SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS

OCTOBER 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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DOMESTIC COMMERCE, a weekly bulletin of the national economy, brings to business the aids that are necessary in securing an understanding of the broad economic problems confronting the It provides authoritative information on the results of research on behalf of business. and broadcasts the policies and principles which should be seriously considered. Special articles by authorities in the fields covered appear in each issue, together with data showing industrial conditions as reported by the Bureau's specialists. Much information about Government that is of interest is included; activities of trade associations are covered, and a comprehensive list of new books and reports; also contains a review of material that is of particular interest to businessmen.



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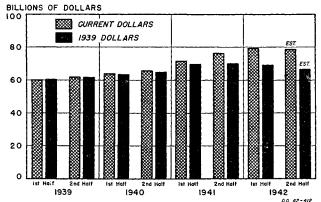
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Economic Highlights

Consumer Purchases Declining in Terms of Real Goods

American consumers' total dollar expenditures for goods and services reached all-time high level of \$39.7 billions in first half of 1942 on seasonally adjusted basis . . . but actual quantities purchased during this period were less than in either half of 1941. Consumer seasonally adjusted expenditures (see chart)

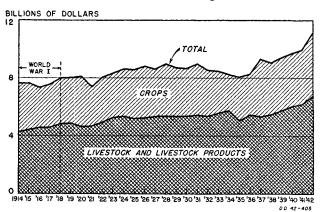


Consumer Expenditures Adjusted for Seasonal Variations (Half-Year Totals Expressed at Annual Rate).

have increased in each 6-month period since 1939 when measured in current dollars of slowly declining purchasing power . . . but when measured in constant (1939) dollars, physical volume of purchases for each period is revealed and shows a decline from peak level attained in last half of 1941 . . . since 1939, proportion of each 6-month expenditure total attributable to price inflation, shows rising trend . . . by first half of 1942, it accounted for 13 percent of consumer expenditures . . . seems virtually certain that physical quantity of goods available to consumers will continue down for the duration. The physical quantity of services available to consumers will increase somewhat over level of first half of 1942 . . . only a question of time until they too start to shrink.

Farm Output 26 Percent Above 1935-39

American farm production, held back in recent years to stabilize prices, has reached unprecedented high levels . . . stimulated by favorable weather and rising prices. Department of Agriculture 1942 index of total agricultural production estimated to be 26 percent above the average for 1935–39. Both



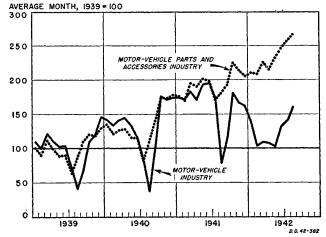
Agricultural Production for Sale and for Consumption in the Farm Home in 1935-39 Dollars by Calendar Years.

crops and livestock products output at record highs. Total 1942 meat production will be 22 billion pounds . . . a third greater than the 1935–39 average . . . but 1942 demands for meat stimulated by wartime conditions are considerably greater than available supply.

Farm output estimate for 1942 includes: Wheat crop 980 million bushels, corn crop 3 billion bushels, 29 and 35 percent above 1935-39; and 14-million-bale cotton crop, 5 percent up... all these from a combined smaller acreage than in 1935-39 but aided by higher yields per acre. 1942 yields will be: Wheat up 48 percent; corn up 39 percent; and cotton up 26 percent from 1935-39... with output up, main problems are shortages of harvest labor and transportation and storage facilities.

Conversion of Motor Vehicle Industry to War Nearing Completion

Production of war materials by automotive industry has now virtually offset the slump resulting from curtailment of its civilian output which occurred in first half of this year. ... July shipments from both new and converted facilities approximate 90 percent of the high record at 1941 peak of civilian buying. Motorvehicle parts and accessories industry has led this recovery with attainment of new alltime sales peak 23 percent above January level . . . up one-third over 1941 monthly



Indexes of Shipments of Motor-Vehicle and Motor-Vehicle Parts and Accessories Industries.

average and 2½ times that of 1939.

Prior to 1941—as shown by chart—trend of parts and accessories shipments was closely related to trend of motorvehicle industry. But conversion of latter to munitions manufacture early this year, caused only slight reduction in output of parts and accessories plants because their conversion was more simple, and their products were easily diverted with little or no modification to military uses in tanks, bombers, and other war items.

The Business Situation

POWERFUL forces have now been mobilized against inflation. Again making economic history, the Congress and the President early this month took positive action in the shape of new legislation and a new Executive order which seem reasonably adequate to prevent much further inflation. On the basis of a literal and broad interpretation of the new law and the new Executive order, the Economic Stabilization Director, aided by the Economic Stabilization Board, appears to have all the nonlegislative powers necessary to keep the cost of living within bounds. Under these circumstances, should runaway living costs now materialize, the only possible conclusion would then be that human beings even under the stress of desperate war, are simply incapable of acting logically and courageously for the common good and in their own long-run economic best interests. Upon the assumption, however, that the Congress will in due time enact fiscal measures appropriate to the needs of the emergency, and that the Economic Stabilization Director will effectively use all the powers placed in his hands, it now seems entirely reasonable to expect that this will indeed be the first great war fought by this Nation without the scourge of drastic inflation.

The two biggest loopholes in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 were the exemption of the prices of farm products and foods from ceilings below certain high levels and the omission of any control over wages and salaries. Thus important parts of the average consumer's budget and the largest single element of producers' costs were uncontrolled. The real significance of the new anti-inflation measures is that they can, if effectively enforced, largely plug up these loopholes. By so doing, they will also slow down the

Table 1.—National Income, Cost of Living, and Hourly Earnings

	Amo	unt (bill	Percent increase			
Item	1940.	19)41	1942.	Second half 1941	First half
	second half	First half	Second half	first half	over same period 1940	1942 over same period 1941
Total national income	40. 5	43.7	51.0	53.3	25. 9	22.0
Total compensation of em- ployees Salaries and wages	27. 4 25. 5	30. 5 28. 5	34. 4 32. 7	37. 9 36. 1	25. 5 28. 2	24. 3 26. 7
Other labor income Entrepreneurial Interest and dividends Corporate savings	1.8 7.3 5.0 .7	1.9 7.5 4.6 1.2	1. 7 9. 9 5. 3 1. 4	1.8 9.8 4.6 1.1	-5.6 35.6 6.0 100.0	-5.3 30.7 0.0 -8.3
G						
Cost of living (January 1941= 100) Average hourly earnings (cents)	99. 5 67. 3	101. 3 70. 8	107. 4 76. 4	113. 5 81. 7	7. 9 13. 5+	12. 0 15. 4

Sources: National income, U. S. Department of Commerce; hourly earnings and cost-of-living index on a 1935-39 base, from which the above index was computed, Digitized for Sources.

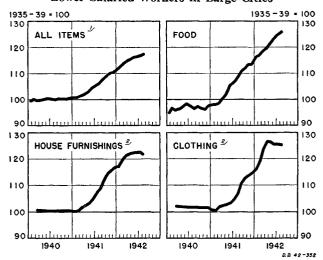
current rapid rate of growth in the national income. An important part of the rise in the national income in the first half of 1942 over the same 1941 period, as may be seen from table 1, was due to price increases. Henceforth, rising national income will be caused much more exclusively by higher output alone.

Price Control Fairly Effective Since May.

The record shows that the General Maximum Price Regulation issued on April 28 of this year has been reasonably successful. During the 12 months prior to its promulgation, wholesale prices as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index had been rising 1½ percent a month and the cost-of-living index had risen slightly more than 1 percent per month. Between May and September 1942, the wholesale price index has risen only about 0.5 percent altogether and the cost-of-living index only 1.5 percent.

Despite this initial success, however, there were good grounds for believing that far sterner tests of its effectiveness lay ahead as the volume of goods available for consumers diminished while their income mounted higher. The 1.5 percent cost-of-living increase just mentioned was almost entirely the result of an advance of approximately 10 percent in the prices of uncontrolled foods. The chief danger was that continued rise in food prices would set off a series of wage-increase demands by workers whose level of living was pared down thereby. This would have set the rising price spiral in motion again. It was to prevent this threatened renewal of the rise that the President had on Labor Day requested additional price-control legislation.

Chart 1.—Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in Large Cities



¹ Includes some items not shown separately in this chart.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor,

³ Data are for the last month of each quarter through September 1940 and monthly hereafter.

Centralized Economic Authority Set Up

The outstanding significance of President Roosevelt's Executive order of October 3 is that it establishes the Economic Stabilization Director as the supreme authority, responsible only to the President himself, over national economic policies relating to the community standard of living. Paragraph 3 of title I of the order merits quoting in this connection:

The Director, with the approval of the President, shall formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, cooperating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war. To give effect to this comprehensive national economic policy the Director shall have power to issue directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

It is clear, therefore, that the Economic Stabilization Director can determine national policy not only on prices and the cost of living but also with regard to wages and salaries, rationing, subsidies, profits, and other important economic factors. Such a central economic authority certainly seems to be essential to the guidance of the war effort and hence represents a significant forward step. The President's mandate to the Economic Stabilization Director is to stabilize the cost of living as nearly as possible at the September 15 level.

Wage and Salary Control Established.

Under this Executive order and the Anti-inflation Act of October 2, Federal control over wages and salaries now appears to be reasonably complete. No changes, either up or down, are to be made in September 15 wage rates without the approval of the National War Labor Board, and the Board can give assent only if the change is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war. In and of themselves, these exceptions to the general wage freeze leave sufficient latitude so that substantial wage increases can be made. There is nothing in the Executive directive which would prevent the Board from continuing to apply "Little Steel" principles and thus permit a blanket 15 percent increase in wages over the January 1, 1941, level to compensate for the rise in the cost of living since that time. The Board is, however, bound by the general economic policy which is to be formulated by the Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, with the approval of the President.

Agricultural Price Controls Extended

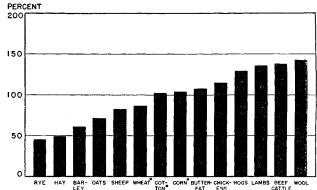
Early in September when the President requested legislation which would permit the fixing of farm-product price ceilings at parity or at levels of a recent

date, whichever were higher, a number of agricultural commodities were selling below parity prices. Many others were, on the other hand, well over the parity level but for a number of reasons had not been brought under price control.

The gap in price control authority held open by the restrictions upon setting agricultural ceilings has now been reasonably well closed. Some commodities to be sure will not come under control until their prices have increased to a considerable extent, and the Price Administrator has been directed by Congress to give adequate weighting to the increased cost of farm labor in setting ceilings for farm products or for goods processed in whole or in substantial part from farm products. In general, however, the major portion (estimated at about 90 percent) of farm product prices are now controlled and those increases which may still come in the uncontrolled sector will not materially increase the cost of living.

The wage freeze is important not only for its effect on price stabilization but also for its effect on the allo-

Chart 2.—Ratio of Actual Prices Received by Farmers to Parity Prices for Selected Farm Products, August15, 1942



*Prices received by farmers August 15, 1942, were adjusted to include 1942 conservation and parity payments on corn and wheat, and 1942 conservation payments on cotton. (No 1942 parity payments on cotton.)

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

cation of manpower. Present wage differentials do, to a considerable extent, encourage labor to shift into war industries. Where still larger numbers of workers are needed in war plants than are forthcoming at current wage rates, direct Federal action may well have to be taken to place them there. Meanwhile the wage freeze will prevent nonessential civilian goods industries from bidding up wages in an attempt to hold on to their workers as long as possible.

Prior to October 3, rent stabilization had been confined to designated defense areas where housing was scarce and where the opportunities for exorbitant rent charges were excellent. Failure to control rents in nondefense areas was the biggest single gap in the Government's program to control the prices of services, as rents are the largest service expenditure in the consumer's budget. Price Administrator Henderson, at the request of the President, has now extended this

protection to renters throughout the Nation and will order reductions in rent from present levels wherever such action seems appropriate.

The Outlook for Price Stabilization

Sweeping as the Executive order was, and also the new Anti-inflation Act, Director Byrnes will not have complete authority over some elements affecting the cost of living. Certain services are exempted by the Emergency Price Control Act itself. Professional services are the most important of these. Foods of a highly seasonal character are also exempted, but it is estimated that these form less than 10 percent of the average food budget.

Trading up or emphasizing of better quality, higher-priced items, would, if generally practiced, lead to higher prices per unit sold. Up-grading is illegal under the price-control law and regulation, but is extremely difficult to detect and prevent in some cases. The use of substitute materials for those formerly used in making consumer goods is also quite apt in some cases to cause lowering of quality and hence, if sold at the old price, a hidden price increase. Other hidden price increases will come from curtailing or omitting various services previously rendered in connection with the sale of goods.

Most important of all, however, is the certainty that some costs will inevitably rise and bring pressure against the price ceilings. Labor costs will rise as less skilled and less capable workers are employed. Finally, as the volume of merchandise available for consumers shrinks, the overhead cost per unit will rise. In most such cases of rising costs, especially where the business is essential and the profit margin has already been shrunk to a minimum, either the ceiling prices will have to be pierced or else some other form of relief granted to the business concerned.

Finally, it may be noted that while the Economic Stabilization Director will have extensive authority over prices and costs, he will have to rely on Congress for necessary fiscal legislation affecting price stabilization.

Some further rise in the cost of living is inevitable. There are bound to be cases where commodity prices, wages, and salaries are adjusted upward to prevent inequities, inequalities, and hardship. Some goods and services are still excluded from control and free to rise in price. Price advances from these sources, however, should be of minor importance. Consideration of all aspects of the outlook leads to the conclusion that the Nation may look forward with confidence to a generally successful stabilization of living costs.

Conversion to War Economy Progressing

On the home front, as well as on the fighting fronts, there are casualties, dangers to be faced and hardships to be endured. Automobile dealers were perhaps the

first group to experience severe casualties. Losses will spread, however, as the economy nears complete mobilization and it is feared that small business enterprises in particular will suffer heavily.

Shortages, in ever-widening circles, are steadily becoming more characteristic and dominant. The rubber shortage, made so clear to the public by the Baruch Committee report, is unique in its circumstances and importance. But more and more commodities will arrive at typically similar situations and will need similarly strong measures. Evidences of this trend are the extension of rationing to fuel oil in certain areas, plans for Nation-wide rationing of gasoline, agricultural implements, meats, rubber footwear, and other consumer goods, the curtailment of additional civilian construction, and the increased restrictions on using scarce materials in the manufacture of civilian products.

Distributors will be especially hard hit. Their gravest threat will be the growing scarcity of available merchandise. Under Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor in opening the hearings before the Senate Small Business Committee estimated that, largely because of merchandise shortages, the total number of mercantile establishments will be reduced by perhaps 300,000 at the end of 1943. Some of this mortality can be avoided by careful allocation on the part of manufacturers and wholesalers of the available goods to small distributors and also, perhaps, by the opening of more small outlets close to neighborhood consumers to avoid transportation difficulties.

September brought additional evidence to show that our economy is still operating below its maximum capacity. The Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted industrial production index again moved to a new high level. The same familiar pattern prevailed, with the durable-goods industries in the lead and the nondurables sagging slightly. As usual, shipbuilding, aircraft, machinery, and other industries closely associated with the war effort gained the most.

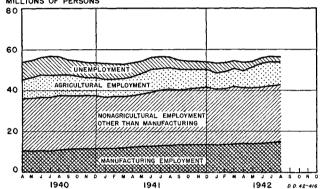
The all-important mineral production index failed to gain but this was largely due to the seasonal adjustment which called for normal seasonal upswings in fuels production that could hardly occur. Thus in coal, there is normally a sharp rise in both bituminous and anthracite production from August to September. This year output continued at levels much higher than normal during the summer and hence could not make the usual gain during September. Nevertheless bituminous coal production rose 6 percent as against the normal seasonal rise of 13 percent and anthracite was up 19 compared to the usual 30 percent. Metallic minerals advanced slightly and held steady at the record high level first attained in July.

Manpower

Mobilization of the Nation's manpower has reached the critical phase in which short labor supply may seriously impede war production and disrupt essential civilian activities. To meet wartime requirements, the armed forces and civilian essential employment together must be increased 7 or 8 million before the end of 1943. Shortages of male labor are already acute in some areas and for some skills, and will become general over the next year. It will be necessary to extend the employment of women, which is increasing rapidly, to include large numbers of women homemakers not now in the labor force.

Labor reserves over the Nation as a whole appear ample to provide these additional women workers—

Chart 3.—Civilian Employment and Unemployment¹
MILLIONS OF PERSONS



¹ Data for Employment do not include institutional population.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, except Manufacturing Employment which is estimated by the U. S. Department of Labor.

4 million or more. This fact alone, however, does not assure an adequate supply of labor. The latter will depend, in part, upon training in new skills large numbers of recruits to the labor force and other workers. It will also involve the relocation of workers in areas where they are needed. Serious problems of labor supply may be encountered in regions of concentrated war production, because of shortages in housing and related community facilities which greatly increase the difficulties of attracting there and retaining adequate work forces.

Largest demands upon the labor force will be made by the military establishments, which are expected to absorb not less than 5 million more men before reaching their peak strength. The labor requirements of war manufacturing, however, will also be substantial. Manufacturing employment, which rose 4.6 million from June 1940 to last August, will need to advance approximately another 4.0 million by December 1943 to achieve fully the wartime output now planned. More workers will also be required in mining, transportation, utilities, and government—about 900,000 in all.

Declining activity, on the other hand, in construction once the peak of military building has been passed, and in trade and services, may release as many as 2.5 million. It is expected also that by the end of 1943, perhaps 500,000 fewer persons will be engaged in other nonagricultural pursuits (self-employed, proprietors, and do-

Table 2.—Civilian Employment and Unemployment

[Millions]

Item	June, 1940	December, 1941	August, 1942
Civilian employment	47.6	50. 2	54. (
Employees in nonagricultural establish-	36. 6	41.9	42.8
ments	30.6	36. 1	37.8
Manufacturing	10.4	13.6	15.0
Mining	. 9	1.0	9.
Construction	1.6	1.9	2. 1
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	3.3	3. 5
Trade	6.6	7.5	6. 5
Finance, service, and miscellaneous	4. 1	4.2	4.3
Government	4.0	4.6	5.4
Self-employed, proprietors, domestics, etc	6.0	5.8	5. (
Agricultural	11.0	8.3	11, 2
Unemployment	8.6	3.8	2. 2

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, except employees in nonagricultural establishments—U. S. Department of Labor.

mestic servants) and in agriculture. Farm labor requirements in the period from spring planting to autumn harvests next year may be as large as during the 1942 season, but agriculture presumably can dispense with several hundred thousand of its year-round workers.

Industrial labor requirements to December 1943, it should be noted, depend upon several variables besides expected output. The most important of these is probably the rapid adoption of labor-saving innovations in production methods in many branches of war manufacturing. It is yet too early to appraise fully the effects of these improved methods in reducing the manpower required for war production. Measures successfully lowering the high rates of turn-over in the working forces of many war plants would doubtless also contribute to a somewhat larger output per worker, and so reduce labor requirements. Another important variable is weekly hours per worker, which may be increased under pressure of labor shortages, especially in those nonwar activities where hours are still far short of the work week prevailing in war industries.

Indicated heavy demands upon the labor force must be met, for the most part, by drawing women homemakers into wartime industrial employment. Unemployed workers now number only a little over 2 million, of whom a substantial part are either unemployable or only temporarily out of work while changing jobs. Assuming that unemployment may ultimately be reduced to 1 million, and counting upon a normal increment in the labor force of at least 900,000, a labor force deficiency of several million will still remain to be made up by recourse to labor reserves, comprising selected groups of nonworkers.

There are, for example, more than 12 million non-farm women without children under 16 years of age engaged currently as homemakers. A substantial proportion of these may be expected to take industrial employment under prospective conditions if it is offered in the vicinity of their homes. In addition, nearly 2 million students over 18 years of age, about half of them young women, would be available either for service in the armed forces or for industrial employment,

Table 3.-Labor Force and Nonworkers, November 1941 1

Item	Number (millions)
Population 14 years of age and over 2. Labor and armed forces. Employed civilian workers. Unemployed workers. Armed forces. Nonworkers. Homemakers Students. Unable or too old to work. Other.	56. 2 54. 1 50. 2 3. 9 2. 1 45. 4 29. 9 8. 9

¹November 1941 is the last month for which official statistics of the total armed forces have been published. More recent estimates of nonworkers cannot be published since they would reveal the size of the armed forces subsequent to that date.

² Exclusive of persons in institutions.

should it be deemed advisable to interrupt their education.

The industrial employment of the large number of women that will be necessary—estimated at about 4 million—involves a special problem of placement. The fact that women, especially those in the upper-age brackets who are expected to respond most readily to wartime recruitment, are not fully adaptable to many of the jobs that must be filled, may call for considerable shifting of men into such jobs from work that can be taken over by women.

Labor shortages exist at present and may become far more serious over the next 15 months, although summary analysis of the Nation's total labor force and reserves suggests that there need be no Nation-wide shortage of workers at the peak of the war effort. This seeming paradox is due to the fact that labor supply, to be effective, must possess certain occupational characteristics and be located in the vicinity of the jobs to be filled.

Means of overcoming shortages of skills are being utilized extensively, and include not only training before and after placement, and upgrading of workers as they gain skill and experience, but also job breakdown (often associated with the innovations in production technique mentioned above) to obviate the need for highly skilled workmen. It is true, of course, that some advanced skills cannot be dispensed with, and constitute real bottlenecks. In general, however, war production mounts rapidly despite reported

shortages—in many instances, extreme shortages of skilled workmen—by reason of great success in adapting plant operations to the occupational characteristics of the available labor supply.

Local shortages of labor in war-production areas, of which a considerable number have already developed and more are anticipated before peak output is attained, arise principally from the lack of adequate housing. With few exceptions, there is no dearth of migrant labor for war industries in these areas. But housing conditions are often such that the migrant labor supply cannot be stabilized sufficiently for training and assimilation into war-plant work forces. Other factors making for instability are inadequate local transportation and high living costs in these areas. Four chief means of attacking these local shortages are:

- (1) Provision of additional housing for in-migrant workers and their families. The construction of war housing is subject, of course, to prevailing shortages of critical materials, and apparently cannot be relied upon fully to remove local labor shortages.
- (2) Maximum utilization of the local labor force and reserves, including women, minority groups, handicapped and older workers. Even with full use of local labor, however, shortages and the need for further inmigration are indicated in many war-production areas.
- (3) Curtailment of nonwar activities to release workers for war plants in the area. In most instances, this will probably take the form of industrial concentration, shifting output to other plants in labor surplus areas.
- (4) Transferring war work to labor surplus areas. This would depend, of course, upon the availability of industrial facilities for war work in such areas.

In summary, the swiftly developing problem of manpower shortage is not Nation-wide but strictly localized in various war-industry areas. The key problem is to get the necessary numbers of men and women with the required skills to these localities and then to keep them there. It is essentially a matter of moving people from where they are not essential to other places and jobs where they are. There are good grounds for believing that strong measures will be needed to achieve this manpower mobilization at the peak of the war effort.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; data on armed forces from U. S. Department of Labor.

Monthly Estimates of Total Consumer Expenditures, 1935-42¹

By William C. Shelton and Louis J. Paradiso

THE volume of consumer expenditures for goods and services is important in wartime for two reasons. It is important as a measure of the material welfare of consumers and also of consumer demand for the products of the economic system. At the present time, the emphasis is upon the demand aspect, since there is reason to fear that consumer demand will outrun supply and therefore bring great pressure on the price level. As more and more of our economic resources are devoted to the war effort, the level of living of civilians will be of greater and greater concern.

In order to provide information on consumer expenditures, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has undertaken to prepare monthly estimates for major groups of goods and services. Figures on sales of retail stores by kind of business, which are closely related to consumer expenditures for goods, were published in a previous article.² In the present article, monthly estimates are presented of total consumer expenditures, of consumer expenditures for goods and services, and of consumer expenditures for eight major groups of services.³ In addition, the relationship between sales of retail stores and consumer expenditures for goods is also indicated.

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services, by Years

	[Millions of dollars]													
Year	Goods	Services	Total, excluding gifts	Gifts	Total, including gifts	Total, ex- cluding gifts, 1935–39 dollars								
1929	44, 297 24, 085 31, 160 35, 372 38, 585 36, 198 38, 542 41, 322 48, 621 51, 575	24, 546 17, 059 18, 715 20, 223 21, 700 21, 810 22, 393 23, 542 25, 207 27, 455	68, 842 41, 144 49, 875 55, 594 60, 284 58, 008 60, 935 64, 864 73, 828 79, 030	1,783 1,002 1,068 1,156 1,268 1,186 1,104 1,169 1,164 1,250	70, 625 42, 146 50, 943 56, 751 61, 552 59, 194 62, 039 66, 033 74, 993 80, 280	56, 198 44, 528 50, 841 56, 099 58, 699 57, 548 61, 303 64, 518 70, 111 67, 770								

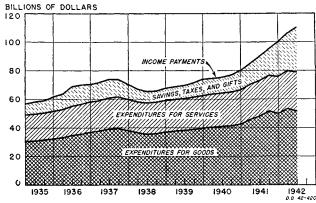
Preliminary.

Consumer Expenditures in Record Volume.

Despite the fact that this year has seen the conversion of many plants and whole industries to the production of war goods, the rationing of many civilian products, the restriction of consumer credit, and the

expansion of consumer savings in war bonds, nevertheless the quantity of physical goods and services purchased by consumers will exceed that of any other year except 1941. In fact quantity of consumer goods and services purchased this year will be only 3 percent below the record level of last year, and because of higher prices the dollar expenditures will be 7 percent greater—reaching a record 1942 total of 79 billion. What is equally significant is that the average quantity of goods and services purchased per capita this year will be almost one-tenth greater than that of 1929.

Chart 1.—Use of Consumer Income Adjusted for Seasonal Variations (Quarterly Totals Expressed at Annual Rate)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is clear. Except for a few rationed items, consumers are still able to satisfy nearly as much of their needs as ever. With income payments of 114 billion dollars this year, or 22 billions more than last year, consumers have more purchasing power than they ever had, despite the fact that their savings will be at record levels, and more of their incomes will go for taxes. Thus, the civilian level of living has been affected but little in the first full year of this Nation at war.

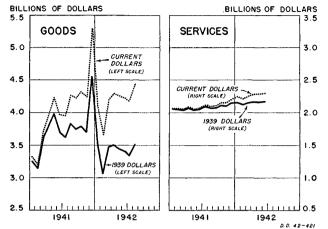
Two reasons account for this condition. The first is that stocks of consumer goods have been built up to unprecedented levels over the past year. Reduced new supplies of goods have recently been supplemented by withdrawal from inventories and thus most goods are still available in ample quantities. But more important than this is the fact that many plants are still producing nonessential civilian goods. Encouraging as the war production records are, the Nation is far from having achieved total mobilization of its resources for war. Many plants still continue to produce goods other than those necessary to meet war and essential civilian needs.

¹ Acknowledgment is made to Bernard Beckler, who assisted in the statistical part of this study.

² Monthly Estimates of Sales of All Retail Stores, 1935-41, Survey of Current Business, October 1941.

³ Consumer expenditures for major groups of goods will appear in a later issue of the Survey. More detailed annual estimates for five of the major groups of services appear in the article, Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, Digitized for FRASER¹⁹²⁹⁻⁴¹, in this issue.

Chart 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services in Current and 1939 Dollars 1

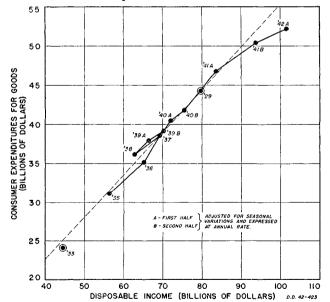


¹ Data for Services subsequent to June 1942 were not available in time to include them in this chart.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

It is not to be concluded from the foregoing that consumers are able to buy all of the goods which they normally would purchase on the basis of their disposable incomes this year. In fact with their 1942 disposable incomes, consumers would purchase about 59 billion dollars' worth of goods if they had followed the usual saving-expenditure pattern. See chart 3.

Chart 3.—Relationship between Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Disposable Income of Individuals ¹



¹ Data for the last half of 1941 and the first half of 1942 were omitted in fitting the line of relationship.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Actually expenditures for goods this year will amount to about 52 billion dollars. The difference of 7 billion is accounted for by the fact that consumers this year will save about 7 percent more of their incomes than is normally the case in such forms as cash savings, War bonds, and reduction of outstanding debts. This is clearly seen in chart 1 which indicates the magnitude of the expansion in direct taxes, gifts, and savings this year. The inability to purchase certain rationed goods such as automobiles, tires, and gasoline apparently was not compensated for immediately by the purchase of more of other commodities. Nevertheless quantities of goods purchased were still at high levels.

Table 2.—Monthly Indexes of Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services, 1935-42

[Adjusted for seasonal variations; 1935-39=100]

Year and month	Goods	Serv- ices	Total	Year and month	Goods	Serv- ices	Total
1935;	61.5		00.0	1939;			
January	81.5 85.9	87.3	83.6	January	104.5	105.7	104.9
February March	85.7	86.8 87.1	86. 2 86. 2	February March	104.7 105.2	105. 7 105. 1	105.1 105.2
April	84.9	88.0	86.0	April	106.6	105, 1	105, 2
May	83.4	88.6	85.3	May	105.7	106.4	106.2
June	87.5	88.5	87. 9	June	195, 6	106.5	105. 9
July	85.8	89.0	87.0	July	106, 9	107.1	107.0
August	87.4	89.9	88.3	August	106.3	107, 1	106.6
September	87.8	90.7	88. 9	September	110, 1	107.8	109.3
October	87.6	91.5	89.0	October	108.9	107.4	108.3
November	89.6	92.0	90.5	November	110.4	107.9	109.5
December	90.6	91, 7	90.6	December	112.1	108.8	110, 9
1936:	00.0	00.0	0. 0	1940:			***
January	90.9	92.9	91.6	January	111.1	110.6	110.9
February	91.9	92.0	91.9	February.	111.4	111.6	111.5
March	93.6 94.7	93. 2 94. 5	93, 5 94, 6	March	113.5	112.2	113.9
April May	96.7	95.7	96.3	April. May	111, 1 113, 1	$\frac{110.9}{111.3}$	111.0 112.4
June	98.7	96. 1	97.7	June	115.2	111.6	113. 9
July	99.7	97. 1	98.7	July	113.8	111.8	113. 1
August	99.9	97.7	99.1	August		112.8	115. 6
September	99.4	98.4	99.0	September	113.5	113.3	113.4
October	101.6	99.5	100.8	October	113. 5	113.2	113. 4
November	103.0	99, 4	101.7	November	120.3	113.4	117.8
December	103.4	100.3	102.3	December	120.2	114.9	118.2
1937:				1941:		İ	
January	102.9	100.4	102.0	January	123.8	116.2	121.0
February	104.8	101.4	103, 5	February	128.2	118.6	124.7
March	107.5	102.1	105, 5	March	128.1	117.0	124.0
April	108.2	102.7	106, 2	April	129.8	119. 2	125, 9
May	109.9	102.8 103.8	107, 3 106, 6	May	134.9	118.0	128.7 129.3
June July	108. 2 109. 5	103.8	107.6	June	135.0 140.4	119.4 121.3	133.4
August	109. 7	104. 3	107. 9	August	148.7	120.7	138. 4
September	110. 0	104. 9	107. 5	September	137. 7	120.6	131. 4
October.	109.4	105.4	107. 9	October	133. 4	122. 5	129. 4
November	104.4	104. 9	104.6	November.	142.6	124.1	135.8
December	102.2	103.9	102.8	December	138. 3	126.1	133.8
1938:				1942:	ļ		
January	102.9	103.6	103. 2	January	151.1	126.6	142.1
February	100.5	103.4	101.6	February	145.9	127.0	138. 9
March	99.7	103.0	100.9	March	145. 3	128.4	139.1
April	99.6	103.6	101.1	April	143. 7	129.9	138.6
May	97.7	103.3	99.8	May	143. 5	131.2	139.0
June	98.0	103.6	100.1	June	142.0	131.8	138. 2 142. 2
July	99. 9	194.3	101.5	July	148.5	$131.5 \\ 132.0$	
August September	99.3	194.1 104.5	$101.1 \\ 101.8$	August	155, 5	132.0	146. 8
October	101.2	104. 5	102, 5			ļ	
November	101. 2	104.7	102, 5 1		- 1		
December	104.4	105.6	104.8		1	-	
~ 000HD01	201.1	230.0	101.0		ł		
							

Trends in recent months, however, clearly point to reduced supplies of goods available to consumers in the near future. The quantity of goods purchased by consumers has been declining steadily from the peak level attained in August 1941. As a result, the quantity purchased in August 1942 was 9 percent below this peak level. The quantity of services has been increasing steadily but in recent months at a declining rate.

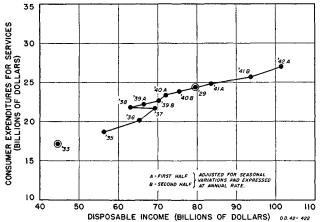
Strong evidence of the trend toward reduction in supplies is seen in the steady decline of wholesale inventories during the past 5 months—averaging 100 million dollars per month. Stocks of retail stores are also beginning to be depleted. With more and more of our resources being diverted for war purposes less goods will be available for civilian use so that distributors must continue to draw on irreplaceable stocks to meet heavier demands of consumers stemming from their

Table 3.—Consumer Expenditures for Services, by Groups

[Millions of dollars]											
1925	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941			
8, 928 1, 663 1, 920 1, 931 3, 306	6, 924 760 1, 807 992 1, 745	1,056 1,880 1,209	1, 959 1, 360	1,489	2, 102 1, 470	2, 187 1, 472	1,512 2,324	8, 574 1, 548 2, 444 1, 772 2, 589			
2, 784 1, 597 2, 417	1, 033 1, 986	1, 210 2, 268	1, 361 2, 513	1, 511 2, 743	1, 509 2, 733	1, 531 2, 809	1,773 3,024	1, 948 3, 319			
	8, 928 1, 663 1, 920 1, 931 3, 306 2, 784 1, 597 2, 417	1925 1933 8, 928 6, 924 1, 663 7, 760 1, 920 1, 807 1, 931 992 3, 306 1, 745 2, 784 1, 812 1, 597 1, 033 2, 417 1, 986	1926 1933 1935 8,928 6,924 7,001 1,663 760 1,056 1,920 1,807 1,880 1,931 992 1,209 3,306 1,745 2,003 2,784 1,812 2,089 1,597 1,033 1,210 2,417 1,986 2,268	1926 1933 1935 1936 8, 928 6, 924 7, 001 7, 227 1, 663 760 1, 056 1, 225 1, 920 1, 807 1, 880 1, 959 1, 931 992 1, 209 1, 360 3, 306 1, 745 2, 003 2, 266 2, 784 1, 812 2, 089 2, 313 1, 597 1, 033 1, 210 1, 361 2, 417 1, 986 2, 268 2, 513	1926 1933 1935 1936 1937 8, 928 6, 924 7, 001 7, 227 7, 608 1, 663 760 1, 056 1, 225 1, 430 1, 920 1, 807 1, 880 1, 959 2, 035 1, 931 992 1, 209 1, 360 1, 489 3, 306 1, 745 2, 003 2, 266 2, 427 2, 784 1, 812 2, 089 2, 313 2, 456 1, 597 1, 033 1, 210 1, 361 1, 511 2, 417 1, 986 2, 268 2, 513 2, 743	1926 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 8, 928 6, 924 7, 001 7, 227 7, 608 7, 886 1, 663 760 1, 086 1, 225 1, 430 1, 362 1, 920 1, 807 1, 880 1, 959 2, 035 2, 102 1, 931 992 1, 209 1, 360 1, 489 1, 470 3, 306 1, 745 2, 003 2, 266 2, 427 2, 293 2, 784 1, 812 2, 089 2, 313 2, 486 2, 484 1, 597 1, 033 1, 210 1, 361 1, 511 1, 509 2, 417 1, 986 2, 268 2, 513 2, 743 2, 733	1926 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 8, 928 6, 924 7, 001 7, 227 7, 608 7, 886 8, 031 1, 663 760 1, 086 1, 225 1, 430 1, 362 1, 397 1, 920 1, 807 1, 880 1, 959 2, 035 2, 102 2, 187 1, 931 992 1, 209 1, 360 1, 489 1, 470 1, 472 3, 306 1, 745 2, 003 2, 266 2, 427 2, 203 2, 394 2, 784 1, 812 2, 089 2, 313 2, 486 2, 444 2, 572 1, 597 1, 033 1, 210 1, 361 1, 511 1, 509 1, 531 2, 417 1, 986 2, 268 2, 513 2, 743 2, 733 2, 809	1926 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 8, 928 6, 924 7, 001 7, 227 7, 608 7, 886 8, 031 8, 232 1, 663 760 1, 056 1, 225 1, 430 1, 362 1, 397 1, 511 1, 920 1, 807 1, 880 1, 959 2, 035 2, 102 2, 187 2, 324 1, 931 992 1, 209 1, 360 1, 489 1, 470 1, 472 1, 559 3, 306 1, 745 2, 003 2, 266 2, 427 2, 293 2, 394 2, 352 2, 784 1, 812 2, 089 2, 313 2, 456 2, 454 2, 572 2, 766 1, 597 1, 033 1, 210 1, 361 1, 511 1, 509 1, 531 1, 773			

ever-increasing incomes. Thus, the need for the rationing of more goods and for taking strong measures to channel more of consumer spending power into savings and taxes is clearly indicated. This is the basic problem of the civilian wartime economy.

Chart 4.—Relationship between Consumer Expenditures for Services and Disposable Income of Individuals



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

What Are Consumer Expenditures?

Consumer expenditures are defined as outlays made by individuals for securing goods and services in order to satisfy their own needs and desires. In the present estimates persons living in institutional or quasiinstitutional groups such as the Army and Navy are considered individuals insofar as they spend as individuals.

While the concept of consumer expenditure is fairly clear-cut, in practice arbitrary decisions must be made with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of certain consumer outlays. These decisions are followed in these estimates indicated below but are not to be construed as the final word on the subject.

Expenditures presented here exclude sales from one consumer to another, and thus the figures are those that would appear on the expenditures side of a consolidated income statement for all consumers in the United States. Illegal expenditures such as horse-race betting at "bookie" establishments and purchases of hard liquors in dry States are excluded.

Consumer expenditures include both cash purchases and purchases on open credit and installment accounts.

Payments on installment and open credit accounts are treated as savings.

Purchases of houses and other investments are treated as savings rather than as expenditures for current consumption and have been excluded from the estimates. Purchases of other durable goods, however, such as automobiles and furniture are included.

Sales taxes even when levied directly on the purchaser are classed as expenditures since consumer behavior is much the same as if the price were higher by the amount of the tax rate. Individual income, personal property, estate, inheritance, gift, and poll taxes, however, as well as automobile registrations and operators' licenses and hunting and fishing licenses are classed as direct personal taxes and are excluded from the estimates.

Religious and charitable contributions are outlays which do not constitute a material service purchased in the market and are excluded from the monthly estimates. For some purposes, however, it is desirable to include these outlays and they are shown as an additional item in the annual totals in table 1.

Tips given as payment for services rendered, however, are classed as a consumer expenditure.

Goods are defined as tangible commodities. In the present estimates, they include such things as meals and eyeglasses which have sometimes been treated as services. Services are items of expenditure for which no tangible commodity is received. In the present estimates they include several items which are border-line cases and might very well be included in the goods group, namely: Manufactured and natural gas, electricity, water rent, and repairs to automobiles and other consumer goods.

Certain nonmoney expenditures are included in the present estimates because they are included in the income payments series of the Bureau. These are:

(1) The value of farm production retained for home use,
(2) the value of food and housing received as wages in kind in productive enterprises, (3) the value of merchandise withdrawn by retail store owners for family use and not recorded as sales, (4) depreciation (but not rental value) of owner-occupied homes, and (5) rental value of rented farm homes.

Estimates of Expenditures for Goods.

As already indicated, the estimates of expenditures for goods are based principally on sales of retail stores.⁴ Table 4 shows in summary the deductions from and additions to sales of retail stores in order to arrive at consumer expenditures. For the years for which a Census of Retail Trade was taken, namely, 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939, these deductions and additions were estimated in detail. The methods followed will now be briefly summarized.

[•] Sales of retail stores appear currently on pages S-6 and S-7 of the Survey. For a description of this series see the Survey of Current Business for October 1941.

Table 4.—Sales of Retail Stores and Consumer Expenditures for Goods, Census Years

[Millions of dollars]

Item	1929	1933	1935	1939
Sales of retail stores	48, 459	24, 517	32, 791	42, 042
Less sales not constituting consumer expenditures $% \left(x\right) =\left(x\right) +\left(x\right) +$				
for goods:	0.450		0.000	0.105
Automotive stores 1	3,672	1,310	2, 263	3, 125
Building materials and hardware dealers 2	3,348	1, 147	1,570	2, 338
Filling stations ³ Fuel and ice dealers ³	635	580	723 221	1,077
Fuel and form gupply stores	282	173		261 725
Feed and farm supply stores	904 324	374 112	558 163	
Office equipment and supply stores Retail stores not listed above	633	307	390	209 644
Retail stores not listed above	000	307	990	044
Total	9, 797	4,003	5,887	8, 378
Add consumer expenditures for goods not included				
in sales of retail stores:	İ	ŀ		
Construction materials 2	120	41	64	88
Other goods purchased from:	120		04	00
Wholesalers 1	411	440	360	515
Manufacturers 1	1.226	741	806	759
Farmers	684	396	525	526
Coal mines		59	56	79
Service establishments	837	484	606	665
Government and nonprofit institutions.		105	122	151
Sales taxes.	l		(4)	392
Sales taxes Food received as wages in kind	158	104	`138	166
Entrepreneurial withdrawals in kind 5	315	177	260	295
Farm production retained for home use	1,699	1,023	1,320	1, 244
Total	5, 635	3, 570	4, 256	4, 879
Equals consumer expenditures for goods	44, 297	24, 085	31, 160	38, 542

Deductions From Sales of Retail Stores.

A considerable proportion of retail sales do not represent consumer expenditures for goods. The deductions that must be made from sales can be grouped under four headings: (1) Sales of goods not for consumer use, such as building materials, trucks, farm machinery, feed, office equipment, and a considerable proportion of automobiles, gasoline, hardware, fuel, and ice; (2) trade-in allowances; (3) sales to other retailers for resale; and (4) sales of services made by stores previously selling commodities.6

The amounts of the last two items are shown separately in the Census of Retail Trade. Estimates of nonconsumer sales are based principally on the commodity sales reports shown by the Census for nearly all kinds of business in 1939, although rather arbitrary allocations had to be made in some cases. Estimates of trade-in allowances on automobiles are based on the ratio of net to gross price of new and of used automobiles as shown by Bureau of Home Economics tabulations from the Study of Consumer Purchases. Trade-ins for other goods are small.7

Additions to Sales of Retail Stores.

In addition to their expenditures at retail stores, consumers purchase goods from other segments of the economy. Estimates of sales by wholesalers and manufacturers to consumers were obtained from the release on sales by classes of customers from the Census of Wholesale Trade and the report on Distribution of Manufactures' Sales of the Bureau of the Census by deducting sales of construction materials and sales for farm business use.

Another addition to consumer purchases in retail stores is purchases directly from farmers.

About one-half of farmers' sales direct to consumers are through local farm dairies and are estimated by the Department of Agriculture. Other farm sales are estimates compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with the help of Department of Agriculture specialists. These presumably include sales through farm markets, temporary roadside stands and house-to-house delivery.

Still another addition is the goods sold in service establishments. These are principally meals and beverage sales based on the Census of Hotels but also include merchandise sales from establishments covered in the Censuses of Services, Amusements, and Tourist Courts and Camps.

Consumer expenditures for construction materials must also be included when they are made for repairing owner-occupied homes where the work is done by the owner. They were estimated at 20 percent of the total expenditures for repair of owner-occupied homes.8 The base figure for the latter total is taken from the Study of Consumer Purchases for 1935–36.

Sales taxes collected by retailers directly from customers and paid by them directly to local or State taxing agencies were not included in retail sales in the 1939 census. The amount of sales taxes paid directly by consumers was estimated for the calendar year 1939 on the basis of sales tax reports by kind of business received directly from State governments and of the Bureau of the Census State Tax Collections reports for fiscal years 1939 and 1940.

Of the three nonmoney items included in consumer expenditures for goods, Department of Agriculture estimates were used for the value of farm production

¹ For convenience, consumer expenditures for new automobiles were estimated directly and treated as if all sales were made by retailers. The latter assumption does not affect total consumer expenditures for goods.

² Construction materials bought by consumers for repair of owner-occupied homes were not allocated as to place of purchase. All construction materials sold by retailers were deducted as nonconsumer sales, and consumer purchases of construction materials were added back in as a separate item of consumer expenditures for goods.

³ Fuel-oil retailers are included in filling stations in 1929 and 1933.

⁴ The Census of Business defined sales to include sales taxes in 1935.

⁵ Excludes food received by domestic servants and farm laborers since food furnished them is included either in sales of retail stores or in farm production retained for home use.

⁵ Sales of retail stores are defined by the Bureau of the Census as net after deducting returned goods, and allowances, but before deducting allowances for trade-ins taken as part payment for new merchandise. Thus, an automobile dealer should report as sales the value of both the new cars he sells and of the used cars taken in trade which he resells without deducting the value of the trade-in allowances on any transactions.

⁶ Receipts from consumers for service sales are included in consumer expenditures for the appropriate group of services.

⁷ The Department of Commerce Retail Credit Survey shows that down payments on the credit sales of household appliances average about 10 percent. Where there is a trade-in, it is usually the down payment. On the basis of this indirect evidence, 10 percent of retail sales of three commodity groups, namely stoves and ranges, household appliances, and radios and musical instruments, were deducted as trade-ins on all merehandise except automobiles in 1939. This came to 104 million dollars. In 1935, 10 percent was also used, but in 1933, 8 percent was used; in 1929, 5 percent, since trade-ins were less important in these years.

⁸ The remaining 80 percent is included under housing in consumer expenditures for services.

retained for home use, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures were used for food received as wages in kind. Entrepreneurial withdrawals in kind were estimated as a part of the present study. All these imputed items of expenditures are estimated at cost or selling price—farm production at prices received by farmers, wages in kind at cost to employer, and entrepreneurial withdrawals at cost to them.

Monthly Goods Expenditures.

Monthly estimates of consumer expenditures for goods as well as annual estimates for intercensal years are based on monthly estimates of sales of retail stores. For 6 of the 10 major groups of retail stores, namely, food, eating and drinking, 10 apparel, houshold furnishings, general merchandise, and drug. The dollars sales were used to represent the consumer expenditures for goods except that a small deduction was made from aggregate sales for the 6 groups as a whole to allow for sales not constituting consumer expenditures for goods. For the remaining 4 major retail groups of retail stores the estimates were based on their dollar sales, but they take into account different weighting and different adjustments to totals for census years.

Table 5 shows the estimates of sales and consumer expenditures for these major groups. In comparing the first half of 1941 with the first half of 1942, it will be seen that the chief reason for the 2.3-billion-dollar increase in consumer expenditures for goods with only 0.8 billion increase in sales of retail stores is the fact that

consumer expenditures at automotive stores is less than half as large as sales of automotive stores and that automotive sales declined in the first half of 1942 to less than one-third of their value in the first half of 1941.

Monthly estimates of consumer expenditures for goods not included in sales of retail stores were separately prepared and seasonally adjusted for (1) garages, (2) hotels, (3) Military Establishments, (4) the value of farm production retained for home use, and (5) for all other expenditures.

Estimates of Expenditures for Services.

For five of the eight major groups into which consumer expenditures for services have been classified in table 7 annual estimates are presented in great detail in the last article in this issue on Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, 1929-41.11

Groups used in the services article

Household utilities and communications.

Services related to attire, personal appearance, and comfort.

User-operated transportation, purchased transportation, foreign travel.

Medical care and death expenses.

Recreation.
Tuition and educational fees privately

paid.
Gifts and bequests, personal remittances

abroad.

Corresponding groups used in this article

Household utilities.

Personal services.

Transportation.

Medical care and death expenses, Recreation.

Not shown separately; included in "other services" group.

Not included in estimates for goods or services but shown separately in table 1.

For the three remaining groups, housing, home maintenance, and other services, detailed estimates were prepared for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 as a part of the present study. Under housing, estimates were prepared for rent paid by renters, ownership expenses including depreciation for owner-occupied homes, rent of both permanent and transient lodgers in hotels, schools, etc., but not in boarding and lodging houses.¹² Home

Table 5.—Comparison of Sales of Retail Stores and Consumer Expenditures for Goods, by Kind of Business, by Years, 1935-40, and by Half Years, 1941-42

[Millions of dollars]

	į	i		İ			19	41	1942
Kind of business	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	First half	Second half	First half
Food, cating and drinking, apparel, household furnishings, general merchandise, and drug stores:	ĺ	i							
Sales Consumer expenditures for goods	21, 662 21, 346	24, 282 23, 901	26, 523 26, 079	25, 333 24, 882	26, 715 26, 212	28, 303 27, 748	14, 920 14, 622	18, 232 17, 865	17, 960 17, 593
Filling stations: Sales. Consumer expenditures for goods Building materials and hardware dealers:	1, 968 1, 245	2, 330 1, 461	2,679 1,660	2, 693 1, 669	2, 822 1, 746	2, 982 1, 844	1, 589 988	1, 911 1, 197	$^{1,619}_{965}$
Building materials and hardware dealers: Sales. Consumer expenditures for goods.	1, 864 294	2, 374 358	2, 687 401	2, 480 370	2, 735 396	2, 987 422	1, 655 231	2, 067 283	$\frac{1,928}{277}$
Automotive stores: Sales. Consumer expenditures for goods.	4, 237 1, 974	5, 498 2, 538	6, 044 2, 710	4, 472 1, 905	5, 549 2, 424	6, 819 3, 013	4, 792 2, 159	3, 434 1, 505	1, 558 551
Other retail stores:	3, 060 2, 046	3, 614 2, 438	4, 033 2, 722	3, 870 2, 639	4, 221 2, 886	4, 714 3, 241	2, 520 1, 676	3, 053 2, 120	3, 244
Sales Consumer expenditures for goods Consumer expenditures for goods not included in sales of retail stores.	4, 256	4, 676	5, 013	4, 734	4, 879	5, 054	2,719	$\frac{2,120}{3,256}$	$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{118}{202}$
Sales of all retail stores	32, 791 31, 160	38, 098 35, 372	41, 965 38, 585	38, 848 36, 198	42, 042 38, 542	45, 807 41, 322	25, 476 22, 394	28, 697 26, 228	26, 309 24, 706

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

⁹ This was done on the assumption that each individual proprietorship in the retail food business, for example, fed one family which had average food expenditures. These expenditures which were at retail prices were expressed in terms of wholesale prices by using the average retail food store mark-up.

¹⁰ New series of sales of eating and drinking places and "other retail stores" groups are now being used in the sales of retail stores series, and these new series are also used in estimating the consumer expenditures presented here. Quarterly totals in the new eating and drinking series are based on sales tax receipts from eating and drinking places in four States adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 censuses; month-to-month changes are based on percentage changes from the independent store sample of the Bureau of the Census. The new "other retail stores" series is a combination of five separate series on (1) liquor stores; (2) fuel, ice, and fuel oil dealers; (3) hay, grain, feed, and farm supply stores; (4) jewelry stores; and (5) the remaining retail stores in the "other" group.

In this article monthly estimates of services were prepared for eight major groups.
The next article on services presents a much more detailed list of grouping.

For the convenience of the reader the following tabulation gives a reconciliation between the grouping used in the two articles:

¹² Income received from boarders and lodgers is excluded here because it is excluded from income payments.

Table 6.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services for Selected Periods

(Millions of dollars)

			Goo	ods		Services								
Period	Total	Total	Included in sales of retail stores	Farm home produc- tion	Other	Total	Housing	Home mainten- ance	House- hold utilities	Per- sonal services	Trans- porta- tion	Medical care and death	Recrea- tion	Other
1929, total 1933, total 1935:	68, 842 41, 144	44, 297 24, 085	38, 662 20, 515	1, 699 1, 023	3, 936 2, 547	24, 546 17, 059	8, 928 6, 924	1, 663 760	1, 920 1, 807	1, 931 992	3, 306 1, 745	2, 784 1, 812	1, 597 1, 033	2, 417 1, 986
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	12, 493 12, 360	6, 807 7, 875 7, 641 8, 835	5, 845 6, 816 6, 573 7, 671	301 317 338 366	661 745 731 798	4, 582 4, 616 4, 719 4, 798	1,739 1,744 1,752 1,768	249 259 269 279	509 453 424 494	277 312 315 303	446 483 578 497	536 517 506 532	279 291 301 340	547 556 575 588
Total	49, 875	31, 160	26, 904	1, 320	2, 936	18,715	7, 001	1,056	1,880	1, 209	2,003	2,089	1, 210	2, 268
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	12, 440 13, 897 13, 881 15, 377	7, 551 8, 910 8, 744 10, 167	6, 513 7, 772 7, 540 8, 870	304 310 372 387	734 828 832 909	4, 889 4, 985 5, 139 5, 210	1, 784 1, 795 1, 812 1, 836	287 299 312 327	542 468 437 512	301 359 357 344	497 543 659 567	579 570 568 596	300 335 351 375	601 618 642 652
Total	55, 594	35, 372	30, 695	1, 374	3,302	20, 223	7, 227	1, 225	1, 959	1,360	2, 266	2, 313	1, 361	2, 513
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	15,089	8, 645 9, 891 9, 571 10, 477	7, 494 8, 642 8, 289 9, 146	319 325 383 384	833 924 899 947	5, 322 5, 387 5, 517 5, 475	1, 860 1, 890 1, 913 1, 945	348 362 363 357	550 488 460 536	337 392 394 366	545 596 717 569	677 602 583 595	338 377 387 410	666 679 700 697
Total	60, 284	38, 585	33, 572	1, 410	3, 603	21, 700	7, 608	1,430	2, 035	1,489	2, 427	2, 456	1, 511	2, 743
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	14, 372 14, 205	8, 169 8, 966 8, 726 10, 337	7, 056 7, 805 7, 553 9, 051	308 299 332 345	805 863 841 941	5, 423 5, 405 5, 480 5, 501	1, 962 1, 967 1, 973 1, 984	346 338 336 341	573 507 477 546	342 388 378 362	532 558 651 552	619 601 606 629	363 369 375 402	685 679 685 685
Total	58,008	36, 198	31, 464	1, 283	3, 451	21,810	7, 886	1,362	2, 102	1,470	2, 293	2, 454	1, 509	2, 733
January February March April May June July August September October November December	4,615 4,465 4,982 5,008 5,130 5,036 4,847 4,968 5,232 5,322 5,252 6,078	2,749 2,623 3,133 3,163 3,283 3,187 2,970 3,096 3,347 3,437 3,383 4,172	2, 375 2, 268 2, 740 2, 767 2, 877 2, 786 2, 580 2, 692 2, 916 2, 999 2, 954 3, 710	102 93 96 94 97 96 101 106 116 124 113	272 262 297 302 309 305 289 298 315 314 316 356	1,866 1,842 1,849 1,846 1,847 1,850 1,877 1,872 1,884 1,870 1,906	664 665 667 667 669 667 671 673 675 675	114 115 115 116 116 116 116 117 118 119 120	210 200 193 185 174 168 162 161 169 176 188 201	114 112 116 120 130 134 129 124 127 126 120	182 170 189 190 198 210 233 235 218 195 180	224 234 225 214 207 205 203 202 206 210 213 228	126 117 116 124 124 116 131 126 137 146 137 149	232 229 230 230 231 232 236 236 238 238 237 241
Total	60, 935	38, 542	33, 663	1, 244	3, 635	22, 393	8, 031	1,397	2, 187	1,472	2, 394	2, 572	1, 531	2,809
January February March April May June July August September October November December	4, 956 4, 862 5, 323 5, 271 5, 433 5, 342 5, 158 5, 369 5, 334 5, 675 6, 466	2, 999 2, 902 3, 362 3, 328 3, 499 3, 404 3, 212 3, 413 3, 360 3, 689 3, 706 4, 450	2, 612 2, 528 2, 958 2, 990 3, 078 2, 995 2, 808 2, 989 2, 988 3, 228 3, 252 3, 962	100 94 93 94 96 94 101 103 112 125 113 107	287 280 311 314 325 315 303 321 310 336 341 381	1, 956 1, 960 1, 962 1, 944 1, 934 1, 936 1, 946 1, 956 1, 974 1, 986 2, 017	678 680 680 684 683 684 684 689 691 693 692	122 123 124 126 127 133 133 129 126 123 122 122	224 218 206 194 184 177 171 171 177 185 200 218	117 116 123 129 136 142 133 133 137 133 129 129	185 173 197 189 195 204 202 214 208 201 185 199	243 255 244 233 224 220 221 219 220 224 224 238	141 148 138 142 136 128 149 147 159 169 158	248 248 249 247 248 249 251 253 256 257 256 262
Total	64, 864	41, 322	36, 268	1, 233	3, 821	23, 542	8, 232	1,512	2, 324	1, 559	2,352	2,766	1,773	3,024
January February March April May June July August September October November December	5,771 6,060 6,271 6,048 6,063 6,340 6,316 6,459	3, 316 3, 188 3, 725 3, 973 4, 217 3, 975 3, 949 4, 247 4, 216 4, 309 4, 233 5, 274	2, 896 2, 785 3, 279 3, 501 3, 720 3, 494 3, 456 3, 718 3, 681 3, 693 4, 673	101 94 97 101 107 108 116 130 143 152 139	319 309 349 371 390 373 377 399 392 406 401 467	2, 057 2, 065 2, 047 2, 087 2, 053 2, 074 2, 114 2, 093 2, 100 2, 150 2, 155 2, 213	698 701 701 707 708 710 712 719 723 729 733 732	123 123 123 126 132 133 134 130 129 129 134 134	230 221 214 204 191 185 181 181 188 198 216 235	128 129 132 151 152 156 158 153 159 156 151	190 183 212 210 215 218 232 241 222 222 210 234	259 271 263 249 240 241 241 241 244 250 251 266	162 169 135 168 145 157 175 150 156 182 175 174	267 268 267 272 271 275 280 279 280 285 284 289
Total	i	48, 621	42, 647	1, 421	4, 554	25, 207	8, 574	1, 548	2, 444	1,772	2, 589	3, 014	1, 948	3, 319
January February March April May June	5, 862 6, 449 6, 557	4, 097 3, 648 4, 203 4, 281 4, 253 4, 230	3, 566 3, 165 3, 679 3, 731 3, 701 3, 666	124 113 117 123 123 128	407 370 407 427 430 435	2, 244 2, 214 2, 246 2, 276 2, 282 2, 289	739 742 745 752 754 750	136 135 140 144 147 148	260 243 234 220 207 198	148 146 152 166 175 179	221 206 230 239 258 263	278 284 279 270 262 261	170 172 176 197 191 203	292 287 288 290 288 287

maintenance includes domestic service; moving, express, and freight; insurance, storage, cleaning, repair, and other services to household furnishings.

