ (average sales for 1935-39), on the right scale.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.
were used as a base in the monthly series, and these series were then adjusted to sales of retail stores shown in the 1939 Census. In other words, the 1935 and 1939 dollar estimates presented in tables 1 and 3 agree with the corresponding totals from the Census of Business.

The monthly estimates of sales of retail stores have been built up from estimated sales for each of ten groups of retail stores. The ten groups of stores have been selected on the basis of Census classification by kind of business. The groups included are: (1) food stores, (2) eating and drinking places, (3) apparel stores, (4) filling stations, (5) building materials (including lumber) and hardware dealers, (6) household furnishings (including furniture, household appliances, and radio) stores, (7) automotive stores (excluding garages), (8) drug stores, (9) general merchandise (including general) stores, and (10) other retail stores.

For each group of stores monthly dollar estimates were prepared, adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 Census levels, together with daily average indexes both with and without seasonal adjustment. In addition to these ten kinds of business, sales of durable goods stores were obtained by combining groups (5), (6), (7), and jewelry
stores included in group (10) above. The remaining stores were combined into a group called nondurable goods stores.

Figure 11 shows total sales of retail stores both as unadjusted dollar aggregates and as an index adjusted for seasonal variations. The breakdown into sales of durable and nondurable goods stores is shown in fgeque 12. The differential bohavior of the two stoups is to be noted particularly in recent months.

It is to be emphasized that sales of durabie groods stores are not equivatent to durable goods sales sinco durable goods are also sold at stores selling chiefly nondurables such as department stores, and ohversely durable goods stores sell some noudurable commodities. Nevertheless, these indexes reflect broad changes in sales of durable and nondurable goods. Tables 1 and


Figure 12.-Indexes of Sales of Durable and Nondurable Goods Retail Stores, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

Source: It. S. Lepartment of commerer.
2 show ammal dollar sales and indexes for each kind of business.

It is also to be emphasized that the estimates presented are of a preliminary character. It is recognized that some of the series utilized are not entirely reliable. but pending further investigation of other arailable data they were used for this preliminary index. Since all of the series, however, are adjusted to the Census of Business for 1935 and 1939, the extimaters probably represent sales faily adecpuately during the period.

Table 3 shows monthly dollar sales for all retail stores and seasonally adjusted indexes for cach of the 10 groups. ${ }^{1}$

## Methods Ulsed in Estimating Sales

The remainder of this article is devoted to a detailed deseription of sources of data and methods used in deriving the monthly series of sales of retail stores.

## Definitions.

A retail store, by census definition, is bricfly a readily recognizable place of business with more than onc-half of its sales at retail. The classification of stores by kind

[^16]of businesi in the census is based primarily on the commodities sold. Thus, food stores are stores primarily swlling food, alhough most of them sell limited quantities of other conmoditics such as bousehold supplies.

Saldes of retail stores reperesent "total operating reripts of stores after deduction of refunds or allowances for merchandise raurned by customers." They thus include receipts for serviees such as film development, antomohila greasing, and electric appliance repairs, when these servires are obtained at retail stores.

Excluded from sales in the 1939 Census are state and bocal sales taxes which are rollected by stores directly from enstomers over and abow the marked selling price and paid direetly by stores to the local or state taxing agency." Excise taxes, gasoline and other taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler, and passed along to the retailer are included in sates.

## Basic Series and Their Sources.

* Donthly sales of all retail stores were derived by addiug estimates made for ten component series, each representing sales of retuil stores in one kind-of-busines: group. To estimate sales of these groups of stores 21 scparate basice stries were used. Nine of the ten groups (excluding other retail stores) together with the series rmployed and the weight which each series has in the total index of sales are listed below. (See table 1.) The weights are based on total sales by kind of business and type of operation as shown by the Census in 1935 and 1939 together with estimates for the intervening years.


## Independent Stores.

Of the 21 series used, 11 , with a total weight of 52 pereent, are based on sales reported to the Burean of the Census by independent retailers. At the present time more than 20,000 independent stores, with sales amounting to more than 3 billions of dollars per year. are reporting enerenty to the Census Burcau. Each reporting store is asked for three sales figures; the curcol momth, the preceding month, and the same month a yeur ago. Sales for reporting firms are totaled. and percentage changes calculated and published by the Bureau.

Inclusion of series from this independent store sample is cssential to obtain a rounded picture of the movememe in the rolume of retail trade, since independent stores do approximately threc-fouths of all retail business. The problems involved in obtaining a representative sample of independent stores, however, are very great because of the shifting retail store population, frequent refusals to give information, and the large number of rey small stores.
For some types of business, these problems are su great that changes in sales of identical stores are not the best sourec of information for estimating changes in total sales; hence other soures of information were

[^17]used. It is believed that the 11 series retained after checking against the change reported by the Census of Business from 1935 to 1939 reflect fairly accurately the movements in retail trade.

In utilizing these Census Bureau data for the present. estimates, an index was built up for each kind of business listed, using both the month-tomonth and the ycar-to-year changes. Each of the 11 group indexes so derived measures the estimated change in sales of identical stores. To obtain total dollar cestimates by months carl index was then applied to the 1935, aggregate sales as reported in the Consus of 1935 for independent stores or in some cases all stores- in that kind of business.

Table 1.-Monthly Series Used for Estimating Sales, by Kind of Business

| Kind of business | Sories used for estimating monthly sates | suturce of datia | 云 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fired. | Chain grocery ston sales <br> Fool group, fetail sades, independent stores. | Bureat of Fomien and jomestic Commerce. Bureat of the Cemsus | 10.5 16.6 |
| Eating and drinking. | Restamants, cafeterias, Imenrooms, retailsabe independent stores. | do, .......... | 88 |
| Apparel | Chain men's wear store sales | Bureat of Foreign and <br> Domestic Commerce. | 5 |
|  | Men's clothing stores (atid furnishines) retail sales, independent stores. | Bureau of the Census. | 2.11 |
|  | Fanily elothing stores, retail sales, independent stores. | do | 1.1 |
|  | Women's ready to wear stores, retail sales, indemendent stores. | 110 | 3.17 |
|  | Shoe stores, retail salis, indeperrlent stores. | +10 | 1.9 |
| Filliug stations ... | Gasoline dollar sales, obtained by moltiplying: <br> A. Gasoline distribution. gallons taxed. <br> B. Gasoline price, service station, 50 cities (inchading lax). | - | 7.1 |
|  |  | American letrolema 1 stitute. |  |
|  |  | American petrolentm News. |  |
| Building materials and hardware. | Lumber and hoilding materials deaters, retall sales, independent stores. <br> Hardware stores, retail sules, independent stores. | Bureau ofthe (ronsus | 38 |
|  |  |  | 3.1 |
| Houschold farnishings. | Furniture-household-radio wroop, retail sales, independ | -do. | 1.6 |
| Andommtive | ent stores. |  |  |
|  | New passenger car sales... <br> 1'sed car financing <br> Gasoline dollar sales: Same as above computation for filling stations. | Burean of Foreign inn Domestic Commerce. | f. 3 |
|  |  | Bureau of the Census. | 1.2 |
|  |  | American Petroleam Institute and American Potrolenm News. | 3.7 |
| 10ne | Chain druy store sales <br> Druge stares, retail sales, indepmblent stores. | Burean of Foreign and 1) omestic Commerce. | 1.11 |
|  |  | Herrean of the Census. | 31 |
| General merchandiss. | Depmrtment store sales | Board of Govemors. Federal Reserve System. | 8.6 |
|  | Store sales. Montgomery Ward and sears Rocbuck. | Bureat of Foreign ind Dommestio Commmerec. | 1.8 |
|  | Catalog sales of mail order houses. | . do....... | 1.4 |
|  | Variety store sales. General stores (with frods) re. tail sales, independent stores. | da. | 2.6 |
|  |  | Burean of the Census | 3.5 |

* Beginning January 1941 when the Federal Reserve sample of departnent stores was enlarged to include many of these stores, this series was omitted and the weight added to the department store sales series.


## Chain Stores.

The four chain store series-grocery, men's wear, varicty, and drug-entering into the index of sales of all retail stores have a total weight of 15 pereent. They are based on reports made directly to the Burean of Forcign and Domestic Commerce by chain organiza-
tions having a large proportion of the chain store sales in their respective kind of business. Monthly releases are prepared by the Bureau for each of the four kinds of husiness, and three of the series have been described in detail in the Survey of Current Business - grocery store sales in the May 1937 issue, variety store sales in August 1940, and drug store sales in November 1940. Indexes based on aggregate dollar sales of cach group were applicel to the 1935 sales seported by Census for all chain stores in cach of the four kinds of business as reported by the Census.

Current reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of store sates are received from Montgomery Ward and Sars Roebuck. These companies and one other mail-order honse-- the three of which account for well over 90 percent of aggregat. salles by mailomder houses also report their catalog sales. Catalog saltes of the three mail-order houses were expambed to cover all weneral merchandise matiorder houses as mensmed by the 1935 Census. Store sales of the two mail-order houses were used without relation to any Census figure since it seemed more rasonable to assume that sales of other ehain department stores move like independend, department stores than like these two rapidly growing tirms. Begimning in Janmary of this year, when the larger stores of Ward, Serars, and certain other chains were included in the Federal Reserve sumple, store salos of these two companies were discontinucel as a separate series.

The index of department stores sales eompiled by the: Boand of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was used as one of the basie series. Through last year, the weight for the series was that of the store sales in 1935 of all depatment stores, exeept Montgomery Ward and Scars Rocbuck. For this year, the weight includes store sales of these two chains.

The three series used to estimate sales of filling stations and automotive stores, Damely, new passenger car sales, used rar fimancing, and gasoline sales, are not based on total sales of a sample of these retail stores. Rather, the smies used are estimates of total sales of specific commodities by all retail stores. This depature from the procedure used for other kinds of business was made for two principal reasons. First, retail sales astimates for these three commoritios are believed to be reasonably accurate and atmost complete. Second, the number of antomotive stores, and the number of filling stations increased greatly from 1935 to 1939 according to census count a factor difficult to allow for in estimating total sales from an identical store sample. Automotive stores incrased more than 19 percent and filling stations 22 percent in the 4 years.

The new passenger-ear sales series compiled by the Burcan of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is deseribed in the Survey of Current Businhiss for August 1941. It is based on unit sales reported by the Automobile Manufacturers Association together with quoted prices per unit compiled by the Burem. The nsel-car
financing series is published by the Bureau of the Census and is based on reports from about 400 salesfinance companies, banks, etc., doing substantially all of the automobile financing in the United States. The gasoline sales series is computed by multiplying the number of gallons taxed in the 48 States and the District of Columbia, by the average service station price in 50 cities including tax, from the National Petroleum News.

Table 2.-Sales of Retail Stores, by Kind of Business

| Stores, by kind of business | Sales (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | $1941^{1}$ |
| All retail stores | 48,459 | 24, 517 | 32, 791 | 38,408 | 42,148 | 38, 784 | 42,039 | 45,694 | 54, 25. |
| Durable goods stores .-- | 14, 180 | 4,844 | 7, 626 | 9,794 | 10,882 | 8,811 | 10, 376 | 12, 157 | 15,516 |
| Nondurable goods stores | 34,279 | 19,673 | 25, 165 | 28,614 | 31, 266 | 29,973 | 31, 663 | 33,537 | 38,739 |
| Food | 10,967 | 6,776 | 8,362 | 9,208 | 9,984 | 9,740 | 10, 165 | 10,764 | 12,379 |
| Eating an | 2,125 | 1, 430 | 2,391 | 2,879 | 3,340 | 3, 284 | 3, 520 | 3, 721 | 4,316 |
| Apparel | 4,241 | 1,930 | 2,656 | 3,088 | 3,320 | 3,091 | 3, 259 | 3,413 | 4,096 |
| Filling stations | 1, 787 | 1,532 | 1,968 | 2,330 | 2,679 | 2,693 | 2,823 | 2,982 | 3,399 |
| Building materials and hardware | 3, 846 | 1, 343 | 1.864 | 2, 374 | 2, 687 | 2, 480 | 2, 735 | 2, 987 | 3, 734 |
| Household furnishings.- | 2,755 | 959 | 1,290 | 1,694 | 1, 308 | 1,543 | 1, 733 | 1,934 | 2, 611 |
| Antomotive | 7,043 | 2, 367 | 4,237 | 5,498 | 6,044 | 4,472 | 5, 546 | 6,819 | 8, 592 |
| Drag | 1,690 | 1,066 | 1,233 | 1,381 | 1, 500 | 1. 491 | 1,562 | 1,650 | 1.848 |
| General merchandise | 9,015 | 4,982 | 5, 730 | 6,368 | 6, 680 | 6, 152 | 6,475 | 6. 791 | 7,674 |
| Other | 4,990 | 2, 132 | 3, 060 | 3, 658 | 4, 106 | 3, 838 | 4,221 | 4,633 | 5.606 |
| All retail stores in 193539 dollars ${ }^{2}$ | 41,032 | 28, 262 | $33,550]$ | $38,795$ | $40,624$ | 38,561 | 42,667 | 45, 749 | $50,744$ |
| 1 Estimates based on sales for 8 months. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Sales for each kind of business were deflated by a price series and the results added |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for each year. Cost of living indexes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, other retail price series, and, in two cases, combinations of retail and wholesale price |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

To estimate monthly dollar sales of filling stations, the gasoline sales series was converted to an index and multiplied by total sales of filling stations in 1935 as reported by the census of that year.

To obtain sales of automotive stores, an arbitrary weighted average of all three series mentioned above was used after they had been reduced to index form with $1935=100$. The weights used, namely, two for now passenger-car sales, and one for each of the other two scries, are believed to approximate very roughly the relative sales volume of new cars, used cars, and gasoline (including parts, accessorics, etc.). The gasoline series was included partly because automotive stores sell considerable amounts of gasoline and oil but primarily because sales of parts and accessories which were not estimated separately probably move more like gasoline sales than like sales of new or used cars. The weighted index of these three scries was multiplied by total sales of automotive stores as published by the Census of 1935 .

To estimate sales of other retail stores, which consist of a miscellany of specialty stores, it was assumed that sales move in a manner similar to the changes in total sales of all the groups mentioned above. Dollar volumes of all the foregoing series were therefore added together and multiplied by the 1935 Census ratio of sales of other retail stores to sales of all retail stores excluding "other."

## Adjustment to the 1939 Census Totals.

Since each of the series described above was made to agree with the 1935 Census, the 1935 dollar totals for the 10 kinds of business also checked with the total sales as reported by that census. The various business groups, when brought forward to 1939, however, did not check with the 1939 census totals. The discrepancy between the 1939 total for each group and the corresponding census total is shown below.

The discrepancies, aside from cating and drinking places and the general merchandise group, range from 7 percent to 19 percent. For eating and drinking places the increase in the number of establishments from 1935 to 1939 was very great-21 percent. Moreover, drinking places, for which the independent store sample is so small that it could not be used, showed a much more rapid increase both in number of stores and sales per store than did eating places. Other sources of data should certainly be used for this kind of business, and attempts are now being made to use sales-tax collections from a number of States.

Table 3.-Percentage Difference in Sales by Kind of Business Between 1939 Census and 1939 Estimates Before Adjustment to Census

| Kiud of business | Percent difference 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Food. | 12.3 |
| Eating and drinking | 33.8 |
| Apparel. | 7.5 |
| Filling stations. | 12.6 |
| Building materials and hardware | 15.6 |
| Household furnishings... | 16.4 |
| Automotive.....---.-. | 6.9 |
| Drug | 11.0 |
| General merchandise. | $-3.3$ |
| Other. | 19.3 |

${ }^{1}$ The discrepancies are shown as percents of the 1939 estimates before adjustment to the 1939 census totals.

It was decided to adjust the kind-of-business totals to census data because, although the monthly series provide usable estimates of month-to-month changes in retail trade, there is no assurance that they reflect accurately changes over a period as long as 4 years. For many of the less important kinds of business, no monthly series are available. Also, most of the series are based on identical store samples, so that the indexes are estimates of the changes in sales of only those stores which are in business in successive periods. The retail store picture changes considerably over a period as long as 4 years. From 1935 to 1939 the number of retail stores increased $11 \frac{1}{2}$ percent; which undoubtedly is one reason that unadjusted 1939 estimated sales totals were lower than census figures for that year.

In making the adjustments to the 1939 census, it was recognized that the use of identical store series to estimate changes in retail trade involves greater downward bias in periods of increasing business activity than in periods of decreasing activity because changes in the number of stores are greater under the former condition.

Account was also taken of the greater reliability of the data for the more recent years. Thus the adjustment for downward bias in the basic series was carried forward since 1939 at a reduced rate from that found for the 1935 to 1939 period.
The actual procedure used in adjusting to the 1939 Census was to develop a smooth curve having the following properties: (1) The 1935 average was 0 , (2) the 1939 average was 100 percent, (3) the curve increased most rapidly from the end of 1935 to the middle of 1937 and again during the last half of 1938, (4) during the remaining periods the curve increased only about one-half as rapidly, (5) from 1939 forward a linear projection was used with a slope equal to half of the average rate of increase for the $1935-39$ period. The readings obtained from this curve for each month ${ }^{1}$ were then multiplied by the 1939 percentage discrepancies shown for each kind of business.

Table 4.-Indexes of Sales of Retail Stores, by Kind of Business

| [1935-39 $=100$ ] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stores, by kind of business | 1029 | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 19.39 | 1940 | 1911: |
| All retail stores... | 124.8 | 63.1 | 84.4 | 98.9 | 108.5 | 99.9 | 108.3 | 117.7 | 139.7 |
| Durable goods stores | 149.3 | 51.0 | 80.3 | 103.1 | 114.6 | 92.8 | 109.2 | 128.0 | 163.4 |
| Nondurable goods stores. | 116,8 | 67.1 | 85.8 | 97.5 | 106. 6 | 102.2 | 107.9 | 114.3 | 132.1 |
| Food | 115.5 | 71.4 | 88.1 | 97.0 | 105. 2 | 102. 6 | 107.1 | 113.4 | 130.4 |
| Eating and drinking | 68.9 | 46.4 | 77.6 | 93.4 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 114.2 | 120.7 | 140.0 |
| Apparel. | 137.6 | 62.6 | 86.2 | 100.2 | 107. 7 | 100.3 | 105. 7 | 110.7 | 132.9 |
| Filling stations. | 71.5 | 61.3 | 78.8 | 93.3 | 107.2 | 107.8 | 113.0 | 119.4 | 136.0 |
| Building materials and hardware | 158.4 | 55.3 | 76.8 | 97.8 | 110.7 | 102.1 | 112.6 | 123.0 | 153.8 |
| Household furnishings.- | 172.2 | 60.0 | 80.6 | 101.5 | 113, 0 | 96.5 | 108.3 | 120.9 | 163.2 |
| Automotive | 136.5 | 45.9 | 82.1 | 106.6 | 117.1 | 86.7 | 107.5 | 132.2 | 166.5 |
| Drug | 117.9 | 74.4 | 86.0 | 96.3 | 104. 6 | 104.0 | 109.0 | 115.1 | 128.9 |
| General merchandise | 143.5 | 79.3 | 91.2 | 101.4 | 106.3 | 97.9 | 103. 1 | 108. 1. | 122.2 |
| Other. | 132.1 | 56.5 | 81.0 | 96.9 | 108.7 | 101. 6. | 111.8 | 122.7 | 148.4 |

Estimates based on sales for 8 months.
For each kind of business except general merchandise, the percentage adjustment necessary to raise the 1939 annual estimate to the 1939 Census figure (that is, the percentage difference in the above list) was multiplied by the percentage adjustments read from the smooth curve for each month. The products gave the percentage adjustment to be applied to sales for each kind of business for cach month. Each product was applied to the unadjusted monthly sales for the kind of business to obtain the adjustment in dollars. These adjustments for 1935 and 1939 had to be altered very slightly to agree with census totals for the year.
For the general merchandise group (including general stores), the 1939 estimate before adjustment was above the census figure by a small amount, due probably to the decrease in the number of stores from 1935. Since this represents a trend which is independent of business conditions, it was assumed to have continued to an even pace throughout the period. Accordingly, the percentage adjustment for each month was decreased lincarly, being zero in the middle of 1935 and minus 3.3

[^18]percent in the middle of 1939. The dollar adjustments were obtained by applying the percentage adjustments to the unadjusted estimates of dollar sales, as for the other kinds of business.

## Number of Working Days and Seasonal Adjustment.

The months of the year are not of the same length, nor does the same month in different years always have the same number of Sundays and holidays. Since these calendar differences are reflected in the volume of retail trade, and tend to obscure other factors whose effect on retail trade is of primary concern, it is useful for many purposes to have indexes of average daily sales.

The number of working days is not the same for all kinds of business, and three different sets of working days were used for the 10 series. For eating and drinking places, filling stations, automotive stores, and drug stores, no allowance was made for Sundays and holidays, and the number of working days is simply the number of days in the month. For food stores, no allowance was made for holidays, the assumption being that although most food stores close on holidays, consumers buy as much food during the month as if they were open. Sundays, however, were deducted since a month with 5 Sundays has one Sunday so early in the month and one so late that consumers probably do not buy as much food as in a 4-Sunday month of the same length. For the remaining 5 kinds of business, the numbers of working days employed for department stores sales by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System were used. Sundays and certain national holidays ( 6 during the year) are deducted from the number of calendar days and $1 / 3$ day is added to 5 -Saturday months.

Monthly aggregate sales by type of business adjusted to the 1939 Census were divided by the number of working days computed as just described to obtain sales per working day. These dollar figures for each kind of business were put on an index basis by dividing by the daily average sales for the 5 years 1935-39.

Seasonal adjustment factors were computed from the estimates of daily average sales for each kind of business separately by the 12 -month moving average method. Moving seasonals were used in only a few cases because not enough years were available to estimate changes through time with confidence. For several kinds of business, however, December seemed to be getting a larger and larger share of the year's sales, so that moving seasonal factors were used for December and usually two or three other months to compensate for the December movement. In the case of automotive stores, the seasonal adjustment factors used for the new passenger-car index were based on the series described in the August 1941 issue of the Survey of Current Business, p. 18 to 20. For the sum of the other two components in this group the 12 -month moving average method was used to derive a set of adjustment factors. This set was then averaged with

Table 5.-Sales of All Retail Stores, and Indexes of Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, by Months, $1935-41$


* Ireliminary.
the seasonal factors for pasabagerear sales to amive at a set of factors for the entire group. Seasonal correwtion factors were made to aworge 100 for each series in fuery year.

The daily average index for cach type of busmose for cuch month was divided by the corresponding seasonal adjustment factor to ohtain the index correded for seasonal variations for that kind of business in each month.

## Combination of Indexes.

Lemegate dollar sales oi all retail stores woreobamed by simply adding estimated dollar sates deseribed above. Indexes of average daily sales of all retail stores were obtained by weighting each kind of business by the ratio of its sales in the 5 years 193539 to sates of all retail stores in the same perion. Seasonally adjusted indexes of sales of all remallstores wereobtaned by computing a weighted aberage (using the same woghts) of the separate seasomally uljusted sericm.

In building up indews of sales of dumble goods stores and nondurable goods stores it was deeded to include jewely stores, for which a grod monthly serios was arailable, in the dumble gomeds group, while allocentinge
the rest of the "other retail stores" group to the nondurable goods group. A series of sales of jewelry stores accordingly was built ip from the independent store sample of the Bureat of the Census. It was adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 Censuses by the procedures described abose. The number of working days computed by the Boad of Govemors of the Federal Reserve System for department stores was used to obtain avemere daty sales. Fiatlly, the series was sasonally corrected by the 12 -month moving aremge methor.

Ageregato sales of durable goods stopes were obtained by adding dollar sales for (1) antomotive stores, (2) houshok furnishmgs stomes, (3) bulding materiak and hardware draless, and (4) jewney stomes. Daily average intoxes with and withnt seasomal :odjustment, were computed by welghting the indexes for each of these four chasifications by bue proportion which its sales bore to sales of all four clases of stores in the 103:-39 base period. Sales of nondurable mools stores were derived by a similar process from combining with appoptiate wephte the sutes intexes of the remaining lypes of siones.
(Continued fromp. 17.)
there should have been some ovewapping of lumetions, differenes in criteria, and variation in effectiseness, The increasing necessity for complete coordination between reonomic policies and their integration with foreign policy as a whole led to the cration on July 30 of the Eeonomic Defense Bord.

In the Fxecutive Order atablishing the Board, the fied of "economie Anfense" is broaty defined to embmee all aspects of foren trate and other imurmational economic and finameial activities. Within this field the Board is instmeted to advise the President on essential measures and functions; coordiant the policies and actions of onber departments and apencies to assure unity and batanes: develop integrated plans for coordinated action by other departments and agencies and use all appropriate means to assure that such phans are carried ino effect make invertigations on the relationship of economic defense to post-war economic reconstruction; and review existing or pro-
posea hegislation and make recommendations for such additional legistation as may be necessary.

White the objectives and methods of economie defense poliey have abrealy bean indeated by pervious mensures and actions, certain phases on which stress wohd be phaced were mentiond by the Viee President, as chamman of the Eronomic Defonse Board, on September 17, 1941, in amonmeme the transfer to that aseney of the Ombe of Expont (ontrol. The Vice Presilent stated that a "determined intensification" of the poliey of preventing shipments to Axis-iominated combtres was mecessary; thet othor mations still free, particulamy other American combries, mast get emoneh goots to matntain her stability of their economises insofar as possible; and that increased supplies of critically needed materials must be obtained, with further adjustments in shipping to achieve this goal and with particular emphasis on securing additional supplies from other Western Hemisphere countries.

## (Coutinued from p. 10)

September 1941, grain priecs advaned 38 pereent on the average; cotton and cottonsed prices were up 97 percent, meat animals to pereent, chicken and eqgs 36 percent, and dary products 26 percent.

The result has been a 2 5-percent incease in cash income from farm marketings during the first 8 months over the like period a year catior. The price advance has given farmers a supplementary source of income by enabling them to redeem and sell at higher prices
commodities placed under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation in prior yours.

For the year as a whole, cash income from matketings is expected to be about 10 billion dollars, as compared with 8.4 billion in 1940. Goverment payments will probably mise the famers total casis income to a level approaching the $1924-29$ average of 10.8 billion dollars. Such an increase will be relatively larger than the expansion of income in the economy as a whole.

## NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Table 27.—CREDIT UNIONS—INSTALLMENT LOANS TO CONSUMERS ${ }^{1}$

| Month | [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Outstandings, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Loans made | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Re- } \\ & \text { pay- } \end{aligned}$ | Out-standings, | Loans made | Re- | Out-standings, | Loans made | Re-pay- | Out-standings, |
|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1933 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |  |  | 1940 |  |  | 1941 |  |  |
| January. | 29.2 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 26.6 | $2 \overline{7} .0$ | 32.7 | 44.9 | 67.7 | 91.9 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 112.3 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 146.3 | 25.2 | 26.4 | 188.0 |
| February | 29.2 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 28.3 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 32.9 | 44.9 | 68.0 | 94.2 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 113.8 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 147.8 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 190.0 |
| March. | 29.0 | 30.0 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 24.7 | 26.8 | 33.9 | 46.8 | 30.5 | 95.4 | 22.5 | 18.5 | 117.8 | 28.9 | 21.8 | 154.9 | 31.8 | 26.4 | 195.4 |
| April | 29.5 | 30.0 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 24.6 | 27.3 | 35.2 | 48.9 | 73.5 | 98.3 | 21.3 | 17.5 | 121.6 | 27.8 | 23.3 | 159.4 | 34.3 | 26.5 | 203. 2 |
| May | 29.6 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 25.0 | 28.1 | 36.9 | 51.1 | 76.5 | 101.5 | 22.5 | 18.0 | 126.1 | 30.5 | 23.5 | 166.4 | 35.3 | 28.3 | 210.2 |
| June. | 30.4 | 30.7 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 25.5 | 28.9 | 38.3 | 53.6 | 81.3 | 105.6 | 25.6 | 20.1 | 131.6 | 29.0 | 22.7 | 172.7 | 32.7 | 26.8 | 216.1 |
| July. | 29.9 | 30.8 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 25.9 | 29.1 | 39.6 | 55.7 | 83.2 | 106.7 | 20.4 | 18.0 | 134.0 | 27.5 | 23.6 | 176.6 | 30.8 | 27.1 | 219.8 |
| August | 29.7 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 29.9 | 40.7 | 56.9 | 83.6 | 107.3 | 22.0 | 18.6 | 137.4 | 27.5 | 23.0 | 181.1 |  |  |  |
| September | 30.3 | 30.3 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 26.2 | 30.2 | 41.0 | 58.8 | 80.8 | 106.8 | 21.3 | 18.9 | $139 . \mathrm{x}$ | 24.4 | 22.7 | 183.3 |  |  |  |
| October.- | 30.8 | 30.2 | 28.7 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 31.0 | 42.1 | 01.5 | 88.9 | 107.8 | 21.5 | 10.7 | 141.6 | 26.5 | 24.8 | 185.0 |  |  |  |
| November | 31.1 | 30.4 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 31.3 | 42.7 | 63.3 | 90.7 | 109.9 | 21.4 | 20.1 | 142.9 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 185. 8 |  |  |  |
| December. | 32.0 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 32.2 | 4.3 | tif. 0 | 92.5 | 112.6 | 24.9 | 21.1 | 146.7 | 29.0 | 25.6 | 189. 2 |  |  |  |
| Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 257.3 | 223.0 |  | 320.1 | 277.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly average. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.4 | 18.6 |  | 26.7 | 23.1 |  |  |  |  |

1 New series. Estimates for 1929 through 1938, by months, were developed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation and the U. S. Department of Commerce; monthly estimates for 1939 to date were prepared by the $U$. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domesic Commerce Data prior to 1934 cover only state-chartered credit unions. Establishment of credit unions under Federal charters was first provided under a law in 1934 ; thereafter, both State- and Federal chartered credit unions are covered
computed from the report figures for loans made and ous oldances reviewed. Repayments are loan colections (inchuding accounting collections on old balances renewed compate are In compiling data for 1929-38, year-en.
were used as basing points from which monthly outstandings were interpolated on the basis of sample data. Loans made and repayments were not estimated for that period Figures beginning 1939 are projected totals based on monthly reports of crerlit unions accounting for about 25 percent of the business done by all State-and Federal-chartered eredit unions.

Table 28.-INDEXES OF BUILDING COSTS FOR STANDARD 6-ROOM FRAME HOUSE ${ }^{1}$
$[1935-39=100]$

| Month | Combined index |  |  |  |  |  | Material |  |  |  |  |  | Labor |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1341 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| January | 94.7 | 99.6 | 104.3 | 101.9 | 102.3 | 109.3 | 95.8 | 101.0 | 104. 1 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 106.6 | 92.6 | 96.9 | 104.7 | 105.6 | 104.0 | 114.5 |
| February | 94.9 | 100.9 | 103.8 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 110.2 | 96.0 | 102.5 | 103.3 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 107.8 | 92.6 | 97.6 | 104.7 | 105.9 | 104.2 | 115.1 |
| March | 95.0 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 110.4 | 96.2 | 104. 5 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 101. 4 | 108.0 | 92.7 | 98.9 | 105. 2 | 106.1 | 104.1 | 115.3 |
| April. | 95.3 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 111.2 | 96.3 | 105.9 | 102. 1 | 99.9 | 101.3 | 108.7 | 93.2 | 100.7 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 103.8 | 116. 1 |
| May | 95.6 | 105.0 | 102.8 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 111.6 | 96.5 | 106.8 | 101.7 | 99.7 | 101.3 | 108.8 | 93.8 | 101. 7 | 105. 1 | 105.3 | 103.7 | 117.0 |
| June | 95.8 | 105.8 | 102.8 | 101.4 | 102.1 | 112.4 | 96.6 | 107.0 | 101, 5 | 99.5 | 101. 3 | 109.2 | 94.3 | 103.3 | 105.3 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 118.6 |
| July | 96.2 | 106.3 | 102.7 | 101.3 | 102.0 | 113.6 | 97. 0 | 107.2 | 101. 1 | 99.4 | 101. 2 | 110.7 | 94.7 | 104.4 | 105.7 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 119.3 |
| August | 96.6 | 106.4 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 114.9 | 97.4 | 107.3 | 100.4 | 99.3 | 101. 4 | 112.4 | 94.9 | 104.7 | 106.0 | 104.9 | 103.6 | 120.0 |
| September | 96.8 | 106.3 | 102.3 | 101.6 | 102.9 |  | 97.5 | 105. 1 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 101.9 |  | 95.3 | 104.8 | 106.1 | 104.9 | 104.8 |  |
| October. | 97.1 | 100.0 | 102. 1 | 102.0 | 104. 6 |  | 97.8 | 106. 5 | 100. 2 | 100.6 | 103.4 |  | 95.8 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 104.8 | 106.9 |  |
| November | 97.7 | 105.7 | 102. 1 | 102.4 | 106. 4 |  | 98.4 | 106.0 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 104.6 |  | 96.3 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 104.6 | 109.8 |  |
| December | 98.5 | 104.9 | 102.0 | 102.5 | 108. 1 |  | 99.5 | 104.9 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 105.9 |  | 96.4 | 104.8 | 105.8 | 104.4 | 112.5 |  |
| Annual index | 96.2 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 103.3 |  | 97.1 | 105.6 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.2 |  | 94.4 | 102.3 | 105.4 | 105.2 | 105.4 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised series compiled by the Federal Llome Loan Bank Board. Those are the same indexes that were published in the 1940 Supplement and monthly issues of the Survey through August 1941, except that the base prifod has been changed. In placing the index on a $1935-39$ base, estinates were computed for 1935 . For a description of the indexes see note 4 to p. 22 of the 1940 Supplement.

Table 29.-INDEX OF NONFARM REAL ESTATE FORECLOSURES ${ }^{1}$

| [1935-39 $=100]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Annual index | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual index |
| 1926 | 43.4 | 1934 | 154.1 | 144.8 | 144.0 | 138.4 | 139.3 | 140.6 | 142.0 | 145.5 | 144.9 | 155.7 | 158.4 | 153.8 | 146.7 |
| 1927. | 58.0 | 1935. | 170.9 | 157.2 | 159.1 | 156.1 | 152.3 | 148.7 | 144.2 | 143.6 | 129.4 | 140.4 | 122.9 | 125.4 | 145.7 |
| 1928. | 73.9 | 1936. | 121.2 | 125.4 | 119.2 | 120.5 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 121.9 | 116.6 | 122.7 | 115.6 | 108.9 | 120.0 | 118.1 |
| 1929 | 85.9 | 1937. | 106.5 | 106.4 | 105.5 | 105.3 | 101.6 | 105.5 | 100.8 | 85.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 81.8 | 81.6 | 96.5 |
| 1930. | 95.6 | 1938 | 81.5 | 83.1 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 70.9 | 73.5 | 70.7 | 66.7 | 70.1 | 67.5 | 75.5 |
| 1931. | 123.4 | 1939 | 68.4 | 70.5 | 69.4 | 68.3 | 70.3 | 66.3 | 65.7 | 63.8 | 62.0 | 55.5 | 58.3 | 53.6 | 64.3 |
| 1932 | 158.4 | 1940. | 52.1 | 49.5 | 48.0 | 48.4 | 50.9 | 47.9 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 47.4 | 48.8 | 44.2 | 42.2 | 48.0 |
| 1933. | 160.8 | 1941. | 44.0 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 41.1 | 38.3 | 36.7 | 37.3 | 33.4 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^19]| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Angust | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\mathbf{J a n l l}_{-}}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## BUSINESS LNDEXES-Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCRION $\dagger-\mathrm{Com}$.