The "other services" group includes private fees for education; interest on consumer loans other than mortgages; that part of life-insurance premiums which repre-

sents costs of selling and handling of insurance and settling claims; certain occupational expenses such as union and professional association dues, employment agency fees, stock brokerage fees, and payments for property management; and miscellaneous items the chief of which is legal expenses.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table 7.—Indexes of Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

	[1935-39=100]																
	U	nadjuste	d					A	ijusted	for seas	onal vari	ations	The Total Control				
				Goods 1									Services	3			
Period	Total	Goods 1	Serv- ices	Total	Total	Included in sales of retail stores	Farm home produc- tion	Other	Total	Hous- ing	Home Mainte- nance	House- hold utili- ties ¹	Per- sonal serv- ices	Trans- porta- tion ¹	Medi- cal care and death	Recre- ation	Other
1929, total	120. 9 72. 3	123. 1 67. 0	117. 1 81. 4	120. 9 72. 3	123. 1 67. 0	123.7 65.6	128. 1 77. 1	116.3 75.2	117. 1 81. 4	118. 2 91. 7	128. 5 58. 7	94. 5 88. 9	137. 9 70. 8	145. 2 76. 7	117.1 76.3	$112.1 \\ 72.6$	92. 8 76. 0
First quarter	80. 8 87. 6 86. 5 95. 4	76. 7 87. 4 84. 6 97. 8	87.7 88.1 89.9 91.4	85.3 86.4 88.1 90.0	84. 4 85. 3 87. 0 89. 1	83. 8 83. 3 86. 6 88. 7	98. 9 103. 9 96. 7 99. 4	84. 2 86. 3 87. 4 88. 9	87. 1 88. 4 89. 9 91. 7	92. 0 92. 4 92. 9 93. 6	77. 2 80. 1 83. 1 86. 0	90. 2 92. 7 93. 3 94. 7	85.3 84.3 87.2 88.9	84.8 85.5 89.3 91.6	83.6 88.3 89.2 90.9	82.0 83.4 83.3 90.5	83. 9 85. 2 88. 3 89. 9
Total936:	87.6	86.6	89.3	87.6	86.6	86.1	99.5	86.7	89.3	92.7	81.6	92.5	86.4	88.0	87. 9	84.9	86.
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	97.8	84.0 99.3 96.6 112.3	93. 3 95. 2 97. 9 99. 2	92. 3 96. 2 98. 9 101. 6	92. 1 96. 7 99. 7 102. 7	91. 9 96. 5 99. 4 102. 7	99.1 101.8 106.4 105.4	92. 0 96. 2 99. 5 101. 0	92. 7 95. 4 97. 7 99. 7	94. 4 95. 1 96. 2 97. 3	88. 7 92. 4 96. 6 101. 0	94. 8 95. 5 96. 3 98. 5	92. 5 96. 7 98. 5 100. 5	93. 5 96. 2 101. 4 105. 5	90. 5 97. 4 100. 2 101. 8	88. 4 96. 1 97. 3 99. 8	91, 94, 98, 99,
Total937:	97.6	98.3	96.4	97.6	98.3	98. 2	103.6	97. 6	96. 4	95.7	94.7	96. 4	97.1	99. 5	97.3	95.6	96.
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	107.4	97. 2 110. 1 105. 8 115. 8	101. 9 102. 9 105. 1 104. 3	103. 7 106. 7 107. 9 105. 1	105. 1 108. 8 109. 7 105. 3	105. 0 109. 0 109. 9 105. 3	105. 6 106. 5 109. 4 104. 1	105.3 107.2 107.8 105.3	101. 3 103. 1 104. 7 104. 7	98.5 100.1 101.5 103.0	107. 6 111. 9 112. 3 110. 2	97. 5 99. 8 101. 2 103. 0	103. 5 106. 0 108. 5 107. 0	104. 7 105. 9 108. 9 105. 4	105. 8 102. 8 102. 9 101. 7	99. 6 107. 9 107. 2 109. 0	102. 103. 107. 106.
Total938:	105. 9	107.3	103.5	105. 9	107.3	107. 4	106.3	106.4	103. 5	100.8	110.5	100.1	106.3	106.6	103.3	106.1	105.
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	. 99.4	92. 1 99. 8 96. 5 113. 9	103. 8 103. 2 104. 4 104. 8	101. 9 100. 3 101. 5 103. 7	101. 0 98. 4 99. 8 102. 9	100. 9 98. 3 99. 9 103. 2	101, 4 97, 8 95, 1 93, 8	102. 4 100. 2 100. 9 104. 1	103. 3 103. 5 104. 3 105. 2	103. 9 104. 2 104. 6 105. 1	106. 9 104. 6 104. 1 105. 4	101. 4 103. 4 105. 1 105. 0	105.3 104.9 104.4 105.7	102, 3 99, 0 99, 8 102, 0	96. 8 102. 6 106. 8 107. 7	107.7 105.4 103.9 106.9	104. 103. 104. 104.
Total939:	101. 9	100.6	104.0	101. 9	100.6	100.7	96.7	101. 9	104.0	104.4	105. 3	103. 4	105. 0	100.7	103. 2	105, 9	104.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	99. 2 102. 5 107. 2 106. 6 106. 3 101. 9 102. 3 111. 2 111. 3 112. 0	92. 2 94. 5 100. 8 107. 9 107. 4 106. 4 99. 0 99. 7 112. 9 113. 6 114. 8 139. 8	106. 4 107. 3 105. 4 105. 9 105. 3 106. 2 107. 0 106. 7 108. 2 107. 4 107. 3 108. 7	104. 9 105. 1 105. 2 106. 2 106. 0 105. 9 107. 0 106. 6 109. 3 108. 3 109. 5 110. 9	104. 5 104. 7 105. 2 106. 6 105. 7 105. 6 106. 9 106. 3 110. 1 108. 9 110. 4 112. 1	104. 8 104. 9 105. 6 107. 1 106. 2 106. 0 107. 6 106. 8 110. 6 109. 5 111. 1 112. 9	95. 9 96. 7 95. 8 93. 8 94. 7 93. 1 91. 5 92. 0 93. 7 93. 0 93. 3 93. 9	105. 0 105. 6 106. 8 105. 7 106. 5 106. 0 106. 8 111. 2 109. 2 109. 9 111. 3	105. 7 105. 7 105. 1 105. 4 106. 4 106. 5 107. 1 107. 8 107. 4 107. 9 108. 8	105. 3 105. 5 105. 8 105. 9 106. 1 106. 4 106. 7 106. 9 107. 0 107. 1 107. 3	106. 0 106. 5 106. 6 106. 8 107. 1 107. 2 107. 6 108. 0 108. 8 109. 4 110. 3 111. 2	106, 2 107, 2 107, 1 107, 3 107, 5 108, 2 107, 7 108, 1 109, 1 108, 4 109, 1 108, 2	105. 8 105. 0 95. 9 100. 5 105. 2 105. 4 105. 9 104. 3 104. 4 106. 1 106. 5 108. 6	105. 2 104. 6 102. 0 103. 4 106. 0 107. 8 107. 9 105. 9 106. 0 102. 2 103. 3 104. 8	106.3 107.0 106.8 106.7 107.4 107.0 106.7 107.6 109.0 109.8 111.0	111. 1 109. 1 110. 0	106. 105. 105. 106. 106. 108. 109. 109. 109.
Total	107. 0	107. 1	106.8	107. 0	107.1	107. 7	93.8	107. 4	106. 8	106.4	108.0	107.6	105. 2	105. 2	108. 2	107. 5	107.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	- 111. 0 111. 3 113. 0 114. 3 107. 2 110. 1 115. 8 116. 8 120. 6 137. 2	98. 1 100. 6 110. 5 111. 1 114. 5 116. 1 105. 0 109. 3 117. 3 118. 8 125. 1 150. 1	111. 5 113. 3 111. 9 111. 6 110. 3 111. 3 110. 9 111. 5 113. 3 113. 0 115. 0	115. 6 113. 4 113. 4 117. 8 118. 2		115. 1 118. 6 114. 6 114. 2 121. 6 121. 3	94. 7 94. 2 90. 7 91. 0 89. 5 90. 7 93. 9 93. 3 94. 7	108. 6 108. 7 112. 0 109. 2 110. 9 111. 7 109. 9 113. 9 112. 4 114. 3 117. 7 119. 7	110. 6 111. 6 112. 2 110. 9 111. 3 111. 6 111. 8 112. 8 113. 3 113. 2 114. 9	107. 5 107. 8 108. 2 108. 4 108. 7 108. 9 109. 0 109. 6 110. 0 110. 4	120. 0 116. 9 114. 3 113. 2 113. 3	117. 1	108. 0 109. 0 110. 8 108. 1 109. 8 112. 4 109. 4 111. 6 112. 9 112. 4 114. 7 117. 0	106. 4	116. 7 115. 9 115. 9 116. 1 114. 8 116. 4 116. 8 116. 2 117. 2 116. 7 118. 5	133. 0 127. 6 120. 5 116. 3 112. 7 122. 6 126. 6 129. 3 126. 2 127. 4	113. 114. 114. 113. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 117. 120.
Total	1	114.9	1		1	1	1	112.9	112, 3	1	ŀ		1	1	1	1	115.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	120. 3 127. 9 129. 9 129. 9 125. 9 132. 1 134. 8 132. 7 138. 4	139. 5 143. 1 138. 6 146. 9	120. 2 116. 7 119. 8 117. 1 119. 0 120. 5 119. 4 120. 5 122. 6 123. 7	124. 7 124. 0 125. 9 128. 7 129. 3 133. 4 138. 4 131. 4 129. 4 135. 8	128. 2 128. 1 129. 8 134. 9 135. 0 140. 4 148. 7 137. 7 133. 4 142. 6	129. 8 129. 6 131. 0 136. 4 136. 4 142. 2 150. 6 138. 5 133. 7 143. 8	96. 5 97. 1 101. 3 104. 4 104. 6 104. 7 113. 0 115. 2 114. 4 114. 6	136, 2 143, 7 138, 6 137, 3 141, 5	120. 7 120. 6 122. 5 124. 1	111. 2 111. 6 112. 2 112. 6 113. 0 113. 5 114. 3 114. 9 115. 6 116. 2	113. 8 114. 2 116. 9 122. 0 123. 1 123. 8 120. 4 119. 5 119. 5	118. 3 118. 9 118. 2 117. 8 119. 0 120. 4 121. 8 121. 3 122. 2 125. 6	121. 1 118. 7 126. 3 122. 3 123. 4 129. 7 128. 4 130. 4 131. 9 133. 7	112.3 114.7 113.6 113.9 111.1 112.8 114.3 111.7 115.4 118.7	124. 0 124. 7 123. 8 124. 3 125. 1 126. 7 128. 3 129. 0 130. 7 130. 8	152. 5 124. 7 142. 6 124. 0 138. 2 143. 9 128. 8 126. 2 135. 8	122 125 124 126 128 128 128 130 130
Total	129. 7	135. 2	120, 2	129. 7	135. 2	136, 4	107. 1	134. 5	120. 2	113. 5	119.6	120, 2	126. 6	113, 7	126. 8	3 136. 8	127
January February March April May June	130. 5 134. 9 138. 3 138. 2	131. 4 138. 9 142. 8 143. 0	128. 9 128. 0 130. 7 130. 1	138. 9 139, 1 138. 6 139. 0	145. 9 154. 3 143. 7 143. 5	146, 8 146, 2 143, 9 143, 7	116. 5 116. 8 122. 9 120. 5	148. 5 147. 2 148. 8 149. 6	127. 0 128. 4 129. 9 131. 2	117. 8 118. 5 119. 3 120. 6	124. 9 130. 1 133. 2 136. 0	129. 9 130. 0 127. 6 127. 7	137. 0 137. 4 138. 6 141. 5	124. 4 123. 5 128. 8 136. 9	130. 0 132. 5 134. 4 135. 6	154. 8 162. 7 166. 6 163. 0	131 132 132 132

¹ Expenditures were divided by number of working days in month before being converted to indexes.

Monthly Service Expenditures.

Monthly estimates were prepared for the period 1935 to date for eight major groups of services. The estimates for five of the major groups—household utilities, personal services, transportation, medical care and

death expenses, and recreation—were prepared by components and adjusted for each year 1935 through 1941 to the annual estimates shown in the next article.

(Continued on p. 22)

Alternatives in War Finance¹

By Thomas K. Hitch 2

IT is now evident that the financial requirements of the war will be staggering. In the first 2 years of the defense program, the Federal Government spent nearly 50 billion dollars. According to the revised budget, expenditures during the present fiscal year alone will total 77.5 billion dollars.³ Beyond that the requirements are indefinite, but Congress has already appropriated 220 billion dollars for war purposes.

By any comparison, even the figure of 77.5 billion dollars for fiscal 1943 is tremendous. It is more than twice the sum of America's World War I expenditures. It is over one-third the total monetary cost of World War I to all belligerents. It represents, as shown in chart 2, approximately one-half the gross product of the Nation in fiscal 1943. It is a sum so large that the raising of it will be one of the most important, and at the same time most difficult, economic problems the country has ever faced.

Before discussing the various alternative methods of war financing, it will be instructive to review the financing record of this country during the last war and during the present war to date. Such a review will also aid in appraising the outlook for the coming fiscal year.

World War I Financing

During the period of the last World War, the Federal Government raised 33.6 billion dollars (April 5, 1917, to June 30, 1919). For the war to have been financed without inflation, it would, in general, have been necessary for this sum to have been raised without recourse to credit or currency expansion. The two sources of such noninflationary financing are taxes and borrowing from current income. Hence it is relevant to analyze the extent to which these two sources were exploited.

Total nonloan revenue, as shown in table 2, during this period amounted to only 9.4 billion dollars. Consequently, the other 24.2 billion had to be raised through borrowing.

At first glance, it would seem that this 24.2 billion-dollar increase in the public debt was rather effectively placed outside the banking system. Total bank holdings of Government securities increased, in the two fiscal years 1918 and 1919, only by 3.4 billions—indi-

cating that nonbanking purchasers absorbed 20.8 billions of the increment of the public debt. This monetary contribution, taken with the additional 9.4 billion dollars paid in taxes, would appear to have reduced private purchasing power nearly as much as public purchasing power was increased.

There were operating, however, several inflationary factors concealed by these figures. In the first place, the banks of the country held approximately 1 billion more of Government securities in early May 1919 than they did at the end of June. This, taken with the fact that their holdings of Government securities were somewhat less on April 5, 1917, than on June 30 of that year, means that, in the 2 years following our declaration of war, bank holdings increased some 4.5 billion dollars—a significant credit expansion.

Second, the "borrow to buy" aspect of World War I financing was probably as inflationary as the actual purchase of Government securities by banks. Loans to purchasers of bonds could be discounted by member banks at preferential rates which customarily equaled the interest rate on the bond itself. The extent of this credit expansion by individuals for Government use has been variously estimated at from 2 to 3 billion dollars.

Finally, it is worth noting that the five successive Liberty loans were really refunding operations. Throughout the period, Government fiscal needs were met by the issuance of short-term securities known as certificates of indebtedness. These were taken entirely by the banks, which paid for them by the creation of Government deposit accounts. From time to time, these bank loans would be repaid with the proceeds of the Liberty bonds, which as we have seen were largely lodged in nonbanking hands.

The time element in this sequence of events is important. Government expenditures were financed with bank credit—which resulted in an expansion of private purchasing power. The public then used some of its enlarged income to purchase the subsequently issued long-term bonds. The net result was of course more expansionary than if the Treasury had borrowed from the public at the time it was making its expenditures.⁴

The effect of this program of war financing was the creation of a disequilibrium of demand and supply which, not being corrected by an increase in savings, resulted in inflationary price rises. The disequilibrium arose from the fact that vast Government purchases re-

¹ The Survey, in publishing this article, is not attempting to reflect the views of the Department of Commerce, but rather to offer its readers a discussion of one of the Nation's most important economic problems.

² The writer would like to acknowledge the contribution made by C. A. R. Wardwell, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the preparation of this article.

³ Since this article was written, expenditure estimates for fiscal 1943 have been increased to 85.2 billion dollars. This is due to expanding war production, rising prices, and increases in the pay of the armed forces.

⁴ It is worth noting that a considerable volume of bank credit was created for the use of private business both before and after our entry into the war. This factor, taken with the creation of deposit currency for the use of the Government, caused bank deposits to double between 1914 and 1920.

duced the supply of goods available for civilian consumption, while civilian demand was not reduced proportionately by fiscal policy. The necessary reduction in civilian consumption was therefore enforced by inflation.

The aftermath of the war-financing program was probably worse than its immediate effects. Despite the elimination of most excess purchasing power by price rises during the war, individuals and business were able to embark upon a buying spree when the war was over that spiraled the cost of living upward 29 percent between November 1918 and June 1920. The removal of price controls together with the unleashing of tremendous pent-up demand for goods and services which had been foregone during the stringent war years, led to an increased demand which industry could not fulfill.

The following table summarizes some of the major economic trends during the war period.

Table 1.- Economic Trends in World War I, 1913-20

[All series except indexes in billions of dollars]

Year	Na- tional in- come ¹	Index of total physical produc- tion ²	Net U.S. ex- ports 3	De- posits, all banks ⁴	Reserve Bank credit out- stand- ing §	Index of cost of living ⁶	Index of whole- sale prices ⁶
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	31. 4 31. 2 32. 5 38. 7 46. 4 57. 0 63. 0 68. 4	100 102 116 123 128 127 119 127	0.7 .3 1.8 3.1 3.3 3.1 4.0 2.9	17. 5 18. 6 19. 2 22. 8 26. 4 28. 8 33. 6 37. 9	0.06 0.16 0.52 1.72 2.63 3.39	100. 0 101. 4 102. 5 110. 0 129. 5 152. 2 175. 0 202. 8	100 98 100 122 168 188 199 221

- R. F. Martin, National Industrial Conference Board Study No. 241.
 F. C. Mills, Economic Tendencies in the U. S., p. 188.
 U. S. Department of Commerce.
 Annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency. This series excludes the Federal Reserve banks.
- Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board, 1932, p. 50.
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Our Financing Record to Date

The launching of the defense and rearmament program in mid-1940 resulted in a spectacular increase in Government expenditures, thereby once again lifting the problems of war finance out of the theoretical realm and giving them urgent practical importance. The desirability of raising a large portion of the required revenue by taxation, and borrowing the remainder out of savings from income rather than from credit-creating institutions was at once recognized. To that end, taxes were increased twice in 1940, and again in late 1941. In addition, early this year the President called for a 7 billion dollar increase in tax levies. To the same end, bond sales to individuals and to nonbanking institutions have been pushed with vigor by the Treasury.

The results of the first 2 years of defense and war financing are shown in table 2, where comparison is also made with our war financing record of 1917-19.

As the table shows, one-third the bonds sold in the 2-year period 1940-42 have gone directly into the hands of credit-creating banking institutions. This has been the main cause of the 22 percent increase in bank

Table 2.—Sources of Federal Revenue, April 5, 1917, to June 30, 1919, compared with July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	Billions	of dollars	Perc	ent
Source of income	1917-19	1940–42	1917-19	1940-42
Total revenue Taxes and other norloan revenue Borrowing From banks 1 Direct Indirect 2 From others	33. 6 9. 4 24. 2 6. 9 3. 4 3. 5 17. 3	48. 9 20. 4 28. 5 9. 8 9. 8 0. 0 18. 7	100 28 72 21 10 11 51	100 42 58 20 20 0 38

¹ The 1940-42 figure of direct borrowing refers only to borrowing from commercial and Federal Reserve banks. The 1917-19 figure is slightly inflated since it includes

1 The 1940-42 figure of direct forrowing refers only to our lowing from commercial and Federal Reserve banks. The 1917-19 figure is slightly inflated since it includes all banks.

2 As explained in the text, commercial banks extended credit to individuals to purchase Government securities on a large scale. This figure represents that indirect borrowing from banks, together with an allowance for the 1 billion dollar additional holding by banks of Government securities shortly before the end of fiscal 1919.

Sources: U. S. Treasury and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

deposits during the period, and it cannot be disassociated from the 56 percent increase in money in circulation, 45 percent increase in income payments, 27 percent increase in wholesale prices, and 16 percent increase in the cost of living.

Efforts to mitigate this inflationary surge by removing its basis of increased purchasing power have been increasingly exerted, but in each case they have lagged behind the increase in incomes arising from rapidly enlarged war expenditures.⁵

Despite the several increases in tax rates and the extra increases in tax revenues due to higher incomes, the percentage of total revenue raised by taxes has been steadily decreasing since the start of the defense program. As chart 1 indicates, nonloan revenues contributed 66 percent of total Federal income in fiscal 1940, 53 percent in 1941, and only 37 percent in 1942.

The other facet of noninflationary financing—the selling of bonds to individuals and to nonbanking institutions—has been developed with greater success. The percentage of loan proceeds that was contributed by the commercial and Federal Reserve banks increased considerably in fiscal 1941 as compared with 1940 (48 percent compared with 30 percent), but this trend was reversed in fiscal 1942. The reversal has undoubtedly been due to the fact that vigorous efforts have been made to expand the nonbanking market for bonds. Six billion dollars of War Savings bonds were sold in fiscal 1942, compared with 1.4 billions in 1941, and sales to insurance companies, savings banks, fiduciaries, corporations, and Government agencies have been expanded more rapidly than sales to commercial banks.

Whether the sale of bonds to nonbanking institutions and to individuals reduces private expenditures or whether it simply mobilizes idle savings is a crucial question to which there can be no definite answer.

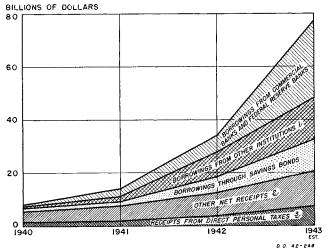
There are, however, two indicators. One is the fact that some 18 million workers are participating in the

⁵ Probably more important than fiscal policy in delaying inflation has been the spectacular increase in savings and a probable draft on inventories of some civilian goods. The depletion of inventories will stop the latter, and there are indications that the increase in savings is temporary since it reflects an inability to purchase consumer durable goods and a necessity to retire consumer debt.

pay-deductions program of the Treasury for the purchase of War Savings bonds, and the pay so deducted (190 million dollars in July) probably reduces consumption expenditures an equal amount. Set against this consideration, however, is the fact that over half the War Savings bonds sold in fiscal 1942 were in denominations of 1,000 dollars or larger. Purchasers of such large denomination bonds can probably be assumed to be large-scale investors.

Many of the foregoing data relating to financing during the past 2 years are presented in graphic form in chart 1, which shows the sources of Federal income since mid-1940.6 The chart also presents an estimate

Chart 1.-Sources of Federal Income by Fiscal Years



- 1 Data include borrowings from corporations, insurance companies, mutual savings banks, Federal agencies, Federal trust funds, etc.
- ² Data are net receipts less direct personal tax collections.
- 3 Data include individual income, estate, and gift tax collections.

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; data for 1943 include estimates for some items by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

of revenues for fiscal 1943, for it is the future, with its greatly enlarged expenditures, which holds the most significance for us.

The Outlook for Fiscal 1943

Federal expenditures in the current fiscal year are now estimated at 77.5 billion dollars.7 If the 1942 revenue bill is passed in its House of Representatives form, tax and other nonloan revenue will total 21 billions. This imposes upon the Government the necessity of borrowing 56.5 billion dollars, or 73 percent of its total requirements.

A review of borrowing prospects indicates that the banks will be called upon to take at least half this increase in the public debt. It is hoped that the sale of

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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War Savings bonds will increase sufficiently to average 1 billion dollars a month, or 12 billions for the year. Other estimates allow an additional 3 billion dollar net sale of tax anticipation notes (or their equivalent in at-source tax collections starting next January). With the proposed 2-billion-dollar increase in social-security levies, the various Government trust funds and agencies may take 5 billions Mutual savings banks and insurance companies may take some 2.5 billion dollars worth of bonds, and other nonbanking purchasers (mainly corporations) may more than double their purchases to This indicates the probabilities of non-5 billions. bank borrowing. Unless such borrowing is expanded, the Government will have to look to the banks to absorb the balance of some 29 billion dollars of securities.

The Nature of War Costs

The foregoing summary of United States war finance in World War I and World War II to date has been primarily a factual presentation. It is now in order to strip the problem down to its basic elements.

In analyzing the problem of war finance, it will be helpful to think in terms of things rather than in terms of money.

When one thinks in terms of money, it appears that the task of the Federal Government in fiscal 1943 is to raise 77.5 billion dollars. The vast size of this sum to be raised naturally poses two obvious questions: First, will it be possible to raise such a sum in 1 year, and second, even if this be possible, might we not shift a portion of the war cost on to posterity, or at least postpone our own payment of it until some post-war period?

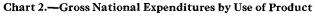
If we think in terms of things rather than money, however, certain obscured elements in the picture are exposed, and the two questions are automatically answered. The basic economic problem of the Government in fiscal 1943 is to divert goods and services valued at 77.5 billion dollars away from private uses and into Government uses largely for war. As chart 2 shows, this means devoting roughly half our gross national product to Governmental uses, whereas in the immediate predefense years only some 17 percent was normally so devoted.8

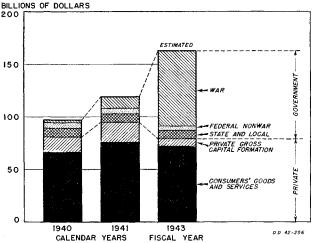
Viewed in this way, it is evident that goods and services flowing currently into the war effort are diverted from current private use. Choosing to devote half our national product to the prosecution of the war, we must perforce live on the remaining half. It is unnecessary to point out that we cannot borrow from goods and services that will be produced in 1960 and it is equally unnecessary to labor the point that no abstinence will be required of future generations because we choose to make guns instead of butter today. The

⁶ The area in the chart labeled "net receipts from War Savings bonds" can in practice, since no other measure is available, be taken to approximate the sale of bonds to individuals. While it is true that institutions (nonbanking) have taken 9 percent of these honds sold, individuals have certainly purchased some regular Government securities-probably an amount as large as the purchase of War bonds by institutions. The sale of War bonds to fiduciaries (15 percent of total) can well be considered as sales to individuals.

⁷ See p. 15, footnote 3.

^{8 &}quot;Gross national product" is the aggregate of all final goods and services produced within a given period, and hence is a more useful concept, for the purposes of this study, than is "national income," which is the sum of the net returns to the various factors of production.





Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

burden of war costs, in short, cannot be shifted to the future: As a Nation we must bear it by making sacrifices today.

This generalization is subject to two theoretical qualifications. In the first place, a small portion of the burden might be shifted by means of borrowing from foreign countries, with repayment scheduled for after the war. Actually, the balance of borrowing is now and will probably continue in this war to be in the other direction. Secondly, by diminished investment, or by actual disinvestment, we can use up capital (postpone repairs, delay replacements, etc.) so that we pass on to the post-war period an impaired stock of capital. Actually, public (Government) investment in capital goods during the course of the war will overbalance this factor.

Since we must, in general, pay for the war now, it of course follows that we can pay for it now. Basically, we pay for it by living on only half the national product. If in 1944 we choose to devote two-thirds our product to the war, we shall make our payment by living a Spartan life on the remaining third.

We can pay for the war now financially as well as materially. As capital goods are diverted to Government use by priorities and allocations, the money that business would normally spend for them can likewise be so diverted. As consumption goods are diverted to Government use by Government purchase, the money that consumers would normally spend for them can likewise be so diverted.

The Methods of War Finance

The problem, then, of paying for the war is a twosided one. On the material side, it is the problem of diverting goods and services away from private uses. On the financial side, it is the problem of diverting purchasing power away from private uses. Although the material and financial sides are complementary parts of the same problem and might logically be combined to achieve a sound financing program, the problem is greatly complicated by the ability of the Government to create its own purchasing power without thereby reducing that of the public.

Governments in the past have customarily left private incomes relatively undiminished in time of war, and created their own purchasing power by means of bank credits, note expansion, or currency debasement. This, it must be admitted, achieves a solution to both the material and financial side of the problem of war finance—for it not only gives the Government the money with which to purchase (divert) the portion of the national product that is to be devoted to war uses, but it also inflates the national currency, and therefore the cost of living, so much that individuals' incomes are able to purchase only that share of the national product left over for private use. This, however, is the inflationary method of war finance. Since this is the very method that we seek to avoid in this war, it is important to make clear that alternative and better methods are available.

There are, basically, only two alternative methods, although numerous variants of each are possible. They are:

I. Diverting private purchasing power to the Government in such quantities that the Government will have the necessary money with which to purchase the goods and services it needs and so that private individuals and business will at the same time have no more than enough purchasing power to acquire the goods and services remaining for them.

II. Providing the Government's monetary needs in any manner that is convenient, including inflating the note issue and credit currency. The private use of goods and services would then have to be limited by some form of widespread rationing, and the spending of private funds would need to be restricted by direct price controls to avoid inflation.

I. The Method of Reducing Private Purchasing Power

This method would achieve in the 1943 fiscal year its dual purpose of diverting half the Nation's product and half the Nation's purchasing power from private to public uses by taxation and by borrowing from current income.

By withdrawing private purchasing power at the time when increasing incomes and decreasing civilian supplies combine to create the true basis of inflation, the sacrifices in consumption made necessary by the war are imposed and distributed in the most satisfactory way.¹⁰

It might be mentioned that these inescapable sacrifices can be distributed in any of three ways, and that

[•] The sacrifices involved are less than they appear to be when we state that in fiscal 1943 only one-half the gross national product will be available for private uses, whereas normally some 83 percent is available. This is true for two reasons. First, the tremendous expansion in the Nation's output since the start of the defense program means that much of the sacrifice of consumers will consist of foregoing increases, rather than suffering decreases, in consumption. Second, capital goods normally destined for private uses will be diverted to public uses proportionately more than will be consumption goods.

 $^{^{10}}$ Also, because of the reduction in demand for nonwar products, conversion to war production is encouraged.

the crux of the war financing problem is the decision regarding their distribution. They can, first, be enforced directly and positively by allocating them in the form of taxes. Or, they can be distributed on the basis of a rationing system, with each person's consumption determined by a rationing authority.

If reductions in consumption are not enforced in either of these forthright ways, they are automatically enforced by rising prices. Inflation, in fact, has been defined as "the ruthless process whereby sacrifice is imposed inequitably upon a people who have lacked the courage, the unity, and intelligence to impose that sacrifice equitably upon themselves."

As between the two forthright methods of distributing the war's cost—withdrawing purchasing power or imposing consumption curtailment by rationing—there need be no exclusive choice. But for reasons mentioned later in this discussion, chief reliance must certainly be placed on the first procedure.

The Role of Taxes.

With war costs largely distributed on the basis of taxes and borrowing from current income, there is the question as to what proportion of the total each of these segments should contribute.

Doing the job by an all-out program of taxation would seem on the surface to be the obviously correct method. Collectively as a Nation we have decided to use half our product in the current year for the purpose of winning the war. Individually, we each have the responsibility of contributing our share. In general, our individual shares can, it is argued, be determined and exacted better and more surely by taxes than by any other means.

The advantages of distributing the burden of war costs by taxation are not only that the necessary decisions are made directly and consciously, but also that the necessity is eliminated of reaching similar decisions in the post-war era. If the Government acquires its necessary wartime purchasing power through borrowing, the problem of compensating the lenders in later years is probably unavoidable. This involves taking from those who pay the taxes in order to give to those who own the debt. It involves imposing sacrifices on returned soldiers in order that wartime lenders can be repaid. It involves the continuance of high taxes in post-war years, with all their attendant economic affects.

If the debt is not excessively large in terms of the post-war national income, if it is well distributed among all families in the community, and if the tax system is well-designed and equitable, these transfer payments need not be oppressive. But because these three conditions are usually not ideally met, and because in any case the cost of administering the debt can be considerable, a large war debt can be expected to have

extensive and generally undesirable repercussions in the post-war period. While its avoidance should certainly not be the primary concern of fiscal policy, its existence can be sufficiently troublesome to merit consideration in any discussion of war finance.

Because of these considerations, those who advocate financing the war solely by taxation are able to marshal strong arguments to support their belief. Moreover, under the stress of the actual crisis, a patriotic public to whom the problem had been carefully and fully explained, would undoubtedly submit to taxes in amounts coming far closer to defraying the full cost of the war than most people now assume.

The Role of Borrowing.

In actual practice, however, the program of full taxation probably should be somewhat modified. Expanding tax revenues some tenfold in 2 years (1941-43), as would be necessary, would undoubtedly be a severe shock to some sections of the economy. Depending, of course, upon the nature and incidence of the taxes adopted, it is not impossible that the incentives and motivation of individuals and firms whose maximum effort is necessary to the war program would be adversely affected. Not only would business profits have to be taxed at formidable rates, but the diversion of all unspendable private purchasing power to the Government would require that depreciation reserves be taxed away as well. This consideration alone indicates the desirability of financing the war partly by borrowing. In addition, the money that Government loans to business for working capital should legitimately have its source in credit expansion.

Moreover, insofar as people tended to save or hoard more after payment of taxes—because they felt themselves poorer and more in need of a cash reserve for reasons of security—such a program would probably be deflationary and thereby cause some productive resources to remain idle. While the inequities of inflation are to be avoided if possible, it is even more important that we avoid the production losses involved in deflation. Also, regardless of efforts to avoid it, such taxation would probably force great hardships on some—hardships which would be borne willingly if they were undergone in order to acquire a savings bond rather than a tax receipt. Finally, it is argued that the borrowing of a portion of the war cost would create a fund of purchasing power which could be released in post-war days when overproduction, rather than underproduction, will likely be the threatening problem.¹²

Because of these considerations, it would be desirable to borrow a portion rather than to tax all excess purchasing power of consumers. Such a plan would raise the required funds and divert consumption from private to public channels just as surely as a program of taxa-

¹¹ New York Times, Editorial, July 12, 1942, p. 8 E.

¹² This argument assumes that bonds will be redeemed with funds raised by credit expansion.

tion, yet it would have certain important advantages over an all-out program of taxation.

The Magnitudes Involved.

To provide the Government with sufficient funds to make its necessary purchases and to divert all excess purchasing power away from private uses, it would be necessary in fiscal 1943 for individuals and institutions to contribute substantially larger sums to the Government—in some combination of taxes and loans—than is now contemplated.

Table 3, which is presented to serve as a rough indicator of the magnitude involved as far as individuals are concerned, indicates that the required sum would be somewhere in the vicinity of 17 billion dollars.

Table 3.—Disposition of Individual Income, Fiscal 1942 and 1943 (Estimated)¹

[Billions of dollars]		
Item	1942	1943
Income payments	101.6	117.0
Less: Personal direct taxes Gifts to institutions. Expenditures for goods and services. Purchases of new owner-occupied homes. Net reduction in mortgages on owner-occupied homes. Net life-insurance payments Net reduction in consumer credit. Purchases of War Savings bonds.	1.3 75.8 2.5 .3	9. 0 1. 5 70. 8 1. 5 . 5 1. 7 3. 5 12. 0
Subtotal	93.5	100.5
Equals: Funds available for additional taxes, loans to Government, other savings, or pressure on prices	8.1	16. 5

¹ Estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce.

This estimated total needs both explanation and qualification. It cannot be taken as being precisely accurate, partly because of the difficulties of estimation and partly because of the dynamic character of its components. Of course, an increase in personal taxes beyond present plans—in order to avoid a disproportionate volume of borrowing—would reduce this figure. But, more important, it would also alter the conditions which were assumed in making the other estimates. Too, there are other forms of saving which are not estimated—idle balances, cash hoards, corporate investments—and the fluctuating size of these makes the over-all figure of 17 billions anything but final. If such current savings continue, the pressure of excess purchasing power on prices is less than it would otherwise be, and the absorption by the Government of the entire sum would be deflationary. Even if it were not generally deflationary, its absorption could unduly limit demand for some particular goods and services which are in bountiful supply. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly large volumes of past savings in liquid form which could be brought into the market, thereby increasing the figure. Also, the estimate of expenditures for goods and services assumes only a modest rise in prices; any further price rise would not only alter this figure, but it would also alter the estimate of income payments as well. Finally, and perhaps most

important, the estimates depend upon numerous administrative decisions which have not yet been made. Careful studies are therefore necessary if the war financing program is to steer a delicate course between the twin evils of inflation and deflation.

The logical sources of the required income of the Federal Government are now indicated. To the currently anticipated 21 billions of tax receipts would be added the indicated sum of additional personal taxes or bond purchases by individuals. The 77.5 billion-dollar total would then be reached by the sale of bonds to Government agencies and trust funds and by additional taxes and bond sales to institutions other than commercial banks. To the extent that there is hoarding, bonds can safely be placed with the commercial banks, but to the extent that there is dishoarding, even more purchasing power should be withdrawn.

If this program is to be achieved, a considerable increase in both taxes and borrowing from current income is clearly indicated. Without entering into a discussion of the methods by which this increase can best be induced, it is relevant to comment that the task is so urgent and important that if it is not achieved in one way, it should be in another. If taxes and voluntary borrowing do not take up the slack, it may be necessary to turn to some form of compulsion in the borrowing program, as have England and Canada. Such compulsory loans might take the form of deferred pay, tax refunds, or enforced universal savings.

Once individuals have lent their excess purchasing power to the Government, it becomes a matter of considerable importance that it stay lent, until industry is once again able to produce the consumption goods for which it might be spent. A consumer buying spree made possible by widespread redemption of savings certificates, could have an explosive effect in markets partly depleted of goods. Hence, unless the purchasing power withdrawn by Government borrowing is immobilized by any one of a number of possible means, inflation will remain a potential threat, particularly in the immediate post-war period when the need for restraints on spending will be less well appreciated by the public.

That the problems of post-war inflation are real is indicated by the price movements of 1919 and 1920, shown in table 1. During the 19 months of our participation in the war (April 1917 to November 1918), the cost of living rose 29 percent. During the 19 months following the armistice (November 1918 to June 1920) the cost of living rose another 29 percent. The rate of rise from March 1919 to June 1920 was considerably greater than during the war months.

II. The Method of Leaving Private Purchasing Power Intact

The other major alternative method of war financing would, as noted, supply the Government's needed funds largely by credit and currency expansion, divert goods and services from private use by rationing, and avoid inflation by direct price controls.

There would be no serious difficulty in providing the Government with its required purchasing power. With the perfection of modern banking technique, the procedure of creating note or deposit currency is effected simply by the sale of Government bonds to the commercial banks or directly to Federal Reserve banks. The banks pay for the bonds by creating new deposits to the credit of the Government. If the bonds are used as collateral, and gold reserves are available, Federal Reserve notes may be issued to the extent of nearly twice their par value. The only legal limit to such expansion of note and deposit credit is the gold reserve of Federal Reserve banks, which is sufficient now for a tremendous expansion. A change of laws could permit unlimited expansion.

The convenience of this method of meeting extraordinary governmental expenditures is evident: Taxes can be kept low and individuals do not have to scrimp and save in order to buy war bonds. But the danger of the method is equally evident: It creates the true basis of inflation. Private purchasing power is not decreased at the time when Government purchasing power is tremendously expanded. Consequently, the second and complementary part of this method of war finance is the introduction of a system of price controls and rationing.

Price Controls and Rationing.

These two direct controls combine to immobilize the community's excess spending power. With the true basis of inflation created by inflationary borrowing, actual inflation is avoided by price ceilings. With the price system abandoned as a control of distribution, private consumption is restricted by some form of rationing. The first method of war finance discussed averts an inflationary explosion by removing the ammunition (consumer purchasing power). This second method, while heaping up more ammunition, attempts to avert the explosion by posting guards of the ammunition dump.

Under the conditions here envisaged—a general shortage of commodities relative to purchasing power—price controls obviously must be all-inclusive. And, as has frequently been pointed out, rationing is a necessary complement of price controls. Although rationing can undoubtedly secure a more equitable distribution of essential goods in particularly short supply than can general fiscal controls, the financing of the war in such a way as to require extensive reliance on these direct controls is subject to a number of major disadvantages.

(1) It is not certain that prices can be effectively controlled by such direct means without the aid of supporting fiscal measures. The controls are effective only when enforced, and hot money tends to get spent in one way or another. When it is thought advantageous by both the buyer and the seller to go above the maximum price, the avoidance of an extensive black market becomes a major policing enterprise.

- (2) If the controls—price and rationing—are effectively enforced, the result is a regimented control of distribution that can only make small allowance for individual differences and free choices. Decisions with regard to production and distribution must be made without the guide of popular demand as recorded by price movements.
- (3) Since the basis of inflation is not removed, but only shelved, by price controls and rationing, these controls must necessarily continue in force until there is no longer an excess of demand. With individuals storing up a backlog of demand at the rate of perhaps 25 or 30 billion dollars in fiscal 1943 and more in later years, it seems inevitable that controls of this nature would have to be maintained for years. The need for restraining consumer spending will not only continue; it will increase. Yet the willingness of people to submit to such controls in the post-war period will probably be considerably less than during the war.

A Note on Possible Procedure

These disadvantages are sufficiently serious to rule out the second method of war finance. But while rationing and price controls cannot be a substitute for an adequate fiscal policy, they can, under certain circumstances, serve as a prelude to the introduction of such a policy.

The circumstances that would indicate the desirability of over-all rationing 14 and price controls have to do with the willingness of the consuming public to make conscious sacrifices. If it is true, as it is sometimes alleged, that it is politically impossible to immobilize excess purchasing power by fiscal means but that it is possible to absorb it after it has been immobilized by price controls and rationing, then the requisite circumstances obtain. From this viewpoint, direct controls can legitimately be used to set the stage for a sound fiscal program of war finance. Excess purchasing power would, under this procedure, first be rendered unspendable by a system of price controls and rationing, and then immediately transferred to Government uses by such fiscal means as were sketched earlier in this discussion.

Proponents of this procedure argue that when consumers are unable to spend their excess incomes, they will be willing, if not actually anxious, to lend them to the Government at a modest rate of interest. Under these circumstances, it is thought, they would even be willing to pay what otherwise would seem to be impossibly high taxes. In short, an otherwise unattainable fiscal policy is made feasible by this procedure.

It is further insisted that much of the work of distributing wartime sacrifices should be done by rationing, since no tax program can cut with the precision of a surgical knife. Even when supplemented with a flexible and well-devised Treasury borrowing program, tax legislation cannot turn purchasing power

¹³ In addition a large increase in consumer credit will be possible.

¹⁴ With rationing possibly of a general, rather than specific type, involving an overall limit on spending, measured in points rather than dollars.

on and off so as effectively to control the general price level and avoid critical shortages. Estimates of the inflationary gap (i. e., the excess purchasing power that would exert upward pressure on prices) are always uncertain since they are based on fluctuating habits of saving, and therefore it is impossible to know just how much purchasing power to withdraw. Also, tax legislation is slow to be enacted, and even when enacted its incidence is debatable.

In recognizing the force of these arguments, one should not overlook the potential danger involved in this procedure. If an adequate fiscal policy is withheld until the way for it has been smoothed by rationing and price control, it may be withheld too long. inflation temporarily averted by maximum price regulations and with consumer demand curtailed by rationing, it will be all too easy to assume that no harm can come from financing the war largely through an expansion of currency and credit. The excess purchasing power thereby created is of no concern, it is said, for since it cannot be spent it is effectively immobilized. This facile argument overlooks the fact that these enforced liquid savings will create an unbearable pressure on price ceilings, and that even though the price regulations are effectively enforced the conditions which would merit their abandonment might never return.

Conclusions on War Finance.

The foregoing considerations point to certain general conclusions with regard to the financing of the war.

- (1) The war should be financed as largely as possible though not entirely by taxation. This obviates inflation, minimizes postwar debt problems, and lessens the necessity for extensive and prolonged price controls and rationing throughout the entire economy.¹⁵
- (2) Any remaining excess purchasing power in the hands of individuals should be absorbed by Government bond purchases—

made compulsory if and when necessary. Unless the bonds so bought immobilize purchasing power until such time as it can safely be released, the object of their sale is to that extent defeated.

- (3) Funds needed by the Government over and above those raised by taxation and by bond sales to individuals can be raised by bond sales (perhaps compulsory, though here compulsion is less necessary for obvious reasons) to corporations, insurance companies, savings banks, fiduciaries, etc.
- (4) If these sources do not fully meet the government's monetary needs, as they normally would, any additional sums can safely be raised by bond sales to the commercial banks.
- (5) Depending upon the willingness of the people consciously to make sacrifices which cannot in any case be avoided, it might be deemed wise procedure to immobilize excess purchasing power first by means of over-all price controls and general rationing, and then second divert these unusable funds to the Government by taxation and borrowing. Rationing can of course also serve as a complement to fiscal policy in distributing the necessary war sacrifices.

Sound answers to the question of how a war should be financed have been given time and again, but they cannot be stressed too often if our Nation is actually to avoid inflation for the first time in financing a major war. We learned by experience in the Civil War what we already knew—that the creation of fiat currency leads to inflation. We learned by experience in the World War what was already well known—that bank credit expansion has the same potential inflationary effect as currency inflation and can be as dangerous in the post-war as in the actual war period. In this war we should not have to learn by experience what is already obvious—that unless the tremendous stream of excess purchasing power is diverted into the Treasury's war chest by taxes and immobilized savings, the problems created by the necessity for impounding it and sterilizing it will be virtually as perplexing and disruptive as the problem of inflation itself. Moreover, the whole inflation threat and the battle to control it could well be prolonged into the indefinite post-war future.

All are agreed that these pitfalls must be avoided. In the post-war world, America's role will be too important for us to enter the reconstruction period in anything short of the soundest possible economic condition.

(Continued from p. 14)

For housing the monthly series was adjusted to the annual estimates for 1935 and 1939. For home maintenance, usable monthly data are not available before 1940. Annual estimates, therefore, were prepared for earlier years and interpolated with the use of a smooth curve. For other services, a monthly series of interest on consumer loans was prepared from detailed estimates of credit outstandings and the best available data on interest rates. The remainder of the "other" group was assumed to move like the total for the remaining seven major groups of services.

Two groups of services, household utilities and

dividing by the number of days in the months. For the other major groups the estimates already take account of the different lengths of the months.¹⁴

All major groups except home maintenance and other

transportation, were put on a daily average basis by

All major groups except home maintenance and other services were seasonally adjusted by the 12-month moving total method. For home maintenance, the seasonal movement cannot be accurately estimated because the data currently used for this series are available only for 2 years. There is no appreciable seasonal in the series for the "other services" group.

¹³ That is, it obviates the inflation which would tend to come if billions of dollars of excess purchasing power were left free to exert a growing pressure on prices. It does not, of course, obviate the price rises which stem from increased costs. Increases in some costs are inevitable in wartime, probably overbalancing the possible decrease in other costs. But the elimination of excess consumer demand, which makes high prices and hence high factor costs possible removes the essential basis of inflation. It does not touch those points in the President's 7-point anti-inflation program which do not concern war financing.

¹⁴ Monthly expenditures on personal services, for example, are based on pay rolls in laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants, which are for a week in the middle of the month. Housing expenditures are the same in a short and in a long month.

Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, 1929-41

By Edward F. Denison

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has presented preliminary estimates for various components of the national income, estimated by the final products method, in several recent articles.² In its entirety, the national income study of which this is a part will encompass estimates of the value of consumer expenditures for commodities and services, net-capital formation, and the product of government. In the present article, additional segments of the study of the national product are being released, namely, values of consumer expenditures for most types of services, including gifts and bequests, and for meals and beverages. These data represent the first publication by the Department of Commerce of detailed estimates for these types of consumer expenditures.

The estimates are designed to represent obligations incurred by final consumers (individuals) for payment to business enterprises and nonprofit institutions, together with payments to governmental units for fees, licenses, and the purchase of services. In order, however, to serve the needs both of those interested in the nationalconsumer budget and of those interested in nationalincome statistics, group totals are shown both inclusive and exclusive of such payments by consumers to government as enter into the general budgets of governmental units. When these payments to government are included, the major groups correspond to consumer expenditures for services satisfying particular wants, whether payment is made to private enterprise or to government. Group totals exclusive of payments to government are also shown, in order to obtain a net figure of expenditures for the services of private industry and public-service enterprises which may be added to the final product of government and other components to obtain a nonduplicating aggregate corresponding to the national product.

Similarly, insurance premiums have been entered without deduction in the gross group totals. Since that portion of the premium which is employed to pay benefits during the same year must be treated in national-income measurement as a transfer payment, because there is no corresponding income produced, claims paid have been deducted before arrival at a net figure for each group.³

Consumer expenditures for a particular service in

many instances do not correspond to gross income of enterprises from supplying that type of service, because a portion of sales may be made to other enterprises rather than to final consumers. The series shown correspond in all cases to outlays of individuals only.

Classification.

Table 1 shows in summary form gross totals for consumer expenditures for 11 major groups, together with the sum of the deductions from these items required to obtain net obligations incurred by final consumers excluding payments into the general funds of governmental units. Table 2 presents the same information in detail. The sum of the 11 groups does not constitute total consumer expenditures for meals and beverages and services since the estimates for three groups—lodging, household operation, and family business—have not yet been completed and are omitted from the tables.

The classification throughout is based upon type of expenditure, rather than upon type of establishment receiving payment. Thus services furnished by retail stores are included in the estimates, while commodities sold by service establishments are excluded. The items included in each major group may be readily determined from the detailed estimates in table 2 and the notes on sources and methods.

For several reasons the estimates presented here cannot be added directly to those for the final cost to users of consumption commodities, published in the April 1942 Survey of Current Business, to obtain total consumer expenditures for commodities and services. As noted above, three important types of service are excluded from the present estimates; a few minor commodities also do not appear in either total. Furthermore, the value of meals and beverages shown in the present article is largely duplicated in the figure for the value of food included in the estimates published previously. Finally, the commodity estimates presented in the earlier article do not represent expenditures of individuals alone. Institutional and government purchases of commodities classified in the consumption commodities group were not yet eliminated. The work on definitive annual estimates of the value of consumer expenditures for all commodities and services is continuing and will be published as soon as possible.

Changes in Expenditures for Services, 1929-41.

While discussion of the movement of expenditures for all services must be postponed until complete estimates are available, comparison of the summary figures for

¹ Acknowledgment is made of the significant contribution to this study by Orris Herfindahl.

² See Survey of Current Business. March to August 1942.

^{*} Exclusion of claims paid from the gross totals would misrepresent the allocation of consumer expenditures between various budgetary items, for the persons receiving claim payments are not necessarily those who paid the premiums.

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Major Groups of Services, 1929-41 1

[In millions of dollars]

ervices related to attire 1	3, 584. 5									İ			
Iousehold utilities and communication. 1 dedical care and death expenses. 2 uition and educational fees privately paid. 1 tecreation 1 itts and bequests 1	1, 276. 5 654. 6 958. 3 1, 926. 5 1, 920. 1 2, 906. 5 540. 4 1, 633. 1 1, 446. 8 1, 009. 1	3, 402. 6 1, 171. 5 630. 2 858. 8 1, 733. 2 1, 985. 5 2, 798. 2 521. 2 1, 590. 2 1, 399. 5 956. 1	3, 066. 7 971. 5 540. 2 767. 2 1, 440. 5 1, 975. 9 2, 493. 6 494. 4 1, 487. 9 1, 312. 3 730. 1	2, 529. 1 748. 3 426. 6 657. 7 1, 172. 0 1, 902. 1 2, 069. 5 426. 1 1, 172. 6 1, 019. 4 459. 4	2, 208. 7 644. 7 346. 8 644. 2 1, 058. 3 1, 807. 1 1, 913. 5 362. 5 1, 063. 2 822. 1 442. 8	2, 745. 5 715. 5 392. 5 709. 0 1, 125. 0 1, 824. 3 2, 048. 3 372. 6 1, 146. 0 827. 2 454. 0	3, 160. 0 767. 9 441. 4 741. 6 1, 188. 5 1, 879. 5 2, 194. 4 396. 1 1, 240. 7 909. 0 478. 1	3, 458. 0 856. 4 503. 4 847. 4 1, 308. 3 1, 959. 2 2, 421. 6 424. 3 1, 393. 8 984. 5 557. 4	4, 120. 2 943. 6 545. 1 921. 2 1, 373. 3 2, 034. 9 2, 575. 0 460. 0 1, 545. 4 1, 097. 5 620. 4	4, 124. 1 927. 3 542. 9 876. 0 1, 319. 7 2, 102. 4 2, 580. 5 476. 6 1, 543. 6 1, 034. 2 555. 9	4, 314. 8 931. 7 540. 5 971. 7 1, 380. 4 2, 186. 6 2, 712. 8 484. 9 1, 566. 7 960. 2 504. 5	4, 576. 3 990. 3 568. 5 1, 063. 4 1, 417. 7 2, 324. 4 2, 910. 1 503. 4 1, 810. 1 1, 049. 9 339. 6	5, 485. 0 1, 119. 3 652. 8 1, 207. 1 1, 568. 4 2, 443. 5 3, 171. 4 519. 8 1, 987. 4 1, 075. 4 294. 7
Total of 11 groups of services, gross	410.6	428. 0	425.7	387. 6	351. 2	357. 3	382.6	417. 3	470. 7	468. 2		530. 4	589. 0

¹ Payments for fees, licenses, and the purchase of services which enter into the general budget of governmental units, and certain transfer payments, are included in the data for the groups.

1929 and 1941 reveals marked differences in the movements of the several major components for which estimates have been completed.

During this period, which according to preliminary estimates saw a 7 percent increase in the value of all commodities and services sold to individuals, four of the 11 service groups shown rose more than 25 percent, three changed less than 10 percent in either direction, and four fell more than 10 percent.⁴

The greatest increase appears in the meals and beverages series, which rose 53 percent to a level well above 5 billion dollars for 1941. However, most if not the whole of this expansion is accounted for by the serving of alcoholic beverages, which was illegal in 1929. Household utilities and communication rose more than one-fourth, with all components of the series sharing in the upward movement. Sharp increases in expenditures for admissions to motion pictures and athletic events and for some other types of recreation services were much more than sufficient to offset marked decreases in dues paid to social and athletic clubs and noninsurance fraternal organizations, and resulted in an increase of 22 percent in total consumer expenditures for recreation services. Nearly one-third of this increase, however, corresponds to increased taxes on admissions and club dues or results from the legalization of pari-mutuel betting.

Expenditures for user-operated transportation services increased by 26 percent. A 20 percent decline in the larger purchased transportation group, affecting both local and intercity carriers, was sufficient, however, to place total expenditures for transportation services at a level slightly below that prevailing in 1929. This change reflects a shift from transportation services to transportation commodities, rather than a decrease in total consumer expenditures for transportation.

The 1941 level of expenditures for three types of services did not differ greatly from that in 1929. A large decline in the value of barber-shop services was

4 Comparisons in this section are based on the gross figures inclusive of payments to government and the transfer items described. Though inferior for national income measurement to the net figures, they are better suited to an analysis of changes Digitized for FRASE in the distribution of consumer outlays between classes of commodities and services. However, use of the net figures would not change the general movements materially. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

services, restoring the personal appearance and comfort group in 1941 practically to the 1929 level. Outlay for medical care and death expenses increased but 9 percent due to compensating movements in the various components of the group. Payments to physicians and hospitals and premiums for accident and health insurance rose much more than did the group as a whole. Total expenditures for tuition and educational fees declined 4 percent, but payments to organized schools alone showed a small increase.

almost exactly offset by an increase in beauty-parlor

Consumer outlays for services related to attire decreased 12 percent. Laundering, which dropped more than 100 million dollars, and shoe repair bore the bulk of the decline. By 1937 expenditures for foreign travel and personal remittances abroad had risen from depression lows to 62 percent of the 1929 level, but as first threats of war, and then war itself, cut off overseas travel and prevented transmission of immigrant remittances, the outlays fell precipitately.

Gifts and bequests to organizations and institutions declined 371 million dollars, or 26 percent, from 1929 to 1941. Almost three-fourths of the total loss of revenue from individual philanthropy was suffered by religious bodies, which received 62 percent of all individuals' gifts and bequests made during the 13-year period. The behavior of this large series, which represents a multitude of small donations rather than the largesse of a small number of wealthy donors, indicates that the reduction in philanthropy cannot be primarily ascribed to tax laws or other external factors affecting the activities of the rich. Year-to-year changes in gifts and bequests to many types of organizations are strongly affected by such special circumstances as a single very large gift, the timing of campaigns, or occurrence of natural or man-made disasters whose alleviation requires a special appeal to the generosity of the public. The 16 series for gifts and bequests shown in table 2 reached their highest levels for the 1929 to 1941 period in 8 different years.

Sources and Methods

The following notes are intended to describe the content of each of the series shown in table 2, where the title is not fully self-explanatory, and to give the principal sources

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Groups of Services, by Minor Groups 1929-41

[In millions of dollars]

Item Meals and beverages: 1. Retail, service and amusement establishments an tourist courts. 2. Seasonal and year-round hotels. 3. Dining and buffet ears.		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Retail, service and amusement establishments an tourist courts. Seasonal and year-round hotels. Dining and buffet cars.			1									!	1941
 4. Educational institutions and school fraternities 5. Institutions, clubs, and industrial lunchrooms 6. Tips to waiters and waitersess 7. Remuneration to employees in the form of meals 	403. 6 34. 8 182. 0 212. 9 108. 5	365.3 30.3 181.2 199.0 102.4	308. 4 23. 0 168. 4 167. 8 92. 7	238. 2 14. 5 154. 7 128. 2 75. 4	1, 518, 8 222, 6 12, 4 150, 3 102, 9 64, 8 136, 9	1, 926. 9 300. 8 14. 7 162. 4 105. 8 82. 1 152. 8	2, 227. 1 360. 2 16. 2 174. 0 112. 1 94. 8 175. 6	2, 423, 4 416, 7 20, 5 183, 8 121, 9 104, 5 187, 2	446. 2 23. 6 197. 4 135. 4 124. 8	3, 039, 8 415, 2 21, 4 197, 6 125, 8 125, 4 198, 9	426. 8 22. 5 202. 4 122. 6 131. 6	446.1	52° 21° 21° 12° 16°
Total meals and beverages	ı				2, 208. 7 97. 5	2, 745. 5 106. 9	3, 160. 0	3, 458. 0	4, 120. 2	4, 124. 1	4, 314. 8 113. 7	4, 576. 3 120. 8	
a. Shorts b. Furs. c. All other (in shops) d. Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in shops) 9. Washing and ironing (in establishments) 10. Costume and diess suit rental 11. Watch, clock and jeweiry repair 12. Second-hand clothing and shoe dealers—mark-up 13. Miscellaneous personal services	24. 8 448. 2 65. 0 475. 4 2. 6 80. 0 5. 2	399.4 399.4 59,1 4 457.9 3 2.6 0 73.4 2 5,1	16. 6 334. 6 45. 5 392. 3 2. 1 53. 3 4. 9	12. 0 239. 9 31. 4 310. 0 1. 6 33. 9 4. 8	219. 8 27. 4 251. 9 1. 6 26. 3 4. 7 5. 4	13. 8 252. 1 32. 5 262. 0 1. 8 35. 5 4. 5 6. 4	100. 0 16. 8 284. 9 36. 4 272. 2 2. 0 38. 3 4. 3 7. 0	20. 0 322. 2 42. 3 305. 4 2. 4 38. 3 4. 4 7. 7	23. 5 362. 4 49. 3 325. 3 2. 8 45. 8 4. 4 8. 5	24.7 365.8 41.1 318.7 2.8 44.2 4.4 8.5	25.9	27.6	3
Total services related to attire Personal appearance and comfort: 14. Barber shop services 15. Beauty parlor services 16. Baths and masseurs.	401.6	386.7 233.3	331.4 206.0	261. 8 158. 0	644. 7 212. 7 128. 4 5. 7	715. 5 221. 0 165. 6 5. 9	767. 9 229. 5 205. 5 6. 1	856, 4 254, 7 241, 5 7, 2		927. 3 260. 0 275. 0 7. 9		990. 3 263. 7 296. 1 8. 7	2 3
Total personal appearance and comfort User-operated transportation: 17. Automobile repair, greasing, washing, parking storage, and rental 18. Automobile insurance premiums	571.9	630. 2 466. 9 175. 8	386, 3 166, 2	296. 1 159. 5	346. 8 306. 2 145, 1	392. 5 353. 4 157. 7	354. 3 174. 6	503. 4 403. 6 211. 1	545. 1 421. 4 241. 8	542. 9 401. 5 228. 4	540. 5 462. 0 241. 7	568. 5 502. 7 269. 6	5 6
19. Parking meters. 20. Automobile registration fees: a. State governments. b. Local governments 21. Operators' permits and other State automotive fee	142. 0 5. 0	146. 0 5. 2	141. 0 5. 2	133. 0 4. 9	123. 0 5. 4	123. 0 6. 2	134.0 7.2	. 6 148. 0 8. 0	1. 5 160. 0 9. 3	2. 4 161. 0 10. 2	3.5 167.0 11.4	5. 7 178. 0 12. 9	1
and charges	27.8 3.1	30.0 3.4 9.6	32.0 3.6 9.5	31.0 3.3 8.5	22. 3 30. 6 3. 3 8, 3	26. 2 30. 7 3. 2 8. 6	29. 0 30. 0 3. 6 8. 8	32. 5 30. 2 4. 0 9. 4	29.7 4.5 9.8	31, 3 27, 0 4, 8 9, 4	39.9 29.9 5.6 10.7	33. 0 6. 7 11. 4	
Total user-operated transportation	166. 6 85. 5	858. 8 1,3. 1 94. 4	767. 2 169. 6 90. 3	657. 7 159. 3 77. 7	644. 2 150. 7 69. 5	709. 0 155, 4 71. 3	741. 6 170. 2 75. 9	847. 4 188. 5 87. 1	921, 2 212, 5 105, 1	876. 0 202. 5 104. 4	971. 7 218. 3 100. 0	1, 063. 4 234. 3 114. 7	1,
Total, excluding payments to government and nonincome items. Purchased transportation: Local. 28. Street and electric railways, city and suburban bu	706. 2 1, 190. 0	1	507.3 972.3	420.7 824.9	424.0 755.1	482.3 799.8	495, 5 830, 5	571.8 889.0	603. 6 920. 9	569.1 886.7	653, 4 926, 4	714. 4 955. 4	1,0
fares. 29. Taxicab fares and tips. 30. Steam railways—commutation fares. 31. Ferries—foot passengers. Intercity. 32. Steam railway fares excluding commutation. 33. Sleeping and parlor cars—fares and tips. 34. Intercity bus fares. 35. Air-line fares. 36. Coastal and inland waterway fares.	200. 0 76. 6 13. 7 736. 5 550. 8 56. 5 73. 8 2. 8 40. 9	772. 2 265. 0 72. 7 10. 1 613. 2 451. 9 49. 5 75. 2 2. 4 24. 4	63. 8 10. 6 468. 2 333. 4	624. 5 139. 0 53. 3 8. 1 347. 1 220. 3 25. 6 67. 9 2. 7 25. 6	578. 4 122. 0 46. 5 8. 2 303. 2 191. 6 22. 5 64. 8 2. 9 17. 3	604. 9 141. 0 45. 4 8. 5 325. 2 204. 8 26. 4 62. 7 4. 5 22. 5	625. 6 151. 0 44. 9 9 0 358. 0 212. 1 27. 7 88. 0 5. 9 20. 0	674. 0 161. 0 44. 4 9. 6 419. 3 250. 3 32. 2 101. 0 7. 6 23. 4	683.7 185.0 41.6 10.6 452.4 273.7 35.3 109.3 7.6 21.5	659.9 180.0 41.0 5.8 433.0 247.3 32.2 119.0 8.4 21.7	684.0 195.0 40.8 6.6 454.0 254.4 33.5 128.3 11.4 22.0	713.9 195.0 40.5 6.0 462.3 250.6 31.5 137.9 17.4 20.5	5 2 2
37. Baggage transfer, carriage, storage, and excess charges Total purchased transportation. Household utilities and communication:	11.7	9.8	-	5.0 1,172.0	4.1 1,058.3	4.3 1,125.0	4.3 1, 188.5	4.8 1,308.3	5.0	4.4 1,319.8	1, 380. 4	4. 4 1, 417. 7	1,
38. Electricity 39. Gas 40. Water rent 41. Telephone 42. Telegraph, cable and wireless 43. Postage	533. 6 144. 8 543. 0 15. 8	642. 5 551. 7 147. 3 551. 0 14. 2 78. 8	547.6	644. 6 529. 4 153. 1 490. 0 9. 2 75. 8	628. 0 491. 3 154. 9 444. 0 9. 2 79. 7	653. 0 491. 0 158. 8 428. 0 9. 6 83. 9	678. 1 497. 6 162. 7 443. 0 9. 8 88. 3	706. 9 506. 1 166. 1 469. 0 10. 6 100. 5	736. 7 516. 8 169. 0 496. 0 10. 9 105. 5	777. 9 514. 6 171. 7 519. 0 11. 2 108. 0	815, 1 531, 6 175, 6 543, 0 12, 0 109, 3	867. 5 568. 7 179. 5 579. 0 12. 7 117. 0	
Total household utilities and communication	1, 920. 1	1, 985, 5	1, 975. 9	1, 902. 1	1, 807. 1	1, 824. 3	1, 879. 5	1, 959. 2	2, 034. 9	2, 102. 4	2, 186, 6	2, 324. 4	2,
Medical care and death expenses: 44. Physicians and surgeons 45. Dentists 46. Osteopathic physicians 47. Chiropractors 48. Chiropodists and podiatrists 49. Private-duty trained nurses 50. Practical nurses and midwives 51. Miscellaneous curative and healing professions 52. Payments by patients to hospitals and sanitariums	489. 7 40. 7 48. 7 19. 5 142. 0 63. 0 29. 0	1,003.0 469.3 37.7 45.6 18.9 130.0 62.1 27.6	96. 0 53. 7	729. 0 305. 3 27. 4 29. 7 14. 3 58. 0 39. 3 17. 5	688. 0 278. 9 25. 7 25. 6 13. 0 48. 0 35. 1 15. 6	766. 0 298. 1 28. 1 26. 4 13. 0 46. 0 36. 7 16. 0	838. 0 304. 3 29. 8 28. 2 13. 5 50. 0 36. 9 16. 3	955. 0 333. 2 33. 0 31. 8 15. 1 55. 0 39. 0 18. 5	1, 019. 0 350. 6 35. 9 33. 4 15. 3 59. 0 39. 7 18. 5	1, 007. 0 350. 4 39. 4 33. 1 14. 1 58. 0 38. 1 16. 6	1, 048. 0 370. 3 42. 0 33. 6 15. 1 59. 0 38. 7 17. 6	1, 112. 0 397. 8 44. 3 36. 3 16. 6 62. 0 39. 0 19. 0	1,
a. Nongovernment hospitals and sanitariums b. Government hospitals and sanitariums 53. Net payments to group hospitalization and group health associations 54. Student fees for medical care	298. 1 25. 2	302. 0 27. 0	27.9	272. 1 30. 0	248. 3 30. 6	249.6 31.5 .1 1.8	271. 4 33. 3 . 4 1. 9	284. 6 34. 5 1. 3 2. 0	303. 2 36. 3 3. 5 2. 1	307. 3 36. 7 6. 9 2. 3	330. 9 38. 2 11. 5 2. 4	362. 6 39. 7 18. 0 2. 5	
55. Accident and health insurance premiums. 56. Mutual accident and sick benefit association promiums. 57. Funeral and burial services. 58. Cemeteries and crematories.	51. 0 323. 2	185. 8 47. 0 290. 5	179. 9 42. 3 254. 4	153. 0 35. 2 228. 5 128. 4	31. 1 214. 1 119. 8	31. 3 225. 0 128. 1	163. 8 32. 7 240. 9 133. 0	175. 6 37. 1 259. 6 146. 3	193. 7 43. 0 270. 8 151. 0	202. 9 49. 5 271. 3 146. 9	222. 6 59. 3 272. 1 151. 5	247. 0 62. 0 292. 5 158. 8	
Total medical care and death expenses Nonincome items—insurance and benefit claims paid: 59. Accident and health insurance 60. Mutual accident and sick benefit associations d for FRAS Eptal, excluding nonincome items	91. 7 31. 0	95. 8 29. 2	102. 6 29. 1	2, 069. 5 93. 2 25. 3	1, 913. 5 81. 8 19. 4	2, 048. 3 80. 1 19. 2	2, 194. 4 85. 5 20. 0	88. 2 20. 8	94. 6 24. 3	99. 1 27. 6	2, 712. 8 107. 9 33. 3	2, 910, 1 109, 0 35, 0	3,

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Meals and Beverages and Selected Groups of Services, by Minor Groups 1929-41—Continued

				Conti	nuea									
	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
61. 62. 63. 64. 65.	and educational fees privately paid: Higher education: a. Publicly controlled b. Privately controlled Private elementary and secondary schools Private commercial and business schools Correspondence schools Trade schools Resident schools for the blind, deaf, mentally	32. 2 108. 1 137. 9 79. 9 32. 0 16. 7	33. 6 112. 2 137. 3 70. 4 24. 0 14. 1	34. 2 114. 8 136. 2 61. 0 20. 0 12. 8	34. 1 113. 5 108. 8 51. 5 18. 0 12. 1	33. 2 108. 1 81. 9 42. 0 15. 8 11. 3	35. 0 108. 3 86. 3 44. 6 17. 0 11. 9	39. 3 113. 9 95. 2 47. 2 17. 5 12. 8	42.8 120.5 106.6 49.9 18.0 13.6	45. 6 128. 2 120. 6 52. 5 20. 0 14. 8	48. 1 135. 3 128. 0 54. 1 20. 5 15. 2	50, 5 141, 9 130, 0 52, 8 20, 0 15, 4	52. 4 147. 1 135. 0 56. 1 21. 3 16. 1	52. 3 146. 6 140. 0 58. 0 22. 0 16. 5
67.	deficient, and delinquent—privately controlled Other instruction except athletics	133. 0	129. 0	114.8	87. 5	69. 7	69. 0	69, 7	72. 5	77.9	75. 0	73. 9	75. 0	. 5 83. 6
Indoo 69. 70. 71. Outdo 72. 73.	Amusement devices and amusement parks r sports—admissions and fees: Billiard parlors and bowling alleys. Ice and roller skating rinks Shooting galleries Dor sports Hunting and fishing licenses Training of hunting dogs. Hunting fishing and eangeing guide service	540. 4 15. 8 48. 6 45. 6 1. 7 1. 3 124. 9 13. 6 5. 4 1. 1	521. 2 15. 5 47. 7 44. 8 1. 7 1. 2 123. 8 14. 5 5. 7	13. 0 39. 9 37. 6 1. 4 .9 111. 7 14. 4 5. 7	9.9 30.3 28.5 1.1 .7 89.9 13.2 5.2	362. 5 9. 8 29. 9 28. 2 1. 1 .6 78. 7 12. 7 5. 0	372. 6 10. 5 35. 2 33. 3 1. 2 7 82. 4 14. 6 5. 2 6	396. 1 11. 6 40. 8 38. 8 1. 3 . 7 84. 1 14. 7 5. 3	424.3 13.2 51.4 48.0 2.6 .8 90.9 16.8 6.0 .9	460. 0 15. 1 66. 2 60. 9 4. 4 .9 97. 7 18. 4 6. 5 1. 1	476.6 14.5 70.3 63.8 5.6 96.4 18.7 6.6 1.0	484. 9 15. 2 77. 7 69. 5 7. 4 .8 99. 0 20. 4 7. 4 .9	503.4 18.6 94.6 84.8 9.0 .8 105.2 21.6 8.0 1.0	519.8 20.8 106,1 94.8 10.1 1.2 108.0 22.8 8.6 1.1
76. 77. 78. 79. Spects 80. 81.		5.0 5.0 7.9 78.2 8.7 73.1 17.0 .7 2.8	5. 0 4. 9 7. 8 75. 9 9. 2 70. 2 17. 0 . 7 2. 8	4. 2 4. 8 7. 4 67. 5 7. 2 61. 6 14. 2 . 8 2. 7	3. 2 4. 6 7. 4 51. 4 52. 7 12. 4 1. 0 2. 3	3, 1 4, 3 7, 6 41, 0 4, 5 56, 5 10, 8 1, 1 2, 0	3. 4 4. 6 8. 2 40. 6 5. 2 81. 6 12. 7 1. 2 2. 3	3.7 4.8 8.8 41.0 5.1 97.3 14.7 1.5 2.6	4. 1 5. 0 9. 3 42. 7 6. 1 111. 7 17. 7 2. 0 2. 9	4, 5 5, 2 9, 7 45, 8 6, 5 126, 3 18, 6 2, 2 3, 0	4, 1 5, 5 10, 2 44, 1 6, 2 140, 5 19, 7 2, 3 3, 1	4. 1 5. 6 11. 4 43. 4 5. 8 140. 5 21. 5 2. 7 3. 2	5. 0 6. 0 12. 0 45. 8 5. 8 156. 0 19. 6 2. 9 3. 4	5. 6 6. 3 12. 8 45. 0 5. 8 175. 1 20. 9 3. 3 3. 6
84. 85. 86. Theat 87. 88. Organ	mutuel net receipts College football—admissions. Other amateur spectator sports—admissions Purchase of programs ter admissions Motion picture theaters Legitimate theater and opera ization dues and fees	726. 3 77. 0 340. 5	8. 9 21. 5 17. 6 1. 7 789. 8 738. 6 51. 2 332. 8 143. 4 13. 8	7. 6 19. 6 15. 2 1. 5 761. 6 723. 7 37. 9 315. 6 126. 7 14. 2	5. 5 17. 8 12. 4 1. 3 561. 0 532. 4 28. 6 276. 1 93. 9 14. 0	7. 6 20. 5 13. 2 1. 3 507. 6 490. 6 17. 0 238. 3 72. 0 13. 4	24. 2 24. 6 15. 0 1. 6 545. 2 526. 9 18. 3 225. 6 70. 8 13. 6	33, 2 27, 1 16, 5 1, 7 584, 5 565, 1 19, 4 225, 7 70, 7 14, 5	37, 4 31, 1 18, 6 2, 0 659, 3 635, 7 23, 6 225, 8 73, 3 15, 5	46, 9 33, 0 20, 5 2, 1 714, 6 687, 1 27, 5 233, 7 79, 3 16, 3	55, 2 36, 8 21, 1 2, 3 695, 7 666, 7 29, 0 230, 7 75, 1 17, 2	52. 5 37. 1 21. 2 2. 3 691. 3 659. 4 31. 9 230. 6 73. 9 18. 1	67. 3 37. 0 23. 4 2. 4 843. 5 804. 5 39. 0 234. 9 76. 3 18. 9	80. 8 38. 7 25. 3 2, 5 943. 1 899. 5 43. 6 234. 8 73. 5 19. 0
92. 93. Other 94. 95. 96. 97.	Athletic and social clubs. School fraternities. Fraternal, patriotic, and women's organizations, (except school and insurance). Luncheon clubs. Youth organizations. recreation. Ticket brokers' mark-ups on admissions. Photo developing and printing. Photographic studios—fees. Sightseeing buses and guides. Government recreation spots except golf—admissions and fees.	154. 3 6. 3 18. 4 226. 9 4. 1 12. 8 60. 2 . 8	150, 1 6, 6 18, 9 210, 4 2, 1 11, 3 53, 4 . 8	149. 2 6. 4 19. 1 184. 5 1. 2 9. 9 46. 7 . 8	145. 9 6. 2 16. 1 152. 7 1. 0 8. 2 38. 9 . 7	133. 2 6. 1 13. 6 142. 4 1. 0 6. 6 31. 1	123. 8 6. 1 11. 3 165. 5 1. 0 8. 3 39. 0 . 8	120. 4 6. 2 13. 9 196. 7 1. 1 9. 9 46. 9 1. 2	115. 5 6. 5 14. 8 241. 5 1. 6 12. 7 55. 4 1. 5	114. 2 6. 9 17. 0 291. 8 1. 8 15. 4 61. 9 1. 6	114. 6 7. 4 16. 4 295. 5 1. 8 16. 9 61. 7 1. 5	112. 1 8. 3 18. 2 312. 4 1. 7 18. 3 60. 6 1. 5	112.7 8.9 18.1 357.3 1.9 20.0 65.0 1.6	114.8 9.2 18.3 399.5 1.9 22.0 72.0 1.7
99. 100. 101.	Dance halls, studios, and academies. Rental, boarding and care of horses. Veterinary service for pets. Pet licenses. Autographs, stamps, and coins—net acquisitions	17, 9 3, 3 10, 0 1, 6	3. 6 17. 6 3. 2 9. 0 1. 2	3. 5 14. 8 2. 7 8. 0 . 8	3. 4 11. 2 2. 0 6. 0 . 8	3. 4 11. 1 2. 0 5. 5 . 7	3. 5 11. 9 2. 2 6. 0 1. 3	3. 6 13. 2 2. 4 6. 5 1. 8	3. 9 13. 9 2. 7 7. 5 2. 2	4. 0 14. 5 3. 1 8. 0 2. 4	4. 1 12. 6 2. 9 7. 5 2. 5	4.4 11.7 2.8 8.0 2.8	4. 6 14. 2 3. 5 8. 3 2. 9	4. 6 15. 9 3. 9 9. 0 3. 2
	by collectors. Camp fees Entertainments of nonprofit organizations (except athletic) Slot and pinball machines, juke boxes, and other nonvending coin machines—receipts minus payate	2. 3 27. 4 28. 0	1. 6 27. 2 27. 0	1, 5 25, 0 25, 0 5, 6	1. 1 22. 2 22. 0 5. 8	22. 1 20. 0 9. 0	1. 5 22. 7 22. 0 14. 0	4. 5 23. 4 24. 0 21. 6	7. 3 24. 5 27. 6 33. 5	12. 2 25. 9 27. 0	9. 3 25. 3 27. 0	8. 5 25. 3 30. 0	9. 3 27. 9 35. 0 68. 6	11. 0 29. 6 38. 0 82. 5
107. 108. 109. 110.	off Book rental and repair (excluding public libraries) Bicycle rental, storage, and repair Boat rental, storage, and repair Commercial amnsements not elsewhere classified Total recreation	2. 5 1, 6 7. 5 35. 8	2. 7 1. 3 7. 3 35. 1 1, 590. 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 3.6 \\ 2.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 6.5 \\ 28.6 \\ \hline 1,487.9 \end{array} $	3. 0 1. 0 4. 9 20. 5	3. 2 . 9 3. 9 20. 5	14. 0 3. 3 1. 8 3. 9 22. 3 1, 146. 0	3. 5 2. 7 3. 9 26. 5	3. 6 3. 4 4. 1 36. 7 1, 393. 8	52.1 3.6 4.1 4.4 49.8	54.7 3.7 4.0 4.2 55.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 37.7 \\ 3.8 \\ 3.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 67.3 \\ \hline 1,566.7 \end{array} $	3. 9 4. 1 4. 4 82. 1 1, 810. 1	3. 9 4. 3 4. 3 91. 7
111. 112,	Payments to Government. Nonincome item: Noninsurance fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations—cash benefits paid except funerals.	15. 2	15.7	15. 2	14.0	13. 4	15. 9	16.5	19.0	1, 545. 4 20. 8	1, 543. 6 21. 2	12. 9	12. 9	1, 987. 4 26. 0
113.	Total, excluding payments to Government and nonincome items. d bequests: Religion Higher education:	929.0	1, 554. 7 869. 5	757. 9	1, 140. 5 630. 3	1, 033, 4 539, 0	1, 114, 7 549, 7	1, 209. 7 570. 5	1, 361. 1 598. 5	1, 511. 2 621. 4	1, 509. 0 642. 3	1, 530. 6 589. 6	1, 772. 7 622. 8	1, 948. 3 657. 0
115. 116.	a. Publicly controlled b. Privately controlled Private elementary and secondary schools Resident schools for the blind, deaf, mentally de- ficient, and delinquent.	126. 2	9. 4 133. 8 16. 0 4. 3	8. 7 116. 4 15. 9 3. 3	6. 4 75, 1 14. 3	5. 5 50. 4 11. 1	7. 9 54. 1 10. 1 1. 8	12. 2 62. 4 11. 1 2. 0	14. 8 73. 0 12. 4 2. 5	13.6 80.5 14.1	11. 6 76. 8 14. 9	10. 5 69. 6 15. 1 2. 9	9, 9 65, 6 15, 3	10. 4 68. 9 15. 5
118. 119. 120.	Local social and welfare agencies—current account. National social and welfare agencies. Hospitals and sanitariums—current account. Hospitals and institutions—capital account and en-	105. 0 10. 3 26. 0	133.3 16.1 20.1 89.2	164. 0 10. 1 17. 5 46. 4	123. 6 8. 2 14. 3	100. 9 8. 1 12. 1	95. 8 9. 0 12. 3	105. 8 14. 4 19. 4	108. 2 29. 6 17. 4 22. 1	110.3 16.3 17.8	107. 4 11. 4 17. 4 35. 2	112. 4 11. 1 18. 0 30. 0	117. 9 33. 3 18. 7	129, 6 25, 6 19, 6
122. 123. 124. 125. 126.	Foreign relief agencies Political organizations Governmental units	14. 0 26. 6 12. 3 9. 2 16. 9	31. 0 14. 0 19. 3 9. 6 17. 6 16. 3	29. 1 77. 7 32. 8 8. 6 5. 7 18. 2	9, 1 36, 0 25, 3 5, 6 30, 4 21, 3	7, 8 20, 3 22, 0 5, 4 8, 4 14, 8	6. 4 11. 5 12. 0 7. 9 18. 6 16. 4	37. 5 3. 0 24. 3 6. 1 10. 1 16. 7	9. 8 3. 7 22. 4 7. 3 43. 8 19. 0	96. 3 2. 8 10. 6 19. 2	7. 7 2. 0 50. 2 16. 6 20. 6 17. 2	36. 9 .4 11. 6 25. 1 10. 0 17. 0	31. 6 31. 6 35. 0 38. 6 18. 0	24. 0 7. 5 . 4 28. 5 57. 2 9. 6 18. 0
127. 128.	Total gifts and bequests travel and personal remittances abroad: Payments to United States vessels. Other foreign travel expenditure Personal remittances to foreign countries.	38.7 634.4	1, 399. 5 36. 9 623. 2 296. 0	1, 312, 3 27, 9 442, 2 260, 0	1, 019. 4 18. 6 241. 8 199. 0	822. I 17. 9 244. 9 180. 0	827. 2 20. 2 279. 8 154. 0	909. 0 21. 6 297. 5 159. 0	984. 5 27. 3 358. 1 172. 0	25. 4 425. 0 170. 0	25, 6 378, 3 152, 0	960, 2 25, 5 335, 0 144, 0	1,049.9 24.0 196.1 119.5	1, 075. 4 20. 7 185. 2 88. 8
	Total foreign travel and personal remittances abroad.	1 000 1	956, 1	730. 1	459. 4	442.8	454.0	478. 1	557. 4	620, 4	555, 9	504, 5	339.6	294. 7

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and method of estimate for each series. The accuracy of the various estimates, constructed from a great variety of source material, of course varies considerably. It is not possible in this place to describe in full the numerous adjustments and adaptations of source material required to obtain comparability over the period or to fit the data to the classification employed. Where a census classification is cited, only receipts from service sales, admissions and fees, or meals, fountain and bar were, in general, used. The notes to series for which the basic data required a division of the receipts of enterprises between consumer expenditures and business expense show the percentage allocated to final consumers, but space does not permit discussion of the considerations which led to its selection. Many of the series were checked by independent methods of estimation which are not described. In general, the table is most reliable for the period 1933 to 1939. Estimates for 1940 and 1941 are preliminary for a large number of series.

All data shown in the tables are gross of taxes included in or added to the price paid by the final consumer, including sales taxes, taxes on admissions and club dues, and the Government's share of parl-mutuel net receipts.

Payments which enter the general funds of governmental units have been deducted from the gross group totals to derive net group totals, by climinating estimates for those items which usually are budgeted in this way. This device makes the series roughly additive to the figures for Government expenditures which have been presented in earlier articles on the gross national product. A more refined reconciliation of consumer expenditure and Government expenditure is planned for the future.

A few comments with respect to the definition of certain of the major groups may be useful. The meals-and-beverages group includes the sale of meals, and fountain and bar sales of all types of establishments except boarding houses, as well as the value of meals received by employees as wages in kind. The estimate for services related to attire includes laundering of home furnishings as well as elothing. The recreation group is confined to direct recreation expenditures. It excludes vacation travel and housing. Gifts and bequests to organizations and institutions exclude (a) gifts and bequests to individuals and (b) gifts and bequests made by business enterprises. Gifts to individuals residing outside the United States, however, are included in the group entitled "Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad."

The numbers preceding the following notes correspond to the numbers of the series in table 2.

Meals and Beverages.

- 1. Receipts from meals, fountain and bar of retail and service establishments, places of amusement, and tourist courts and camps in 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from the *Census of Business*, except that components other than retail establishments were extrapolated from 1933 to 1929 by that component. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce index of total sales of eating and drinking places.
- 2. Meals, 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939, derived from Census of Hotels. Two-thirds of unseparated room and meal receipts (largely in American-plan hotels) assigned to meals. American-plan room and meal receipts in 1933 approximated by ratio derived from 1929. Interpolation and extrapolation to 1940 by index of year-round hotel receipts. 1941 extrapolated by index of total sales of eating and drinking places. Figures for beverages, 1935, and 1939, derived from Census of Hotels. Interpolated and extrapolated by hard liquor withdrawals, as estimated in the commodity portion of this study, except 1933 estimated at \$7 million, 1929–32 at zero.
- 3. Source: Statistics of Railways.
- 4. Institutions of higher learning: Receipts for board and room, 1930, from Biennial Survey of Education. For other even years, these receipts derived by applying a ratio to receipts from auxiliary activities, obtained from the same source, as determined from 1940 schedules of schools reporting board and room receipts separately. Odd years, straight-line interpolation after converting to calendar-year basis. Figures for board and room combined separated into components by applying the ratio of the value of a week's board to the value of a week's board and room as estimated for 1929 by the National Bureau of Economic Research and extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes.

Fraternities and sororities: Annual cost of board per student derived from House Management Problems of Fraternities and Sororities, by B. R. Robson. Extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index. Number boarding in 1936 derived from American Universities and Colleges, by C. S. Marsh. Extrapolated by enrollment in bigher education.

Private elementary and secondary schools: Annual cost of board determined by reference to colleges. Number of boarding students derived in part from number of schools with boarding departments in 1933 reported in *Biennial Survey of Education*, 1932-34.

School lunchrooms: Assumes one-third of pupils eat lunch at school lunchrooms, paying an average price per lunch of 11½ cents (average in District of Columbia). Extrapolated from 1938 by estimated change in number of school lunchrooms and food prices.

5. "Institutions" correspond to organizations covered in series 93 and to hospitals (excluding patients' meals), museums, etc. Data for a sample raised by ratio largely derived from U.S. Children's Bureau, Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas, 1940. "Clubs", estimated at 95 percent of club dues in series 89. "Industrial lunchrooms" derived from material in F. E. Baridon and E. H. Loomis, Personnel Problems; in National Industrial Conference Board, Studies in Personnel Policy, March 1940: and other sources.

6. 1939 tips in retail trade and service establishments estimated from wage studies in restaurant occupations made by State labor departments of Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Similar studies for hotels were available for New York and Illinois. Tips to employees of dining and buffet cars estimated at 12 percent of sales (based on 10.6 percent for New York City hotels). Tips in clubs estimated to Digitized for FRASER

bear the same ratio to sales of meals and beverages as in hotels. Hotel tips in this series excluded room-service employees. Extrapolation of each component based on sales of meals and beverages by the establishments concerned.

7. Valuation of board measured by cost to the employer. Includes board received by hotel and hospital employees, food-service employees, and persons engaged in water transportation. Board received by farm labor, domestic-service employees, religious workers, employees in education, and the armed forces not included in this series.

Water transportation: Based on data from Maritime Commission, U.S. Shipping Board, and information gathered by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Food-service employees except hotel employees: Full-time-equivalent workers determined by dividing pay roll, derived by application of pay roll-to-sales ratios from Censuses of Retail Distribution to food and beverage sales of pertinent groups, by average full-time earnings derived from the same source. Annual cost to employer of food per employee based on typical restaurant checks marked down to cost of food to employer. Extrapolated by Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index. Number of meals per day based on State studies cited in note to series 6. Allowance made for employees not receiving any meals.

Hotel employees: Number of meals received, from 1935 Census of Hotels, extrapolated by employment. Valuation same as for food-service employees.

Nongovernmental hospital employees: Board for 1935 based on Public Health Service, Business Census of Hospitals, 1935 and special tabulation of schedules from that Census. Extrapolation based on Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of food index and employment in private hospitals.

Governmental hospital employees: Derived from 1935 Census on assumption that relationship between maintenance and pay roll for various classes of employees was the same as for nongovernment hospitals. Extrapolation based on average daily census of patients and food price index.

Services Related to Attire.

8a. 1933, 1935, and 1939 based on Census of Business—shoe-repair shops, shoeshine parlors, and shoe stores. Other odd years except 1941 interpolated or extrapolated by receipts of the boot and shoe cut stock industry from the Census of Manufactures, adjusted for differences in amplitude of fluctuation between the two series. Even years and 1941 interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls.

8b. 1933, 1935, and 1939 based on Census of Business—fur repair and storage shops; furriers, fur shops; and 4 percent of the service receipts of department stores. 1929 from Census of Retail Distribution, with fur repair and storage shops extrapolated from 1933 by furriers, fur shops. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls.

8c. Includes: Receipts from cleaning and dyeing at retail of cleaning and dyeing plants, rug-cleaning establishments and power laundries; storage receipts of cleaning and dyeing plants; service receipts of cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration and repair shops, dry goods and general merchandise stores (except furriers, fur shops and shoe stores), department stores (60 percent), establishments engaged in cleaning and renovating hats, and hemstitching, embroidering and buttonholing shops. Source for 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, and 1939, the Censuses of Business, Cleaning and Dyeing, Power Laundries, and Rug Cleaning Establishments. Missing components in some years estimated from those for which data were available. 1930, 1932, and 1934 interpolated by American Institute of Laundering index of cleaning plant sales; 1936, 1937, and 1938 by Bureau of Labor Statistics index of dyeing and cleaning pay rolls. 1940-41 extrapolated by same index deflated by an index of average hourly earnings in dyeing and cleaning and multiplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index of cleaning and dyeing prices.

- 8d. Number of dressmakers and seamstresses, 1930 and 1940, based on *Census of Occupations*. Interpolation, 1931 to 1939, by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates of employment in domestic service. Average receipts assumed equal to average cash carnings of domestic servants as estimated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 1929 and 1941 set by reference to 1930 and 1940 estimates.
- 9. Includes receipts from bundle work and family services of power laundries, laundry receipts of cleaning and dyeing plants, and 80 percent of the service receipts of hand laundries. (Payments from hand laundries to power laundries were taken at 20 percent of the formers' receipts.) Receipts of hand laundries 1929, 1931, and 1933 estimated by movement of other components. Source: Censuses of Power Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing, and Service Establishments. Interpolation and extrapolation similar to that for series 8c, substituting laundry data from the same sources for cleaning and dyeing data in all cases.
- 10. 1933 and 1939 from Census of Business. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by the index of gross receipts from operations of Miscellaneous Amusement Corporations, except that the links for 1933–34 and the years after 1939 are based on an adjusted index of receipts from the Federal admissions tax. Consumer allocation: 75 percent.
- 11. 1933, 1935, and 1939 from the *Census of Business*—jewelry stores and watch, clock, and jewelry repair shops. 1929 estimated from jewelry stores only. Source: *Census of Retail Distribution*. Other years interpolated, and 1940 and 1941 extrapolated, by index of final cost to users of clocks, watches, jewelry, and sterling silverware, as estimated in the commodity portion of the study. Index for 1940 and 1941 corrected for differences in amplitude of fluctuation between the two series. Consumer allocation: 98 percent.
- 12. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from the Census of Retail Trade. Other years straight-line interpolation or extrapolation.
- 13. Defined like "other personal services" group in 1939 Census of Business. Includes some nonattire items, 1935 and 1939 based on Census of Business. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by series 8c.

Personal Appearance and Comfort.

- 14. Includes service receipts of barber shops, 50 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 3.2 percent of the service receipts of department stores, and tips, estimated at 5 percent of the preceding items. Source, 1933, 1935, and 1939: Census of Business. Other years 1929-39 interpolated or extrapolated by series 9. 1940 and 1941 extrapolated by an index constructed by multiplying the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index for men's haircuts by a deflated output index for laundry services. (See note to series 9.)
- 15. Includes service receipts of beauty parlors, 50 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 28.8 percent of the service receipts of department stores, and tips, estimated at 5 percent of the preceding items. Source, 1933, 1935 and 1939: Census of Business. Interpolation and extrapolation similar to that used for series 14, with the cost of living index for women's beauty parlor services substituted for men's haircuts in the 1940-41 extrapolation.
- 16. Includes: (a) Masseurs not in establishments, with their number in 1929 taken at one-half the number of all masseurs, as estimated by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, held constant in all years, and their average income assumed equal to that of members of the miscellaneous curative and healing profession (series 51); (b) service receipts of baths and masseurs' establishments (Turkish, etc.) raised 5 percent to allow for tips. Source, 1935 and 1939: Census of Business. Other years, 1929 to 1939, interpolated or extrapolated by series 9; 1940-41 by series 14.

User-operated Transportation.

- 17. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 based upon Census of Business and Census of Petail Distribution, with 1929 partly estimated. Includes service, retail and wholesale establishments. Other years before 1935 were interpolated by the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers' Association index of shipments of service parts to wholesalers. 1936–38 were interpolated, and 1940 extrapolated, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce index of sales of parts and accessories stores, based on sales-tax receipts in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. 1941 based on number of gallons of gasoline sold and Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living-index for auto repair. Consumer allocation: Varies from 56.3 percent to 58.0 percent.
- 18. 1935-36 derived from National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Purchases. Extrapolation by automobile insurance written, derived from Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook: Casualty and Surety, and Fire and Marine volumes.

 19. Sources: Municipal Yearbook: for 1939, 1940, and 1941, and American Automobile Association.
- 20a. Registration fees for passenger cars derived from Public Roads Administration series of annual releases MV-2. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.
- 20b. 1932 based upon Public Roads Administration survey. 1940 based upon Bureau of the Census, American Government Perenues 1941. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by weighted index of Illinois State registration fees, Missouri local registration fees (1934–36) or State fees, and other State fees. Consumer allocation similar to that for 20a.
- 21. Includes: Operators' and chauffeurs' permits, consumer allocation 100 percent; certificate of title fees, transfer or reregistration fees, and estimated charges, local collectors, with consumer allocation based on series 20a; special titling taxes, with consumer allocation based on value of consumer purchases of new autos and total vehicle sales, with allowance for used-car purchases. Source: Public Roads Administration series of annual releases N.V-2.
- 22. 1941 is one-half of January 1942 reported collections. Consumer allocation: 70 percent times 1940 ratio of passenger-car registrations to total motor-vehicle registrations.
- 23. Tolls paid by passenger cars and by all vehicles in 1938 and 1940 calculated from Public Roads Administration, Toll Bridges and Tunnels in the United States, by multiplying traffic by the toll rate for each hridge. Total tolls in 1933 obtained from toll bridge N. R. A. Code Committee, and passenger cars separated by 1938 ratio Interpolation and extrapolation by an index obtained by multiplying an index of gasoline consumption by an index of the number of toll bridges. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.
- 24, 1938 and 1940: Method similar to that used for series 23. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by a sample.
- 25. Passenger-car tolls on ferries calculated for 1938 from Public Roads Administration, Ferries in the United States, by multiplying traffic by toll rate. Other years extrapolated by the number of ferry passengers, as given by the Army Corps of Engineers in Commercial Statistics. Pennsylvania Turnpike tolls added. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.
- 26. Sum of series 20a, 20b, 21, and 22.
- 27. Estimated by applying the ratio of claims paid to premiums for all automobile insurance, derived from the Spectator Company *Insurance Yearbook*, to premiums paid by consumers, estimated in series 18.
- 28. Street and electric railways, and busses operated by municipalities, electric railway companies and their subsidiaries, and steam railroads, derived from Census of Electrical Industries for 1932 and 1937 and American Transit Association series reported in the Survey of Current Business. Passenger revenues from local operation of other bus lines obtained for 1935 from Census of Motor Bus Transportation, extrapolated 1930 to 1937 by unrevised Bus Transportation estimates of total revenue from operation of city or local bus companies, as reported in 1939 World Almanac; to 1929 by older estimates of same series, from Bus Facts for 1931; and from 1937 to 1941 by Transit Journal estimates of operating revenues of city and suburban motor busses. Consumer allocation: 95 percent.
- 29. Estimates from the following sources were used: 1929—W. H. Lough, High-level Consumption; 1934 and 1941—Hawley S. Simpson, American Transit Association; 1936—Transit Journal. (Considered comparable by Simpson). Other years interpolated by data for taxicab corporations, arbitrarily adjusted in some years. Digitized for FRASE@onsumer allocation: 70 percent.

- 30. Source: Statistics of Pailways,
- 31. 1938 derived from Ferries in the United States—1938. Extrapolation to other years based on the number of ferry passengers, reported by the Army Corps of Engineers in Commercial Statistics.
- 32. Source: Statistics of Railways. Consumer allocation: 70 percent after deduction of estimated Federal Government expenditures.
- 33. Source: Pullman Co. and class I railway sleeping- and parlor-car fees, Statistics of Pailways. Tips estimated for 1932 on basis of questionnaire survey of Pullmancar porters; other years based on number of berth and seat passengers and assumed changes in percent tipping and amount tipped. Consumer allocation: 60 percent after deduction of Federal Government.
- 34. From the estimates of bus-operating revenues for the fiscal years 1937-41, as presented in the Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; interstate local carriers and non-passenger-fare revenue of other intercity bus lines were eliminated. The data were centered to a calendar-year basis, and extrapolated to 1930 by Bus Transportation estimates of total revenue from operation of intercity motor bus companies, as reported in 1939 World Almanac, and to 1929 by older estimates of the same series, from Bus Tacts for 1931. Consumer allocation: 90 percent (1941: 88 percent).
- 35. Passenger revenue of domestic air lines, 1935–41, obtained from Civil Aeronautics Board. Extrapolation to 1929 by series obtained by multiplying passenger miles flown by average passenger mile rate. Source: Civil Aeronautics Journal, October 15, 1940. Consumer allocation: Varies from 45 percent in 1929 to 33.3 percent for 1939 to 1941.
- 36. Includes fares and expenditures for meals and berths. Derived from U. S. Maritime Commission, Economic Surrey of Coastwise and Intercoastal Shipping, passenger statistics of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Interstate Commerce Commission reports on Carriers by Water. Consumer allocation: 90 percent.
- 37. Includes: Excess baggage charges from Statistics of Railways (consumer allocation, 90 percent); charges and tips for baggage carried by red caps, based on Pedcaps in Pathway Terminals under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938-41, and other sources, (consumer allocation, 70 percent); interstation baggage transfer, parcel room and baggage storage revenues of railways, switching and terminal companies, largely from Statistics of Pailways (consumer allocation, 70 percent).

Household Utilities and Communication.

- 38. Estimate represents total residential or domestic sales of electricity and revenue from rural sales at distinct rural rates, minus farm business use, estimated by assuming farm consumers use same number of kilowatts for nonbusiness uses as other consumers (except that the 1936 percentage allocation between business and nonbusiness use for Eastern farms was utilized for later years), and minus electricity included in rent, estimated from the percentage of families renting under this arrangement. Source of domestic and farm sales: Edison Electric Institute. Source for percentage of families receiving electricity in rent: Study of Consumer Purchases.
- 39. Includes sales to domestic consumers of natural gas, and sales to domestic consumers and for house heating of manufactured gas. Source: American Gas Association. Deduction for gas included in rent based on percentage deduction used for electricity. See description of series 38.
- 40, 1935-36 figure derived from the National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Purchases. Extrapolation by Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of nonfarm occupied dwellings.
- 41. Source for 1929, 1930, and 1935: Rolf Nugent, Consumer Credit and Economic Stability, 1931-34 interpolated and 1936-37 extrapolated by index of local service revenues of Class A telephone carriers filing annual reports for 1939 with the Federal Communications Commission. 1938-41 extrapolated by a 2-year moving average of the year-end number of residential phones in operation, as reported by the Federal Communications Commission. Federal and non-Federal excise taxes, obtained from the Federal Communications Commission and consumer allocated like telephone revenues, were added to the series thus obtained.
- 42. 1935-36: Equals 10 percent of a combined figure for postage and telegraph derived from the National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Purchases. 1929-37 extrapolated by the operating revenues of wire telegraph earriers. 1938-41 extrapolated by revenues from greeting telegrams. Source: Federal Communications Commission.
- 43. 1935-36: Equals 90 percent of a combined figure for postage and telegraph derived from the National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Purchases. Extrapolation by weighted average of first class postal revenues, and the "Christmas bulge" in revenues, with index adjusted 1931-33 on assumption consumer use of postal service was reduced less by rate increase than business use.

Medical Care and Death Expenses.

- 44. Estimated by multiplying number of physicians in independent practice by average gross income. Number of physicians biennially from American Medical Association Directory. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice based on: 1929, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1938, Number of Physicians in the United States by County; 1942, Estimate of American Medical Association, based on special census. Average gross income 1929-36 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. 1937-41 extrapolated by index of average gross earnings obtained from preliminary unweighted tabulation of 1,188 unedited returns from 1942 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey. Later years preliminary pending completion of this survey. Payments to physicians by life insurance companies deducted. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Vegatages
- 45. Number of dentists in independent practice and part-salaried practice derived from *Census of Occupations*, American Dental Association data, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. Average gross income 1929-37 and 1941

(preliminary figure) from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce surveys. 1938-41 preliminary pending completion of survey now in progress.

- 46. Number of osteopaths annually 1929–41 from American Osteopathic Association. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929–37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey, 1938–41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.
- 47. Number of chiropractors 1929 and 1933 from Chiropractic Health Bureau; 1941 from Fisher-Stevens Service, Inc., list. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929-37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey, 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.
- 48. Number of chiropodists and podiatrists, 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1938 and 1941 from Fisher-Stevens Service, Inc., list. Other years straight-line interpolation. Percentage in independent practice and average gross income 1929-37 from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Survey, 1938-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.
- 49. Number of private-duty trained nurses 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1941 derived from The National Survey of Registered Nurses; 1934 to 1940 held equal to 1941; 1930-33 interpolated by reference to general business conditions and advice of persons familiar with the field. Average income 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; 1933 and 1934 from American Nurses' Association questionnaire survey; 1930-32 interpolated by average net income of dentists; 1935-41 preliminary pending completion of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey now in progress.
- 50. Number of practical nurses and midwives 1930 and 1940 from *Census of Occupations*; 1929 assumed equal to 1930, and 1941 to 1940; 1931-39 straight-line interpolation. Average income 1929 from Committee on the Costs of Medical Care; other years extrapolated by average income of private-duty trained nurses.
- 51. Includes naturopaths and related professions, and religious healers. Number in all years assumed equal to the estimate for 1929 of the Committee on the Costs o Medical Carc. Average income 1929-37 based on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey of incomes of Christian Science practitioners. 1933-41 estimated by reference to 1937 figure.
- 52a. 1935 from Business Census of Hospitals. Nonprofit and proprietary hospitals extrapolated separately by average daily eeusus of patients, from Journal of the American Medical Association, March 28, 1942, adjusted to Committee on Costs of Medical Care estimate for 1929, and to 1938-40 movement shown in U. S. Children's Bureau, The Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas, 1949. Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living price index for hospitals applied to 1940-41 change. Includes payments by group health and group hospital associations.
- 52b. Method similar to series 52a, without adjustment to 1929 base or Children's Bureau study, but with price index applied, 1939 to 1941.
- 53. Derived from data furnished by Dr. Rufus Rorem. Data are net of payments to hospitals, which are included in series 52.
- $\bf 54.$ Based on tabulation of charges made to students from catalogs of more than 1,000 schools, and extrapolated by enrollment in higher education.
- 55. Includes accident and health insurance premiums paid to life-insurance companies and to casualty and surety insurance companies. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook.
- 56. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook.
- 57. Estimates include funeral directors' and embalmers' services and coffins, but not tombstones. 1935 and 1939 from Census of Business—funeral directors, embalmers. Other odd years 1929-41 interpolated or extrapolated by the value of coffins and funeral supplies produced. Even years 1930-36 interpolated by series for funeral billings from Rolf Nugent, Consumer Credit and Economic Stability. 1938 and 1940 straight-line interpolation. Also includes estimate for funeral receipts of furniture and undertaking establishments derived from 1929 Census of Retail Trade and held as constant percentage of total estimate in all years. Deduction made for allocated part of death benefits paid by noninsurance fraternal organizations.
- 58. A series for corpses requiring lots, excluding paupers, prepared by deducting from total deaths each year an estimate of cremations, dissections, unrecovered bodies, and paupers, was multiplied by the average price of a single lot estimated, on basis of scattered information, at amounts varying from \$100 in 1933 to \$125 in 1929 and 1941. The average cost for eremation and columbarium space, estimated at \$100 in all years, was multiplied by the estimated number of cremations and added to the cemetery figure. Deduction made for allocated part of death benefits paid by non-insurance fraternal organizations.
- 59. Source: Insurance Yearbook.
- 60. Source: Insurance Yearbook.

Tuition and Educational Fees Privately Paid.

- 61a. Alternate school years 1927-28 to 1937-38 from Biennial Survey of Education. Intervening school years straight-line interpolation. Shifted to calendar years by averaging adjoining school years. Later years estimated on basis of change in enrollment from 1937-38 to 1939-40, and data in U. S. Office of Education College Income and Expenditures, annually.
- 61b. Method similar to that used for series 61a.
- 62. Expenditures in alternate school years 1929-30 to 1937-38 from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Tuition assumed to bear same ratio to expenditures as for 110 Catholic institutions of higher education, tabulated for 1933-34. Interpolation and shift to calendar year basis similar to method used in series 61, except that school year 1932-33 was assumed equal to 1933-34.
- 63. The apparent number of schools in operation each year, based on Office of Education data, was multiplied by the average enrollment for schools reporting in the Biennial Survey of Education in 1929 and 1933, and to Jay W. Miller in 1938 (The Balance Sheet, December 1939), with straight-line interpolation for intervening years to secure an estimate of total enrollment. Enrollment multiplied by estimated annual

tuition fee in 1938, calculated from median average monthly tuition rate reported by Miller, reduced 28 percent to allow for part-time students and seasonal changes in enrollment. Extrapolation 1938-41 by gross sales of correspondence schools.

- 64. Source: 1929–40 National Home Study Council, based on reasonably accurate figures for three-fourths of the field. 1941 assumed 3 percent above 1940.
- 65. 1934 based on separate estimates made for schools covered by Office of Education Bulletin 1935, No. 8, except those included in other components. Total raised by ratio of total number of schools reported by State boards in California and Missouri to identical schools included in Bulletin 8. Other years extrapolated by average of indexes for tuition payments to higher education, privately controlled, and correspondence schools.
- 66. 1931–32 and 1935–36 from *Biennial Survey of Education*, on assumption tuition equals one-half of receipts from private sources other than gifts. Intervening years interpolated by tuition in higher education. Other years held constant, except small increase assumed in 1941.
- 67. Represents payments to unattached teachers and small nonresident "schools" not covered elsewhere. 1941 number of music and dancing teachers (excluding those in dancing academics) estimated from count of city directories and raised 10 percent to cover teachers of clocution, art, bridge, and other subjects. Average gross income taken as \$1,500. Extrapolated to 1939 by an index of the average value for the given and two preceding years of pianos and other musical instruments produced, excluding organs and perforated music rolls. Extrapolated to 1929 by index of sum of series 76, 77, and 89.