## nadjusted-Continued.

 Adjasted
ombined indext. $\qquad$
furable manufacturest Iron and steelt.. Lumber and produets* Furniture*. Machinery*
Nonferous metals*! Stone, clay, and glass products*. Cement containers* ${ }^{*}$ Glass containers*
1'olished plate glass Transportation equipment** Arcraft*+
Automobije bodies, Farts and Assembly* $\quad$ atomobiles, lactory sales $\sigma^{\prime} \ddagger \ldots$. do


Nondurable manulactures $\qquad$家 Aleoholie bo
Chemicals* Leather and products Mantactured food products* $\ddagger$ Dairy products*
Meat paeking. Paper and produets Paper and nulp*
petroleum and coa lotroleum and coal prodicts* Petroleum refining... Printing and publishing* Rextiles pad products. Cotton consumption* silk doliveries* Wool textile production* Tobaceo products

## Minerals

 Antiracite Bituminous coal. Crude petroleal. Metals* ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ LeadMANUFACTURERG' ORDERS, SHP-
 r Revised.
TRevisions appear in this issue: see note matked with a "†" fRevised series Revised indexes of industrial production for $1919-36$ (109s- 39 for industrial groups and industries), including the new series, are available on pp. 19 - 1 , for which see table 24, pp. 21 and 22 of the Septembre 1941 surver; the latter table inchudes also revisions of 1940 data for alcoholic beverages, petroleum and coal product. coke, rubber products, leather and products, shoes, textiles and products, wool textiles, fuels, anthracite and bituminous coal, and a lase revision for nondurable goods
*Vew series. For industrial production series, see note marked with " $\dagger$." For indexes of manufacturers' orders, shipments, and inventories beginning January 1989 , see uonthy Surveys beginning with the September 1940 issue (description of data and figures for Janary June 1039 are available on pp. $7-13$ of that issue except for revisions given in note marked with an "*" on pp. 90 and 21 of the November 1940 survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939，to－ gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data，may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ausust | August | Sep－ tember | October | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Novens- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | Decern－ <br> ber | $\underset{\text { Janu- }}{\substack{\text { ary }}}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | Jume |

## BUSINESS INDEXES Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇ORDERS，SHIP－ MENTS，AND INVENTORIES＊－COn． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventorics，total．．．．．．．．．．．Dec． $31,1838=100$ ． | 134．2 | 110.9 | 112.2 | 114．4 | 110．5 | 119.3 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 123.6 | 126.3 | 128.5 | 131.2 |
| Durable goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | F 1146.2 | 115.4 | 118.4 | 121.2 | 124.1 | 127.9 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 131.8 | 134.1 | 137.4 | 129.1 | ${ }^{r} 140.8$ |
| Automobiles and equipment | 0153.3 | 112．3 | 128.7 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 134．7 | 134.3 | 135．6 | 138.9 | 144.3 | 144.1 | 142.11 | ${ }^{+128.2}$ |
| Electrical machinery | ${ }^{2} 11963$ | 115.5 | 116.7 | 122.1 | 126.8 | 133.5 | 140.4 | 148.2 | 157.1 | 164.0 | 174.7 | 181.9 | 1148.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products．．．．－to． | －127．0 | 120.1 | 121.1 | 123.8 | 126.9 | 129.4 | 128.5 | 127.0 | 124.0 | 123.3 | 125.6 | 126． 5 | r 127．5 |
| Transportation equipment（excent auto－ mobiles） Dec． $31,1938=100$ | $\nu 469.4$ | 194.7 | 207.8 | 228.8 | 251.9 | 27.1 | 297.1 | 318.9 | 341.8 | 356.8 | 381.2 | 4029 | 442.7 |
| Other machinery．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 2150.1 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 114.8 | 117.6 | 122.1 | 125.6 | 128.2 | 129.9 | 134.2 | 138.2 | 140.7 | 144.9 |
| Other durable goods．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 2115.3 | 104．5 | 104.1 | 104.9 | 105.9 | 108.3 | 110.2 | 108.5 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 111.6 | $r 114.5$ |
| Nondurable goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | $p 121.4$ | 105.9 | 105． 5 | 107.1 | 108.5 | 110.1 | 111.2 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 114．4 | 117.1 | ＋120．8 |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．do | ＋121．2 | 112.4 | 110.7 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 114.8 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 115．5 | 116． 1 | －119．6 |
| Food and kindred products ．．．．．．．do | $\pm 131.2$ | 101.7 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 104.6 | 107.0 | 105.8 | 103.9 | 105.1 | 107.9 | 114.2 | 119.2 | ${ }^{+126.7}$ |
| Paper and allied products | － 114.2 | 107.1 | 108.4 | 110.3 | 110.7 | 112.8 | 111.8 | 132.0 | 112.5 | 111.3 | 109.5 | 110.4 | 112.9 |
| Petreleum refining | ， 102.1 | 98．3 | 09.0 | 98．7 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 101.1 | ${ }^{-102.6}$ |
| Rubher products． | －140．3 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 124．6 | 124.4 | 1256.6 | 131.4 | 135.1 | 140.6 | 142.4 | 144．1 | 145.4 | －148．1 |
| Textik－mill products． | ${ }^{2} 134.0$ | 114.9 | 115.0 | 119.9 | 121.4 | 119.0 | 11197 | 121.5 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 128.5 | 132.5 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \\ \\ 1 \\ 138.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other nondurable goods | p 108.5 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 106.7 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 108.6 | 105.8 | 106.7 | 108．9 | 1188.3 |

COMMODITY PRICES


PLICES RECEIVED BY FARMERSS
U．S．Department of Agriculture：

| Combined index．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1909－14 $=104$. |
| :---: |
| Chickens and eggs．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {do }}$ |
| Cotton and cottonseed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| Vairy protucts．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do |
| Fruits |
| （lrains ．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． |
| Meat anmals．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Truck crops．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| Miscollaneous ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－do |
| RETAII，PRICES |
| U．S．Department of Labor indeses： |
| Anthracite．．．．．．－．．．．．．．－－． $14283-25=100$ |
| Bituminous coal9．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Food（see under cost of living above）． |
| Fairchild＇s index： |
| Combined index．．．．．．．．．Jee．31， $1930=100$ |
| Apparel： |
| Infants＇－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Men＇s ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Women＇s．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Home furnishings．．．．．－．－．－．．－．．．．．．．．．．do |
| Piece roods． |

## WHOLESALE PRICES

U．S．Department of Labor indeses： Combined index（ 889 quotations ${ }^{\circ}$ ） $1026=100$. Economic classes：
Finished prodict Raw materials． Semimanufactures Farm pro
Grains． livestoek and poultry Commodities other than farm profucts＊ Food
Da Dairy products Fruits and vegetables
 Commodities other than farm products and foods
Buikding materials Brick and tile． Cement Lumber $\dagger$ Chemicals and allied productst ．．．．do．．． Drues and pharmaceuticals $\dagger$－．．．．do．

|  | $00.0$ - | $\begin{aligned} & 5=x \in x= \\ & =-3= \end{aligned}$ | \％ | 象 | 总 | 8 $\times 0$ $x=0$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \times x=1 \\ & x-6 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  |  <br> ー心がーが |  जisesoc | 2 $i$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 x \\ & 0=100 \\ & 0=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\text { P}}$ | $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  |  |
|  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seq } \\ & =x-y=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 920-106 \\ & -1006 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x=x-y \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \because \end{aligned}$ | $$ |  | 忥合高 |  |
|  |  | 患 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | \& | $$ | $\underset{-1}{\infty}$ |  |  |  |
|  <br>  | 心－＋Cocto |  －－tiono． | U | $\begin{aligned} & x=x=1 \\ & x=0,0=1 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{C}{气}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & =1=x-x \text { x } \\ & =\text { is } \end{aligned}$ | － $-1=-1-10 \infty$ | $\stackrel{\Im}{\approx}$ | x <br> OVer $\omega$ | Cix | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 药药量 $\omega \infty 0 \omega$ | $\stackrel{\varphi}{4}$ | $\oint_{i}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{\alpha} x_{0} \underset{y}{x} \\ & -\infty=400 \end{aligned}$ |
| － $8=6$ <br>  |  |  | ＊ | $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \% \\ & 6060 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i}^{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Nu* |
| dsx $+\cdots \infty \infty$ vorcre |  |  | $\underset{e r}{\alpha}$ | x． $x \cos$ | $\underset{\infty}{\underset{\infty}{f}}$ | $\mathscr{S}_{0}^{x}$ |  |  | 㑒品 0 wnimionco |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & x F_{2}^{x}= \\ & =\infty=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Co } \\ & \text { tin } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ci } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ | 余淢 | ¢馬岛为気気気 |  |  |
| $\mathcal{A} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ $-\Delta \infty \in \infty \text { erc } 0 \rightarrow$ |  No our |  | $\stackrel{\substack{\infty \\ e \\ \infty}}{\substack{0}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x_{2}=8 \\ & =0-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\mathscr{c} \\ \multirow{2}{*}{\hline}\\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\underset{\sim}{\mathscr{S}}$ |  |  |  HOANOH |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & =x x \\ & x=-2 x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 减x } \\ & 0-=0 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | E | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \hdashline-1 \end{aligned}$ | 系 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0,1 x \\ & =-x=-1 \end{aligned}$ | $x$ $x$ |  | 空 | $$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \times x=x \\ & x-\cos x \end{aligned}$ |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0=20 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5=x \in x= \\ & =-3= \end{aligned}$ | \％ | 身 | － | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & x= \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 彩会 } \\ & x-10=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \times x=2 \\ & x-c y \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  o心xito－ios |  |  | -1 -1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Susw } \\ & 0=100 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  | $\stackrel{x^{\prime}}{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \because \end{aligned}$ | $$ | が， | S忥采忥 |  |
|  <br> $-x=0 \rightarrow-1$－ |  |  $0 \rightarrow+$－ | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ -10 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{c}{e} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{-1}{\infty}$ |  |  |  |
|  ©－－－cr xter－ |  <br>  |  $0-10-100$. | $0$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{i}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{S}+8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{Z} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $x 40$ <br> －ver $\omega=$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cix } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathscr{E} \\ \text { NO } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x_{x}^{x}=\alpha^{1} x \\ & -\sin =0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \% 90 \\ & =1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{i}{4}$ | $\oint_{i}^{6}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{x} x_{0}=\underline{y y y} \\ & -\infty-400 \end{aligned}$ |
|  ＋© vernotes |  |  | $\underline{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sgos } \\ & \text { Gowse } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{3}^{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  NV－ N － |
| てGx： + ＋60 N $x$ ercre |  |  | $\underset{i r}{\alpha}$ |  | $\underset{\infty}{\underset{\infty}{4}}$ | $\mathscr{S}_{0}^{x}$ |  |  | 菕我 0 wnit ionco |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & x x_{0}^{x}=0 \\ & -\infty=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c=0 x=4 \\ & \text { is }=-4 i d u t \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{x}_{i} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \neq y=1 \\ & x \rightarrow 6 y \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ci } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 定 } \\ -6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  <br> $-\sim \infty$ ococos |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\infty \\ e \\ e} \end{aligned}$ |  $0 \infty-10-1$ | $\underset{\substack{c \\ \multirow{2}{c}{\hline}\\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\mathscr{S}_{\infty}^{\infty}$ |  |  |  <br>  |
| S我我品 $=0 x+0=00$ |  |  | $\underline{x}$ | 象事 | $\stackrel{y}{3}$ | 范 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $x$ $\times$ |  | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哭住 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0=20 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5=x \in x= \\ & =-3= \end{aligned}$ | \％ | 身 | － | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & x= \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 彩会 } \\ & x-10=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \times x=2 \\ & x-c y \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  o心xito－ios |  |  | -1 -1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Susw } \\ & 0=100 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  | $\stackrel{x^{\prime}}{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \because \end{aligned}$ | $$ | が， | S忥采忥 |  |
|  <br> $-x=0 \rightarrow-1$－ |  |  $0 \rightarrow+$－ | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ -10 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{c}{e} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{-1}{\infty}$ |  |  |  |
|  ©－－－cr xter－ |  <br>  |  $0-10-100$. | $0$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{i}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{S}+8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{Z} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $x 40$ <br> －ver $\omega=$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cix } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathscr{E} \\ \text { NO } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x_{x}^{x}=\alpha^{1} x \\ & -\sin =0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \% 90 \\ & =1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{i}{4}$ | $\oint_{i}^{6}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{x} x_{0}=\underline{y y y} \\ & -\infty-400 \end{aligned}$ |
|  ＋© vernotes |  |  | $\underline{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sgos } \\ & \text { Gowse } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{3}^{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  NV－ N － |
| てGx： + ＋60 N $x$ ercre |  |  | $\underset{i r}{\alpha}$ |  | $\underset{\infty}{\underset{\infty}{4}}$ | $\mathscr{S}_{0}^{x}$ |  |  | 菕我 0 wnit ionco |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & x x_{0}^{x}=0 \\ & -\infty=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c=0 x=4 \\ & \text { is }=-4 i d u t \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{x}_{i} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \neq y=1 \\ & x \rightarrow 6 y \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ci } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 定 } \\ -6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  <br> $-\sim \infty$ ococos |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\infty \\ e \\ e} \end{aligned}$ |  $0 \infty-10-1$ | $\underset{\substack{c \\ \multirow{2}{c}{\hline}\\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\mathscr{S}_{\infty}^{\infty}$ |  |  |  <br>  |
| S我我品 $=0 x+0=00$ |  |  | $\underline{x}$ | 象事 | $\stackrel{y}{3}$ | 范 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $x$ $\times$ |  | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哭住 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

87.4
73.6Chickens and eggs．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1909-14=101$. Cotton and cottonseed $10 .$.
1
$0 . .$.
0.2
0.2

## RETAIL PRICES

U．S．Department of Labor indeses

Bood（see under cost of living above）．
Fairchild＇s index

…d

$$
\begin{gathered}
d g \\
-d o \ldots
\end{gathered}
$$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
| －－＇－do．－． |
| do |
| －．．．．．．．do |
| n farm protucts＊ |
| $1926=100$. |
| ．．．．do．．．． |
| ．da．－． |
| ．do． |
| do |
| farm products and |
| $1926=100$ |
| do．．． |
| ．do．．．． |
| do |
| do． |
| ctst．．．．do |
| do |
| $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |

Revised．P Prelimitary．Number of quotations increased to 889 in January 1941．$\ddagger$ For monthly data beginning 1933，see p． 18 of the April 1940 Survey． §Data for September 15，1941：Total，139；chickens and eggs，141；cotton and cottonseed，150；dairy products，140；fruits 89；grains，106；meat animals，166；truch erops，145； miscellaneous， 131 ．

Covers 37 cities in september and October， 36 in November，and 35 berinaing in Devember．
†Revised series．National Industrial Conference Board＇s index of cost of living and food component and index of wholesale prices of lumber revised beeinning 1935，see tables 5 and 7 ，respectively，p． 18 of the January 1941 Survey．Fur the Department of Labor＇s revised index of retail fooi prices beginuing 1913 ，see table 51 ，p． 18 of the Novem－ ber 1940 Survey．Data for chemicals and allied products and subgroups revised beginning 1926 ；see table 32 ，p． 18 of the Aurust 1940 Survey．
 nent of of the September 1940 Survey．

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | A ugust | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel and lighting materials .... $1026=100$. | 79.0 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 71.6 | 71.9 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 72.9 | 75.6 | 77.9 | 78.5 |
| Electricity .-.-.-.-.-................. do..... |  | 72.4 | 73.5 | 71.6 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 70.0 | 69.2 | 67.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 84.5 | 54.8 | 82.4 | 80.5 | 78.2 | 77.5 | 77.6 | 77.0 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 80.8 |
| Petroleum produets ............... do. | 61.4 | 49.2 | 48.9 | 49.0 | 49.3 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 51.9 | 55.3 | 59.9 | 60.9 |
| Hides and leather products........... do. | 110.2 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 100.4 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.4 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 103.9 | 106.4 | 107.8 | 109.4 |
| Mides and skins....................... do. | 112.2 | 77.1 | 84.0 | 93.8 | 101.2 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 94.8 | 99.1 | 104.7 | 110.3 | 112.4 | 112.5 |
| Leather...-.-.---...................... do do | 98.5 | 88.3 | 85.9 | 90.9 | 93.2 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 95.6 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 98.1 |
| Shoes...-.------.-.-.-.-.......... do | 116.1 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107. 1 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 110.1 | 111.7 | 114.7 |
| House-furnishing goods....-.......... do...- | 95.4 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 90.4 | 91.4 | 93.1 | 94.4 |
|  | 100.7 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95. 1 | 95, 2 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 99.0 | 99.7 |
| Furniture............................ do. | 83.9 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 82.2 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 84.3 | 87.0 | 88.9 |
| Metals and metal products............. do | 98.6 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 98.5 |
| Iron and steei do | 96.9 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.8 |
| Metals, nonferrous.-............................ do | 84.4 | 79.1 | 80.7 | 83.6 | 83.9 | 83.4 | 83.6 | 84.0 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 84.4 | 84.5 | 84.7 |
| Plumbing and heating equipment do | 86.8 | 80. 5 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 82.2 | 82.8 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 83.2 |
| Textile products...-..-...-..-........ do do | 88.3 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 73.6 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 75.2 | 76.4 | 78.4 | 81.0 | 83.0 | 84.5 | 86.2 |
| Clothing do | 95.1 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 85.5 | 86.6 | 87.2 | 87.7 | 88.7 | 90.9 | 91.6 | 93.9 |
| Cotton goods.................................... do | 101.5 | 68.6 | 69.2 | 71.5 | 73.6 | 74.9 | 75.8 | 77.5 | 81.1 | 86.8 | 91.0 | 94.6 | 96.1 |
| Hosiery and underwear............ do | 63.8 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 60.7 | 59.9 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 61.9 | 62.9 |
|  | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 |
| Silk* -...................................... do | 52.0 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 44.7 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 49.1 | 51.2 | 51.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 98.2 | 83.7 | 84.2 | 86.3 | 88.8 | 89.0 | 89.2 | 91.2 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 96.5 |
| Miscellaneous.....----.......-....... - do...- | 83.7 | 76.7 | 76. 5 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 77.3 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 77.6 | 78.6 | 79.6 | 80.6 | 82.0 |
| Automobile tires and tubes........ do.... | 60.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| Paper and pulp----.-............do. | 100.7 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 94.5 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 98.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices ..-.............- $1923-25=100 .$. | 111.5 | 130.1 | 129.1 | 128.0 | 126.5 | 125.9 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 123.6 | 121.0 | 118.6 | 115.6 | 113.4 |
| Retail food pricest.-..........-.-......-..-. do.... | 117.1 | 331.4 | 130.2 | 131.6 | 131.9 | 130.0 | 129.4 | 129.2 | 128.5 | 125.8 | 123.9 | 119.5 | 118.6 |
| Prices received by farmers........--...... do | 112.2 | 153.1 | 151.5 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 145.6 | 141.4 | 142.7 | 142.7 | 133.7 | 131.2 | 124.5 | 117.6 |
|  | 113.8 | 11.9 .0 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 117.1 | 116.4 | 114.9 | 114.4 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential, unadjusted............... do |  | ${ }^{5} 122$ | 81 | 82 |  |  |  | 82 | 83 | 77 | 70 | 68 | 78 | 93 | 104 | 111 | r 118 |
| Total, adjusted -....-.....-............. do | $\pm 150$ | 90 | 93 | 95 | 111 | 115 | 103 | 99 | 94 | 103 | 101 | 117 | -139 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total projects .-...........--....... number | 50, 551 | 31,512 | 31,671 | 34, 084 | 31, 228 | 34,959 | 21,462 | 25,001 | 32,304 | 36, 380 | 48,531 | 46,950 | 49, 637 |
| 'Total valuation.-.............. thous. of dol.. | 760, 233 | 414,941 | 347, 651 | 383,069 | 380, 347 | 456, 189 | 305, 205 | 270,373 | 479,903 | 406, 675 | 548, 700 | 539,106 | 577,392 |
| Public ownership.......... .-.-..... do. | 509, 129 | 195, 293 | 143, 996 | 174,506 | 194, 591 | 257, 643 | 111, 124 | 96, 425 | 226, 392 | 168,817 | 254,836 | 302,000 | 346, 498 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects......-.---.......- | 10, 766 | 5,199 5 | $\begin{array}{r}5,135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,284 | 6,144 33 | 8,746 | 3,438 | 4,120 19 | 5,668 | 5,233 | 8,446 | 6,262 | 8,339 |
| Floor area....--..-..... thous. of sq. ft. | 63, 802 | 23, 654 | 23, 431 | 34,028 | 33, 890 | 42, 129 | 23,918 | 19,718 | 29,451 | 31,509 | 44,596 | 31, 898 | 38,242 |
| Valuation.........---.....thous of dol. | 280,741 | 119,189 | 101,295 | 136,405 | 14S, 367 | 182,618 | 118,757 | 90,058 | 201,458 | 143.304 | 202,492 | 200, 456 | 220,612 |
| Residential buildings, all types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects .-......-................ number. | 37, 234 | 24, 277 | 24,758 | 24, 888 | 24,009 | 24, 176 | 16,936 | 19,746 | 25, 325 | 29,499 | 38,093 | 38,527 | 39,429 |
| Floor area | 62,773 | 38.987 | 41,630 | 40,778 | 42.151 | 48, 183 | 28,450 | 29, 322 | 35, 801 | 41,978 | 54, 571 | 52,098 | 52, 895 |
| Valuation.....-....-...-....thous of dol. | 231,529 | 152,988 | 152,372 | 148,469 | 152,838 | 159,235 | 111,306 | 116,459 | 147, 859 | 166,462 | 201,274 | 205, 634 | 205,049 |
| Public works: Projects | 1,871 | 1,685 | 1,339 | 1, 482 | 421 | 761 | 812 | 725 | -975 | 1, 283 | 1. 589 | 1, 701 | 1,487 |
| Valuation-...-...-.-.-. - | 134,0.54 | 119,358 | 59,898 | 73, 220 | 51,430 | 73, 447 | 59,622 | 42,242 | 84,592 | 71,426 | 96,501 | 99,631 | 101,074 |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects-..-...-......-.--- - - | 680 | 351 | 439 | 430 | 454 | 476 | 2.6 | 410 | 336 | 365 | 403 | 460 | 382 |
| Valuation...-....-.-.-.... thous. of dol. | 107,909 | 23,406 | 34,086 | 24,975 | 27.712 | 40,849 | 15. 520 | 21,614 | 45,994 | 25,483 | 48,433 | 33,385 | 50, 657 |
| Families provided for and indicated expenditures for building construction (based on bldg. permits), U.S. Dept. of Laborindexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of families provided for - $-1929=100$ Indicated erpenditures for: | 100.4 | 80.4 | 86.2 | 98.0 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 03.7 | 63.4 | 84.0 | 116.3 | 106.0 | 112.6 | 104.4 |
| ITotal building construction ......... do | 44.5 | 55.5 | 51.4 | 77.7 | 60.8 | 63.4 | 41.8 | 39.9 | 47.1 | 65.3 | 60.6 | 54.9 | 53.0 |
| New residential buildings .-........ do | 75.0 | 55.5 | 60.5 | 68.5 | 47.4 | 45.6 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 59.8 | 82.2 | 74.8 | 80.7 | 76.4 |
| New nonresidential buildings..... do. | 11.6 | 40.9 | 28.0 | 69.8 | 60.3 | 67.4 | 27.5 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 34.1 | 30.9 | 19.7 | 20.1 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs do.... | 60.9 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 57.0 | 43.5 | 40.2 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 54.5 | 62.5 | 67.8 | 69.2 | 64.0 |
| Estimated number of new dwelling units pro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.........-.....-.-......-.-..... numbe |  | 36,918 | 38, 481 | 43,099 | 31.126 | 29,202 | 27,027 | 27,480 | 35, 297 | 46,930 | 43, 568 | 47,034 |  |
| 1-family dwellings .................-..... do |  | 29, 629 | 27, 961 | 30, 164 | 23,211 | 21, 265 | 18,698 | 20,512 | 27, 173 | 36.762 | 34, 706 | 37,701 |  |
| 2-family dwellings...............-. .-. . do |  | 3,018 | 3, 973 | 3,475 | 2, 375 | 2, 073 | 1,917 | 2,429 | 2,760 | 2, 8.71 | 2,590 | 2,679 |  |
| Multifamily dwellings .............. . . do |  | 4,271 | 6,547 | 9,460 | 5,540 | 5,864 | 6,412 | 4,539 | 5,364 | 7,297 | 6,272 | 6,654 |  |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) \& . thous. of dol | 529,561 | 397, 253 | 368,252 | 702,842 | 352,724 | 398, 704 | 584, 549 | 424, 269 | 452,430 | 381, 563 | 409,371 | 589, 221 | 958, 663 |
| HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Concrete pavement contract awards; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totait | 9,567 | 7,285 | 5, 788 | 6,882 | 5,050 | 4. 496 | 4,967 | 2,083 | 3,567 | 5,042 | 7,782 | 8,776 | 17,124 |
|  | 3,606 | 868 | 1,045 | 922 | 1,195 | 644 | 832 | 227 | 1,029 | 1,358 | 2,804 | 3,112 | 9, 594 |
|  | 2,910 | 4.049 | 3,170 | 3.673 | 2,197 | 2.262 | 2, 814 | 819 | 1,531 | 2,087 | 3,425 | 3,878 | 4,825 |
| Streets and alleys....--.---......... do. | 2,051 | 2,368 | 1,574 | 2,287 | 1,658 | 1,590 | 1,321 | 1,037 | 1,007 | 1,596 | 1,553 | 1,786 | 2,706 |

r Revised. pPreliminary. §Data for August and October 1940 and January, May, and July 1941 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
*New series. For indexes of rayon and silk prices beginning 1926, see table 29, p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey. Earlier data for concrete pavement contract awards for ports and for the total revised to include airports will appear in a subsequent issue
tRevised series. Indicated series on "Purchasing power of the dollar" revised beginning January 1935; see table 4, p. 18 of the January 1941 Surrey. For revision in total concrete pavement awards see note marked with an "*". Revised data on dwelling units for 1939 are shown in talle 18 , p. 17 , of the May 1941 Survey. Estimates beginning January 1940 cover urban areas as defined by results of the 1940 Census; revised data for earlier months of 1940 are available on p. 22 of the June 1941 Survey except for revisions in A pril figures as follows: all types, 38,324; multifamily, 7,013.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 19.11 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary- }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTA'SE-Continued

| HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Status of highway and grade crossing projects administered by Public Roads Admu.: |  |
| Highways: |  |
| A pproved for constructio |  |
| Federal funds ............... thous, of dol |  |
| Under construction: |  |
| Mileage |  |
| Federal funds -...........thous. of dol |  |
| Qrade crossings: |  |
| Qrade crossings: |  |
| Federal funds..... |  |
|  |  |
| Under construction: |  |
| Under construetion: |  |
| Estimated cost |  |


| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) |  |
| American Appraisal Co.it |  |
| Average, 30 cities. | $1913=100$ |
| Atlanta. | do |
| New York | do |
| San Francisco | do |
| St. Louis | do |

Associated General Contractors (all types)
E. I. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: 1 $^{1913=1}$


## REAL LState

Fed. Fous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurancey
thous. of dol
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)
Fstimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total - thous. of dol Classified according to murpose:
Mortgage loans on homes: Construction... Home purchase Refinaneing --- --
Repairs and recondioning Repairs and reconditioning
Loans for all other purposes.
Classiffed according to type of association
Federal ............................... of dol

Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board:
Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns, estimated
mortgages outstanding.......thous. of dol
Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutions.....thous. of dol.
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding -
Foreclosures, noniarm: $\dagger$
Index, adjusted
In


§ Beginning with the September 1940 issue of the Survey indexes computed as of the first of the month are shown as of the end of the preceding month. The Engineering ews Record index is similarly shown in the 1940 Supplement as of the end of the preceding month.
-Figures beginning April 1941 include mortgages insured under the defense housing insurance fund.
fRevised indexes of the American Appraisal Co. beginning 1913 are available in table 44, p, 13 of the November 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's revised index of construction costs and beginning 1926 for the index of nonfarm foreclosures are shown on p . 26 of this issue.


DOMESTIC TRADE


| Monthly statistics through December 1939，to－ gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data，may be found in the 1540 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aupust | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Octuber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novern- } \\ \text { Ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Jantu- }}}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | Juze | July |

## DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued

| LETAIL TRADE Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clain store sales and stores operated－Con． Variety chains－Con． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．thous．of dol． | 4.320 | 3，626 | 3，377 | 3，768 | 4，058 | 8，028 | 2，926 | 3，224 | 3，691 | 4，241 | 4， 101 | 3，923 |  |
| Stores operated ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．inmber－ |  |  | 202 | 202 | 202 | 204 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 200 | 200 | 210 ！ |
| Q．C．Murphy Co．： | 5，379 | 4，379 | 3，923 | 4，612 | 4， 884 | 9，042 | 3，479 | 3，531 | 4，021 | 4，949 | 5，302 | 4，931 | 4，971 |
| Stores oncrated．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．number | 204 | 202 | 292 | 292 | 202 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 208 | $24 \times$ |
| F．W．Woolworth Co．： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales ．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous，of dinl．－ | 30.713 | 21.828 | $2 \therefore .197$ | 29， 6 | 29.688 | 54.57 | 22，008 | 23．666 | 26， 436 |  | 29.7 | 27， 653 | ，318 |
| Other chains： Co．W．T．Grant Co． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W．${ }_{\text {Sales }}$ ．Grant $\mathrm{Co} . \mathrm{S}$（ | uis | －， 250 | 8.25 | 172 | 19， 569 | 20，030 |  | 6， 271 | 8，439 | 9， 805 | 10， 576 | 9.837 | ¢ 731 |
| Stores operated－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． numb | 493 | 493 | 493 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 491 | 492 | 492 | 493 | 493 | 493 | 498 |
| J．Co Penacy Co．： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sates Stores operated－．－．．．．thous or dol | 32， 3 35 | － $\begin{array}{r}24,494 \\ 1,575\end{array}$ | 24,791 1,578 | 29，\％${ }_{\text {ck }}$ | 33,765 3,683 | 40．716 | 26.284 1,586 | 18，345 | 22， 772 | 27,555 1,591 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,393 \\ 1,591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.300 \\ 1.593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,143 \\ 1,243 \end{gathered}$ |
| Departnent slores：Collections and accounts $r$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index of reccivables＊Dec． $31,103 y=100$ |  | N8．0 | 19.6 | 116．0） | 110.7 | 109.0 | 103.6 | 101.2 | 93.4 | 101.7 | 103.3 | 1096 |  |
| Collection ratio－．．．．．．．－．．．．．－－rercent |  | 17.3 | 16.9 | 18．1 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.8 | $1 . .7$ |
| Open aceonts： imbex of reci vables＊Dec． $31,1939=100$ |  | 6.4 | 75.5 | 70.7 | 83.0 | 105.3 | 84.8 | 74.3 | T． 5 | 80.1 | 81.1 | 79.4 |  |
| Collection ratio．．．．．．．．．．．．perent． |  | 44．2 | 41.6 | 46.9 | 18.5 | 41.9 | 45.5 | 44.6 | 46． 3 | 45.1 | ＋1．7 | 46． 2 | thi 1 |
| Salce，total U．S．，unadjusted ．$-1923-25=100$. | 1015 | $\square$ | 165 | 111 | 114 | 178 | 79 | 81 | 93 | 106 | 105 | 110 | －79 |
| Atantat－－－－－－－－－－－－－1935－39＝100 | 144 | 107 | 132 | 125 | 141 |  | 93 | 110 | 125 | 137 | 136 | 114 | 102 |
| Busion－．－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－1923－25＝100． | 82 | 12 | 80 | 91 | 92 | 145 | 69 | 0.3 | 74 | $8{ }_{6}$ | 89 | s2 | tios |
|  | －122 | 3 | 125 | 112 | 130 | 199 | 89 | 94 | 109 | 129 | 125 | 19 | \％ |
|  | 120 | 84 | 107 | 97 | 116 | 128 | 25 | 84 | 15 | 115 | 111 | 10： | $x$ |
|  | 155 | 94 | 127 | 111 | 131 | 201 | 9ti | 100 | 112 | 117 | 124 | 110 | 93 |
| Kansas City | 196 | － 5 | 91 | 95 | 99 | 158 | 75 | 7 ti | 95 | 9 | 190 | s | 74 |
|  | $1: 7$ | 110 | 115 | 127 | 118 | 173 | 92 | 29 | 108 | 192 | 122 ： | 11.4 | 9 |
|  | 101 | 76 | 108 | 108 | 120 | 184 | 78 | 73 | 8 | 100 | 9. | 9 | 8 |
| Philadolphia＿－．．．－－．．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 810 | 69 | 79 | 8 | 100 | 148 | 55 | 131 | 7 | 8 | 87 | ＊ | 92 |
|  | 141 | 104 | 125 | 149 | 148 | 239 | 99 | 4 | 121 | 142 | 146 | 129 | 16 |
| St．Lotis．．．－－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1116 | － | 109 | 101 | 112 | 107 | 80 | ${ }_{1}$ | 97 | 111 | 105 | 12 | 》 |
| San Franciscos－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  | 98 | 103 | 113 | 116 | 188 | 9 | 90 | 99 | 110 |  |  |  |
| sales，total U．S．，adjustedt ．．．．．．．．．．．do | 134 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 109 | 101 | 191 | 1113 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 115 |
| Atlantat－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1935-39=100 .$. | 163 | 123 | 12\％ | 112 | 129 | 129 | 122 | 127 | 125 | 141 | 138 | 13.4 | 148 |
|  | F 154 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 113 | 112 | 116 | 118 | 124 | 123 | 131 |
|  | 145 | 191 | 112 | 94 | 108 | 101 | 100 | 118 | 108 | 105 | 103 | 107 | 117 |
|  | 166 | 122 | 115 | 193 | 117 | 116 | 124 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 124 | 1\％ | 13. |
| M imueapolis $\dagger$ ．．．－．－－－－－ $1935-39-100$ | 145 | 125 | 101 | 106 | 117 | 111 | 15 | 111 | 109 | 119 | 124 | 115 | $13:$ |
|  | 134 | 101 | 104 | 95 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 97 | 48 | 103 |  | 1102 | $1 / 4$ |
|  | 107 | 80 | 89 | 89 | 8 | 8101 | ${ }^{76}$ | 82 | 82 107 |  | 87 105 | 10， | 919 |
| St．Louls | 141 | 101 | ${ }^{194}$ | 8 | 190 | 1109 | 100 | ${ }_{108}^{94}$ | 111 | 112 | 105 | 109 | 119 |
| Iustallment sales，New England dent．storex |  | 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| percent of total salces stocks，total U．S．，end of month： | 17.4 | 15． 1 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 10.5 | ． 0 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10．s | \％ | 11.8 |
| Unadjusted | 81 | 66 | 33 | 79 |  | 66 | 64 | il | 75 | 96 | 7 | ？ | 73 |
| Adjusted ．．a．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．do | 87 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 71 | \％ 3 | 74 | 4 | 74 | 7 | 82 |
| Mailorder and store sales： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales， 2 companies - －thous of dol | 145， 519 | 101， 812 | 111．622 | 133，8\％ | 127.938 | 160.8 | 83， 460 | 83.832 | 110，866 | 133．887 | 14.359 | 131． 433 | 121.176 |
| Montromery Ward \＆Co．－．－．－．．．．－do．．． | 5i， 80.3 | 42， 642 | 4．5．422 | 56.987 | 54，613 | 70， 800 | 33， 449 | 33，841 | 44， 485 | 50，068 | （iil） 520 | 52， 8.82 | 4x，315 |
| Sears Roebuck \＆Co．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 8，716 | 58， 829 |  | 76， 92 | 73，324 | 95,843 | 49， 971 | 49，992 | ［6， 381 | 75， 719 | 84， 839 | －8， 568 | ［2， 8.7 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise： Total U．S．，unadjusted．${ }^{\text {a }}$（ $920-31=100$ | 1.0 .7 | 119.1 | 13 Sa 1 |  | 179.4 | 239， |  | 129.0 | 130.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 186.0 | 120.4 | 130.7 | 367.1 | 176.0 | 256． 2 | 112.3 | 128.0 | 138.5 | 163.4 | 158.2 | 1103． | 15.1 |
|  | 1 $\times 3.4$ | 121.2 | 1133.8 | 207.5 | 233.9 | 2fis． 3 | 139.0 | 161.8 | 160.5 | 176.6 | 1676 | 163 | 13.1 |
| Middle West－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | 133.3 | 1102 | 117.7 | 138.3 | 164.5 | 210.6 \％ | 102.3 | 110.3 | 117.7 | 139.7 | 144.3 | 143.4 | 120.9 |
| Far West | 194.7 | 150． 5 | 163.5 | 1675 | 185． 8 | 245.2 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 138.4 | 146.7 | 132.9 | 14.36 | 131.6 |
| Total U．S．，adjusted | 210． 7 | 146.9 | 123.8 | 122.0 | 137.9 | 146.1 | 145.8 | 150.8 | 148.9 | 16.5 .1 | 161.8 | 163.2 | 1727 |
| East－－．－－－．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．do | 233.3 | 151.1 | 134.0 | 124.8 | 1346 | 153．9 | 147.7 | 156.5 | 154.2 | 171.4 | 172.1 | 17.7 .7 | 212.2 |
| South Midde West ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | \％ 205 | 168， 13.6 | 1148.4 | 141.3 10.5 | 176.3 125.5 | ${ }^{1788.7}$ | 175.7 | 177 183 18. | 177.8 | 214．5 14.5 | 196.9 182.4 | 103． 18 | 197.5 163.9 |
| Far West．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 2114 | 16.3 .4 | 139.7 | 13s ${ }^{2}$ | 153．4 | 150.2 | 1.613 | 150.1 | 16 18． 1 | 164.3 | 148.3 | 150.7 | 110.5 |