Recreation

- 68. Source 1935 and 1939: Census of Places of Amusement. Other years except 1934 and 1940-41 interpolated or extrapolated by index of gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations, from Statistics of Income and the Treasury Sourcetook. 1933 extrapolated from 1934, and 1940-41 from 1939, by index of receipts from the Federal tax on admissions, with 1 month lag. Monthly data adjusted to fiscal year data published in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A djustments made to allow for changes in rates and exemptions.
- 69. 1933, 1935, and 1939 from *Census of Places of Amusement*, with 1933 and 1935 adjusted to correspond to 1939 Census definition. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by same method as series 68.
- 70. Source and method same as for series 68.
- 71. 1939 from Census of Places of Amusement. 1929—number of establishments estimated by extrapolation of 1921-26 Federal receipts from tax on shooting galleries. Receipts per gallery assumed equal to 1939. 1930-38 interpolated by series 60. 1940-41 represent assumed change from 1939.
- 72. Includes hunting and fishing lieenses and migratory bird hunting stamps. Sources: Bureau of Biological Survey and Post Office Department.
- 73. 1940: Cost of feed, care, and training from Fish and Wildlife Service release 181444. Value of feed eliminated. Extrapolated by hunting licenses.
- 74. 1930: Number of guides derived from *Census of Occupations* and average income assumed to be \$1,000. 1941: Estimated to comprise 55 percent of Fish and Wildlife Service estimate of \$2 million for club caretakers and guide service (Release 181444). Other years interpolated or extrapolated by value of products of firearms industry.
- 75. Source and method same as for series 68.
- 76. Based on Golfdom data for number of 9- and 18-hole courses and rounds played on each, and National Golf Foundation survey of rates charged.
 - 77. Source and method same as for series 76.
- 78. Based on seattered sources. 1941 includes \$10 million for instruction (5,000 professionals at \$2,000 each), \$0.5 million for club and ball rental, and \$34.5 million for caddy fees (based on *Golfdom* estimate of 571,000 private club members spending \$35 each, and an allowance of \$14.5 million for other golfers, in conjunction with Grantland Rice 1937 estimate of 600,000 caddies earning at least \$2 a week during the season (*Golfer's Year Book 1938*). Extrapolation by sum of series 76, 77, and 89.
- 79. Civil Aeronautics Board figure for passengers carried in for-hire private flying operations multiplied by assumed average fare of \$5.
- 80. Source 1939: Census of Places of Amusement. Other years: Major league receipts estimated each year at paid attendance times \$1.10 (\$1, 1929 to 1931) plus World Series receipts; AA minor leagues at attendance times 71 cents (65 cents, 1929 to 1931). These estimates deducted from 1939 figure and remainder extrapolated by attendance at other organized minor league games, with attendance estimated from number of leagues operating in earlier years.
- 81. Based on newspaper estimates of attendance for National, American, and Dixie Leagues, and American Association.
- 82. Actual receipts of United States clubs obtained from National Hockey League (all years), American Hockey League (1938–39 to 1940–41), and the American Hockey Association (1940–41). Other components estimated. Tax added. Shifted from seasons to calendar years by inclusion of two-thirds of the earlier season and one-third of the later season.
- 83. Includes admissions, and tracks' and States' share of bets placed. Source: Reports of State racing commissions, supplemented by data from newspapers and sports manuals and the Census of Places of Amusement.
- 84. Source, 1930: J. F. Steiner, Americans at Play. 1929 and 1931 based on change in receipts of over 100 colleges and universities, same source. Other years extrapolated by year-to-year percentage change in attendance at home football games of identical schools compiled by the Associated Press. Estimated tax added.
- 85. This is a highly speculative item, based on 1935 estimates for individual sports constructed by various methods. Extrapolated by an average of indexes of series 84, and of gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations linked to admissions tax receipts.
- 1 86. Based on attendance at baseball, football, and hockey games, and on series 88,

- 87. Source 1939: Census of Places of Amusement. Extrapolated by gross receipts from operations of motion picture theater corporations, from Statistics of Income and the Treasury Sourcebook except 1933 and 1940-41, extrapolated by adjusted index of admissions tax receipts, and 1931, extrapolated from 1932 by gross receipts from operations of motion picture theater corporations and motion picture producers, combined. Allowance made for change in tax.
- 88. Source 1935 and 1939: Census of Places of Amusement. Interpolation and extrapolation by gross receipts from operations of theaters, legitimate, vaudeville, etc., corporations, except 1937-38 by miscellaneous anusement corporations (Source: Statistics of Income and Treasury Sourcebook), and 1933 and 1940-41 by adjusted index of receipts from admissions tax. Allowance made for change in tax.
- 89. Based on Federal receipts from club tay, with allowance for clubs exempt because their dues fall below the minimum taxable equal to 10 percent of taxed dues 1929-40, and an equivalent amount after adjustment for changes in exemption in 1941.
- 90. Includes college, secondary, and professional fraternities and sororities. Membership estimates derived from Boird's Manual of American College Fraternities 1930 and 1935, with average dues and initiation fees estimated. Extrapolation based on resident college enrollment.
- 91. Division of fraternal orders between insurance and noninsurance orders follows classification of *Statistics of Fraternal Societies*. Data for membership, dues, and initiation fees obtained in a special survey made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1941-42.
- 92. Membership of the three principal clubs raised for all clubs, partly on basis of information in Jesse F. Steiner, *Americans at Play*, and multiplied by \$15, given by Steiner as minimum annual dues of federations having more than one-balf the membership.
- 93. Includes Y. M. C. A., Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs, Settlements, etc. Excludes payments for meals, lodging, and tuition to organized schools operated by these agencies. 1940: Based on Children's Bureau report cited in note 5. Extrapolation by data for organizations receiving more than two-thirds of the total.
- 94. Based on Federal tax collections from tickets sold other than at places of amusement
- 95. Source 1933, 1935, and 1939: Census of Business—photo finishing laboratories. Raised by two-thirds of average mark-up of drng stores, on assumption one-third of work is for consumers direct, two-thirds passes through retail channels. 1929, 1931, and 1937 extrapolated or interpolated by value of cartridge or roll films produced. Other years straight-line interpolation except 1930, 1940, and 1941 estimated from adjoining years.
- 96. Source 1933: Census of Business—photographic studios. 1929-35 extrapolated by series 95, 1939 extrapolated from 1935 by Census of Business data for photographic studios (change in definition makes these censuses inappropriate for level). 1936-38 interpolated by series 95. 1940-41 estimated by reference to 1939 figure.
- 97. Highly speculative estimate. 1930: Number of "hunters, trappers, and guides" in cities of 100,000 or more (from Census of Occupations) times \$2,200. 1940 assumed double 1930. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by number of visitors to national parks.
- 98. 1940: Non-Federal government recreation—raised by urban population from Children's Bureau, The Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas 1940, municipal golf deducted, estimate for libraries, art galleries, and museums added. Agrees with estimate derived from National Recreation Association, Charges and Fees for Community Recreation Facilities. Hold constant all years. Source of Federal items: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- 99. Source and method same as for series 68.
- 100. Source and method same as for series 68.
- 101. Based on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce distributive share estimates of veterinarians' income. Consumer allocation: 34.1 percent. Preliminary, pending completion of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey now in progress.
- 102. Source: 1936, 1937, and 1938, for cities of 100,000 or more, Bureau of the Census. Raised by urban population. Extrapolation by value of dog and cat food produced.
- 103. 1929: Raised from seven State data for "outographs, philatelists" establishments from *Census of Retail Distribution*. Extrapolation by value of imports for consumption of foreign stamps.
- 104. Receipts at capacity in 1940 tabulated from data in *Directory of Camps in America 1940*. Nonprofit camps assumed operating at capacity, held constant all years. Private camps estimated operating at 75 percent of capacity in 1940, extrapolated by gross receipts from operations of miscellaneous amusement corporations and adjusted index of receipts from admissions tax.
- $\,$ 105. An arbitrary figure for 1939 was extrapolated by the sum of all other recreation items.
- 106. Source 1935 and 1939: Census of Business data for service receipts of coinoperated machine rental and repair service establishments doubled to cover share of renter of machine. Other years estimated from nonstatistical information from various sources.
- 107. 1935 and 1939 from Census of Business—circulating libraries, and book stores; 1929 derived from Census of Retail Distribution. Other years straight-line interpolation or extrapolation.
- 108, 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from *Census of Business*. Other odd years interpolated or extrapolated by number of bicycles produced. Even years straight-line interpolation.
- 109. 1939 derived from Census of Business. Extrapolation by sum of series 76, 77, and 89.
- 110. Source 1939: includes receipts from admissions and fees of automobile race tracks, sports and athletic fields, sports promoters, and "other amusements," and service receipts of musical instrument repair shops and piano and organ tuning and

- repair services from *Census of Business*, with estimates in series 81 and 82 deducted. 1935 derived from *Census of Business* by adjusting Census classifications to the 1939 definition. Other years interpolated or extrapolated like series 68.
 - 111. Sum of series 72 and 102.
- 112. Includes cash benefits other than death benefits paid by organizations included in series 91. Source same as for series 91, but based on less complete information. See also notes to series 57 and 58.

Gifts and Bequests to Organizations and Institutions.

About \$30 million of gifts, representing business contributions have been eliminated from this group of estimates.

- 113. Gifts for all purposes to United States churches reporting to the United Stewardship Council raised by the ratio of expenditures of all churches to expenditures of reporting churches, tabulated from the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies.
- 114. Alternate school years 1927–28 to 1937–38 from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Other school years interpolated or extrapolated by John Price Jones Corporation series for 52 colleges and universities. Centered to calendar years by averaging adjoining school years.
 - 115. Method similar to that for series 62.
- 116. Sum of estimates for public and private schools. Public: School years 1931-32 and 1935-36 derived from *Biennial Survey of Education*. 1929-30 assumed equal to 1927-28, from same source. Interpolation and extrapolation by series 114a. Private: School years 1931-32 and 1935-36 derived from *Biennial Survey of Education*. Interpolation and extrapolation by series 114b.
- 117. Includes local agencies together with budgets of local chapters of national organizations. Hospitals excluded. Chicago and New York City were separately estimated. Remainder of country estimated 1940 from detailed tabulations based on Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Directory of Community Chests and Councils of Social Agencies 1941; Children's Bureau, Community Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Areas 1940; extrapolation of W. P. A. series for outdoor rural-relief expenditure from private sources; and data for corporation contributions, tax subsidies included in chest pledges, unpaid pledges, and chest allocations to hospitals. Extrapolation by index of individual contributions to 177 identical community chests (using a 1-year lead over the year for which funds were raised) with minor adjustments.
- 118. Includes only national budgets of national organizations. Sale of National Tuberculosis Association Christmas seals, and gifts for foreign relief to Red Cross and other organizations not primarily organized for foreign relief, are included. Source: Compiled from reports of organizations. Very small percentage estimated.
- 119. Based on report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care: Children's Bureau study cited in note 117; community chest allocations to hospitals; National Bureau of Economic Research, Corporation Contributions to Organized Community Welfare Service, contributions to Greater New York Fund hospitals; United Hospital Fund of New York reports; and other sources. 1929 and 1940 are base years for the series
- 120. Assumed equal to new construction started on private hospitals and institutions. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
- 121. 1929: John Price Jones Corporation estimate. Other years equal sum of (a) publicly announced gifts for the fine arts in seven large cities, same source; (b) 10 times the amount of gifts reported by the Yearbook of Philanthropy to 9 museums outside those cities; and (c) large gifts outside those cities reported by the Yearbook of Philanthropy and the World Almanac.
- 122, 1929; Estimate of John Price Jones Corporation. 1930 held constant. 1931 and 1932 estimated by adding to New York and Chicago a figure derived by raising a sample by urban population to cover cities over 25,000. Other years extrapolated by publicly announced gifts for miscellaneous reform in 6 or 7 cities. Data from John Price Jones Corporation.
- 123. Includes gifts and bequests to foundations. Censtructed by tabulation of such gifts from a variety of sources, most notably publications of the Russell Sage Foundation and an unpublished compilation furnished by the Russell Sage Foundation library. No allowance made for undercoverage.
- 124. Includes all gifts for foreign assistance (except personal remittances) with the exception of those sent abroad by churches, foundations, and organizations included in series 118. Source: Special tabilation of returns from Burean of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survey of institutional contributions abroad to segregate remittances of desired organizations. 1941 partly based on reports made to the State Department. Remittances raised 25 percent (30 percent in 1941) to cover administrative expenses in the United States.
- 125. For 1936, the total receipts reported by the Lonergan Committee were doubled as suggested by that committee, and reported receipts from sale of convention book advertising and contributions of labor organizations were deducted. 1940 extrapolated from 1936 by receipts of all national political organizations. 1928 and 1932 estimated on assumption that all gifts fell short of 1936 by one-half as large a percentage as did the receipts of the Republican and Democratic national committees. Congressional election years estimated at one-half presidential election years, and off-years at one-half of Congressional election years.
- 126. Derived from Financial Statistics of States. Financial Statistics of Cities, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Travel and Personal Remittances Abroad.

- 127. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumer allocation: Varies from 91.6 percent to 93.9 percent, 1929–38; falls to 50.2 percent in 1941. Based on object of travel stated in passport applications.
- 128. 1929-38 source and method same as for series 127. 1939-41 same method for travel other than to Canada. 1938 allocation continued 1939-41 for travel to Canada.
- 129. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Monthly Business Statistics

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1936 to 1939, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1913 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1936. Series addedor revised since publication of the 1940 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The term "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variations.

Data subsequent to August for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			BUSII	NESS	INDE	XES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments 1935-39=100. Salaries and wages do. Total nonagricultural income do. Total mil. of dol. Salaries and wages:	# 173. 2 # 180. 9 # 169. 6 # 9, 269	141. 1 149. 3 140. 7 7, 518 5. 263	143. 1 150. 1 141. 3 8, 280 5, 431	145. 4 152. 6 143. 5 8, 508 5, 592	146, 5 153, 7 144, 5 8, 071 5, 555	154. 7 161. 5 150. 3 9, 397 5, 830	156. 0 163. 3 152. 1 8, 437 5, 678	157. 1 165. 9 153. 7 8, 002 5, 746	158. 4 168. 4 158. 0 8, 700 5, 906	161. 7 172. 2 158. 4 8, 809 6, 073	163. 0 175. 5 160. 4 8, 629 6, 258	166.8 181.7 164.4 9,553 6,498	r 169. 9 r 186. 6 r 167. 3 r 9, 435 r 6, 545
Total	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 86	2, 426 1, 218 909 636 80 90	2, 481 1, 229 910 732 79 89	2, 539 1, 251 927 795 80	2, 505 1, 245 924 802 79 90	2, 550 1, 400 951 842 87 92	2,546 (a) (a) (a) (a) 77 94	2,611 (a) (a) (a) (a) 72 95	2, 656 (a) (a) (a) (b) 75 94	2,773 (a) (a) (a) (a) 68 92	2, 891 (°) (°) (°) (°) 58 89	2, 998 (°) (°) (°) (°) 53 87	(a) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) 86
mil. of dol	167 417 1,878	155 463 1, 547	151 918 1, 691	152 855 1,820	152 549 1, 725	159 1, 583 1, 733	174 820 1, 671	173 437 1, 551	177 924 1, 599	171 810 1,663	166 485 1, 631	167 1, 126 1, 675	r 172 871 r 1, 761
Total nonagricultural incomedo AGRICULTURAL INCOME	8, 133	6, 714	7, 328	7, 435	7, 109	8, 456	7, 593	7, 274	7, 936	7, 972	7, 807	8,659	8, 384
Cash income from farm marketings: Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted 1924-29=160 Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	p 156. 0 p 140. 5 p 120. 5 p 158. 0 p 138. 5 p 178. 5 p 138. 5	123. 0 102. 0 95. 0 109. 0 112. 5 114. 0 87. 0	144. 5 110. 0 99. 0 120. 0 122. 5 129. 0 88. 5	161. 0 111. 5 101. 5 121. 0 124. 5 128. 0 92. 0	137. 5 112. 5 101. 5 123. 0 131. 5 122. 5 106. 5	128. 5 134. 0 124. 5 143. 0 131. 5 153. 5 132. 0	112. 0 133. 5 119. 0 147. 0 131. 5 154. 0 154. 5	93. 0 129. 5 105. 5 151. 0 139. 5 156. 0 157. 0	100. 5 127. 0 104. 0 147. 5 129. 0 154. 5 157. 0	109. 5 136. 0 114. 0 156. 5 138. 5 171. 0 147. 0	110. 5 130. 0 113. 0 145. 5 133. 5 156. 0 133. 0	119.5 131.0 94.0 165.5 131.0 198.0 133.5	136.0 131.5 7 105.5 7 155.0 130.0 7 177.0 135.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION† (Federal Reserve) Unadjusted:													
Combined indext 1935-39=100 Manufacturest do Durable manufacturest do Lumber and products* do Lumber and products* do Lumber and products* do Lumber and products* do Machinery* do Nonferrous metals*t do Stone, clay, and glass products* do Cement do Glass containers* do Polished plate glass do Transportation equipment*t do Automobile bodies, parts and assembly* 1935-39=100 Automobile sodies, parts and assembly* 1935-39=100 Automobiles, factory sales of do Railroad cars* do Railroad cars* do Railroad cars* do Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages* do Chemicals* do Leather and products*t do Manufactured food products*t do Dairy products*t do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Paper and products* do Dairy products* do Paper and products* do Dairy products* do Paper and products* do Dairy products* do Paper and products* do Dairy	P 186 P 195 P 257 (1) P 138 P 135 P 140 P 193 161 195 167 195 107 107 114 P 114 P 114 P 114 P 114 P 114 P 1165 P 100 (1) P 166 P 169 169 169 (1)	163 167 199 185 151 148 7225 189 174 169 221 1,113 120 47 306 485 142 122 122 142 130 130 130 160 160 160 170 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	167 172 206 192 144 7228 156 191 175 184 168 120 245 1, 204 134 174 319 249 249 249 137 148 129 149 149 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 15	168 173 210 219 191 145 188 7232 185 172 289 1,290 146 110 335 278 288 634 143 37 127 125 137 125 137 135 137 137 135 137 137 138 131 134 141 151 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 15	167 173 2099 191 134 154 1224 1230 190 1699 171 170 120 122 123 338 204 445 118 118 123 123 123 124 125 126 127 127 128 129 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	164 171 212 196 128 155 113 7243 192 147 153 80 7279 (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	165 *173 *216 191 122 *250 191 138 *305 (t) *118 (t) (t) (t) (t) 125 120 121 121	167 *175 *220 193 128 147 *118 *258 187 132 164 47 *315 (1) 105 (*) (1) (2) 133 117 161 131 126 122 122 129 109 135 163 160 129 129 161 174 174 (1) 153 121	168 1777 1227 147 1220 1267 180 141 176 43 3330 (1) 105 (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	172 180 (23) (1) 122 (27) 177 (27) 151 161 176 (3) (4) (2) (4) (2) (4) 183 (183 (183 (183 (183 (183 (183 (183	175 183 7240 (1) 135 143 131 178 190 178 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	177 185 245 (1) 139 140 138 285 187 160 183 171 397 (1) (2) (1) (3) (4) 116 165 114 112 149 133 134 115 164 108 103 (1) 169 169 (1) 153	181 189 252 (1) 140 137 141 1287 191 152 186 151 322 1425 (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) 113 114 115 110 113 114 115 110 1113 1122 121 1188 165 110 166 168 (1) 168 168 168 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. & Formerly designated as "automobiles." *Publication of data discontinued to avoid disclosure of military pay rolls.

1 Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

1 Beginning in December 1941 this series dropped from the index of industrial production and its weight transferred to the automobile bodies, parts, and assembly series, which is more representative of production by the automobile industry.

1 Revised series. Earlier data on income payments revised beginning 1929 will appear in a subsequent issue. For industrial production series, see note marked with a third county is the series of the series

Digitized för Fonce Series. See note marked with a "†" on p. S-2. ‡Revisions appear in the September 1941 Survey; see note marked with a "†" on p. S-2. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	<u> </u>	BUSIN	ESS]	NDE	XES-	Conti	nued						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION†Con.				}								1	
Unadjusted—Continued. Minerals: 1935-39=100. Fuels: do	» 138 » 128	r 135 r 126	7 138 7 130	7 139 7 132	135 * 131	125 • 131	125 131	125 130	118 122	125 121	130 121	132 121	, 132 121
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 118 p 140	r 124 r 138	r 127 r 146	r 127 r 146	7 103 7 145	, 98 , 144	104 144	121 141	116 140	122 150	115 147	117 144	12: 14
Crude petroleum do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. p 199	122 187	124 182	127 181	128 161	129 98 159	129 91	127 92 160	115 96 165	109 153 169	111 189 174	113 195 (1)	7 11: 7 19: (1)
Copper*dododododo	.] (3)	152 116 131	152 120 135	156 119 134	157 128 131	124 138	158 131 138	140 146	(1)	135	(1)	(1)	(1)
djusted: Combined indextdo	ν 1S3	161	161	7 164	166	168	, 172	172	· 172	173	r 175	176	18
Manufacturerst do Durable manufacturest do Iron and steelt do	. p 254	166 199 185	167 203 192	7 170 7 208 191	173 7 209 191	* 175 215 196	179 + 223 191	180 • 227 193	7 180 7 230 (1)	181 • 233 (1)	7 183 7 238 (1)	7 184 243 (1)	18 7 25 (1)
Lumber and products*de Furniture*do	p 127	140 152	136 149	135 146	135 148	138 149	143 153	144 147	134 145	133 146	134 152	133 144	1:
Lumber*dododo	p 125	134 • 225	129 - 228	129 232	128 - 230	132 7 243	138	143 • 258	128 - 267	127 268	124 r 277	127 285	13
Nonferrous metals*1dododo		189 154	192 157	185 158	190 162	193 167	7 191 199	* 187 189	7 180 169	r 177 152	, 182 , 144	* 188 138	7 13
Cement do do do do do do do do do do do do do	153	148 159 133	154 165 120	159 167 102	164 169 105	191 165 67	249 184	236 178	188 187 41	161 176 43	146 178	145 163 37	1.
Polished plate glassdo Transportation equipment*;do Aircraft*;do	p 453	241 1, 113	245 1, 204	269 1, 290	7 276 1, 340	r 279	65 r 305 (1)	7 315	7 330	7 3£.0	35 7375 (1)	397 (1)	r 4:
Automobile bodies, parts and assem- bly*1935-1939=100_	₽ 122	141	134	146	142	120	118	105	105	104	107	r 112	, 1
Automobiles, factory sales of t do	(2)	93 306	74 319	110 335	123 338	(2) (1)	(2)	(2) (1) (1)	(1) (1)	(2) (1)	(1)	(2) (1)	(2) (1)
Locomotives* do Railroad cars* do Shipbuilding (private yards)* do	(1)	236 485	249 560 137	278 634	264 645	(1) (1) 141	(1)	(1) (1) 142	(1) (1) 139	(1) (1) 139	(1)	(1) (1) 136	(i) (l) r)
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals do		139 128 145	131 136	139 129 148	144 109 149	116 152	143 139 156	133 161	116 161	109	138 111 167	104 171	
Leather and products do Shoes do	p 107	122 121	120 118	125 123	134 134	128 131	127 125	121 117	121 116	7 127 124	126 r 125	125 128	r j
Manufactured food products*1do Dairy products*1do	. r 149	132 128	130 139	134 148	141 147	137 155	140 - 154	140 + 150	7 136 7 146	136 r 151	₽ 135 ₽ 144	» 139 » 145	7 1
Meat packing dododododo		. 147	126 144	133 146	135 153	142 155	148 154	141 149	144 150	142 148	140 145	153 134	1
Paper and pulp*do Petroleum and coal products*do		152 130	149 132	150 133	160 135	162 139	161 135	155 131	156 126 160	153 119	149 117	136 114	1 1
Coke* do Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing*	1	154 126 129	152 128 125	153 129 127	153 133 136	160 135 130	161 131 128	161 126 125	120 121	162 112 117	- 110	164 107 103	1 1
Printing and publishing*do Rubber products*do Textiles and productsdo	(1) v 156	130	131 151	134 150	(1)	(1) 154	(1) 158	(1) 7 156	(1)	(1)	(1) 156	(1)	(1)
Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do do deliveries	169 169	160 170	156 168	161 172	167 179	155 179	169 180	174 174	169 175	177 170	169	169	
Silk deliveries do do Wool textile production do do do do do do do do do do do do do		. 56 166		10 164	15 186	(1) 178	(1)	153	(1)	(1)		151	(1)
Tohacco products do Minerals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	□ P 135		121 131 - 129	128 7 131 7 128	132 131 • 129	129 • 132 • 129		130 129 125	125 127 122	127 130 126		122 133 128	r]
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do	p 160 p 152	r 168	* 132	* 120 * 131	7 101 7 127	r 92		110	113 146		105	127 168	
Crude petroleumdo	P 120	119	124	128 146	132 147		132		114	107 151	108	113 159	7
Copper*:dodododo	(1)	155 116	154 120	151 119	152 127	157 122	161 131	158 140	162	132	(1)	(1)	(1)
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIP-	(1)	131	135	134	131	138	138	146	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
MENTS, AND INVENTORIES* New orders, total				193	212		268			292 449			
Durable goodsdodododo	P 474	309	304	239 359 246	265 314 326	396	347	452	477	548	648	570	1 76
Other machinerydo	₽ 271 ▶ 383	223	249 258	213 227	225 258	248 413	245	256	256	274	216	295	- 2
Nondurable goodsdo	- 170	157	165	163	178	167	174	182	176	192	167	166	7]
Shipments, totalaverage month 1939=10(Durable goodsdo Automobiles and equipmentdo	. p 274	192	212	183 215 178		228	214	232		239	254	256	7 2
Electrical machinerydodo	. ₽ 270	201	226	218 222	230	260	211	249	257	259	270	249)] :
Iron and steel and their productsdo Transportation equipment (except	·- p 216	210	216	207	201	208	200	208					-
automobiles)do Other durable goodsdo	p 197	185	197	608 187	186	186	176	194	196	196	206	199) +:
Nondurable goodsdodododo	r 160 r 172	155	175	157 168		ij 163	161 170	173 181	171 176	168 173	164 170	160	, ;
Food and kindred products do Paper and allied	l # 131	154	165	169	175	171	171	173	173	165	154	139	7 7
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Textile-mill products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 178	157	177	131 172 179		149	131	144	147	159	171	. 7 371	1 1
Other nondurable goodsdo	1 155	146											

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			,
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	1	BUSIN	ESS 1	NDE	XES-	Conti	nued						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIP- MENTS, AND INVENTORIES'-Cop.													
Inventories, totalaverage month 1939=100 Durable goods	p 198. 6 p 231. 1 p 208. 8	140, 0 155, 8 163, 9 206, 5 156, 5 126, 5	143, 4 160, 5 187, 6 212, 5 158, 7 126, 0	148. 2 166. 2 195. 0 225. 5 166. 4 125. 9	152.7 170.3 193.3 231.6 173.3 127.8	158. 4 175. 5 193. 3 234. 1 150. 0 129. 2	161. 9 179. 2 190. 8 243. 9 187. 5 127. 2	163. 0 180. 8 190. 0 250. 3 191. 4 125. 5	165. 6 183. 4 193. 6 255. 5 195. 0 125. 7	167. 0 186. 6 202. 5 264. 2 199. 1 127. 5	170. 4 190. 2 217. 9 270. 0 202. 9 130. 1	172. 9 193. 2 222. 7 277. 8 203. 1 132. 3	7 176 7 198 7 220 7 290 7 20- 7 133
mobiles) average month 1939=100. Other durable goods do Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Other nondurable goods do	ν 138. 2 ν 155. 0 ν 163. 6	504. 7 123. 8 126. 2 125. 2 139. 9 124. 2 105. 8 141. 4 132. 1	552, 2 125, 0 128, 4 126, 0 142, 8 125, 4 107, 7 133, 5 133, 6	600. 2 127. 4 132. 5 128. 2 146. 7 128. 5 110. 4 131. 8 137. 6	618. 2 130. 9 137. 4 132. 0 153. 4 132. 0 111. 9 134. 6 143. 5	663. 4 136. 4 143. 5 143. 7 162. 0 135. 1 113. 2 143. 6 147. 3	693. 9 139. 5 146. 9 147. 8 163. 6 134. 4 113. 4 149. 7 151. 5	709. 1 140. 6 147. 4 150. 9 158. 9 137. 8 115. 5 149. 6 154. 1	732, 5 141, 3 150, 1 155, 6 156, 8 140, 0 115, 0 155, 4 156, 2	742.8 141.5 149.9 157.7 157.9 141.1 114.5 154.3 155.8	756. 2 140. 6 153. 1 159. 9 160. 0 145. 9 113. 0 161. 2 162. 0	802.3 139.0 155.1 162.7 160.3 149.7 111.5 • 165.4 165.1	* 82 * 13 * 15 * 16 * 15 * 11 * 11 * 17 * 16
Other nondurable goodsdo	p 161, 3	117. 1	121. 9	128.9	134. 1	138.7	145. 4	147. 3	155, 6	152.8	157. 3	160.7	116
,		(COMM	ODIT	Y PR	RICES							
COST OF LIVING	1	1	Ī		1	<u> </u>		1	1	1		<u> </u>	1
National Industrial Conference Board: 1923=100 Combined indext	98.1 88.2 101.1 90.4 90.8 105.0 117.4	89. 4 74. 5 87. 3 88. 6 88. 6 98. 8	90. 8 76. 9 89. 4 89. 4 88. 9 99. 8	92. 0 78. 3 90. 7 90. 0 89. 2 101. 5	92. 9 75. 6 92. 2 90. 2 89. 5 101. 9	93, 2 80, 1 92, 6 90, 3 89, 9 102, 2	94. 5 82. 4 95. 2 90. 3 90. 1 102. 5	95. 1 84. 5 95. 7 90. 4 90. 4 102. 9	96. 1 85. 8 97. 5 90. 4 90. 7 103. 5	97. 1 88. 4 98. 8 90. 1 91. 0 104. 1	97. 3 88. 6 99. 1 90. 5 91. 1 104. 2	97. 3 88. 1 99. 5 90. 4 91. 0 104. 1	7 9: 88 100 90 90 7 10:
Combined index* 1935-39=100 Clothing* do Food† do Fuel, electricity, and ice* do Housefurnishings* do Rent* do PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	125. 1 126. 1 106. 2 121. 8 107. 6 111. 1	106. 2 106. 9 108. 0 103. 2 108. 9 166. 3 104. 0	108.1 110.8 110.7 103.7 112.0 106.8 105.0	169. 3 112. 6 111. 6 104. 0 114. 4 107. 5 106. 9	110. 2 113. 8 113. 1 104. 0 115. 6 107. 8 107. 4	110. 5 114. 8 113. 1 104. 1 116. 8 108. 2 107. 7	112.0 116.1 116.2 104.3 117.2 108.4 108.5	112. 9 119. 0 116. 8 104. 4 119. 7 108. 6 109. 4	114. 3 123. 6 118. 6 104. 5 121. 2 108. 9 110. 1	115. 1 126. 5 119. 6 104. 3 121. 9 109. 2 110. 6	116. 0 126. 2 121. 6 104. 9 122. 2 109. 9 110. 9	116. 4 125. 3 123. 2 105. 0 122. 3 108. 5 110. 9	11 12 12 10 12 10 11
S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index	151 126 115 200 256	131 130 128 135 100 99 155 136 128	139 141 150 140 89 166 163 161 131	139 146 144 145 107 101 154 161	135 157 136 148 98 103 149 158 128	143 153 138 148 98 112 157 162 154	149 147 143 148 102 119 164 204 169	145 135 150 147 98 121 173 161 133	146 130 151 144 111 122 180 136 132	150 131 158 142 118 120 190 158 136	152 134 159 143 131 120 189 152 138	151 137 153 141 148 116 191 169 134	
J. S. Department of Labor indexes: Anthracite	88. 8 96. 8	86. 6 93. 8	88. 3 94. 9	88. 7 95. 8	88. 4 96. 3	88. 5 96. 5	88. 8 96. 7	88. 9 96. 7	88. 9 96. 7	87. 5 95. 9	88. 9 96. 1	88. 8 96. 6	8 9
'airchild's index: Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=100	113.1	102.6	105. 2	106. 2	107. 5	108.3	110. 2	111.9	112.5	113.4	113. 2	113.1	11
Apparel: do Infants' do Men's do Women's do Home furnishings do Piece goods do	108. 0 105. 2 112. 7 115. 5 112. 3	100. 0 93. 3 100. 4 104. 9 97. 1	101. 2 95. 5 104. 1 106. 9 99. 9	102. 1 96. 5 105. 7 108. 5 101. 6	103. 2 97. 5 106. 9 109. 5 103. 7	103. 7 98. 1 107. 7 110. 2 105. 0	104. 9 101. 1 109. 1 112. 7 107. 1	106. 7 102. 7 111. 2 114. 3 110. 8	107. 5 104. 2 112. 1 115. 1 111. 8	108. 6 105. 6 113. 2 115. 8 112. 6	108, 3 105, 2 113, 0 115, 7 112, 2	108, 0 105, 1 112, 9 115, 6 112, 2	10 10 11 11
WHOLESALE PRICES		Ì								1			
. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 quotations•)_1926=100_ Economic classes: Manufactured productsdo	2 99. 2	90.3	91.8	92.4	92.5	93.6	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.7	98.8	98.6	p (
Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do Grains do Grains do Livestock and poultry do Commodities other than farm products*	98. 9 101. 2 92. 7 106. 1 89. 8 122. 6	91. 5 87. 6 89. 5 87. 4 79. 6 99. 0	92. 8 90. 0 90. 3 91. 0 85. 3 101. 1	93. 9 89. 7 89. 9 90. 0 81. 4 94. 5	93. 8 90, 2 89. 7 90. 6 84. 3 90. 6	94. 6 92. 3 90. 1 94. 7 91. 0 97. 4	96. 4 96. 1 91. 7 100. 8 95. 9 105. 7	97. 0 97. 0 92. 0 101. 3 95. 3 109. 3	97. 8 98. 2 92. 3 102. 8 93. 8 113. 8	98.7 100.0 92.8 104.5 91.5 118.3	99. 0 99. 7 92. 9 104. 4 92. 2 117. 6	98. 6 99. 8 92. 8 104. 4 88. 8 116. 9	10 3 10 10 8 11
1926=100 1926=100	115. 2	90. 7 87. 2 81. 5 90. 3 70. 3 97. 5	91. 9 89. 5 85. 8 93. 3 70. 7 99. 4	92, 8 88, 9 86, 4 95, 2 75, 8 93, 6	92. 7 89. 3 85. 9 96. 3 77. 9 90. 8	93. 3 90. 5 89. 3 95. 5 73. 8 95. 3	94. 8 93. 7 91. 1 96. 0 78. 3 101. 6	95. 5 94. 6 91. 1 95. 0 85. 2 104. 0	96. 2 96. 1 90. 6 94. 3 87. 7 109. 2	97. 2 98. 7 90. 2 94. 1 97. 7 112. 8	97. 4 98. 9 89. 0 93. 5 96. 7 114. 8	97. 1 99. 3 87. 2 92. 0 105. 4 113. 9	ν (
Commodities other than farm products and foods. 1926=100. Building materials do Brick and tile do Cetnentt do Lumbert do Paint and paint materials do Paint and paint materials do Commodities do Commod	₱ 95. 6 月10. 3 98. 7	90. 8 105. 5 95. 1 92. 1 127. 5 93. 3	91. 6 106. 4 95. 7 92. 2 129. 1 94. 7	93. 4 107. 3 96. 6 92. 7 129. 5 96. 0	93. 5 107. 5 96. 6 93. 1 128. 7 95. 3	93. 7 107. 8 96. 7 93. 4 129. 4 96. 5	94. 6 109. 3 96. 9 93. 4 131. 6 99. 1	94. 9 110. 1 97. 0 93. 4 132. 7 99. 9	95. 2 110. 5 97. 1 93. 6 133. 1 100. 8	95. 6 110. 2 98. 0 94. 1 131. 8 100. 6	95. 7 110. 1 98. 0 94. 2 131. 5 100. 6	95. 6 110. 1 98. 1 94. 2 131. 7 100. 3	p (1) (1)

Lumbert do 133.0 137.5 129.1 129.5 128.7 129.4 131.6 132.7 133.1 131.8 131.5 131.7 132.9 Paint and paint materials do 100.1 93.3 94.7 96.0 95.3 96.5 99.1 99.9 100.8 100.6 100.6 100.3 100.7

'Revised. **Preliminary. **Number of quotations increased to 889 in January 1941. ‡For monthly data beginning 1933, see p. 18 of the April 1940 Survey. \$Data for September 15, 1942: Total, 163; chickens and eggs, 166; cotton and cottonseed, 156; dairy products, 156; fruits, 129; grains, 119; meat animals, 195; truck crops, 191 miscellaneous, 172.

†*Revised series. National Industrial Conference Board's index of cost of living and food component and index of wholesale prices of lumber revised beginning 1935, see tables 5 and 7, respectively, p. 18 of the January 1941 Survey; since June 1941, the Board's food index is based on its own data collected in 56 cities, theretofore, it was based on the Department of Labor's series. For the Department of Labor's revised index of retail food prices beginning 1913, see table 51, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. Earlier revised indexes for meat animals will be shown in a subsequent issue.

*New series. For description of data on manufacturers' inventories, see pp. 7-13 of the September 1940 Survey, and for revised figures beginning December 1938, see table 40, p. 22 of the January 1942 Survey. For data beginning 1913 for the Department of Labor's cost of living series, see table 19. p. 18 of the May 1941 Survey; for index of prices of commodities other than farm products beginning 1913, see table 36, p. 18 of the September 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1926 for cereal products, and 1913 for paint http://frase.sucol.1862.36

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941				(D :		1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	C	OMM	ODIT	Y PRI	CES-	-Cont	inued	·					
WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor Indexes—Con. Commodities other than farm products and toods—Continued Chemicals and allied products† 1926=100 Chemicalst do. Drurs and pharmaceuticalst do. Fertilizer materialst do. First and fats* do. Gils and fats* do. Fuel and lighting materials do. Flectricity do. Gas. do. Petroleum products do. Hides and leather products do. Leather do. Shoes do. House-furnishing goods do. Fruniture do. Metals and metal products do. House-furnishing goods do. Fruniture do. Metals and metal products do. Iron and steel do. Metals and metal groupment do. Textile products do. Clothing do. Cotton goods do. Rayon* do. Sik* do. Rayon* do. Sik* do. Filik* do.	96. 2 96. 3 129. 0 78. 3 101. 6 79. 0 	86. 0 87. 5 100. 1 75. 3 79. 0 66. 4 78. 3 61. 4 110. 2 112. 2 98. 5 116. 1 99. 6 98. 9 98. 6 98. 9 98. 8 101. 5 63. 8 83. 3 95. 1 101. 5 63. 8 98. 2 98. 5	87. 4 88. 2 104. 4 76. 6 91. 3 79. 2 66. 7 111. 3 112. 1 100. 0 117. 1 97. 2 102. 1 98. 6 96. 9 84. 4 87. 1 89. 7 96. 1 104. 2 64. 4 29. 8 (1)	89. 7 88. 4 124. 1 77. 3 93. 4 79. 6 66. 2 78. 9 112. 6 113. 1 100. 9 118. 8 94. 4 103. 1 97. 0 84. 6 87. 8 90. 9 97. 8 105. 2 66. 3 0. 3 (1)	89.8 88.3 123.2 77.3 92.9 78.8 68.2 77.5 60.4 114.1 120.5 100.6 105.2 95.8 103.3 97.1 84.8 87.9 91.1 97.9 91.1 97.9 91.1 97.9 91.1 97.9 91.2 97.3 91.2 97.3 91.1	91. 3 88. 6 123. 0 77. 8 101. 9 78. 4 77. 4 77. 4 77. 4 77. 4 114. 8 115. 9 101. 3 120. 7 105. 6 96. 6 96. 6 96. 6 98. 8 98. 1 98. 4 107. 5 98. 3 98. 3 107. 5 98. 3 98. 3 107. 5 98. 3 107. 5 107. 5	96. 0 95. 3 126. 3 78. 6 67. 6 76. 4 79. 5 114. 9 115. 3 101. 4 107. 2 97. 4 103. 5 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 93. 6 94. 93. 6 95	97. 0 96. 3 126. 5 79. 3 108. 2 78. 0 67. 6 77. 0 58. 9 115. 3 115. 5 101. 4 102. 5 107. 4 103. 6 97. 0 95. 2 105. 3 111. 4 69. 6 30. 3 (1) 104. 3	97.1 96.4 126.5 79.5 108.8 77.7 65.3 77.1 16.6 101.5 124.3 102.6 97.4 103.8 97.1 85.6 98.2 96.6 101.6 98.2 96.6 101.6 98.2	97. 1 96. 4 12ê. 7 79. 2 108. 8 77. 7 64. 4 78. 1 19. 2 123. 5 101. 3 126. 7 102. 8 97. 5 103. 8 97. 5 103. 8 97. 7 107. 8 98. 5 97. 7 107. 8 113. 8 70. 6 30. 3 (1)	97. 3 96. 5 129. 1 79. 0 108. 6 78. 0 63. 8 79. 9 59. 1 118. 8 121. 4 101. 3 126. 6 102. 9 108. 1 97. 5 98. 0 98. 5 98. 0 109. 6 112. 9 71. 9 30. 3 (1)	97. 2 96. 5 129. 1 78. 4 108. 5 78. 4 63. 3 81. 2 59. 8 118. 5 101. 3 126. 4 102. 9 97. 4 97. 4 97. 6 98. 5 98. 5 97. 6 0 102. 1 97. 6 98. 5 98.	966 129 96 129 104 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105
Miscellanecus do Autoniobile tires and tubes do Paper and pulp do Wholesale prices, actual. (See under respective commodities.) PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	88. 9 73. 0 98. 9	83. 7 60. 8 100. 7	85. 1 60. 8 101. 7	86. 4 65. 5 101. 9	87. 3 67. 4 102. 2	87.6 67.4 102.5	89.3 71.0 102.8	89.3 71.0 102.9	89.7 71.0 102.9	90. 3 72. 5 102. 9	90. 5 73. 0 102. 8	90. 2 73. 0 101. 6	89 73 100
Wholesale prices1923-25=100	100. 8 99. 9	111.5 117.1	109. 7 114. 3	109. 0 113. 4	108. 9 111. 9	107. 6 111. 9	104. 9 108. 9	104. 1 108. 3	103. 2 106. 6	102. 0 105. 8	101.9 104.1	102. 1 102. 7	102 101
Prices received by farmersdodo	90. 2 103. 6	112. 2 113. 8	105. 7 112. 0	105. 7 110. 5	108. 9 109. 5	102. 8 109. 2	98. 6 107. 6	101. 4 107. 0	100.7 105.8	98.0 104.7	96.7 104.5	97. 4 104. 5	95 104
	CO	NSTR	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL I	ESTA'	ГE					
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusted do Total, adjusted do Residential adjusted do	p 183 p 57 p 171 p 57	159 111 152 112	162 105 161 105	137 84 145 87	122 71 138 74	98 59 123 69	96 68 118 82	111 89 128 100	125 99 125 9 5	145 96 128 82	192 90 158 76	228 83 193 76	7 S
F. W. Dodge Corporation (37 States): Total projects number Total valuation thous. of dol Public ownership do Private ownership do	633, 183	50, 551 760, 233 520, 430 239, 803	41, 497 623, 292 403, 495 219, 797	40, 920 606, 349 371, 345 235, 004	29, 150 458, 620 297, 865 160, 755	22, 941 431, 626 287, 722 143, 904	23, 862 316, 846 198, 251 118, 595	40,000 433,557 310,249 123,308	55, 843 610, 799 472, 817 137, 982	33, 167 498, 742 354, 575 144, 167	40, 557 673, 517 568, 988 104, 529	51, 863 1,190,264 1,105,414 84, 850	33, 1 943, 7 875, 9 67, 8
Nonresidential buildings: number Projects thous of so. ft Valuntion thous of dol. Residential buildings, all types:	10, 952 90, 774 407, 324	10, 766 63, 802 286, 741	7, 822 46, 810 218, 288	9, 907 54, 417 269, 553	4, 978 31, 023 192, 936	3, 619 24, 908 171, 016	3, 245 21, 113 123, 231	4,600 31,576 169,606	5, 982 42, 456 231, 834	5, 208 51, 281 234, 939	8, 332 67, 961 297, 885	14, 372 134, 085 568, 385	11, (113, 1 489, (
Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous, of sq. ft_ Valuationthous, of dol_ Public works:	100, 551	37, 234 62, 773 231, 529	31, 791 43, 624 175, 713	29, 246 45, 403 171, 772	22, 633 30, 170 116, 468	18, 344 25, 591 104, 276	19, 838 26, 864 102, 758	34,492 41,836 168,014	47, 731 50, 770 219, 276	26, 683 38, 341 162, 097	28, 024 38, 147 147, 964	33, 002 50, 673 185, 471	18, 33, 127,
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol_ Utilities:	1,384 111,960	1,871 134,054	1, 419 131, 123	1, 268 94, 563	1, 086 88, 436	715 105, 989	567 64, 428	681 58, 535	1,725 92,148	945 58, 477	3, 480 127, 107	2, 739 203, 341	1, 129,
Projects	609 101, 193	680 107, 909	98, 168	501 70, 461	453 60, 780	263 50, 345	212 26, 429	37, 402	405 67, 541	331 43, 229	721 100, 561	1, 750 233, 067	1, 197,
Permit valuation: Total building construction	63. 9 79. 4 46. 4 70. 8	235. 4 185. 5 235. 6 153. 5 138. 2	233. 6 212. 7 226. 5 235. 3 113. 7	195. 4 154. 6 191. 5 124. 0 136. 5	165. 4 128. 2 154. 2 117. 4 87. 3	114. 2 132. 7 116. 1 161. 7 83. 9	119. 7 120. 0 112. 8 132. 1 93. 0	214. 1 183. 0 184. 2 216. 0 79. 6	182. 9 148. 8 164. 8 145. 7 102. 7	209. 3 128. 8 175. 7 93. 5 100. 3	164. 7 116. 7 131. 1 111. 2 78. 3	85. 3 85. 3 85. 3 81. 4 78. 2	9 7 7 7 7 7
Total number 1-family dwellings do 2-family dwellings do Multifamily dwellings do Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) § thous, of dol		4,592	40, 389 34, 395 2, 888 3, 106	33, 646 28, 354 2, 310 2, 982	27, 868 20, 833 1, 550 5, 485	19, 338 15, 433 1, 353 2, 552	21, 103 15, 850 1, 533 3, 720	36. 838 23, 402 2, 645 10, 791	32, 126 25, 450 2, 311 4, 365	34, 528 25, 452 2, 970 6, 106	26, 956 24, 032 1, 183 1, 741	18, 089 14, 096 1, 104 2, 889	

*Revised. * Preliminary. § Data for October 1941 and January. April, and July 1942 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ¹ No quotation.

*New series. For indexes of rayon and silk prices beginning 1926, see table 29. p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1926 for price index for oils and fats will appear in a subsequent issue.

†Revised series. Tata for cherricals and allied products and subgroups revised beginning 1926: see table 32. p. 18 of the August 1940 Survey. Indicated series on "purchasing power of the dollar" revised beginning January 1935; see table 4, p. 18 of the January 1941 Survey. Data for 1929-39 for indexes of new dwelling units provided and permit valuation of building construction are shown in table 7, p. 17 of the March 1942 Survey; revisions for January 1940-July 1941 are available on request. Revised data on number of dwelling units provided for 1939 are shown in table 18, p. 17 of the May 1941 Survey. Estimates beginning January 1940 cover urban areas as defined by results of http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
CON	STRU	JCTIC	N AN	ID RE	EAL E	STAT	E—Co	ntinu	led	<u>' </u>	<u>' , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>		
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION		!											
Concrete pavement contract awards: Totalfthous. sq. yd. Airports*do. Roadsdo Streets and alleysdo. Status of highway and grade crossing projects	13, 947 10, 091 2, 653 1, 202	9, 567 3, 606 3, 910 2, 051	6, 072 1, 624 2, 635 1, 814	6, 975 2, 885 2, 460 1, 630	4, 344 535 2, 570 1, 239	8, 176 2, 964 3, 197 2, 015	4, 726 2, 490 1, 139 1, 098	3, 464 1, 451 1, 110 903	7, 091 3, 972 1, 727 1, 392	8, 914 5, 416 2, 061 1, 437	14, 462 9, 800 3, 267 1, 394	15, 266 11, 038 2, 060 2, 167	14. 947 11, 366 1, 927 1, 655
Status of highway and grade crossing projects administered by Public Roads Admn.: Highways: Approved for construction: Mileage	1.606 37,059	3, 557 44, 693	2, 899 38, 404	2, 749 38, 850	2, 635 39, 259	2, 259 34, 014	1, 967 30, 789	1, 796 28, 344	1, 562 24, 612	1, 431 24, 055	1, 455 27, 968	1, 654 32, 808	1, 718 36, 170
Under construction: Mileage	4, 954 109, 549 189, 077	8, 840 138, 675 272, 079	8, 615 136, 512 268, 926	8, 176 131, 914 260, 555	7, 809 128, 351 253, 703	7, 417 121, 384 239, 336	7, 044 117, 669 228, 623	6, 802 119, 233 225, 527	6, 778 123, 405 226, 543	6, 817 127, 195 231, 620	6, 672 127, 511 228, 535	6, 071 122, 402 217, 290	5, 483 114, 997 200, 868
Approved for construction: Federal funds do Estimated cost do Under construction: Federal funds do	6, 665 7, 327 29, 412	14, 666 15, 820 42, 778	12, 423 13, 553 42, 328	11, 851 13, 122 41, 520	10, 208 11, 588 40, 464	10,005 11,810 37,742	8, 542 9, 314 35, 928	8, 047 8, 761 34, 754	7, 490 8, 210	7, 806 8, 503 34, 467	8, 201 8, 893 33, 658	7, 108 7, 843 33, 413	6, 696 7, 358 31, 299
Estimated costdodo	31, 296	44, 249	43, 771	42, 920	41, 932	39, 323	38, 300	37, 140	36, 913	36, 814	35, 838	35, 409	33, 279
Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100			211			215			218			223	
A terracia Appraisa Co.; 1913=100 A terracia do	245 248 250 229 241	221 218 234 204 223	221 218 235 205 223	223 219 235 209 224	223 219 235 210 224	225 222 238 212 226	229 224 240 215 230	231 225 241 215 230	237 232 247 221 236	238 232 248 221 237	241 233 250 224 238	242 242 250 228 238	244 245 250 229 240
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.;§	213. 3	197.8	200.3	201.9	203. 3	203.3	203.3	204.0	206.5	207. 3	207. 3	207. 8	209. 9
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete: Atlanta	106. 1 138. 2 130. 0 129. 6	100. 5 136. 1 121. 5 121. 3	100. 7 136. 3 122. 8 121. 5	100. 7 136. 3 122. 5 121. 5	100. 7 136. 3 123. 5 122. 6	100. 2 136. 0 123. 2 122. 5	101, 4 137, 0 124, 2 123, 8	101. 4 137. 0 124. 2 123. 9	101. 9 137. 5 125. 6 124. 4	105. 4 137. 7 125. 7 124. 4	105, 6 138, 2 126, 6 124, 8	105. 6 138. 2 126. 6 129. 6	106. 1 138. 2 130. 0 129. 6
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	106. 0 139. 6 132. 3 132. 6	102. 2 137. 7 124. 3 121. 5	102. 4 137. 9 124. 7 121. 7	102. 4 137. 9 124. 6 121. 7	102. 4 137. 9 126. 2 123. 4	102. 1 137. 7 126. 0 123. 4	102. 9 138. 4 125. 3 124. 4	102.9 138.4 125.3 124.5	103. 2 138. 8 126. 6 124. 9	105. 7 139. 0 126. 7 124. 9	106. 0 139. 6 127. 2 125. 3	106. 0 139. 6 127. 2 132. 6	106. 0 139. 6 132. 3 132. 6
Atlanta	106. 5 137. 4 133. 1 129. 4	101. 8 135. 5 128. 0 122. 6	102. 0 135. 7 128. 7 122. 8	102. 1 135. 8 128. 4 122. 8	102, 1 135, 8 128, 8 123, 2	101. 3 135. 3 128. 3 123. 1	102. 5 136. 2 127. 1 124. 1	102. 5 136. 2 127. 1 124. 3	102. 8 136. 8 128. 5 124. 7	106. 4 137. 1 128. 6 124. 8	106. 5 137. 4 130. 4 125. 3	106. 5 137. 4 130. 4 129. 4	106. 5 137. 4 133. 1 129. 4
Atlanta	104. 1 139. 7 125. 8 126. 9	99. 3 137. 5 118. 9 120. 0	99. 5 137. 7 120. 4 120. 3	100. 0 128. 0 119. 0 120. 3	100. 0 138. 0 119. 5 120. 8	97. 1 136. 1 117. 6 120. 4	99. 9 137. 9 120. 0 121. 4	99. 9 137. 9 120. 0 122. 1	100. 3 138. 3 121. 9 122. 5	103. 7 139. 3 122. 3 122. 8	103. 8 139. 7 124. 8 123. 5	103. 8 139. 7 124. 8 126. 9	104. 1 139. 7 125. 8 126. 9
Atlanta	103. 6 141. 4 122. 0 124. 8 281. 6	98. 1 139. 1 115. 3 119. 5	98. 3 139. 3 117. 6 119. 9 264. 5	98. 8 139. 7 115. 8 119. 9 266. 1	98. 8 139. 7 117. 4 120. 3 266. 2	137. 2 114. 9 119. 8 267. 6	98. 5 139. 4 117. 7 120. 8 269. 4	98. 5 139. 4 117. 7 121. 7	98. 8 139. 8 118. 9 122. 1 271. 8	103. 2 141. 1 119. 5 122. 5	103. 3 141. 4 120. 2 122. 9 274. 2	103. 3 141. 4 120. 2 124. 8	103.6 141.4 122.0 124.8 281.6
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:† Standard 6-room frame house: Combined index	124. 0 121. 2 129. 4	115. 1 112. 6 120. 0	116.5 114.4 120.7	118. 5 116. 0 123. 3	119. 2 116. 9 123. 9	119.9 117.7 124.2	120, 6 118, 6 124, 5	121. 2 119. 3 125. 0	122. 0 120. 0 126. 0	122. 3 120. 5 125. 9	122. 8 121. 0 126. 4	123. 5 121. 3 127. 8	123. 7 121. 2 128. 5
REAL ESTATE													
Fed. Hous. Admn. home mortgage insurance: ¶ Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous. of dol	109, 660	107, 137	104, 937	94, 948	70, 799	75, 435	66, 952	104, 566	141, 443	69, 225	53, 488	98, 800	109, 350
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) thous, of dol. Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total. thous, of dol. Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:	4,232,030	1	3,335,703 129, 934	3,423,183		3,596,491 100, 208	1	1	3,849,549 87,367	3,916,421 99,047	3,990,152 95,009	4.071,838 94,095	4,155,187 95, 797
Construction		42, 987 55, 973 15, 785 5, 571 9, 411	40, 782 58, 052 15, 871 5, 884 9, 345	37, 722 59, 874 16, 283 5, 361 8, 698	30, 103 48, 816 13, 340 4, 267 8, 223	30, 290 43, 145 14, 424 4, 170 8, 179	22, 791 34, 127 12, 854 3, 190 6, 571	20, 799 33, 769 12, 325 3, 138 6, 725	21, 775 40, 930 13, 225 3, 517 7, 890	20, 488 52, 196 14, 508 4, 083 7, 772	17, 610 53, 095 13, 607 3, 866 6, 831	15, 930 52, 112 15, 184 3, 566 7, 303	17, 709 52, 190 16, 097 3, 671 6, 130
Federal thous, of dol State members do Nonmembers do ABeginning with the September 1940 issue of			54, 786 54, 303 20, 845		41, 910 46, 890 15, 949	41, 182 43, 960 15, 066			36, 325 38, 030 13, 012		36, 966 43, 005 15, 038	35, 279 44, 265 14, 551	

^{\$}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 News Record Index is similarly shown in the 1940 Supplement as of the end of the preceding month.

*Figures include mortgages insured under the defense housing insurance fund beginning April 1941 for gross mortgages accepted for insurance and beginning June 1941 for premium-paying mortgages.

*New series. Earlier data for concrete payement contract awards for airports and for the total revised to include airports, not shown in the Survey beginning with the March 1941 issue, will appear in a subsequent issue.