## EMPLOYMEN＇I CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enphoyment estimates，unadjusted（C．S．Be－ pariment of Labor）：＊ <br> Civil monapricultural employent，total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 隹 | 39， 542 | 35，902 | 36， 228 | 36， 807 | 36， 980 | 37，008 | 36， 621 | 34， 52.8 | 37，227 | 37.676 | 38， 364 | 30，808 | r39， $2 \times 1$ |
| Employres in nouagricultural estahisho monts，total |  |  | 30，385 | 30， 724 | 30，843 | 31.465 | 30， 478 |  | 31，084 | 31，533 | 32， 163 |  | ，33，138 |
| Manufacturing ．．．．．．．－．．．．．do． | 12，146 | 10， 163 | 10， 49 | 10，60， | 10，735 | 10， $8: 6$ | 10， 797 | 10，982 | 11，152 | 31，370 | 11.537 | 11， 7 | －17， 818 |
| Mining ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 414 |  | 846 | 856 | 853 | 855 | 852 | 854 | 864 | 5ti4 | $8 \mathrm{Sf}^{2}$ | sio | \％ skx |
| Construction ．－．．．．．．．．at do | 1，921 | 1，443 | 1，511 | 1，674 | 1，709 | 1，720 | 1，623 | 1，678 | 1， 631 | 1，76．5 | 1，7¢2 | 1， 516 | ${ }^{1} 1, \mathrm{x} 95$ |
| Transportation and public utilities do． | 3，323 | 3,081 | 3， 120 | 3，121 | 3,065 | 3，039 | 3.012 | 3，02s | 3,056 | 3，113 | 3， 185 | 329 | － $2 \times 0$ |
| Trade ．．．．．．．．a．．．．．．．．．．do | 6，54， | 6． 168 | 6，321 | 6， 362 | 6，433 | 6， 88.4 | 6， 165 | 6， 173 | 6． 259 | 6， 463 | 6． 421 | t， 50 | －6，5，52 |
| Financial，service，and mise ．．．．．．．do | ＋． 33.4 | 4， 226 | 4． 25.5 | 4， 187 | 4，167 | 4， 180 | 4， 142 | 4，164 | 4，187 | 4． 265 | 4， 327 | 4，353 | －1，398． |
| Militavermand naval forcts ．．．．．．．．．．．．do．do | 4，168 1,944 | 3， 839 | 3， 8.513 | $\begin{array}{r}3,876 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$ | 3，881 | 3，931 | 3， 888 | 3,906 1.115 | 3,935 1.343 | 3,983 1,546 | 4.049 1,662 | 4， 1210 | － $1,164{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Mintary and naval torces．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，944 | $5+9$ | 634 | 73 | 82 | 884 | $95 \%$ | 1． 115 | 1，343 | 1，546 | 1，602 | 1，40 | 1，的7 |

[^20] p． 16 of the December 1940 Survey；for Minneapolis，table 20 ，p． 18 of the May 1941 Girvey；revised Chicaso data will appear in a subsequent issue．For revisions in adjasted index of United States department－store sales for 1933 － 39 ，see note marked with at＂$\dagger$＂on $p$ ． 25 of the January 1941 survey．

 aphear in table 22. ． 20 ol Che Aucust 1941 Survey．

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nosem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem. ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

r Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series. For revised indexes, beginning in 1937 for all industries and nondurable goods, and January 1938 for durable goods, see table 12 , p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions not shown on pp. 25 and 26 of the May 1940 Survey are arailable upon request. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939; see table 57, D. 17 of the December 1940 Survey.
building and index for 1931 through 1938 for aircraft, see tables 39 and 40 pp. 15 and 16 of the October 1940 Surrey; for aircratt indevaning 1923 for machine tools and shipbuilding, and index for 1931 through 1938 for aircraft, see tables 39 and $40, \mathrm{pp} .15$ and 16 of the October 1940 Survey; for aircraft indexes (revised) for 1939 , see table 57 , p. 17 of
the December 1940 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data. may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | Oct | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Marc | April | May | June | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued | 125.2 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 111.5 | 113.8 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.2 | 115.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 118.0 \\ +1325 \end{array}$ | r 120.5 | 123.6 | $\begin{array}{rl} r 126.1 \\ r & 142.4 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.)--Cont. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal prod..do ... | 144.6 | 12.2 | 121.7 | 122.9 | 124.1 | 125.3 | 126.5 | 127.4 | 128.1 |  | - 135.7 | 139.8 |  |
| Chemicals- .........................do | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | 141 | 141 | 143 | 147 | 151 | 154 | 157 | 161 | 163 | 168 | 172 | 173 |
| Paints and varnishes................do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 126 | 127 | 125 | 127 | 128 | 130 | 130 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 140 | 145 |
| Petroleum refining...-.---.-.-....- do | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | 122 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 121 | 123 | 125 | -127 |
| Rayon and allied products......... do | 127 | 306 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 314 | 310 | 306 | 308 | 324 | 330 | 337 | -326 |
| Food and kindred products.........-do. | 1398 | 129.8 | 126.9 | 129.9 | 132.4 | 135.6 | 133.3 | 131.0 | ¢ 131.3 | 132.5 | 135.0 | 137.1 | 137.1 |
| Baking. | 139.8 152 | 146 | 14. | 1.44 | 144 | 144 | 143 | 145 | 146 | 148 | 149 | 151 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149$ |
| Slaughtering and meat packing. ...do | 118 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 114 | 121 | 112 | 111 | 113 | 114 | 119 | 121 | r119 |
| Leather and its manufactures........ do | 97.9 | 89.1 | 89.9 | 91.1 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 101.0 | - 100.2 |
| Boots and shoes ...................... do | 94 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 98 | $r 97$ |
| Paper and printing--.-................. do | 124.7 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 119.8 | -121.2 | 122.9 | - 124.8 |
|  |  | 117 | 117 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 119 | 120 | 123 | 125 | 126 |
| Rubber products --....-.-........ do |  | 87.0 | 89.7 | 91.6 | 93.6 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 100.4 | 102.0 | 103.9 | ${ }^{+} 106.1$ | 111.8 | 13.0 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes ...... do | $\begin{array}{r} 113.2 \\ 86 \end{array}$ | 71 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 86 | r 87 |
| Textiles and their productst....-....- do | 117.2 | 101.1 | 101.9 | 102.6 | 105.3 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.1 | 107.6 | - 109.8 | 112.9 | 116.1 | +120.1 |
| Fabricst. | 109.6129.464.2 | 92.6 | 93.5 | 95.2 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 100.4 | 103.3 | 105.9 | 109.0 | 111.1 |
| Wearing apparel |  | 116.1 | 116.5 | 114.8 | 118.0 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 120.5 | 119.3 | 119.8 | 123.8 | 126.8 | 135.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures - - - .-.....-do. | 64.2 | 63.0 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 64.7 | 60.3 | 64.9 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 65.8 | 65.8 | ${ }^{\text {r } 65.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 107.7 | 108.9 | 110.2 | 104.9 | 108.7 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 116.7 | 124.1 | 129.7 | 129.4 | -134.7 |
|  | 139.4 | 110.0 | 112.2 | 113.9 | 116.2 | 118.9 | 118.4 | 119.3 | 120.1 | 126.1 | 129.6 | 133.1 | 136.6 |
| Iowa ........................- $1923-25=100$ - | $\begin{aligned} & 140.3 \end{aligned}$ | 137.3 | 138.9 | 142.4 | 147.0 | 151.1 | 144.8 | 144.4 | 146.7 | 149.6 | 152.3 | 154.9 | 156.6 |
| Maryland .-.................. $1929-31=100 .-$ | $143.1$ | 110.5 | 111.6 | 113.3 | 115.3 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 119.0 | 122.8 | 127.4 | 131.9 | 135.0 | 138.9 |
| Massachusetts ..........-. -- - $1925-27=100$. |  | 79.9 | 82.5 | 84.9 | 85.3 | 87.6 | 87.0 | 90.7 | 92.9 | 94.9 | 96.1 | 97.6 | 99.1 |
| New Jersey ..............-. . . $1923-25=100$. | $\begin{array}{r} 99.1 \\ 136.4 \\ 122.8 \end{array}$ | 111.3 | 115.4 | 116.6 | 118.0 | 120.5 | 120.0 | 123.1 | 126.5 | 129.2 | 132.3 | 135.3 | 137.6 |
| New York...-.-.-.-.-.----1925-27=100 |  | 93.3 | 97.2 | 99.7 | 101.0 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 107.2 | 110.1 | 112.0 | 113.8 | 115.9 | 118.4 |
|  |  | 104.4 | 108.1 | 111.0 | 112.9 | 114.8 | 116.6 | 120.0 | 123.0 | 125.9 | 129.0 | 131.8 | 134.6 |
| Tennsylvania.....-...-......-1923-25=100. | $\begin{aligned} & 110.1 \\ & 124.7 \end{aligned}$ | 89.6 | 91.3 | 93.9 | 95.2 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.4 | 106.7 | 108.8 |
| Wisconsin $\dagger$. |  | 97.0 | 100.2 | 104.2 | 105.2 | 107.6 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 109.4 | 116.3 | 118.7 | 121.7 | 122.4 |
| City or industrial area: <br> Baltimore |  | 108.0 | 108.8 | 110.3 | 111.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 116.4 | 121.1 | 125.1 | 129.9 | 132.9 |  |
|  |  | 108.7 | 110.9 | 113.2 | 115.9 | 119.3 | 118.7 | 117.6 | 116.8 | 124.5 | 128.1 | 130.8 | 135.8 |
| Cleveland .-.........-......... $1923-25=100$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.1 \\ & 132.7 \end{aligned}$ | 101.3 | 103.7 | 107.8 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 114.1 | 117.4 | 121.7 | 125.3 | 128.5 | 130.1 |
|  | 132.7 116.0 1 | 93.4 | 111.6 | 120.2 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 123.0 | 122.1 | 122.5 | 120.3 | 123.8 | 119.6 | 96.0 |
|  | 135.4121.518 | 101.4 | 105.5 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 113.7 | 115.3 | 119.0 | 120.9 | 125.3 | 128.3 | 131.3 | 130.2 |
| New York-..................--.........do |  | 97.1 | 101.6 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 103.0 | 104.8 | 109.9 | 112.8 | 114.1 | 113.5 | 112.8 | 114.3 |
| Philadelphia_--............... 1923-25-100 | $\begin{aligned} & 112.7 \\ & 1112.5 \\ & 1116.7 \\ & 121.7 \end{aligned}$ | 87.9 | 91.1 | 93.7 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 96.7 | 99.4 | 101.3 | 103.6 | 106.7 | 109.1 | -110.5 |
|  |  | 93.1 | 94.0 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 100.1 | 101.6 | 103.9 | 104.9 | 108.3 | 109.9 | 112.9 | r 115.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49.9 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 49.3 |
| Bituminous coal................................. | 92.5 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 23.5 | r 87.9 | r 88.1 | 90.3 |
| Metalliferous | $\begin{array}{r} 80.0 \\ 62.4 \end{array}$ | 71.5 | 72, 5 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 73,4 | 74.3 | 77.2 | 77.1 | -78.9 | 78.7 |
| Crude petroleum producing |  | 63.6 | 63.0 | 62.4 | 61.3 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.4 | -61.7 | 61.8 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic |  | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 47.2 | 45. 4 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 44.2 | 48.2 | 51.0 | - 51.9 | 52.8 |
| Public utilities: |  | 93.0 |  | 3 | 8 | 11.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Street railways and buses | $\begin{aligned} & 95.3 \\ & 69.6 \\ & 89.1 \end{aligned}$ | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 68.4 | 68.3 | 68.0 | 68.3 | 98.3 | 92.2 68.9 | $\begin{array}{r}+93.5 \\ \times 69.1 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 69.4 |
| Telephone and telegraph $\dagger$ |  | 79.0 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 84.6 | + 86.3 | 88.6 |
| Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning.................. do | $\begin{array}{r} 118.5 \\ 114.6 \\ 94.8 \end{array}$ | 106.7 | 110.0 | 109.4 | 106.0 | 103.3 | 101.0 | 101.4 | 104.4 | 117.2 | 120.6 | 122.9 | 121.1 |
| Laundries |  | 102.8 | 101.9 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 102.5 | 104.9 | 108.3 | 112.0 | 115.5 |
| Year-round hote |  | 90.3 | 91.6 | 93.4 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 96.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline 95.0\end{array}$ | 94.0 |
| Trade: <br> Retail, totalt | $\begin{array}{r} 96.4 \\ 10.5 \\ 95.5 \end{array}$ | 88.7 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 99.3 |  | 90.5 |  | 92.5 | 97.8 |  | r 97.8 |  |
| General merchandising $\dagger$..............d. do |  | 90.1 | 99.4 | 103.5 | 111.4 | 152.2 | 94.0 | 92.9 | 99.6 | 108.7 | 102.5 | +105.1 | 100.9 |
| Wholesale ..................- |  | 90.1 | 90.9 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | r93.8 | 93.8 |
|  |  | 122.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 122.8 | 129.3 | 121, 1 | 116.0 | 111.3 | 114.6 | 116.8 | 139.8 | 150.8 | 163.0 | 166.7 |
|  | --------- | 351,601 | 344, 025 | 341,926 | 289, 232 | 220,769 | 199,628 | 184,042 | 193, 898 | 235, 876 | 285, 397 | 318,436 | 331,438 |
| Construction (Federal and State) ....do |  | 172, 379 | 172, 304 | 161, 252 | 121, 545 | 74,280 | 55,455 | 47, 693 | 92, 363 | 87,038 | 127,634 | 142, 185 | 152,691 |
|  |  | 137, 703 | 130, 921 | 140, 326 | 128,499 | 108, 229 | 106, 420 | 99, 503 | 101, 535 | 110, 912 | 118,945 | 134, 896 | 136, 651 |
|  |  |  | 1,039,996 | 1,059,984 | 1,091,931 | 1,114,068 | 1,184,344 | 1,153,431 | 1,173,152 | 1,202,348 | 1,251,283 | 1,306,333 |  |  |
| Railway employees (elass I steam railways):- |  | 142,899 | 145,620 | 149,389 | 152,538 | 155,914 | 158,610 | 161, 862 | 167,081 | 172,876 | 177,328 | 184, 236 | $1,391,6 \times 9$ 185,182 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17, 328 | 184, 230 |  |
| Total - . . . . .-...-.-. thousands |  | 1,081 | 1,088 | 1,094 | 1,065 | 1,048 | 1,039 | 1,051 | 1,074 | 1,104 | 1,148 | 1,179 | 1.211 |
| Indexes: Unadjusted.-...... 1923-25=100 | 67.6 | 59.4 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 58.4 | 57.4 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 58.8 | 60.5 | 63.0 | 64.7 | 66.5 |
| Adjusted.........-.-.......do | 66.0 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 38.0 | 58.8 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 61.0 | 62.3 | 63.3 | 64.8 |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours per worker in factories:Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38.5 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41. 2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.0 |
| U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries).-. doIndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): |  | 38.4 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.3 |
|  |  | 231 | 253 | 267 | 207 | 147 | , 231 | 252 | -332 | . 371 | r 436 |  |  |
| In progress during month. |  | 394 | 394 | 419 | 373 | 277 | - 340 | r 376 | - 479 | r547 | r 612 | ¢ 514 | 530 |
|  | ¢ 740 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month ....---.....thousands.- | ¢ 190$\gg 290$$>1,825$ | 61 | 65 | 72 | 62 | 43 | -92 | r 70 | 116 | + 509 | r 324 | -139 | -140 |
| In progress during month .-........ |  | 90 | 108 | 108 | 102 | ${ }^{62}$ | 109 | 125 | 176 | 563 | r 418 | , 218 | p 235 |
| Man-days idle during month ............ do Employment security operations (Soc. See. Bd.): Placement activities: |  | 706 | 781 | 915 | 740 | 458 | $\checkmark 650$ | +1,130 | +1,552 | - 7,090 | + 2, 161 | r 1,448 | P 1,300 |
|  | -1,825 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacementions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active file......-..............thousands.- | $\begin{gathered} 4,699 \\ 1,446 \\ 510 \end{gathered}$ | 5, 211 | 4,911 | 4, 619 | 4,568 | 4, 759 | 5, 093 | 5,101 | 5,170 | 5,097 | 5,156 | 5,120 | - 4, 082 |
|  |  | 1,274 | 1,207 | 1,391 | 1,333 | 1.495 | 1,816 | r 1, 373 | 1,606 | 1,825 | 1,539 | 1,623 | 1, 697 |
| Placements, total $\qquad$ do |  | 331 | 353 | 407 | 365 | 378 | 363 | 344 | 376 | 443 | 300 | 471 | 499 |
|  | 3,045 | 5,881 | 4,258 | 4,006 | 3,622 | 4,008 | 4,931 | 4, 047 | 3,738 | 4, 270 | 3,914 | 3,576 | 「3,623 |
| Benefit payments: |  | (r $\begin{gathered}1,1 \\ 51,6\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals receiving payments8.-. do-..-- Amount of payments.... thous of dol. | $\begin{array}{r} 572 \\ 26,483 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 875 \\ 36.594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 698 \\ 32,231 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 676 \\ 29,561 \end{gathered}$ | 6667 30,886 | $\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ 39,270 \end{array}$ | 806 34,611 | 762 33,608 | 590 20.998 | 659 31,574 | r 684 $\mathrm{r} 0,555$ | 611 29.293 |
| Amount of payments...... thous. of dol.. |  |  |  | 32, 231 | 29,501 | 30,886 | 39, 260 |  |  | 26,998 | 31,54 | - 30,585 | 29, 293 | r Revised.

§Data are a weekly average of the number receiving benefits, based on an average of the weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within the month. iRevised series. For revisions in indicated nondurable manufacturing series, see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p . S 8 . Telephone and telegraph indexes revised beginning 1932 , other indicated nonmanufacturing employment series beginning 1929; see p. 17 of the April 1940 Survey, except for indexes for street railways and busses beginning 1932 , the January 1941 Survey. Index for Wisconsin revised beginning 1925; revised data not shown on p. 72 of the February 1941 Survey will appear in an early issue. Earlier monthly data on indeses beginning 1923 for ohio factory and construction entployment revised to 1935 - 39 base will be shown in a subsequent issue. $\ddagger$ Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately; see note on p. 27 of the May 1941 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- | 1941 |  |  | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | August | August | September | Oetober | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | December | January | Febriaary | March | April | May | June | Juy |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series. For revisions in indexes for all manufacturing. durable, woods. and monduratile eqords, for 1938 and 1939 , see table 12 , p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939 , see table $57, \mathrm{p}, 17$ of the Jecember 1940 vurve. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles aud their products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions not shown on p, 27 of the May 1940 survey are avalable upon regucst. For revisions in ininois and Chicago indexes, see note marked with
 April 1940 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Augnst | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | Marci | April | May | Jume | July |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES Continued



Revised.
$\ddagger$ Because of changes in the composition of the reporting sample (usually an enfargement of sample) dafa for the indicated series for a recent period are not strictly comparable with carlier data; for the month when the change occurred and the issue of the Survey in which the rovised data were first published, see note marked " $f$ " on p. 29 of the July 1941 Survey and p. S-11 of the August 1941 issue

Now series. Earlier monthly data not shown on p. 29 of the March 1941 Survey are available upon request.
thevised serios, Indexes revised beginuing 1929; see table 19, p. 17 of the April 1940 survev.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Surves | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


FINANCE

| BANKINGAcceptances and com'l paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances, total .-... mil. of dol.. | 197 | 182 148 1 | 177 | 187 | 197 | 209 | ${ }_{1} 113$ | ${ }_{212}^{212}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Held by accepting banks, total.......d. do...- Own bills | 148 100 | 148 103 | 142 100 | 149 96 9 | 159 99 | 167 100 | 168 103 | 164 99 | 170 107 | 170 105 | 164 105 | 161 | 106 |
|  | 47 | 44 | 42 | 53 | 60 | 67 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 66 | 60 | 59 | 55 |
| Held by others•.......-.-.........- do | 50 354 | 34 245 | 35 551 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 252 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 232 | 42 218 | 45 232 | 48 241 | 47 263 | 49 275 | 51 295 | 52 299 | 49 330 |

Revised. a Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Construction wage rates as of September 1, 1941: common labor, $\$ 0.761$; skilled labor, $\$ 1.52$.
Figures for special types of public assistance and general relief exclude the cost of hospitalization and burial. The cost of medical care is also excluded beginning September 1940; this item is included in all earlier data on general relief and in figures for July 1937-August 1940 on special types of assistance.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Indexes for Illinois revised to a $1935-39$ base; for factors for converting indexes on a $1925-27$ base beginning 1935 , see p. 29 of the January 1941 Surver. Revised indexes for Wisconsin beginning 1925 will be shown in an early issue. Total public assistance and "other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds" revised to exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects and also on projects financed from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds; revised data beginning
January 1933 will appear in a subsequent issue.
*New series. Earlier data for aircraft and shipbuilding not shown on p. 29 of the March 1941 Survey are available upon request. For data beginning 1933 for old-age istance, see table 56, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Data on earnings on regular Federal construction projects beginning January 1933 will appear in a later issue. pable with or changes in the composition or the reporting sample (usualy an enlargement or sample) data for the indicated series for a recent period are not stre with "t" on p. 29 of the July 1941 Survey and p . $\mathrm{S}-12$ of the August 1941 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued


Revised. duplication these loans are exeluded from the totals.
§For bond yields see p. S-18.
${ }^{*}$ New scrics. For data beginning 1929 for industrial banking companies, see p. 18 of the September 1940 Survey; for data beginning 1929 for personal finance companies, see table 25, p. 26 of the september 1941 Survey; data beginning 1929 for credit unions are shown in table 27 , p. 26 of this issue.
trevised series. For revisions in data on emergency crop loans published in the Survey prior to the September 1940 issue, see note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. 76 of the February

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1910 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Augist | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novenher | Decem ber | Janu- <br> ary | February | March | April | May | Jume | July |

FLNANCE-Continued


Pevised
$t 37$ companies through 1940 and 36 companies in 1041 baving 82 percent of total assets of all Ciled States legal rezerve companies
Q 40 companies through 1940 and 39 companies in 1941 having 82 percent of total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.
tRerised series. For data beginning Janoary 1940 and an explanation of the revision, see $\%$. 32 of the March 1941 Survey. For previous revision of 1939 data, see $p .31$ of the March 1940 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1040 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aumist | August | Sop- | Octuber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem- ber | $J_{\text {aryu- }}^{\substack{\text { ary }}}$ | February | March | ${ }^{4}$ pril | May | June | July |

## FLNANCE Continued



Federal Reserve Bank of New York:
Industrial corporations, tota! ( 106 cos.) $\ddagger$ Autos, parts, and accessories ( 28 cos.) of do. Chemicals ( 13 cos.)
 Machinery and machine mamufacturing (atals and minine ( 12 cos.) ...mil ot do Petroleum ( 13 cos.) Steel (11 cos.).
Miscellimenn (eq eos)
Public utilitios, exept steam railways and telophone companies (not income) ( 52 cos.)
Federal Commemications rommassion: Telephonas (net op. imeone) (9p cos) . do. Interstate Commerce Commission:
Railways, class I (net income)
Railways, class I (net income) do
standard and Poor's Cornoration (anines).
 Combined index, madjus
Imhlustrials ( 119 eos.). Industiads (bly cos.)
taifonds (class 1) kaitomds (chass
PUBIIC FINANCF (HEDERAL)
Debt, gross. end of month. Public issues: Interest bearing Noninterest bearing. special issues to government agoncies and trust finds .-................... mil. of dol. Ohlicutions fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov'..: Total amomt outstandinge by agmelies: ${ }^{\circ}$
Homeral Farm Mortgage Corp......do Thome Owners' Loan Corporation do
Expenditures, totat $\dagger$
A wricultural adjustment program
Onemployment relief*
Transifers to trust aceount
Interest on debt
Debt retirements
Ali ather*

5 Preliminary. +Revised.
No quotation for Belajum fare Averet for May i 20

New series. Earlier data on new items under Federal +umbenditures will be shown in a subsequent issue
thevised series. Begiming July 1940 social security emplovment taxes are appropriated directly to the old-age and survivors insuranco trust funds and do not appat as transfers under expenditures, as formerly; earlier data on total expenditumes and transfers to trast accounts have, therefore, been revised to exclude transfers to this fund (net recupts on p. $s-16$ similarly exelude amounts transferred to this fund); for revised dada begining Jamary 1937, see table 50 , p. 18 of the November 1940 Surves

+ he reduction of one company from the number shown in whe 1940 sumplement was die to a merger during the second quarwe of g 40 .
SiData rehorter by the Catadian Govermment; see note marked s on p. 33 of the 3 mbe 1941 survey.
TBeginning with April 1940, where direct reports from foreign countries are lacking, available reports of the American Burean of Metal Statistics are used. When no current reports are available at the time of compilation, the last reported figure is carried forward. The comparability of the data bas been affected by these substitut ions. Datia



| Monthly statistics through December 1939，to－ gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data，may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Surver | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep－ tember | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE－Continued

PUBLIC FINANCE（FEDERAL）－Con．
Receipts，total
Receipts，net
Customs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
nternal revenue，total
Income taxes $\dagger$ Social security taxes
Taxes from：
Admissions to theaters，etc．$\otimes \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Capital stock transfers，etc． Government corporations and credit agencies：
Government corporations and credit agencies：
Assets，except interagency，total mil．of dol
Assets，except interagency，total
Loans and preferred stock，total
Loans to financial institutions（inel．pr ferred stock）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol． Loans to railroads．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do
Home and housing mortgage loans．do Home and housing mortgage loans．do．
Farm mortgage and other agricultural
 All other．
U．S．obligations，direct and fully guaran－ teed
Business property
Property held for sale
Liabilities，other than interagency
Bonds，notes，and debentures： Guaranteed by the U．S other
Other liabilities，including reserves．do
Privately owned interests ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Privately owned interests
Proprietary interests of the U．S．Govern－
ment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol Reconstruction Finance Corporation，loans out－ standing，end of month：
Grand totalt．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol． Section 5 as a Banks and trust companies，including receivers－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol
Building and loan associations．．．．do．．． Insurance companies Railtoads，including receive All other under Section 5.
 Selfliquidating projects（including financ－ ing repairs）
Financing of exports of agricultural sur－ Financing of exports of agricultural sur－ phases．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．－ and livestock ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ious．of dol－
ing participations）．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．－ Authorizations for national defense under
the Act of June $25,1940^{*}$ ．thous of dol． the Act of June 25，1940＊．thous．of dol
Total，Bank Conservation Act，as amended Total，Bank Conservation Act，as amended
Drainage，Ievee，irrigation，ete．．．．．．．．do
Other loans and authorizationst


## CAPITAL FLOTATIONS

 Security Registrations $\dagger$Total securities effective under the Securities

Registered for account of others．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Registered for account of issuers，exclusive of substitute securities．－．．．．．．．thous．of dol．
Proposed for sale：
Cost of flotation：
Compensation
Compensation to underwriters，agents，
 Net proceeds，tot
To be used for： New money
securities for investment securities for affiliation Repayment of funded debt



|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & =1 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hy } \\ & \text { 気 } \\ & \text { 曷 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |


－
553,833
396,510
34,511
500,189
58,674
172,686
2,246
927

｜ $\begin{array}{lll}711,124 & 365,351\end{array}$



$r$ Revised．a Less than $\$ 500$ ．Includes repayments unallocated，pendine advices，at end of month
tRevised series．For revised data on income taxes beginning September 1936，see table 50 ，p． 18 of the November 10.40 Survey．Data on total loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and orher loans and authorizations revised begimning January 103 to excude a oan of $\$ 146,500,000$ to the Rural Electrification Administration，ad－ vanced in varymg amounts during 1937 －3，now classifed under alocations，this loan has been excuded rom data shown in the survey beginning with the Octoher 1940 isctie． beginning January 1938，see table 47，p． 15 of the November 1940 Survey．
${ }_{*}$ New series．The new item of＂net receipts＂excludes social security employment taxes appropriated directly to the Federal old－age and survivors insurance trust fund； for data beginning January 1937，see table 50 ，p． 18 of the November 1940 Survey．For data beginning 1938 for substitute securities，see table 47 ，p． 15 of the November 1940 issue．Authorizations for national defense include loans，participations and purchases of capital stock in corporations created by the Reconstruction Finance corporation to aid in national defense．
$\otimes$ Excludes collections from national defonse taxes under Revenue Act of 1940

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued

CAPITAL FLOTATIONS-Continued Security Registrationst-Continued
(Securities and Exchnnge Com mission)
Gross amount of securities less securities re-
served for conversion or substitution, total served for conversion or substitution, total
Type of security:
Secured bonds.
Unsecured bonds. Unsecured bonds
Preferred stock.
 Certificates of participation, etc.
Type of registrant:
Manufacturing industries
Financial and investment Financial and investment......-.......................
Transportation and communiation Electric light, power, heat, gas and water
Other.

## Securities Issued $\ddagger$ (Commercial and Financial Chronicle)

Securities issued, by type of security, total (new


Corporate, total
Bonds and notes:
Long term.
Short term
Preferred stocks.
Farm loan and ock...............................
cies.
Municipal, State, ete-....-. thous. of dol.
Forcign, total
Gorporate.
United States possessions
Refunding, total
Domestic, total
Corporate, total
Bonds and notes:
Long term...
Short term.
Common stocks ................................................
Farm loan and other government agen-
cies.-.................................
Municipal, State, etc.................................................................................
Foreign, total
Corporate.
Corporate.-.
United States pocse.aions-...........................
rporate securities issued by type of borrower,
New capital, total.-...-.-...........................................
Industrial.
 companies, ete..........-.-. thous. of dol Land, buildings, et
Public utilities
Railroads.

Refunding, total
Industrial
Investment trusts, trading, and holding
companies, etc.
companies, ete.
Land, buildings, ete......................................
Railroads.
Shipping and miscellaneous
Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's):*
Potal_-..-.-....................................... of doi

(Bond Buyer)
State and municipal issues:
Permanent (long term)..........thous. of dol.


SECURITY MARKETS
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)
Customers' debit balances (net) .....mil. of dol. Cash on hand and in banks.........................
Money borrowed.
Customers' free cre

[^21]${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 4.800,400$ in face amount installment certificates not included in the break-down, by ty ne of security.
$\ddagger$ For revisions in 1933 data from Commercial and Financial Chronicle, see notes marked " "\# on p. 34 of the September 1940 and $p$. 35 of the March 1941 Survey.
kNew series.
*New series. For data on domestic issues for productive uses beginning 1921, see table 34, p. 17 of the September 1940 Survey.
t Revised series. Data on security registrations revised beginning January 1938, sce table 47 , D. 15 of the November 1940 Survey.

| Monthly statistios through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1040 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Anumet | Anqust | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sepber } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ tenler | October | Novem- her | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | Apris | May | Jun | July |

FINANCE-Continued


Cash dividend payments and rates (Moody's):
Total annual payments at current rates (600) Total annual payments at current rates ( 600 companies) ................................ dollions Number of shares, adjusted ............illions.
Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 cos.) .... Inclustrials (492 cos.) Incustrials ( 392 cos )
Insurance ( 21 cos ) Publie utilitios
Dividend declarations (N. Y. Times) rotal.
Industriads and miscellaneous................... Railroads and miscellaneous Prices:
Average price of all Iisted shares (N. Y. S. E.) Duw-Tones \& Co., Ine. ( 65 Stocks)

§ Formerly Stanlard Statisties Co.. Inc.


[^22]| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abeust | Angust | Sep tember | Oetober | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noremer } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Dectime ber | Janu- | Febris ary | March | April | May | June | July |



FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: Value, unadjusted . . . . $1923-25=100$ | 92 | 78 | 41 | $\times 6$ | 85 | st | 50 | 94 | 102 | 101 | 47 | 14 |
| Value, adjusted................. do | 100 | 74 | 74 | 75 | s\% | 84 | 85 | 43 | 107 | 108 | 18 | 107 |
| U. S. merchandise, umadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity ............ ...... do | 135 | 113 | 136 | 127 | 126 | 124 | 117 | 138 | $\times 145$ | 147 | 122 | 130 |
| Value -.... - ............. do | 12 | 73 | \%1 | 36 | \$5 | 85 | 80 | 94 | 101 | 101 | 87 | 14 |
| Unit value.... - . . . ....do | 68 | \% | 97 | 68 | 6 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 7 | 72 |
| Inports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: Value, unadjusted... . . . . . do. | fis | m | 64 | H9 | 7 | 71 | 72 | 83 | 89 | 42 | 87 | $\times 6$ |
| Value, adjusted ....... do | 71 | n | 63 | 69 | 79 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 82 | 10 | 91 | 13 |
| Imports for consumption, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity ................... 1923-25=104. | 114 | 106 | 117 | 120 | 130 | 120 | 118 | 133 | 143 | 142 | 130 | 132 |
| Value - ....... - ............ . . do | 67 | 4 I | 67 | 68 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 80 | 88 | 8 | 82 | 83 |
| Unit value................. . . do | 59 | 58 | $\pi$ | i7 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 6 | 03 | 613 |
| Arricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, domestic, totalit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onadjusted.-........ . $1954-26$ - 100 | 4 | 21 | 33 | - | 23 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 31 | 39 |
| Adjusted.... | 31 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 38 | 11 | 54 |
| Totath, exchang cotton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ynadjusted ....... . . . . ....do | 37 | 27 | 31 | 9 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 3 | 34 | 45 | 49 | 68 |
| Adjusted ................ do | 41 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 33 | 36 | 40 | 56 | 101 | 86 |
| Imports for consumption:*In |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unitjusted............ | 104 | 99 | 118 | 123 | 131 | 137 | 135 | 142 | 117 | 154 | 127 | 120 |
| Adjusted. . . . . ... ... ... ... do | 114 | 102 | 118 | 124 | 131 | 132 | 31 | 125 | 136 | 150 | 138 | 136 |
| VALUES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total inct reexports . .thens of thet |  | 240, 20 | 813. |  |  | 38 |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| trica. ...................... do do | 12,665 | 14.094 | 15. 4it3 | 16,945 | 16,624 | 29.047 | 19,954 | 35, 121 | 28,354 | 30,1295 | 20, 94.4 | 39, 134 |
| Asia and Oceania................. do. | 59, 734 | 45.105 | 66. 958 | 5is, 894 | (60, 405 | 54, 8.6 | 50, 495 | 6.4. 753 | 64, 092 | 71.078 | 52, 350 | 43.627 |
| Japan ........... ....... .- .. .-do | 25, 188 | 17.73 | 26.195 | 15, 483 | 19,343 | 11, $5 \times 8$ | 11, 1015 | 10, 112 | x, 414 | 0, 621 | 5, fis 7 | 3,346 |
| Europe.... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 113, 78 | 113 20 | ? 2.00 | 11, 685 | 116, 329 | 126,772 | 96, 336 | 113,23: | 145, 96:4 | 110,103 | 111,478 | 139,32\% |
| France....... ........ .......... do |  | 7 | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | (4) | (a) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (0) 1 | 35 | 1, 329 | 636 | 1 | 2 | (1) |
| Cirmany . . . . . - do | (*) | 0 | 0 | (a) | 2 | (a) | 0 | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy . . . . . . . . . . do | $c$ | 630 | 12 | 3 | 4 | (a) | (o) | 0 | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom...... .... do | 125,309 | 103, 361 | 102. 64.4 | 102, 30.5 | 101,253 | 116, 631 | 77,269 | (6), a (1) | 127, ties | 1103, 208 | 103. 108 | [98, 781 |
| North America, northerri.. . . . . do | 71, 809 | 13, 8124 | 7, 78 | 6i5, 769 | 183, 206 | 62, 440 | 63, 233 | 69, 898 | 32.137 | 81,165 | 75, 333 | 60. 101 |
| Canada.-..............--...... do | 70, 707 | 63, 258 | 76,68 | 64. 262 | 62. 438 | 61.888 | 194,419 | 68.516 | 70.813 | 79611 | 71, 36 | 6x, 076 |
| North America, southern . . . . . . . do | 27,818 | 25,673 | 31. 5.54 | 33, 392 | $33.80{ }^{3}$ | 30,422 | 33,000 | 37,200 | 3x 226; | 42.071 | 35, $70 \times$ | 20,926 |
| Mexieo....................... | 7. 108 | 7.69\% | 10. 661 | 4,72 | 10, 554 | 8,504 | 9, 824 | 11, 745 | 13, 193 | 13.70 | 12.595 | 8,3:37 |
| South America ......... . . . | 34, 18 | $2 \times 123$ | 29,471 | 36,74 | 31.824 | '9, 188 | ? ${ }^{2}$, 381 | 37,128 | 36,681 | +2, 989 | 34, 00:3 | 361, 935 |
| Irgentina..... ......... . do | 10, 170 | (i. 26 | ¢151 | 5, 420 | 4,734 | 5,300 | 二, 223 | 6,400 | 5, 858 | 7, 698 | (4, 3 , 5 , | 9, 5fis |
| Mrazih ......... .- ........ ... do. | 7, 329 | 6. 72.8 | 7176 | 10. 10. | 10. 046 | 4,214 | 大. 843 | 11,982 | 10, 505 | 16,177 | 8,699 | 9,709 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials .... .......... do | 24, 101 | 22, 24 | 24.184 | 21, 0101 | 20, 153 | 16, 0142 | 15,234 | 19.658 | 16, $\times 5.7$ | 28, 647 | 29.1031 | -9, 824 |
| Cothon, unmmanatured .......do | 3.640 | 5.136 | 10, 511 | 7,703 | 6,45 | 8, 120 | 3.809 | 5,862 | 4,380 | 4,389 | 4. 716 | 4.516 |
| Fooulstutts, total...... . . . . . do | 19.170 | 15, 3331 | 18.364 | 14, 6,0 | 13, 319 | 13.748 | 1f, 010 | 16, 743 | 1.8, 269 | 25,323 | 33.173 | 15, 763 |
| Crude toodstuts. - . . . . do | ¢i, 819 | 1.972; | 7 E2* | 81843 | 3.468 | 2.885 | 2, 841 | 4, 262 | 3,963 | 8,388 | 5. 368 | 7, 291 |
| Mert. foodstutfs and beverages do | 13, 351 | 10, 354 | 111, 832 | 11.017 | 10, 231 | 10, 859 | 13, 169 | 12,531 | 14,306 | 16,935 | 22.805 | $3 \times .42$ |
| Fruits and preparations .... -do | 2,386 | 1, 313 | 3 208 | 1.97 | 2.63 H | 1,944 |  | 1,933 | 1,763 | 3, 262 | 2.117 | 3.240 |
| Meats and lats... ... do | 1.710 | 1, -2 | 1,754 | 1, 409 | 1,837 | 2,018 | 2,465 | 3,317 | 3, $2+1$ | 2,472 | 11.254 | 17.324 |
| Wheat and flour .. . . . . do | 2, 237 | 2,15 | $\because$, yati | -2, 713 | 1,686 | 1, 530 | 2,103 | 3,030 | 3.974 | 3, 928 | $\cdots$ | $\because 1045$ |
| Semimanufactures... ....do | 116, 813 | 88.55 | 81, 421 | 70, 631 | fi7, 154 | 64, $4 \times 9$ | 54, 973 | 60, 644 | (i3.004 | 65.196 | 61,019 | (3) 279 |
| Finished manufactures .... ......do | 201, 730 | 171. 183 | 207, 14.5 | 211.35 | 213, 997 | 218.126 | 201000 | 25t, 2061 | 224,054 | 266, 248 | 210, 501 | 2-0. 025 |
| Automobiles and parts. ....do. | 15, 645 | 15.735 | 22.531 | 2f, x2m | 21, 10.0 | 25, 379 | 24,023 | 24, 084 | $5 \mathrm{Sc}, 5 \mathrm{~L}$ | 30, 511 | 21.474 | 17,522 |
| Gasoline...-.-............... - do. | 5, 818 | 5. 699 | 6, 415 | $8: 320$ | 6,615 | fi, 101 | 4,250 | 3,733 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 83$ | 3,304 | 4.313 | 3,244 |
| Machinery .... .-........do | 56, 813 | 52,658 | 61. 016 | 12, 573 | 63, 227 | 60, 908 | 51, 426 | 61. 604 | 63, 751 | 59,631 | 45. 48 | (5).510 |
| General imporis, total..............do By grand divisions and countries: | 220, 215 | 144, 923 | 207,141 | 293,140 | 253,090 | 228,636 | 233, 202 | 2617, 781 | 287, 550 | 206, 930 | 274.536 | 27.340 |
| By frand divisions and countris: | 11,901 | 12,581 | 9,71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia and Ocennia............... do | 90, 795 | 86,290 | 89, 814 | 93, 250 | 105, 823 | (11, 417 | 89, 698 | 106, 308 | 97,837 | 115, 240 | 102.530 | 118.665 |
| Japan - -- ................... do | 13, 27 | 11, 124 | 18,361 | 21,67\% | 14,033 | 10. 381 | 8,127 | 10, 488 | 11,020 | 10, 869 | 13. 196 | 8.835 |
| Eirope . .-. . . . . . . .-.......do | 26, 566 | 15,762 | 15,330 | 24,160 | 26,187 | -30. 119 | 17, 941 | 26, 100 | 35, 793 | 23, 35,5 | 24. 50 f | -3,548 |
| France......... .- ................. do | 655 | 267 <br> 231 <br> 17 | 415 | 1, 870 | i, 301 | 493 | 635 | 6 | 890 | 398 | 374 | 94 |
| Germaty . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-. .-. - do | 183 158 | 231 | 231 | 576 | 183 | 7 | 717 | -295 | 296 18 | 682 | . 02 | 115 |
| Unaly Fited Kinglom | 13, 158 | 116 4,263 | 9.673 | 10, 423 | 84 13,610 | $9^{8} 88$ | 9, 9.39 | 20 12,583 | 18 15,049 | 9. $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ \hline 6 \%\end{array}$ | 9.79 | 11, 392 |
| North Ameriea, northern .............do | 41,029 | 10, 569 | 36. 16:3 | 44, 122 | 43,619 | 36.585 | 35, 428 | 38, 3042 | 40, $1 \times 9$ | 49,506 | 49,314 | 11,392 46,558 |
| Canada................................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39, 467 | 30, 197 | 38, 050 | 42, 333 | 41,913 | 35,486 | 34, 257 | 37,834 | 39, 3 25 | 4, 142 | 14. 1.05 | 44,585 |

- Revised. a Less than \$500.
* Formerly Standard statisties Co., Ine.
* Revised series. Indexes of agricultural exports have heen revisel to a new base. Earlier monthly data will be shown in a subsequent issur.
* Now series. Data begiming 1915 for indexes of agricultural imports will be shown in a subsequent issue.

S Data hor 1929 revised; see tables 14 and 15 , pp. 17 and 18 of the A pril 1941 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |
| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VALUE§-Continued <br> Qeneral imports by grand divisions and coun-tries-Contimued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North America, southern. . . . thous of dol. |  | 19,571 | 14,722 3 | 16,440 | 14,884 | 15, 782 | 24, 474 | 28,072 | 33,948 | 39,787 | 38,706 | 35, 445 | 31. 554 |
| Mexico.-.-.-...........................d. d |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,330 \\ 30,355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.876 25.075 | 5, 105 33,650 | 4,811 33,383 | 5,769 48,024 | 7,743 46,837 | 7,516 53,825 |  | $\begin{array}{r}9.237 \\ 61.597 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ | 8.36 .5 56,048 | 7, 428 56.325 | 6,945 43,964 |
|  |  | 5,170 | 3,648 | 5,010 | 6,902 | 11.613 | 11, 186 | 11, 732 | 12,624 | 15.718 | 14, 437 | 16, 113 | 13, <br>  <br> 64 |
|  |  | 8. 396 | 7,122 | 9.904 | 9, 340 | 12.711 | 11,644 | 15,383 | 13. 295 | 15, 944 | 17, 167 | 11, 771 | 10,307 |
| Chile.-......---...........-.-.-....- do |  | 6,372 | 5, 184 | 6.378 | 4,435 | 6, 709 | 4. 999 | 9,139 | 7,917 | 10,848 | 8. 200 | 5,730 | 9,462 |
| Imports for consumption, total |  | 214,106 | 196, 312 | 213, 133 | 217, 175 | 238, 275 | 223,595 | 216,623 | 254, 553 | 274, 593 | 281, 351 | 261,097 | 264,685 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21, 515 | 18.098 | 22.625 | 22,695 | 25,931 | 30. 291 | 31.211 | 32, 892 | 36,621 | 36,418 | 31,988 | 22, 886 |
| Mfd. foodstuffs and beverages........ do |  | 20.588 | 19.026 | ${ }^{21,176}$ | 22, 444 | 19.435 | 20.552 | 22.940 | 28,652 | 33, 125 | 34, 370 | 28, 052 | 24.320 |
| Semimanufactures .................- do |  | 50,342 33,166 | 46,510 32,565 | 46, 445 34,383 | 44, 383 33.816 | 52,009 30,524 | 47, 131 27.988 | 42,208 28,458 | 57,936 30,399 | 66,377 35,032 | 57,862 35,925 | 54,553 35,864 | 62, 248 |
| Finished manuractures..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,399 | 35,032 | 35,925 | 35,864 | 35,971 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue .....-.............thous. of dol Operating income .......................................... |  | 9,632 69 | 10,055 87 | 10,624 82 | 10, 542 | 12,701 78 | 10,032 68 | 9,961 82 | 10,536 95 | 10,814 72 | 11,238 153 | 10,839 74 | 10,874 78 |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average, cash rate $\dagger . .$. .............cents. - | 7.8144 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 7.8253 | 78199 | 7.8199 | 7.8061 | 7.8144 | 7.8144 |
| Passengers carried $\dagger$--..---......... thousands.- | 802.396 | 726. 151 | 762, 107 | 830, 741 | 801.646 | 860. 704 | 837, 903 | 777, 294 | 864, 644 | 847, 071 | 856, 239 | 831,816 | 796,105 |
| Operating revenues .-----.-.-.-. thous. of dol. - |  | 54, 097 | 58,452 | 60,542 | 58,489 | 62, 623 | 59,579 | 56, 220 | 61, 192 | 61, 427 | 62,347 | 59,547 | 58,576 |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes) : $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, unadjusted. $.1935-39=100 .-$ | 140 | 113 | 125 | 125 | 122 | 112 | 113 | 115 | 120 | 108 | 131 | 136 | 138 |
|  | 139 | 109 | 120 | 104 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 129 | 132 | 38 | 117 | 131 | 127 |
|  | 167 | 136 | 144 | 149 | 159 | 167 | 174 | 183 | 175 | 120 | 167 | 170 | 172 |
|  | 160 | 121 | 132 | 135 | 129 | 119 | 124 | 128 | 127 | 130 | 135 | 141 | 149 |
| Grains and srain products - .-.-.....-do | 125 | 117 | 117 | 107 | 96 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 97 | 96 | 107 | 123 | 168 |
|  | 80 | 91 | 129 | 152 | 124 | 92 | 84 | 75 | 74 | 82 | 82 | 69 | 70 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. l. .-...---.-.-.-...- do | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 99 |
|  | 271 | 244 | 254 | 238 | 145 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 203 | 276 | 265 | 283 |
|  | 141 | 110 | 124 | 132 | 125 | 116 | 115 | 118 | 124 | 131 | 138 | 141 | 139 |
| Combined index, adiusted...--..---.- do | 139 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 116 | 119 | 122 | 124 | 126 | 112 | 135 | 139 | 138 |
| Coat. --------------------------- do | 158 | 124 | 114 | 91 | 109 | 107 | 109 | 113 | 128 | 45 | 138 | 156 | 150 |
|  | 199 | 162 | 147 | 119 | 150 | 153 | 145 | 149 | 168 | 137 | 182 | 189 | 200 |
| Forest product | 152 | 115 | 122 | 128 | 131 | 133 | 138 | 133 | 127 | 130 | 130 | 136 | 149 |
| Grains and grain products.--.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 103 | 96 | 106 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 102 | 102 | 113 | 113 | 124 | 126 | 112 |
| Livestock ---....-------------- d | 84 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 88 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 88 | 83 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1.-.------.-.-...- do | 99 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 101 | 100 | 102 | 162 | 102 | 100 |
|  | 155 | 139 | 145 | 181 | 181 | 164 | 180 | 181 | 192 | 266 | 266 | 152 | 156 |
| Miscellaneous.-.-.-.--.-................... | 141 | 110 | 112 | 116 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 131 | 128 | 130 | 136 | 139 | 140 |
| Freight-car loadings (A. A. R.) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,464 840 | 3, 718 | 3,135 562 | 3, 269 | 3, 780 | 2, 718 | 2, 737 | 2,824 | 3,818 | 2, 794 | 4, 161 | 3,510 | 3, 413 |
|  | 840 | 657 54 | 562 44 | 505 47 | 695 | 560 50 | $\begin{array}{r}577 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 605 56 | 818 70 | 163 | 676 | 642 | 578 53 |
|  | 248 | 186 | 157 | 107 | 193 | 141 | 144 | 154 | 197 | 169 | 205 | 175 | 174 |
| Grains and grain produets........... do | 224 | +207 | 160 | 154 | 168 | 118 | 123 | 116 | 172 | 136 | 184 | 172 | 230 |
| Livestock .-.-.--...........-.-..... do | 55 | 62 | 69 | 86 | 86 | 50 | 47 | 41 | 52 | 46 | 57 | 39 | 38 |
| Merchandise, l. c. I----------....... do | 784 | 755 | 606 | 636 | 752 | 57 s | 569 | 597 | 797 | 648 | 795 | 638 | 603 |
|  | 386 | r 348 | 279 | 274 | 213 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 69 | 214 | 387 | 301 | 313 |
| Miscellaneous .-...-.-.-.---.-...... do | 1,861 | r 1,450 | 1,260 | 1,400 | 1,614 | 1,171 | 1,174 | 1,204 | 1,643 | 1,390 | 1,792 | 1,490 | 1,425 |
|  | 47 | 104 | 75 | 88 | 96 | 129 | 110 | - 87 | 71 | 190 | 1,72 | 71 | -67 |
|  | 19 | 51 | 33 | 27 | 33 | 45 | 43 | 32 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 27 |
|  | 11 | 30 | 24 | 45 | 42 | 57 | 42 | 31 | 23 | 139 | 17 | 17 | 20 |
| Financial operations: Operating revenues, total $\ldots$...thous of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 493.674 410.213 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ -310.538 \\ \hline 1067\end{array}$ | 382,603 316,125 | 413.590 348.169 | 375.364 315.204 | 381.792 308,350 | 377,374 309,580 | 358.413 296,146 | 416,319 346,633 | 375,008 305,230 | 442, 286 | 455.023 377,534 | 485.446 405,503 |
|  | 49.773 | 40.974 | 36, 094 | 33, 465 | 31,244 | 40,840 | 40, 159 | 36, 511 | 40,030 | 38, 348 | 37, 493 | 44,832 | 47.402 |
| Operating expenses .-.-.----------- do | 313.843 | -267. 571 | 260, 179 | 2-6,717 | 259, 455 | 2666, 134 | 2fis. 969 | 255, 590 | 283.329 | 274,938 | 296, 500 | 298.932 | 310.035 |
| Taxes.joint facility and equip. rents*. do .-. | 68,513 | - 47,437 | 48,231 | 49.885 | 44, 810 | 36. 867 | 46,048 | 44, 344 | 52.363 | 47,501 | 57,065 | 62,829 | 69,097 |
| Net railway operating income...-....-. do | 111,318 | -66, 530 | 74, 193 | 86,988 | 71,099 | 78,791 | 62, 357 | 58,479 | 80,627 | 52, 569 | 88, 630 | 93, 261 | 106, 315 |
|  |  | 21, 725 | 30, 733 | 42, 6.54 | 30, 809 | 51,078 | 19,705 | 14,964 | 35, 256 | 7,264 | 43, 137 | 52,800 | 63,528 |
| Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile . .........mil of tons.. |  | 36,398 |  |  |  |  | 36.003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. cents.. |  | 36,398 | 37,058 .923 | 38,614 .965 | 35.849 .949 | 34,904 .9 .93 | 36.063 .885 | 34,182 .899 | 40,577 .929 | 31,615 1.052 | 43.398 .932 | 44.036 .927 | 46.097 |
| Passengers carried 1 mile $-\ldots$ - - ---millions.- |  | 2, 480 | 2,144 | 1,922 | 1,7i2 | 2,312 | 2,216 | 2,029 | 2,229 | 2,170 | 2, 140 | 2, 564 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total .-.-.-...mil. of dol |  | 364.8 | 376.9 | 363.0 | 379.0 | 400.8 | 389.3 | 402.4 | 417.0 | 382.1 | 438.6 | 473.5 | 470.9 |
| Freight.----------------------------- do - |  | 298.4 | 312.9 | 298.3 | 314.3 | 333.3 | 320.7 | 332.5 | 344.5 | 309.6 | 365.2 | 398.2 | 39.5 .1 |
| Passenger .------------------------ do |  | 36.7 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 37.6 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 43.3 | 42.3 |
|  |  | 307.6 | 309.5 | 311.5 | 311.7 | 315.8 | 315.9 | 318.6 | 334.2 | 323.2 | 345.6 | 363. 4 | 370.5 |
| Net railway operating income.......... do. |  | 57. 2 | 67.4 | 51.5 | 67.3 | 84.0 | 73.4 | 83.8 | 82.9 | 59.0 | 93.0 | 110.1 | 100.4 |
| Net income..........................-. - - do. |  | 14.9 | 25.3 | 8.3 | 24.9 | 42.8 | 32.1 | 42.8 | 40.8 | 17.1 | 50.4 | 68.2 |  |
| Canals: Waterway Traffie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York State .......thous. of short tons.- | 557 | 625 | 648 | 804 | 599 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 610 | 624 | 720 |
| Panama, total.-----.-.thous. of long tons.. | 1,366 | 2, 418 | 2, 304 | 2,418 | 2,062 | 2, 129 | 1,966 | 1,827 | 1,911 | 2,057 | 1,989 | 1,585 | 1,659 |
| In U. S. vessels......-............... do... | 818 | 1, 202 | 1,101 | 1. 133 | 1,127 | 1,134 | 1,102 | 968 | 1,027 | 1,080 | 1,133 | 1,887 | 1,910 |
| St. Lawrence ............ thous. of short tons - | 975 | 1,008 | 092 | 1.050 | 893 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 308 | , 900 | 1.001 | 1, 043 |
|  | 15,235 | 13, 713 | 13,003 | 12.931 | 8,642 | 704 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,865 | 15,153 | 14,673 | 15,511 |
|  | 1,858 | 1,820 | 1,616 | 1,491 | 1,529 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 664 | 1,316 | 1,895 | 1,960 |
| Rivers: <br> Allegheny | 352 | 501 | 423 | 437 | 307 | 211 | 215 | 187 | 213 | 186 | + 310 | 320 | 330 |
| Aississippi (Government barges only) do.... | 352 | 212 | 192 | 181 | 142 | 2115 | 105 | 180 | ${ }_{12}^{213}$ | 159 | 310 214 | 250 | 270 |
| Monongahela .-.....-.-.-............ do.... | 3, 105 | 2.679 | 2, $58{ }^{5}$ | 2,935 | 2. 742 | 2,969 | 2,810 | 2,532 | 2,907 | 563 | 2,971 | 2, 833 | 2, 8 t 2 |
| Ohio (Pittshurgh distriet)................. do.... | 1,771 | 1,412 | 1,396 | 1,803 | 1,468 | 1,545 | ]. 581 | 1,424 | 1,587 | 653 | 1,727 | 1,785 | 1, 781 |

'Revised.
IData for August and November 1940, Mareh, Man of
facility and equipment rents is shown to provide figures for obtaining total rilloy expenses as given in the adjusted fopember fina issue. The new series on taxes and join fachity and equipment rents is shown to provide figures for obtaiming total ranway expenses as given in the adjusterd figures of financial operations; earlice data not shown in the september $\dagger$ Revised series. Data on fares revised beginning August. 036 ; see p 45 of the July 1941 Survey. D'assengers carricd revised beginning January 1938 ; see table 13 , p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Revised indexes of freight carloadings beginning 1919 appear in table 23 , pp. 21-22 of the August 1941 Survey.
$\ddagger$ Beginning June 1941, data represent daily average for the week ended on the last Saturday of the month; May data are daily average for last 9 days of May.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references ta the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Waterway Traffic-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, U. S. ports-........ thous. of net ton |  | 6,331 | 5,405 | 5, 433 | 5,040 | 3, 840 | 3,839 | 3,636 | 3,981 | 4,606 <br> 202 | 5,729 3,579 | 6,074 3 3 9 | 6,716 4 4 584 |
| Foreign |  | 4,307 2,024 | 3,727 | - 31,679 | 3,376 1,664 | 2,544 | 2,653 1,186 | 2,319 1,317 | - 2,532 | 2,902 1,704 | 3,579 2,149 | 3,957 2,117 | 4,584 2,132 |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erations on scheduled air lines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown --.---------- - thous. of miles - |  | 10, 223 | 10,084 | 10,635 | 9, 273 | 9, 142 | 8,890 | 8,786 | 9,983 | 10,537 | 11, 668 | 11,472 | ${ }^{12} 12,154$ |
|  |  | 1,201,999 | 1,184,249 | 1,329,843 | 1,205,261 | 1,323.615 | 1,113,002 | 1,109,352 | 1,214,817 | 1,352,181 | 1,462,121 | 1,544,111 | '1,822,217 |
| Passengers carried...........-........ number |  | 320,990 | 310,293 | 334, 386 | 239,858 | 202,859 | 197,854 | 218,163 | 245, 924 | 308,644 | 363, 954 | 380, 990 | 398,434 |
| Passenger-miles flown .-......thous. of miles.. |  | 121,602 | 118, 234 | 125, 924 | 90,697 | 78,387 | 78,340 | 84, 640 | 96,662 | 114, 749 | 133,979 | -141,906 | 147,419 |
| Hotels: |  | 339 | 3.35 | 3.30 | 47 | 6 | 3.24 | 32 |  |  | 13 | 3.30 | 3.29 |
| Roors occupied .......... percent of total.- | 3. 68 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 64 | 57 | 69 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 70 | ${ }^{66}$ | 64 |
| Restaurant sales index ...-...-....-1929 100 | 115 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 103 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 94 | 109 | 106 | 108 | 103 |
| Foreign travel: |  | 15,692 | 11,308 | 8,422 | 8,546 | 13, 148 | 16, 244 | 19,818 | 23,933 | 15,9.98 | 12.409 | 13, 203 |  |
| U. S. citizens, departures....-...........- do |  | 10, 960 | 1E, 569 | 9, 692 | 6,862 | 7,626 | 7,868 | 19,726 | 32, 746 | 18,779 | 9, 502 | 17,277 |  |
|  |  | 1,110 | 1,317 | 1,641 | 1,648 | 1,777 | 1,681 | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{~S} 20$ | 1,216 | 1,416 | 1,524 | 1,676 |  |
| Immigrants |  | 4,812 | 4,861 | 4,824 | 3,833 | 3,765 | 3,612 | 3,133 | 4,500 | 4,813 | 4,268 | 6, 002 |  |
| Passports issued ....-.-..............-... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5,734 | 2,435 | 1,913 | 1,628 | 1,503 | 1,820 | 2,511 | 1,943 | 2,897 | 3,015 | 4,362 | 4,878 | 5,673 |
| National parks: |  | 933,783 | 497, 149 | 252,788 | 92,746 | 60,475 | 83, 296 | 100, 237 | 115,911 | 190, 150 | 327, 5.50 |  |  |
| Automobiles |  | 258, 128 | 149, 214 | 79, 194 | 28,997 | 18, 335 | 23,544 | 27,925 | 33,521 | 58,916 | 100, 230 | 173, 139 |  |
| Pulin:an Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles.......t thousands- |  | 718, 140 | 702, 104 | 684,932 | 578, 257 | 734,016 | 879, 883 | 791,221 | 925,694 | 766, 222 | 714,012 | 897, 614 | 825, 839 |
| Passenger revenues... ...........thous. of dol. COMMUNICATIONS |  | 4, 402 | 4, 381 | 4, 235 | 3,738 | 4,646 | 5,529 | 4,974 | 5,621 | 4,787 | 4,389 | 5,145 | 4,880 |
| Telephone carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues - .-.---....-thous. of do |  | 107, 350 | 107,852 | 113,087 | 110.544 | 114,761 | 114,684 | 111,219 | 116, 883 | 118, 132 | 119,933 | 120, 113 | 120,116 |
| Station revenues...---------.-.-...... do |  | 68,749 | 70, 117 | 73,025 | 72,118 | 73, 779 | 74, 214 | 72,752 | 74, 585 | 75,598 | 75, 709 | 75, 524 | 74. 858 |
| Tolls, message ......------.-.-- |  | 29, 722 | 28,781 | 31, 334 | 29,343 | 31,471 | 31,077 | 29, 250 | 32,975 | 33, 238 | 34,783 | 35,072 | 35, 543 |
| Operating expenses |  | 70,885 | 69,711 | 72,841 | ${ }^{77,106}$ | 75,650 | 73,934 | 70,648 | 73, 403 | 75,390 | 77,576 | 76, 626 | 80, 329 |
| Net onerating income |  | 20, 560 | 16, 174 | 23,004 | 17, 933 | 21, 988 | 22, 998 | 22.974 | ${ }^{24,891}$ | 24, 502 | 24,049 | ${ }^{25,005}$ | 22, 129 |
| Phones in service, end of month . thousands. |  | 19,211 | 19,334 | 19,446 | 19,547 | 19,670 | 19,833 | 10,966 | 20, 107 | 20, 232 | 20,366 | 20, 443 | 20, 535 |
| Telegraph and cable carriers: Operating revenues, totalt |  | 10,969 | 10,648 | 11,442 | 10,642 | 12,557 | 11, 182 | 10,667 | 11,961 | 12,430 | 12,850 | 12,728 | 12,875 |
| Telegraph carriers, total..............do. |  | 10, 188 | 9,882 | 10,622 | 9,872 | 11,654 | 10, 294 | 9,832 | 10,982 | 11, 473 | 11, 830 | 11, 731 | 11,734 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from cable operations.... thous. of dol. |  | 433 | 415 | 44 I | 424 | ${ }^{540}$ | 494 | 451 | 525 | 510 | 514 | 498 | 551 |
| Cable carriers ....-.-................ do |  | 781 | 766 | 821 | 770 | 903 | 888 | 835 | 980 | 957 | 1,020 | 997 | 1,141 10,965 |
| Operating expenses $\dagger$ |  | 9,783 | 9, 409 | 9,695 | 9,498 | 10,586 | 9,821 | 9,290 | 9,884 | 10,298 | 10.691 | 10, 516 | 10,965 |
| Operating incomet |  | 443 | 503 | 1,012 | 465 | 1,291 | 614 | 667 | 1,303 | 1,359 | 1,330 | 637 | 966 |
| Net incomet-....... |  | ${ }^{\text {d }} 61$ | 94 | 536 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 38$ | 872 | 96 | 202 | 896 | 879 | 873 | 267 | 513 |
| elegraph carriers, operatng revenues |  | 1.083 | 1,110 | 1,267 | 1,179 | 1,348 | 1,290 | 1,253 | 1,399 | 1,348 | 1,354 | 1,337 | 1,386 |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


[^23]$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for telegraph and cable carriers revised beginning 1934, see table 48, $p$. 16 of the November 1940 Survey.


CHEMICALS AND AIIIED PRODLCTS COntinued


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | Janu- | February | March | April | May | June | July |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued


## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, total ${ }^{\text {- }}$. . . . . . . . . . . mil. of kw.hr-- | 14, 551 | 12,444 | 11,984 | 13,055 | 12,765 | 13,456 | 13, 641 | 12,293 | 13, 095 | 12,885 | 13,616 | 13,671 | -14,226 |
| By source: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel...- | 10,621 3,930 | 8,476 3,968 | 8,129 3,855 | 9,396 3,659 | 8,731 4,034 | 9,057 4,399 | 9,054 4,587 | 8,381 3,912 | 8,706 4,388 | 8,051 4,834 | 9,363 4,253 | 9,614 4,056 | r9, $-4,838$ 4,388 |
| By type of producer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privately and municipally owned electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other producers ----------mill. of kw.-hr | 13,037 1,514 | 11,226 1,218 | 10,796 1,188 | 11,702 1,353 | 11,462 1,303 | 12,119 1,337 | 12,311 1,330 | 11,027 | 12,061 1,034 | 11,575 | 12,105 | 12, 173 | 12,742 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, totalf (Edison |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric Institute) - .-...-...mil. of kw.-hr.. |  | 10, 105 | 10,057 | 10.397 | 10,577 | 10,895 | 11,382 | 10,801 | 10,895 | 10,809 | 11,080 | 11,385 |  |
| Residential or domestic.-.----------- do. |  | 1, 828 | 1,891 | 1,922 | 2,093 | 2,222 | 2, 396 | 2,195 | 2,060 | 1,990 | 1,904 | 1,909 |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) --.--------- do |  | 288 | 260 | 177 | 131 | 109 | 130 | 123 | 117 | 131 | 148 | 231 |  |
| Commercial and industrial: Small light and power |  | 1,915 | 1,926 | 1.886 | 1,970 | 2,034 | 2,126 | 2,009 | 1,924 | 1,927 | 1,914 | 1,980 |  |
| Large light and power |  | 5,191 | 5,115 | 5,445 | 5,379 | 5,448 | 5,616 | 5,456 | 5,750 | 5, 821 | 6, 194 | 6,385 |  |
| Street and highway lighting |  | 149 | 165 | 189 | 201 | 217 | 215 | 185 | 179 | 160 | 146 | 138 |  |
| Other public authorities |  | 224 | 222 | 233 | 237 | 248 | 254 | 251 | 248 | 241 | 243 | 240 |  |
| Railways and railroads ........-.....-...-d |  | 451 | 442 | 488 | 504 | 551 | 580 | 519 | 553 | 485 | 482 | 461 |  |
| Interdepartmental...... |  | 58 | 35 | 58 | 61 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 54 | 50 | 40 |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers $\dagger$ (Edison Electric Institute).....-thous. of dol |  | 201, 993 | 204, 434 | 206, 983 | 214, 161 | 219,913 | 228, 159 | 217,629 | 212, 603 | 210, 078 | 209, 707 | 215, 010 |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured gast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, total...-------...-. thousands |  | 10,064 | 10,140 | 10, 142 | 10, 115 | 10,155 | 10.10f | 10, 149 | 10, 119 | 10,142 | 10.404 | 10, 253 |  |
|  |  | 9,348 | 9,408 | 9,398 | 9,367 | 9, 394 | 9,350 | 9,383 | 9,354 | 9, 362 | 9, 620 | 9,481 |  |
| House heating .-.......-......-....- do |  | ${ }^{241}$ | 262 | ${ }_{4}^{281}$ | 292 | 304 | 282 | 294 | 280 | 295 | 304 | 292 |  |
| Sales to consumers, total |  | 463 | 462 | 453 | 447 | 448 | 465 | 463 | 473 | 473 | 468 | 469 |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.-....-. mil. of cu. ft Domestic. |  | 25, 105 | 27, 641 | 30,682 | 33, 824 | 37,946 | 37,950 | 38,046 | 38, 025 | 35, 347 | 32,666 | 30, 290 |  |
|  |  | 14, 787 | 16, 760 | 17,340 | 15, 623 | 15,892 | 17,312 | 16,997 | 16, 866 | 16, 297 | 16, 615 | 16,887 |  |
| House heating .......... |  | 932 | 1,241 | 2,837 | 7, 290 | 10,801 | 9,608 | 10,095 | 9,453 | 6,981 | 4, 256 | 2,149 |  |
| Industrial and commercial..........-d |  | 9, 256 | 9, 491 | 10,316 | 10,699 | 11,000 | 10, 791 | 10,704 | 11,457 | 11,857 | 11, 596 | 11,085 |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of |  | 26,661 | 20, 134 | 31,213 | 32,589 | 34,904 | 35, 157 | 35, 166 | 34, 489 | 32,651 | 31,974 | 30, 573 |  |
| Domestic |  | 19,992 | 21, 932 | 22, 479 | 21,569 | 21, 629 | 21,988 | 21, 247 | 20, 851 | 20,993 | 22, 398 | 22, 174 |  |
| House heating |  | 789 | 1.103 | 2, 150 | 4,137 | 6,136 | 6,107 | 6,784 | 6,419 | 4,399 | 2. 507 | 1,632 |  |
| Industrial and commer |  | 5,783 | 6,005 | 6,464 | 6,750 | 6, 992 | 6,918 | 6,987 | 7,055 | 7,111 | 6,941 | 6. 665 |  |

 $\sigma^{\text {§ Includes consumption in reporting company plants. } \ddagger \text { Excludes consumption in reporting company plants. }}$ $\sigma^{\text {Clncludes consumption in reporting company plants. } \ddagger \text { Excludes consumption in reporting company plants. }}$
data for all months of 1940 are shown on $p .41$ no the June 1941 Survey. 17 of he 1940 supplencht, appear in table 28, op. if and 18 of beginning 1937 will be shown in a subsequent issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline GAS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Natural gas: \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Customers, total.-..-......---.-.thousands \& 7,501 \& 7,563 \& 7,636 \& 7.755 \& 7,804 \& 7,764 \& 7,773 \& 7,824 \& 7,810 \& 7,829 \& 7,802 \& \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{r}
6,976 \\
\hline 923 \\
520
\end{tabular} \& 7,033
528 \& - r . 050 \& 7,158