†Revised series. Revised indexes of the American Appraisal Company beginning 1913 are available in table 44, p. 13 of the November 1940 Survey. For revision in total concrete awards, see note marked with an "*". Data beginning 1936 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's revised index of construction costs are shown on p. 26 of the October 1941 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
CO	NSTR	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL I	ESTAT	re—c	ontini	ued				
REAL ESTATE—Continued													
Loans outstanding of agencies under the Fed-												E 0	
eral Home Loan Bank Board: Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns, estimated		. 550.040	1 775 117	. 001 000	. 015 000	1 004 040	-1.004.050	1 000 010	1 000 041	1.040.400	1.040.000	1 0 10 100	
mortgages outstanding thous, of dol. Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutions thous, of dol.		1,750,843 172, 628	1,775,117	1,801,033 184,311	1,815,666	219, 446	71,824,376 206, 068		1,832,341 191, 505	1,842,422	1,846,790	1,849,400	1,852,973 173, 593
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding thous. of dol.		1,840,686	1,824,672	1,809,074	1,794,111	1,777,110	1,758,213	1,742,116	1,724,229	· ·	1,692,197	1,675,888	1,657,256
Foreclosures, nonfarm:† Index, adjusted1935-39=100 Fire lossesthous. of dol	24. 1	33.5	32.9	34. 2	31.9	32.4	32.1	30.9	29.5	29. 1	27. 2	28.0	27.
Fire lossesthous. of dol.	19,680	24, 122	24, 608	30, 833	23, 822	31, 261	35, 655	30,819	30, 505	27,960	23, 233	22,410	21,000
			DOM	ESTI	C TR.	ADE			,				
ADVERTISING						ł							
Printers' Ink indexes, adjusted: S Combined index1928-32=100	88.2	90.5	90.7	89.1	89.5	99.4	80.5	81.0	80.4	79. 1	78.0	80. 9	88.0
Farm papers do Magazines do Newspapers do O	63. 2 84. 2	68.3 86.5	61.8 85.0	67. 7 86. 3	63. 2 92. 0	92.8	51, 5 72, 3	49. 3 72. 7	47. 5 69. 4	52. 6 67. 9	53. 8 67. 9	51. 7 77. 6	61. 9 90.
Outdoor	81. 3 72. 5	81. 9 89. 9	81.4 110.0	82. 1 85. 5	83. 2 70. 3	91.3 112.3	74. 5 80. 6	75. 3 83. 1	74. 8 94. 2	74. 7 77. 7	72. 8 78. 0	74. 2 69. 2	79. 0 75. 1
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, totalthous, of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo	8, 186 790	7, 964 637	8, 117 630	9, 679 771	9, 723 834	10, 412 948	10, 285 818	9, 382 713	10, 282 645	9, 372 531	9, 199 569	8, 989 632	8, 500 710
Clothing dodo	45 57	46 55	67 43	59 44	73 55	61 44	87 45	84 45	83 56	115 45	108 56	62 45	5
Financialdo Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo	2, 051	76 2, 137	2, 220	39 2, 730	2, 752	2, 936	3, 102	2, 845	54 3, 112	2, 785	52 2, 543	2,473	2, 163
House furnishings, etc.† do	51 928	1,009	16 999	58 1,060	74 991	58 1,157	1, 118	59 998	1, 125	1, 058	1, 005	1,050	1,01
Smoking materialsdoToilet goods, medical suppliesdo	1, 252 2, 337 623	1, 302 2, 434 250	1, 252 2, 592 234	1, 321 3, 151 446	1, 250 3, 078 566	1, 351 3, 218 597	1, 356 3, 094 728	1, 215 2, 846 537	1, 298 3, 122 551	1, 293 2, 843 605	1, 316 2, 856 643	1,299 2,792 553	1, 329 2, 57
All other †dodododo	12,415	11, 279	14, 643	17, 885	18, 235	15, 928	10, 486	13,044	15, 811	14, 847	15, 421	13, 932	521 11, 108
Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do	1, 171 724	1,346 675	1, 254 1, 337	2, 118 1, 389	2, 145 1, 029	1, 116 880	659 383	641 660	759 1, 242	1,094 905	1, 313 968	1, 188 735	93° 250
Electric household equipmentdo	126 280	196 278	276 412	436 376	430 482	476 355	103 318	227 357	237 390	244 402	161 403	213 304	21; 25
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo House furnishings, etcdo	1,785 266	2, 110 286	2, 133 829	2, 893 1, 214	3, 010 996	2, 555 756	1, 937 318	2. 648 417	2, 941 798	2, 466 815	2,352 851	2, 043 536	1, 738 208
Soap, cleansers, etcdo Office furnishings and suppliesdo	378 193 671	331 241	333 359	455 291	503 374	331 329	242 177 733	515 237	763 243	593 206	258	477 172	320
Smoking unaterials. do. Toilet goods, medical supplies. do. All other do. Linage, total. thous, of lines.	2, 268 4, 554	606 2, 009 3, 202	699 2, 435 4, 576	782 2,939 4,994	870 3, 053 5, 343	705 2, 679 5, 744	1, 853 3, 763	673 2, 675 3, 992	790 2, 922 4, 727	736 2,771 4,615	809 2, 883 4, 783	732 2, 928 4, 604	2,400 4,00
Linage, totalthous. of lines_ Newspaper advertising:	2,072	2,066	2, 514	2, 534	2, 682	1, 937	1, 940	2, 130	2, 331	2, 168	2,064	1,769	1,700
Linge, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do	94, 963 21, 931	95, 707 23, 306	107, 160 21, 745	123, 815 22, 010	120, 624 21, 008	125, 484 20, 534	89, 341 19, 064	87, 944 18, 192	106, 908 21, 975	107, 055 21, 649	107, 044 22, 326	97, 663 20, 608	89, 411 20, 085
Display, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	73, 032 2, 146	72, 401 3, 034	85, 415 2, 980	101, 805 5, 607	99, 615 4, 841	104, 950 3, 291	70, 277 1, 320	69, 752 1, 560	84, 932 1, 938	85, 406 2, 416	84, 718 2, 334	77, 055 2, 541	69, 326 2, 310
Financial	1,022 13,195 56,669	1, 337 11, 692 56, 338	1, 534 15, 343	1, 551 19, 993 74, 654	1, 515 20, 002 73, 258	1,702 17,047 82,910	2, 204 13, 076 53, 677	1, 339 14, 662 52, 191	1,849 -16,268 64,878	1, 704 17, 821	1, 248 16, 529	1,370 14,841	1, 616 13, 98
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	30,005	30, 330	65, 558	14,004	10, 200	02, 810	00,017	32, 191	04,070	63, 464	64, 608	58, 303	51,407
Space occupied in public-merchandise ware-		70.0	70.5	20.4	01.7	90.0	63.4	63.0	05.0	05.0	04.5	. 05.4	
NEW INCORPORATIONS		79.9	79.5	80.6	81.7	82.8	80.4	83.9	85.0	85. 2	84.5	7 85.4	84.1
Business incorporations (4 States)number	832	1, 343	1, 332	1, 412	1, 229	1, 414	1, 353	1, 172	1, 279	1, 194	1,094	889	889
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Air mail: Pound-mile performancemillions_ Money orders:		2, 255	2, 217	2,366	2, 231	2, 675	2, 594	2, 553	3,019	2, 996			
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands	5, 495	4, 636	4, 932	5, 207	4, 931	5, 826	5,743	5, 317	6, 997	5, 673	5, 411	6, 312	5, 573
Value thous of dol_ Domestic, paid (50 cities):	68,098 14,582	47, 573	50, 413	53, 186	50, 334	57, 537	58, 379 15, 707	59, 823	87, 793	59,746	59, 542	73, 783	65, 221
Number thousands Value thous of dol. Receipts, postal:	142, 581	14, 567 122, 493	14, 795 128, 836	17, 084 149, 199	15, 464 134, 759	17, 557 149, 204	135, 685	14, 525 138, 264	19, 134 210, 702	17,093 164,302	15, 256 137, 629	16, 865 162, 616	16, 071 152, 047
50 selected cities	(1) (1)	30, 442 3, 712	33, 087 3, 948	36, 948 4, 424	33, 805 3, 821	48, 802 6, 161	32, 567 4, 152	30, 534 3, 919	34, 503 4, 398	(1)	(1)	(1) (1)	(1) (1)
BETAIL TRADE		i											
All retail stores, total sales *mil. of dol_ Durable goods stores *do_ Nondurable goods stores *do	4,679 857	7 4, 718 7 1, 258	r 4, 583 1, 062	7 4, 711 1, 128	7 4, 569 1, 067	7 5, 585 1, 237	r 4, 354 792	r 3, 842 693	7 4, 473 803	7 4, 584 859	* 4, 557 858	r 4, 506 842	7 4, 428
By kinds of business: *	3,823	7 3, 459	* 3, 521	r 3, 582	7 3, 503	7 4, 348	7 3, 562	* 3, 149	7 3, 670	r 3, 725	r 3, 699	r 3, 663	7 3, 610
Apparel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	364 279	334 617	393 445	387 528	388 518	557 522	376 320	290 239	440 246	406 239	363 249	352 264	302 275
Building materials and hardwaredo	338 194	353 159	360 158	366 156	312 159	331 211	266 163	249 152	316 167	373 170	370 182	354 181	337 190
Eating and drinking dodododo	1, 285 291	7 454 1,063	1,052	7 423 1, 125	1,090	1, 218	7 399 1, 216	1,090	7 431 1, 172	7 438 1, 220	1, 237	7 466 1, 248	7 508 1, 285
Filling stations do General merchandise do House furnishings do Other retail stores do	291 662 187	349 661 245	322 706 202	318 724 200	289 735 194	290 1, 106 261	268 613 170	240 541 171	270 680 203	273 700	290 659	279 648	297 584 162
Other retail storesdo	522		r 507	7 484	r 489	r 662	7 563	* 489		206 558	192 - 557	174 r 531	162 7 493

^{*}Revised. **Includes data for radio advertising not available separately since November 1940. **IDiscontinued. †Revised series. Data beginning 1926 for the index of nonfarm foreclosures are shown on p. 26 of the October 1941 Survey. Earlier revised data for radio classifications, electrical household equipment, house furnishings, and "all other" will be shown in a subsequent issue.

Digitized for FRASED. 24 and 25 of the August 1942 Survey (dollar figures) and p. 24 of the October 1941 Survey. The retail stores are available on http://fraser.stlouisfettels.gor nondurable goods and all retail stores have been recently revised; revised data will be published later.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941				 ,		1942			i———
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		DOM	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	Conti	nued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores, indexes of sales:" Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	142.7	r 143. 7	, 144. 5	r 140. 6	, 147. 2	r 169, 8	r 131. 4	r 128. 5	r 137. 2	* 141. 7	r 142. 4	r 139, 5	r 134.
Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do	105, 8 154, 7	155. 6 r 139. 9	137. 2 r 146. 9	137.7	139. 6 r 149. 7	153.9 r 174.9	97. 9	94. 2	100.0	108.0	109. 9 r 153. 0	106.0	7 101.
Adjusted, combined index do	151, 5	r 153. 8	r 139, 8	r 133, 9	r 142. 0	r 138.3	r 149.7	* 144. 3	r 142.8	r 141. 2	r 141.5	r 140.5	r 146.
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo By kinds of business, adjusted:*	106. 4 166. 1	163.5 r 150.6	137.8 r 140.5	128, 4 r 135, 7	134.1 r 144.6	135, 4 7 139, 3	119. 6 r 159. 5	113. 5 154. 3	111.5 152.9	107.3 r 152.2	100.8 7 154.7	100, 1 + 153, 6	7 104. 7 159.
Appareldo	180.4	165.6	140.8	123. 3	145.9	132, 1	176.9	157. 9	171.4	152. 5	146.8	142.3	r 163.
Automotive§do Building materials and hardwaredo Drugdo	63. 7 157. 5	154, 8 164, 9	116.3 161.0	112. 4 155. 3	116.4 156.6	119. 2 164. 0	73. 2 178. 1	60.4 179.8	56.3 174.7	56.5 175.4	56. 8 162. 0	62.3 153.4	r 62. r 157.
Drugdodododo	168, 1 201, 4	137. 5 • 164. 5	134, 0 7 165, 9	131.0 + 162.2	139. 2 165. 2	135.8 • 164.0	141.7 175.8	138.7 183.7	141.7 + 175, 0	146. 5 + 175. 5	151.7 175.9	155, 6 r 180, 2	162. r 192.
Bating and drinking do. Food stores do. Filling stations do. General merchandiso do.	168. 0 119. 8	139, 0 144, 1	132, 3 143, 4	136. 2 144. 7	143. 4 142. 5	140.8 141.0	155.3 155.4	150. 4 152. 9	150. 9 138. 9	153.1 134.3	7 155.8 7 129.6	156, 3 r 124, 8	7 159. 7 132.
General merchandise do House furnishings do	147. 3 138, 2	147. 0 181. 2	131.0 149.0	120. 2 135. 2	132.9	123. 5	148. 5 168. 2	139.8	138.4	136. 2	* 130.7	127, 2	r 139.
Other retail stores	190.0	, 176. 4	r 166.5	r J46. 3	149. 7 155. 5	138. 6 150. 0	7 172. 5	167. 0 - 173. 0	176, 0 r 167, 1	149.8 175.8	7 132.5 7 202.6	123, 4 + 200, 3	136. r 186.
Automobiles, value of new passenger-car sales:† Unadjusted		91	57	100	114	104							
Adjusteddo Chain store sales, indexes:		104	57	93	128	162							
Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains) average same month 1929-31=100_	182.0	151. 0	147.0	146, 0	151.0	157.0	164.0	165.0	169.0	164.0	170.0	171, 0	177.
Apparel chains dodo	212.0	184.0	164. 0	153.0	162.0	178.0	188.0	178.0	208.0	174.0	181.0	172. 0	200. (
Unadjusted	№ 134. 7 № 141. 8	113.9 119.9	113, 5 118, 2	111, 6 110, 0	116. 9 116. 4	164.9 121.3	120.7 126.0	110.8	124.4	124.6 128.9	129.3 133.4	129. 5 137. 0	r 132. 3
Adjusted do do Grocery chain-store sales:†	p 167, 7	143. 9	145. 0	153. 4	155.6	1	ļ	118.5	125. 0	l	l	173.4	r 169. 0
Grocery chain-store sales:7	2 174. 7	143. 9	145.0	152. 6	155.6	164. 7 159. 9	170. 4 175. 7	170.0 169.1	170. 0 168. 3	175, 2 170, 1	170. 7 168. 2	170.8	172.4
Variety-store sales, combined sales, 7 chains: † Unadjusted	p 124. 8	113. 1	120.4	122. 0	130.7	249.6	97. 0	108.1	116.1	123.1	130. 2	129. 1	132.
Adjusteddododododo	₽ I42. 3	128.9	125.3	123. 9	127. 0	113.9	132.3	136.1	133.6	127.1	135, 1	136. 2	143. 4
Variety chains: S. S. Kresge Co.:			·										1
Sales thous, of dol_ Stores operated number	14, 781 671	13, 366 671	12,809 671	$14,102 \\ 671$	14,832 674	27, 515 675	11,854 673	11,750	13, 174	14, 437 672	14, 219 674	14, 536 673	13,565 672
8 H Krass & Co :	9,607	8,022	8, 483		8,458			671	671				
Sales. thous, of dol. Stores operated number. McCrory Stores Corp.:	246	242	242	8, 427 242	242	17,376 242	7, 274 242	7, 203 242	8, 503 243	8, 640 244	8, 573 244	9, 105 246	8, 733 246
Salesthous, of dol.	5, 017	4, 320	4, 164	4, 422	4,655	9, 398	3,819	3, 739	4, 373	4, 788	4, 749	4, 833	4, 504
Sales. thous, of dol. Stores operated number. G. C. Murphy Co.:	203	201	201	201	201	202	202	203	203	203	203	203	203
Sales. thous, of dol. Stores operated number F. W. Woolworth Co.:	6, 156 207	75,381 204	4,870 204	5, 575 204	5, 608 205	10,898 207	4,864 206	4,469 206	5, 091 206	5, 934 207	6, 136 207	6,205 207	5, 775 207
F. W. Woolworth Co.: Salesthous. of dol	33,675	30,713	30,097	32, 614	33, 776	62, 498	28, 345	27. 466	30, 266	33, 136	32,660	33, 025	31, 705
Salesthous. of dolstores operatednumber	2,012	2,019	2,018	2,025	2, 024	2,024	2, 021	2,019	2, 017	2, 013	2,011	2, 611	2, 011
W. T. Grant Co.:	11,442	10,070	10,663	11, 864	12, 174	02 510	2 000	0.415	10 4770	10 262	19 000	10 900	10, 441
Sales thous, of dol_ Stores operated number_ J. C. Penney Co.;	194	493	493	493	12, 174	23, 518 495	8, 983 496	8, 417 496	10, 470 495	12, 363 494	12, 200 493	12, 222 494	10, 441
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number.	40, 523	32, 403	33, 648	33, 711	40, 417	59, 520	30, 589	25, 407	32, 348	36, 531	37, 170	38, 457	34, 683
Department stores:	1,611	1, 596	1,598	1, 603	1,605	1, 605	1,606	1,607	1, 608	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,610
Collections and accounts receivable: Installment accounts:													
Index of receivables* Dec. 31, 1939=100 Collection ratiopercent		107. 6 18. 8	110, 5 18, 9	110.4 19.3	110. 4 19. 2	116. 4 20. 1	108. 8 20. 2	104. 8 19. 7	103.3 21.7	99.6 21.4	91, 8 22, 0	₹ 82, 3 22, 4	74. 7 22. 7
Open accounts: Index of receivables*.Dec. 31, 1939=100		78.0	90.6	92. 5	93. 5	117. 7	100.3	88. 0	89. 1	90. 6	83. 7	70.3	53. 9
Collection ratiopercent Sales, total U. S., unadjusted1923-25=190	» 101	4ă. 0 106	45. 1 125	46. 9 112	48. 6 133	46.3 197	50. 3 108	45. 2 99	46, 1 118	47. 0 115	50. 4 108	56, 3 100	60. 3 r 83
Atlanta† 1935-39=100 Boston 1923-25=100	144	r 142 82	158 100	7 145 98	, 177 103	7 253 165	r 127	* 127 74	r 151	r 149	r 144	r 124	r 116
Chicagot1935-39=100	76	122	151	123	146	213	99 121	114	94 136	93 133	89 124	$\frac{85}{121}$	r 67
Cleveland† do	134 127	147 128	155 151	134 127	163 150	232 222	130 122	126 108	147 129	153 127	137 126	$\frac{128}{109}$	108 100
Kansas City 1925 = 100 Minneapolis† 1935-39 = 100		106 127	114 142	106 149	106 123	183 198	100 122	85 95	$\frac{110}{125}$	111 130	101 111	98 117	88 94
New York 1923-25 = 100 Philadelphiat 1935-29 = 100	93 112	100 • 113	125 134	112 136	130 168	194 238	104 115	94 117	106 140	106 132	99 128	92 116	81 92
Richmond* do	147 1 14	140 106	154 128	165 119	168 133	265 190	128 110	114 101	161 125	155 120	147 108	137	120
San Franciscot 1935-39 == 100	≠ 128	154	156	145	158	235	129	132	148	149	142	99 137	87 137
Sales, total U. S., adjusted† 1923-25=100. Atlanta† 1935-39=100. Chicago† do	169	134 - 167	116 1149	105 137	116 - 160	111 • 146	138 7 164	126 r 144	124 - 150	117 153	108 - 117	104 - 143	r 121 r 162
Clevelandt do i	157	154 171	137 141	$\frac{117}{128}$	133 148	12 6 135	154 177	135 150	141 161	134 151	123 134	125 134	7 139 7 143
Dalias 1923-25=100 Minneapolist 1935-39=100	165	166 145	136 124	133 117	134 123	128 127	161 152	127 134	133 124	131 129	126 112	123 117	143 133
New York 1923-25=100 Philadelphia† 1935-39=100	123 152	, 132 , 153	7 116 125	7 99 119	109 132	107 127	132 161	116 157	120 149	110 147	* 105	r 97	114
Richmond* do	194	185	151	134	160	142	182	165	165	156	130 147	122 * 144	139 170
San Francisco† 1935-39=100 Installment sales, New England dept. stores	152	141 168	120 149	106 138	114 151	115 138	138 167	117 166	130 161	120 157	108 147	108 149	126 165
installment sales, New England dept. stores percent of total sales	9.1	17.4	12.0	10.8	8.9	6.3	10.5	11.4	9, 2	8.4	6, 9	5.4	6. 2

percent of total sales... 9.1 17.4 12.0 10.8 8.9 6.3 10.5 11.4 9.2 8.4 6.9 5.4 6.2

*Revised. **Preliminary

† Revised series. For data on value of new passenger-car sales beginning 1929, and an explanation of the revision, see pp. 18-20 of the August 194! Survey; seasonal factors have been revised beginning August 1941 to take into account restricted production. Compilation of this index has been suspended. Revised data or grocery chain-store sales indexes will appear in a subsequent issue. Revised indexes of variety store sales beginning 1929 appear in table 30, p. 10 of the August 1940 Survey. Indexes of department-store sales for the indicated districts have been completely revised. For revised indexes for 1919-34 for Atlanta, see table 53, p. 16, of the December 1940 Survey (data beginning 1935 have been subsequently revised and will be published in a later issue): for Minneapolis, table 20, p. 18 of the May 1941 Survey; for Philadelphia table 18, and States department-store sales for 1933-39, see note marked with a "4" on p. 25 of the January 1941 Survey.

*New series. For earlier data for the indexes of sales of retail stores, see note marked with an "4" on p. 8-6. For data on drug-store sales beginning July 1934, see table 1, p. 11 of the November 1940 Survey. Indexes of department store receivables beginning January 1940 are available on p. 8-7 of the September 1941 Survey. Data beginning Digitized for 1923 fooling the indexes of department stores sales for the Richmond district are shown in table 16, p. 25 of the August 1942 Survey.

Englished 1941 Survey.

Data beginning December 1941 seasonal adjustment factors of 100 are being used for this group of stores.

Federal Reserve Bank of \$1 to use.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jabu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		DOM	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	Conti	nued		·				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued Department stores—Continued. Stocks, total U. S., end of month: Unadjusted	r 130 r 135	84 87	95 92	108 97	110 95	\$6 92	83 93	97 102	111 103	122 117	129 126	128 134	* 126 * 140
Installment accounts outstanding, end of mo: Furniture stores	l	112. 5 121. 7 94. 2	111. 2 120. 4 98. 3	110.0 117.1 95.7	108. 9 112. 5 98. 4	110. 0 110. 1 122. 9	104 9 103 3 110 9	101. 8 100. 3 102. 4	100.8 95.8 97.6	99. 7 90. 8 93. 4	96. 5 84. 7 87. 4	91. I 77. 0 80. 5	84. 6 70. 9 73. 8
Furniture stores percent Household appliance stores do Jewelry stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do		11. 7 10. 4 17. 4	11. 2 10. 8 17. 8	11. 8 11. 2 17. 7	11. 5 10. 8 18. 4	11. 4 11. 7 23. 2	12.0 11.4 18.9	11. 4 11. 4 17. 5	12.5 12.7 18.8	12.6 12.5 19.1	13. 2 12. 7 20. 0	14. 0 12. 8 21. 9	14.3 13.1 22.4
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous, of dol Montgomery Ward & Cododo Sears Roebuck & Cododo	113, 447 48, 741 64, 706	145, 519 57, 803 87, 716	145, 495 59, 780 85, 714	164, 394 68, 138 66, 256	152, 308 63, 345 88, 963	204, 339 85, 209 119, 669	111, 481 41, 854 69, 627	99, 640 37, 969 61, 671	131, 894 55, 856 76, 038	133, 905 57, 664 76, 301	119, 117 50, 762 68, 356	117, 597 48, 476 69, 121	104, 118 42, 521 61, 597
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31 = 100 East 60 South do Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do East do South do Middle West do Far West do	207. 8 196. 6	170. 7 186. 0 7 188. 8 7 181. 8 7 194. 5 208. 7 233. 3 7 261. 8 7 184. 0 7 211. 2	183. 8 151. 9 239. 8 158. 8 221. 2 173. 9 185. 1 217. 2 151. 9 189. 1	216, 4 221, 8 209, 9 187, 7 223, 0 156, 6 172, 3 202, 4 147, 8	243, 2 269, 1 330, 3 200, 6 235, 7 186, 9 205, 8 240, 6 150, 9 104, 3	287. 9 320. 3 341. 1 254. 9 319. 9 180. 1 192. 4 527. 1 163. 6	151. 5 162. 8 173. 5 136. 6 166. 6 199. 0 214. 2 219. 3 178. 5	151. 1 161. 0 190. 3 129. 6 135. 9 186. 8 196. 9 218. 5 163. 6	185, 6 204, 9 224, 0 165, 2 194, 5 211, 4 228, 2 248, 1 186, 4 236, 3	175. 6 183. 3 202. 0 155. 9 200. 1 191. 1 192. 4 229. 3 167. 0 224. 0	164. 8 171. 7 188. 0 146. 6 188. 8 179. 5 186. 6 221. 7 154. 8	160. 3 162. 9 179. 4 144. 0 203. 6 176. 0 177. 4 223. 1 152. 5 213. 7	137, 3 128, 1 158, 6 118, 9 193, 8 188, 1 179, 9 233, 5 161, 2 236, 3
	!	1	}	185. 7	:	196.0	226. 7 D W A	183.6	230, 3	235.0	210.0	215.7	250. 5
EMPLOYMENT		1		701.10	11101	io Ali		T K MANES	i	l			
Employment estimates, unadjusted:* Civil nonagricultural employment, total (Bureau of the Census) thous. Employees in nonagricultural establishments (Dept. of Labor), total thous. Manufacturing do. Mining do. Construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Trade do. Financial, service, and misc. do. Government. do. Employment estimates, adjusted (Fed. Res.):*	42, 800 37, 786 14, 978 918 2, 431 3, 533 6, 404 4, 349 5, 389	40, 800 85, 457 13, 357 979 2, 173 3, 401 6, 897 4, 300 4, 310	40, 200 36, 650 13, 571 984 2, 184 3, 518 7, 608 4, 506	40, 900 26, 053 13, 507 988 2, 204 3, 424 7, 010 1, 256 4, 714	41, 200 35, 925 13, 563 983 2, 001 2, 382 7, 146 4, 226 4, 535	41, 960 86, 688 13, 566 976 1,880 3, 244 7, 511 4, 527 4, 584	40, 700 84, 876 13, 468 965 1, 662 8, 288 6, 776 4, 179 4, 758	35, 662 35, 662 38, 693 9,47 1, 594 3, 270 6, 686 4, 180 4, 662	42, 000 35, 4) 1 13, 850 933 1, 625 3, 295 6, 711 4, 194 4, 794	35, 998 14, 106 929 1, 771 3, 389 6, 679 4, 265 4, 856	41, 400 36, 346 14, 133 928 1, 909 3, 442 6, 667 4, 309 4, 958	41, 800 36, 665 14, 302 921 1, 991 3, 484 6, 606 4, 324 5, 037	42, 300 r 37, 234 r 14, 641 r 923 r 2, 108 r 3, 519 r 6, 504 r 4, 355 r 5, 184
Employees in nonagricultural establishments, total thousands Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor)† 1923-22=106 Durable goods† do Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery 1923-25=109 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1923-25=100 Hardware do Structural and ornamental metal work	145, 3 165, 1 134, 6 150, 5 97, 8	1, 686 3, 302 7, 027 133, 1 138, 7 139, 9 149, 1	33, 873 12, 748 908 1, 683 3, 363 6, 963 135, 2 142, 1 140, 5 148, 9 116, 0	24, 049 12, 560 892 1, 776 3, 292 6, 989 185, 4 144, 0 139, 4 147, 0 115, 2	34, 460 12, 735 892 1, 924 3, 810 7, 043 134, 8 144, 6 138, 6 147, 8 112, 9	105.7	3, 322 e, 907 122.5 143.3 136.3 148.7 7 98.7	94, 767 12, 826 852 2, 091 3, 313 6, 862 123, 8 145, 1 135, 9 149, 4	34, 799 12, 823 851 2, 087 3, 325 6, 812 135, 1 147, 5 135, 7 150, 0	34, 834 12, 900 879 2, 903 3, 358 6, 600 120, 6 150, 9 135, 4 150, 9 7, 92, 2	34, 994 13, 035 870 1, 961 3, 391 6, 695 r 137, 2 r 154, 0 r 135, 0 151, 5 r 90, 8	35, 031 13, 207 865 1, 850 2, 396 6, 586 r 130, 3 r 157, 4 r 135, 5 152, 2 r 93, 4	7 142.2 7 160.9 7 135.0 7 151.6 7 95.4
Tin cans and other tinware	111.0 73.5 111.0 66.0 215.4 163.0 (1) 170.2 (1) 210.5 149.2 67.7 119.0 312.3	110. 0 145. 3 81. 0 108. 4 70. 7 177. 0 167. 4 145. 6 351. 5 202. 4 145. 5 192. 9 101. 3 79. 4 130. 0 7, 897. 3	709. 5 145. 0 80. 4 197. 6 70. 4 179. 3 170. 7 188. 7 225. 0 147. 0 356. 8 212. 5 146. 4 193. 5 101. 8 79. 1 130. 3 181. 1	169, 3 120, 1 179, 8 107, 4 02, 5 181, 0 169, 9 168, 8 829, 5 147, 8 103, 1 103, 4 102, 0 77, 7 182, 4 103, 4 103, 4 103, 1 103,	107, 5 135, 6 77, 9 108, 4 66, 4 182, 5 167, 5 160, 2 352, 5 148, 8 366, 9 217, 6 146, 1 191, 5 101, 5 101, 5 101, 5 101, 5 103, 1	106.0 124.4 77.6 106.3 62.3 185.0 167.2 (1) 150.4 (2) 151.1 (3) 90.7 74.2 192.0 202.4 (4)	168.7 129.7 74.1 121.6 63.7 126.8 164.1 (1) 152.1 (1) 200.4 7.144.6 60.6 127.8 211.8 (1)	107 2 150.9 74.3 102.2 64.0 191.6 191.6 106.2 (2) (3) (4) 154.8 (2) 296.5 7 146.3 (3) 93.9 67.6 126.1 7 217.5	10. 4 115. 9 71. 0 100. 9 64. 2 196. 1 169. 1 (1) 157. 3 (2) 219. 4 7 147. 7 (4) 94. 3 126. 1 127. 4 (2)	114.0 111.2 73.4 97.0 64.6 200.0 167.4 (1) 160.8 (2) 160.8 (3) 160.8 (4) 170.4	115. 6 108. 0 73. 3 96. 1 764. 9 203. 1 166. 9 (1) (2) 162. 8 (3) 106. 4 145. 9 (4) 94. 3 70. 6 123. 6 125. 7 (5)	118.2 107.8 73.3 94.6 65.3 1206.5 167.2 (1) (1) 165.1 (1) 191.4 146.1 (1) 192.2 193.3 194.6 (1) 191.4 191.4 191.2	7:121.4 7:107.4 7:73.3 93.0 7:65.6 7:210.3 7:165.4 (1) 7:167.4 (1) 7:197.4 7:146.6 (1) 91.8 7:298.2 (1)

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. Uncluded in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately. †Revised series. For revised indexes, beginning in 1937 for all industries and January 1538; for durable goods, see table 12, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939; see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey in a subsequent issue. The estimates of total civil nonagricultural employment compiled by the Bureau of the Course replace the Department of Labor's series formerly shown, which has been discontinued. The unadjusted estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments, and in each of the component industry divisions have been revised since publication of the historical data in the March 1941 Survey and further revisions in the trade and financial, service, and miscellaneous groups are in progress. The revised historical data will be published in a subsequent issue. The seasonally adjusted estimates have not yet oeen revised in accordance with the most recent revision of the basic unadjusted series and will be replaced by revised figures in the next issue of the Survey. For indexes beginning 1923 for machine tools and shipbuilding, and index for 1931-38 for aircraft, see tables 39 and 40, 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, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S ANI	D WA	GES	-Cont	inued			<u> </u>	<u>'</u>
EMPLOYMENT—Continued		1											
Mfg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Cont.† Nondurable goods†1923-25=100	126, 4	127. 7	128.7	127.3	125. 4	124.8	122. 1	123.0	123, 2	123.0	122. 4	r 122. 1	r 124. 4
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products 1923-25=100	157.4	143. 1	147.6	149.9	149. 8 185. 3	149.7	151. 1	154. 9 188. 7	158.5	158.8	r 157. 2	r 156.8	156.7
Chemicalsdo Paints and varnishesdo Petroleum refiningdo	193. 5 126. 2 134. 7	180.1 144.8 127.9	182.4 143.9 128.5	183. 8 143. 9 129. 2	142.6 129.1	185. 4 142. 2 129. 2	185. 9 140. 9 129. 1	141. 0 129. 6	7 192.6 140.7 130.8	7 193. 5 138. 7 131. 6	7 193. 9 136. 2 131. 9	7 196. 3 131. 8 133. 6	7 195. 2 7 126. 2 7 133. 9
Rayon and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo	306, 6 164, 1	329.3 159.3	327. 0 163. 2	325. 0 152. 5	322.9 145.9	321.1 141.0	315, 9 135, 4	312.6 133.5	313. 2 131. 7	310. 4 132. 8	312. 1 + 135. 7	314.5 141.9	7 309. 1 7 156. 6
Bakingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo Leather and its manufacturesdo	162, 1 150, 0 94, 1	152.7 122.4 101.1	153.5 123.6 98.9	154, 5 125, 9 98, 5	153. 7 129. 9 96. 7	151.5 138.1 99.2	149, 5 143, 8 98, 9	150, 0 137, 8 100, 2	150.3 134.0 101.9	149, 6 134, 0 100, 5	150. 9 138. 4 98. 7	7 154. 2 7 145. 6 97. 1	7 160. I 150. 7 7 96. 2
Boots and shoes	91. 6 114. 7	98. 3 123. 9	95. 2 124. 9	94.7 126.5	92. 3 126. 7	95. 2 128. 3	95. 4 124. 7	96. 6 123. 3	98. 6 121. 6	97. 4 120. 8	95. 7 119. 1	94. 1 117. 2	r 93. 5
Rubber products	119. 2 105. 7	127. 8 111. 8	128, 4 111, 5	128. 2 111. 6	128.7 111.2	129.1 110.1	129. 5 99. 3	129. 6 98. 5	129. 7 98. 4	129.8 94.6	128.4 94.6	7 126.0	r 121. 5
Rubber tires and inner tubesdodododododododododo	86.3 109.7 103.3	86.7 115.4 106.9	86. 5 115. 5 106. 3	86.0 114.9 106.4	86. 1 113. 4 106. 1	84.5 113.0 106.2	74. 8 111. 1 105. 1	72. 8 113. 0 104. 9	73. 3 113. 5 105. 0	72. 9 113. 1 105. 2	74. 5 7 311. 8 104. 7	77. 9 108. 8 104. 5	7 82. 6 108. 2 7 104. 2
Tobacco manufacturesdo	119, 1 66, 1	129. 6 65. 8	131.3 63.9	129.0 67.3	124.9 68.4	123. 2 67. 5	119. 7 63. 4	126. 4 65. 5	127. 6 65. 4	126.0 64.4	7 122.8 62.7	113. 8 63. 8	7 112. 4 7 64. 5
Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.)†do Durable goods†do	144. 5 165. 4	133.3 141.5	132.3 141.3	132.8 142.3	134.4 143.7	134. 9 144. 3	135. 7 146. 7	135. 1 146. 8	134. 7 146. 9	136. 0 149. 2	137. 5 151. 4	139. 9 15 5 . 9	7 143. 7 7 161. 8
cluding machinery	135, 1	140. 2	139.7	138. 2	138. 3	138.9	139. 0	136.5	134. 7	134. 2	1 34. 0	135, 4	r 136. 4
mills 1923-25=100 Hardware do	151 100	150 116	149 117	148 115	148 113	149 114	150 110	149 94	148 94	149 91	151 89	153 92	7 153 7 96
Structural and ornamental metal work 1923-25=100 Tin caps and other tinwaredo	120 101	107 132	106 132	107 127	107 138	107 141	108 147	112 141	113 122	116 115	116 110	117 105	7 119 101
Lumber and allied products do Furniture do do do do do do do do do do do do do	71.1	78. 4 107	77.3 103	76.4 101	76. 9 104	78. 1 105	79. 2 106	77. 9 104	75. 4 103	73. 8 101	73. 2 100	72.3 97	772, 6
Lumber, sawmillsdo Machinery, excl. transp. equipment_do Agricultural implements (including trac-	63 216. 9	178. 1	178. 4	180. 2	182.3	185.0	70 189. 1	192. 8	196, 5	64 199. 4	201. 5	205. 4	r 210. 9
ters) 1923-25=100 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and sup-	172	182	181	180	172	167	161	161	160	157	162	166	* 169
plies 1923-25=100. Engines, turbines, water wheels, and	(1)	168 315	168 323	168 348	169 371	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
windmills 1923-25=100 Foundry and machine-shop products 1923-25=100	171	146	147	148	149	150	153	155	(1)	(i) 160	(1) 161	(1) 165	(1) 168
Machine tools*do Radius and phonographsdo	(1) 195	366 187	355 183	360 179	365 194	(1) 206	220	(1) 235	(1) 250	(1) 249	(1) 223	(1) 195	(l) r 199
Metals, nonferrous, and productsdo Brass, bronze, and copper products.do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	151. 4 (1) 89. 7	147. 9 195 98. 4	144.8 194 98.7	143, 1 191 98, 9	142. 2 191 100. 9	143. 4 (1) 101. 6	146. 8 (1) 105. 0	146. 5 (1) 100. 1	146. 4 (¹) 96. 9	7 145. 7 (1) 94. 7	7 146. 5 (i) 90. 8	147. 8 (1) 90. 7	7 150. 9 (1) 91. 0
Glassdodo	63 119	74 130	74 130	73 131	76 133	77 132	81 135	78 126	75 124	71 124	67 122	65 119	7 65 7 117
Transportation equipment do Aircraft do do do do do do do do do do do do do	315, 5 (1) 99	193.1 7,897 139	195. 4 8, 779 128	204.7 9,459 129	209, 6 9, 799 127	205. 9 (1) 111	211. 1 (¹) 96	216.3 (1) 84	220, 6 (1) 81	231.1 (1) 79	246. 0 (1) 83	268. 6 (1) 7 89	7 296. I (1)
Automohiles do Shipbuilding* do Nondurable goods† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	(1) 124. 7	398 125. 5	440 123. 8	487 123. 8	532 125. 6	(¹) 126. 0	(1) 125. 2	123.8	(1)	(1)	(1) 124. 2	(¹) 124. 6	(1)
Chemical, netroleum, and coal prod_dododododododo	160. 6 193	146. 3 179	145.7 180	147. 1 181	148. 2 184	149. 2 187	151.8 190	154. 7 192	155. 9 194	157.3 194	159. 0 194	160. 7 196	7 160. 7 7 192
Paints and varnishesdo Fetroleum venningdo Rayon and stilled productsdo	129 134 305	148 127 328	145 127 324	144 129 323	144 128 320	144 129 320	145 130 313	142 131 308	141 132 309	137 132 317	131 133 318	127 133 324	7 126 7 133 7 311
Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo	148, 5 161	140. 9 152	138.8 151	140.7 152	147. 0 152	147. 5 152	148. 4 153	147. 6 152	144. 4 152	142.3 151	143. 5 151	143. 8 153	* 149. 1 159
Leather and its manufacturesdo	91, 2 88	124 97. 9 94	98.0 94	99. 6 96	127 104. 2 101	133 103.1 100	98. 8	138 96. 3 92	97. 4 93	98. 1 95	7 141 100. 0 97	146 100. 1 98	151 7 95. 3
Boots and shoesdo Paper and princingdo Paper and pulpdo	115, 9 119	125. 1 128	124. 4 128	124.9 128	124.8 129	125. 9 129	95 125. 2 130	123. 4 130	7 122.0 130	121.3 130	119. 5 128	118. 5 126	7 117. 4 7 122
Paper and princing do Paper and pulp do Rubber products do Rubber trees and inner tubes do	106, 4 86	113. 3 87	111.6 87 114.7	110.1 86 112.9	110. 1 86 113. 3	109. 4 85 113. 2	99.6 75	98.3 73	97. 5 73	93.7 73	94.5 75	97. 5 78	r 102, 7 r 88 r 114.
Textiles and their products do Fabrics do Wearing apparel do	311. 4 106. 1 118. 3	117. 1 109. 6 128. 8	107. 2 126. 6	105. 4 124. 7	105.1 126.9	104. 4 128. 2	112. 0 104. 1 125. 1	110. 0 102. 2 122. 8	109. 4 102. 6 120. 0	110, 9 104, 8 119, 7	112. 3 105. 5 122. 6	112. 2 107. 2 118. 5	r 108. 1
Fabricst do Wearing apparel do Tobacco manufactures do Manufacturing, unadi., by States and cities:	64. 6	64.4	62.0	64.1	65.0	66.5	69. 2	66. 7	66. 1	65.8	122. 6 63. 6	64.1	r 64. 8
State: 1923-25=100 Illinois† 1935-39=100	164. 4 141. 5	142. 5 140. 3	147. 5 139. 7	137. 8 139. 1	136. 1 139. 0	137. 1 139. 1	137. 8 137. 2	138.1 137.7	138. 7 136. 9	139. 9 136. 4	145. 2 136. 3	151. 4 136. 0	7 153. 5 137. 5
10wa	162.0 175.7	159. 1 142. 8	160. 1 144. 3	161. 5 145. 4	161. 7 146. 4	162.8 147.0	158. 2 149. 5	153. 3 153. 4	154. 5 157. 4	153. 4 160. 7	156. 0 164. 0	158, 5 165, 3	159. 8 7 171. 6
Massachusetts	102. 7 155. 9 146. 4	99. 1 136. 9 138. 0	99. 5 145. 3 142. 5	100, 2 144, 4 142, 5	100. 1 145. 3 141. 1	100. 4 145. 7 141. 2	99. 2 145. 8 138. 9	100. 5 148. 3 143. 4	101, 5 150, 1 145, 4	102. 0 151. 6 145. 2	101. 8 153. 3 144. 0	101. 5 153. 1 139. 4	101. 8 7 153. 3 142. 3
Ohio†do	114, 4	136.6	138.6 110.6	137. 5 110. 9	137. 2 111. 0	136, 9 111, 5	135.3 110.3	135. 4 111. 8	140. 9 112. 5	142.8 113.0	143. 7 112. 2	r 146. 2 r 113. 6	148, 6 114. (
Wisconsin† 1925-27=100 City or industrial area:	136. 9	124.7	126.4	126.7	126. 5 146. 2	126. 6 146. 9	124.9 149.8	125. 7	127.4	129.6	131.2	133. 2	135. 5
Raltimore 1929-31=100 Chicago† 1935-39=100 Cleveland 1923-25=100	174. 5 142. 3 151. 0	141. 7 138. 1 132. 7	143. 7 138. 4 134. 1	144. 8 139. 4 134. 2	140. 2 140. 2 134. 3	140. 6 130. 3	139. 1 133. 4	154. 1 139. 0 137. 7	157. 7 137. 9 139. 6	161. 2 137. 6 141. 0	164. 2 136. 6 142. 7	165. 5 136. 1 146. 0	* 107. 4 138. 7 148. 5
Detroitdo	137. 9 155. 4	116. 0 135. 4	115.0 136.9	117.3 135.9	119. 0 134. 9	97. 4 135. 8	102. 7 134. 3	104. 6 135. 1	111. 0 137. 6	115.7 141.8	118.6 144.9	127.1 147.8	133. 5 152. 2
New York†	130. 0 129. 9 120. 2	125. 6 111. 8 117. 1	130. 5 114. 3 117. 1	130. 1 116. 3 118. 0	126. 3 118. 1 118. 4	126. 7 118. 7 119. 3	121. 9 117. 6 118. 5	129. 8 120. 3 118. 8	132. 4 122. 8 118. 5	131.9 123.8 119.4	128. 3 125. 4 119. 3	116. 5 127. 1 119. 8	112.5 128.6 119.9
Wilmington do do	142.0	120. 9	122. 4	122.4	125. 5	125. 7	127.7	127.5	127.8	128.1	130.8	137.0	

^{*}Revised series. For revisions for all industries, durable goods and nondurable goods, see p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939: see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions prior to March 1939 which have not been published are available upon request. Revised indexes for Illinois beginning 1923 adjusted to census trends for the years 1923 through 1935 will be published in a subsequent issue. For revisions in Chicago indexes, see note marked with a "†" on p. 29 of 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 indexes beginning 1923 for Ohio factory employment revised to 1935—39 base are shown on p. 17 of the March 1942 Survey. Earlier data for the revised New York indexes will appear in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941					19	42			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	УМЕ	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued	į												
Nonmig., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
Mining: Anthracite1929=100	46. 7 92. 2	50. 0 92. 6	50. 0 94. 2	50. 3 95. 3	50, 2 95, 1	49. 1 95. 5	49. 0 95. 1	48.8 94.5	48. 4 93. 8	47.8	48. 2 92. 9	7 45. 5 92. 7	47. 0 93. 3
Bituminous coaldododododododododododo	80. 6 56. 9	79. 9 62. 2	79. 4 61. 8	79.7 61.6	79. 5 60. 9	80, 2 61, 1	80. 7 61. 3	81.0 60,6	81. 9 59. 7	93. 5 81. 9 58. 8	82. 2 58. 1	81.8 57.6	7 81. 5 7 57. 2
Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Public utilities:	51.4	53. 9	54. 2	54.1	52. 6	50.9	46. 8	46. 7	47.7	50.3	51.7	51.9	* 51.6
Electric light and powertdo Street railways and bussestdo	85. 7 75. 0	95. 2 69. 7	94. 9 70. 3	94. 1 70. 3	93. 4 70, 2	93. 1 70. 6	92. 0 70. 4	90. 5 70. 7	89. 6 71. 2	88. 9 72. 1	88. 0 72. 9	87. 5 74. 0	7 86. 7 7 74. 7
Telephone and telegraph†do Services:	93.9	89.6	90.3	90.6	90.1	90.0	90.4	90.3	20.5	91.2	91.7	7 92. 5	7 93. 5
Dyeing and cleaningdo Laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo	123. 6 117. 5 93. 3	118.9 114.6 94.5	121. 5 113. 0 95. 7	111. 2 96. 2	108.9	113.3 108.4 95.3	108. 8 94. 2	109. 5 107. 6 94. 1	113. 8 107. 9 93. 5	121. 3 110. 3 95. 2	127. 6 113. 7 96. 1	130. 1 114. 8 95. 5	126. 9 7 119. J 7 94. 5
Treda	89. 5	96. 9	100.0	101.0	103.0	113.0	95.4	94.0	94.4	94. 3	94.0	92.8	90. 3
Retail, total†do General merchandising†do Wholesaledo	103. 9 59. 8	103. 0 95. 8	111.7 95.6	116.4 96.3	125, 9 96, 3	161. 5 96. 3	105.1 94.0	103. 2 94. 3	105.9 93.9	108. 6 92. 7	109, 5 91, 2	108. 4 90. 4	103. 8 89. 7
Miscelleneous employment data: Construction, Ohiot		167. 7 340, 146	164.7	162.3	157. 2	146. 4	125.6	125.1 183, 559	131.9	137.7	142.8	7 137. 5	124. 1
Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do		158, 744 138, 631	320, 301 149, 800 128, 415	300, 381 135, 622 124, 523	270, 202 111, 755 118, 559	224, 762 75, 131 110, 311	194, 092 49, 113 105, 320	44, 852 101, 087	191, 444 52, 975 102, 023	218, 037 72, 420 105, 441	236, 929 90, 103 107, 804	236, 102 89, 999 112, 000	240, 633 94, 191 114, 361
			1,487,925	1,511,682	1,545,131	1.670.922	1,703,099	1,805,186	1,926,074	1,970,969	2,066,873		l
United StatesdoDistrict of ColumbiadoRailway employees (class I steam railways)		186, 931	191, 588	194, 265	199, 283	207, 214	223, 483	233, 403	238, 801	248,160	256, 457	268, 383	274,001
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted 1923-25=100 Adjusted do	74.0 72.2	67.6	1, 235 67. 8	1, 243 68, 2 66, 3	1, 227 67, 3 66, 8	1, 211 66, 3 68, 0	1, 192	1, 193 65. 4	1, 215 66, 6	1, 266 69. 4	1, 296 71, 1	1,319 72,4	1, 343 73, 7 71, 8
LABOR CONDITIONS	12.2	86.0	66. 5	60. 5	00. *	95. 0	68.2	68.0	68, 5	76.0	70.3	70.8	/1. ^
A verage weekly hours per worker in factories:													
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)_bours_U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do		41.2 41.0	41. 6 40. 9	41.7 41.1	41.5 40.3	41.6 41.2	42. 4 41. 5	42. 4 42. 2	42. 7 42. 5	42. 8 42. 4	42.7 42.6	r 42. 7 42. 6	42. 6 42. 4
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Beginning in monthnumber	350 475	465 698	470 687	432 664	271 464	143 287	3.55 255	190 275	240	310	275	350	400 520
In progress during monthdo Workers involved in strikes: Beginning in monththousands	80	212	295	198	228	30	33	57	320 65	405 55	375 58	100	88
In progress during month do Man-days idle during month do	100 450	305 1,825	358 1,953	348	359 1,397	59 476	49 390	80 425	80 450	85 375	58 72 325	117 550	100 450
Employment security operations (Soc. Sec. Bd.): Placement activities:													
Applications: Active filethousands New and reneweddo	(2) 1, 401	4,699	4, 356	4, 229 1, 483	4, 234 1, 327	4,413 1,603	4,890 1,956	4,888	4, 559	4, 398	4, 254	4, 280 1, 841	2 7 3, 254 7 1, 656
Placements, total †do Unemployment compensation activities:	983	1, 446 671	1,396 1,108	935	583	493	439	1,532 42 7	1, 567 511	1, 576 605	1, 565 784	925	1,006
Continued claimsthousands_ Benefit payments:	2, 580	3, 045	2,650	2, 548	2, 597	3, 618	4,584	4, 103	3, 977	3, 512	2, 970	3, 159	3, 207
Individuals receiving payments § . do	543 28, 252	572 26, 494	493 22, 942	430 21, 430	471 21,066	523 27, 847	797 41,053	838 39, 884	803 43, 035	668 36, 311	610 31,704	553 30, 226	575 32, 625
Labor turn-over in mfg. establishments: Accession rate. mo. rate per 100 employees		5. 43 4. 14	5.16 4.53	4.87 4.13	3.91 3.51	4.76 4.71	6, 87 5, 10	6, 00 4, 78	6, 99 5, 36	7. 12 6. 12	7. 29 6. 54	8. 25 6. 46	8. 28 6, 73
Separation rate, total		.30 1.13	.31	.28	. 21 1. 44	2.15 2.15	.30 1.61	. 29 1. 35	33 1, 19	35	.38	.38	. 43 1. 05
Quits and miscellaneousdo		2, 71	3.06	2.44	r 1.83	2, 27	* 3, 19	3.14	3.84	4.46	4.73	4.87	5. 25
PAY ROLLS									!				
Manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor) †	214. 4 267. 0	158, 1 177, 6	162, 6 183, 3	167, 0 191, 4	165.4 190.3	169. 9 195. 4	173, 5 204, 3	178.3 210.6	182. 9 217. 3	188. 0 226. 6	7 193. 5 7 235. 6	7 198, 1 7 244, 1	7 204. 3 7 252. 3
Iron and steel and their products, not in- cluding machinery 1923-25=100	192.8	172.0	170.6	173. 4	171.9	174. 2	173.7	178.3	181.1	181.6	r 184. 1	7 186. 4	r 188. 1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills1923-25=100	203. 2	183. 3	178.4	181.1	183.2	185.0	184.5	190.6	193. 5	192.9	196. 6	198.1	7 201. 3 7 150. 7
Hardwaredo Structural and ornamental metal work 1923-25=100	165, 5 172, 3	145. 7 125. 2	148. 7 123. 6	151. 5 127. 2	147. 4 116. 0	137. 7 121. 2	133. 4 124. 9	7 130. 6 133. 3	7 135.4 140 0	7 135. 9 145. 6	7 138. 9 149. 2	155.0	7 150. 7
Tin cans and other tinwaredo Lumber and allied productsdo	160.4 97.7	184. 7 92. 3	187. 6 90. 8	171. 7 92. 3	165. 8 86. 4	173. 6 85. 8	180.8 81.7	164. 6 86. 0	150.0 86.4	145. 4 87. 3	7 141. 4 7 90. 3	7 143. 6 93. 7	7 146. 7 7 93. 3
Furnituredo Lumber, sawmillsdo	114. 6 88. 0	116, 1 80, 3	118. 0 77. 5	120. 7 78. 2	118. 7 70. 2	120, 5 68, 0	110 5 67.8	115.7 71.9	114.9 72.9	112. 5 75. 0	114. S 7 78. 6	112, 2 7 84, 5	7 109. 6 7 84. 2
Machinery, excl. transp. equip. do Agricultural implements (including tractors) 1923-25=100	363. 9 259. 8	244. 5 227. 5	249. 6 230. 7	255, 8 231, 6	257. 6 223. 9	273, 4 219, 0	289. 3 228. 8	300. 2 241. 1	313. 3 249. 9	321.7 249.6	7 332, 6 259, 1	7 342. 9 262. 7	7 347. 8 7 255. 4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	(1)	240.0	241.3	244.7	241.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills 1923-25=100. Foundry and machine-shop products	(1)	546.2	572.9	615. 5	676.3	(J)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923-25=100	262, 0	186. 0	187.8	194.7	191.4	202.8	211. 2	219.3	227. 3	234. 9	241.9	249.8	r 250. 3
Machine tools*do Radios and phonographsdo Metals, nonferrous, and productsdo	(1) 309. 3 231. 3	553, 4 234, 0 182, 6	578. 2 254. 4 185. 6	596, 3 261, 7 185, 9	509, 1 267, 0 182, 0	(1) 286.3 192.1	(1) 276, 6 + 198, 9	(1) 279. 0 r 202. 6	(1) 290, 7	(1) 292. 2	(1) 283. 3	(1) 284. 4 7 218. 3	r 293. 1 r 223. 5
Brass, bronze, and copper products do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	231. 3 (¹) 105. 3	182. 6 273. 6 104. 2	270. 8 105. 4	267. 6 109. 5	182. 0 261. 0 105. 8	(1) 106, 6	(1) 98. 0	(1) 102. 3	208. 4 (1) 103. 7	7 210. 1 (1) 104. 9	7 213. 6 (1) 7 105. 6	(1) + 104. 6	(1) 100. 2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta do do do do do do do do do do do do do	72. 5 157. 8	77. 0 155. 4	76. 2 160. 5	75.8	72. 9 168. 2	72. 6 171. 1	65, 2 160, 6	66. 7 165. 6	68. 6 165. 3	71. 2	72. 4 166. 6	73.0 156.1	771.9 7143.3
Revised 1 Included in total and grown ind								, 100,0	. 100.0	. 103.0	1 2017.0	, 100.1	,

Glass do lincluded in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately.

*Revised. Included in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately.

*Not comparable with earlier data owing to change in active file definition. Registrant must now indicate availability for referral at least every 60 days and must be unemployed or, if working, must be in nonessential activity or working below highest skill in essential activity. Counts will now be made in middle of alternate months.

*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.

*Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately; see note on p. 27 of the May 1941 Survey.

*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, which were subsequently revised as shown in table 27 p. 17 of the May 1940 issue. Indexes beginning 1923 for Obio construction employment are shown in table 8, p. 18 of the March 1942 Survey. For revision in series on placements see note marked "†" on p. 8-10 Indexes and 1939, see table 12, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey.

For revisions in pay-roll index for all manufacturing and durable goods for New series. For pay-roll indexes beginning 1923 for machine tools, see table 40, p. 16 of the October 1940 Survey.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942	Annual market		1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI'	TIONS	S AND	WA	GES-	-Conti	inued	······································			'
PAY ROLLS—Continued	1	1										ĺ	
Mfg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Con. Durable goods—Continued. Transportation equipment†_1923-25=100	524. 1 (¹) 158. 3 (¹) 155. 6	224. 4 10, 303. 0 139. 2 614. 6 136. 3	252. 9 11, 145. 8 159. 3 703. 8 139. 5	282. 5 12,296. 0 176. 6 803. 4 139. 6	288. 5 13,182. 6 175. 8 829. 1 137. 4	291. 7 (1) 147. 9 (1) 141. 3	331. 8 (1) 153. 6 (1) 139. 0	340. 0 (1) 135. 0 (1) 142. 1	354.6 (1) 132.1 (1) 144.3	382. 2 (1) 151. 3 (1) 144. 8	7 411. 3 (1) 136. 2 (1) 146. 4	r 438. 3 (1) 142. 2 (1) 146. 6	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products 1923-1925=100 Chemicals do Paints and varnisbes do Petroleum refining do Rayon and allied products do Food and kindred products do Baking do Slaughtering and meat packing do Leather and its manufactures do Boots and shoes do Paper and printing do Rubber products do Rubber products do Rubber in a minima de manufactures do Rubber products do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubber in a minima do Rubacturing in a minima do Manufacturing, unadj, by States and cities:		181. 5 247. 2 177. 5 150. 1 165. 5 155. 2 142. 6 104. 7 100. 7 130. 9 162. 7 130. 9 162. 7 130. 9 162. 7 131. 4 121. 7 70. 0	188, 5 250, 9 160, 4 374, 3 170, 5 167, 4 145, 8 1001, 6 05, 3 133, 3 163, 0 154, 8 107, 3 128, 4 118, 0 126, 3 70, 4	196.2 261.4 173.8 168.0 386.4 163.0 157.6 161.1 100.5 93.5 135.9 465.4 138.0 111.8 122.4 120.2 119.2	197. 7 265. 6 172. 2 167. 9 385. 2 157. 7 159. 7 153. 7 97. 0 88. 4 137. 5 166. 9 140. 6 117. 6 118. 3 118. 9 109. 8 77. 1	203. 0 271. 7 173. 9 391. 2 187. 2 187. 2 188. 9 106. 7 99. 5 144. 1 169. 8 136. 9 108. 6 122. 1 111. 6	205. 3 278. 0 172. 5 171. 1 392. 4 164. 7 158. 2 182. 3 101. 0 136. 6 171. 9 121. 4 103. 0 119. 7 122. 0	212. 3 279. 3 176. 6 178. 3 381. 3 150. 7 159. 6 162. 6 113. 3 107. 6 135. 1 174. 2 127. 4 101. 7 126. 9 123. 7 125. 5 72. 3	219. 4 r 288. 3 179. 3 179. 6 394. 4 150. 5 100. 6 159. 7 117. 2 112. 2 134. 8 175. 6 132. 4 106. 4 129. 2 124. 8 129. 2 124. 8 129. 6	222.8 7 293.7 177.1 178.2 389.6 152.9 160.2 162.3 115.7 110.4 133.2 172.1 106.3 128.9 126.2 73.6	7 225.8 7 302.9 176.3 179.3 382.9 160.3 166.3 169.7 112.6 106.7 131.9 170.8 132.4 112.5 128.3 128.7 7 119.6	7 227. 4 307. 7 169. 7 182. 0 307. 8 7 170. 1 7 174. 9 7 184. 2 7 109. 7 7 103. 3 7 130. 5 7 188. 6 7 137. 5 118. 7 123. 2 129. 0 7 104. 2 77. 5	7 230. 8 7 1313. 4 7 161. 6 186. 5 7 392. 6 7 188. 1 7 110. 2 7 103. 4 7 162. 3 7 145. 6 7 130. 4 7 124. 3 7 125. 6 7 78. 5
State: Delaware	246, 3 210, 3 309, 9 150, 5 229, 7 229, 8 159, 3 216, 0	169, 5 178, 7 207, 9 116, 9 173, 0 184, 3 190, 4 131, 1 163, 8	173. 7 180. 5 215. 2 121. 3 189. 3 194. 5 190. 9 131. 2 164. 6	169. 6 183. 7 224. 5 120. 7 188. 6 196. 0 195. 7 136. 2 173. 2	171. 9 181. 7 221. 4 119. 5 190. 0 186. 7 194. 9 135. 2 170. 5	182. 4 188. 4 234. 0 125. 7 198. 5 194. 2 202. 8 139. 6 172. 9	187. 9 188. 4 241. 0 129. 3 205. 3 197. 8 203. 6 139. 4 175. 2	188. 7 192, 4 251, 5 132, 6 210, 2 210, 0 210, 9 144, 7 182, 2	193, 8 194, 3 259, 7 136, 4 219, 2 216, 4 223, 3 146, 8 188, 1	199. 4 195. 9 276. 7 137. 6 224. 2 217. 9 227. 4 148. 9 191. 3	214. 2 198. 6 279. 5 141. 4 230. 0 219. 4 233. 5 151. 1 197. 8	7 220. 0 200. 0 285. 3 142. 1 7 230. 2 212. 0 7 239. 6 7 154. 6 206. 4	7 233. 2 201. 2 7 307. 0 146. 9 7 234. 3 220. 3 245. 6 7 153. 8 206. 0
Baltimore. 1929-31 = 190 Chicagot 1935-39 = 100 Milwaukee. 1925-27 = 160 New York† 1925-39 = 100 Philadelphia 1923-25 = 100 Pittsburgh do Wilmington do Nonmíg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	310. 2 206. 7 244. 1 185. 5 202. 2 167. 0 213. 4	212.8 174.8 169.7 157.9 139.1 146.3 146.0	220. 9 177. 8 168, 2 170. 2 144. 0 143. 6 145. 9	229. 6 180. 3 175. 0 157. 3 149. 9 150. 6 149. 7	226, 9 179, 9 173, 8 150, 9 151, 8 149, 8 153, 8	240. 4 186. 9 180. 2 158. 7 159. 0 153. 1 163. 2	247. 5 189. 1 182. 0 156. 7 160. 6 153. 3 169. 2	256, 0 189, 1 187, 0 176, 6 168, 6 157, 5 169, 4	263, 8 191, 0 195, 0 183, 1 174, 6 158, 4 173, 9	281. 3 192. 5 204. 4 181. 4 179. 2 159. 5 178. 1	282, 2 193, 5 216, 2 175, 7 184, 6 161, 8 190, 3	288. 1 196. 4 222. 7 156. 8 190. 3 † 165. 4 196. 0	7 305. 1 200. 1 229. 2 166. 1 7 197. 7 7 160. 9 7 206. 6
Mining: 1929=100 Anthracite 1929=100 Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Crude petroleum producing do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Public utilities: do	48. 1 120. 5 105. 4 63. 2 66. 8	51.1 117.3 85.4 61.5 59.3	49. 6 115. 5 85. 9 64. 4 60, 5	49. 2 122. 6 88. 3 64. 4 61. 5	41.8 116.3 89.8 64.2 57.5	35. 9 119. 9 93. 7 64. 6 55. 8	39. 4 117. 1 94. 3 64. 8 48. 9	49. 6 118. 2 98. 4 64. 8 52. 0	50, 9 116, 9 99, 1 62, 6 54, 4	44. 7 118. 3 99. 1 63. 2 58. 1	51. 5 122. 1 100. 8 62. 0 63. 0	7 55. 8 136. 2 102. 0 63. 1 65. 1	45. 5 114. 0 101. 6 62. 6 65. 9
Electric light and power† dodo	112. 6 93. 7 126. 8	115. I 78. 6 116. 4	115.0 78.1 117.3	115.7 78.4 117.0	115. 2 78. 2 118. 3	115. 2 80. 0 122. 9	114.6 80.5 120.9	113. 7 83. 7 120. 9	113. 5 84. 7 121, 8	113. 5 84. 4 122. 2	7 113. 6 86. 8 125. 0	7 113. 2 89. 4 125. 3	* 113. 0 * 90. 9 * 126. 0
Dyeing and cleaning	105. 6 116. 9 97. 2	92.1 104.7 88.2 94.0	99. 5 105. 2 90. 0 95. 8	98. 5 103. 4 91. 9	93. 0 101. 9 93. 2 98. 5	88. 6 102. 6 93. 3	86. 5 103. 8 91. 5	85. 6 102. 5 92. 6 93. 9	92. 7 104. 3 91. 6	105. 7 108. 6 93. 5	113. 1 113. 8 95. 4 94. 0	117. 7 115. 2 7 96. 6	7 115. 2 7 117. 2 96. 3 92. 0
Retail, total† do. General merchandising† do. Wholesaledodo	91. 4 104. 3 91. 3	99.3 89.8	106. 6 20. 9	110. 9 92. 0	117. 8 91. 6	151.1 92.8	94. 6 105. 7 91. 8	104. 1 93. 7	105. 2 93. 9	108. 0 92. 2	108. 5 91. 7	109. 0 91. 0	92.0 105.3 r 91.3
Factory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars. U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do Durable goodsdo Iron and steel and their products, not in-		34.10 31.66 36.55	35. 10 32. 06 36. 82	35. 65 32. 89 37. 92	35.74 32.79 37.63	36. 08 33. 70 38. 62	37. 47 35. 11 40. 91	37. 53 35. 71 41. 53	38. 14 36. 11 41. 94	38. 68 36. 63 42. 57	39, 00 7 37, 46 7 43, 41	r 39, 52 r 38, 00 r 44, 02	39. 76 38. 52 44. 61
cluding machinery dollars. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars. Hardware do Structural and ornamental metal work dollars. Tin cans and other tinware do		36. 07 38. 81 31. 42 36. 92 28. 42	35. 60 37. 81 31. 35 36. 51 28. 92	36. 49 38. 63 32. 29 37. 59 29. 56	36. 41 39. 06 32. 07 34. 89 27. 39	36. 99 39. 26 31. 90 36. 89 28. 89	37. 31 39. 13 7 32. 94 38. 00 29. 64	38. 32 40. 23 7,33. 67 39. 95	38. 89 40. 67 7 34. 66 40. 65 28. 97	38. 99 40. 22 7 35. 84 40. 85 29. 21	7 39. 68 40. 91 7 37. 22 41. 14 7 29. 26	7 39. 82 40. 85 7 37. 77 41. 63 7 29. 77	40. 40 41. 64 38. 40 41. 66 30. 43
Lumber and allied productsdo Furnituredo Lumber, sawmillsdo Machinery, excl. transp. equipdo Agricultural implements (including		28, 42 24, 68 25, 49 23, 49 38, 19 36, 31	28. 92 24. 47 26. 03 22. 72 38. 47 37. 12	25. 12 26. 62 23. 22 39. 23 37. 46	24. 12 25. 95 21. 79 38. 96 36, 72	26. 69 24. 30 26. 61 21. 48 40. 67	23. 80 25. 47 21. 77 43. 00 38. 28	28. 16 24. 94 20. 46 23. 20 43. 49 39. 82	25. 37 25. 33 26. 75 23. 47 44. 34 40. 61	29. 21 25. 71 27. 26 23. 97 44. 56	7 26. 66 28. 05 7 25. 05 7 45. 41 42. 55	7 27. 35 27. 89 7 26. 26 7 46. 03	27. 31 27. 86 26. 11 46. 03
tractors) dollars Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies dollars. Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills dollars.		36. 31 37. 41 46. 96	37, 12 37, 24 47, 59	37. 46 37. 78 49. 41	36, 72 37, 16 51, 76	35, 96 38, 90 52, 61	38. 28 40. 68 57. 61	39, 82 41, 10 55, 58	40. 61 41. 52 57. 31	40. 93 41. 80 56. 20	42. 55 42. 21 r 56. 16	43.07 42.62 • 55.92	42, 36 42, 57 56, 74
Foundry and reachine-shop products dollars Machine tools*		43. 53	37. 77 44. 74 29. 25	38, 84 45, 54 29, 42	38. 00 45. 17 30. 03	39. 86 48. 82 32. 01	41. 09 50. 81 32. 17	41. 98 50. 87 32, 84	42. 90 51. 43 33. 88	43. 49 50. 79 34. 31	43. 91 52. 24 35. 33	44. 71 52. 47 36. 50	44, 46 51, 58 36, 77

Revised.

1 Included in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately.

1 Revised series. For revisions in indexes for nondurable goods for 1988 and 1939, see table 12, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939, see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and their products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions not shown on p. 27 of the May 1940 Survey are available upon request. Revised indexes for Illinois beginning 1923 will be published in a subsequent issue. For revisions in Chicago indexes, see note marked with a "†" on p. 29 of the January 1941 Survey. Earlier data for the revised New York indexes will appear in a subsequent issue. Index for Wisconsin revised beginning 1925; revised data not shown on p. 74 of the February 1941 Survey will appear in an early issue. Telephone and telegraph payroll indexes revised beginning 1932, other indicated nonmanufacturing pay-roll indexes revised beginning 1925; see table 19, p. 17 of the April 1940 Survey.

New series. Data beginning March 1931 on Ohio pay rolls are shown on p. 17 of the March 1942 issue; for other indicated pay-roll series, see last sentence of note marked with an "" on p. 8-8 of this issue. Earlier monthly data for wage series on machine tools not shown on p. 29 of the March 1941 Survey are available upon request.

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Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942	<u></u>		1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	ОҮМЕ	ENT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
WAGES—Continued													
Factory average weekly earnings—Continued. U. S. Department of Labor—Continued.													
Durable goods—Continued.		34. 88	35. 22	3 5. 09	34.74	36. 72	38, 19	38. 47	39, 16	40, 01	r 40, 39	* 41, 23	42.01
Metals, nonferrous, and products. dollars. Brass, bronze, and copper prod. do. Stone, clay, and glass products. do. Brick, tile, and terra cotta. do. Glass. do. Transportation equipment. do. Aircraft*. do. Automobiles. do. Shipbuilding*. do. Nondurable goods. do. Chemical, petroleum, and coal products dollars.		39. 17 27. 98	38. 65 28. 28	38. 24 29. 38	37. 79 28. 49	40. 81 29. 21	43. 54 28. 04	43. 62 29. 77	43. 77 30. 02	44.56 30.00	r 44. 73 r 30. 59	r 45, 81 r 30, 29	46, 70 29, 68
Brick, tile, and terra cottado		25. 30 29. 28	25. 27 30. 19	25. 71 32. 16	25. 13 30. 97	25. 72 31. 75	24. 62 30. 80	26. 10 32. 15	26. 52 32. 10	26.71 32.08	27. 07 32. 99	7 27. 56 7 31, 49	27, 55 30, 47
Transportation equipmentdo		41. 23 38. 08	41.72	43. 60 39. 29	43. 00 39. 84	43. 74 42. 50	49. 29 46. 78	49. 31 44. 97	48. 95 45. 24	49. 71 45. 63	7 50, 06 7 46, 45	* 50. 16 * 46. 92	50, 94
Automobiles do do do do do do do do do do do do do		41.09	38. 23 41. 72	44.32	43, 84	40.97	49.36	48.92	49.34	50, 29	50.08	50. 20	46, 27 49, 79
Nondurable goodsdo		46. 47 25. 38	46. 82 25. 78	47. 84 26. 11	45, 90 26, 11	49. 19 26. 91	52, 42 26, 95	53. 38 27. 35	r 52. 28 27. 68	7 53.28 27.78	r 53, 27 r 28, 26	, 52, 74 28, 23	55, 19 28, 61
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products dollars Chemicals		3 3. 78	34. 12	34. 99	35. 21	36. 14	36. 17	36.45	36. 64	37.04	* 37. 93	38.00	38.80
Paints and varnishesdodo		36, 57 32, 65	36. 58 32. 56	37. 66 33. 33	37. 89 33. 30	38.74 34.13	39.18 33.88	39. 02 34. 66	7 39, 52 35, 25	7 39. 97 35. 34	* 41, 06 35, 96	7 41. 21 35. 78	42, 19 35, 43
Petrolcum refiningdodo Rayon and allied productsdo		38. 57 28. 60	40. 14 29. 29	40. 33 30. 42	40, 33 30, 50	41. 74 31. 13	41.09 31.71	42.64 31,95	42. 57 32. 15	41. 97 32. 05	42.07 32.13	42. 18 32. 29	43, 10 32, 20
Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo		26.33 28.06	26, 56 28, 32	27. 14 28. 18	27. 40 28. 81	28. 28 28. 84	29.06 29.30	28. 56 29. 41	28, 94 29, 48	29. 18 29. 52	7 29, 90 30, 45	* 30, 29 * 31, 31	30, 22 31, 50
Slaughtering and meat packing do		30. 31 23. 97	30. 63 23. 71	31. 16 23. 59	30, 77 23, 16	31. 82 24. 87	33. 02 25. 08	30.70 26.16	31. 04 26, 55	31.49 26.57	31.87 r 26.35	7 32, 86 7 26, 09	32, 61 26, 46
Boots and shoes do		22. 90 32. 04	22.35 32.34	22.07 32.66	21. 45 32, 98	23.36 34.02	23. 64 33. 34	24.86 33.45	25, 32 33, 68	25, 21 33, 45	24. 84 + 33. 59	7 24, 48 7 33, 76	24, 71 33, 77
Paper and pulp do do		31. 18 33. 78	31. 17 32. 65	31. 73 33. 54	31. 98 34. 37	32. 40 33. 50	32. 82 34. 55	33. 28 34. 88	33. 50 36. 32	32, 84 35, 91	7 32, 94 7 37, 80	7 33, 14 7 38, 24	33, 09 39, 17
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		39. 17	36. 19 21. 73	37. 92 21. 91	39, 71 21, 56	37. 35 22. 29	40.05	40. 62 22. 94	42, 27 23, 25	42. 55 23. 37	44, 05 23, 70	44. 42 + 23. 48	46, 24
Fabrics dodo		21. 04 20. 63	21.38	21.80	21.66	22, 46	22. 14 22. 32	22, 73	22.90	23.20	23, 70	* 23, 80	23, 73 24, 00
Wearing appareldododo		22. 18 19. 37	22. 68 20. 00	22. 21 20. 36	21, 28 20, 45	21.79 20.65	21. 59 20. 76	23, 52 20, 05	24. 23 19. 72	23, 85 20, 82	r 23, 72 21, 25	22, 51 22, 16	22, 89 22, 11
Factory average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) U.S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do		. 828	.845	. 853	. 860	. 868	.878	.880	. \$88	.896	.906	. 917	. 927
U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do		. 745 . 830	.758	. 770 . 853	. 781	. 787 871	. 801 . 889	. 803	. 809 . 899	.819 .910	. 831	. 840	. 850 . 946
Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery dellars		. 871	.875	. 877	. 886	. 894	. 904	.909	. 916	.926	. 933	. 937	. 943
including machinery dollars Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars		. 968	.971	. 969	. 977	. 983	.986	. 988	. 990	.990	1.000	. 999	1.004
Hardware do Structural and ornamental metal work		. 736	.744	.749	.754	r. 741	r. 750	746	r. 764	7.790	r. 809	r. 824	. 848
			.846	. 852 . 708	. 840 . 707	. 856 . 703	. 875	.892 .709	. \$99 . 720	7.891 .738	r. 900 r. 736	7.905 7.742	. 910
Lumber and allied productsdo		. 669 . 588	. 590	. 598	. 602	. 602	. 713	. 613	. 620	. 632	. 644	. 659	. 749
Lumber, sawmillsdo		. 608 . 573	. 617 . 572	. 623 . 578	. 637 . 573	. 638	. 641	. 649	. 655 . 594	. 667 . 606	. 677 . 620	. 670 . 646	. 670 . 646
Tin cans and other tinware		, 844	. 850	. 863	.871	. 884	. 906	. 910	. 918	. 930	. 942	.952	. 959
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and		. 907	. 916	.921	. 917	. 922	. 926	. 938	. 950	.955	. 986	1.002	1.000
supplies dollars Engines, turbines, water wheels, and		. 851	. 855	. 860	. 864	. 878	.898	. 903	. 906	.913	.918	. 926	. 932
windmills dollars. Foundry and machine-shop products		1.016	1.017	1.048	1.091	1.092	1. 149	1. 124	1, 149	1, 146	1. 149	7 1. 147	1, 169
dollars	ì	828	. 829 . 871	. 843 . 876	. 849 . 886	.858	. 874	. 879 . 928	.881	.900 .944	. 910 . 965	. 921	. 924
Radios and phonographs‡do		. 850 . 687	. 697	. 701	. 705	.908 .726	. 926	.754	. 757	. 770	, 785	. 974	. 973 . 803
Machine tools* do Radios and phonographs‡ do Metals, nonferrous, and products do Brass, bronze, and copper products		.808	. 821	. 822	. 831	.848	. 865	. 872	, 884	. 897	7, 908	7, 920	. 935
dollars		. 887	. 887	. 890	. 894 . 749	. 918 . 753	. 948	. 957 . 759	. 970 . 762	. 981 . 767	r. 993 . 771	71.000 .780	1.026 .784
Brick, tile, and terra cottado Glassdo		. 648 . 782	. 653	. 655	.657	. 666	. 669	.830	. 685	.689	. 700	r. 708 r. 834	.713
Transportation equipmentdododo		. 988 . 845	1.003	1. 019 . 872	1.042	1.035 .919	1.069 .964	1.061 952	1.052 r.959	1.057 r.976	1,069 .989	1. 071 r. 998	1.091
Automobiles do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1, 055 1, 039	1,079 1,043	1. 091 1. 059	1.116 1.070	1. 107 1. 063	1. 168 1. 085	1.158 1.091	1. 136 1. 078	1. 133 r 1. 083	1.142 + 1.091	1.137	1. 144 1. 133
Brick, tile, and terra cotta. do Brick, tile, and terra cotta. do Glass. do Transportation equipment do Aircraft* do Automobiles. do Shipbuilding**; do Nondurable goods do Chemical, petroleum, and coal products		. 658	. 668	.680	. 688	. 695	.701	. 702	. 707	.714	, 722	, 727	. 732
dollars		. 837 . 885	. 845 . 897	.861	. 875 . 932	. 881	.886	.881	.889 .962	.900 .973	. 917 r. 990	.930	. 942 1, 105
dollarsdo Chemicals do Paints and varnishes do Petroleum refining do		. 784 1.025	1.083	. 808 1. 097	. 818 1. 109	. 822 1. 106	. 824 1. 107	1.104	. 839 1. 104	.847 1, 103	. 856 1,098	. 862 1, 102	. 865 1, 109
Rayon and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo		. 728	.746	.773	.775	797	.800	.812	.812	.812 .732	. 808	.812	828
Baking do Slaughtering and meat packing do Slaughtering and meat packing do Slaughtering and meat packing do Slaughtering and slaughtering and slaughtering and slaughtering and slaughtering slaughtering and slaughtering slaugh		. 672	. 674	. 675	. 688	. 695	. 697	. 696	. 698	.706	.717	r. 729	. 735 . 737
Leather and its manufacturesdo	.	. 766 . 615	.780 .630	.786	. 794	. 782 . 649	. 791 . 649	.786	. 791	.800	. 800 . 682	7, 806 , 685	. 801 . 687
Boots and shoesdo Paper and printingdo		. 590	.601 .830	. 605 . 834	. 614 . 841	. 618	. 616 . 852	. 629 . 854	. 633 . 862	. 649 . 868	. 650 . 876 . 777	. 652	. 654 . 893
Paper and printing do Paper and pulp do Rubber products‡ do Rubber tires and inner tubes‡ do		. 725 . 861	. 728	.732 .859	. 739 . 870	. 747	.760	.764 .882	.769	. 769 . 902	. 916	r. 797 . 926	. 809
Rubber tires and inner tubestdo Textiles and their productsdo		1,062 554	1.046 .569	1.043 .581	1.060	1.058 .583	1.085 .589	1.074 .592	1,093 .596	1.084 .599	1,096 .604	1. 103 . 603	1, 109
Textiles and their products do Fabrics do Wearing apparel do		. 533	.551	.566 .611	. 567 . 604	. 571	.574	. 574	. 576	.583	. 592	.595	. 606
Tobacco manufactures do Factory average weekly earnings, by States:		. 520	. 525	. 527	.532	. 530	. 549	. 544	. 537	.554	565	. 575	577
		114. 7 127. 7	113. 6 129. 2	118. 7 132. 3	121.7	128. 3	131.5	131,6	134.6	137. 2	142.0	r 139. 9	r 146. 3
Massachusetts† 1935–39 = 100 Massachusetts† 1925–27 = 100	150. 9 146. 5	118.0	121.9	120.5	130. 3 119. 4	135. 5 125. 2	137. 3 130. 3	140.3 131.9	141. 8 134. 4	144.0 134.9	147. 9 138. 9	148. 9 140. 0	148. 4 144. 3
Delaware 1923-22 = 100	185. 1 157. 0	151. 9 133. 6	156. 8 136. 5	157. 1 133. 3	157. 4 132. 3	163. 9 137. 5	169. 3 142. 4	146.4	175. 4 148. 8	177. 7 150. 1	180. 5 152. 4	180.9 152.1	7 184. 0 154. 8
Pennsylvania 1923-25 = 100. Wisconsin† 1925-27 = 100.	159. 8 157. 8	136. 3 131. 4	134. 4 130. 2	139. 4 136. 7	138. 6 134. 8	143. 0 136. 6	144. 6 140. 3		150. 2 147. 7	151.3 147.7	153. 6 150. 8	155, 4 154, 9	7 155, 4 152, 1
* Davison													

*Revised.

*Data for structural and ornamental metal work revised beginning April 1942, for rubber products and for rubber tires and inner tubes beginning October 1941 and again beginning March 1942, for radios and phonographs beginning February 1942, and for shipbuilding beginning December 1941, on the basis of more complete reports.

*The vised series. Indexes for Illinois revised to a 1935-39 base; for factor for converting average weekly carnings index on a 1925-27 base beginning 1935, see p. 29 of the January 1941 Survey. Index for Massachusetts revised beginning 1935; earlier data will be published in a later issue. Revised indexes for Wisconsin beginning 1925 will be shown in an early issue. Earlier data for the New York State index will appear in a subsequent issue.

*New series. Earlier monthly data not shown on p. 29 of the March 1941 Survey are available upon request.

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Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941					i .	1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Nevem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S ANI) WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
WAGES—Continued													
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labor	0, 828 1, 59	0, 753 1, 50	0. 761 1. 52	0, 761 1, 52 45, 47	0, 768 1, 52	0, 769 1, 52	0.776 1.53 47.77	6, 780 1, 54	0. 780 1. 54	0.788 1.54	0. 788 1. 54	0.796 1.55	0, 80 1, 5 56, 9
Railway wages (avg., class 1) dol. per hour Road-building wages, common labor: United States, average do	.61	. 727	. 733 . 49	. 727 . 49	.745	. 836	.841	.860	.840	50.54 .834 .49	. 835	. 826	.82
East North Central do East South Central 36 Middle Atlantic do Mountain do New England do Pacific do South Atlantic do West North Central do West South Central do	. 76 . 43 . 66 . 77 . 65 . 97 . 50 . 60 . 46	.67 .36 .57 .59 .55 .76 .36 .50	. 65 . 37 . 57 . 62 . 55 . 79 . 36 . 50 . 42	. 65 . 37 . 59 . 63 . 54 . 80 . 36 . 52 . 41	.66 .38 .57 .60 .55 .79 .37 .53	. 67 . 37 . 59 . 61 . 59 . 81 . 35 . 50 . 41	. 65 . 26 . 63 . 63 . 57 . 85 . 35 . 55 . 40	.69 .37 .59 .62 .52 .82 .36 .51	.68 .37 .57 .62 .52 .82 .37 .52 .42	. 65 . 37 . 64 . 63 . 62 . 89 . 40 . 52 . 44	. 67 . 41 . 60 . 68 . 65 . 90 . 43 . 55 . 42	.71 .42 .61 .68 .64 .92 .46 .57	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE													
Total public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programst null of dol		161	159	161	160	170	162	157	159	150	r 141	135	
Assistance to recipients: \$ Special types of public assistance do Old-age assistance* do General relief do Subsistence payments certified by the Farm		60 46 20	61 46 19	62 47 19	02 47 18	63 48 19	63 48 20	64 49 19	64 48 19	64 48 17	64 49 15	64 49 14	
Security Administration mil. of dol Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs: Civilian Conservation Corpsmil. of dol.		(°) 11	(°) 11	(a) 10	1 10	1 8	8	2 7	6	5	(a) 4	(a)	
National Youth Administration: Student work program		(a) 8 61	(a 7 60	2 7 62	2 7 60	2 7 69	2 6 62	2 6 58	2 5 62	2 5 56	2 5 50	1 5 47	
Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds!mil, of dol. Earnings on regular Federal construction projects*mil, of dol.		1 130	1 137	(a) 157	(°) 167	(°) 167	(a) 166	(a) 186	(e) 194	(°) 237	(a) 287	(a) 314	
			1	FINA	NCE		!	1	<u> </u>		1	!	<u> </u>
BANKING													
Acceptances and com'l paper outstauding: Bankers' acceptances, totalnill. of dol. Held by accepting banks, totaldo. Own billsdo. Bills boughtdo. Held by othersdo. Commercial paper outstandingdo. Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies su-	71	197 148 100 47 50 354	177 131 85 46 46 371	185 138 90 47 47 378	194 144 93 51 50 387	194 146 92 54 49 375	197 154 103 52 43 381	190 144 92 53 46 388	183 146 89 57 37 384	177 139 86 53 38 373	174 133 82 51 41 354	163 122 78 44 41 315	15 11 7 4 3
pervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, excl. joint-stock land bks.†, mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total	2, S1S 2, 232 1, 679 555 117	2, 975 2, 426 1, 804 622 99	2, 954 2, 411 1, 795 616 111	2, 924 2, 395 1, 786 610 119	2,906 2,380 1,776 604 128	2, 891 2, 361 1, 764 597 133	2, 873 2, 343 1, 753 590 130	2, 878 2, 332 1, 746 586 129	2, 876 2, 311 1, 731 580 125	2, 887 2, 296 1, 721 575 121	2, 869 2, 288 1, 715 572 114	2, 864 2, 274 1, 706 568 115	2, 86 2, 27 1, 70 56
bank. mil. of doi. Agr. Mktg. Act revolving fund. do Short term credit, total†do. Federal intermediate credit banks, loans to and discounts for:	104 12 469	83 16 450	94 16 431	101 16 410	169 17 398	113 17 397	111 16 400	110 17 417	106 16 440	102 16 470	99 13 468	101 13 475	10 1 47
Regional agricultural credit corps., prod. credit ass'ns, and banks for cooperativeso'	255 47 243 5 128 46 26 44,859 17,051	229 45 221 7 128 49 39 39,124 15,079	225 43 208 7 125 49 38 39, 976 15, 654	219 39 194 7 121 49 36 46, 477 19, 148	220 38 187 7 118 48 35 41, 164 16, 077	226 39 188 6 117 48 33 51,731 20,598	225 40 191 5 118 48 32 44, 275 17, 247	235 41 203 4 122 47 32 37,785 14,242	247 43 219 4 127 47 30 44, 820 17, 056	258 44 245 4 130 47 29 42,474 16,023	257 45 241 4 131 47 28 r 44, 226 16, 985	260 47 248 4 129 47 27 46,686 17,394	26 4 24 13 4 4 45, 65 17, 11
New York City	27, 848 25, 298 3, 564 7 3, 426 20, 803 20, 575 25, 208 13, 952 12, 338 2, 143	24, 645 28, 823 2, 275 11 2, 184 20, 571 20, 314 23, 833 15, 521 12, 704 4, 796 7, 080	24, 322 24, 026 2, 264 11 2, 184 20, 712 20, 461 24, 026 15, 189 13, 227 5, 169 7, 234	27, 329 24, 211 2, 309 6 2, 184 20, 841 20, 572 24, 211 15, 406 12, 580 4, 557 7, 432	25, 087 24, 192 2, 312 6 2, 184 20, 822 20, 569 24, 192 15, 213 13, 140 3, 828 7, 669	31, 133 24, 353 2, 361 3 2, 254 20, 764 20, 504 24, 353 14, 678 12, 450 3, 085 8, 192	27, 628 24, 288 2, 369 4 2, 243 20, 902 20, 553 24, 288 14, 715 12, 927 3, 347 8, 303	23, 543 24, 322 2, 412 5 2, 262 20, 846 20, 515 24, 322 14, 441 12, 619 2, 969 8, 559	27, 764 24, 187 2, 355 9 2, 244 20, 821 20, 495 24, 187 14, 268 12, 575 3, 073 8, 635	26, 451 24, 359 2, 468 7 2, 357 20, 824 20, 510 24, 359 14, 204 12, 658 2, 791 8, 821	7 27, 241 24, 468 2, 634 7 2, 489 20, 799 20, 522 24, 468 14, 094 12, 405 2, 486 9, 071	28, 292 24, 672 2, 775 3 2, 645 20, 830 20, 566 24, 672 13, 957 12, 362 2, 362 9, 376	28, 54 25, 13 7 3, 24 7 3, 15 20, 80 20, 54 25, 13 14, 15 12, 13 9, 72

Revised. *Less than \$500,000. *None held by Federal Reserve banks.

*Construction wage rates as of September 1, 1942; common labor, \$0.823; skilled labor, \$1.59.

*Figures for special types of public assistance and general relief exclude the cost of hosyitalization 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.

*To avoid duplication these loans are excluded from the totals. I Revised series. 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. For revisions in data on emergency crop loans published in the Survey prior to the September 1940 issue, see note marked "1" on p. 76 of the February 1941 Survey.

Digitized fore finance Tanuary 1933 will appear in a later issue.

*Help://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941			1			1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		נ	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued		•										,	
Federal Reserve reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol_ Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corpora-	27, 217	24, 349	24, 277	24, 258	24, 324	23, 6 50	24, 747	24, 712	24,197	25, 358	25, 483	25, 502	26, 670
tions mil. of dol States and political subdivisions do United States Government do Time execut interbank total do	26, 818 1, 806 1, 511 5, 134	23, 719 1, 876 591 5, 445	23, 894 1, 906 580 5, 448	23, 662 1, 889 653 5, 459	23, 814 1, 780 826 5, 410	23, 993 1, 721 1, 475 5, 368	24, 206 1, 820 1, 451 5, 259	24, 595 1, 804 1, 671 5, 205	23, 673 1, 916 1, 869 5, 137	24, 636 2, 096 1, 506 5, 128	24, 922 1, 971 1, 301 5, 109	25, 343 1, 803 1, 442 5, 112	26, 236 1, 811 1, 782 5, 115
Individuals, partnerships, and corpora- tions mil. of dol. States and political subdivisions	5, 019 115	5, 268 156	5, 267 160	5, 285 153	5, 232	5, 172	5, 058	5,005 180	4, 953 164	4, 929	4, 914	4, 955	4, 975
Interbank, domestic	8, 681 24, 075 18, 485 4, 512	9,355 18,335 11,251 1,019	9, 669 18, 101 10, 982 785	9, 357 18, 379 11, 318 797	155 9,405 18,432 11,860 990	173 9, 040 18, 715 12, 085 883	181 9, 088 19, 087 12, 689 1, 240	9,033 19,551 13,132 1,206	8, SS5 19, 100 12, 705 680	189 8, 687 20, 111 12, 730 1, 699	175 9, 175 20, 774 14, 559 1, 958	137 9, 690 21, 642 16, 260 2, 918	8, 444 22, 816 17, 852 3, 376
Notesdo	11, 220 2, 753	7, 949 2, 283	7, 917 2, 280	8, 277 2, 244	8, 342 2, 528	8, 667 2, 535	9, 087 2, 362	9, 589 2, 337	9, 671 2, 354	9, 705 2, 356	10, 309 2, 297	10, 283 2, 899	11, 118 2, 858
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government	2, 095 3, 495 10, 382 6, 282 313	3, 316 3, 768 10, 903 6, 222 397	3,319 3,800 11,024 6,447 397	3, 330 3, 731 11, 203 6, 554 419	2, 922 3, 650 11, 259 6, 593 428	2, 964 3, 666 11, 370 6, 722 423	2,709 3,659 11,255 6,773 424	2,723 3,696 11,392 6,902 422	2, 684 3, 711 11, 394 7, 003 424	2, 675 3, 706 11, 094 6, 726 409	2, 667 3, 548 10, 905 6, 542 382	2, 032 3, 410 10, 740 6, 469 341	2, 035 3, 429 10, 696 6, 432 336
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	493 381	607 436	494 428	533 431	548 427	535 422	448	471	408 407	441 395	528 403	519 393	569 407
Real estate loans do Loans to banks do Other loans do Lostallment loans to consumers:	1, 230 26 1, 657	1, 256 45 1, 940	1, 257 39 1, 962	1, 265 37 1, 966	1, 256 38 1, 969	1, 259 35 1, 974	1,248 37 1,911	1,250 37 1,900	1,245 29 1,878	1, 246 30 1, 847	1, 243 28 1, 779	1, 236 36 1, 746	1, 230 29 1, 693
By credit unions: Loans made	16.0 23.0 160.4	29. 6 27. 0 222. 4	24. 0 25. 9 220. 5	25. 2 28. 0 217. 7	23. 0 26. 2 214. 5	25. 0 28. 1 211. 4	17. 9 29. 9 199. 4	18. 6 25. 6 192. 4	25. 4 27. 5 190. 3	19.3 25.3 184.3	18.0 24.5 177.8	$^{19.6}_{\substack{24.7\\172.7}}$	17.9 23.6 167.0
Loans madedodo Repaymentsdo Amount outstanding, end of monthdo	33. 4 41. 3 245. 5	46. 1 46. 1 309. 1	38. 4 42. 4 305. 1	43. 0 45. 1 303. 0	40. 8 44. 1 300. 3	44. 9 47. 6 297. 6	38, 3 46, 0 289, 9	34.8 39.7 285.0	42.3 45.4 281.9	36. 9 41. 7 277. 1	33. 8 42. 7 268. 2	36, 0 43, 5 200, 7	733.7 741.0 7253.4
By personal finance companies: Leans made	60.3 75.8 465 5	86, 2 81, 3 536, 0	68. 0 74. 0 530. 0	76. 3 79. 8 526. 5	81. 4 81. 2 526. 7	103, 1 94, 4 535, 4	65. 9 74. 7 526. 6	64.1 70.0 520.7	84. 9 84. 4 521. 2	71, 4 76, 0 516, 6	57. 5 70. 4 503. 7	67. 7 78. 3 493. 1	7 62. 9 7 75. 0 7 481. 0
Bank rates to customers: New York Citypercent_ 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo			1. 98 2. 62			1.88 2.45			1.85 2.48			2.07 2.56	
11 southern and western cities do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal land bank loans. do Federal intermediate credit bank loans.do Open narket rates, N. Y. C.:	1	1.00 4.00 1.50	3. 29 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1,50	2. 99 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4, 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	3, 20 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1, 90 4, 90 1, 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	3, 34 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1, 00 4, 00 1, 50
Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days													
com'l paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Average rate:	7/10 5/8-3/4 1/4	716 32 134	7/16 1/2 11/4	7/16 1/2 11/4	716 12 114	7/16 1/2-5/8 11/4	716 32-56 134	7/16 5/4 11/4	716 56 114	3/16 5/8 13/4	7/16 \$8 11/4	7/16 54-94 134	746 98-94 194
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-mo.*do A verage yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.: Tax-exemptpercent	1, 09 , 370	1.00 .108	1.00 .055	1.00 .049	1.00 .242 .57	1.00 .298	1.00 .214 .47	1.00 .250	1.00 .212 1.44	1.00 .299	1.00 .364	1.00 .363	1,00 ,368
Tayable*do Savings deposits: Savings banks in New York State:	1, 25 5, 427	. 62	. 62	.72	.90	1.02	.96	.93	. 93	. 98	1.03	1. 15	1, 29
A mount due depositorsmil. of dol_ U. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositorsdo Balance on deposit in banksdo	1, 344 22	5, 555 1, 309 28	5, 555 1, 311 28	5, 554 1, 317 27	5, 541 1, 324 27	5, 555 1, 314 26	5, 433 1, 310 25	5, 401 1, 307 25	5, 392 1, 305 25	5, 373 1, 306 25	5, 374 1, 307 24	5, 422 1, 316 24	5, 411 1, 329 21
COMMERCIAL FAILURES;													
Grand total number do Commercial service, total do Construction, total do Manufacturing and mining, total do	698 47 66 119	954 46 76 166	735 46 39 123	809 29 57 138	842 38 51 167	898 62 63 146	962 58 65 159	916 59 57 141	1,048 48 77 188	938 38 65 146	955 42 63 134	804 48 67 135	764 52 63 120
Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	5 5 23 5 4	3 5 46 8 12	5 7 42 7 3 11	3 8 39 4 5	4 15 39 1 5	4 11 25 4 6	4 6 39 5	5 8 31 5	6 4 43 7	4 8 36 4	7 5 17 3	1 4 23 5	5 5 19 8 3
Lumber and products do Machinery do Paper, printing, and publishing do Machinery do	10 8 12	10 7 18	7 4	18 8 13	19 7 15	12 5 14	5 11 3 13	5 13 8 15	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 25 \\ 10 \\ 24 \end{array}$	15 2 18	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 20 \\ 5 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$	18 11 18 7	3 11 5 20 5
Stone, clay, and class products do Textile mill products and apparel do Transportation equipment do Miscellaneous do	20 20 20	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 31 \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{array}$	3 17 2 15	23 2 12	3 33 2 24	3 42 1 19	1 44 3 25	2 24 2 23	4 36 3 18	3 29 3 19	3 20 5 25	7 23 2 17	5 24 1 14
Stone, cary, and vass products do. Textile-mili products and apparel do. Transportation equipment do. Miscellaneous do. Retail trade, total do. Wholesale trade, total do. Liabilities, grand total thous of dol. Commercial service, total do. Construction, total do.	405 61 6, 781 538 520	585 81 11, 134 672 1, 732	460 67 9,393 447 594	516 69 7, 333 358 577	529 57 9, 197 448 618	540 87 13, 469 863 1, 161	604 81 9, 916 589 851	589 70 9,631 927 920	650 85 12,011 1,194 896	624 65 9, 282 335 1, 033	647 69 9, 839 471 1, 175	486 68 9, 906 673 945	465 64 8, 548 915 584

Revised. For bond yields see p. S-18.

Revised. For bond yields see p. S-18.

No tax-exempt notes outstanding within maturity range after March 15, 1942. Average shown for March 1942 covers only first balf of month.

Includes certificates of indebtedness beginning April 1942.

The vised series. For data beginning January 1940 and an explanation of the revision, see p. 32 of the March 1941 Survey. For previous revision of 1939 data, see p. 31 of the March 1940 Survey.

Now series. For data beginning 1929 for industrial benking companies, personal finance companies and credit unions, respectively, see table 35. p. 18 of the September 1940 Survey, table 25, p. 26 of the September 1941 Survey, and table 27, p. 26 of the October 1941 issue. The series on 3-months' bills of the U. S. Treasury represents the rate on new issues offered within the month, tax-exempt bills prior to March 1941, taxable thereafter; earlier data will be published in a subsequent issue. Earlier data for the series Digitized for FRASEPA taxable Treasury notes appear on p. S-14 of the April 1942 Survey.

Fodoral Research Page 45 th Juvin

commercial Failures;—Continued Liabilities—Continued. Manufacturing and mining, total, thous of dol. Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo Leather and leather productsdo Leather and leather productsdo	. 2,249	August	Sep- tember	ber	Novem- ber	Decem - ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
Liabilities—Continued. Manufacturing and mining, total_thous.of dol. Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo	2, 249	1	FINAN	OTF .						L	,		
Liabilities—Continued. Manufacturing and mining, total. thous of dol. Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo	2, 249]		CE	Conti	nued		,					
Liabilities—Continued. Manufacturing and mining, total_thous.of dol. Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo	2,249												
Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo	. 2,249												
Food and kindred productsdodo	237	3, 799 56 61	4, 189 99 185	2,879 146	3, 827 328 226	5, 651 577 254	3,550 184 200	2, 525 182	3, 739 299 22	2,953 48	2, 924 234	3, 327 222	2,0
Leather and leather productsdo	. 421	1,503 280	2, 262 66	73 1,027 128	763 84	547 553	1, 378 173	73 470 116	1, 102 166	156 936 64	49 622 95	118 632 99	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Lumber and productsdo	. 50	314 165	37 342	117 333	63	159 238	99 176	119 456	204 390	53 263	69 246	63 829	
Machinery do Paper, printing, and publishing do	. 163	95 712	477 103	229 142	203 562	780 206	51 70	66 214	191 493	58 429	63 562	300 403]
Stone clay and glass products do	53	55 357	17 167	28 238	83 528	81 877	615	33 319	124 427	98 316	39 623	124 180	
Textile-mill products and apparel do	22 384	45 156	7 427	269 149	56 565	1,377	100 500	22 455	25 296	204 328	48 274	78 279]
Retail trade, totaldodododo	2, 475 999	3, 492 1, 439	3, 239 924	2, 790 729	3, 472 832	4, 323 1, 471	3, 641 1, 285	4, 232 1, 027	4, 813 1, 369	3,829 1,132	4, 392 877	3, 752 1, 209	3, 9
LIFE INSURANCE			:					,				, -, -	}
Association of Life Insurance Presidents: Assets, admitted, total:mil. of dol	27, 725	26, 106	26, 245	26, 376	26, 508	26, 662	26, 817	26, 928	27, 080	27, 209	27, 341	27, 462	27, 5
Mortgage loans, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 687	4, 851 721	4,882 678	4, 924 677	4, 959 675	5, 012 675	5, 023 671	5, 047 672	5, 071 673	5, 105 681	5, 134 684	5, 164 685	5, 1
Other do Real-estate holdings do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 1,392	4, 130 1, 585	4, 204 1, 575	4, 247 1, 558	4, 284 1, 541	4, 337 1, 488	4, 352 1, 483	4, 375 1, 474	4, 398 1, 452	4, 424 1, 436	4, 450 1, 423	4, 479 1, 410	4, 1, 1
Policy loans and premium notesdo Bonds and stocks beld (book value), total	2, 144	2,302	2,293	2, 281	2, 271	2, 255	2, 241	2, 228	2, 216	2, 202	2, 188	2, 176	2, 1
nil. of dol	8,888	15, 718 7, 047	15, 814 7, 092	16, 265 7, 391	16, 368 7, 439 5, 603	16, 641 7, 743	16, 528 7, 613	16, 706 7, 816	16, 754 7, 830	16, 944 8, 014	17, 391 8, 453	17, 431 8, 453	17, 4 8, 4
U. S. Government do Public utility do Railroad do	4,409	5, 191 4, 068 2, 748	5, 233 4, 108 2, 747	5, 546 4, 224 2, 763	4, 238 2, 755	5, 908 4, 255 2, 682	5, 779 4, 309 2, 687	5, 981 4, 304 2, 680	5, 983 4, 351	6, 156 4, 369 2, 659	6, 595 4, 378	6, 592 4, 396	6, 5
Other do	1,930	1, 855 1, 120	1, 867 1, 139	1, 887 815	1, 936 828	1, 961 681	1, 919 955	1, 906 884	2, 671 1, 902	1, 902 921	2, 650 1, 910	2, 630 1, 952 712	2, 0 1, 1
Other admitted assetsdo		530	542	533	541	585	587	589	986 601	601	597 608	569	1 8
Insurance written ⊗ Policies and certificates, total number thousands	592	729	738	820	759	1, 193	770	677	724	721	705	710	
thousandsdodododo	42 364	42 450	62 431	42 499	38 470	246 598	33 404	32 418	55 456	68 454	48 461	87 425)
Ordinarydothous, of dol	186 520, 421	237 645, 046	245 699, 549	279 730, 327	251 681, 479	349 1,141,316	334 955, 353	227 650, 649	213 652, 459	200 625, 084	196 580, 124	198 647, 394	620, 7
Groupdododo	83, 304 112, 240	71, 689 131, 329	130, 229 128, 493	74, 794 148, 388	89, 360 141, 349	298, 817 186, 190	49,076 119,820	50, 231 126, 492	97, 826 140, 735	124, 823 139, 022	87, 773 141, 378	161,061 129,863	151, 3 112, 9
Ordinarydo • Premium collections, total⊗do	324, 877	442,028 245,173	440, 827 251, 887	507, 145 261, 865	450, 770 247, 966	656, 309 414, 137	786, 457 295, 827	473, 926 272, 778	413, 898 291, 538	361, 239 276, 007	350, 973 270, 516	356, 470 277, 578	356, 4 278, 0
Annuities do	1	20, 732 13, 149	21, 478 13, 828	22, 840 14, 637	23, 670 11, 949	90, 148 24, 757	38, 921 17, 842	25, 378 15, 040	24, 130 18, 789	23, 113 14, 968	25, 363 14, 496	25, 654 15, 783	30, 9 16, 2
Group do do do do do do do do do do do do do		56, 423 154, 869	60, 842 155, 739	55, 685 168, 703	53, 168 159, 179	84, 397 214, 835	61, 281 177, 783	57, 578 174, 782	64, 257 184, 362	66, 272 171, 654	59, 133 171, 524	64, 014 172, 127	56, 3 174, 3
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, totaldo New Englanddodo	430, 297	581, 171	581,998	658, 339	581, 692	879, 492	1,001,653	634, 538	552, 044	462, 761	457, 926	463, 325	459.4
New Englanddodododo	34, 983 100, 695	44, 850 147, 610	45, 204 148, 781	51, 195 181, 013	46, 258 158, 819	66, 292 251, 633	83, 056 309, 292	51, 310 175, 355	42, 030 138, 708	37, 131 118, 591	36, 248 114, 230	37, 029 r117, 577	37, 0 115, 8
East North Centraldo West North Centraldo	97, 929 44, 693	131, 895 55, 746	131, 367 55, 457	152, 179 59, 526	135, 360 52, 792	196, 569 79, 864	220, 739 87, 332	141, 939 60, 218	126, 330 53, 182	106, 487 44, 931	106, 445 48, 833	* 106, 796 * 47, 660	105, 5 46, 7
New England	44, 285 17, 515	61, 535 24, 233	61, 115 26, 556	66, 130 24, 845	57, 874 23, 383	90, 218 34, 154	91, 272 38, 273	60, 754 24, 742	52, 173 24, 960	45, 968 18, 950	44, 679 17, 758 31, 825	r 44, 407 r 19, 182	44, 6 18, 8
West South Central do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32, 785 12, 123	44, 993 15, 624	43, 619 15, 337	45, 507 16, 507	40, 553 13, 910	64, 976 20, 480	67, 602 21, 694	44, 577 15, 345	46, 534 14, 533	32, 604 11, 998	12, 188	7 32, 247 12, 288	32, 1 13,
Mountain do Pacific do Lapse rates 1925-26=100	45, 289	54, 685	54, 562	61,437	52, 743	75, 306 87	82, 393	60, 298	53, 594	46, 101	45,720	7 46, 139 7 80	45, (
MONETARY STATISTICS									-				
Foreign exchange rates: Argentinadol. per paper pesodol. per paper peso	. 298 . 661	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	.298	.298 .061	.298	.298	. 298	. 298	؛ ا
Brazil, official dol. per milreis British India dol. per rupee Canada dol. per Canadian dol.	. 301	. 301	.301 .891	.302 .888	.302	.301	.061 .301 .878	301	.061 .301 .877	.301 .872	.061	. 061 . 301 . 900	
Colombiadol. per peso Mexicodo	. 572	. 570 . 205	.570 .205	. 570	. 570	.570	.570	. 570 . 206	. 570 . 206	.570 .206	. 886 . 570 . 206	. 570	
United Kingdom dol. per £.		4. 032	4. 033	4. 033	4.034	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 0
Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol.	22, 756	22, 719	22, 761	22, 800	22, 785	22, 737	22, 747	22,705	22, 687	22,691	22, 714	22, 737	22, 7
Net release from earmarkthous, of dol	-21, 763	-31, 202 6	-46,786 5	-32,231 3	-60, 913	-99, 705	-38, 506	-109,277	-65, 525	-20,068	-38, 196	-14, 792	24, 3
Importsdo Production, estimated world total, outside		36, 979	65, 707	4 0, 444	(a) (a)	 -							
U. S. S. Rthous, of dol_ Reported monthly, totaldo		108, 535 r 92, 504	109, 935 7 93, 824	111, 265 r 94, 951	107, 940 r 91, 657	105,035 • 88,884	104, 510 9 88, 598	90, 440 275, 653	№100, 590 № 85, 068	\$\frac{p}{p}\ 98, 140 \\ \$\frac{p}{82}\ 570	₽ 83, 213	₽ 81, 405	p 84, 6
Canada do		47, 587 16, 353	47, 212 15, 578	47, 970 16, 141	46, 637 15, 499	47, 328 14, 746	7 47, 533 14, 198	7 44, 462 13, 147	2 47,655 15,372	2 46, 392 14, 728	2 47, 470 14, 881	2 46, 946 14, 877	2 47, 6 14, 8
United Statesdodo Receipts at mint, domestic (unrefined)		7 17, 474	7 20, 868	7 18, 842	19,801	7 16, 761	14, 982	10,034	10, 959	11,058	10, 807	10, 147	12, 3
fine ounces mil. of dolmil. of dol_	1 132, 514	322, 506 9, 995	385, 350 10, 163	338, 233 10, 364	324, 135 10, 640	237,660	235, 571 11, 175	134, 028 11, 485	141, 110 11, 566	141, 288 11, 767	138, 846 12, 074	128, 299 12, 383	189, 8 12, 7
Bilver: thous. of dolthous. of dol		207	348	70	(a) (a)								
Imports do Price at New York dol. per fine oz	. 351	3, 561	3,356	4, 221 . 348	.348	.351	. 351	.351	. 351	.351	. 351	.351	ā
Production, world thous of fine oz Canada do do do do do do do do do do do do do		22,607 1,660	21, 808 1, 625	20, 474 1, 640	18, 352 1, 681	21, 196 1, 722	21, 368 1, 538	20, 361 1, 478	21, 657 1, 606	1,613	1,624	1, 537	
Canada§do Mexicodo United Etatesdo		6, 878 6, 277	6, 944 5, 620	5, 973 5, 087	4, 429 4, 631	5, 548 5, 661	7, 471 4, 844	7, 213 4, 470	7, 211 5, 285	5, 606	4, 948	4, 528	
Stocks, refinery, end of month: United Statesdodo	<u> </u>		1, 231	1,036	2, 739	1,947	4, 382	3, 224	3, 152	2,930	3, 270	2, 685	

Preliminary. Publication of data discontinued. \$36 companies having 82 percent of total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

S39 companies having 81 percent of total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

See note marked "1" on p. S-15 of the February 1942 Survey in regard to changes that have affected the comparability of the data; beginning April 1941 data included for West Africa are as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics and include estimates for Sierra Leone and Nigeria, in addition to figure: for Gold Coast.

Total Posteries Companies in earnwarked "1" on p. S-15 of the June 1941 Survey.

Total Posteries Companies in earnwarked as a seported by the Canadian Government; see note marked "2" on p. 33 of the June 1941 Survey.

Total Posteries Companies are seported by the Canadian Government; see note marked "2" on p. 33 of the June 1941 Survey.

Total Posteries Canadian Government is seen to the second of the June 1941 Survey.

Total Posteries Canadian Government is seen to the second of the June 1941 Survey.

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Total Posteries Canadian Government is seen to the second of the June 1941 Survey.