594 \& 7,194
608 \& 7,170
$\mathbf{5 9 1}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}7,182 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ \& 7, 223 \& 7,216
592 \& 7, 250 \& 7, 2548 \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total .........mil. of $\mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$ \& 96, 116 \& 100,689 \& 110,389 \& 126, 389 \& 147,071 \& 151.963 \& 157,611 \& 156, 230 \& 141,480 \& 120, 558 \& 110,983 \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,233 \& 17,449 \& 22,306 \& 34, 017 \& 49,515 \& 54,973 \& 56,914 \& 54, 887 \& 43,690 \& 28,971 \& 21, 124 \& <br>
\hline Ind'l, com'l, and elec. generation...-.d \& 78, 207 \& 81, 403 \& 86, 184 \& 90,342 \& 95,516 \& 95, 184 \& 98,440 \& 85, 084 \& 96, 716 \& 89,459 \& 87,481 \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. \& 28,240 \& 29, 458 \& 33, 700 \& 41,618 \& 51,838 \& 56, 464 \& 57,356 \& 56, 232 \& 48,911 \& 39,030 \& 33,761 \& <br>
\hline  \& 13, 284 \& 13, 812 \& 16, 220 \& 22,977 \& 30, 975 \& 34, 885 \& 35,086 \& 33,907 \& 28,328 \& 20,649 \& 16.372 \& <br>
\hline Ind'l, com'l, and elec. generation. \& 14,746 \& 15, 423 \& 16,747 \& 18,373 \& 20,583 \& 21,321 \& 21,920 \& 21,960 \& 20,424 \& 18,101 \& 17.113 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep. tember | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (crop estimate) ¢ .-. thous. of bu.- | 1288,322 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 115,456$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sbipments, carlot.-....-.-...no. of carloads.- | 480 | 725 | 4, 297 | 9,960 | 5, 770 34 | 4,367 | 4,219 | 4,284 | 4,218 | 2,720 | 2, 718 | 936 | 676 0 |
| Stocks, cold storage, and of mo. thous. of bu Citrus fruits, | 10,307 | 10,305 | 8,890 7,972 | 31, 364 | 34,086 13,478 18 | 28,656 16,598 | 23,014 20,050 | 17,070 15,604 | 10,529 18,541 | 5,999 16,937 | 2,316 19,869 | [ $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 14,956\end{array}$ | 12, ${ }^{0} 19$ |
| Onions, carlot shipments ....-.-.-........do...- | 1,671 | 1,239 | 2,341 | 2,981 | 1,811 | 1,386 | 1,867 | 1,569 | 1,763 | 920 | 2,762 | 2,089 | 1,013 |
| Potatoes, white: Price wholesale (N. Y.) _.-. dol. per 100 lb . | 1.806 | 1.581 | 1.675 | 1.445 | 1.350 | 1.420 | 1.481 | 1.531 | 1.488 | 1.590 | 1.700 | 2.363 | 1.970 |
| Production (crop estimate).-..- thous. of bu.. | 1373,853 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 397,722$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot....-.-.---no. of carloads.. | 8, 273 | 7,871 | 12, 640 | 17,996 | 12,630 | 11,576 | 17, 552 | 17,676 | 25,762 | 18,442 | 22, 655 | 19,546 | 13,820 |
| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal§ु ..............................-...-thous. of bu |  | 6,630 | 5,789 | 10,141 | 5,210 | 2, 559 | 2,812 | 3,279 | 4, 244 | 5,291 | 5,983 | 3,330 | 4,042 |
| Barley: <br> Exports, inelud |  | 228 | 74 | 122 | 104 | 173 | 109 | 166 | 162 | 123 | 263 | 232 | 178 |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, malting . .................dol. per bu.. | .55 .51 | .45 .41 | .50 .42 | .48 .45 | .52 .50 | .52 <br> .51 | .54 .53 | .50 .51 | .51 .51 | .55 .52 | .58 .54 | .57 .52 | .51 .45 |
| Production (crop estimate)-------7ous, of bu. | 1349,596 |  |  |  |  | 2309,235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets..---.-.-... do ... | 10, 468 | 14, 155 | 8,406 | 6,628 | 7,117 | 7,877 | 6, 496 | 6,357 | 6,510 | 5,442 | 9,598 | 7,838 | 6,028 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of mo........... d | 5,514 | 10, 254 | 11,074 | 11,371 | 9,682 | 9,640 | 8,195 | 7,335 | 6,561 | 5,157 | 4,726 | 4,931 | 5,471 |
| Corn: <br> Exports, including meals |  | 357 | 2,372 | , 512 | 950 | 103 | 786 | 558 | 40 | 175 | 1,016 | 295 | 1,370 |
| Grindings .........---.- | ${ }^{3} 8,623$ | 6,324 | 6,674 | 7,533 | 6,385 | 6,633 | 8,079 | 7,219 | 8,811 | 9,549 | 9,194 | 9,421 | 37,850 |
| Prices, wholesale | 75 | 66 |  | 64 | 65 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 66 | 69 | 72 | 74 | 74 |
| No. 3, white (Chicago) +....--.........do | . 84 | (4) | (1) | . 69 | . 69 | . 67 | . 69 | . 66 | . 70 | $\bigcirc$ | . 78 | . 82 | . 80 |
| Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades. do | . 74 | . 66 | . 64 | . 63 | . 63 | . 58 | . 59 | . 58 | . 62 | . 67 | . 69 | . 71 | 71 |
| Production (crop estimate) ..... thous. of bu. | [2,523.964 |  |  |  |  | 22,449,260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets............ do... | 18, 776 | 19,231 | 28, 892 | 37, 609 | 21, 608 | 20, 710 | 16, 433 | 13, 862 | 18,628 | 17,403 | 24,846 | 19,244 | 22, 123 |
| Shipments, principal markets | 15, 124 | 12, 385 | 12, 617 | 18,660 | 12, 190 | 10, 433 | 9, 050 | 7,091 | 9,280 | 14,012 | 22, 133 | 19,098 | 12 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of mon | 40,090 | 28,119 | 41, 179 | 59,314 | 65, 489 | 70,067 | 70, 278 | 70, 142 | 71,290 | 65,463 | 60, 959 | 53, 106 | 43, 701 |
| Exports, including oatmeals |  | 69 | 59 | 74 | 87 | 75 | 53 | 70 | 274 | 138 | 131 | 92 | 82 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu | 37 | 30 | . 31 | 34 | . 38 | . 38 | . 38 | . 37 | . 39 | 39 | . 37 | . 37 | . 30 |
| Production (crop estimate) .-. . thous. of bu | 11,129,757 |  |  |  |  | 21,235,628 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reccipts, principal markets...-........do | 14, 607 | 13, 287 | 7,075 | 4,238 | 4,031 | 5,337 | 3, 543 | 3, 050 | 4,567 | 4,539 | 3, 854 | 3,396 3,906 | 10,575 7,328 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of mon | 11,771 | 8,395 | 9, 135 | 7,093 | 6, 688 | 6, 592 | 5, 664 | 4, 745 | 4,077 | 4,473 | 4,571 | 3,906 | 7,328 |
| Rice: <br> Exports |  | 190, 209 | 247, 498 | 245, 881 | 347, 580 | 358, 185 | 350, 908 | 423, 116 | 377, 894 | 440, 030 | 382, 981 | 320,939 | 212,497 |
| Imports -------------------1.- |  | 52, 240 | 18, 406 | 21, 221 | 23,625 | 16, 229 | 8, 421 | 7,933 | 7,282 | 17,970 | 23, 168 | 0, 173 | 25,095 |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per 1b | ${ }_{1} .044$ | . 040 | . 038 | . 033 | . 034 | 25935 | . 039 | . 040 | . 042 | . 048 | . 049 | . 048 | . 047 |
| Production (crop estimate) _ ... thous, of bu | ${ }^{1} 60,572$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 52,754$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (heus of bbl. (162 lb.) | 312 | 280 | 970 | 2, 896 | 2,379 | 1,519 | 1,287 | 763 | 721 | 415 | 171 | 99 | 72 |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .) | 548 | 772 | 1,019 | 1,558 | 1,413 | 1,371 | 1,431 | 1,134 | 1,180 | 1,131 | 837 | 703 | 463 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .).- | 801 | 1,170 | 1,183 | 2,667 | 3,746 | 4, 012 | 3,964 | 3,699 | 3,307 | 2, 675 | 2,050 | 1,457 | 1,086 |
| Calitornia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough . bags ( 100 lb .) Shipment from mills, milled rice | 294,815 76,762 | 473,827 160,879 | 488,847 370,380 | 376,624 126,523 | 203,870 167,276 | 289,627 211,149 | 264,783 81,855 | 342,635 226,943 | 447,277 213,216 | 468,937 269,425 | 538, 282 396,017 | 306.280 112,137 | 245,555 73,348 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of mo_bags ( 100 lb .).. | 76,762 374,789 | 160,879 473,481 | 370,380 400,797 | 126,523 491,976 | 167,276 429,129 | 211,149 380,200 | 81,855 431,886 | 226,943 378,074 | 213,216 378,179 | 260, 420 | 390,017 290,223 | 12, 294,202 | 316, 791 |
| Rye: <br> Exports, including fleur ....... thous. of bu |  | (5) | 239 | 2 | $\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ | 2 | (5) | (6) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ ) | ${ }^{5}$ ) | ${ }^{5}$ ) |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.) dol. per bu- | 62 | . 41 | . 44 | . 48 | . 50 | . 50 | . 53 | . 50 | . 52 | ${ }^{.} 57$ | . 58 | . 57 | . 65 |
| Production (cron estimate) .... thous. of bu | ${ }^{1} 46,462$ |  |  |  |  | 2 40,601 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets .-.-.......do...- | 6,944 | 1,732 | 1,520 | 1, 467 | 1,078 | 713 | 609 | 337 | 792 | 961 | 3,282 | 2,490 | 3, 758 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of month ...... do | 14,637 | 9,142 | 8,520 | 8,112 | 7,658 | 6,640 | 6,223 | 5,462 | 5,269 | 4,951 | 5, 486 | 5,639 | 11,077 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disappearance--.-.-..... |  |  | 220,504 3,044 |  | 4,069 | 152,779 2,206 | 864 |  | 179,554 3,768 1, | 4,855 | 4,572 | 158,974 2,711 | 2, 413 |
| Exports, wheat, including Wheat only |  | 934 | 3,044 988 | 1,293 | 4,069 | 2, 301 | 46 | 48 | 1,998 | 1,246 | 1,414 | 2, 106 | 2, 30 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. . | 1.06 | . 74 | . 82 | . 88 | . 89 | . 88 | . 90 | . 85 | . 90 | . 95 | . 98 | 1.01 | 1.00 |
| No. 2, Red Winter (St, Louis) ....... do. | 1.09 | . 77 | . 83 | . 90 | . 92 | . 91 | . 92 | . 86 | . 90 | . 83 | . 97 | 1.02 | 1.03 |
| No. 2, \#lard Winter (K. C.)..........do | 1.07 | . 69 | . 76 | . 82 | . 85 | . 83 | . 85 | . 78 | . 85 | . 87 | . 90 | . 97 | . 98 |
| Weighted av., 6 markets, all grades do | 1. 05 | . 73 | . 78 | . 85 | . 87 | 85 | . 88 | . 81 | . 89 | . 90 | . 94 | . 98 | . 99 |
| Production (crop est.), total ..- thous. of bu. | 1957, 563 |  |  |  |  | 2816,698 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat ---.-.....-.-.-......... do | 1272, 597 |  |  |  |  | 227, 547 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winter wheat ......................- do | 1684, 966 |  |  |  |  | 2589, 151 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, principal market | 17, 637 | 21,442 | 17,925 | 15,284 | 16,210 | 9,652 | 10,025 | 8,085 | 9,432 | 11,716 | 17,114 | 26,611 | 30, 987 |
| Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian w | 438,088 | 272 | 373,513 | 409,354 | 415, 707 | 440, 293 | 445, 153 | 442,408 | 438, 973 | 439, 533 | 428, 235 | 429,565 | 432,504 |
| United States, total .....-------------- |  |  | 868, 207 |  |  | 725, 128 |  |  | 545,574 |  |  | 408, 115 |  |
| Commercial | 274,600 | 180,052 | 186,523 | 176, 390 | 166,587 | 169,776 | 161,088 | 122,598 | 141, 897 | 139,119 | 139,513 | 151. 896 | 246, 702 |
| Country mills an |  |  | 188, 618 |  |  | 165, 167 |  |  | 131, 247 |  |  | 73, 240 |  |
| Merchant mills |  |  | 133, 319 |  |  | 106, 303 |  |  | 76, 675 |  |  | 93,882 |  |
| On tarms |  |  | 359, 746 |  |  | 283, 882 |  |  | 195,755 |  |  | 89,097 |  |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disappearance (Rus'l-Pearsall) thous. of bbl |  | 8, 602 | 9,377 | 9,117 | 9,889 | 9,022 | 9,061 | 8,063 | 8,866 | 8,531 | 8,843 | 8,386 |  |
| Exports§ ...........-.................... do |  | 435 | 437 | 668 | 749 | 405 | 387 | 517 | 377 | 768 | 672 | 554 | 507 |
| Grindings of wheat..-..........- thous. of bu_ |  | 40,474 | 42, 268 | 45,319 | 39,707 | 37,078 | 40,000 | 36,575 | 39, 792 | 40,899 | 39,045 | 38,819 | 40,625 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard patents (Mpls.) ...-dol. per bbl | 5.76 | 4. 17 | 4.34 | 4.62 | 4. 66 | 4.52 | 4. 70 | 4. 54 | 4.89 | 5.01 | 5.32 | ¢ 42 | 5.42 |
| Winter, straights (Kansas City)......do. | 5.36 | 3.71 | 3.88 | 4.01 | 4.24 | 4. 16 | 4. 09 | 3.58 | 3.71 | 3.93 | 4.32 | 4.75 | 5.06 |
| Production: Flour, actual (Census) thous o |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,918 |
| Flour, actual (Census) .......thous. of <br> Operations, percent of capacity |  | 8,881 55.6 | 9,258 | 9,92.6 | 8,737 59.1 | 8,166 55.6 | 8,818 58.0 | 8,063 60.3 | 8,764 57.9 | 99.5 | 8,596 56.8 | 8.582 58.9 | 8,918 59.3 |
| Flour (Russell-Pearsall) ....- thous of bbl |  | 9,587 | 10,264 | 9,535 | 10,713 | 9,495 | 9,248 | 8, 505 | 9,043 | 9,374 | 9,470 | 9,090 |  |
| Offal (Census) .-.............thous. of lb |  | 705, 137 | 735, 441 | 785, 828 | 687, 760 | 639,306 | 690,728 | 630, 124 | 686, 551 | 706,944 | 675,411 | 669, 141 | 703. 201 |
| Stocks, total, end of month (Russell-Pearsall) thous. of bbl |  | 5,450 | 5,900 | 5,750 | E,825 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 5,425 | 5,900 | 5,225 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5,250$ | r 5, 400 |  |
| Held by mills (Census) . . . . . . . . do . . |  | , | 4,601 | 5,780 |  | 4,409 |  |  | 3,923 |  |  | 4,001 |  | 1 September 1 an ${ }_{5}^{2}$ December 1 estimate. $\ddagger$ For monthly data beginning 1913, corresponding to monthly averages shown on p . 10.5 of the 1940 Supplement, see table $20, \mathrm{p}$. 18 of the April 1940 Survey.


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals.- | 1,728 | 1,785 | 2, 175 | 2, 427 | 1,868 | 1,604 | 1,600 | 1,313 | 1,503 | 1,593 | 1,647 | 1,624 | 1,697 |
| Disposition: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local slaughter | 1,032 680 | 939 833 | 1,033 | 1,110 1,324 | 977 892 | 976 624 | 964 | 828 475 | 923 <br> 544 | 955 637 | 1,013 | 1,025 574 | 1,079 |
| Stocker and feed | 328 | 401 | 1,603 | 808 | 496 | 290 | 266 | 220 | 251 | 302 | 282 | 228 | 235 |
| Prices, wholesale (C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers -- --........ dol. per 100 lb | 11.73 | 11. 00 | 11. 50 | 11.87 | 12. 06 | 11.85 | 11. 90 | 11. 27 | 10.81 | 10. 67 | 10.23 | 10.62 | 11. 24 |
|  | 11. 93 | 11.33 | 11. 47 | 12.09 | 12. 21 | 12. 61 | 13. 08 | 12.55 | 12. 46 | 12.31 | 11.97 | 11.88 | 12. 01 |
|  | 12.38 | 10.4! | 11.53 | 10.97 | 10. 50 | 10.58 | 11.94 | 12.50 | 11.28 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 11. 13 | 11. 94 |
| Hogs: Receipts, principal markets thous. of anim | 1,8 | 2.177 | 2, 302 | 3,113 | 3, 595 | 3,787 | 3,039 | 2,513 | 649 | 2,610 | 2,564 | 2,305 | . 036 |
| Disposition: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local slaughter | 1,361 | 1,497 | 1,692 | 2, 371 | 2,682 | 2, 823 | 2, 148 | 1,817 | 1,941 | 1,981 | 1,974 | 1,707 | 473 |
| Shipments, total | 529 | 677 | 601 | 730 | 05 | 960 | 881 | 696 | 700 | 623 | 587 | 582 | 360 |
| Stocker and feeder | 43 | 37 | 36 | 42 | 47 | 40 | 58 | 48 | 48 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 54 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, heavy (Chi.)....dol. per 100 lb .- | 10.88 | 6. 23 | 6. 59 | 6.41 | 6.24 | 6.42 | 7.69 | 7. 60 | 7.53 | 8.42 | 8.97 | 9.88 | 10.94 |
| Hog-corn ratio <br> bu. of corn per cwt. of live hoss.. | 14.8 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 14.7 |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets thous of animats | 2,023 | 2,068 | 2. 523 | 2,737 | 1,776 | 1,597 | 1, 721 | 1,416 | 1,520 | 1,618 | 1,928 | 1,779 | 1.885 |
| Disposition: Local slaughter | 922 | 876 | 954 | 1,085 | 908 | 917 | 997 | 850 | 890 | 972 | 1,079 | 933 | 971 |
| Shipments, total | 1,104 | 1, 188 | 1,530 | 1,669 | 883 | 688 | 718 | 568 | 632 | 648 | , 853 | 834 | 924 |
| Stocker and feed | 377 | 383 | 610 | 890 | 320 | 154 | 148 | 128 | 131 | 113 | 154 | 150 | 241 |
| Prices, wholesale (Chica |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.84 | 3. 50 | 3.83 | 4.01 | 4. 03 | 4. 10 | . 22 | 5.63 | 6.27 | 6.75 | 4.81 | 4. 10 | 4. 41 |
|  | 10. | 8.75 | 8.54 | 8.88 | 8.88 | 9.06 | 9.78 | 10.09 | 10.29 | 9.88 | 10.44 | 11. 13 | 10.75 |
| Total meats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent ..---......mil. of |  | 1,228 | 1,167 | 1,365 | 1,289 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 1, 069 | 1,221 | 1,186 | 1,286 | 1,239 | 1,275 |
|  |  | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 67 | 106 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) | 1,168 | 1,068 | 1,051 | 1,349 | 1,442 | 1,550 | 1,356 | 1, 139 | 1,216 | 1,215 | 1,327 | 1,190 | 1. 222 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 914 | 796 | 662 | 632 | 788 | 1,164 | 1,258 | 1,310 | 1, 282 | 1,294 | 1,329 | 1,233 | 1,102 |
| Miscellaneous meats | 72 | 67 | 58 | 53 | 66 | 102 | 98 | 89 | 83 | 80 | 77 | 75 | r 73 |
| Reef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent....---- thous. of |  | 480, 723 | 456,800 1,280 | 524, 736 | 463, 355 | 439,048 | 502,771 | 429, 195 | 464, 920 | 486, 031 | 558, 783 | 525,989 | 569, 054 |
|  |  | 1,403 | 1,280 | 1, 508 | 1,609 | 1, 181 | 1,003 | 1, 079 | 1, 512 | 1,548 | 1,195 | 978 | 5, 473 |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago). dol, ver th. | 176 | 183 | 192 | $18{ }^{3}$ | 190 | 193 | 193 | 180 | 170 | 170 | 175 | 175 | 71 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) thous. oflb.- | 557, 5336 | 469, 808 | 452, 515 | 532, 165 | 483,045 | 469, 285 | 496, 850 | 410.821 | 449, 098 | 473, 364 | 538, 542 | 512, 112 | 565, 041 |
| Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of mo...-dn.... | 67,477 | 35, 663 | 36, 303 | 48,215 | 71,508 | 106,990 | 108, 622 | 98,444 | 90, 373 | 85, 563 | 76, 231 | 68,442 | -65, 308 |
| Lamb and mutton: Consumption, apparent |  | 57, 579 | 57,848 | 6, 105 | 58, 705 | 58,314 | 70,3 | 60,991 | 62,355 | 61,833 | 65, 301 | 4,915 | 62, 238 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ......do | 60,364 | 57, 457 | 58, 108 | 69,615 | 59,332 | 59,026 | 69,936 | 60, 800 | 62,328 | 62, 214 | 64, 752 | 54,458 | 61, 853 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month. . . . . | 3,309 | 3, 192 | 3.411 | 3,817 | 4, 42 ? | 5,119 | 4, 699 | 4,448 | 4,378 | 4,718 | 4, 130 | 3,638 | г 3, 211 |
| Pork (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparen |  | 689, 594 | 651, 872 | 711,486 | 766. 548 | 702, 972 | 677,365 | 579, 230 | 693, 909 | 637, 891 | 662, 123 | 658,549 | 643.730 |
| Exports, total |  | 14,158 | 13,854 | 14.033 | 13, 555 | 15.034 | 15, 941 | 17, 603 | 26, 747 | 25. 305 | 14, 213 | 51,439 | 80,005 |
| Lard |  | 10,181 | 9,956 | 10, 198 | 10, 228 | 12,302 | 13, 666 | 14,830 | 24,329 | 22,375 | 10,697 | 20,101 | 53, 819 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Hams, smoked (Chicago) | 285 | 178 | . 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 200 | 218 | 218 | 238 | . 248 | . 256 | . 275 |
| Lard, in tierces: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 218 | . 288 | 2 |  |  |
| Prime, contract (N. Y.) | . 103 | . 055 | . 055 | . 052 | . 053 | . 050 | . 057 | . 062 | . 070 | . 083 | . 095 | . 101 | . 104 |
| Refined (Chicago) ......-.-.-.......... | . 118 | . 066 | . 0.1 | . 068 | 069 | . 068 | . 075 | . 075 | . 081 | . 097 | . 106 | 112 | 114 |
| Production (inspected slaughter), total thous. of $\mathrm{lb}_{--}$ | 549, | 541, 180 | 540, 486 | 747, 045 | 899,321 | 1,021,219 | 788,844 | 666, 956 | 704,487 | 679, 746 | 723, 277 | 623, 078 | 594, 970 |
|  | 48, 086 | 90, 525 | 84, 310 | 114, 789 | 145, 387 | 181,917 | 138,836 | 117,714 | 130, 029 | 125,746 | 139, 714 | 115, 719 | 108, 395 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .....do | 771,205 | 689, 854 | 564, 904 | 526,878 | 646, 492 | 950, 238 | 1,046,817 | 1,118,552 | 1,104,072 | 1,123,574 | 1,172,305 | 1086399 | 959, 146 |
| Fresh and cured | 482, 992 | 417, 564 | 329, 214 | 303, 712 | 408, 900 | 656.169 | 739,927 | 791,910 | 785, 387 | 795,876 | 798, 455 | 703, 803 | ${ }^{-618,866}$ |
| Lardy | 288,213 | 272, 290 | 235, 690 | 223, 166 | 237, 592 | 294, 069 | 306, 890 | 326, 642 | 318,685 | 327, 608 | 373,850 | 382, 506 | - 340,280 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets .-......... thous. of 1 | 33,308 | 32.987 | 34,087 | 44.248 | 89, 802 | 88, 005 | 27, 933 | 19, 159 | 19,324 | 19,863 | 30, 353 | 28, 188 | 28,723 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ...-do...- | 85, 276 | 82,178 | 90, 842 | 114, $25{ }^{\circ}$ | 159, 110 | 208, 365 | 191, 410 | 163,321 | 126,904 | 101, 129 | 87, 433 | 85, 573 | - 81,206 |
| ggs: Rece | 876 | 943 | 799 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell .............-.-.........thous. of cases.- | 6. 134 | 7,241 | 6,040 | 4, 144 | 1,969 | 614 | 297 | 307 | 1,090 | 3,031 | 5,375 | 6,427 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, } 641}$ |
|  | 193,972 | 145,653 | 130, 787 | 111, 815 | 91.273 | 73, 326 | 53,828 | 45, 239 | 63,428 | 99, 531 | 142, 065 | 178,594 | 「195, 097 |
| TROPICAL PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 35, 396 | 24,935 | 30.053 | 30.082 | 40, 548 | 33, 795 | 27,615 | 32, 218 | 31,304 | 36,028 | 34,395 | 25, 218 |
| Price, spot, Accra (N. Y.)-.-...-.dol. per lb-- | . 0787 | 0426 | 0451 | 0452 | 0489 | 0534 | 0520 | . 0578 | . 0718 | 0731 | . 0795 | . 0799 | . 0782 |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total . thous. of bags.- | 518 | 847 | 804 | 1,050 | 1, 094 | 1, 306 | 1,455 | 1,136 | 1,576 | 1,110 | 1,141 | 627 | 454 |
| To United States .-.-------......... ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 376 | 650 | 708 | 912 | 896 | 1, 149 | 1,214 | 975 | 1, 428 | 945 | 968 | 513 | 296 |
|  |  | 1,148 | 994 | 1,247 | 1,386 | 1,605 | 2,010 | 2, 260 | 2,012 | 2,135 | 1, 331 | 1,215 | 591 |
| Price, wholesale, Rio No. 7 (N. Y.) dol. per lb. |  | 051 | . 051 | . 051 | . 052 | . 053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visible supply, United States .thous. of bags... | 1.879 | 975 | 1,044 | 997 | 1,099 | 1,157 | I, 300 | I, 600 | 1,709 | 1.968 | 2. 2.151 | 2,224 | 2.064 |
| ugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, end of month <br> thous. of Spanish tons. | 1,422 | 1,650 | 1,568 | 1,473 | 1,216 | 1,181 | 1,037 | 1,258 | 2, 421 | 2,460 | 2, 195 | 1,942 | 1,654 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meltings, 8 ports .......-.-.- long tons.- | 417,387 | 318,357 | 368.346 | 303, 215 | 350, 401 | 305,978 | 307,619 | 323, 430 | 415,675 | 442. 264 | 426, 159 | 402, 504 | 405,663 |
| Price, wholesale, $96^{\circ}$ centrifugal (N. Y.) dol. per lb.- | . 037 | . 027 | . 027 | . 028 | . 029 | . 029 | . 029 | . 030 | . 033 | . 034 | . 034 | 035 | 035 |
| Receipts: From Hawaii and Puerto Rico |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, totals....................do. ${ }^{\text {dong }}$ |  | 123,983 198,490 | 125,256 143,034 | 127,822 145,042 | 136,764 | 118, 252 | 34,554 236,098 | 95,057 276810 | 143,375 | 180,098 | 191, 473 | 195, 169 | 166, 355 |
| From Cuba |  | 198,490 98.623 | 143,034 90.986 | 145,042 73 15 | 175.548 91.442 | 113, 186 | 148, 938 | 164.919 | 222, 179 | 260, 675 | 199, 483 | 147, 705 | 127, 864 |
| From Philippine Issands |  | 99, 852 | 52,041 | 71.884 | 79,097 | 45, 055 | 83, 458 | 106,397 | 24, 357 | ${ }^{25} 8.001$ | 117, 032 | 148,326 | 123, 673 |
| Stocks at refineries, end of month | 506, 133 | 474, 426 | 412, 105 | 315. 501 | 295. 661 | 277,946 | 276,034 | 296, 796 | 312, 053 | 460,549 | 608, 701 | 654, 105 | 653,04] |
| r Revised. <br> §Data for exports <br> $\dagger$ Revised series; revisions beginning January and stocks. <br> IIncludes fats rendered from hog carcasses no | and ir <br> 1937 <br> w repo | orts rev rear in d as "la | for 1 8 , and | ered |  | , and ta 1941 Su <br> Figur | com |  | cely, of marked <br> $h$ data | Apri whie ted | Survey plies to <br> to Nov | both <br> mber | uction |


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu- ary | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| TROPICAL PRODUCTS--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports.........-.-........ long tons.- |  | 10,977 | 7, 420 | 3,905 | 6,305 | 2,996 | 6, 720 | 993 | 4, 560 | 1,897 | 2, 360 | 3,175 | 2,482 |
| Price, retail, gran. (N. Y ) --dol. per lb.- | . 057 | . 050 | . 050 | . 050 | . 050 | . 050 | . 050 | . 050 | . 052 | . 055 | . 056 | . 056 | . 056 |
| Price, wholesale, gran. (N. Y.).-----do.--- | . 052 | . 043 | . 043 | . 043 | . 043 | . 043 | . 043 | . 044 | 048 | 050 | . 050 | . 049 | . 050 |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.257 | 5.412 |
| Imports, total...--..-----...- |  | 43, 668 | 35,298 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,406 \\ \mathbf{2 5 , 9 8 3}\end{array}$ | 1,604 | 2,054 | 12,976 | 23,361 | $\stackrel{47}{29,461}$ | 58,108 | 53, 264 | 54,551 | 27, 707 |
| From Cuba.............................. do |  | 37, 562 | 20, 711 | 24,994 | 6, 155 | 241 | 7, 477 | 20, 251 | 41, 632 | 52,918 | 48,993 | 49, 144 | 19, 477 |
| From Philippine Islands. .-.-.-.-. do |  | 6, 023 | 5,571 | 960 | 1,362 | 479 | 5,207 | 2,857 | 5,911 | 4, 224 | 3,990 | 5. 365 | 7,926 |
|  |  | 7, 176 | 7,783 | 9, 030 | 9,364 | 9,385 | 7,838 | 8,863 | 6, 197 | 7, 793 | 11, 190 | 9, 752 | 10.679 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers.. thous of dol.- | 17,219 | 15,679 | 23, 409 | 24, 111 | 24, 159 | 22, 709 | 19,076 | 20,411 | 21, 227 | 18,467 | 15,512 | 14, 736 | 13,999 |
| Fish: Landings, fresh fish, prin. ports thous. of lb . | 53, 592 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 51,825$ | 44,624 | 40,836 | 36,070 | 31,518 | 22, 027 | 29,189 | 37, 224 | 47, 033 | 54, 580 | 54, 555 | 51, 123 |
| Salmon, canned, shipments ...........cases.- |  | 880, 148 | 794, 289 | 817,370 | 463, 549 | 728, 566 | 530, 784 | 421, 338 | 277, 998 | 204, 808 | 156, 185 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, 15th of mo.. thous. of lb.. | 88,604 | 76,479 | 86, 321 | 94, 006 | 95,531 | 100, 088 | 86, 880 | 71,458 | 49,805 | 35,757 | 41,878 | 55, 117 | r 73,432 |
| Gelatin, edible: <br> Monthly report for 7 companies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....-.-..........-.......-. do | 1,435 | 1,150 | 1,160 | 1,397 | 1,625 | 1,856 | 1,806 | 1,686 | 1,850 | 1,847 | 2,028 | 1,973 | 1,661 |
| Shipments ...-................--...- do | 2,006 | 1,674 | 1,399 | 1, 595 | 1,636 | 1,775 | 1,617 | 1,513 | 2,545 | 2, 205 | 2,055 | 2,025 | 2, 248 |
| Stocks _------.-.-.-.............do | 3,644 | 5,940 | 5, 701 | 5,503 | 5,492 | 5,574 | 5,763 | 5,935 | 5,240 | 4, 882 | 4, 856 | 4,803 | 4,216 |
| Quarterly report for 11 companies: <br> Production. $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks.. |  |  | 8,600 |  |  | 8,421 |  |  | 7,804 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,492 \\ 6,563 \end{array}$ |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stemss . thous. of 1 b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}14,360 \\ \hline, 329\end{array}$ | 7,644 | 11,526 6734 | 11,836 | 18,947 | 14, 844 | 14,930 4 | 19,404 | 14, 030 | 22,699 | 14, 916 | 26,793 |
| Imports, incl. scrap and sterns§.......-do do |  | 7,329 | 6,239 | 6, 734 | 5,365 | 7,091 2 | 6, 268 | 4,898 | 7,087 | 5,927 | 6,526 | 6,630 | 6,042 |
| Production (crop estimate) --...--mil. of lb | ${ }^{1} 1,256$ |  |  |  |  | 2 1, 376 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter - .-....-........................... of lb. |  |  | 3,123 |  |  | 3,437 |  |  | 3,594 |  |  | 3,343 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf <br> Fire-cured and dark air-cured |  |  | 358 |  |  | 322 |  |  | 396 |  |  | 401 |  |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured......do..... Flue cured and light air-cured ......do. |  |  | 207 |  |  | 202 |  |  | 299 |  |  | 282 |  |
| Mue cured and light air-cured ..... do |  |  | 2,431 |  |  | 2,789 |  |  | 2,778 3 |  |  | 2,527 4 |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 19 |  |  | 22 |  |
| Cigarette tobacco................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 106 |  |  | 102 |  |  | 99 |  |  | 109 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -17,777 | 15,840 | 14, 880 | 563, 508 | 14, 347 | 13, 815 | -16,287 | 14,465 | 15, 529 | [15,854 | 17,858 | 18,523 | 18. 404 |
| Large cigars .-..-..-.-.....t thousands... | 491, 2788 | 487,641 28.849 | - ${ }^{475,725} 28$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 583, } \\ 34,708 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 507,349 28,596 | 349,780 24,758 | 403, 166 28,958 | 385,349 25,202 | 430,326 28,253 | 490,585 29,127 | 475,067 | 478.802 | 487, 033 |
| Exports, cigarettess | 27,462 | 639, 101 | 285, 106 | 533, 455 | 472,923 | 597, 390 | 626, 129 | 584, 281 | 685, 139 | 685, 513 | - $\begin{array}{r}29,232 \\ 926,183\end{array}$ | 27,660 549,338 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,835 \\ 521,326 \end{array}$ |
| Prices, wholesale (list price, destination): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes, composite price. . dol. per 1,000 _ | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5.760 | 5. 760 |
| Cigars, composite price --............do. . . | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46. 056 | 46. 056 |
| Production, manufactured tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 25,933 | 26, 300 | 31,133 | 25,704 | 22,941 | 25, 153 | 22, 630 | 24,766 | 26, 246 | 25, 462 | 25.346 | 25. 732 |
|  |  | 456 | 398 |  | 421 | 380 | 426 | 355 | 339 | 402 | 427 | 441 | 458 |
| Plug |  | 4,225 | 4, 145 | 4, 195 | 3,942 | 3,681 | 3,882 | 3,748 | 4,065 | 4,406 | 4,288 | 4,229 | 4,560 |
| Scrap chewing |  | 3,807 | 3,525 | 4,009 | 3,256 | 3,196 | 3,636 | 3,347 | 3,385 | 3,745 | 3,524 | 3,910 | 3,884 |
|  |  | 16, 949 | 17,762 | 21, 850 | 17,642 | 15, 227 | 16, 752 | 14, 719 | 16, 458 | 17, 209 | 16,847 | 16, 288 | 16.348 |
| Twist .-.-.-.-........................- do |  | 497 | 470 | 536 | 442 | 456 | 457 | 461 | 468 | 483 | 376 | 478 | 483 |

## FUELS AND BYPRODUCTS

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| :---: |
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- Revised.
$\ddagger$ Data for 1938 revised. See p. 45 of the August 1940 Survey.
Composite price for 37 cities in September and October; 36 cities in November; and 35 cities beginning in December.
§Data for 1939 revised; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aurust | August | Sep tember | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FUELS AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins\$ ....thous. of 1 lb . |  | 33, 123 | 28, 111 | 29,627 | 38,459 | 42, 542 | 41, 284 | 35, 411 | 39, 540 | 50,665 | 56, 267 | 53, 572 | 50, 688 |
|  |  | 1,152 | 1,253 | 1,999 | 3,365 | 1,489 | 2,828 | 1,795 | 1,859 | 2,316 | 1, 949 | 2,150 | 1,205 |
|  |  | 20,685 | 16, 170 | 18, 022 | 22,004 | 26,925 | 24, 638 | 16,544 | 24, 182 | 28,548 | 35,327 | 34,025 | 32, 471 |
|  |  | 6,065 | 3,661 | 4,379 | 5,368 | 4,990 | 4,792 | 6,446 | 5,895 | 5,403 | 7, 203 | 8,577 | 6,072 |
| Sheep and lamb skinss..---.-.-.-...-do. |  | 3. 786 | 5,458 | 2,904 | 5,882 | 5,357 | 6, 249 | 8, 550 | 5,254 | 10,981 | 8,789 | 7,004 | 9,180 |
| Livestock (federally inspected slaughter) Calves | 414 | 432 | 412 | 507 | 462 | 437 | 411 | 384 | 444 | 507 | 501 | 440 | 445 |
|  | 968 | 842 | 812 | 968 | 884 | 858 | 891 | 717 | 766 | 792 | 908 | 867 | 998 |
| Hogs | 2,796 | 3, 045 | 3,168 | 4,483 | 5,419 | 6,063 | 4, 517 | 3,725 | 3,904 | 3, 807 | 4, 023 | 3,336 | 3,006 |
|  | 1,522 | 1,489 | 1,473 | 1,734 | I, 462 | 1.416 | 1.625 | 1,391 | 1,408 | 1,436 | 1, 551 | 1,378 | 1, 569 |
| Prices, wholesale, (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, packers', heavy, native steers dol. per lb.. | . 150 | . 102 | . 123 | . 140 | . ${ }^{146}$ | .$^{133}$ | . 133 | $\cdot 124$ | . 129 | . 137 | . 147 | . 153 | . 150 |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to IE lb....-.---- do..- | . 218 | . 153 | 166 | . 203 | . 218 | . 213 | . 216 | . 216 | . 225 | . 240 | 245 | 234 | 218 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather§ --..--..........--thous. of lb.. |  | 33 | 18 | 15 | 4,000 | 2,209 | 435 | 1,278 | 2,799 | 14 | 14 | 77 | 11 |
| Upper leathers..............-- - thous. of sq. ft.- |  | 2,256 | 1,971 | 2, 752 | 2,626 | 2,776 | 2,679 | 3,416 | 3,781 | 3,871 | 4,321 | 2,268 | 4,363 |
| Production: <br> Calf and kip $\qquad$ thous. of skins |  | 996 | 844 | 980 | 912 | 964 | 994 | 1,014 | 1,151 | 1, 102 |  | 1.098 | 1,16.5 |
| Cattle hides.......-.-.-.-.-.- thous. of bides-- |  | 1,739 | 1, 597 | 1,977 | 1,941 | 2,054 | 2,182 | 2,120 | 2,155 | 2,208 | 2,256 | - 2.232 | 2,369 |
|  |  | 3,030 | 2,830 | 3,098 | 2,672 | 3,098 | 2,953 | 3,064 | 3,417 | 3,677 | 3,653 | -3,997 | 4, 294 |
|  |  | 3,261 | 3,050 | 3,643 | 3,411 | 3,320 | 3,494 | 3,797 | 3,724 | 4,077 | 4,632 | 4,368 | 4. 568 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole, oak, scoured backs'(Boston) _ dol. per lb.Chrome, calf, B grade, black. composite | . 415 | 305 | . 300 | . 312 | . 343 | . 345 | . 355 | . 355 | . 355 | . 367 | . 375 | . 370 | . 415 |
| dol per sq. ft - | . 510 | . 442 | . 440 | 453 | . 466 | . 478 | . 481 | . 480 | . 486 | . 495 | . 503 | 518 | . 508 |
| Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total $\qquad$ thous. of equiv. hides |  | 12,779 | 12,940 | 13, 377 | 13,764 | J3, 998 | 14,063 | 13,656 | 13,221 | 13, 009 |  | , 13,479 |  |
| In process and finished................do |  | 8,879 | 8,945 | 9,174 | 9,400 | 9,544 | 9,588 | 9,370 | 8,958 | 8,685 | 8.603 | +8,659 | 8,485 |
|  |  | 3, 900 | 3,995 | 4,203 | 4,364 | 4,454 | 4,475 | 4,286 | 4,263 | 4, 324 | 4, 581 | ${ }^{+4,820}$ | 4,956 |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves and mittens: ${ }_{\text {Production (cut) }}$ total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (eat), total. .-.-.-.-.dozen pairs |  | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 196,519 | 204, 313 | 235, 700 | 2438889 | + 266.236 | ${ }_{117}^{249,638}$ | 258,231 155,805 |
| Dress and semidreess..................- do |  | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 118,020 78,499 | 127,698 76,615 | 146,597 89,103 | 149,529 94,360 |  | 147,823 | 102, 426 |
| Boots, shoes, and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exportss .-............-..thous. of pairs.- |  | 202 | 206 | 168 | 170 | 108 | 101 | 219 | 241 | 237 | 221 | 158 | 148 |
| Prices, wholesale, ractory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's black calf oxford, corded tip...do .-- | 4.35 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4. 25 | 6.00 4.25 |  | 6.00 4.25 | 6.00 4.25 | 4.27 | 6.15 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.35 |
| Women's colored, elk blucher...-...do.. | 4.35 3.55 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3. 30 | 3.30 | 3.45 |
| Production, boots, shoes, and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-.................- thous. of pairs. |  | 39, 603 | 35,092 | 37,027 | 30, 533 | 31,624 | 36, 803 | 38, 288 | 42,663 | 42, 841 | 41, 174 | 39, 780 | 44, 353 |
| Athletic--...-....-......-------- do |  | 349 | 380 | 497 | 518 | 469 | 380 | 324 | 401 | 416 | 437 | 471 | 506 |
| All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.) ..... do |  | 318 | 316 | 324 | 305 | 349 | 414 | 493 | 453 | 582 | 563 | 289 | 231 |
| Part fabric and part leather........do |  | 522 | 479 | 815 | 833 | 1,013 | 1,586 | 1,645 | 1,400 | 1.153 | 910 | 854 | 692 |
| High and low cut, leather, total ....do |  | 33, 109 | 28,310 | 28,805 | 22, 541 | 25,430 | 32,215 | 32,868 | 36, 427 | 35, 912 | 34, 263 | 32,720 | 37, 509 |
| Boys' and youths' |  | 1,624 | 1,366 | 1,533 | 1,281 | 1,312 | 1,359 | 1,266 | 1,461 | 1, 555 | 1,664 | 1,683 | 1, 812 |
| Infants',--.-.-...............-do |  | 1,814 | 1,808 | 2. 132 | 1,823 | 1,891 | 2. 148 | 1,947 | 2,256 | 2, 166 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 188$ | 2,461 | 2,459 |
| Misses' and children's...-........-do |  | 3,741 | 3,399 | 3,511 | 2,941 | 3,287 | 3,909 | 3,954 | 4,217 | 3,973 | 3,817 | 3,870 | 4, 210 |
|  |  | 9,632 | 8,687 | 10, 265 | 8, 678 | 8,788 | 10, 254 | 9, 998 | 10, 666 | 11,198 | 11,325 | 10.937 | 11,394 |
| Women's...-.a.a......---.-- do |  | 16, 299 | 13,051 | 11,305 | 7,819 | 10, 151 | 14, 544 | 15,704 | 17,826 | 17,019 | 15, 268 | 13,768 | 17,633 |
| Slippers and moceasins for housewear thous. of pairs. |  |  | 5,419 | 6,341 |  |  |  | 2,343 | 2,993 | 3,760 | 3,937 | 4,427 | 4,782 |
| All other footwear-.....-----........do |  | 355 | 189 | 244 | 20.3 | 243 | 496 | 615 | 990 | 1,019 | 1,063 | 1,020 | 634 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER-ALL TYPES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, tota sawmill products ..... M bd. ft \& \& 98, 296 \& 89.940 \& 72, 862 \& 73,911 \& 61,960 \& 79, 865 \& 60, 921 \& 50,968 \& 65,828 \& 53,308 \& 51,977 \& 84. 272 <br>
\hline  \& \& 11,155 \& 12,271 \& 10,342 \& 10,085 \& 6,443 \& 14,907 \& 7,755 \& 2,541 \& 7,916 \& 4,399 \& 7,404 \& 7,557 <br>
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, ct \& \& 68, 262 \& 69,356 \& 56,499 \& 53,023 \& 36,434 \& 46, 449 \& 42, 140 \& 35, 284 \& 39,838 \& 40, 168 \& 37, 422 \& 67,635 <br>
\hline [mports, total sawmill pro \& \& 64, 704 \& 71,374 \& 74,975 \& 71,548 \& 71, 202 \& 62,349 \& 67, 504 \& 83, 861 \& 79, 734 \& 95, 057 \& 115, 745 \& 135,018 <br>
\hline National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,882 \& $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{ }$ \& 2,484
353 \& 2,671 \& 2,342