Total Posteries Canadian

Monthly statistics through December 1939 to- 1942

1941

1942

gether with explanatory notes and references	1948			1941						134%			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
·	•		FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued	·		-		·		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS	Ī	i	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			
Industrial corporations (Board of Governors of	1	1							i		l.		
				1						İ			1
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol.			560 81			550 72			425 52			7 381	
Machinery (69 cos.)			46						38		.	35	
Automobiles (15 cos.)do			60									. 24	
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do			56 38			62 40			. 156 36				
Other durable goods (75 cos.)do			30		1	32			. 19		.	. 18	
Foods, beverages, and tobacco (49 cos.) _ do Oil producing and refining (45 cos.) _ do			44 56			37 46							
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do			52		}	52			. 39		.	34	
the Federal Reserve System): * Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil, of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.)do. Machinery (69 cos.)do. Other transportation equip, (68 cos.)do. Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.). do. Other durable goods (75 cos.)do. Other durable goods (75 cos.)do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do. Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do. Profits and dividends (152 cos.)do.			19			46 48							
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):			1."	ļ		}	i	i	1		İ		
Net profitsdo		· · · · · · · · · ·	284			276			204			175	
Preferreddo			23			24			21			. 23	
Commondo Public utilities, except steam railways and tele-			170			221			134		·	136	
phone companies, net income (52 cos.) (Fed-			ļ		İ			j			Í		
eral Reserve Bank of New York)_mil. of dol Railways, Class I, net income (Interstate Com-			39.8		*	53.0				·	. -		
merce Commission)mil. of dol			183.4			138.4			96.7			r 199, 2	
Telephones, net operating income (91 cos.) (Fed. Com's Com'n.) mil. of dol.			58.6			72.3			64.1			66.0	
Cornerate cornings (Standard and Poor's):		1	1				l .		ļ	1	1		İ
Combined index, unadjusted 1926=100.			197. 4 106. 2			v 116, 2 v 124, 8			P 85.4				
Combined index, unadjusted 1926 = 100 Industrials (119 cos.) do Railroads (class I) do Utilities (13 cos.) do do			112.6			84.4			▶ 58.2		.i		
			109.0		·	₽ 127.6			▶ 143. 2			-	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
War program in the United States, cumulative totals from June 1940; •			1	ĺ					}			1	
Program mil of dol	r218, 855	60,918	61,663	68, 207	68,373	80,604	97, 768	p119,359	₽149, 732	₽168,769	p168, 769	p174, 384	₽218, 855
Commitments do	-47 000	39,650	44, 284	49,619	51,441	56, 625 18, 220	65,039 20,517		p102, 366	r112, 265	p121, 996	₹134, 094	740 671
Commitments do Cash expenditures do Go Gash expenditures do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	₽47, 893 697	11,160 266	12,676 232	14, 431 271	16,050 234	529	1,061	₽ 22, 970 703	26, 165 558	^p 29, 736 531	₽ 33, 670 634	₽37, 847 634	P42, 671 901
Debt, gross, end of monthdodo	81, 685	50, 936	51,371	53,668	55, 066	58, 020	60,099	62, 4 34	62, 464	65,018	68, 571	72, 422	77, 136
Public issues: Interest bearingdede	72,982	43,916	44, 157	46, 401	47,755	50, 551	52, 555	54, 759	54,652	57, 196	60, 591	64,083	68, 469
Noninterest bearingdo	441	550	556	544	504	487	481	486	479	464	462	454	442
Special issues to government agencies and trust funds mil. of dol	8, 262	6, 470	6,658	6,664	6,806	6,982	7,063	7, 190	7, 333	7, 358	7, 518	7,885	8, 225
Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:		· ·		1		1		1	1				
Total amount outstanding of tmil. of dol By agencies: of	4, 567	6, 928	6,929	6,930	6,316	6,317	5, 673	5, 673	5, 666	5,666	5, 667	4, 549	4, 551
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpdo	930	1,269	1,269	1, 269	1,269	1, 269	\$37	937	930	930	930	930	930
Home Owners' Loan Corporation † do Reconstruction Finance Corpdo	1, 533 1, 2 16	2,409 2,101	2, 409 2, 101	2, 409 2, 101	2,409 1,802	2,409 1,802	2, 409 1, 492	2, 409 1, 492	2,409 1,492	2, 409 1, 492	2, 409 1, 492	1, 563 1, 219	1, 533 1, 216
Expenditures, total t thous, of dol	5.215.418	1,563,712	1,882.011	2,089,336	1,860,445	2,557,103	2,630,968	2.629,839	3,436,301	3,755,299	3,954,968	4,531,073	5,162,264
National defense •do Agricultural adjustment program •do	4,883,303 29,507	1,131,251 26,764	*1,329,868 32,456	71,586,455 57,865	71,445,238 71,820	71,850,036 112,840	72,103,475 106, 251	72,207,603 96, 930	72,808,797 81, 384	73,237,774 65, 699	r3,559,513 62, 257	73,828,578 31, 448	74,495,157 47, 259
Unemployment relief*do Transfers to trust account†do	52, 2 55	105, 707	108, 493	109, 414	95, 347	114,805	93, 564	92, 262	95, 887	91,019	82, 081	72,329	70,383
Transfers to trust account do	18, 672 7, 028	15,253 8,556	6, 200 169, 359	45,010 74,604	9,750 15,490	8, 750 232, 446	41,540 31,737	9, 360 12, 136	22, 113 204, 886	48, 260 76, 598	19, 203	1,047 390,243	249, 325 34, 843
Interest on debt*do Debt retirementsdo	184	34,223	7, 951	6,710	2,740	15, 553	3, 270	1,070	15, 392	2, 289	1,500	1,369	1,832
	224, 469 796, 539	* 241, 956 553, 83 3	7 227, 685 1,136,079	7259, 278 488, 758	730, 198	7 222, 673 1,214,417	7 251, 130 614, 084	7210, 478 937, 281	7 207, 841 3,547,800	732, 237	7230, 410 764, 037	7 206, 059 2,493,637	7263, 464 794, 118
All other 00 Receipts, total do Receipts, net do Customs do Internal revenue, total do Income taxest do Social receivity total	587, 116	396, 510	1,134,914	445, 293	563, 949	1,212,303	577, 647	757, 976	3,547,169	695. 433	562,666	2,492,259	747,009
Customs do	22, 173 748, 464	34, 511 500, 132	36, 114 1,076,506	34, 040 431, 294	29, 967 682, 682	32, 926 1,159,387	35, 187 555, 031	27, 284 879, 417	32, 559 3,493,082	32, 386 683, 522	29, 608 708, 059	27, 622 2,424,223	24, 283 742, 077
Income taxest	155, 301	58, 674	779,917	68, 308	66, 229	767, 098	133, 469	282, 506	3,082,627	335, 370	216, 135	2,086,465	273, 057
Social security taxes do Government corporations and credit agencies:	231, 752	172,696	37, 197	48, 910	180, 561	41,376	52, 576	256, 955	48, 576	43, 232	222, 134	41,908	53, 199
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol		13, 810	13, 989	14,368	14, 470	14,660	14, 908	15, 224	15,750	16, 656	17, 343	17, 962	18, 482
Loans and preferred stock, totaldododo		8,826	8,864	9,033	9,001	9, 167	9, 083	9, 059	9, 065	9, 218	9,005	9,026	8,948
ferred stock)mil. of dol		1,076	1,075	1,074	1,072	1,114	1,079	1,060	1, 046	1,030	1,020	1,029	1,002
Loans to railroadsdo		497	497	484	483	498 2, 424	497	498	500	502	498	498 2,357	497
Home and housing mortgage loans_do Farm mortgage and other agricultural		2, 413	2, 427	2, 413	2, 401		2, 430	2, 380	2, 392	2, 372	2, 352	2,357	2,344
loansmil. of doli		3, 152	3, 128	3, 105	3, 112	3, 134	3, 123	3, 117	3, 100	3, 272	3,092	3,076	3,038
All other dodododo		1, 690	1,738	1,957	1, 933	1,996	1,934	2,004	2, 026	2,041	2,042	2,067	2,067
teedmil, of dol		967 664	988	1,015 689	1, 021 698	999 714	1, 027 751	1,058	1,060	1,076	1,088	1,097	1, 113
Business property do Property held for sale do		1,625	671 1,710	1,805	1, 879	1,891	1, 964	782 2 , 017	792 2, 262	815 2, 717	833 3,067	859 3, 512	879 3,808
All other assets. do Liabilities, other than interagency, total		1, 800	1,862	1,911	1,980	1,889	2, 104	2, 308	2, 571	2, 830	3, 349	3, 468	3, 735
Liabilities, other than interagency, total mil. of dol		10, 123	10, 231	10, 306	9, 690	9, 765	9, 219	9, 418	9,620	9,776	10,078	9, 275	9,482
Bonds, notes, and debentures:	1			·]		ļ ·		1	1	
Guaranteed by the U. Sdodo		6, 937 1, 445	6, 937 1, 434	6,938 1,416	6,324 1,393	6,324 $1,392$	5, 705 1, 402	5, 69 7 1, 396	5, 690 1, 433	5, 688 1, 431	5, 687 1, 440	4, 568 1, 442	4, 581 1, 443
Other liabilities, including reservesdo		1,741	1,859	1,952	1,974	2,049	2,111	2, 325	2, 497	2,656	2,950	3, 265	3, 457
Privately owned interestsdo Proprietary interests of the U. S. Govern-		426	427	428	430	431	432	434	435	436	437	438	438
mentmil. of dol		3, 261	3, 331	3,633	4,349	4,464	5, 256	5, 372	5,694	6, 444	6,828	8, 249	8, 562
										, -			

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			FINA	CE-	Conti	nued							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Con.													}
¶Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month: ¶													ļ
Grand total thous, of dol. Section 5, as amended, total do Banks and trust companies, including	4,545,609 735,862	2,363,687 737, 864	2,541,142 738, 058	2,820,257 725, 550	2,880,470 723,604	2,938,413 734, 171	2,988,673 725, 943	3,166,909 729,730	3,361,947 784,696	3,556,094 738, 384	3,819,280 733, 596	4,085,264 734,070	4,273,373 733, 316
receivers thous of dol. Building and loan associations do	67, 449 4, 705	89, 787 3, 574	88, 088 3, 370	85, 310 3, 266	82, 986 3, 161	79, 887 3, 161	69, 463 2, 897	69, 117 5, 817	68, 265 5, 792	67, 514 6, 434	66, 420 5, 817	65, 803 5, 630	65, 575 5, 037
Insurance companies do Mortgage loan companies do Railroads, including receivers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	200, 562	1, 551 180, 517	1, 532 182, 787	1, 389 186, 389	1, 365 187, 185	830 186, 483	795 189, 837	5, 817 752 190, 490	725 193, 993	6, 434 714 196, 512	702 197, 401	686 198, 926	669 19 9 , 280
All other under Section 5do Emerg. Rel. and Constr. Act, as amended:	461, 563 924	460, 953 1, 482	460, 813 1, 469	447, 771 1, 425	1, 398	462, 496 1, 315	461, 792 1, 158	462, 426 1, 128	464, 842 1, 079	466, 182 1, 028	462, 316 939	462, 088 937	431, 826 928
Self-liquidating projects (including financing repairs)thous. of dol.	17, 194	18, 124	18, 085	17, 737	17, 671	17, 578	17, 527	17, 515	17, 452	17, 415	17, 382	17, 310	17, 195
Financing of exports of agricultural sur- plusesthous, of dol. Financing of agricultural commodities	0	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
and livestockthous, of dol. Loans to business enterprises (including	349	437	436	434	434	434	431	431	403	368	368	352	349
participations)	132, 942 2,409,243	149, 603 409, 626	147, 422 567, 097	142, 618 694, 087	145, 654 785, 226	152, 385 784, 396	148, 591 853, 203	146, 360	142, 915	140, 290	139, 465	135, 961	134, 278 2,129,933
Total, Bank Conservation Act, as amended thous, of dol.	693, 213	734, 569	731, 979	730, 076	728, 639	725, 482	719, 873	993, 473	710,629	1,395,212 702, 408	1,670,157 700, 693	1,940,499 699, 708	698, 494
Drainage, levee, irrigation, etcdo Other loans and authorizations†do	69, 357 487, 450	77, 243 236, 174	76, 962 261, 056	74, 343 435, 365	74, 044 405, 199	72, 814 451, 155	72,068 451,036	72, 051 492, 226	71, 859 493, 156	71, 168 490, 849	70, 464 487, 154	70, 359 487, 004	68, 794 491, 014
SECURITIES ISSUED													
(Securities and Exchange Commission)* Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	2,068	r 726	r 467	r 1,884	r 1 465	r 2, 336	1,345	2, 335	709	708	2,965	809	3,099
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and dehenturesdo	2,066	r 721	r 449	, 1, 826	r 1 444	r 2, 302	1,290	2, 315	693	701	2, 952	792	3,099
Preferred stockdododododo	0	$\frac{4}{2}$	14 5	54	12 8	r 20	37 17	19 0	16 (°)	4 2	10 3	9 7	(a) 0
Corporate, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	89 19	r 417 r 77	7 182 7 24	r 239 r 77	7 155 7 87	r 144 r 48	164 44	78 39	102 47	121 110	126 104	142 63	53 47
Public utility do do Rail do do do do do do do do do do do do do	68 2 0	r 309 24 6	7 114 43	7 80 26 7 57	7 60 1 7 7	7 62 28 7 6	109 10	35 4	49 6	11 0 0	21 0	70 9	3 2 0
Non-corporate, totaldo U. S. Government and agenciesdo	1, 979 1, 932	7 309 266	285 232	r 1,645 r 1,578	1 309 1 233	2, 192 2, 131	1, 181 1, 061	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \\ 2,257 \\ 2,216 \end{array}$	0 607 558	587 531	2, 839 2, 809	666 634	3,046 2,998
State and municipal do Foreign Government do do do do do do do do do do do do do	47 0	43	$\begin{bmatrix} 51 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	64 0 2	74	60	118	41	49 0	56 0	30 0	32 0	47
Non-profit agenciesdo New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	0 88	(a) r 413	r 180	, 236	1 152	(a) r 142	161	(°) 76	100	0 118	(°) 124	139	1 52
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldodo	39	185	r 27	91	r 92	r 57	71	40	39	70	59	72	14
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo Repayment of debt and retirement of	33 6	r 167 17	, 17 , 10	64 r 27	r 61 r 31	7 36 7 21	38 33	34 5	35 4	15 55	27 33	57 15	11 3
stock, totalmil. of dol Funded debtdo	37 34	7 223 7 194	7 153 7 148	7 140 7 125	7 59 37	79 52	89 80	26 12	61 41	48 12	64 11	66 55	37 29
Other dcbtdo Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{array}$	14 7 15 5	(a)	7 14 1 5	7 22 1 (a)	7 17 10 7 6	(e) 9	2 11 11	15 5 (a)	36 0 (a)	53 0	5 5 2	(a) (a)
Proposed uses of proceeds by major groups: Industrial, total net proceedsmil. of dol	18	r 76	r 23	, 75	r 85	r 46	43	38	46	107	1 102	61	46
Repayment of debt and retirement of stockmil. of dol.	3	r 22 r 54	7 13 7 10	r 49 r 24	r 41	r 25	(4)	11 16	25 21	59 48	49	51 8	9 37
Public utility, total net proceedsdo New moneydo	68 34	r 307 r 138	r 114 6	79 11	r 59 r 46	7 62 3	107	34 25	48 8	11 11	53 2 1 10	69 17	3 2
Repayment of deht and retirement of stockmil. of dol Railroad, total net proceedsdo	34	r 169 24	r 108 42	r 66 25	* 13 1	r 58 28	89 10	10 4	40 6	0	11	51 9	1 2
New moneydo Repayment of debt and refirement of	$\frac{2}{2}$	24	7	21	1	28	10	4	6	0	0	3	2
stockmil. of dol Other corporate, total net proceeds.do New moneydo	0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$	35 1 1	4 * 57 10	0	76	0 1	0	0	0 0 0	0	6	0
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock mil. of dol	0	0	0	r 47	4 7 2	(a) r 5	1 0	0	0	0	(a) (a)	0	0
(Commercial and Financial Chronicle);											()		
Securitles issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)thous, of dol.	161, 645	472, 424	273, 962	300, 186	233, 304	241,732	333, 2 38	179, 606	196, 648	262, 148	180, 031	201, 306	142, 151
New capital, total do Domestic, total do Corporate, total do	103, 072 103, 072 58, 600	361, 029 361, 029 327, 403	64, 840 64, 840 34, 265	132, 899 132, 899 103, 661	108, 600 108, 600 89, 427	139, 136 139, 136 76, 793	181, 760 181, 760 87, 186	123, 099 123, 099 56, 709	109, 051 109, 051 78, 585	157, 820 157, 820 97, 114	127, 570 127, 570	96, 482 96, 482 76, 827	40, 679 40, 679 27, 510
Bonds and notes: Long termdo	55, 350	323, 825	22, 140	50, 026	82, 399	57, 110	87, 186 32, 436	37, 095	78, 585 61, 010	97, 114 91, 927	103, 092 94, 125	76, 827 68, 580	27, 510 27, 093
Short termdo Preferred stocksdo	1, 200 2, 050	$\frac{0}{1,603}$	0 8, 458	2, 700	575 2, 645	5,000 13,360	36, 887	18, 735	0 15, 040	4, 265	8, 967	5, 000	0
Common stocks do Farm loan and other Government agencies thous, of dol	0	1, 975 0	3,667	50, 935	3,809	1, 323 19, 520	17, 863 11, 175	458 36, 890	2, 535 8, 860	1, 822 9, 720	2,715	3, 247 2, 060	417 2, 515
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreign, total do	$44,472 \\ 0$	33, 627	30, 575	29, 238	19, 173	42, 823	83, 399	29, 922	21,606	50, 986	21, 764	17, 594	10, 654

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
]	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued (Commercial and Financial Chronicle)†—Con. Securities issued, by type of security—Con. Refunding, total	58, 573 58, 573 6, 018 5, 018 1, 000	111, 394 111, 394 74, 427 72, 530	209, 122 209, 122 161, 391 155, 881	167, 287 167, 287 97, 050 96, 250 0 800	124, 703 124, 703 42, 384 29, 336 0	102, 596 102, 596 59, 062 57, 283 0 1, 734	151, 478 151, 478 82, 846 81, 726 0 1, 120	56, 508 56, 508 18, 901 18, 901 0	87, 597 87, 597 39, 209 39, 209 0	104, 328 104, 328 18, 527 18, 527 0	52, 461 52, 461 5, 807 5, 807 0	104, 824 104, 824 61, 686 54, 993 0 4, 000	101, 472 101, 472 32, 719 32, 719
Common stocks do Common stocks do Farm loan and other government agencies thous, of dol Municipal, State, etc do Corporate securities issued by type of borrower,	49, 925 2, 630	1, 897 0 25, 420 11, 547	5, 298 112 26, 955 20, 776	34, 822 35, 415	13, 049 0 31, 675 50, 644	25, 100 18, 435	33, 775 34, 857	26, 580 11, 027	21, 315 27, 073	80, 540 5, 261	38, 800 7, 855	2, 693 28, 455 14, 684	32, 260 36, 493
Corporate securities issued by type of borrower, total	64, 618 58, 600 19, 600 37, 000 2, 000 6, 018 3, 300 2, 718	401, 830 327, 403 52, 018 238, 085 23, 300 74, 427 2, 497 71, 625 0	195, 656 34, 265 11, 552 7, 922 7, 000 161, 391 22, 782 102, 098 34, 837	260,711 103,661 63,178 6,240 21,329 97,050 16,336 74,658 4,000	131, 811 89, 427 43, 578 40, 687 1, 210 42, 384 16, 890 21, 841 0	135, 854 76, 793 34, 224 8, 893 27, 745 59, 062 16, 880 38, 346 0	170, 032 87, 186 46, 150 28, 101 9, 890 82, 846 499 82, 120	75,609 56,709 24,067 25,970 3,750 18,901 12,626 6,275 0	117, 794 78, 585 46, 318 24, 072 5, 660 39, 209 6, 000 32, 236	115, 641 97, 114 96, 010 604 0 18, 527 12, 977 5, 550 0	108, 898 103, 092 75, 967 15, 125 0 5, 807 0 5, 275 0	138, 513 76, 827 50, 477 18, 400 2, 800 61, 686 7, 813 49, 350	60, 229 27, 510 18, 930 2, 665 3, 700 32, 719 25, 237 750 5, 956
Corporatedo Municipal, State, etcdodo	26 17 9	303 281 22	47 25 22	63 53 10	61 43 18	71 34 37	137 67 70	47 33 14	78 58 20	50 10 40	35 20 15	66 55 11	28 18 10
State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do COMMODITY MARKETS	48, 241 53, 668	48, 269 169, 942	65, 052 53, 669	78, 479 93, 123	60, 722 113, 655	90, 578 99, 988	118, 470 119, 070	7 46, 564 38, 277	51, 235 183, 744	* 61,338 113,745	28, 759 59, 916	7 36, 723 75, 400	7 48, 096 133, 530
Volume of trading in grain futures: Wheat	257 141	531 77	500 103	454 93	282 74	294 89	253 154	140 77	178 111	249 148	226 126	267 145	390 104
Customers' debit balances (net) mil. of dol. Cash on hand and in banks do Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do		628 189 460 262	633 196 396 260	628 186 414 255	625 195 409 264	600 211 368 289	547 219 308 274	534 203 307 262	531 195 306 2 49	515 195 300 247	502 177 300 238	496 180 309 240	491 172 307 238
Bonds Prices: A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars. do	96. 08 97. 75 62. 51	94. 86 98. 58 48. 85	94. 74 98. 27 50. 79	95. 25 98. 72 50. 75	94, 80 98, 30 49, 83	94, 50 96, 69 56, 27	95. 24 97. 31 58. 45	95. 13 97. 18 57. 40	95. 97 97. 98 58. 95	95. 63 97. 54 60. 29	95. 64 97. 46 61. 16	95. 50 97. 28 61. 72	95, 76 97, 49 61, 68
Standard and Poor's Corporation: High grade (15 bonds)†dol, per \$100 bond. Medium and lower grade;† Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do Rails (20 bonds)do	99. 3 108. 7 104. 1 85. 2	99. 6 104. 9 107. 3 86. 8	98. 0 105. 1 107. 2 84. 5	99. 2 105. 3 107. 2 85. 0	99. 4 105. 9 107. 4 84. 9	97. 4 105. 0 104. 7 82. 4	99. 2 106. 7 104. 1 86. 9	99.6 106.9 104.4 87.7	98.8 106.1 101.8 88.6	99.3 107.1 102.3 88.4	98. 9 107. 4 102. 2 87. 1	98. 1 107. 7 103. 5 83. 0	98. 9 108. 4 104. 5 83. 9
Defaulted (15 bonds)†do. Domestic municipals (15 bonds)do. U. S. Treasury bonds†do. Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous, of dol.	27. 1 125. 4 109. 9 83, 842	24. 9 131. 0 111. 1 87. 766	24. 4 131. 2 111. 1	25. 1 133. 0 112. 0	24. 8 133. 4 112. 4 88, 348	21. 9 125. 9 110. 7	24. 1 124. 4 110. 1	25. 6 120. 1 108. 9	27. 6 119. 7 110. 2	26. 7 122. 1 110. 5	26. 4 122. 1 110. 7	24. 0 123. 3 110. 7	25, 5 124, 4 110, 2
Face valuedo. On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo. Face valuedo. Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.),	75, 610 162, 734	160, 891 74,506 144, 101	177, 029 89, 563 155, 537	209, 219 109, 888 189, 947	161, 048 76, 382 145, 446	277, 038 116, 561 251, 650	256, 089 111, 586 237, 263	78, 643 165, 002	306, 812 121, 066 286, 211	202, 862 86, 629 186, 165	179, 690 80, 772 165, 276	151, 865 72, 623 139, 586	155, 111 71, 249 142, 932
face value, total thous, of dol. U. S. Government. do. Other than U. S. Govt., total do. Domestic do. Foreign do. Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	159, 938 449 159, 490 152, 418 7, 072	140, 157 1, 431 138, 726 127, 515 11, 211	140, 963 1, 319 139, 644 127, 575 12, 069	178, 899 1, 307 177, 592 163, 413 14, 179	140, 746 1, 470 139, 276 125, 694 13, 582	224, 737 1, 781 222, 956 205, 251 17, 705	219, 955 1, 138 218, 817 206, 145 12, 672	158, 357 944 157, 413 148, 551 8, 862	263, 055 879 262, 176 249, 192 12, 984	174, 011 545 173, 467 162, 311 11, 156	156, 658 953 155, 705 138, 597 17, 109	133, 776 407 133, 369 124, 676 8, 694	125, 605 299 125, 306 119, 068 6, 238
Face value, all issues mil. of dol.	65, 277 62, 198 3, 079 62, 720 60, 796 1, 924	56, 101 51, 900 4, 201 53, 217 51, 165 2, 052	56, 387 52, 192 4, 195 53, 418 51, 287 2, 131	57, 856 53, 673 4, 183 55, 107 52, 984 2, 123	57, 821 53, 646 4, 175 54, 813 52, 732 2, 080	58, 237 55, 080 3, 157 55, 034 53, 257 1, 777	59, 076 55, 924 3, 152 56, 261 54, 419 1, 842	60, 532 57, 411 3, 121 57, 584 55, 793 1, 791	60, 579 57, 471 3, 108 58, 140 56, 308 1, 832	60, 572 57, 466 3, 105 57, 924 56, 051 1, 872	61,956 58,852 3,105 59,258 57,359 1,899	61, 899 58, 804 3, 096 59, 112 57, 201 1, 911	63, 992 60, 903 3, 089 61, 278 59, 372 1, 905
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities)percent_ Moody's: Domestic corporatedo	2. 15 3. 34	2. 08 3. 29	2. 02 3. 30	1, 90 3, 27	1. 93 3. 26	2. 24 3. 3 5	2. 36 3. 35	2. 51 3. 35	2.38 3.37	2, 33	2.33 3.36	2. 21 3. 37	2. 15 3. 35
By ratings: A8a	2. 81 2. 99 3. 27 4. 28	2. 74 2. 90 3. 24 4. 27	2. 75 2. 91 3. 24 4. 30	2. 73 2. 87 3. 21 4. 28	2. 72 2. 86 3. 19 4. 28	2. 80 2. 95 3. 27 4. 38	2. 83 2. 96 3. 30 4. 29	2. 85 2. 98 3. 29 4. 29	2. 86 3. 00 3. 32 4. 30	2.83 2.98 3.30 4.26	2. 85 3. 00 3. 31 4. 27	2. 85 3. 01 3. 31 4. 33	2. 83 2. 99 3. 28 4. 30
Fundustrials do Public utilities do Rails do	2, 94 3, 09 3, 98	2, 90 3, 06 3, 92	2. 88 3. 07 3. 95	2. 85 3. 05 3. 93	2, 85 3, 04 3, 91	2, 94 3, 12 3, 99	2, 97 3, 13 3, 93	2, 98 3, 15 3, 94	3.00 3.17 3.94	2.96 3.13 3. 95	2.97 3.13 3.97	2.97 3, 12 4, 03	2. 94 3. 09 4. 02

Revised. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ee note marked "\frac{1}{2}" on p. S-17.

Revised series. For data beginning 1931 on Treasury bond prices, which relate to partially tax-exempt bonds, see table 55, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Earlier data for Standard and Poor's bond prices are shown in table 36, p. 19 of the January 1942 Survey.

*New series. For data on domestic issues for productive uses beginning 1921, see table 34, p. 17 of the September 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		I	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued													
Bonds-Continued													
Yields—Continued. Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds)percent_ U.S. Treasury bonds;do	2. 28 2. 02	2.00 1.94	1. 99 1. 94	1. 91 1. 88	1. 90 1. 85	2. 25 1. 97	2. 33 2. 01	2, 55 2, 09	2. 58 2. 00	2. 44 1. 98	2. 45 1. 97	2. 38 1. 97	2. 2.
Stocks		l						ļ					
Cash dividend payments and rates (Moody's): Total annual payments at current rates (600 compenies) mil, of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average) ((00 cos.) dollars. Banks (21 cos.) do Industrials (492 cos.) do Insurance (21 cos.) do Fublic utilities (30 cos.) do Rails (36 cos.) do	1, 646. 14 938. 08 1. 75 2. 81 1. 71 2. 69 1. 74 1. 75	1, 822. 61 938. 08 1. 94 3. 01 1. 93 2. 59 1. 92 1. 56	1, 828. 35 938. 08 1. 95 3. 01 1. 94 2. 59 1. 91 1. 58	1, 840, 31 938, 08 1, 96 2, 99 1, 97 2, 62 1, 86 1, 58	1, 889, 13 938, 08 2, 01 3, 00 2, 05 2, 62 1, 82 1, 58	1, 927. 69 938. 08 2. 05 2. 88 2. 09 2. 69 1. 81 1. 77	1, 926, 59 938, 08 2, 05 2, 88 2, 09 2, 69 1, 81 1, 77	1, 857. 45 938. 08 1. 98 2. 88 1. 99 2. 69 1. 81 1. 77	1, 850. 15 938. 08 1. 97 2. 81 1. 98 2. 69 1. 80 1. 77	1, 805, 62 938, 08 1, 92 2, 81 1, 93 2, 69 1, 77 1, 77	1,701. 40 938. 08 1. 81 2. 81 1. 79 2. 69 1. 75 1. 66	1, 675. 01 938. 08 1. 79 2. 81 1. 76 2. 69 1. 74 1. 66	1, 675. 938. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1.
Prices: A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100_	47. 2	£6, 5	55, 9	53. 2	51, 6	48.7	49.2	47.8	44. 5	42.6	44.6	45.3	46
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)	35, 46 106, 08 11, 51 26, 19 73, 10 126, 93 19, 26	42, 99 126, 67 18, 50 30, 19 91, 32 160, 33 22, 36	42. 90 127. 35 18. 62 29. 28 90. 91 160. 08 21. 74	41. 26 121. 18 17. 65 28. 54 87. 37 153. 71 21. 04	39. 53 116. 91 15. 93 27. 92 87. 92 145. 66 20. 19	36. 92 110. 67 14. 38 25. 33 79. 17 139. 86 18. 47	37. 86 111. 11 14. 41 28. 01 77. 09 133. 77 20. 41	36. 79 107. 28 13. 83 27. 85 74. 46 128. 67 20. 26	34. 54 101. 62 12. 15 26. 09 69. 17 119. 65 18. 69	32. 92 97. 79 11. 06 24. 56 67. 52 117. 45 17, 59	33. 12 98. 42 11. 68 24. 29 68. 30 119. 25 17. 35	34. 20 103. 75 11. 93 23. 59 71. 07 125. 05 17. 10	35. 106. 11. 25. 73. 129. 18.
Combined Index (462 stocks) 1935-39=100. Industrials (354 stocks)	68. 3 70. 5 71. 0 68. 9 £8. 8 65. 4	83, 2 84, 3 88, 0 81, 2 81, 0 74, 4	83.6 84.8 87.8 82.9 81.3 72.6	80. 4 81. 6 82. 2 79. 0 78. 5 70. 3	77. 4 78. 6 78. 7 74. 2 74. 5 68. 4 78. 5	71. 8 73. 8 76. 3 67. 6 66. 2 61. 0 72. 1	72. 6 74. 3 78. 6 68. 8 66. 1 69. 0	69. 9 71. 0 74. 8 66. 2 64. 5 68. 4 70. 9	66. 0 67. 2 70. 8 63. 9 60. 5 65. 0	63. 3 64. 8 67. 8 61. 8 56. 5 61. 1	63. 2 64. 7 66. 3 62. 9 57. 2 60. 3	66. 1 68. 2 69. 0 67. 6 58. 8 59. 0	68 70 71 69 58 62 67
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) 1935-39=100. Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	98.5	115.4	115.6	114.0	111.5	106.1	107.6	101.7	95. 9	89. 5	90.6	97. 2	98
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value	253, 211 12, 553 214, 217 9, 489 7, 387	415, 088 22, 087 346, 227 15, 858 10, 875	512, 750 24, 682 426, 839 18, 021 13, 545	493, 760 24, 724 413, 341 18, 512 13, 137	509,040 26,636 422,423 19,099 15,052	1,085,599 62,676 929,046 46,891 36,387	512, 503 28, 359 466, 932 22, 236 12, 994	296, 408 14, 018 251, 187 10, 610 7, 926	341, 230 16, 391 287, 785 12, 175 8, 580	272, 889 13, 613 226, 187 10, 079 7, 589	265, 455 12, 625 226, 102 9, 685 7, 229	273, 279 12, 838 232, 947 9, 932 7, 466	302, 1 14, 0 258, 5 10, 9
(N. Y. Times)thousands Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol. Number of shares listedmillions.	34, 872 1, 471	41, 472 1, 464	40, 984 1, 463	39, 057 1, 465	37, 882 1, 464	35, 786 1, 463	36, 228 1, 467	35, 234 1, 467	32, 844 1, 469	31, 449 1, 469	32, 914 1, 469	33, 419 1, 470	34,
Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent_Banks (15 stocks). do	6.3 5.1 6.0 4.7 8.0 7.5	5. 9 4. 6 5. 9 3. 9 6. 4 6. 0	5. 9 4. 6 5. 9 3. 9 6. 5 6. 3	6. 3 5. 0 6. 4 4. 1 6. 6 6. 5	6.8 5.2 6.9 4.1 6.9 6.8	7.3 5.4 7.3 4.5 7.6 8.2	7. 2 5. 3 7. 4 4. 5 7. 6 7. 2	7.1 5.6 7.2 4.6 7.7 7.4	7. 7 6. 0 7. 7 5. 0 8. 5 8. 2	7.8 6.1 7.7 5.3 8.9 8.3	6. 9 5. 7 6. 7 4. 9 8. 2 7. 8	6. 6 5. 6 6. 4 4. 8 8. 4 7. 8	4.
Stockholders (Common Stock)		1.02		1.01		,,,,	1.21	1.21	1.00	1.02	1.10	1, 10	*
American Tel. & Tel. Co., total number Foreign do Pennsylvania R. R. Co., total do Poreign do U. S. Steel Corporation, total do Shares held by brokers percent of total			2, 590			633, 588 5, 281 205, 012 1, 447 163, 732 2, 584 25, 40			637, 020 5, 230 205, 304 1, 409 164, 013 2, 596 24, 90				
			FOR	EIGN	TRA	DE		-					
indexes•		1											
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity		159 119 75	147 111 76	1 225 1 174 77	163 129 79	214 171 80	148 127 86	145 128 88	189 162 86	204 185 90	153 139 91		
mports for consumption: Quantitydo Valuedo Unit valuedo		135 86 64	128 83 65	138 92 66	129 87 67	156 106 68	117 80 69	107 75 70	110 79 72	95 70 73			
VALUE® Exports, total incl. reexportsthous. of dol		455, 257	417, 139	1666 276	491, 818	651, 555	470 480	478 521	608 570	681, 979	505 11C	610 010	ene
Exports, total incl. reexportsthous, of doi Exports of U. S. merchandisedo General importsdodo Imports for consumptiondo		438, 264 282, 513 273, 898	417, 139 406, 057 262, 680 265, 162	1 666, 376 1 647, 462 304, 127 292, 303	481, 630 280, 525 276, 224	635, 179 343, 794 338, 272	479, 480 473, 537 253, 654 256, 129	478, 531 474, 896 254, 038 239, 456	608, 570 602, 542 272, 287 252, 050	674, 282 234, 122 222, 913	525, 116 519, 168 190, 594 192, 310	610, 010 604, 658 220, 034 201, 050	628, 623, 227, 233,

Partially tax-exempt bonds.

1Figure overstated owing to inclusion in October export statistics of an unusually large volume of shipments actually exported in earlier months.

1 The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war, effective with October data. Indexes of the volume of foreign trade in agricultural products and data on the value of exports and imports by grand divisions and countries and by economic classes, which have been shown regularly in the Survey, are available through September 1941 in the February 1942 and earlier issues. For revised 1939 data on value of foreign trade see pp. 17 and 18 of the April 1941 issue.

Digitized for The January 1942 Survey.

http://raser.stlouisfed.org/

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
T	RANS	PORT	ATIO	N AN	D CO	MMU	NICA	TION	s			<u> </u>	<u></u>
TRANSPORTATION													
All Commodity and Passenger Transportation			İ										
Combined index, unadjusted*1935-39=100 Commoditydo		156 • 162	r 155	7 157 166	149 155	141 • 141	r 143	146	* 152	167	177	r 181	p 18
Passenger do Combined index adjusted*		135 147	131 143	128 145	126 126 145	142 • 148	143 141 • 151	147 143 • 155	7 153 147 160	168 163 168	180 7 168 176	182 * 180 * 177	p 18
Passenger do Combined index, adjusted* do Commodity do Passenger do		153 128	7 143 127	150 130	148 134	151 136	152 146	156 149	162 154	169 166	176 176	• 177 • 174	p 18 p 18 p 18
Express Operations			1				1		10.	200	110		1
Operating revenue thous. of dolOperating income dodo		10, 926 80	11,942 78	12, 143 101	11, 904 95	14,051 131	11,809 79	11, 582 90	11,976 77	12, 134 79	12, 312 61	12, 168 72	12, 17
Local Transit Lines	7 6000	7 0144	7 0005	= enet	7 0001	7 2005	7 0005			.	- 0000		
Fares, average, cash ratetcents_ Passengers carriedtthousands_ Operating revenuesthous. of dol	7,8000	7, 8144 793, 570 58, 463	7.8005 828,576 59,865	7. 8005 895, 991 64, 603	7. 8005 856, 773 61, 671	7, 8005 941, 924 68, 133	7, 8005 940, 315 68, 637	7, 8033 885, 128 65, 004	7, 8033 1,003,196 72, 561	7.8060 1,004,698 72,668	7. 8060 1,034,361 75, 512	7. 8060 1,015,722 76, 494	7, 806 1,023,16 80, 24
Class I Steam Railways		30, 100	00,000	(4,000	01,011	00, 100	00,001	0.1,004	12, 301	12,000	73, 312	70, 494	80, 24
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):† Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100	144	140	145	144	141	128	129	129	129	136	138	139	14
Coaldododo	136 175	$\frac{139}{167}$	$\frac{140}{172}$	138 165	135 168	125 182	136 184	132 184	125 175	135 176	139 181	135 179	13 17
Forest products dododododododododododododo	173 129	160 125	149 122	147 104	143 115	129 113	140 125	153 110	149 102	159 100	161 99	165 111	173 133
Livestock do do do Ore do do do do do do do do do do do do do	100 57 308	80 99 271	111 102 261	146 101 232	117 101 199	97 96 69	95 93 46	76 96 47	77 92 73	90 81	89 62	81 60	5
Miscellaneous do Combined index, adjusted do	152 143	141 139	150 130	151 127	150 135	138 137	134 140	135 139	139 136	218 142 143	303 144 143	318 145 141	32 14 14
Coal do Coke do	154 208	158 199	133 176	121 165	121 159	111 167	119 153	116 150	122 168	160 200	164 197	160 199	15 20
Forest products do do	165 106	152 103	138 111	140 97	146 118	145 124	156 142	159 131	149 119	159 117	155 115	159 113	177
Livestock do Merchandise, l. e. l. do Ore do	106 57	84 99	84 97	95 97	93	101 100	99 97	95 100	97 92	101 80	98 62	103 60	9 5
Miscellaneous do Go Go Miscellaneous do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	176 152	155 141	149 135	178 133	204 144	246 149	186 152	187 151	282 143	267 141	289 142	183 144	18 14
Total carsthousandsdodo	4, 351 825	* 4, 463 840	7 3, 540 652	3, 658 675	4, 318 790	3, 046 575	3, 858 797	3, 123 629	3, 171 610	3, 351	4, 171 830	3, 386 661	3, 32 60
Cokedo	69 270	66 r 247	52 7 179	53 184	64 214	54 153	71 208	57 185	55 184	645 56 196	70 245	57 204	5 20
Orgins and grain products do	900	224 55	167 59	149 82	194 82	155 53	212 65	154 42	146 43	141	174 62	154 45	19
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l do Ore do	449 440	784 386	618 286	641 271	768 277	582 77	711 65	597 52	584 72	525 235	492 420	378 359	34 36
Miscellaneous. do Freight-car surplus, total‡ do Box cars‡ do	2, 001 59 40	1,861 47 19	7 1, 526 41	1,603 42	1, 929 61 28	1, 396 75	1,729	1, 407 59 22	1, 477 58 23	1, 503 56	1, 878 70	1, 528 82	1, 51
Coal carst do do Financial operations:	5	119	15 10	18 10	18	27 32	22 22	20	17	28 12	42 10	55 9	4
Operating revenues, total thous of dol.	683, 807 537, 412	493, 674 410, 213	488, 979 411, 241	517, 605 440, 122	457, 012 385, 241	479, 560 389, 223	480, 691 392, 571	462, 486 377, 593	540, 118 445, 490	572, 531 468, 007	601, 002 487, 982	623, 687 501, 343	665, 18 533, 08
Passenger do	103, 463 399, 2 72	49, 773 313, 843	43, 521 312, 287	42, 231 361, 502	40, 519 335, 614	53, 868 352, 532	55, 697 348, 781	54, 746 327, 653	59, 106 360, 011	66, 116	74, 345 375, 440	82, 268 378, 472	91, 93 390, 47
Taxes, joint facility and equip. rents*do Net railway operating incomedo	135, 264	7 68, 419 7 111, 411	72, 622 104, 070	62, 446 93, 657	52, 633 68, 765	46, 480 80, 549	62, 944 68, 966	68, 347 66, 486	87, 749 92, 359	103, 741	115, 933 109, 628	126, 484 118, 731	141, 70 133, 00
Net incomedo Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons		65, 500 49, 237	59, 324 47, 616	53, 676 51, 135	29, 226 46, 032	55, 492 44, 545	26, 130 46, 666	23, 716 44, 109	46, 888	57, 890	63, 668	77, 691	89, 90
Revenue per ton-mile eents Passengers carried 1 mile millions		. 902 2, 936	. 928 2, 527	. 922	. 904	. 943	. 914 3, 078	. 926	. 924 3, 070	53,631 .937 3,427	58, 517 . 900 3, 822	57, 304 . 931 4, 238	60, 71
Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, total		485.4	464.1	452.6	476.0	486.2	495. 3	518.9	541.7	584. 2	617.8	627. 4	642,
Freight do		407. 7 44. 4	389. 5 41. 6	375. 9 44. 1	398. 7 45. 1	403. 2	406, 6 53, 6	423. 9 60. 1	443. 0 63. 0	474.8 71.3	499, 4 81. 0	508. 6 79. 4	519. 82.
Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Net income do		374. 4 111. 0 65. 2	379. 4 84. 7 42. 1	403. 2 49. 4 10. 5	403. 1 72. 9 33. 1	409. 8 76. 4 36. 6	413. 1 82. 3 40. 0	420.3 98.6 57.7	445. 7 96. 1 52. 4	471. 5 112. 7 70. 3	486.5 131.2 787.9	499. 5 127. 9 84. 2	518. 124.
Waterway Traffic		1		10.0	55.1	00.0	10.0	0	04.1		01.9	04. 2	
Canals: New York Statethous, of short tons	461	557	507	700	534	0	0	0	0	201	401	462	58
St. Lawrence thous, of short tons. Sault Ste. Marie do	i	975 15, 235 1, 858	944 14, 401 1, 620	948 13, 923 1, 688	774 12, 223 1, 466	2, 137 369	0	0 0	0	386 10, 216 1, 025	784 15, 883	(a) (a)	
Welland do Rivers, Mississippi (Gov. barges only) do	246	265	211	251	240	119	81	65	100	206	1, 516 251	(a) 225	r 25
Travel Operations on scheduled air lines:			}										
Miles flown thous, of miles Express carried pounds	1	12, 472 1,842,858	12, 127 1,962,284	12, 200 1,760,770	11, 501 1,689,093	10, 855 2,385,786	11, 127 2,531,162	9, 979 2,169,543		11, 340 2,883,891	10, 847 3,075,985	7, 353 3 096 877	8, 07 3 533 99
Passengers carried number Passenger-miles flown thous of miles		447, 316 158, 068	455, 647 158, 151	420, 393 150, 920	324, 546 115, 825	293, 680 111, 077	300, 900 113, 135	286, 435 104, 220	371, 398 139, 061	428, 153 158, 218	369, 776 144, 947	240, 916 109, 253	262, 71 116, 10
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars.		3. 56	3. 52 69	3. 55 71	3.61	3.39	3.40	3.39	3.30	3. 64	3. 26	3.43	3.4
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index 1929=100 Foreign travel:		68 115	108	71 108	69	61 103	71 107	70 101	70 100	71 121	72 121	71 128	6 12
U. S. citizens, arrivals number. U. S. citizens, departures do	1	14, 613 13, 718	11, 328 11, 807	11,668 9,942	8, 991 8, 748	10, 799 11, 339	9, 456 7, 871	6, 723 5, 754	8,745 10,222	7, 298 6, 807	7, 569 11, 145	7, 459 5, 147	
Emigrants do		729	612 3, 911	714 2, 188	945 2, 256	686 2,581	408 1,984	448 1, 924	532 1, 560	462 1,699	389 1,673	5, 147 585 2, 593	
Immigrants do Passports issued do do	. 11,635	5, 734	4, 687		5, 177	4, 549	5, 145	6,020	6, 881	7, 923	7,880		15, 04

Passports issued of the servised of the servised beginning 1921 appear in table 33, p. 16 of the September 1940 on the revised basis differ only slightly from those shown in table 13, p. 8 of the March 1941 Survey.

Piglitized for FRASER

Passports issued of the september 1942 data include passports issued to American seamen.

Passports issued of the september 1942 to the sentence of the september 1942 to the septe

October 1942	50) 16 Y 12 .	ı Or	COI	CISIV I.	DOO		,					·
Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941					1942				
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
TRANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	1MUN	ICAT	ions	Con	tinue	d		<u> </u>	
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Travel—Continued													
National parks:	330, 540	1.112.293	430, 608	253, 489	129, 890	59,812	60, 767	59, 338	60,808	94, 192	137, 187	221, 697	342, 043
Visitors number Automobiles do Pullman Co.:	1 1		132, 359	78, 112	39, 383	18, 152	17,477	16,821	17, 760	28, 203	41, 196	67, 454	98, 147
Revenue passenger-miles thousands Passenger revenues thous of dol.		850, 348 5, 074	797, 408 4, 857	840, 925 5, 138	763, 624 4, 776	1,017,616 5,608	1,273,822 6,929	1,208,162 6,421	1,28S,858 6,935	1,380,255 7,784	1,445,506 8,092	1,496,048 8, 509	1,471,500 8, 903
COMMUNICATIONS Telephone carriers:											İ	,	
Operating revenues thous, of dol		119, 224 74, 236	121, 259 76, 470	124, 000 78, 700	119, 818 77, 292	128, 993 80, 229	128, 257 79, 974	123, 860 77, 771	130, 347 79, 698	131, 727 80, 264	133, 076 80, 070	134, 216 80, 078	135, 652 89, 415
Tolls, message		77, 934	35, 029 79, 159 20, 477	35, 368 82, 052 20, 165	32, 526 79, 651 19, 645	37, 782 87, 307 32, 532	37, 441 82, 935	34, 961 79, 414	39, 471 84, 365	40, 207 84, 372	41, 616 85, 655	42,379 85,542	44, 579 89, 370
Phones in service, end of month thousands.		20, 657	20, 817	20, 954	21, 067	21, 206	21, 166 21, 362	21, 307 21, 481	21, 647 21, 595	21, 596 21, 702	22, 264 21, 815	22, 167 21, 888	21, 339 21, 966
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues		12, 674 11, 616	12, 555 11, 461	12, 566 11, 493	11, 583 10, 436	15,448 14,089	12,732 11,563	11,697 10,724	13,074 11,940	13, 587 12, 553	13.877 12,824	14, 398 13, 151	14, 375 13, 296
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operationsthous. of dol		499 1,058	518	553 1,073	533	734	620	565	663	661	658	678	709
Operating expenses do		1,055 10,758 1,065	1, 094 10, 830 782	10, 809 784	1, 147 10, 276 390	1, 359 12, 003 2, 215	1, 169 11, 054 585	972 10, 246 465	1, 134 10, 889 918	1, 035 11, 188	1, 053 11, 639	1, 248 11, 718	1,080 11,967
Cable carriers		568	401	316	d 88	1,488	61	4 65	480	1, 088 572	905 380	1, 216 787	958 454
theus. of dol_	1	1, 204	1,205	1,316	1,197	1,442	1,163	1,092	915	1,032	1, 108	1, 264	993
	CHE	EMICA	LIS A	ND A	LLLE) PR(DDUC	TS					
CHEMICALS Alcohol, denatured:		15 004	15 100	10 000	10.075	435							
Consumption thous, of wine gal Production do Stocks, end of month do		15, 264 15, 065 1, 089	17, 100 16, 908 861	18, 302 18, 185 740	16, 977 16, 965 724	(b) (b)							
A leohol othyl-			35,757	36, 393	37, 541	(6)							
Production thous. of proof gal Stocks, warchoused, end of month do Withdrawn for denaturing do Withdrawn, tax-paid do		10, 117 27, 327	6, 491 30, 433	7, 143 32, 604	8, 038 30, 371	(p) (p)							
Withdrawn, tax-paiddodo	ì		3, 435 9, 340	2, 555 (a)	2, 505	(b)							
Price, refined, wholesale: Natural (N. Y.) & dol. per gal Synthetic, pure, f. o. b. works*	. 58	.44	. 44	.54	. 54	.58	.58	. 58	. 58	. 58	ro.	ro ro	**************************************
Synthetic, pure, f. o. b. works*do Production.	.28	.30	. 29	. 28	.28	. 28	. 28	.28	.28	.28	.58	.58 .28	.58
Production. Crude (wood distilled) thous of gal. Synthetic do Explosives, shipments thous of ib. Sulphur production (quarterly):	41 500	450 5,006	487 5, 085	502 5, 416	529 5, 194	5, 663	(b)						
Sulphur production (quarterly):	41, 109	41, 363	43, 676 129, 365	42,629	37, 486	38, 879 135, 285	36, 720	37,681	36, 453 110, 115	41,045	40, 545	42, 101 163, 810	40, 409
Louisiana long tons Texas do Sulfuric acid:			670, 063			802, 576			725, 579			774, 706	
Price, wholesale, 66°, at works dol. per short ton	16, 50	16, 50	16. 50	16, 50	16.50	16. 50	16, 50	16.50	16, 50	16.50	16.50	16. 50	16. 50
FERTILIZERS Consumption, Southern States													
Consumption, Southern States	66	71 295, 885	134 136, 503	168 (°)	186	267	1,030	1,003	1,060	678	287	148	-70
Nitrogenous§dodododo		17, 783 270, 646	13, 196 105, 919	(a) (a)]				
Imports, total do		69, 096 67, 406	2,879 118,139 108,759	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)		ł				1			
Trepared members		32, 148 457	67, 594 780	(a) (a)				l					
Potash§		20	5,951	(*)						******			
f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per cwt Potash deliveries	1.650	1. 650 48, 882	1. 650 39, 943	1. 650 56, 039	1. 650 53, 646	1.650 59,897	1. 650 57, 113	1. 650 51, 402	1. 650 56, 386	1.650 44,994	1. 650 29, 714	1. 650 62, 959	1. 650 59, 224
Productiondodo		379, 267 65, 150	364, 505 130, 906	413, 240 129, 293	419, 946 87, 581	487, 558 80, 113	487, 164 77, 725	457, 302 146, 846	480, 018 204, 855	431, 634 254, 239	440, 685 147, 473	453, 095 78, 577	445, 603 72, 332
Stocks, end of monthdodo		978, 014	1,022,410	1,051,966	1,050,633	1,049,268	1,082,800	1,017,847	911, 507	730, 135	760, 761	915, 172	1,067,747
Rosin, gum: Price, wholesale "H" (Savannah), bulk†													
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.)_	2.91	2, 45 29, 886 428, 945	2, 49 29, 282 419, 979	24, 526	2. 64 34, 516	2, 89 34, 637	30, 214	3, 22 19, 862	3, 06 3, 733 250, 110	2.89 16,353 239,817	2. 82 18, 449	21,686	3. 10 26, 872
Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	.61	. 67	.76	372, 983	297, 168	270, 383	269, 496	257, 926	. 73	.65	245, 086	237, 420	229, 436
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo		10, 066 34, 339	10, 755 36, 669	10, 942 26, 389	5, 999 18, 955	12, 231 15, 676	6, 357 26, 594	1, 127 20, 496	784 16, 675	4, 550 17, 010	6, 554 17, 758	8, 021 22, 817	11, 466 32, 164
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal, including fish oils (quarterly): Animal fats: Consumption, factorythous, of lb			338, 647			350, 722			395, 967			370 950	1 104,890
Production do Stocks, end of quarter do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1	585, 293 504, 968	ļ		761, 446 461, 497			776, 542			699, 673	
Greaces:	l	1				118, 673			125,047			135, 020	1 39, 945
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of quarter do do Consumption do		l:	124,006 103,068			140, 991 105, 815			140, 105 100, 330			141, 187 102, 044	1 46, 259 1 106,004

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941	 L					1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
СНЕ	MICA	LS A	ND A	LLIEI	PRO	DUC'	TSC	ontin	ued	·	'	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Con.		1		1			1						
Animal, including fish oils, quarterly!-Con.		•				1			1	ł	İ		
Fish oils: Consumption, factorythous. of lb.			50,018			54, 513			50, 176		1	42,798	\$ 16,06
Production do Stocks, end of quarter do do do do do do do do do do do do do			83, 140 162, 659			81, 685 189, 916			7, 128 171, 398			11,713 160,540	³ 10, 34
			l	Ì		1	1				Ì	}	
mil. of lb_thous. of lb_thous.		7, 185	788 7, 428	(b)		1, 106			1,048		1	1	3 21
Paint oils †dododo		94, 756 7, 120	93, 221 5, 767	(6)							1	l	
All other vegetable oils †do Production (quarterly)‡mil. of lb		87, 636	87, 453 723	(6)		1, 205			1,018			710	3 21
Consumption, crude, factory (quarterly)			700			902			895			761	3 72
KennedConra:			300	1		450					ļ	521	3 45
Consumption, factory (quarterly) t.short tons. Imports		25, 487	56, 403 33, 766	(b)		64, 993					\	14, 611	(a)
Coconut or copra oil:			36, 413			33, 789			(0)			(a)	(a)
Consumption, factory: Crude (quarterly) thous. of lb.			187, 302			184, 737 79, 028			113, 643			35,085	3 9, 31
Crude (quarterly) thous of lb Refined (quarterly) do In olcomargarine do Imports § do		2,421	73, 983 3, 574 44, 695	4, 680	4, 198	4, 153	2, 146	728	49, 437 481	136	(4)	(°)	3 3, 29
Production (quarterly): ‡		10, 308		1		80, 366			45, 392			17,740	(0)
Production (quarterly): ‡ Crude			93, 710			97, 464			65, 072			13, 512	³ 3, 71
Crudedodo		J	186, 290 16, 994			178, 463 16, 248			135, 790 15, 131			126,087 10,017	³ 129, 70 ³ 9, 32
Cottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous, of short tons_	93	r 109	419	669	586	505	474	413	317	224	144	88	6
Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	157 145	7 107 129	1, 040 749	1, 264 1, 344	679 1, 437	361 1, 293	218 1,037	144 768	52 503	22 301	21 177	27 116	8
Cottonseed cake and meal: Exports short tons		53	102	(b)									
Productiondo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	40,845 133,495	r`47, 185 r132, 323	180, 929 174, 385	294, 821 291, 815	255, 608 356, 670	222, 533 380, 366	206, 817 370, 564	176, 833 372, 208	139, 742 338, 711	97, 180 311, 403	62, 361 286, 844	38, 269 250, 715	31, 38 192, 91
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lbtooks, end of monthdo		r 34, 121	129, 499	208, 538	178, 276	154, 450	146, 676	128,843	101, 526	72, 671	47, 058	27, 534	20, 99
Cottonseed oil, refined:	27,907	⁷ 31, 151	79, 584	133, 228	159, 259	169, 998	181, 533	170, 913	137, 975	105, 714	80, 989	51, 291	34, 16
Consumption, factory (quarterly)dodododo		10, 131	317, 273 12, 525	13, 708	14, 650	287, 061 14, 129	14, 427	14,738	292, 882 13, 837	11, 883	10, 235	232, 482 10, 352	³ 90, 05 10, 40
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 139	. 119 732, 611	. 136 63, 536	. 129 143, 761	. 124 142, 251	. 131 136, 112	. 137 119, 457	. 139	. 140	. 140	. 141	. 138	. 14
Production thons of lb Stocks, end of month do Flaxsced:	32, 942 230, 569	226, 522	178, 724	203, 544	273, 448	314, 330	322, 972	130, 622 351, 683	127, 442 389, 010	100, 548 402, 540	71, 502 394, 580	52, 807 369, 745	36, 66 310, 43
Imports thous, of bu.		1, 139	1, 853	(4)				ļ]			
Receipts	5, 438 483	8, 323 297	3, 682 412	1,777 120	742 67	662 101	1, 292 311	704 141	708 154	490 144	585 90	633 130	44°
Duluth.	835	3, 864	4, 773	4, 714	4, 443	3, 897	3, 430	3, 105	2, 634	2, 120	1,078	826	46
Receipts do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	517 236	348 109	1, 252 319	1,000 481	192 438	180 467	17 36	3 249	5 46	4 105	56 455	129 233	24 56
Stocks	379	485	1, 418	1, 937	1, 691	1, 404	1,386	1,067	1,026	925	5 27	423	9:
Consumption to Stocks, end of quarter do			12, 175 12, 385			13, 065 12, 557			13, 425 8, 477			12, 526 3, 965	³ 3, 98 ³ 4, 19
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Mpls.)dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)thous of bu Linseed cake and meal:	2.40 2 42,513	1.89	1. 99	1.87	1.84	2.00 131,485	2, 23	2.33	2.60	2.62	2. 58	2.54	2. 4
Exports§thous. of lb_ Shipments from Minneapolisdo	34, 200	914 32, 120	1,740 45,840	(b) 37, 400	34, 360	53, 760	51,840	37,640	34, 400	28,880	25, 840	23,440	31, 44
Linseed oil:	34, 200	02, 120	141, 913	0,,100	01,000	146, 147	31,010	31,040	153, 620	20,000	20,840	151, 183	3 46, 82
Consumption, factory (quarterly)‡do Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb Production (quarterly)thous. of lb	. 136	.112	. 114 236, 744	. 108	. 101	. 108 251, 723	.113	.119	. 133 258, 720	.141	. 141	.139	3 76, 78
Shipments from Minneapolis do Stocks at factory, end of quarter! do	21, 850	21, 500	21,900 161,255	21, 350	15, 750	17, 950 198, 579	22, 000	22, 250	22, 400 235, 897	23, 600	30, 000	22, 100 225, 615	27, 90 3 211, 08
Soybeans: Consumption (quarterly) thous of bu			13, 175		 - 	19, 232			20, 500			18, 497	3 6, 59.
Price, wholesale, No. 2, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu	1.71	1. 57	1.83	1.58	1.60	1.67	1.83	1.95	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.72	1.7
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Stocks, end of quarterdo	2211, 452		690			1106, 712 19, 431			19,907			11,624	3 10, 24
Soybean oil:* Consumption, refined (quarterly)		l	00 000	ļ	l	00 00 0							
thous. of lb_ Price. wholesale. refined, domestic (N. Y.)	105	114	90, 803	105	101	98, 205	180	700	118, 285	705		123, 400	3 42, 62
dol. per lb Production (quarterly): Crudethous, of lb	. 135	.114	115, 686	. 125	.121	.126 177, 217	. 132	.135	.135	.135	. 135	. 135	. 135
Refineddostocks, end of quarter:			96, 951			108, 850			188, 805 151, 998			167, 945 147, 269	3 59, 84 3 48, 06
Crudedododo			29, 666 36, 120			68, 450 41, 846			86, 231 56, 630			78,719	3 78, 35
Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)⊕.do		25, 174	33, 095	33,932	32, 147	33,754	35, 848	31, 767	56, 639 29, 721	26, 759	23,079	76,098 23,081	3 73, 099 22, 535
Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chi-	, 150	,140	. 140	, 140	.140	. 145	. 154	,153	.150	. 150	.150	. 150	
cago) dol. per lb_roduction thous, of lb_		24, 803	33, 124		32, 503	34, 638	35, 071		30, 768	28, 641	27, 600	27, 130	29, 383

^{*}Not available. ¹ Dec. 1 estimate. ² Sept. 1 estimate. b See note marked "a" on p. S-21. c Less than 500 pounds.

¹ Data reported monthly beginning July 1942.

⁵ Data revised for 1939; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18, of the April 1941 Survey.

¹ Revised series. Earlier data for the series on soybeans and soybean oil will be shown in a subsequent issue.

¹ New series. Earlier data for the series on imports of paint oils and all other vegetable oils have been revised to exclude data for oiticica oil from "all other" where they have been the pata revised beginning July 1939, see note marked "†" on p. 40 of the April 1941 Survey.