388 \& 2, 227 \& 2,298 \& 2,177
325 \& 2,395
327 \& 2, 5688 \& 2, 6709 \& 2,581
370 \& 2,747
369 <br>
\hline Softwoods. \& 2,509 \& 2,241 \& 2, 131 \& 2,245 \& 1,954 \& 1,870 \& 1,938 \& 1,853 \& 2,068 \& 2,187 \& 2, 238 \& 2.211 \& 2,378 <br>
\hline Shipments, total \& 3,020 \& 2,665 \& 2,751 \& 2,947 \& 2,569 \& 2,405 \& 2,480 \& 2,232 \& 2,391 \& 2,512 \& 2,610 \& 2,676 \& 2,911 <br>
\hline Hardwoods \& 412 \& 379 \& 399 \& 453 \& 422 \& 383 \& 393 \& 359 \& 369 \& 387 \& 405 \& ${ }^{410}$ \& 422 <br>
\hline  \& 2,609 \& 2,286 \& 2,352 \& 2, 495 \& 2,147 \& 2,022 \& 2,087 \& 1,873 \& 2,023 \& 2,125 \& 2, 205 \& 2,266 \& 2,489 <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, end of month, total.....-do \& 6,092 \& 7,363 \& 7,146 \& 6,904 \& 6,685 \& 6,552 \& 6,384 \& 6,329 \& 6,333 \& 6,406 \& 6,462 \& 6. 393 \& (6, 239 <br>
\hline Hardwoods .....-.-.-..................-do \& 1,211 \& 1,620 \& 1,573 \& 1,548 \& 1,514 \& 1,487 \& 1,455 \& 1,421 \& 1,380 \& 1,374 \& 1,342 \& 1.303 \& 1,251 <br>
\hline Softwoods. \& 4,881 \& 5,743 \& 5,573 \& 5,356 \& 5,171 \& 5,065 \& 4,929 \& 4,908 \& 4,953 \& 5,031 \& 5,120 \& 5,090 \& 4,988 <br>
\hline FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Maple, beech, and birch: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new
Orders,
nfiled, \& 9,050
13,175 \& 10,725
10800 \& 8,700
11,150 \& -9,900 \& r $\begin{array}{r}6,450 \\ 11.150\end{array}$ \& 5,750
10.100 \& 8,075
10
8 \& 8,225
11.600 \& $\begin{array}{r}7,900 \\ 11 \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ \& 8,075
11,175 \& 9,300
11.175 \& 10,350
11.450 \& 12,800
13,925 <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.................................... \& 13,175
8,950 \& 10,800
8,175 \& 11,150
7,500 \& 11,600
9,200 \& 11,50
7,100 \& 10,160
7 \& 10,950
8,550 \& 11,600
6650 \& 11,350
7,800 \& 11,175
8,275 \& 11,100
9,000 \& 8, 750 \& 8.200 <br>
\hline Shipments. \& 9,800 \& 9,350 \& 8,400 \& 9,600 \& 7,000 \& 6,600 \& 7,275 \& 7,650 \& 8,300 \& 8,325 \& 9, 500 \& 17, 125 \& 10,325 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of \& 13,425 \& 16,600 \& 16,000 \& 15,850 \& 16,200 \& 17,500 \& 19,300 \& 18,350 \& 18,350 \& 18,200 \& 17, 750 \& 16,675 \& 14,800 <br>
\hline Oak: ${ }_{\text {Orders, }}$ new \& 44,781 \& 655, 836 \& 51,344 \& 47,571 \& 31, 588 \& 25, 942 \& 35, 903 \& 45, 981 \& 45,931 \& 58,267 \& 54, 442 \& 53,489 \& ci0, 524 <br>
\hline Orders, unfiled, end of month...........do \& 74,305 \& 72, 557 \& 73, 818 \& 68,765 \& 55,519 \& 46,695 \& 44, 681 \& 54, 985 \& 62, 250 \& 74,089 \& 78, 173 \& 79,516 \& 81, 988 <br>
\hline Production...................-.-.-.........do \& 49, 925 \& 46, 148 \& 46,916 \& 51,938 \& 48, 413 \& 44, 254 \& 46,656 \& 38,409 \& 40,369 \& 43, 227 \& 46,761 \& 48,686 \& 51, 865 <br>
\hline  \& 53,464 \& 52,655 \& 50,083 \& 52,624 \& 44,642 \& 36, 664 \& 37, 941 \& 35,677 \& 40,666 \& 46,428 \& 50,358 \& 52. 146 \& 57, 150 <br>
\hline  \& 44,962 \& 57,879 \& 52, 712 \& 51, 426 \& 55, 197 \& 62,788 \& 71, 503 \& 74, 235 \& 73, 938 \& 70,737 \& 65,533 \& 61, 580 \& 51,038 <br>

\hline | r Revised. |
| :--- |
| 1 Data |
| §Data for 1939 revised; for exports see table 14 |
| $\dagger$ Revised data for 1939 and January and Feb |
| fBeginning January 1941, data include a sma | \& p. 17,

nary 19 \& for in appear of pairs \& ble \& \[
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| te.) | \& les \& \[

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\end{tabular}

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Norember | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## LUMBER AND MANCFACTCRES-Continued

| SOFTW00DS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports. total sawmill productss . . M bd. ft |  | 37,625 | 26,888 | 32. 170 | 30, 752 | 14.285 | 27,896 | 24,347 | 12,651 | 17,517 | 13,435 | 19.901 | 18.74 |
|  |  | 9,595 | 9,385 | 9,130 | 8,390 | 4, 157 | 12,620 | 6,555 | 1,365 | 4,893 | 3, 563 | 5.940 | 6. 615 |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§...... do |  | 28,030 | 17, 503 | 23,040 | 22,362 | 10,128 | 15,276 | 17,792 | 11,286 | 12,624 | 9,872 | 13.961 | 12. 123 |
| Prices, wholesale: ${ }_{\text {Dimension }}$ No , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1, common* <br> dol. per M bd. ft | 25.970 | 22.908 | 24.500 | 24. 500 | 24.990 | 25.970 | 25.970 | 24.990 | 24.990 | 24.990 | 24.990 | 24.990 | 25.970 |
|  | 36. 260 | 29.645 | 33.320 | 33.320 | 34.300 | 36.260 | 36.260 | 35.280 | 35. 280 | 35. 280 | 35.280 | 35.280 | 36. 260 |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products . . M bd. ft- |  | 15,990 | 22, 224 | 10.964 | 11,581 | 11,293 | 11,691 | 8,991 | 7, 761 | 15,911 | 12,573 | 12, 679 | 45, 111 |
| Sawed timber.-......-.......-....... do. |  |  | 2,368 | 989 | 1,215 | 1,868 | 1,747 | 750 | 746 | 2,612 | 259 |  | 580 |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc-...-. do |  | 15,042 | 19,856 | 9,975 | 10, 366 | 9,425 | 9,944 | 8,241 | 7,015 | 13, 299 | 12,314 | 11.520 | 44.525 |
| Orders, newt $\dagger$, mil. bd. ft | 692 | 948 | 905 | 949 | 763 | 640 498 | 773 | ${ }_{5}^{674}$ | ${ }_{6}^{642}$ | 685 580 | 767 | 897 | 1.019 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month ...... do - | 762 | 570 | 603 | 600 | 550 | 498 | 511 | 542 | 553 | 580 | 646 | $82+$ | 952 |
| Price, wholesale, flooring...dol. per M bd. ft-- | 54. 393 | 43.045 | 46. 010 | 48.676 | 50. 585 | 50. 868 | 50. 720 | 43.943 6 | 48.788 73 | 48. 570 | 48. 213 | 49. 143 | 51. 446 |
|  | 748 | 720 | 739 | 827 | ${ }_{8}^{731}$ | 718 | 763 760 | ${ }_{643}^{676}$ | ${ }_{631}^{734}$ | ${ }_{7}^{753}$ | 759 | 670 | 734 |
| Shipments ${ }_{\text {Stocks, end of month }}$ | 882 | 818 | $8{ }^{2}$ | 952 | 813 | ${ }_{6} 692$ | 760 | ${ }_{6}^{643}$ | 631 1,642 | ${ }_{7}^{658}$ | 701 | 718 | 89 |
| Westera pine: | 1,456 | 1,814 | 1,681 | 1,500 | 1,4.7 | 1,503 | 1,506 | 1,539 |  | 1, 36 | 1,795 | 1,47 | 1.391 |
| Orders, new $\dagger$ | 518 | 653 | 629 | 546 | 441 | 397 | 425 | 380 | 480 | 502 | 560 | 637 | 607 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of montht. .-.....do | 554 | 442 | 532 | 486 | 433 | 380 | 394 | 400 | 466 | 490 | 535 | 625 | 6.42 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa pine, $1 \times 8$, No. 2, common (f. o. b. mills)...dol. per M bd. ft | 33.87 | 28.17 | 29.71 | 31. 73 | 33.04 | 33.58 | 33.99 | 33.47 | 33.37 | 33.68 | 33.22 | 33.31 | 33.52 |
|  | 679 | 618 | 549 | 544 | 414 | 344 | 262 | 265 | 343 | 468 | 570 | 614 | 693 |
|  | 605 | 537 | 539 | 592 | 494 | 446 | 411 | 374 | 414 | 478 | 516 | 543 | 593 |
|  | 1,754 | 2,043 | 2, 051 | 1,997 | 1,917 | 1,812 | 1,663 | 1,551 | 1,479 | 1,469 | 1,523 | 1.593 | 1,685 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 |  |
| Orders, new $\dagger$ | 705 | 829 623 | 7647 | 7681 |  | 642 | ${ }_{676}^{606}$ |  |  |  | 787 | 81 | 88 |
|  | 772 | 623 <br> 690 | 647 641 | 681 659 | 726 <br> 614 | 693 | 666 675 | 669 | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 752 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 743 | 687 | 814 695 | 88 |
|  | 886 | 702 | 710 | 690 | 606 | 677 | 681 | 634 | 756 | 759 | 744 | 750 | 71 |
| Stocks, end of month...----.--...-.-.-. - do | 819 | 892 | 865 | 860 | 867 | 851 | 855 | 889 | 885 | 888 | 867 | 838 | 831 |
| Redwood, California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-.....---........... M bd. ft . |  | 35, 963 | 32, 836 | 47,674 | 36,581 | 40,469 | 33, 131 | 29,343 | 38,756 | 38, 959 | 47, 132 | 43, 576 | 43,685 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.-......- do |  | 32, 173 | ${ }^{35,545}$ | - 42,855 | 42,849 | 51,877 29 2961 | 52,859 35,279 | 48, 415 <br> 33 <br> 100 | ${ }^{50,930}$ | 52,724 | 58,493 | 64, 769 | 65.422 |
| Production |  | 30, 156 | 31,533 | 36,059 38,245 | 31, 468 | - 31.761 |  |  |  | 34, 058 | 39,835 | 40. 148 | 42.646 |
| Stocks, end of mo |  | 31,290 283,907 | 29,024 286,622 | 38,245 282,098 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,318 \\ 275,402 \end{array}$ | 31,476 270,158 | 31,455 269,424 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,738 \\ 267,276 \end{array}$ | 33,233 262,805 | 37,105 255,390 | 40,461 | 37,595 | 40.810 |
| FURNITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant operations -....-. percent of normal. Grand Rapids district: | 870 | 65.0 | 71.0 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 74.0 | 70.0 | 73.0 | 75.0 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| Orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canceled.------ percent of new ord | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| New Unflled, end of month of days' production | ${ }_{72} 7$ | 24 38 | ${ }_{43}^{28}$ | 29 46 | 40 | 17 | ${ }_{42}^{28}$ | 22 | 22 | 20 40 | 32 54 | 26 | ${ }^{35}$ |
| Plant operations......percent of normal.- | $8{ }^{72} 8$ | 38 64.0 | 43 69.0 | 766 76.0 | 40 74 | 753 7 | 72.0 | 43 73 | 74.0 | 74.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 74.0 } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 62 78.0 | 70 770 |
| Shipments .......no. of days' production.- | 828 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | ${ }^{75}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beds, wooden .-.-.-.-.------.--1926=100.. | 93.5 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 85.1 | 87.2 | 92.9 | 95.0 |
| Dining-room chairs, set of 6...........- do. | 108.2 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 105. 5 |
| Kitchen cabinets....--------------.- do...- | 97.4 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 97.4 |
| Living-room davenports teel furniture (see Iron and Steel Section). | 93.3 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 93.3 | 93.3 |

## metals and manufactures

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (domestic), total....-......long tons..- |  | 1,402,075 | 1,221,052 | 1,105,510 | 788,176 | 805, 158 | 698, 853 | 600,240 | 567,227 | 635, 809 | 472, 734 | 457, 685 | 537,921 |
|  |  | 355,991 | 255,608 | 258,926 | 74,349 | 69,980 | 45, 055 | 74,378 | 54, 383 | 120, 152 | 62, 894 | 59,018 | 59,905 |
|  |  | 2,105 | 2,508 | 3,966 | 980 | 4,064 | 423 | 796 | 6,273 | 2,620 | 5, 633 | 10, 190 | 11,049 |
| Scrap ------.-.-.-.-.------------ do |  | 16 | 56 | 242 | 252 | 48 | 17 | 150 | 5,401 | 1,094 | 3, 758 | 6,473 | 9,418 |
| Price, wholesale, iron and steel, composite dol. per long ton ... <br> Ore | 38.15 | 37.70 | 37.92 | 38.07 | 38.08 | 38.30 | 38.38 | 38.22 | 38.27 | 38.15 | 38.15 | 38.15 | 38.15 |
| Iron ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake Superior district: <br> Consumption by furnaces |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments thous. of long tons.- | 6. 534 | 5,701 | 5,672 | 6,051 | 5,973 | 6,173 | 6,331 | 5,673 | 6,412 | 5, 802 | 6,232 | 6, 231 | 6,497 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports....-do...- | 11, 430 | 10,480 | 9,935 | 10,009 | 5,341 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{0}$ | - 0 | 17. ${ }^{0} 1$ | 6,919 | 11,007 | 10,731 | 11,331 |
| Stocks, end of mouth, total....--....do..-- | 36, 469 | 32,935 | 37,090 | 41,125 | 41,712 | 36,073 | 29,794 | 24,195 | 17, 761 | 16, 937 | 21, 817 | 26,630 | 31,597 |
| At furnaces | 32, 453 | 28,708 | 32,432 | 36, 280 | 36, 925 | 31,792 | 26,167 | 21,100 | 15, 407 | 15, 002 | 19,551 | 23, 919 | 28.257 |
| On Lake Erie docks......-.---.-. - do | 4,012 | 4,227 | 4,658 | 4,846 | 4,787 | 4,281 | 3,627 | 3,096 | 2, 353 | 1,935 | 2,266 | 2,710 | 3,341 |
| Imports, totai ................---- - - do |  | 194 | 164 | 265 | 229 | 174 | 155 | 178 | 182 | 185 | 180 | 225 | 196 |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) § thous. of long tons. |  | 98 | 49 | 40 | 61 | 59 | 45 | 31 | 49 | 15 | 53 | 50 | 33 |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, malleable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new--.-.--...---.-.-.-.-. short tons.. | 68, 945 | 52,994 | 53,079 | 71,129 | 64, 1212 | 66, 665 | 81,089 | 76,055 | 86, 293 | 84,751 | 83,218 | 75,075 | 77,312 |
| Production | 68,750 | 48,926 | 49,804 | 62, 293 | 57, 717 | 60, 155 | 68, 742 | 63, 331 | 66, 208 | 76,170 | 70, 278 | 71.209 | 67, 010 |
| Pig iron: | 64, 250 | 43,216 | 45,943 | 61,161 | 56,321 | 60, 127 | 65, 884 | 62,066 | 67,415 | 73,066 | 71, 740 | 70,179 | 68,310 |
| Furnaces in blast, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity ---.-.-.-.-.-short tons per day.- | 155,020 213 | 137, 500 | 140,620 193 | 144,290 196 | 148,000 201 | 146,770 202 | 152,040 205 | 148,555 202 | 152,750 205 | 140,310 195 | 151,000 206 | 153,600 211 | 153.190 211 |

§Data for 1939 revised; for exports see table 14 , p. 17 and imports see table 15, p. 18 of the A pril 1941 issue
$\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for 1939 and January and February 1940 for southern pine, western pine, and west coast woods, and also revisions for 1938 for the latter group, appear in table 17, p. 17 of the May 1941 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939，to－ gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data，may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## IRON AND STEEL＿Continued

 Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures－Con． Pig iron－Continued．| iron－Continued． |
| :---: |
| Prices，wholesale： |
| Basic（valley furnace）．．．．dol．per long ton |
| Composite ．．．．－．－．－．－－．－．－．－．－－－－－－do |
| Foundry，No．2，northern（Pitts）．．．．．do |
| Productiont |
| Boilers and radiators，cast－iron： |
| Boilers，round： |
|  |
| Shipments ．．．．．．－．．．－－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．do |
| Stocks，end of month |
| Boilers，square： |
|  |
| Shipments |
| Stocks，end of month |
| Radiators，ordinary type： |
| Production thous of sq．ft．heating surface |
| Shipments．－．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． |
| Stocks，end of month |
| Boilers，range，galvanized： |
| Orders，new，net．．．－．．．．number of boilers |
| Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．．．．．．－do |
|  |
| Shipments |
|  |

## Steel，Crude and Semimanufactured

Castings，steel：
 Production，total Railway specialties－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－short tons Steel ingots and steel for castings：$\dagger$

Production ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of short tons． Percent of capa
Prices，wholesale：
Composite，finished steel．．．．．．．dol．per 1 lb ． Steel billets，rerolling（Pittsburgh）
Structural steel（Pittsburgh）．per long ton－ Steel scrap（Chicago）＿．．．．．．dol per long ton
finished steel productst．．thous．of short tons．

## Stecl，Manufactured Products

Barrels and drums，steel，heavy types： Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．．thousands． Prorcent of capacity． Shipments

Boilers，steel，new orders：
Area．
Qurniture，steel
Furniture，steel：
Orders，new．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thons．of dol Orders，unfilled，end of month．．．．．．．do．． Shelving：

Orders，new
 Shipments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Porcelain enameled products，shipments $\dagger$

Steel products，production for sale：$f$


Rails．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Rails－
Percent of capacity Strip： Cold rolled ．－．．．－．．．．thous．of short tons． Hot rolled．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Tin plate
rack work，shipments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES－Continued

March

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21,514
26,426
125,376
6,151
8,671
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85,077
77,809
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175.892
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112.364
96.0
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76.0－～

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4,349


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& 34.00 \\
& .0210 \\
& 18.75 \\
& 1,754
\end{aligned}
$$

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## 

## ．

10.2
or


$$
\begin{array}{r|r} 
& \\
50 & 22.50 \\
15 & 23.15 \\
89 & 24.89 \\
46 & 4,403 \\
& \\
98 & 2,416 \\
45 & 2,451 \\
50 & 10,622 \\
& \\
01 & 23,788 \\
67 & 26,059 \\
05 & 80,064 \\
54 & 8,042 \\
69 & 8,952 \\
05 & 22,103 \\
16 & 75,369 \\
94 & 35,220 \\
66 & 80,371 \\
41 & 82,243 \\
88 & 36,616
\end{array}
$$




．
$-1$

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS Metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aluminum: <br> Imports, bauxite $\qquad$ long tons Price, wholesale scrap castings (N Y) |  | 56,789 | 46,850 | 53, 357 | 50, 158 | 97, 668 | 86,978 | 62,051 | 72,043 | 83, 400 | 49,732 | 121,484 | 95, 794 |
| Price, wholesale, scrap, castings (Nol. per lb.- | . 1100 | . 0838 | . 0855 | . 0884 | . 0904 | . 0970 | ${ }^{2} .1039$ | . 1397 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 1100 | . 1100 | . 1100 | 1100 |
| Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total thous. of lb | 3,680 | 2,348 | 118 | 2,691 | 2,373 | 2,296 | 0 |  | 3,257 | 30 | 3,866 | 3, 556 | , 537 |
| Consumed in own plants.-....-.......do-.- | 983 | - ${ }^{876}$ | 560 | 643 | 622 | 2, 614 | 507 | 29 | - 625 | 999 | ${ }_{991}{ }^{3} 886$ | ${ }_{750}$ | 699 |
|  | 2,696 | 1,472 | 1,558 | 2,048 | 1,751 | 1,682 | 2,053 | 2,138 | 2,632 | 3,431 | 2,874 | 2,806 | 2,838 |
| Copper: Exports, refined and mirs $\leqslant$ short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, refined and mirs.s......- short tons. |  | 62,393 | 15,658 | 38,829 | 17,903 | 13, 395 | 22, 382 | 18,095 | 7,046 | 8,907 | 12, 286 | 8. 120 | 11. 077 |
| Imports, totalf......................... do |  | 35,159 26,446 | 40, 710 | 43, 044 | 32,790 | 25,945 | 27, 357 | 23,684 | 49,188 | r 87,051 | 54, 981 | 41. 472 | 69, 838 |
| For smelting, refining, and export§...do |  | 26,446 | 27, 498 | 24,610 | 20,507 | 12,648 | 19, 120 | 6,693 | 11,359 | 18,086 | ${ }^{9}$ 9,637 | 8,996 | 16, 470 |
| Product of Cuba and Phil. Is.s.-......d |  | 214 |  | 1,415 | 799 | 2,014 | 203 | 1,842 | 1,085 | 183 | 1,409 | 0 | 3. 469 |
| All others ---.-.....-.... |  | 8,499 | 13, 187 | 17,019 | 11,484 | 11,283 | 8,034 | 15,149 | 36, 743 | ${ }^{\text {r } 68,782}$ | 43.935 | 32.476 | 49, 899 |
| rice, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) <br> dol. per Ib.- | 1178 | 1071 | 1130 | 1183 | 1180 | 1180 | . 1182 | . 1179 | . 1181 | 1182 | . 1182 | 1181 | . 1181 |
| Production: <br> Mine or smelter (including custom intake) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| short tons.- | 84,977 | 79,967 | 78, 238 | 86,911 | 84, 283 | 85, 135 | 83, 280 | 79,240 | 85,701 | 88,042 | 90, 342 | 82,558 | +82.099 |
| Refinery | r 8 85, 220 | 80,851 97.719 | 82,843 96.485 | 83,076 103,771 | 96, 283 | 97,035 | 93, 840 | 93,654 | 95, 322 | 89,687 | 89, 390 | 88. 560 | +86, 879 |
|  | 117, 262 | -97,383 | 96,485 96,485 | 103,771 | 102,483 102,483 | 112, 681 | 119, 758 | 112, 819 | 134,339 134,333 | 123,629 | 144, 293 | 115. 11.139 | 143.122 |
| Export |  | 1,336 |  |  | 102, | 12, 10 | 119, ${ }^{2} 82$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,808 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | 134, 333 | 123,580 49 | 144,293 | 115,097 42 | $\begin{array}{r}143.089 \\ \\ \hline 1.38\end{array}$ |
| Stocks, refined, end | 72, 154 | 198,955 | 185. 313 | 164, 618 | 158,418 | 142, 772 | 116, 854 | 97,689 | 89,873 | 98, 789 | 93,076 | 98, 164 | 74,384 |
| Lead: <br> Imports, total, except manufactures (lead content) $\qquad$ short tons |  | 23 | 10,739 | 27,739 |  | , 20 | 19, 707 | 14,32 | 27,901 | 39,764 | 40, 5.53 | 33.37 | 2, I60 |
| Ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, lead content of domestic ore | 38, 228 | 37.759 | 35, 916 | 38, 641 | 36,400 | 38,847 | 38,433 | 34, 705 | 38, 282 | 38,665 | 38,779 | 37, 155 | 36,464 |
| Shipments, Joplin district <br> Refined: | 4,576 | 2,878 | 3,688 | 4,485 | 3,446 | 4,079 | 4,652 | 3,915 | 3,778 | 5,126 | 3,653 | 3.824 | 5,482 |
| Price, wholesale, pig. desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per ib.- | . 0585 | . 048 | 0493 | . 0531 | . 0573 | 0550 | . 055 | . 0560 | 05 | 0585 | 0 | 0.8 .5 | 8 |
| Production from domestic ore- -short tons.- | 39, 100 | 36,851 | 41,523 | 39, 228 | 45,089 | 47, 208 | 54,658 | 47, 764 | 46,748 | 43,423 | 46, 104 | 38,669 | 42,048 |
| Shipments (reported) --.----------- do | 50., 005 | 51, 643 | 53,456 | 62, 496 | 57, 510 | 56, 755 | 55, 711 | 54, 859 | 62,090 | 59,169 | 69,382 | 57, 999 | 54.067 |
| Stocks, end of month............... -do | 15, 330 | 43, 321 | 41, 292 | 35, 386 | 35, 791 | 40,926 | 47, 248 | 46, 604 | 45,996 | 42,899 | 34,018 | 24. 265 | 19,1:2 |
| Tin: Consumption of primary tin in manufac- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of primary tin in manufactures ....-.....-....-...................... long tons. |  | 650 | 5,800 | 6. 230 | 6,220 | 6, 210 | 6.600 | 6,660 | 8,130 | 8,390 | 8,860 | 7.900 | 560 |
| Deliveries (includes reexports)......... do | 13,625 | 12,470 | 11, 410 | 11, 820 | 12. 505 | 9,358 | 12,760 | 12, 195 | 16, 092 | 13,955 | 10,490 | 14.880 | 12,575 |
| Imports, bars, blocks, ett. \$--------- do |  | 12,926 | 14,604 | 10,116 | 10.327 | 14,504 | 12,055 | 9, 836 | 13,896 | 15, 247 | 13,060 | 11, 552 | 14, 26.5 |
| Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) dol. per 1 l | . 5236 | 5118 | . 5032 | 5150 | . 5056 | 5011 | 5016 | 5140 | 5205 | 5196 | 5216 | 5267 | . 5333 |
| Visible supply, world, end of mo- long tons |  | 38,040 | 39, 450 | 40,631 | 40,046 | 44, 678 | 44, 719 | 44, 107 | 39,971 | 38,788 | 40,777 | 38. 800 |  |
| Zine: ${ }^{\text {dited States (exe }}$ | 2,393 | 6,583 | 9,438 | 6,623 | 4, 362 | 9, 179 | 9,442 | 7,489 | 5,195 | 5,016 | 7,205 | 2,816 | 5, 864 |
| Ore, Joplin district:¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments .-.-.-.-.....-.-...-short to |  | 35, 116 | 34, 250 | 43, 269 | 29, 538 | 40,975 | 42, 163 | 33, 296 | 38,566 | 46, 944 | 35, 196 | 36. 928 | 44, 882 |
| Stocks, end of month...-. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ do | 5, 250 | 8,842 | 10,452 | 11,553 | 17,045 | 3,900 | 5, 597 | 7,091 | 4,495 | 2, 651 | 4,600 | 5,090 | 4, 730 |
| dol. per lb oduction, slab, at primary smelters: $\ddagger$ | . 0725 | . 0639 | 0692 | $0 \cdot 25$ | . 0725 | . 725 | 0725 | . 072 | 0725 | . 0725 | . 0725 | . 0.2 | . 0725 |
| oduction, slab, at primary smelters: $\ddagger$ <br> short t |  | 57. 196 | 59,8 | 63, 338 | 61.502 | 65, 354 | 66, 121 | 61,603 | 70,341 | 68, 543 | 73,449 | 70,837 | 74,641 |
| Retorts in operation, end of month . number |  | 50,715 | 53, 164 | 53, 979 | 55, 288 | 55, 288 | 58, 000 | 59,688 | 61, 224 | 64, 696 | 65,540 | 66, 876 | 68, 292 |
| Shipments, totalł....-------..... short tons | 71, 403 | 72, 989 | 75, 193 | 73.099 | 66,064 | 70, 270 | 68,844 | 65, 818 | 67,640 | 70. 414 | 73,090 | 71, 569 | 71, 894 |
| Domestic*......-.............. do... | 61,061 | 59,511 | 63, 045 | 63,970 | 61, 200 | 64, 984 | 63, 930 | 57,663 | 65.011 | 65, 035 | ${ }^{61,696}$ | 61, 546 | 62, 714 |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month $\ddagger$. ........do Miscellaneous Products | 17,969 | 52.214 | 36,821 | 27,060 | 22, 498 | 17,582 | 14,859 | 10,644 | 13,345 | 11, 474 | 11.833 | 11. 101 | 13,848 |
| Brass and bronze (ingots and billets) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries.-1--.-.-...------short to | 17. 180 | 8.076 | 8, 706 | 10.093 | 10, 232 | 10,567 | 12,429 | 13,389 | 14,938 | 15,558 | 15,390 | 15. 308 | 15.672 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month --...- do | 30,646 | 17, 823 | 31,365 | 34, 221 | 32, 017 | 29,452 | 35, 139 | 38, 253 | 33, 270 | 29,576 | 30, 535 | 30, 762 | 30, 891 |
| Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb. Wire cloth (for paper industry): | . 195 | . 183 | . 187 | . 192 | . 192 | . 193 | 195 | . 195 | 195 | 195 | . 195 | 195 | 195 |
| Wire cloth (for paper industry): |  | 521 | 435 | 570 | 456 | 433 | 704 | 703 | 773 | 974 | 1. 061 | 1.352 | 1.378 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .........do | 4,451 | 1,033 | 1, 039 | 1,094 | 1, 066 | 978 | 1, 105 | 1,317 | 1,493 | 1,801 | 2,153 | 2,733 | 3. 330 |
|  | 844 | 536 | 423 | 516 | 482 | 518 | 572 | 484 | 594 | 665 | 707 | 764 | 826 |
| Stocks, end of month...........--.....-do | 642 | 694 | 751 | 793 | 804 | 763 | 680 | 696 | 720 | 736 | 764 | 747 | 6.2 |
| MACHINERY AND APPARATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blowers and fans....-...........- thous. of dol. |  |  | 5,836 |  |  | 6,501 |  |  | 6,541 |  |  | 8,811 |  |
| Electric overhead cranes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,131 | 957 | 798 | 1,657 | 1,497 | 4, 172 | 2,640 | 2, 291 | 2,374 | 2, 265 | 749 | 1,769 | 2,064 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of mo | 13. 329 | 2, 744 | 3,271 | 4. 109 | 5,087 | 8,563 | 10, 174 | 11,034 | 12,225 | 13, 298 | 12,825 | 12, 961 | 13, 744 |
| Exports, machinery. (See Forci | 1,364 | 643 | 282 | 629 | 615 | 825 | 1,030 | 1,102 | 1, 063 | 1,217 | 1,235 | 1,678 | 1,287 |
| Foundry equipment: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders, net total | 312.9 | 165.4 | 161.2 | 264.0 | 254.2 | 257.8 | 285.3 | 281.1 | 315.2 | 377.2 | 298.7 | 281.1 | 358.1 |
| New equipment.--.--................. do | 298.2 | 167.2 | 162.0 | 234.8 | 278.8 | 276.1 | 301.8 | 295.9 | 329.3 | 405.3 | 291.2 | 273.3 | 368.4 |
|  | 356.9 | 160.0 | 158.6 | 201.8 | 188.7 | 203.2 | 235.8 | 236.6 | 272.7 | 292.5 | 321.0 | 304.7 | 326.9 |
| Fuel equipment and heating apparatus: Oil burners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new net.-.................... | 30,389 | 32.772 | 41, 895 | 41,029 | 22,705 | 17,016 | 18.513 | 16,328 | 22, 013 | 23, 642 | 36, 194 | 32, 521 | 28, 511 |
| Orders unfiled, end of month ........d | 22,885 | 8,202 | 8, 607 | 9, 056 | 7, 562 | 8,043 | 10, 353 | 10,590 | 14, 443 | 15, 266 | 22,612 | 22,448 | 23, 114 |
| Shipments Stocks, end of month | 30,618 |  | ${ }_{4}^{41,490}$ | 40, 880 | 24, 199 | 16, 535. | 16, 203 | 16,091 | 18, 160 | 22, 819 | 28, 848 | 32.685 | 27, 845 |
| Pulverizers, orders, new | 31, 944 | 22,870 38 | 19,617 | 18,060 30 | 18,415 | 16, 860 | 18,027 | 19,941 | 22,871 | 23,701 33 | 25,682 84 | 27, 202 | 33, 017 |
| Mechanical stokers, sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classes 1, 2, and 3 |  | 23, 117 | 30, 951 | 25, 180 | 10, 596 | 6, 103 | 5,330 | 5,408 | 9, 710 | 9,917 | 14, 137 | 21,387 | 26,046 |
| Classes 4 and 5 Number. |  |  | 386 |  | 249 |  |  |  | 215 | 222 |  |  |  |
| Horsepower |  | 58,411 | 80, 837 | 80,424 | 45,487 | 51,671 | 56,011 | 42,510 | 52, 894 | 55,387 | 63,238 | 93, ${ }^{400}$ | 91, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |
| Unit heaters....----.-.-.-.-.-.- do |  |  | 3,845 |  |  | 6,086 |  |  | 3,772 |  |  | 4,424 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning systems, and cquipment . .... thous. of dol |  |  | 668 |  |  |  |  |  | 8,65 |  |  |  |  |

ems, and cquipment..... thous. of dol r Revised.
r Revised. $\quad$ Data for October 1940, January, A pril, and July 1941 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
${ }^{2}$ A verage for 14 days; not quoted part of month. §Data revised for 1939 ; for exports see table 14, p. 17 and for imports see table 15 , p. is of the April 1941 issue.
$\ddagger$ Revised to include foreign ores beginning January 1940; production from foreign ores was relatively unimportant in earlier years; 1940 data not shown above are: Pro-
duction-Jan., 58,$442 ;$ Feb., 55,518 ; Mar., 58,$890 ;$ Apr., 57,$299 ;$ May, 58,320 ; June, 53,273 ; July, 57,$168 ;$ shipments-Jan , 59,826 ; Feb., 53,$867 ;$ Mar., 52,$796 ;$ A pr., 50,$102 ;$ May,
du,

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{MACHINERY AND APPARATUS-Con.} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Pumpsand water systems, domestic, shipments: l'itcher, other hand, and windmill pumps} <br>
\hline Power numps units-- \& \& 38,409 \& 33,637 \& 32,634 \& 30, 134 \& 20,813 \& 44, 332 \& 41,504 \& 41, 318 \& 43,601 \& 40,884 \& 36. 475 \& 46,572 <br>
\hline Power pumps, horizontal type...-...-. do...- \& \& 21, 203 \& $\begin{array}{r}18905 \\ \hline 18.65\end{array}$ \& 8874
18,688 \& $\begin{array}{r}15,906 \\ \hline 177\end{array}$ \& 11, 969 \& 17887
17,666 \& 1689
16,703 \& 18, 9178 \& 1,483
20,953 \& 993
23,889 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 975 } \\ \hline 24,453\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new..------.-.-.-...-- thous. of dol.- \& \& 2,556 \& 2,878 \& 2,952 \& 3,025 \& 4,042 \& 5,648 \& 4,482 \& 4,820 \& 3,923 \& 5,298 \& 2,613 \& 3,113 <br>
\hline ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Battery shipments (automotive replacement onty):} <br>
\hline Unadjusted_-........-.-.-.-.-1934-36=100.- \& 228 \& 186 \& 207 \& 208 \& 198 \& 160 \& 102 \& 81 \& 81 \& 82 \& 95 \& $r 137$ \& 167 <br>
\hline 'T'welve-month moving total $\dagger$...........do \& 145 \& 134 \& 131 \& 130 \& 133 \& 138 \& 131 \& 130 \& 132 \& 133 \& 135 \& -139 \& 142 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Domestic appliances, sales billed:
Combined index, excluding refrigerators:*}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Vnadjusted index .-...- \& \& 102.5 \& 112.2 \& 122.3 \& 91.1 \& 88.4 \& 144.3 \& 157.7 \& 192.1 \& 203.9 \& 203.2 \& 202.7
183 \& 1197.1 <br>
\hline  \& \& 104.9 \& 112.2 \& 130.2 \& 188.6 \& 128.5 \& 181.3 \& 169.0 \& 145.6 \& 156.8 \& 160.9 \& 183.9 \& <br>
\hline Ironers, , \& 18,478 \& 13, 848 \& ${ }^{21,007}$ \& 23, 282 \& 18,925 \& ${ }_{2}^{23,191}$ \& 20,986 \& 20,492 \& 17,166 \& 21,789 \& 21, 767 \& 20, 283 \& 21, 246 <br>
\hline Ranges*--.....--.....------------1.-. - do \& 50, 759 \& 29, 128 \& 32, 167 \& 34, 714 \& 25, 248 \& 24,626 \& 50, 516 \& 51,790 \& 61,647 \& 65, 692 \& 65, 359 \& 68.629 \& 64, 476 <br>
\hline Refrigerators .--------------.......... do \& v270,493 \& 206, 418 \& 112,309 \& 88,187 \& 79,815 \& 115, 236 \& 376, 214 \& 358, 402 \& 423,010 \& 482, 587 \& 433, 670 \& 378, 054 \& r339, 421 <br>
\hline Vacuum cleaners, foor type---.-.-.-.-- do \& 150,620 \& 87, 820 \& 108, 364 \& 114,699 \& 112,309 \& 125,037 \& 117, 408 \& 129, 302 \& 178,045 \& 165, 672 \& 156, 816 \& 146, 889 \& 150, 967 <br>
\hline Vacuum cleaners, han \& 27, 686 \& 23,047 \& 30,359 \& 38, 270 \& 39, 376 \& 36, 2,4 \& 30, 177 \& 34, 696 \& 46,284 \& 44,602 \& 42,394 \& 35, 783 \& 31.357 <br>
\hline Washers, household \& 148,811 \& 147,878 \& 149,002 \& 168,527 \& 100,787 \& 92,474 \& 133, 411 \& 155,546 \& 191, 325 \& 213, 611 \& 206, 030 \& 188, 365 \& 213, 862 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Industrial materials, sales billed $. . .1936=100 .$. Motors and generators, new orders..... do \& \& 126.5 \& 123.9 \& 147.7

254 \& 148.2 \& 164.8 \& 187.4 \& 194.5 \& ${ }_{3423}^{223}$ \& 234.4 \& 251.7 \& ${ }_{408.7}^{237.1}$ \& 240.8
454.1 <br>
\hline Motors and generators, new orders...-do.---- \& \& 146.6 \& 161.3 \& 254.3 \& 223.9 \& 262.0 \& 220.6 \& 275.7 \& 342.0 \& 263.2 \& 429.7 \& 408.7 \& 454.1 <br>
\hline  \& \& 159.6 \& 119.6 \& 230.7 \& 214.2 \& 219.8 \& 269.0 \& 356.5 \& 251.3 \& 329.7 \& 303.0 \& 289.1 \& 342.5 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Furnaces, clectric, industrial, sales:} <br>
\hline Value-.....----...................thous. of dol.. \& 1,522 \& , 372 \& 1,049 \& 1,341 \& 1,043 \& 1,766 \& 10,924 \& 1, 1,719 \& 1,402 \& -997 \& ${ }^{6} 646$ \& 11,945 \& ${ }^{176}$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| thous. of dol |
| :--- |
| Laminated fiber products, shipments.... do.. |} \& \& \& 411,595 \& \& \& 514,816 \& \& \& 554,115 \& \& \& 581,575 \& <br>

\hline \& 2,803 \& 1,408 \& 1,454 \& 1,718 \& 1,812 \& 2,023 \& 2,123 \& 2,330 \& 2,606 \& 2,659 \& 2,896 \& 2, 791 \& 2,822 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Motors (1-200 hm.):} <br>
\hline P'olyphase induction, billings $\ddagger$ - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ - \& 5,765
5,825 \& 3,280
3,536 \& 3,207

3,693 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,703 <br>
4,731 <br>
\hline

 \& 

3,524 <br>
4,628 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4,358

6,397 \& | 4, 121 |
| :--- |
| 4,635 | \& 4,353

5,829 \& 4,679

7,523 \& 5,044 \& | 5,583 |
| :--- |
| 7,351 | \& 5,455

7,750
7 \& 5,983
6,200 <br>
\hline Direct current, billings ..................- do \& 1,761 \& 915 \& 1,008 \& 1,212 \& 1,297 \& 1,412 \& 1,399 \& 1,381 \& 1,762 \& 1,369 \& 1,793 \& 1,725 \& 1,867 <br>
\hline Dirct current, new orders --.........do \& 3, 395 \& 1,240 \& 1,371 \& 2,674 \& 2,209 \& 2,065 \& 1,862 \& 2,738 \& 2,882 \& 2,060 \& 3,595 \& 4,257 \& 4,512 <br>
\hline Value-.............................thous. of dol.- \& 3, 729 \& 1,463 \& 1,163 \& 1,110 \& 739 \& 1,167 \& 1,172 \& 1,457 \& 1,253 \& 1,595 \& 1,751 \& 1,655 \& 1,860 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments*} \& 12,382 \& 12, 252 \& 15,403 \& 18,848 \& 19,262 \& 18,291 \& 19,468 \& 20,791 \& 22,633 \& 24,310 \& 26,838 \& 26, 540 <br>
\hline Vulcanized fiber: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption of fiber paper-..- thous. of the- \& 3,683
1,302 \& 2,443 \& 2, 373 \& 2, 5814 \& 2,742 \& 2,981 \& 3,088 \& 3,012 \& 3,448 \& 3,471 \& 3,635 \& 3,762 \& 3,595 <br>
\hline Shipments........-----------thous. of dol.- \& 1,302 \& 681 \& 599 \& 714 \& 716 \& 805 \& 926 \& 838 \& 1,029 \& 1,158 \& 1,177 \& 1,100 \& 1,178 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

PAPER AND PRINTING


| Monthly statistics through December 1039, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard: $\dagger$ Production. short tons |  |  | 867,691 |  |  | 908,471 |  | 934,996 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new.....-.-.-.-.---.-.-short to |  | 390,325 | 379, 447 | 435, 059 | 424,064 | 417,776 | 488,585 | 465, 537 | 565, 856 | 589,695 | - 600,681 | $r 558,363$ | 571,381 |
|  |  | 440, 264 | 387, 235 | 442,610 | 420, 810 | 420, 005 | 466, 697 | 428, 857 | 479,531 | 492,842 | -532,868 | r 504,690 | 504,662 |
| Shipments |  | 428, 306 | 386, 431 | 432, 521 | 416,419 | 415, 625 | 471,114 | 438, 804 | 494,007 | 506, 087 | + 545,621 | r 521,340 | 520,915 |
| Book paper:or Coated paper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new. .-.................short t | 28, 113 | 14, 896 | 13,520 | 18, 334 | 15,990 | 16, 968 | 20,546 | 20,107 | 21,86: | 28, 276 | 33, 039 | 26, 132 | 24,967 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month ......d | 27, 503 | 4,852 | 4, 845 | 5,108 | 5, 264 | 6,174 | 6, 772 | 8,532 | 9,076 | 14,091 | 20,613 | 23,354 | 24, 74 |
| Production -.................-......- | 25, 248 | 17,333 | 13, 672 | 18, 163 | 16.045 | 17, 726 | 19, 636 | 18,949 | 22,167 | 22, 230 | 23,971 | 22, 913 | 23, 808 |
| Percent of standard capacity | 91.2 | 59.7 | 57.5 | 62.5 | 58.0 | 65.9 | 67.6 | 73.4 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 84.1 | 86.8 | 86.7 |
| Shipments.............-.......-short tons-. | 25,273 | 17,038 | 13,570 | 19,431 | 16,424 | 15,967 | 19,943 | 19,280 | 22,059 | 22,648 | 24,579 | 23,388 | 23,905 |
| Stocks, end of month.......--.-.-.-. - do | 12,637 | 15,331 | 15,024 | 14,158 | 13,633 | 15,326 | 14,971 | 14,622 | 14,397 | 13,923 | 13,281 | 12,745 | 12, 587 |
| Uncoated paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 139,643 | 94, 183 | 89,059 43,337 | 101, 660 | 97,667 | 98,679 48.845 | 117, 435 | 113,640 61,920 | 133,970 | 150,707 | 165, 927 | 139.598 | 143,528 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-.. do-.-- | 143,209 | 46,206 | 43,337 | 41, 334 | 45,775 | 48,845 | 55, 711 | 61, 920 | 70,048 | 93, 257 | 119, 533 | 124, 865 | 136, 394 |
| Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill.------ dol. per 100 lb . | 7.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.55 | 6.80 | 6.95 |
|  | 138, 599 | 106,091 | 89,512 | 106, 482 | 99, 298 | 96.229 | 107,721 | 104,071 | 120,879 | 121,913 | 134, 371 | 128.939 | 126, 364 |
| Percent of standard capacity | 107. 2 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 80.9 | 77.3 | 78.8 | 81.0 | 86.8 | 93.8 | 95.4 | 100.6 | 105.1 | 101.6 |
| Shipments ------------------ | 136, 180 | 103, 839 | 91, 937 | 103,493 | 95, 074 | 96, 378 | 109,982 | 107, 359 | 125, 404 | 127,587 | 136, 296 | 130. 589 | 129, 224 |
|  | 47,932 | 63,505 | 59,686 | 63,152 | 68,555 | 66, 574 | 64, 141 | 61,373 | 56, 721 | 50, 754 | 49,687 | 47,614 | 43, 755 |
| Fine paper: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new |  | 34,687 18,817 | 35,130 17,893 | 41,643 | 42,808 | 40,309 17 | 49,492 | 48,699 | 56,550 | 67, 507 | 68,730 | г 66,947 | 71,276 |
| Orders, unfill |  | 18,817 | 17,893 | 16,534 | 18,696 | 17,751 | 21,342 | 22, 696 | 35, 612 | 49,742 | 66,475 | ¢ 79,560 | 103,734 |
| Production |  | 43, 418 | 37,399 | 44,751 | 42,997 | 42,017 | 45, 169 | 42, 604 | 47,598 | 49, 112 | 52,819 | +49,186 | 49,641 |
| Shipments |  | 41,412 | 36,373 | 43, 448 | 42,375 | 41,078 | 46,750 | 44,032 | 47, 819 | 52, 791 | 55, 580 | r 51,201 | 53,607 |
| Stocks, end of mo |  | 62, 294 | 63, 160 | 64, 093 | 64,936 | 67,178 | 66,826 | 65, 041 | 65, 187 | 62, 818 | 59,356 | - 57, 838 | 50,740 |
| Wrapping paper: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new- |  | 144,649 | 133,381 | 165,209 | 158.156 | 156,576 | 177,007 | 167, 135 | 214, 238 | 219,505 | 210, 195 | 194,352 | 195, 280 |
| Orders, unfille |  | 81, 622 | 73, 354 | 76, 590 | 77.967 | 84, 749 | 89,722 | 96, 294 | 135, 387 | 170,815 | 179, 794 | 193,056 | 199,691 |
| Production |  | 166, 125 | 140, 464 | 162,492 | 157, 204 | 154, 819 | 172, 622 | 157, 757 | 174, 357 | 179.601 | 195,764 | 181,924 | 184, 619 |
| Shipments |  | 164, 852 | 141,373 | 159, 429 | 156,992 | 149,794 | 172, 176 | 158, 726 | 177, 163 | 184,015 | 201, 330 | 181,928 | 186, 706 |
| Stocks, end of mon |  | 81,774 | 80, 398 | 81,508 | 81,870 | 86,875 | 89,015 | 84, 075 | 87, 556 | 86,685 | 79,864 | 79,083 | 77,634 |
| Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada: Exports |  | 301,654 | 301, 293 | 275, 822 | 276, 586 | 263,450 | 211,022 | 219,464 | 232, 197 | 276,452 | 268,706 |  | 303. 126 |
| Production | 293,054 | 316,607 | 282, 322 | 309, 957 | 282, 344 | 252, 897 | 261, 298 | 245, 607 | 275, 769 | 279, 996 | 284, 767 | 273,697 | 293, 483 |
| Shipments from mills .-.-.-...-...... do | 296,985 | 332, 234 | 284, 133 | 287,943 | 286, 739 | 276, 457 | 243,394 | 239, 745 | 265, 724 | 285, 789 | 291, 112 | 281,843 | 300.236 |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month........d do...- | 155, 214 | 160, 123 | 158, 312 | 180,326 | 175,931 | 152, 371 | 170,275 | 176, 137 | 186, 182 | 180, 389 | 174, 044 | 165, 898 | 159, 145 |
| United States: Consumption by publishers...........do.... |  | 213, 105 | 238, 176 | 261,028 | 251,457 | 256,036 | 229,799 | 219,362 | 258, 518 | 256,431 | 260, 827 |  | 215,012 |
| Imports | 224,301 | 258,055 | 239, 679 | 229, 561 | 257,020 | 217,323 | 192, 240 | 187,170 | 221, 542 | 237,639 | 276, 257 | 242,404 252.872 | 24, 103 |
| Price, rolls (N. Y.)...-. dol. per short ton-- | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
|  | 83, 592 | 86,633 | 77, 888 | 88, 192 | 85, 338 | 80, 837 | 89, 124 | 79,720 | 87,376 | 87,000 | 90,913 | 83,962 | 83, 199 |
| Shipments from mills .-....--.-........ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 80,756 | 81, 714 | 77,470 | 88.774 | 87,331 | 84,037 | 84, 141 | 81,241 | 85, 503 | 91,487 | 91,689 | 85, 424 | 84, 641 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At mills |  | 18,812 | 19.230 | 18, 648 | 16, 655 | 13,455 | 18,438 | 16, 917 | 18,790 | 14,303 | 213, 527 | 12,065 | 10,623 |
| At publishers | 345, 158 | 361,179 | 364, 207 | 339, 211 | 327, 913 | 308, 880 | 301, 562 | 284, 799 | 252,856 | 255, 588 | 52.381 | 277,681 | 320,602 |
| In transit to publishers | 38,706 | 46,245 | 45, 919 | 42,039 | 39, 188 | 47,592 | 34, 719 | 42,163 | 44,312 | 46,679 | 51, 197 | 49,687 | 40,451 |
| Paperboard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, waste | 411, 073 | 317,909 414,966 | 283,660 399,133 | 333,739 486,181 | 322, 991 | 275,353 393,026 | 322,408 520.931 | 310.969 470,671 | 371, 253 <br> 543, 988 | 357,091 580,038 | 377,595 572,522 | 374, 185 | 384.765 |
| Orders, new | 565, 853 | 414,966 | 399, 133 | 486, 181 | 426,614 | 393, 026 | 520.931 | 470, 671 | $543,988$ | $580,038$ | $572,522$ | 525, 325 | 569,252 |
| Orders, unfilled. | 452,966 | 131.890 | 131, 242 | 140027 | 128, 222 | 115.143 | 160. 561 | 202, 284 | 252, 611 | 330, 779 | 370, 151 | 383, 534 | 435,891 |
| Production | 545, 116 | 452, 604 | 402,548 | 473,169 | 443,274 | 407,629 | 446,979 | 426, 419 | 485, 758 | 499,930 | 526, 286 | 504, 413 | 503, 620 |
| Percent of capacity | 95.9 | 73.9 | 71.2 | 77.8 | 75.7 | ${ }^{70.7}$ | 76.1 | 81.5 | 85.4 | 87.9 | 89.4 | 92.3 | 85.6 |
| Waste paper stocks, at mills......short tons.- | 237,339 | 245,378 | 245,685 | 249, 860 | 260,320 | 269,755 | 264,393 | 260.890 | 253, 009 | 262,398 | 269, 737 | 264, 631 | 2:2,317 |
| PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coated abrasive paper and cloth: <br> Shipments. |  | 98,135 | 101, 125 | 111, 106 | 101,925 | 90, 670 | 100, 890 | 116.944 | 137,177 | 129, 119 | 135.571 | 130, 852 | 34 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total ........no. ot editions_ | 985 | 921 | 722 | 988 | 1, 027 | 1,122 | 568 | 891 | 1,310 | 918 | 1, 051 | 894 | 695 |
| New books.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...........do | 774 | 74.5 | 651 | 822 | 916 | 889 | 508 | 722 | 1, 100 | 800 | 887 | 708 | 593 |
| New editions....--...-..................... do | 211 | 176 | 71 | 166 | 111 | 233 | 60 | 169 | 210 | 118 | 164 | 186 | 102 |
| Continuous form stationery, new orders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales books, new orders.......thons. of books ${ }^{\text {thous }}$ - | 219,326 26,544 | 137,202 18,740 | 162,347 16,940 | 170,828 18,559 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \% \\ 17,474 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 183,392 17,481 | 171,273 19,947 | 192,228 18,328 | 207,715 19,621 | 188,909 21,331 | 203,327 24,470 | 262,591 26,137 | 195,361 26,219 |

## RUBBER AND PRODUCTS

| CRUDE AND SCRAP RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total --..-.-.-.- long tons.- | 55, 365 | 53,307 | 52, 469 | 59,644 | 57,716 | 59. 709 | 65, 989 | 62, 692 | 69,024 | 71,374 | 71,365 | 84,912 | 68,653 |
| For tires and tubes (quarterly) .....-.do. |  |  | 103,744 |  |  | 118,314 |  |  | r 130,060 |  |  | 147, 045 |  |
| Imports, total, including latext......... do .-. | 105, 456 | 73,028 | 78,972 | 74,696 | 72,901 | 97,984 | 86, 833 | 73, 973 | 87, 123 | 63, 305 | 101, 404 | 64, 577 | 97, 081 |
| Price, smoked sheets (N. Y.)....dol. per lb.- | . 227 | . 196 | . 193 | . 203 | . 216 | . 208 | . 199 | . 204 | . 221 | . 228 | . 2339 | - 219 | . 222 |
| Shipments, world§. .-....-.--- long tons.- |  | 120, 857 | -133, 802 | - 127,079 | r99,817 | 127,189 | 126, 575 | 90, 607 | 139, 164 | 114, 899 | - 126, 198 | 127, 172 |  |
| Stocks, world, end of month .-........do... | (1) | 566, 000 | 609.000 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| A float, total $\qquad$ do |  | 255,000 | 265, 000 | 265, 000 | 250, 000 | 250,000 | 265, 000 | 245, 000 | 260, 000 | 275,000 | 255,000 | $275,000$ |  |
| For United States | 90, 591 | 141,286 | 137, 888 | 166,837 | 158.095 | 145.950 | 153, 169 | 136,955 | 140, 228 | 153, 484 | 147, 459 | 175, 499 | $\mathrm{I} 32,304$ |
| London and Liverpool | (1) | 36,000 | 50, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (i) |
| British Malaya |  | 80,375 | 73, 799 | 75. 877 | 77,471 | 75,560 | 84, 343 | 102,425 | 85,437 | 95.322 | 91, 121 | $90,021$ |  |
| United States | 444, 890 | 194, 260 | 220,597 | 235,353 | 250, 412 | 288,864 | 309, 411 | 320, 373 | 338, 147 | 329.767 | 359, 234 | 339, 108 | 395, 216 |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption..------------------.--- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 20, 864 | 14, 464 | 14.835 | 16, 80 ${ }^{-}$ | 16,312 | 17,397 | 19,086 | 18, 222 | 19,611 | 20,427 | 21. 405 | 22,559 | 21, 225 |
| Production | 24, 065 | 17, 161 | 16.379 | 19,300 | 17, 6.36 | 19, 239 | 20,413 | 19,506 | 22, 006 | 21, 574 | 22,775 <br> 35 <br> 871 | 23,790 36,265 | 23. 111 |
| Stocks, end of month....................do. | 39,052 | 28, 526 | 29. 35 359 | 30, 816 |  | 32.636 41,176 | 33, 380 | 33,654 | 35,028 46,181 | 35, 336 | 35, 87 | 36,265 | 36, 61 |

Revised. 1 Reports indefinitely suspended
$\dagger$ Revised serics. For revised data for "total paper," "paper, excluding newsprint and paperboard," fine, and wrapping papers beginning 1934, see table 43 , pp. 12 and 13 , of the November 1940 Survey.
$\ddagger$ For monthly data for 1913 to 1938 , corresponding to the monthly averages on p. 148 of the 1940 Supplement, see table 28 , p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey; for revised data for 1939, see table 15, p. 18 of the a pril 1941 survey.

In recent months the number of companies reporting has fluctuated to such an extent that tonnage figures are not comparable from month to month.
§Beginning with the January 1941 Survey, data for world shipments of crude rubber are from the Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulations Committee; earlier data from this source have been in elose agrecment with data compiled by the Bureau of Forcign and Domestic Commerce, shown in previous issues of the Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## RUBBER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pnoumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,005 | 4, 676 | 4,413 | 5,077 | 4,732 | 4, 068 | 5,486 | 5,161 | 5,686 | - 5, 839 | r 6,091 | r 6, 379 | 5,603 |
|  | 5, 400 | 4,123 | 4,462 | 5,525 | 4, 969 | 4,991 | 4, 850 | 4, 896 | 5,517 | - 5, 999 | ' 7,676 | r 7, 602 | 6, 456 |
| Original equipment | 1, 123 | 705 | 1,465 | 2,320 | 2,435 | 2, 624 | 2,291 | 2,546 | 2,638 | 2,334 | 2,700 | 2,757 | 2,000 |
| Replacement equipment |  | 3,303 | 2,892 | 3, 048 | 2, 404 | 2, 249 | 2, 430 | 2,197 | 2,722 | 3,537 | 4,873 | 4,771 | 4, 313 |
| Exports |  | 115 | 106 | 158 | 130 | 118 | 128 | 153 | 158 | 178 | 160 | 136 | 143 |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,783 | 3,600 | 3,952 | 4,876 | 4,690 | 4,644 | 4, 474 | 4,610 | 5,181 | -5,358 | -6,310 | -6,908 | 5,920 |
| Exports. |  | 96 |  | 124 | 106 | 87 |  | 102 | 137 | 127 | 109 | 104 | 89 |
|  | 6,071 | 7,794 | 7,970 | 7,648 | 7,056 | 7,017 | 7,633 | 7,924 | 8,069 | 8,143 | 7,686 | +7,010 | (i,357 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LUBBER AND CANVAS FOOTWEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total ........-.-....thous. of pairs | 5,543 | 4,583 |  |  | 5,146 | 5,369 | 5,939 |  | 5,827 | 6,628 | 6,084 | 6,278 |  |
| Shipments, total ...---..--................do | 6,990 | 5,808 | 6,200 | 5,971 | 6,633 | 6, 118 | 6,614 | 5. 166 | 5,359 | 5, 555 | 5,134 | 5,668 | 6,366 |
| Stocks, total, end of month.......-.........d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 10,809 | 16, 386 | 14, 232 | 13,365 | 11,878 | 11,129 | 10,377 | 10,754 | 11, 222 | 12, 272 | 13, 223 | 13,834 | 12, 256 |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production......................thous of bbl- | 16,345 | 12,712 | 13, 105 | 13,935 | 12,725 | 11, 195 | 9,021 | 8,345 | 10,596 | 12,196 | 14,732 | 15,223 | 1fi, 000 |
| Percent of capacity | 76.5 | 57.8 | 61.8 | 63.7 | 60.1 | 51.2 | 42.4 | 43.4 | 49.8 | 59.3 | 69.4 | 74.0 | 74.9 |
| Shipments --.......-....-.-...thous of bbl.. | 17, 825 | 14, 018 | 14,741 | 15,776 | 10,372 | 8,192 | 7,984 | 7,456 | 9,915 | 14, 132 | 16,048 | 16, 109 | 16,687 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month.-..--......do-. | 19, 698 | 21,549 | 19,921 | 18,008 | 20,353 | 23, 379 | 24, 416 | 25,307 | 25,988 | 24,056 | 22,745 | 21, 865 | 21, 178 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common brick, price, wholesale, composite, <br> f. o. b. plant <br> dol. per thous | 12.723 | 12.094 | 12.121 | 12. 147 | 12.148 | 12. 195 | 12.201 | 12. 242 | 12.328 | 12. 323 | 12. 404 | 12. 483 | 12. 604 |
| Floor and wall tile, shipments: <br> Quantity thous of sq ft |  | 6,546 | 5,671 | 5,860 | 5,181 | 4,724 | 4,565 | 4,368 | 5,597 | 5,219 | 6,172 | 6, 340 | 7,216 |
|  |  | 1,643 | 1,444 | 1,470 | 1,344 | 1,249 | 1,195 | 1,117 | 1,387 | 1,363 | 1,629 | 1,694 | 1,945 |
| Vitrified paving brick: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments. ${ }_{\text {Stocks, }}$ end of month --.......-thous. of brick .- |  | 8,383 37,425 | 7,094 34,738 | 7,365 | 5.769 | 2,516 | 1,801 | 1,015 | 1,088 | + 2,640 | r 3,612 $\times 28$ | 3, 384 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.--------------.... do |  | 37,425 | 34, 738 | 34, 510 | 32,031 | 30, 288 | 30, 580 | 30, 442 | 30,402 | ${ }^{+} 30,233$ | r 28,622 | 29,706 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production . ................thous. of gross.. | 6,791 <br> 016 <br> 0.80 | 5,062 | 4, 288 | 4,864 703 | 4,351 679 | 4,198 65.5 | 4,517 | 4,368 | 5,128 | 5,325 79.7 | 6,246 93.5 | 6,166 96.0 | 6,291 94.1 |
| Percent of capacity -...-...-.-...-.-.-....-- Shipments, total | 101.6 <br> 6,801 | 73.1 4,645 | $\begin{array}{r}69.7 \\ 4,562 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70.3 4,816 | 67.9 4,077 | 65.5 3,526 3 | 66.0 | 70.8 4,273 | 76.7 5,117 | 79.7 5,573 | $\begin{array}{r}93.5 \\ 6,402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96.0 6,865 | 94, 6,363 |
| Narrow neek, food*-----..........-do | 830 | ${ }_{6} 657$ | +820 | ${ }_{423}$ | ${ }^{170}$ | ${ }^{138}$ | +189 | -205 | , 240 | , 289 | + 326 | 358 | 489 |
| Wide mouth, food*-....................do. | 1,309 | 1,009 | 875 | 949 | 807 | 682 | 961 | 909 | 1,038 | 1,113 | 1,212 | 1,447 | 1,306 |
| Pressed food ware*-... .-. .-...........d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 39 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 37 | 42 | 35 | 49 |  | 44 |
| Pressure and non-pressure*-....-......do | 480 | 305 | 144 | 106 | 126 | 189 | 224 | 275 | 412 | 633 | 779 | 763 | 691 |
|  | 430 | 186 | 91 | 105 | 102 | 154 | 140 | 167 | 368 | 418 | 548 | 605 | 495 |
| İiquor ware* | 922 | 455 | 728 | 1,031 | 1,138 | 803 | 589 | 676 | 843 | 865 | 991 | 1,028 | 834 |
| Medicine and toilet*.-. .-............do | 1,826 | 1,363 | 1,284 | 1,608 | 1,230 | 1,040 | 1,468 | 1,433 | 1,493 | 1,522 | 1,609 | 1,695 | 1,603 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ | 302 | 312 | 322 | 257 | 267 | 337 | 351 | 434 | 405 | 453 | 477 | 398 |
|  | 301 | 208 | 207 | 201 | 197 | 198 | 206 | 199 | 213 | 229 | 272 | 262 | ${ }^{278}$ |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses | 239 | 107 | 50 9,292 | 14 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 41 | 136 | 165 897 | 200 8,176 |
| Other glassware, machine-made:*Tumblers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. .-.-.-....-. .-. - thous. of doz. | 4,879 | 3,841 | 3,450 | 3,887 | 3, 056 | 3,199 | 3,200 | 3,694 | 4,200 | 3,838 | 5,548 | 4,857 | 4,541 |
|  | 4, 826 | 3,813 | 3,331 | 3,642 | 2,804 | 2,876 | 2, 641 | 4,004 | 4,424 | 4,387 | 5,055 | 4,863 | 4,382 |
| Stocks ....-.....-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 7, 872 | 7,597 | 7,737 | 7,991 | 8,160 | 8,455 | 8,775 | 8,419 | 8,115 | 7,499 | 1,896 | 7,820 | 7,899 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of doz | 3,857 | 3,325 | 2,647 | 3,763 | 3,006 | 2,456 | 2,316 | 2,905 | 3,400 | 3,922 | 3,372 | 3, 069 | 2,903 |
| Plateglass, polished, production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Window tass, production thous. of sq. ft. | 14, 126 | 12,533 | 14,091 | 17,070 | 16, 059 | 17,491 | 19,350 | 15, 664 | 18, 266 | 18,344 | 18,394 | 18, 534 | 12,463 |
| Window glass, production. . . . thous of boxes |  |  | 1,002 |  | 1,264 78.0 | 1,458 898 | 1,561 | 1,397 | 1,417 87 | 1,400 86.3 | 1, 288 | 1,304 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports .------------------.-. - - short tons |  |  | 531,032 |  |  | 387,969 |  |  | 175, 467 |  |  | 326, 248 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,128,882 |  |  | 1,033,403 |  |  | 811, 500 |  |  | 1,197,689 |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building plasters...-................do. |  |  | 556, 560 |  |  | 430,090 |  |  | 373, 503 |  |  | 523, 218 |  |
| For mig. and industrial uses - ------ do |  |  | 29,850 |  |  | 33, 358 |  |  | 36,027 |  |  | 38, 222 |  |
| Keene's cement Board and tile, total |  |  | 7,393 |  |  | 6,447 |  |  | 6,450 |  |  | 7, 672 |  |
| Board and tile, total ...... thous. of sq. ft |  |  | 591, 878 |  |  | ¢21,768 |  |  | ${ }^{539,000}$ |  |  | 709, 282 |  |
|  |  |  | 453,124 |  |  | 388,230 6,816 |  |  | 322,700 7,100 |  |  | 472,696 |  |
| Waliboard |  |  | 130, 279 |  |  | 226,722 |  |  | 209, 200 |  |  | 225,319 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUC'S

| Hosiery: CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production . . . . . . . . .thous of dozen pairs | 11, 495 | 11, 174 | 11, 257 | 13,586 | 12,579 | 11,279 | 12, 747 | 11,558 | 12,105 | 12,871 | 12,621 | 12,531 | 12,897 |
|  | 13,783 | 12,396 | 12,762 | 14, 109 | 12,975 | 11,536 | 11,822 | 11, 573 | 12, 495 | 12,737 | 11,750 | 11,933 | 12,888 |
| Stocks, end of month..-.-.-.-.-.-......-do | 23, 904 | 25,621 | 24,258 | 23, 879 | 23,626 | 23,511 | 24, 527 | 24, 603 | 24,304 | 24, 530 | 25, 493 | 26, 183 | 26, 192 |

$r$ Revised.
1940 for wide-mouth food containers and liguor for period January 1934-December 1939 are shown in table 49 , pp. 16 and 17, of the November 1940 issue; minor revisions for 1940 for wide-mouth food containers and liquor ware not shown on 1 . S-35 of the September 1941 issue are available on request; earlier data on glassware other than containers are shown in table 2, p. 17, of the January 1941 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |


| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption $\qquad$ bales. | 874, 113 | 654, 503 | 639, 252 | 770, 702 | 744,088 | 775,472 | 843, 274 | 793, 626 | 854, 179 | 920, 142 | 918,902 | 875, 137 | 928.943 |
| By elasses of manufactured products:* <br> Sales yarn | 181,735 |  |  |  |  | 1856,004 | 178, 046 | 162,785 | 174, 051 | 190, 786 | 191, 607 | 180. 217 | 194, 236 |
| Duck | 55,448 |  |  |  |  | 1232, 156 | 47, 114 | 48, 098 | 48, 755 | 50,099 | -54,743 | 50, 421 | 51, 793 |
| Tire fabrics and cords | 63, 217 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 313,615$ | 65, 649 | 62, 736 | 72, 838 | 70, 540 | 73, 400 | 66, 194 | 66, 745 |
| Narrow sheetings and allied fabrics . do | 124,757 |  |  |  |  | 1568,629 | 119,553 | 107, 894 | 115, 555 | 129,008 | 125,845 | 120. 290 | 130, 251 |
| Wide fabrics..-------------------- do | 71,801 |  |  |  |  | 1355,881 | 70, 244 | 65, 602 | 70, 726 | 71, 215 | 71, 382 | 72,310 | 75.151 |
| Print eloth yarn fabrics.----------- do | 82, 514 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 449.117$ | 91, 449 | 81, 743 | 85, 765 | 89, 432 | 85,970 | 80,507 | 88, 358 |
| Fine goods. | 48, 736 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 236,617$ | 49,769 | 45,022 | 46, 840 | 54,320 | 49,372 | 48,086 | 52, 473 |
| Napped fabrics | 40, 964 |  |  |  |  | 1 189, 250 | 38,065 | 34, 085 | 36,495 | 42, 461 | 39,932 | 38, 733 | 41,237 |
| Colored yarn fabrics.---------------- do | 61, 677 |  |  |  |  | 1294, 922 | 61, 465 | 55, 156 | 57, 124 | 60, 430 | 64,421 | 59.899 | 62, 174 |
|  | 18,523 |  |  |  |  | 192,364 | 17.378 | 17,692 | 19,412 | 19,972 | 19,881 | 19.311 | 18,983 |
| Other woven fabrics and specialties . . do | 32, 216 |  |  |  |  | 1169.981 | 35,385 | 32, 358 | 34, 341 | 36, 308 | 32, 580 | 31.569 | 33, 376 |
| All other cotton products.-......... do | 92,525 |  |  |  |  | 1448.921 | 69, 157 | 80, 455 | 92, 277 | 105, 571 | 109, 769 | 107, 600 | 114. 166 |
|  | 34, 967 | 64, 743 | 90. 555 | 194, 251 | 144.710 | 107, 375 | 52, 184 | 60, 597 | 97, 292 | 74, 009 | 71, 539 | 75, 236 | 32,718 |
| Imports (excluding linters) §-..............do...- | 43, 322 | 10,153 | 3,991 | 15,926 | 12,026 | 5,906 | 9,624 | 14,210 | 28, 184 | 18,846 | 30, 853 | 26, 108 | 17, 243 |
| Prices received by farmers.......... dol. per lb.- | . 153 | . 092 | . 092 | . 094 | . 094 | . 093 | . 095 | . 094 | . 097 | . 105 | . 117 | . 128 | . 143 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling (New York) ..do.... | . 168 | . 098 | . 097 | . 096 | . 100 | . 102 | . 104 | . 107 | . 108 | . 113 | . 129 | . 144 | 164 |
| Production: <br> Ginnings (running bales) - .- thous. of bales Crop estimate, equivalent $500-1 \mathrm{lb}$. bales thous. of bales. | 504 210,710 | 606 | 3,924 | 9,086 | 10, 860 | 11,430 312,565 | 11,931 |  | 12,298 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, total ${ }^{\circ}$. <br> thous, of bales | 21,628 | -22,047 | -21.325 | -20,401 | -19,503 | -18,627 | -17,738 | r 16.899 | + 15, 978 | 5,003 | 4,020 | , 099 | 2,063 |
|  | 10,774 | r12, 282 | -9,890 | +5,278 | -3,183 | 18,627 $+1,840$ | 17 +1.288 | r 1,043 | $\begin{array}{r}15.925 \\ \hline 925\end{array}$ | +802 | 1,020 +843 | -735 | 625 |
| Warehouses..------------------------.- do | 9, 233 | 9,085 | 10, 703 | 13,826 | 14,697 | 15,014 | 14, 636 | 14,009 | 13.209 | 12,339 | 11,321 | 10, 521 | 9,640 |
|  | 1,621 | 680 | 732 | 1,297 | 1,623 | 1,773 | 1,814 | 1,847 | 1,844 | 1,862 | 1,856 | 1,843 | 1,798 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 24.409 | 24,413 | 26, 709 | 29.954 | 27. 734 | 34, 944 | 33.937 | 38, 513 | 37,947 | 44.972 | 39,039 | 41.194 |
| Imports§.---.----------------------- d |  | 5,216 | 6,919 | 5, 136 | 11, 420 | 7,581 | 7,060 | 9,791 | 7,796 | 8,828 | 6,680 | 2, 029 | 4,275 |
| Prices, wholesale: | 20.53 | 11.23 | 12. 26 | 13.31 | 14.24 | 14. 50 |  | 16.00 | 18. 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.03 .080 | 11.23 .048 | 12.20 | 13.31 .052 | 14.24 | 14.50 .054 | 14.94 .055 | 16.00 | 18.17 .066 | 19.81 .072 | 20.85 .080 | 21.84 | 19.06 |
| Print cloth, $64 \times 60 \ldots$. ${ }^{\text {Sheeting, unbleached, } 4 \times 4 . .- \text { dol. per yd.- }}$ | . 0805 | . 0488 | .050 .059 | .052 .062 | . 065 | .057 .066 | . 065 | .057 .073 | .066 .078 | .072 .084 | . 080 | . 0888 | $\begin{array}{r} .078 \\ +.095 \end{array}$ |
| Finished cotton cloth, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bleached, plain.--.----------- thous. of | 171, 667 | 129, 250 | 132.912 | 154.479 | 164. 079 | 155. 770 | 164, 610 | 159,429 | 175, 144 | 178. 538 | 182, 003 | 158, 569 | 168. 211 |
| Dyed, colors.-------.------------.-.-.- do | 132, 177 | 102, 085 | 108. 029 | 126.610 | 129.878 | 119,889 | 122, 954 | 120, 108 | 141.056 | 146, 235 | 145, 612 | 125, 282 | 134, 584 |
|  | 6,113 | 6,786 | 5, 924 | 8. 238 | 6, 535 | 5, 668 | 6, 304 | 5, 528 | 6,270 | 6. 543 | 6.989 | 5. 890 | 6. 360 |
| Printed | 97, 283 | 100,752 | 104, 345 | 110,657 | 105.468 | 108,886 | 107, 857 | 107, 358 | 126,671 | 122, 245 | 119, 222 | 96,871 | 98, 704 |
| Spindle activity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles.-----...-.-.-.... thousands . | 23,029 | 22,078 | 22, 278 | 22, 457 | 22. 686 | 22.818 | 22,821 | 22, 769 | 22.796 | 22.787 | 22,980 | 22.992 | 23.028 |
| Active spindle hrs., total .........mil. of hrs | 10. 253 | 7.872 | 7,867 | 9, 276 | 8. 614 | 8.657 | 9,901 | 8,920 | 9,573 | 10, 289 | 10, 287 | 9,932 | 10. 537 |
| A verage per spindle in place ...... . . hours. - | 421 | 318 | 320 | 378 | 352 | 353 | 404 | 365 | 392 | 421 | 422 | 408 | 433 |
| Operations . .-.-.-...- percent of capacity.. | 125.3 | 90.4 | 96.7 | 103.3 | 105.9 | 105.0 | 112.1 | 114.0 | 116.7 | 119.6 | 121.8 | 121.5 | 123.0 |
| Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22/1, cones (factory) --.-.-.-.-.-.-. per lb | .413 | . 227 | . 227 | . 257 | . 267 | . 268 | . 272 | . 274 |  | . 338 | . 366 | . 365 | . 373 |
| 40/s, southern, single, carded, Boston...do.... | . 475 | . 325 | . 325 | . 355 | . 377 | . 403 | . 404 | . 390 | . 388 | . 419 | . 430 | . 433 | . 433 |
| RAYON AND SILK <br> Rayon: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries (consumption), yarn*...mil. of lb.. | 37. 3 | 34.0 | 30.9 | 36.7 | 34.8 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 31.6 | 35. 4 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 38.3 | 39.4 |
|  |  | 441 | 224 | 386 | 1,576 | 2,466 | 1,660 | 1,774 | 2, 261 | 1,611 | 1,304 | 1.457 | 576 |
| Price, wholesale, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament*... dol. per lb | . 530 | 530 | . 530 | . 530 | . 530 | . 530 | 530 | . 530 | . 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 |
| Stocks, yarn, end of month $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$.-. mil. of lb-- | 4. 1 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Silk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries (consumption) .--.-.--.-.-. - bales.. | 2,069 | 30, 189 | 28,828 | 39.877 | 36, 3.4 | 23,113 | 28,425 | 28,111 | 25,828 | 23,538 | 22,440 | 24. 251 | 28,528 |
| Imports, raw \$...-.-.-.-.-.-. thous. of lb.- |  | 4,761 | 3,739 | 6,490 | 7,219 | 4,429 | 3,263 | 2,430 | 3,453 | 3,551 | 3, 509 | 3,895 | 2,347 |
| Price, wholesale, raw, Japanese, 13-15 (N. Y.) <br> dol. per lb. | 3.080 | 2. 529 | 2.561 | 2. 698 | 2. 585 | 2. 562 | 2. 560 | 2. 589 | 2.816 | 2.834 | 2.886 | 3.019 | 3.049 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Total visible stocks. _bal | (4) | 151,698 | 172, 254 | 184, 797 | 195, 330 | 225, 248 | 224,363 | 214,836 | 211, 174 | 210,743 | 214.711 | 204, 606 | () |
| United States (warehouses)------- do.-.-- | 53,988 | 46,898 | 44, 454 | 48, 297 | 60,330 | -72,248 | 63,433 | 54,106 | 49,904 | 49,373 | 50,341 | 53, 436 | 47,208 |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (unmanufactured)s $\ldots$....thous. of lb. |  | 16,099 | 21,831 | 33,981 | 34,631 | 56,313 | 72,677 | 73, 045 | 72,458 | 91, 788 | 74,954 | 84, 759 | 72,008 |
| Consumption (scoured basis):I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,824 | 24,799 | 28,609 | 39,240 | 33, 821 | 34,012 | 40, 115 | 36, 232 | 39,416 | 46,970 | 41, 032 | 41,904 | - 46,750 |
| Carpet class .-...-.-.-.-...-.-.-.......do | 11,144 | 7,571 | 7,941 | 11,387 | 8,969 | 9,352 | 10,965 | 10,712 | 11,008 | 13,095 | 10,588 | 11, 172 | 11,320 |
| Machinery activity (weekly average): 1 Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad...-...-.-.-- thous. of active hours.- | 2,602 | 1,696 | 1,744 | 1,892 | 2, 092 | 2,245 | 2,197 | 2,411 | 2,428 | 2,450 | 2,491 | 2. 587 | 2.418 |
| Narrow ---..--..----------------- do | 91 | 63 | 60 | 73 | 72 | 67 | 71 | 80 | 85 | 96 | 93 | 94 | 82 |
| Carpet and rug | 251 | 166 | 177 | 205 | 198 | 200 | 201 | 233 | 246 | 244 | 241 | 200 | 213 |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118,533 | 80,479 | 83,721 | 88, 051 | 90.323 | 92.553 | 90, 418 | 98,398 | 99, 589 | 102,929 | 106, 880 | 110. 608 | 107, 592 |
| ${ }_{W} \mathrm{~W}_{\text {r }}$ orsted. | 125, 902 | 85,408 | 87, 902 | 104, 138 | 102, 813 | 105, 826 | 104, 279 | 115,206 | 115,309 | 117,465 | 119, 610 | 125. 604 | 117,393 |
| Wo $\mathrm{r}_{\text {sted combs }}$ | 209 | 146 | 158 | 181 | 179 | 186 | 192 | 210 | 216 | 215 | 918 | 231 | 209 |
| Price ${ }^{\text {S }}$, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, territory, fine, scoured...... dol. per lb | 1. 05 | . 89 | . 92 | 1.05 | 1. 10 | 1. 10 | 1. 10 | 1. 09 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.07 |
| Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleeces ---......do .-. | . 46 | . 39 | . 40 | . 44 | .46 | . 46 | . 44 | . 44 | . 46 | . 45 | 45 | 40 | 47 |
| Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz . (at mill) .-............................... dol. per yd | 2. 129 | 1.931 | 1.918 | 1.931 | 1.931 | 1.931 | 1.931 | 2. 005 | 2. 030 | 2. 030 | 2.030 | 2.030 | 2.089 |
| Women's dress goods, French serge, $54^{\prime \prime}$ (at mill) <br> dol. per yd | 1.330 | 1. 114 | 1.114 | 1. 153 | 1. 213 | 1. 213 | 1. 213 | 1. 213 | 1.225 | 1. 262 | 1. 275 | 1.312 | 1.312 |
| W orsted yarn, 332's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per 1b.. | 1.700 | 1. 256 | 1. 288 | 1.395 | 1. 488 | 1. 450 | 1. 450 | 1.463 | 1.519 | 1. 550 | 1. 594 | 1.638 | 1.675 |

$r$ Revised. 1 July-1) cemimher total. 2 Sept. 1 estimate of 194 crop

\#Monthly data beginning January 1930, corresponding to monthly averages shown on p. 155 of the 1940 Supplement, appear on $p$. 18 of the April 1940 Survey
${ }^{\text {N New }}$ series. No earlier data available for cotton consumption by products. For monthly data on rayon yarn deliveries beginning 1923 , see table $41, \mathrm{p}$. 16 of the October
$o^{2}$ Revised monthly data for Aug. 1939-July 1940 will be shown in a subsecuent issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1999, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts at Boston, total..........thous. of lb | 61, 336 | 30, 278 | 29, 961 | 47, 060 | 36, 123 | 49,597 | 50, 365 | 51, 809 | 49,410 | 76, 210 | 80, 360 | 82,827 | 81, 232 |
|  | 26, 570 | 22,540 | 22,912 | 30, 393 | 16, 328 | 6,298 | 4, 633 | 4, 129 | 7,151 | 13,655 | 29, 177 | 32,837 | 42, 780 |
|  | 34, 765 | 7,738 | 7,049 | 16, 667 | 19,795 | 43, 299 | 45, 732 | 47,680 | 42, 259 | 62, 555 | 51, 184 | 49, 990 | 38,452 |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, total thous. of lb.- |  |  | 127, 546 |  |  | 142, 152 |  |  | 164,331 |  |  | 207, 754 |  |
| Woolen wools, total....-...............do |  |  | 41, 338 |  |  | 48, 388 |  |  | 50.886 |  |  | 61,729 |  |
|  |  |  | 29, 450 |  |  | 27,651 |  |  | 26,333 |  |  | 31, 474 |  |
| Foreign. |  |  | 11, 888 |  |  | 20,737 |  |  | 24.553 |  |  | 30,255 |  |
| Worsted wools, total.---------------- - |  |  | 86, 208 |  |  | ${ }^{93,764}$ |  |  | 113,445 |  |  | 145. 863 |  |
| Domestic |  |  | 57, 219 |  |  | 29.009 |  |  | 17,933 |  |  | 53, 223 |  |
| Foreign.....................--.-....... do |  |  | 28.989 |  |  | 64, 755 |  |  | 95, 512 |  |  | 92, 040 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur, sales by dealers - .-....thous. of dol | 4,312 | 4,273 | 3,734 | 1,894 | 2,229 | -2,901 | -5,779 | -6,064 | $\cdot \mathrm{P}$, 656 | ${ }^{\text {r 6 }} 6,121$ | -5,878 | '5,086 | -4,408 |
| Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): Orders, unfilled, end of mo.-thous. linear yd.. | 10,038 | 2,499 | 2, 860 | 3.012 | 3,901 | 3, 694 | 3,896 | 4,443 | 5,520 | 5,588 | 6,137 | 9,558 |  |
| Pyroxylin spread.......-......thous. of Ib .- | 6,886 | 5, 369 | 5, 128 | 5,851 | 5, 776 | 5, 463 | 5,993 | 6, 262 | 6.759 | 7,165 | 7,351 | 7,464 | 6, 473 |
| shipments, billed...--.--thous. linear yd.- | 7,430 | 5,353 | 5,106 | 5,842 | 5. 776 | 5,718 | 5,881 | 6,499 | 7, 100 | 7,550 | 7,906 | 7,428 | 7,493 |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| ATRPLANES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, domestic civil aircraft ....number |  | 808 | 802 | 938 | 697 | 509 | 645 | 574 | 597 | 593 |  |  |  |
| Exports9...........................-....... do...- |  | 383 | 284 | 334 | 287 | 366 | 458 | 344 | 481 | 571 | 511 | 352 | 360 |
| AUTOMOIBILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cassembled, total.....-.................... | 16,932 | 9,877 | 9,005 | 8,859 | 8,449 | 13,276 | 8,796 | 8,574 | 11, 177 | 9,405 | 14, 457 | 13,000 | 22,486 |
|  | 3, 263 | 1, 558 | 1,096 | 8, 132 | 893 | ${ }_{6}^{13,21}$ | ${ }^{8} 608$ | 1,036 | ${ }^{11} 797$ | , 312 | ${ }^{11} 496$ | 1, 378 | 2,099 |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assembled, totals |  | 6,539 | 5.753 | 16,857 | 19,943 | 18,017 | 15,912 | 17, 252 | 21, 064 | 18, 536 | 21,969 | 13,481 | 12,975 |
| Passenger cars |  | 2,339 | 2,591 | 7.071 | 9,525 | 7,782 | 7,246 | 6,943 | 8,834 | 8,574 | 9, 012 | 4,056 | 6,958 |
| Trucks§. |  | 4. 200 | 3. 162 | 9,786 | 10,418 | 10, 235 | 8,666 | 10,309 | 12, 230 | 9,962 | 12,957 | 8,425 | 6,017 |
| Financing: $\quad$ Retail purchasers, total........thous. of dol |  | 137, 961 | 109, 962 | 151,899 | 152, 009 | 160, 956 | 147, 186 | 158,693 | 202, 793 | 236, 800 | 248, 314 | 238,040 | 210,628 |
| New cars........-......................d. do.. |  | 71, 574 | 55,797 | 89, 475 | 88, 575 | 93.350 | 80, 739 | 89, 541 | 118, 369 | 136, 464 | 141,024 | 129,877 | 110,625 |
|  |  | 65,774 | 53,711 | 61, 933 | 62, 928 | 67,065 | 65, 939 | 68, 574 | 83,815 | 99, 582 | 106, 502 | 107, 445 | 99,362 |
| Unclassified ---.-.-.-----.-.-.......- do |  | 613 | 454 | 492 |  |  | 509 | 579 |  | 754 | 787 | 718 | 645 |
| Wholesale (mfrs. to dealers) -..........- do |  | 42, 111 | 114,874 | 221, 253 | 220, 941 | 253,778 | 236, 871 | 248, 288 | 270, 487 | 243, 103 | 251, 490 | 231, 323 | 202, 022 |
| Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month*-........................... of dol. |  | 1,117 | 1,098 | 1,115 | 1,137 | 1,166 | 1,181 | 1,209 | 1,255 | 1,341 | 1,433 | 1,500 | 1,543 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, total..------------.........- do - | 17, 192 | 13, 993 | 15, 475 | 21, 151 | 23.621 | 23, 364 | 23.195 | 23, 710 | 26,044 | 27, 584 | 26, 585 | 25,753 | 24,654 |
| Passenger cars .-........-......- do | 3. 160 | 1. 510 | 3.410 | 7,056 | 10, 814 | 11.653 | 11.990 | 10.647 | 12, 093 | 12, 091 | 9,840 | 8, 538 | 3.849 |
| United States (factory sales), total....do_ | 147,600 | 75, 873 | 269, 108 | 493, 223 | 487, 352 | 483, 567 | 500, 863 | 485, 622 | 507, 832 | 462, 270 | 518,770 | 520, 525 | 444,241 |
| Passenger cars...-.-.-.-.-.........-do. | 78, 529 | 46.823 | 224, 470 | 421, 214 | 407, 091 | 396, 531 | 411, 233 | 394, 513 | 410, 196 | 374,979 | 417,698 | 418,983 | 343, 748 |
|  | 69,071 | 29, 050 | 44,638 | 72,009 | 80, 261 | 87,036 | 89,630 | 91, 109 | 97, 636 | 87, 291 | 101,072 | 101, 542 | 100,493 |
| Automobile rims----------- thous. of rims | 1,532 | 1,075 | 1,356 | 1.759 | 1,808 | 1,790 | 2, 032 | 2, 131 | 2, 666 | 2, 682 | 2,408 | 2,309 | 2,061 |
| Registrations: $\ddagger$ <br> New passenger cars $\qquad$ number |  | 211, 031 | 148, 000 | 290, 495 | 301, 430 | 334, 073 | 299, 179 | 300, 466 | 420, 058 | 489, 074 | 515, 034 | 443, 470 |  |
| New commercial cars .-.-.-........-do |  | 48, 980 | 39, 224 | 48,356 | 46,618 | 51,095 | 61, 712 | 55,900 | 67, 798 | 70, 269 | 72,170 | 62,265 | 67,412 |
| Sales (General Motors Corporation): world sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By U.S. and Canadian plants.......do. | 29, 268 | 24,019 | 124, 692 | 226, 169 | 217,406 | 223, 611 | 235, 422 | 226, 609 | 247, 683 | 255, 887 | 235, 679 | 240, 748 | 224,517 |
| United States sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,690 | -21,154 | $\begin{array}{r} 116,031 \\ 97.527 \end{array}$ | 207, ${ }^{186}$, 016 | 198, 064 | 204, 473 | 218,578 | 208, 214 | ${ }_{25,}^{226,592}$ | 233, 735 | 217, 120 | 224, 119 | 204,695 |
| To consumers <br> Accessories and parts, shipment | 84, 969 | 100, 782 | $97,527$ | 186,016 | 181, 421 | 174, 610 | 168, 168 | 187, 252 | 253, 282 | 272, 853 | 265, 750 | 235, 817 | 195,475 |
| Combined index.............Jan. $1925=100 .$. |  | 151 | 178 | 190 | 183 | 179 | 207 | 214 | 210 | 240 | 252 | 258 | 242 |
| Original equipment to vehicle manufacturers .-...................Jan. $1925=100$ |  | 147 | 185 | 235 | 231 | 228 | 245 | 244 | 232 | 278 | 282 | 279 | 248 |
| Accessories to wholesalers --........- - do -... |  | 98 | 132 | 149 | 125 | 122 | 115 | 115 | 128 | 132 | 136 | 140 | 154 |
| Service parts to wholesalers .-.......do. |  | 196 | 200 | 199 | 180 | 180 | 170 | 174 | 168 | 218 | 215 | 231 | 253 |
| Service equipment to wholesalers. . . . do |  | 126 | 139 | 142 | 156 | 143 | 162 | 182 | 214 | 199 | 208 | 229 | 221 |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,671 | 1,641 | 1,642 | 1,638 | 1,638 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, } 644}$ | 1,642 | 1,641 | 1,644 | 1,647 | 1,656 | 1,661 | 1,667 |
| thousands | 78 | 138 | 131 | 117 | 114 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 101 | 96 | 94 | 85 | 79 |
| Percent of total on line | 4.7 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5. 2 | 4.8 |
| Orders, unflled -.-.-.-.........---...cars. | 89,917 | 18,456 | 16,892 | 27, 459 | 30, 184 | 34, 202 | 40,030 | 37, 981 | 41, 091 | 55,404 | 64, 027 | 91.416 | 88,266 |
| Equipment manufacturers....... do... | 65, 814 | 12, 278 | 9,010 | 18,700 | 22, 738 | 25, 866 | 26,427 | 23, 787 | 27,756 | 42, 162 | 49, 108 | 69, 140 | 66, 641 |
| Railroad shops.....-..........--- do. | 24, 103 | 6,178 | 7,882 | 8,759 | 7,446 | 8,336 | 13, 603 | 14, 194 | 13,335 | 13, 242 | 14, 919 | 22,276 | 21,625 |
| Locomotives, steam, end of month: <br> Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| number.- | 4, 208 | 6, 226 | 6, 276 | 6,155 | 6,076 | 5,914 | 5,853 | 5,812 | 5,704 | 5,535 | 5. 181 | 4. 862 | 4. 607 |
| Percent of total on line | 10.7 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 |
| Orders, unfilled....-.-......-.- number- | 317 | 114 | 130 | 131 | 116 | 115 | 120 | 132 | 166 | 211 | 231 | 295 | 300 |
| Equipment manufacturers .-........do.-- | 269 | 108 | 118 | 122 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 113 | 148 | 189 | 201 | 234 | 266 |
| Railroad shops..-.......-......-. - . do.... | 48 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 30 | 31 | 34 |
| U. S. Bureau of the Census: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Locomotives, railroad; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of mo., total. ...do...- | 969 | 277 | 272 | 269 | 285 | 354 | 460 | 515 | 645 | 622 | 734 | 882 | 947 |
| Domestic, total......-.-.-.-........ do | 912 | 252 | 251 | 243 | 244 | 315 | 415 | 468 | 602 | 575 | 686 | 839 | 900 |
|  | 291 | 109 | 126 | 125 | 122 | 115 | 129 | 157 | 196 | 188 | 197 | 249 | 291 |
| Other --.-----.................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 621 | 143 | 125 | 118 | 122 | 200 | 286 | 311 | $40{ }^{\circ}$ | 387 | 489 | 590 | 619 |
| Shipments, domestic, total | 86 | 54 | 40 | 52 | 73 | 68 | 63 | 44 | 68 | 65 | 74 | 73 | 87 |
|  | 8 78 | 8 46 | 0 | 8 | 24 | 22 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
|  | 78 | 46 | 40 | 44 | 49 | 46 | 48 | 39 | 57 | 55 | 65 | 66 | 76 |

$r$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Includes 162,000 pounds of certificated wool in licensed warehouses not in detailed figures.
§ Data revised for 1939. See table 14, p. 17, of the April 1941 Survey.
New series. Data beginning 1936 will be published in a subsequent issue.
$\ddagger$ Data for June and July 1941 exclude Federal Government deliveries and are therefore not comparable with earlier data. For purposes of comparison. Federal Government deliveries for January to May 1941 , the only period for which separate data are available at present, are as follows: Passenger cars-Jin., 1,621; Feb., 765 ; Mar., 662 ; A1P., 614; May, 556. Trucks-Jan., 10,882; Feb., 5,776; Mar., 5.385; Apr., 6,033; May, 7,993.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary | March | April | May | Junc | Juty |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued


CANADIAN STATISTICS

| Physical volume of business, adjusted: $\dagger$ <br> Combined index-.................. $1935-39=100$. |  | 128.6 | 130.1 | 129.0 | 129.7 | 128.3 | 130. 5 | 126.1 | 123.2 | 127.9 | 132.0 | 135.3 | 138.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index....-.............. do |  | 143.9 | 148.6 | 146.4 | 146.9 | 140.6 | 145.1 | 138.3 | 133.5 | 139.5 | 143.3 | 149.3 | 150.2 |
| Construction.-...------.-.-...-. . . do |  | 169.3 | 223.0 | 143.4 | 278.2 | 187.4 | 244.3 | 223.8 | 139.0 | 181.5 | 182.0 | 292.3 | 133.2 |
| Electric power-.------------------ do |  | 119.4 | 114.0 | 108.8 | 109.0 | 111.4 | 116.7 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 126.1 | 129.1 | 123.3 | 130.8 |
| Manufacturing.---------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 143.9 | 148.6 | $1+6.4$ | 146.9 | 142.3 | 141.9 | 134.0 | 137.3 | 140.3 | 140.8 | 141. 1 | 155.1 |
| Forestry ------------------- do |  | 134.4 | 132.2 | 124.7 | 123.2 | 117.2 | 126.2 | 121.3 | 125.6 | 118.4 | 114.0 | 117.0 | 140.2 |
| Mining -.---------------------- do |  | 142.3 | 124.4 | 117.1 | 128.0 | 123.5 | 122.7 | 125.0 | 122.8 | 121.8 | 140.8 | 125.6 | $1 \pm 6.3$ |
| Distribution: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 102.3 120.0 | 98.2 107.2 | 99.2 108.8 | 100.3 114.8 | 107. 125 | 105.4 123.3 | 105. 118 | 105.6 122.9 | 108.1 127.2 | 112.6 136.5 | 111.3 130.0 | 118.4 |
| Exports (volume) |  | 153.4 | 135.5 | 119.3 | ]32. 7 | 119.9 | 130.5 | 148. 2 | 147.4 | 169.2 | 196.3 | 182.1 | 141.7 |
| Imports (volume) ....-..............do |  | 141.4 | 128.3 | 148.8 | 136.0 | 171.6 | 171.0 | 152.7 | 153.6 | 150.0 | 145.9 | 143.9 | 167.3 |
| Trade employment |  | 110.6 | 112.3 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 116.8 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 117.9 | 120.5 | 121.6 |  |  |
| Agricultural marketings, adjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 132.8 | 77.3 | 74.6 | 118.2 | 146.4 | 146.9 | 59.7 | 50.8 | 113.6 | 227.7 | 145.9 | 179.2 |
| Grain. |  | 141.2 | 65.6 | 59.5 | 123.0 | 162.9 | 168.7 | 44.3 | 33.5 | 117.8 | 284.3 | 163.t | 204.1 |
| Livestock |  | 113.0 | 105.2 | 110.5 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 94.9 | 97.8 | 93.4 | 105.4 | 94.3 | 105.3 | 122.0 |
| Commodity prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 105.9 | 106.4 83.0 | 107.0 | 107.8 83.9 | 108.0 84.2 | 108.3 84.6 | 108.2 | 108.2 85.9 | 108.6 | 109.4 | 110.5 00.0 | 111.9 |
| Employment (first of month, unadjusted) : |  | 6 | 83.0 | 83.3 | 83.9 | 84.2 | 84.6 | 85.2 | 85.9 | 86.6 | 88.5 | 90.0 | 91.1 |
| Combined index --.-.-.-................ do |  | 127.9 | 131.6 | 136.2 | 139.2 | 139.1 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 135.3 | 141.3 | 145.5 | 153.0 |  |
| Construction and maintenance...... do |  | 114.3 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 120.5 | 105.9 | 83.0 | 82.5 | 83.0 | 100.2 | 120.0 | 140.7 |  |
| Manufacturing.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do |  | 134.4 | 138.4 | 143.8 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 142.5 | 147.4 | 150.8 | 158.2 | 162.3 | 167.9 |  |
| Mining .------------------------ do |  | 168. 1 | 170.2 | 172.3 | 174.0 | 172.6 | 167.6 | 169.1 | 168.7 | 174.1 | 174.8 | 178.8 |  |
| Service------------------.-----.-.-. . do |  | 155.4 | 157.1 | 147.3 | 148.8 | 147.8 | 149.5 | 148.6 | 150.2 | 158.3 | 165.6 | 170.9 |  |
|  |  | 141.4 | 142.9 | 146.8 | 148.9 | 154.4 | 160.8 | 147.0 | 145.7 | 149.1 | 154.5 | 156.8 |  |
| Transportation-...-.-------------.-.- do |  | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 88.7 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 94.3 | 99.2 | 98.6 |  |
| Finance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank debits ---.......-------- mil. of dol - |  | 2,458 | 2,571 | 3,527 | 3, 049 | 3, 208 | 2,941 | 2,540 | 2,838 | 2,984 | 3,266 | 4, 241 | 3, 242 |
| Commercial failures .-...-.---.-.-. ${ }^{\text {number }-1}$ | 67 | 86 | 66 | 79 | 92 | 95 | 79 | 105 | 90 | 67 | 84 | 72 | 58 |
| Life-insurance sales, new paid for ordinary $\dagger$ thous. of dol.- | 29,597 | 24,698 | 26,156 | 31,210 | 32, 899 | 33, 727 | 28,326 | 31,500 | 33,700 | 35,398 | 36, 172 | 33, 670 | 32,681 |
| Security issues and prices: thous. of dol-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New bond issues, totalt ------1035-39 do .-. | 82.982 | 84,6f8 | 404.627 | 108,976 | 108,576 | 330, 167 | 84, 235 | 115,271 | 42,524 | 78.830 | 115,119 | 840.100 |  |
| Bond yieldst ...-.-...-...... 1935-39 100 |  | 100.0 60.3 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 95.8 |
| Foreign trade: |  | 69.3 | 75.8 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 70.3 | 71.3 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 65.8 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 67.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total.-..-------..-.-. thous. of dol. | 150,496 | 111,360 | 102. 578 | 106.791 | 118, 404 | 98, 711 | 88,953 | 100, 532 | 102,995 | 118, 425 | 162, 663 | 146, 822 | 170.901 |
| Wheat ------------------thous. of bur- | 14,721 | 11, 401 | 9, 500 | 9, 6 ¢ 59 | 17,278 | 11, 762 | 4,880 | 9, 4f0 | 11, 623 | 20, 322 | 29, 623 | 23, 114 | 19,346 |
| Wheat flour....-.-.-..-.....thous of bbl - |  | 576 | 551 | 750 | 683 | 340 | 355 | 607 | 559 | 850 | 1,341 | 1,751 | 1,922 |
|  | 137,913 | 96,836 | 86, 287 | 108, 645 | 102,284 | 102,302 | 98,382 | 89,632 | 107, 982 | 106, 268 | 128,096 | 114.924 | 127. 707 |
| Railways:---------------------- |  | 256 | 252 | 281 | 259 | 231 | 229 | 218 | 250 | 252 | 276 | 271 | 27 |
| Financial results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues . . .-. . . . . thous. of do |  | 37,409 | 37.319 | 40. 504 | 38,869 | 40, 221 | 36, 113 | 34, 620 | 40,613 | 41.887 | 46.595 | 44.817 |  |
| Operating expenses .-....-.-.-......... do. |  | 30, 240 | 29.46i3 | 28.573 | 26.964 | 28.602 | 29,224 | 28,558 | 30, 941 | 30. 180 | 32.257 | 32, 122 |  |
| Operating income..---.------------- do |  | 5. 166 | 6, 248 | 10, 257 | 10,024 | 9,944 | 5,095 | 4,318 | 7,313 | 9,123 | 11,068 | 9,976 |  |
| Operating results: |  | 2.987 | 3,385 | 3. 54 | 3,371 | 3,72 | 3.131 |  |  | 3,818 |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile ....mil. of pass.. |  | - 248 | 3, 190 | 3, 172 | 3,371 158 | - 3,718 | 3.1301 | 3, 217 | 4,018 | 3,818 225 | 4,387 230 | 4.381 248 |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric power, central stations mil. of kw.-hr..- |  | 2,500 | 2. 400 | 2.48 | 2. 525 | 2,584 | 2,635 | 2, 407 | 2,632 | 2,693 | 2, 805 | 2,688 | 2,661 |
| Pig iron.-------.-.-.-. thous. of long tons.- |  | 89 | 105 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 103 | 91 | 102 | 103 | 114 | 112 | 102 |
| Steel ingots and castings...-.-.-.-.-.-. do |  | 172 | 165 | 185 | 176 | 185 | 186 | 173 | 195 | 201 | 206 | 187 | 197 |
| Wheat flour--------.-.-.-.-. thous of bbl - |  | 1,291 | 1,63f3 | 1,873 | 1.588 | 1.076 | 1.173 | 1,462 | 1,477 | 1, 661 | 2,121 | 2,118 | 2,117 |

## $r$ Revised

$\dagger$ Data on life-insurance sales revised beginning September 1936; for rerisions see p. 56 of the September 1940 Survey. For revisions of new bond issues for 1939 see p. 56 of the March 1941 Survey. All Canadian index numbers to which this note is attached have beers revised to a $1935-39$ hase; earlier data for these series will be shown in a bution indexse. Commonstock price aised and no comparable data prior to January 1940 are arailable at this time. Complete 1940 data for production and distribution indexes are shown on p. 56 of the April 1941 Survey.
$\ddagger$ Beginning with July 1940, data are reported by the Industrial Truck Statistical Association and cover reports of 8 companies. They are approximately comparable with previous data which were compiled by the Bureau of the Census.
\&Includes straight electric types only (trolley or third-rail and storage battery); data for 1939 and earlier years, published in the Survey, include some units of only partial United States manufacture and are not comparable with data here shown.
*New series. Comparable data ou total shipments are available only beginning January 1940. "Other" includes Diesel-electric. Diesel-mechanical, and gasoline or steam locomotives; these are largely industrial; for data beginning with the first quarter of 1939 , see p . 50 of the May 1941 Survey.

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Electric power prodaction, sales, revences
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Gasoline.
Gelntin, ertible
Generai Motors s-les
Gless ma glasswate
Goves and mittens.
Got-
Gems-am-..........
-res and sthas

Fonctorn banke, bune onstanding-........
Fiosery.

Inowistion ance emigration
Intors



[^0]:    Subscription price of the monthly and weekly issues of the Survey of Current Business $\$ 2$ a year. Singie-copy price: Monthly, 15 cents: weekly, 5 cents. Foreign subscriptions, $\$ 3.50$. Price of the 1940 Supplement is 40 cents. Make remittances only to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

[^1]:    : Data include individual and corporation income and excess profits tax collections; separate data are not available for these years.

    Source: All data through 1941 are from the U.S. Treasury Department; data for 1942 are estimates of the Bureau of the Budget adjusted by the U.S. Department of Commerce to reflect the effect of the Revenue Act of 1941 upon receipts during the fiscal year, 1942, only.

[^2]:    This statement is based upou the evidence presented in T. N. E. C. Monouraph No. 3, "Who Pays the Taxes," Gerhard Colm and Helen Tarasov, p. 13. The data presented therein are of such a nature as to be unavoidably subject to some criticism. However, they are the best available.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including French orders taken over by the British after the fall of France.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Details of lend-lease procurement procedures are given in the first and second reports under the Act submitted to Congress by the President under dates of June 10,1941 , and September 11, 1941, respectively.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ Sce discussion on page 2 of this issuc.
    ${ }^{4}$ This figure, based on exports earlier in the year rather than current trade, is not strietly comparable with the percuntages covering actual exports under license in July 1941 and previous months.

[^6]:    ${ }^{5}$ The Under Secretary of state proposed on July 19, 1941, to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that consideration be given to the "creation of an inter-American system of export control involving strict restriction and control of the exportation of products outside of the Western Hemisphere with a maximum of free commerce within the hemisphere which is compatible with defense requirements."

[^7]:    ${ }^{6}$ These procedures are also avallable to countries other than the American republics. 7 Orders by certain foreign governments, including those of Latin American countries, may also be handled through the lend-lease mechanism on a "eash reimbursement" basis, which provides for the procurement of an item in precisely the same way as that used for other lend-lease operations, with the execption that the foreign government deposits cash with the United States Treasury against the value of the goods to be purchased. The second report under the Lend-Lease Act, transmitted on September 15, indicated that four foreign qovernments-Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, and the Netherlands-had made purchases on the "cash reimbursement'" basis. The report commented on the advantages of this procedure as follows: "The use of the lend-lease mechanism for the making of such purchases is bencficial to the United States defense program because, under such a system, foreign orders, even though paid for in advance, become United States Government contracts under the supervision and control of the United States Government agencies. This obviates the need for separate foreign priority ratings as well as limiting the chances for conflicting production, exorbitant prices, and the misuse of raw materials, labor, and plant facilities."
    ${ }^{8}$ The executive order making the transfer specifically instructed the Economic Defense Board to prepare estimates of materials and commodities requred for export purposes in the interest of economic defense, exclusive of lend-lease operations. It may be noted also that the Under Secretary of State on August 25 gave official assurance that "goods of which the United States is the principal or sole supplier * * * will be made available on an equal basis to the people of the other A merican republics as liberally as they are to the people of this country."

[^8]:    ${ }^{9}$ Report of September 15, 1941, by the Federal Loan Administrator to the President and Congress.
    ${ }^{10}$ Including receipts under the cotton-rubber exchange agreement, the Government's stock pile of crude rubber at the middle of September was about 230,000 tons. Private stocks, now controlled under the priorities system, have also greatly expanded, amounting to approximately 216,000 tons on August 31-an increase of about 90,000 tons since the Rubber Reserve Co. was established.

[^9]:    is The Defense Supplies Corporation is also transporting and storing in this country $250,000,000$ pounds of Australian wool, of which more than $82,000,000$ pounds had already been received as of September 13. The wool belongs to the United King. dom, but the United States Government is providing for transportation and storage costs, estimated to total about $\$ 12,000,000$, and has the right to use any part of it that may be required.

[^10]:    12 Actual disbursements out of the $\$ 321,000,000$ total, however, amounted to only about $\$ 92,200,000$ through August 15, 1941. Of the latter amount only $\$ 36,650,000$ was still outstanding.

[^11]:    ${ }^{13}$ Total loans authorized for China by the Export-Import Bank have amounted to $\$ 138,200,000$, of which, through June $30,1941, \$ 98,200,000$ had been actually disbursed and $\$ 77,500,000$ was outstanding.

[^12]:    ${ }^{14}$ Statement released by the White House on June 14, 1941.

[^13]:    15 See, for example, statement released on January 8, 1941, by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics (published in the State Department Bulletin for January 11, 1941).

[^14]:    ${ }^{3}$ The authors wish to acknowledge the contrihutions of tuther W. Stringham who assisted in the methodolegy and prepared much of the statistneal materials; J. Ha:old Stehman who worked un some of the indexes of the independent store series in the early stages of the stady; and Reba L. Osborne who supplied the chain store indexes.
    : A study of total consumer expenditures rall be given in a luture article on consumption where the problems of definition and measurement, a discussion of which is beyond the scope of this article, will be presented.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ The greater stability of services in relation to retail sales is confirmed by the data developed by Simon Kutznets, "Commodity Flow and Capital Formation," National Burcau of Economie Research, and by data on expenditures for services compiled by this Bureau thus far in connection with the development of a series on total consumption.

[^16]:    a The estimated monthly dohar sales for each of these groups are avaibabe on request
    

[^17]:    ${ }^{2}$ In the present estimates, no adjustment of Census figures has been made to allow for pussin] inclusion of some of the taxes in sales as reported in the 1935 Census.

[^18]:    1 The percent realings from the smooth curve for July of each year were as follows: $1935-0,1936--25.2,1937-57.5 .1938-79.6,1939-101.0,1940-113.0,1941$-125.0.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised series, compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The index measures the number of nonfarm dwelling properties currently being acquired through fore closure expressed as a percentage of the average 1935 - 39 month, with adjustment for normal seasonal variation. The indexes for the years 1934 to date were developed from sample data reported monthly by counties, cities, townships, or other governmental divisions varying in number from 1,000 to 1,800 and possessing from 60 to 75 percent of al nonfarm dwellings. The larger coverage applies currently. Because of the inadequacy of a yailable material only annual index numbers were computed for the years prior to their obligations.

[^20]:    r Revised，$\quad$ Preliminary，Endexes are in process of revision

[^21]:    - Revised. 1 Includes $\$ 154,350,000$ in face amount installment certificates not included in the break down by type of security.

[^22]:    $\dagger$ Revined sarics. For data heginning 1431 , see table 55 , p. 17 of the Deember 1940 Survey.

[^23]:    - Deficit. \&Data revised for 1939: for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18, of the April 1941 Survey