Eederal Reseave Park of \$\frac{5}{2} \table 1 \table 2 \table 3 \table 3 \table 3 \table 4 \table 3 \table 3 \table 5 \table

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- be r	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
CHE	MICA	LS Al	ND AI	LIIED	PRO	DUC	rsc	ontin	ued				
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Con.	1	1						1					
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous of lb.	1	ł	327,615			315, 707	}		329, 867			246, 304	1 95, 47
Stocks, end of quarter dodo			50, 474			53, 351			60, 790			63, 208	1 56, 82
PAINT SALES dol. per lb	. 165	. 145	. 153	. 156	. 153	. 156	. 164	.165	. 165	.170	. 170	(a)	. 16
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints:	l						100				***	150	
Calcimines thous, of dol. Plastic paints do		183 57	195 67	171 69	161 40	217 47	190 46	172 36	162 43	161 51	193 49	173 32	10
Cold-water paints:		224	279	253	210	175	185	196	183	261	260	268	28
Cold-water paints: In dry form do In paste form do Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers: † Total Classified, total do Industrial do Trade do Unclassified do		359	462	471	278	496	428	323	412	466	594	517	40
Totaldo		48,647	50, 363	51, 138	41, 368	41,708	47,044	45, 176	48, 070	50, 530 44, 849	49, 204	43, 982	42, 22
Industrial do		44, 140 20, 247	45, 334 19, 709	46, 178 21, 454	37, 531 18, 727	37, 861 19, 200	42,032 19,190	39, 745 17, 619	42, 617 18, 898	19,009	44, 141 18, 140	7 39, 513 7 17, 082	37, 98 17, 17
Trade do Unclassified do do		23,893 4,566	25, 625 5, 029	24, 724 4, 960	18, 804 3, 837	18,661 3,848	22, 842 5, 012	22, 126 5, 431	23, 719 5, 453	25, 840 5, 681	26,000 5,064	22, 430 4, 469	20, 81 4, 28
CELLULOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS							'		1				
Nitro-cellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes:									1				
Consumption in reporting company plants		243	284	252	268	269	272	251	242	245	186	215	(6)
thous. of lb. Production do Shipmentso do		1, 437 1, 510	1, 479 1, 565	1, 521 1, 630	1, 483 1, 569	1, 485 1, 658	1, 618 1, 755	1, 377 1, 545	1, 434 1, 394	1, 415 1, 526	1, 296 1, 305	1, 374 1, 364	(b)
Cellulose-acetate:		1, 510	1,500	1,000	1,009	1,000	1,700	1, 545	1, 554	1,020	1,505	1,001	
Sheets, rods, and tubes:⊙ Consumption in reporting company		1											
Consumption in reporting company plants thous of lb. Production		17 573	19 585 622	630	22 558	23 501	24 585	33 567	22 519	50 568	53 465	101 557	(p)
		580	622	723	624	550	542	504	486	588	483	523	(4)
Productiondo Shipments‡do		2,670 2,506	2, 991 2, 813	3, 439 3, 453	2, 979 2, 777	3, 397 3, 165	3, 789 3, 597	3, 478 3, 225	3, 644 3, 444	3, 607 3, 461	3, 179 3, 054	3, 241 3, 048	(b)
ROOFING		2,300	2,010	3, 400	2,717	3, 100	3, 391	3, 220	0,444	3,401	5,004	3,040	
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments:		0.001								4.00			
Total thous of squares Grit roll do do do do do do do do do do do do do		3, 981 1, 157	4, 146 1, 227	4, 737 1, 345	3,825 1,070	3, 033 813	2,743 675	3, 085 782	3, 692 969	4, 198 1, 178	4, 391 1, 227	4, 397 1, 286	4, 90 1, 72
Grit roll do Shingles (all types) do Smooth roll do		1, 543 1, 281	1, 535 1, 385	1,724 1,668	1,315 1,441	955 1, 265	761 1,307	862 1, 441	1, 132 1, 592	1, 511 1, 509	1, 697 1, 467	1, 582 1, 528	1, 43 1, 75
	1	TEXTE	TRIC	-	<u> </u>	ND (740	1	! '	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ELECTRIC POWER	1	121715(/ 101C	1	V 1510 Z		JANG I	Ī	<u></u>			1	
Production, total •mil. of kwhr	16, 276	14, 565	14, 364	15, 246	14, 491	15, 651	15,646	14, 102	15, 053	14,588	14, 991	15, 182	r 16, 00
By source.		10, 628	10, 364	11, 041	10, 402	11, 156	11,050	9,664	9, 438	8,979	9, 632	9, 831	r 10, 87
Fueldodo	5, 317	3, 937	4, 000	4, 205	4, 089	4, 495	4, 595	4, 438	5, 615	5,609	5, 360	5, 352	, 5, 12
By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned electric													
utilities mil. of kwhr_ Other producers do Sales_ to_ultimate_customers, total† (Edison	14, 047 2, 228	13, 094 1, 471	12, 862 1, 501	13, 687 1, 559	13, 056 1, 435	14, 224	14, 110	12,612	13, 322	12, 949 1, 639	13, 326 1, 665	13, 394 1, 788	14, 04 7 1, 95
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)		12,087	12, 146	12, 380	12,308	12, 768	13, 242	12, 572	12, 558	12, 536	12, 487	12,670	13, 16
Electric Institute) mil. of kwhr Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Commercial and industrial:		1, 969 329	2,031 297	2, 092 226	2, 266 170	2, 393 148	2, 673 145	2, 405 156	2, 244 168	2, 139 206	2,047 216	2, 025 270	2,05
Commercial and industrial:			2, 120	2, 100	2, 163	2, 189	2, 450	2, 303	2, 199	2, 156		2, 160	2, 24
Large light and power do		6, 730	6, 771	6, 951	6,672	6, 882	6, 777 217	6, 590	6,828	6,988	2, 124 7, 074	7, 205 132	7, 48
Other public authorities.		154 259	170 251	193 275	206 281	224 301	307	187 306	181 306	158 294	143 294	302	7, 48 13 32 52
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Railways and railroads do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customerst (Edison Electric Institute) thous of dol		473 40	467 40	501 42	503 47	569 63	597 76	550 74	560 72	525 69	356 69	509 66	52
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers to (Edison Electric Institute)thous. of dol.		223, 515	226, 043	228, 884	234, 153	239, 611	250, 526	237, 957	230, 766	227, 610	225, 602	227, 057	232, 40
GAS		1									, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Manufactured gas:† Customers, totalthousands_		10, 320	10,402	10, 417	10, 428	10, 474	10, 434	10, 482	10,454	10,463	10, 544	10, 542	
Domestic do do		9, 555 283	9,619	9, 617 333	9, 618 351	9, 646 367	9, 616 344	9, 651 359	9, 626 343	9, 621 359	9, 694 372	9, 706 359	
Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft		470 27,091	466 29, 210	456 31, 845	450 35, 724	39, 892	465 43, 705	463 42, 357	471 41, 296	470 38, 161	466 34, 873	466 31, 983	İ
		19, 109	16,746	17, 462	15,879	16, 200	18, 268	17,672	17, 629	16,875	16, 534	17, 125	
House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total		1,108 10,718	1, 203 11, 079	2, 402 11, 747	7, 491 12, 086	10, 752 12, 618	12, 294 12, 796	11, 917 12, 425	10, 224 13, 129	7, 722 13, 280	5, 296 12, 794	2, 604 12, 035	
		27,802	29, 887	31,854	33, 692	36, 107	38, 680	37,759	36, 526	34, 286	33, 143	31, 245	
Domestic do. House heating do. Industrial and commercial do.	-	20, 360 923	22,003 1,118	22, 712 1, 941	21, 908 4, 248	22, 042 6, 191	23, 016 7, 728	21, 924 7, 960	21, 663 6, 937	21, 574 4, 881	22, 407 3, 083	22, 210 1, 918	
Natural gas:†	ì	6, 411	6, 657	7,063	7, 373	7, 693	7, 728 7, 739	7,684	7, 734	7, 649	7, 506	6, 996	
Customers, total thousands	-	7, 882 7, 334	7, 942 7, 392	8, 012 7, 444	8, 174 7, 554	8, 215 7, 585	8, 171 7, 554	8, 183 7, 572	8, 230 7, 610	8, 272 7, 656	8, 286 7, 676	8, 192 7, 615	
Domestic do		545	548	565	617	628	7, 554	609	7, 610 618	613	7,676	7, 615 575	
Domestic do Ind'l., com'l., and elec. generation do Ind'l., com'l.		110, 966 16, 792	115, 379 17, 812	127, 179 22, 400	143, 343 36, 976	160, 937 50, 694	178, 028 67, 790	174, 389 62, 485	171, 979 61, 451	152, 971 46, 305	133, 665 33, 400	120, 783 23, 898	
Revenue from sales to consumers, total	1	í	94, 873	102,073	103, 639	107, 125	107, 521	108, 679	107, 491	105, 232	97, 756	94, 151	
thous, of dol.		31, 417 13, 534	32, 131 13, 836	36, 739	46, 461 24, 655	56, 124 32, 242	67, 665 42, 000	63, 760 38, 433	61, 848 37, 312	52, 552 30, 084	43, 738	36, 893	
Domestic do Ind'I., com'I., and elec. generation do Ind'I.	_ i .		1 15. 850	16,883				30.433			23, 243	18,018	

^{*} Revised. * No quotation. ¹ Data reported monthly beginning July 1942. * Publication of data discontinued.

* The ludes consumption in reporting company plants. † Excludes consumption in reporting company plants.

* Monthly data for 1920-39, corresponding to averages shown on p. 97 of the 1940 Supplement, appear in table 28, pp. 17 and 18 of the December 1940 Survey; revised data for all months of 1940 are shown on p. 41 of the June 1941 Survey; rovisions for 1941 not shown in the July 1942 Survey will be shown in a subsequent issue.

* OData do not include cellulose acetate safety glass sheets.

† Revised series. Manufactured and natural gas revised beginning January 1929; earlier data will appear in a subsequent issue. Revised electric-power sales and revenue from sales beginning 1937 will be shown in a subsequent issue. Data on sales of paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers cover 680 companies and replace the series for 579 companies between the survey; earlier data are shown in table 14, p. 26 of the July 1942 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	<u> </u>	FOO	DSTU:	FFS A	ND 7	OBAC	cco						·
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		1		ĺ]	1	1		1		
Fermented malt liquors:	6, 984	76,025	5, 291	4,989	3, 842	4, 421	4, 432	4,438	5, 154	5, 728	6, 142	6, 145	6, 80
Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks do	6, 864 8, 487	76, 157 78, 608	5, 240 8, 384	4, 920 8, 207	4, 074 7, 783	4, 521 7, 446	3, 970 7, 672	3, 763 8, 148	4, 577 8, 491	5,030 8,950	5, 978 8, 835	5, 786 8, 953	6, 8
Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage pur-	0, 401	3,003	8,001	8, 201	1,100	,,110	1,012	0,140	0, 401	0, 500	0,000	0, 300	0,0
nece* thous of wine gal	b 6, 893	13,311 * 8,339	16, 980 21, 201	10, 741 30, 667	13, 931 20, 768	16,940 18,778	15, 593 18, 535	13, 861 12, 903	13,749 10,571	12, 984 59, 716	12,762 6 8, 137	b 7, 378	b 7, 9
Production thous of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Imports thous of proof gal Stocks thous of tax gal	15, 379	10, 085 855	11, 969	10, 505	11, 108	8, 586	9, 233	9, 413	11, 312	9, 641	9, 283	9, 215	12, 8
Stocks thous, of tax gal. Whisky:	⁵ 529, 089	⁷ 522, 016	547, 678	555, 462	558, 967	567, 403	574, 937	577, 140	542,884	b 543,512	⁵ 543, 094	541, 188	b 537, 7
Productiondodododo	5, 743 10, 143	r 6, 586 r 7, 098	9, 424 9, 212	13, 834 7, 602	11, 828 8, 143	13, 632 6, 832	13, 088 6, 519	11, 486 6, 417	10, 020 7, 501	9, 058 6, 631	6, 970 5, 968	6, 586 6, 326	7, 0 8, 5
Imports thous, of proof gal. Stocks thous, of tax gal	1	777 501, 587	1, 423 499, 503	(a) 504, 041	505, 557	511, 211	516, 456	519, 790	520, 765	521, 503	521, 033	519, 197	515, 8
Stocks thous, of tax gal Rectified spirits and wines, production, total thous, of proof gal. Whisky do	7, 547	r 5, 798	5, 871	6, 330	5, 943	4, 583	6,006	6, 249	6, 481	4, 625	4, 621	4, 420	6, 1
		r 4, 817	4,715	5, 167	5,040	3,772	4, 627	4, 881	5, 627	3, 902	3, 907	3, 756	5, 4
Production thous of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Imports do Stocks do		9,375 7,018	95, 884 10, 123	130, 886 8, 546	54, 135 8, 832	11,851 10,633	2, 510 8, 079	1, 846 8, 860	1, 843 9, 446	1,308 8,123	1, 063 7, 026	551 7, 532	
Importsdododo		90 106, 377	132 136, 457	(a) 183, 015	193, 275	183, 560	176, 627	167, 079	158, 041	150, 023	142, 528	133, 213	
			77	118	111	114	78	93	74	155	119	114	
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Imports do Stocks do		71 4	112 11	124 (•)	137	150	44	36	29	32	33	44	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		817	761	748	719	664	690	742	780	895	978	1,050	
Butter creamery:						ļ	į					ŀ	
Consumption, apparent thous, of lb. Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production (factory) thous, of lb.	41	150, 745 . 36	147, 036 . 37	(a) .36	36	. 35	. 35	. 35	. 35	.38	. 38	. 37	
Production (factory)†thous. of lb. Receipts, 5 marketsdodododododododo	00,954	168, 339 60, 942	146, 069 55, 666	133, 530 53, 025	112, 461 43, 433	116, 659 48, 149 114, 436	r 119, 825 47, 393	7 118, 020 45, 170	7 135, 920 55, 718 45, 045	7 149, 585 55, 135	7203, 360 71, 554	203, 860 83, 601	188, 6 70, 8
Cheese:	152, 037	200, 228	202, 957	186, 635	152, 484	114,436	83, 106	63, 701	45, 045	37, 228	64, 720	117, 111	r 148, 50
Consumption, apparent do do Imports do Price, wholesale, No. 1 American (N. Y.)		66, 496 1, 758	66, 765 1, 464	(a) (a)									
dol. per lb		. 24	. 26	. 26	. 26	. 26	.26	. 25	.24	. 23	.23	. 24	
dol. per lb Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb American whole milk†do	104, 008 87, 225	791, 483 75, 680	86, 551 70, 734	83, 607 66, 887	71, 426 56, 334	74, 422 58, 744	69, 850 - 62, 350	72, 105 762, 505	88, 770 77, 215	103, 030 88, 810	136, 280 117, 085	131, 100 r 110, 430	97, 00
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	22, 601 281, 629	15, 634 184, 940	18, 097 188, 337	15, 784 188, 727	13, 648 189, 002	13, 542 201, 613	14, 356 165, 018	12, 928 160, 073	21, 965 188, 333	21, 432 203, 901	18, 066 222, 637	24, 416 261, 935	25, 50 7 296, 70
Production, total (factory)†thous, of lb. American whole milk†do. Receipts (American), 5 marketsdo. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. American whole milkdo. Condensed and evaporated milk:	245, 358	151, 906	156, 746	157, 468	158, 238	171,869	137, 276	133, 140	163, 939	178, 473	195.537	228, 478	⁷ 261, 5
Exports: § Condensed (sweetened)dododododo		8, 865 40, 687	6, 300 45, 875	(a) (a)									
Prices, wholesale (N, Y.):	5, 90	5.80	5.56	5, 40	5, 90	5. 90	5. 90	5, 90	5, 90	F 00	5. 90	5. 90	5. 9
Condensed (sweetened) dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened) do Droduction assa goods:	3. 75	3. 70	3. 85	3.85	3. 85	3.85	3, 85	3.85	3, 85	5. 90 3. 80	3. 75	3. 75	3.
Production, case goods:† Condensed (sweetened)	9, 832 277, 969	7 11, 052 308, 855	7 10, 105 290, 634	r 10, 372 281, 683	7 8, 726 259, 758	6, 922 286, 684	r 3, 187 r 313, 517	7 4, 270 7 300, 003	76, 105 7339, 522	r 5, 518 r 358, 443	75, 051 7449, 330	6, 782 402, 584	8, 9; 326, 33
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb	l '	10, 494	10,062	11, 245	11,906	12,024	9,000	6, 223	6, 469	8, 292	8, 178	7, 445	6, 73
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do Fluid milk:	211, 001	289, 904	339, 716	382, 605	417, 643	328, 475	252, 532	218, 410	213, 550	222, 485	294, 579	330, 810	292, 91
Consumption in oleomargarine do Price, dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb	2. 76	4, 582 2. 40	6, 044 2, 49	6, 049 2, 60	5, 764 2, 66	6, 230 2, 70	6, 113 2, 73	5, 897 2, 74	5, 474. 2, 75	5, 167 2, 75	4, 919 2. 75	4, 807 2, 75	5, 25 2.
Production (Minneapolis and St. Paul) thous. of lb.	31, 573	30, 658	25, 972	27, 159	29,018	35, 194	39, 349	38, 794	44, 986	43, 796	49, 032	44, 402	37, 40
Receipts: Bostonthous, of qtdodo	25,778	22, 027	21,895	21,802	20,842	21, 162	21, 250	19, 575	22, 756	22, 655	24, 321	25, 855	25, 3
Powdered milk:		127, 050	132, 725	135, 906	126, 453	130, 314	126, 383	115, 501	130, 619	129, 195	135, 661	135, 159	135, 8
Exports thous, of lb. Production do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month do	55, 100	2,760 36,885	4, 155 32, 979	20, 169	26, 305	31, 253	40,000	41,800	54,000	61, 400	78, 100	79. 600	61.00
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month_do FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	41, 160	31, 705	26, 975	21, 470	18, 732	20, 156	22, 931	28, 789	38, 482	47, 459	60, 595	61,604	48, 59
Apples:	2106 121	l											İ
Production (crop estimate) — thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot — no. of carloads	724	498	5, 236	11,073	6, 322	1 126, 076 4, 974	3, 704	3, 951	4, 001	3, 315 3, 521	1,840	783	69
Stocks, cold storage, end of mo_thous. of bu_ Citrus fruits, carlot shipments_no. of carloads_	9, 701	10, 413	10, 351 8, 236	31, 321 10, 460	31, 181 14, 313	25, 732 17, 051	20, 162 20, 329	14, 238 18, 052	8, 207 20, 831	19, 592	1, 259 19, 312	15, 894	12, 14
Onions, carlot shipmentsdodo	1,891	1,706	3, 854	3,641	2, 491	1,947	2,660	1,856	1,466	2, 925	4,672	2, 246 2, 883	2.9
Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	1. 794 2 378, 396 9, 909	1.806	1.845	1, 944	2. 163	2, 330 1 357, 783	2, 638	2. 719	2. 525	2, 250	2, 644 21, 016		11, 29
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	9, 909	8, 393	11, 295	16,716	14, 162	14,016	21, 738	16, 556	21, 989	19,827	21,010	24, 473	11, 2
Exports, principal grains, including flour and		5, 037	9, 116	(4)				}					
meal§thous, of bu Barley: Exports, including malt§do	1	574	284	(a) (a)									
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, malting dol. per bu	.82	.55	.69	.69	.77	.82	.87	.87	.86	99	.92	. 89	.8
No. 3. straight dothous. of bu	. 64	.51	.60	.55	.68	. 68 1358, 709	.76	.73	.70	.88	.76	.68	
Receipts, principal marketsdo	18, 872 5, 514	10, 468 5, 514	14, 111 6, 977	9, 116 7, 757	13, 239 8, 739	12, 190	8, 827 9, 681	7, 220 9, 656	5, 770 8, 324	4,813 6,344	6, 064 4, 541	6, 916 3, 600	4, 11 3, 01

roduction (crop estimate) thous of bu | '419, 201 | 18,872 | 10,468 | 14,111 | 9,116 | 13,239 | 12,190 | 8,827 | 7,220 | 5,770 | 4,813 | 6,064 | 6,916 | 4,118 | 5tocks, commercial, end of mo | 5,514 | 6,977 | 7,757 | 8,739 | 10,002 | 9,681 | 9,656 | 8,324 | 6,344 | 4,541 | 3,600 | 3,015 |

*Revised. | December 1 estimate. | Production in "commercial areas." Some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions are included. | See note marked "y" on p. S-26.

*The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics and consumption series in which trade statistics are used has been discontinued for the duration of the war. | For revised 1939 and 1940 data for the indicated series on dairy products, see note marked "t" on p. S-24 of the December 1941 Survey; revisions for 1941 not shown above and in the August 1942 Survey are available on request. | 1970 to the April 1942 issue of the Survey data published currently represented only reporting companies. Beginning with that issue, all data are estimates of total production comparable with 1940 data on p. S-24 in the December 1941 Survey; revised 1939 data are available on request.

*New series. Data compiled by the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc. Earlier data will be shown in the 1942 Supplement.

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fonthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	FOOD	STUF	FS AN	TO TO	OBAC	co-c	Contin	ued				<u>'</u>	
GRAINS, ETC.—Continued													
Corn: Exports, including mealsthous, of bu_ Grindingstdo Prices, wholesale:	10, 039	1, 211 9, 514	2, 834 9, 676	(a) 9, 256	8, 653	8, 579	10, 118	9,732	11,072	10, 948	10, 205	9, 768	9, 71
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu. No. 3, white (Chicago)do Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades.do	. 84 1. 02 . 86	.75 .84 .74	.75 .81 .73	.70 .75 .67	.71 .78 .66	.76 .83 .72	.82 .90 .78	. 82 . 96 . 78	.82 .97 .80	.82 .97 .81	.85 .98 .84	. 85 . 96 . 84	.8 1.0
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, principal marketsdo Etocks, commercial, end of monthdo	23,015,915 20, 126 13, 889 43, 687	18, 776 15, 124 40, 099	27, 496 20, 555 39, 137	24, 041 17, 099 40, 135	24, 354 15, 847 39, 835	12,672,541 28, 107 13, 193 47, 946	29, 494 16, 280 50, 311	30, 357 15, 849 59, 884	24, 098 17, 524 60, 973	30, 570 19, 793 63, 363	25, 755 16, 613 64, 408	22, 448 17, 595 57, 012	23, 57 20, 17 51, 77
Oats: Exports, including oatmealsdodo Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)		113	224	(a)							- -		
dol. per hu Production (crop estimate)tbous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo	16,918	.37 14,607 11,771	10, 414 13, 427	6, 720 11, 562	7, 052 11, 030	.53 11,176,107 7,947 9,473	8, 519 8, 625	5,670 7,483	5, 253 5, 893	5, 614 4, 642	5,813 3,776	3, 671 2, 109	6, 64 2, 19
Exports \$		262, 096 23, 418	224, 709 4, 709	(a) (a)	11,000	5, 175	0,020		0,000			2, 105	
Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb. Production (crop estimate) thous of bu. Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Tenn.):	1 .009 1	. 044	.041	.043	. 049	. 064 1 54, 028	. 068	.068	. 070	.080	.073	. 070	. 07
Receipts, rough, at milis thous. of bbl. (162 lb.) Shipments from mills. milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	1 1	312 548	650 822	2, 191 1, 278	2, 321 1, 425	2, 099 1, 772	1, 148 1, 700	1, 325 1, 315	681 1,405	198 1, 256	70 471	104 253	1
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.).	158	861	712	1,683	2, 627	3, 007	2, 508	2, 583	1,885	844	439	282	10
California: Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and eleaned (in terms of	40, 293 69, 944	297, 638 82, 137	114, 931 72, 446	263, 460 131, 856	316, 495 290, 089	378, 554 260, 941	465, 1 82 137, 749	229, 404 97, 631	278, 245 162, 316	499, 885 420, 205	422, 998 195, 996	469, 837 392, 090	194, 14 166, 37
cleaned rice), end of mobags (100 lb.) Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1	379, 134 . 62	337, 263	354,827 .60	247, 54 2 . 64	210, 534	343,001	374, 565	364, 795	242,690	290, 831 . 69	187, 381 . 60	* 152, 04
Receipts, principal markets	17, 288	6, 944 14, 637	4, 944 17, 243	2,603 17,504	2, 150 17, 645	1 45, 191 2, 475 17, 474	2, 115 16, 785	1, 913 17, 029	1, 691 17, 551	566 17, 333	1, 133 17, 240	861 17, 034	1, 26 17, 21
Disappearance do Exports, wheat, including flour § do Wheat only § do Prices, wholesale: No.1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolie)		3, 137 769	179,253 5,767 3,771	(a) (a)		164, 501			185, 815			169, 181	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) dodo No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.) dodo Walchted av 6 markets all grades do.	1. 26 1. 11 1. 11	1. 06 1. 08 1. 07 1. 05	1. 14 1. 16 1. 14 1. 12	1. 10 1. 13 1. 12 1. 02	1. 14 1. 17 1. 13 1. 06	1. 23 1. 27 1. 20 1. 15 1945, 937 1274, 644	1. 28 1. 34 1. 26 1. 20	1. 25 1. 31 1. 23 1. 21	1. 24 1. 30 1. 21 1. 19	1. 19 1. 21 1. 15 1. 14	1. 20 1. 20 1. 15 1. 16	1. 14 1. 19 1. 11 1. 11	1. 1 1. 2 1. 0 1. 1
Production (crop est.), totalthous. of bu_Spring wheatdoWinter wheatdoShipments, principal marketsdoStocks, end of month:	² 697, 768 26, 269	17, 642	14,086	16, 394	14, 752	1671, 293 14, 579	10, 471	9, 155	11, 195	12, 129	12, 861	12, 336	26, 50
Canada (Canadian wheat)	378, 091 266, 149	438, 088 274, 629	452, 018 1,152,108 284, 920 223, 975 154, 902	476, 307 280, 588	473, 995 276, 260	471, 492 987, 607 270, 835 207, 351 135, 601	465, 608 258, 570	458, 692 249, 891	446, 983 801, 792 237, 777 171, 432 122, 461	420, 880	398, 177 221, 896	384, 746 632, 611 224, 441 141, 789 96, 837	390, 55
Wheat flour: Disappearance (Rus'l-Pearsall)_tbous. of bbl_ Exportssdo		8, 293 504	488, 311 10, 545 425	(b) (a)		373, 820				90.000		159, 544	41, 46
Grindings of wheattbous. of bu- Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Mpls.)dol. per bbl. Winter, streights (Kansas City)do	5.73	39, 123 5. 76 5. 36	43, 247 6. 00 5. 63	44, 251 5. 75 5. 48	5. 88 5. 44	42, 403 6. 30 5. 74	43, 611 6. 48 5. 86	38, 621 6. 33 5. 74	38, 194 6, 17 5, 63	36, 878 5. 95 5. 40	36, 141 5. 84 5. 26	37, 842 5. 51 5. 09	5. (5. (
Production: Flour, actual (Census)thous, of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity Flour (Russell-Pearsell) thous, of bbl.		8, 592 57. 2 9, 047 674, 351	9, 495 65. 8 11, 170 745, 899	9, 693 62. 2 10, 553 766, 313	8, 216 59. 6 (b) 650, 110	9, 283 61. 8 732, 746	9, 532 63. 5 756, 199	8, 479 63. 8	8, 378 55. 7 657, 985	8, 058 53. 6	7, 903 54. 6	8, 279 55. 0	9, 07 60. 718, 09
Offal (Census) thous, of lb. Stocks, total, end of month (Russell-Pearsall) Held by mills (Census) do		5, 700	5, 900 4, 586	6,000	(b)	3, 961			4,002	041, 102		3, 619	
LIVESTOCK											ļ.		
Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets thous, of animals Disposition:	1	1,728	2, 208	2, 454	2,022	1,964	1, 789	1, 467 973	1,741 1,094	1,815 1,085	1, 684 981	1,953	1,8
Local slaughterdoShipments, totaldoStocker and feederdodoPrices, wholesale (Chicago):	1,044 439	1, 032 680 328	1, 198 956 514	1, 209 1, 196 699	1,054 961 580	1, 129 816 443	1,116 660 310	479 199	612 264	724 341	689 313	1, 210 724 264	1, 1: 69 2-
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Beef steers	_ 14,49	11, 73 11, 93 12, 38	11. 73 11. 71 13. 50	11, 55 11, 44 13, 38	11. 40 11. 06 12. 00	12. 57 12. 75 12. 60	12, 60 13, 11 14, 09	12. 39 12. 66 13. 50	12, 59 13, 36 13, 80	13, 26 14, 09 13, 13	13. 22 13. 48 13. 50	13, 11 12, 99 13, 00	13. 6 13. 1
Hogs: Receipts, principal markets thous of animals Disposition: Local slaughterdodo Sbipments, totaldo		1, 895 1, 361	2, 035 1, 488	2, 542 1, 905	2, 832 2, 098	3, 639 2, 692		2, 463 1, 748	2, 694 1, 995	2,638 2,020	2, 630 1, 998	2, 896 2, 256	2, 4, 1, 8
Sbipments, totaldo Stocker and feederdo Prices: Wholesale, heavy (Chi.)dol. per 100 lb.	- 49	529 43 10. 88	504 37 11.42	616 42 10, 71	727 45 10. 31		60	710 51 12. 49	690 52 13. 51	612 57 14. 26	629 52 14. 13	635 49 14. 27	14. 3
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn per cwt. of live hogs.		I	İ	i .			ĺ		i				1

bu, of corn per cwt. of live bogs. | 16.9 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.6 |

Revised. 1 December 1 estimate. 2 September 1 estimate. 4 Data not available. 5 Data not available. 5 Data not available. 5 Data for 1939 revised; see table 14, p. 17 of the April 1941 Survey.

Digitized for Fidure figures include only old wheat; new wheat is not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

1942									1942			
August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
FOOD	STUF	TS A	ND T	OBAC	co	Contin	ıued					
			·									
2, 772	2, 023	2, 557	2, 833	1,818	1,719	1, 791	1, 535	1,866	1,866	1,855	1, 832	2, 1
1, 261 1, 497 462	922 1, i04 377	1, 004 1, 406 192	1, 018 1, 820 523	905 945 379	1, 016 699 199	1, 036 754 197	907 629 126	1,136 721 164	1, 042 819 224	1,007 872 258	1, 037 779 217	1. 1 1. 0 2
6, 19 13, 37	4 84 10.88	5, 14 10, 98	5. 22 10. 63	5, 44 10, 57	6. 06 11. 20	6, 34 11, 88	6. 48 11. 25	6.91 11.00	7. 24 11. 38	6. 84 13. 72	6, 11 13, 85	6, 13.
										,		
	1, 278 91	1, 2 92 97	1, 418 (°)	1, 245	1,477	1,503	1, 213	1,282	1, 338	r 1, 328	r 1, 446	
1,329 607 93	1, 168 916 72	1, 178 730 64	1, 435 649 64	1, 394 720 73	1, 684 903 105	1,728 1,097 123	1, 271 1, 097 116	1,345 1,046 118	1, 376 941 108	1,374 893 110	1, 531 823 112	1, 4 7 7 1
	563, 986 4, 029	592, 169 3, 181	635, 550 (°)	524, 974	574, 166	617, 671	518, 851	560, 617	598,990	r 562, 214	r 632, 756	
, 210 613, 620 83, 635	. 176 557. 536 67, 489	. 176 580, 536 73, 366	. 173 642, 731 89, 793	. 173 535, 884 114, 330	. 191 575, 794 135, 478	. 198 605. 041 142, 599	. 196 513, 157 150, 410	. 200 545, 801 147, 514	. 214 566, 213 126,884	. 213 530, 200 99, 075	. 210 609, 840 81, 556	. 2 606, 5 7 82, 0
72, 821 7, 494	60, 244 60, 364 3, 306	62, 276 63, 094 4, 093	66, 453 67, 206 4, 783	55, 572 57, 244 6, 432	64, 239 65, 816 7, 936	68, 451 68, 781 8, 228	61, 813 61, 701 8, 122	73, 311 73, 422 8, 180	69, 433 68, 331 7, 108	7 62, 497 61, 158 5, 711	7 58, 964 58, 899 5, 313	66, 9 7 5, 4
*	653, 854 70, 508 44, 634	637, 395 97, 285 46, 976	716, 262 (a)	664, 354	838, 113	816, 538	632, 393	648, 483	669, 803	r 702, 864	r 755, 213	
. 303	, 285	. 296	. 272	. 265	. 271			İ	1	300	. 295	.2
, 129 , 139	. 103 . 118	. 111 . 128	. 104 . 121	. 104	. 106 . 127	.112	. 121 . 136	.125	. 126	.126	.127	.1
642, 827 106, 660 422, 908 340, 008	549, 836 98, 086 773, 182 485, 108	534, 503 92, 231 589, 322 371, 362	725, 158 127, 469 490, 694 313, 268	800, 819 141, 579 526, 735 350, 270	1,042,675 190, 337 655, 049 468, 538	1,053,759 203,306 823,129 613,659	696, 100 128, 465 823, 169 616, 604	725, 295 132, 115 772, 420 590, 416	741, 802 126, 877 699, 083 572, 799	782, 338 135, 081 677, 844 559, 849	861, 804 151, 017 624, 433 522, 173	773, 2 139, 0 7 531, 8 7 433, 5
82, 900	288,074	217, 960	177, 426	176, 465	186, 511	209, 470	206, 565	182, 004	126, 284	117, 995	102, 260	⁷ 98, 3
37, 367 86, 775	33, 368 85, 363	35, 220 96, 701	49, 351 127, 981	77, 720 172, 913	84, 224 218, 392	27, 302 206, 120	18, 624 179, 083	20, 509 139, 677	23, 123 96, 716	29, 762 80, 242	32, 493 79, 200	34, 4 79, 3
6, 759	6, 131	5, 441	3,857	1,670	549	331	529	1,798	4, 638	6, 945	7, 935	1, i
1	201,000	170,100	200,010	120,000	00,000	19,200	10,100	107, 557	100,000	220,001	270, 100	250,
. 0890	. 0787	. 0814	.0820	. 0878	. 0935	.0950	. 0892	.0890	.0890	. 0890	. 0890	. 08
136	376 444	744 72	624 (a)	768	970	1,001	665	609	842	635	348	4
. 134 795	. 134 1, 879	. 134 1, 780	1,580	1,393 1,393	. 133 1,327	. 134 1, 471	1,102	.134 850	.134 852	.134 825	. 134 1, 079	.1
	1, 422	1, 149	789	477	213	(b)	(b)	2,084	3, 295	3, 172	2, 970	(a)
	417, 387	459, 297	404, 252	331, 299	318, 644	291, 839	181, 387	271,426	319, 209	261, 834	234, 000	(a)
. 037	. 037	. 036	. 035	. 035	. 035	. 037	.037	. 037	.037	. 037	. 037	.0
	210, 190	167,040	(a)									
	16, 769 506, 133	13, 072 398, 901	(a) 355, 071	352, 584	350, 074	218, 993	199, 661	209, 257	179, 311			(a)
. 066 . 055	7, 232 .057 .052	10, 253 . 058 . 052	. 059 . 052	.059	.060	. 064	.066	.066	.066	. 065	. 066	. (
	4, 946 19, 025 16, 036	1, 116 13, 220 10, 640	(a) (a) (a)									
	7,766	1, 962 6, 915	(a) (a)									
. !					į							
23, 962	17, 994	28, 251	33, 336	32, 003	31, 043	27, 007	27, 277	28,914	27, 179	22, 830	19, 177	20,
	•			1	1		1		1 '			
	2,772 1,261 1,497 462 6,19 13,37 1,329 613,620 83,635 72,821 7,494 .303 129 1306,660 492,908 340,008 82,900 37,367 963 6,759 272,231 .6890 269 136 .134 795	August August POOD ST UF 2,772 2,023 1,261 922 1,104 402 377 6,19 4,84 13,37 10,88	August	August	August	August	August	August	August	August August Sep. Octo Novem Decem Decem Janu Febru March April	April Apri	August Sepher Oser New Deem Deem Sepher Sepher March April May June

* Revised. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ No quotation.}\$\frac{8}{2}\text{ 102, 191 + 107, 574 + 115, 432 + 117, 805 + 90, 979 | 82, 677 | 62, 160 | 76, 160 | 95, 036 | 63, 141 | 781, 496 |

* Revised. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ No quotation.}\$\text{ SData for exports and imports revised for 1939; see table 14, p. 17, and table 15, p. 18, respectively, of the April 1941 Survey.

*New series. This series replaces the one for the price of coffee, Rio No. 7 shown previously. Earlier data are shown in table 13, p. 22 of the April 1942 issue.

*The publication of data has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

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*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

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*New series. This series replaces the one for the price of coffee, Rio No. 7 shown previously. Earlier data are shown in table 13, p. 22 of the April 1942 issue.

*The publication of data has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of data has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of data has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*The publication of the April 1942 issue.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*Post a not available.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*The publication of the April 1941 Survey.

*The publication of the April 1

fonthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FOOD	STUF	FS Al	ND TO	OBAC	co	Contin	ued					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
—Continued Jelatin, edible:													
Monthly report for 7 companie Productionthous. of lb_ Shipmentsdo	1,715	1,435	1,774 2,051	2, 155 2, 303	2, 271 2, 060	2, 081 2, 121	2, 245 2, 094	2, 102 2, 126	2, 269 2, 147	2, 164 2, 162	2, 116 1, 940	1,860 2,151	1, 90 2, 29
Stocks dodododo	2,130 2,783	2, 606 3, 644	3, 367	3, 220	3, 431	3, 392	3, 542	3, 518	3, 640	3, 642	3, 819	3, 528	3, 19
Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do			6,329 4,720			8, 314 5, 026			8, 549			8,035 4,782	
TOBACCO			4,720			3,040			5, 139			4, 102	
Leaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems\(\xi\)_thous. of lb		20,975	23,380	(0)									
Imports, incl. scrap and stcms§do Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb		5, 725	7, 451	(a)		1 1, 280							
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter mil. of lb		l	3,372	i		l .		i			i	3, 210	
Domestic:			371			340	1		r 437	1	ļ	423	
Cigar leaf Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Fire-cured and light air-cured do Miscellancous domestic do			258 2,618			251 2, 784			2 663			280 2,403	
Miscellancous domesticdo Foreign grown:			4			4			4			4	
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do			21 99			21 91			21 81			22 78	
Manufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):					1.1.1.1								
Small cigarettes. millions Large eigars thousands Mid. tohacco and snuff thous. of lb.	29,941 498,872	17,777 491,028	18, 761 506, 071	19,632 621,990	17, 141 542, 906	16, 201 474, 913	19, 503 458, 277	16, 628 441, 805	17, 016 489, 727	17, 380 503, 536	18, 455 457, 767	20,004 532,390	20, 8' 510, 8
Mfd. tohacco and snuffthous, of lb. Exports, cigarettes thousands	95, 200	27, 462 843, 686	29,756 433,690	32, 179	27, 376	24, 265	27, 938	24, 426	27, 919	27, 825	25, 181	27,807	27,0
Exports, cigarettess thousands. Prices, wholesale (list price, destination): Cigarettes, composite price dol. per 1,000. Cigars, composite price. dol. per 4,000. Production, manufactured tobacco:	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. 7
Cigars, composite price do do de la Cigars, composite price do de de la Cigars, composite price do de la Cigars, composite price de la Cigars, composite pri	46, 592	46.056	46.056	46. 056	46.056	46. 056	46.056	46. 190	46. 592	46. 592	46.592	46, 592	46.5
Total		27, 594 505	30, 499 467	32, 712 467	27,570 396	25, 521 415	27, 365 415	25, 072 358	28, 656 411	27, 745 398	25, 950 420	28, 207 481	
Plug do do Seran chewing do		4, 264 4, 064	4, 476 3, 962	4, 710 4, 016	3, 810 3, 279	3, 769 3, 410	4, 045 3, 673	3, 697 3, 411	4, 445 4, 117	4, 347 3, 913	4, 297 3, 768	4,878	
Smoking do do		15, 200 3, 059	17, 758 3, 333	19, 341 3, 665	16, 631 3, 023	14, 070 3, 392	14, 990 3, 763	13, 854 3, 265	15, 240 3, 916	14, 782 3, 827	13, 705 3, 302	14, 912	
Twistdodo		501	503	514	430	465	479	486	528	478	459	522	1
		FUI	ELS A	ND B	YPRO	DUC'	TS						
COAL							!						
Anthracite: Exportsthous. of long tons Prices, composite, chestnut:		304	404	(0)				- · ·				· · · · · · ·	
Retail	12.48 10.340	12, 17 10, 073	12. 41 10. 209	12.46 10.301	12.42 10.301	12. 43 10. 288	12, 48 10, 288	12.48 10.288	12.48 10.280	12. 29 10. 114	12.49 10.311	12, 48 10, 342	12.4 10.3
Production thous. of short tons. Stocks, end of month:	5, 180	7 5, 441	5, 143	5, 380	3,832	4, 118	4,532	4,772	5, 085	5, 153	4, 843	5, 122	5, 3
In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards	289	414	708	1, 177	1, 393	1, 237	915	755	656	466	292	140	11
number of days' supply	36	48	59	96	108	58	42	34	54	27	24	r 28	r :
Exportsthous, of long tons Industrial consumption, total		2, 325	2, 353	(a)	-								
thous. of short tonsBeehive coke ovensdodo	34, 687 1, 083	32, 400 959	31, 928 901	34, 978 968	34, 555 835	37, 192 1, 021	38, 476 1, 016	35, 091 957	36, 443 1, 024	34, 526 1, 029	34, 501 1, 099	33, 289 1, 059	r 34, 30
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	7, 508 663	7, 108 658	6, 814 630	7,050 676	6, 848 628	7, 352 588	7, 404	6, 685 497	7, 372 543	7, 173 571	7, 451 647	7, 229 640	7, 5
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do	139 5, 679	132 5, 643	126 5, 552	143 5, 913	143 5, 532	149 5, 892	148 5, 913	142 5, 154	153 5,011	144	144 5, 103	139 5, 175	r 5, 7
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	9, 366 769	8, 038 842	8, 053 802	8, 742 886	8, 747 912	9, 226 984	9, 685 1, 046	8, 879 937	9, 723 9, 727	9, 189 863	9, 398 819	8, 921 766	9,0
Other industrial dododo	9, 480	9, 020	9,050	10, 600	10, 910	11, 980	12, 700	11,840	11,660	10, 840	9, 840	9, 360	9, 3
Vessels (bunker) thous. of long tons. Coal mine fuel thous. of short tons.	250	137 329	164 335	(°) 362	313	334	347	313	251	260	256	257	2
Prices: Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton.	9. 52	9. 24	9.34	9. 42	9.47	9. 50	9, 52	9. 51	9. 51	9, 43	9.46	9. 49	9.
Wholesale: Mine run, compositedo	4, 787	4. 658	4, 677	4, 703	4, 713	4. 704	4. 732	4.737	4. 753	4,774	4,773	4. 775	4. 78
Prepared sizes, compositedo	5. 021 47, 160	4. 823 46, 651	4. 883 47, 505	4, 922 51, 328	4, 930 44, 426	4. 925 48, 694	4. 926 48, 540	4. 924 43, 840	4.897 47,400	4.819	4, 858 48, 250	4, 939 48, 410	4, 98 47, 70
Production:thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, totalthous. of short tons.	82, 687	52,801	56,994	61, 401	61, 763	62, 737	58, 681	56, 885	57, 221	61. 836	67, 418	73, 271	777, 58
Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do	73, 187 10, 238	45, 011 7, 205	48,044	51, 501 8, 371	52, 013	53, 397 8, 901	50, 951 8, 179	50, 635 7, 888	51, 761	55, 746 8, 409	60, 618 9, 179	65, 691 9, 866	7 69, 00 9, 9
Cement millsdo	1.074	660 296	7, 292 709 331	720 364	8, 326 714 372	705 367	647	652 333	7, 881 743 293	813	876 331	7972 369	1,0
Coal-gas retortsdo Electric power utilitiesdo Railways (class I)do	18, 165 13, 463	10, 912 8, 111	11, 637 8, 758	11, 919 9, 548	12, 427 9, 726	12, 821 10, 235	12,660 9,788	13, 455 9, 662	13, 891 9, 910	14, 767 10, 816	15, 854 11, 479	16,876 12,223	17, 3 , 12, 8
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do	1, 235 28, 610	757 $17,070$	827 18, 490	909 19, 670	908	968	964 18, 370	995 17,650	1, 013 18, 030	1, 050 19, 590	1,099 21,800	1, 145 24, 240	1, 1 26, 2
	9, 500	7, 790	8, 950	9,900	9, 750	9, 340	7,730	6, 250	5, 460	6, 090	6, 800	7, 580	8, 5
COKE Exportsthous. of long tons. Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)		61	54	(a)									
dol. per short ton.	6.000	6. 125	6. 125	6. 125	6, 125	6. 125	6. 125	6.000	6.000	6.060	6.000	6,000	6.00
Production: Rechive thous of short tons	690	т 645	574	613	532	650	647	610	652	655	700	675	r 68
ByproductdoPetroleum cokedo	5, 315	* 5,019	4,806	4,971	4,833	5, 186	5, 224 140	4,716	5, 200	5, 059	5, 276	5, 118	r 5, 27

Petroleum coke do 5,315 75,019 4,806 4,971 4,863 5,186 5,224 4,716 5,200 5,059 5,276 5,118 75,278 78. Petroleum coke do 1Dec. 1 estimate. do 137 158 154 149 151 140 121 108 91 83 88 101 7 Revised. Dec. 1 estimate. September 1 estimate. The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war. From 1938 revisions see August 1940 Survey, p. 45. See footnote on p. S-27 of the September 1942 Survey for revision for Jan. 1939-June 1941. Spata for 1939 revised; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 issue. See note marked """ on this page.

New series. Data are not available on a monthly basis prior to 1941. The total production of manufactured tobacco has been revised to include the data for snuff.

onthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FUE	LS A	ND BY	YPRO	DUCT	s-co	ontint	ıed					
COKE—Continued													
tocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total thous, of short tons. At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	1, 564 1, 026 539	1, 612 950 662 372	1,580 881 699 370	1, 616 871 745 362	1, 668 817 851 390	1, 708 832 876 228	1, 510 817 692 246	1,386 869 513 259	1, 430 920 509 252	1, 448 963 485 201	1, 432 975 457 191	1, 405 969 435 182	1, 46 99 47
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	i												
rude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl_ Imports\(\)do		124, 572 4, 319	121, 481 4, 790	126, 772 (a)	121, 539	124,985	119, 032	105, 776	110, 565	104, 882	106, 883	105, 376	111, 58
Consumption (runs to stills) thous. of bbl. Importss do Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production; thous. of bbl. Refinery operations pct. of capacity. Stocks, end of month:	1.110	1, 110 121, 354 90	1. 110 119, 446 89	1.110 126, 145 89	1, 110 123, 355 88	1. 110 128, 293 88	1. 110 128, 262 82	1.110 113,961 81	1. 110 114, 473 76	1, 110 105, 053 75	1.110 110,192 74	1. 110 108, 595 77	1. 1. 111, 7
California: Heavy crude and fuel thous of bbl. Light crude do East of California, totalt do Refineriest do Tank farms and pipe linest do Wells completedt number. Refined petroleum products: Gas and fuel oils:		64, 729 34, 560 207, 225 43, 483 163, 742 1, 836	63, 847 34, 875 203, 481 41, 975 161, 506 1, 931	62, 941 34, 852 201, 048 42, 446 158, 602 1, 821	62, 745 35, 082 200, 602 42, 546 158, 056 1, 723	63, 378 35, 596 203, 423 43, 154 130, 269 1, 458	61, 845 37, 767 207, 859 45, 085 162, 774 1, 373	61, 174 39, 184 213, 395 43, 387 170, 008 953	60, 197 38, 531 214, 741 41, 622 173, 119 778	58, 149 38, 737 210, 699 40, 491 170, 208 825	57, 067 37, 249 208, 548 39, 882 168, 666 847	55, 028 35, 650 207, 286 38, 881 168, 405 726	54, 10 36, 00 200, 65 38, 20 162, 45
Consumption: Consumption: Electric power plantsthous of bbl. Railways (class I)do. Vessels (bunker)do. Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)*.dol. per gal.	1, 343	1, 802 5, 460 2, 661 . 058	1, 674 5, 435 2, 331 . 059	1, 857 6, 049 (a) . 058	1, 740 5, 723	1, 960 6, 328	1, 867 6, 495	1, 532 5, 949	1, 304 6, 595	1, 012 6, 399	946 6, 624 	923 6, 427	71,21
Production: Residual fuel oil;thous. of bbl. Gas oil and distillate fuels, totaldo			28, 118 16, 024	30, 871 16, 554	29, 666 16, 230	31, 127 17, 142	29, 405 16, 902	27, 254 15, 194	28, 095 16, 214	29, 440 14, 002	30, 971 13, 436	28, 352 15, 210	30, 09 16, 14
Stocks, end of month: Residual fuel oil, east of Califdo Gas, oil and distillate fuels, totaldo		1	25, 224 39, 726	26, 198 42, 028	25, 118 42, 261	24, 855 49, 330	14, 567 40, 801	14, 055 33, 711	11,040 30,205	8, 664 28, 792	8, 965 30, 281	7, 667 32, 501	7, 28 37, 72
Motor fuel: Demand, domestictthous. of bblExportstdo		62, 944 1, 355	58, 995 2, 211	(b) (c)									
Prices, pasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)†do Retail, service stations, 50 cities*do Production, total‡thous. of bbl Benzolt	. 059 . 166 . 144	. 060 . 149 . 140 60, 740 277	.060 .149 .140 60,167	.060 .149 .140 62,288 296	. 060 . 149 . 141 61, 243 287	.060 .149 .139 63,573 323	. 060 . 150 . 141 60, 035 268	.060 .152 .141 51,612 189	. 055 . 153 . 143 52, 902 200	.054 .157 .144 47,528	.055 .161 .144 48,938	. 056 . 166 . 154 45, 887	. 08 . 18 . 15 49, 30
Prices, pasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)†. do Retail, service stations, 50 cities*do Production, total‡thous. of bbl. Benzol‡do. Straight run pasoline‡do. Cracked pasoline‡do. Natural pasoline‡do. Natural gasoline total#do. Retail distribution*		24, 790 30, 034 5, 639 4, 237 7 2, 588	24, 039 30, 198 5, 664 4, 854 7 2, 381	24, 712 31, 328 5, 952 5, 123 7 2, 340	24, 244 30, 718 5, 994 4, 717 7 2, 197	24, 913 32, 255 6, 082 4, 622 7 2, 246	22, 725 30, 324 7, 488 5, 351 r 1, 982	19, 226 26, 006 6, 768 4, 456 r 1, 739	20, 609 25, 629 7, 020 4, 414 71, 979	18, 339 23, 504 6, 257 4, 046 7 2, 015	19, 573 23, 130 6, 718 4, 272 r 2, 092	17, 404 22, 423 6, 558 4, 423 1, 950	19, 08 23, 94 6, 80 4, 57
At refinericsdo Natural gasolinedo		45, 463 6, 111	72, 761 46, 151 5, 373	74, 698 46, 417 4, 870	79, 378 49, 351 4, 557	86, 413 56, 325 4, 275	93, 489 64, 996 4, 802	100, 186 72, 990 5, 209	99, 184 73, 556 5, 620	94, 127 67, 182 6, 043	87, 461 62, 597 6, 568	80, 080 55, 213 6, 571	71, 65 48, 58 6, 58
Consumption, domestic	062	4, 449 52	5, 624 295	(b) (c)				000					
(rennsylvana) doi. per gai. Production thous, of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month. do. Lubricants: Consumption, domestict. do.		5, 850 11, 636 2, 562	. 063 5, 949 11, 662 2, 638	. 063 6, 355 11, 670	. 064 6, 443 10, 843	.064 6,682 9,599	6, 634 6, 987	6, 133 6, 193	6, 035 5, 460	5, 529 5, 630	. 064 5, 320 6, 419	. 064 4, 929 6, 940	5, 13 7, 48
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania)	. 160	, 143 3, 561 7, 206	. 154 3, 427 7, 415	. 160 3, 494 7, 487	.160 3,607 7,752	. 160 3, 554 8, 127	. 160 3, 497 8, 266	. 160 3, 174 8, 429	. 160 3, 533 8, 470	. 160 3, 438 8, 470	. 160 3, 439 8, 768	. 160 3, 231 8, 756	. 16 3, 13 8, 94
Imports short tons. Production do. Stocks, refinery, end of month do. Wax:		740, 700 605, 000	680, 200 474, 000	(4) 694, 400 451, 000	580, 700 512, 000	466, 500 604, 000	382, 000 695, 000	382, 700 765, 4 00	428, 200 740, 700	452, 900 719, 400	500, 500 617, 300	517, 800 513, 800	629, 30 436, 00
Productionthous. of lbdo		54, 320 85, 824	66, 360 79, 458	67, 760 75, 467	68, 880 76, 413	60, 200 74, 814	55, 160 72, 800	52, 920 75, 600	61,600 75,040	52, 080 69, 720	51, 800 69, 160	57, 960 r 69, 720	50, 68 68, 04
		LEA	THE	RANI	PRO	DUC'	TS						
HIDES AND SKINS													
mports total hides and skins§thous. of lb. Calf and kip skins⊙thous. of pieces. Cattle hides⊙do. Goat and kid skins⊙do. Sheep and lamb skins⊙do.		61, 899 242 888 3, 265 5, 335	48, 944 215 721 3, 717 2, 371	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)									
ivestock (federally inspected slaughter): Calves	460 1, 103 3, 223 1, 840	414 968 2,796	447 1,004 2,920 1,567	536 1, 119 4, 157 1, 682	476 941 4, 561 1, 424	457 1,004 5,767 1,571	440 1, 057 5, 831 1, 611	392 891 3, 892 1, 407	491 929 4, 134 1, 669	502 956 4, 196 1, 570	471 885 4, 320 1, 475	475 1,039 4,554 1,481	40 1, 04 3, 88 1, 70

Revised. ¶Excludes for East Coast district, stocks of "shuttle oil" and stocks transferred to the U. K. pool board. §See note marked "\$" on p. S-29.

The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

New scries. Data on wholesale price of fuel oil beginning January 1918 appear in table 46, p. 14, of the November 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1920 for the new scries on retail service-station price of gasoline, which replaces a similar scries shown in the Survey through February 1941, appear in table 10, p. 16, of the March 1941 Survey.

¶Exports of motor fuel revised; for data for 1913 to 1939, see table 54, p. 16, of the December 1940 Survey; for data for all months of 1940, see note marked "†" on p. S-28 of the August 1941 Survey.

Part of motor fuel revised series on wholesale tank wagon (N. Y.) price of gasoline, see table 6, p. 18, of the January 1941 Survey.

Revised data for 1939 appear in table 1, p. 17, of the January 1941 Survey.

Revised data for 1939 appear in table 1, p. 17, of the January 1941 Survey.

Part of petroleum gas as follows (thous, of barrels): Jan., 710; Feb., 577; Mar., 556; Apr., 572; Mar., 483; Jun.,

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conthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	LEA	THER	AND	PRO	DUCT	S-Co	ntinu	leđ					
HIDES AND SKINS-Continued													
'rices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers dol. per lb	0. 155	0.150	0.153	0.155	0.155	0.155	0. 155	0. 155	0.155	0. 155	0. 155	0. 155	0.1
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	.218	. 218	. 218	. 218	, 218	. 218	.218	. 218	0.1
LEATHER Exports: Sold leathers thous of the		24	1,368	(0)				\$					
Sole leathers thous. of lb. Upper leathers thous. of sq. ft. reduction:		4,889	3, 346	(a) (a)									
Calf and kip thous. of skins. Cattle hides thous, of hides Goat and kid thous. of skins. Sheep and lambt do	1,090 2,357 2,463	1, 181 2, 391 3, 374	1,084 2,405 4,113	1,209 2,675 4,568	1, 014 2, 445 3, 837	1, 048 2, 572 4, 441	922 2,666 4,226	974 2, 502 4, 005	1,040 2,629 4,414	1,006 2,684 4,320	989 2,577 3,631	7 1, 031 7 2, 534 7 3, 490	1, 2, 3,
rices, wholesale:	1	4, 789	4,508	4, 796	4, 408	4, 303	4, 163	4, 555	4,462	4, 552	4, 998	r 4, 514	4,
Sole, oak, bends (Boston)*dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black composite dol. per sq. ft_	.440	. 431	7. 440 . 516	r. 440	, 525	.529	r. 440	r. 440	r. 440	7. 440 . 529	r. 440 .529	. 440	:
tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	11 789	13, 226	13, 186	13, 698	14,020	14,021	14, 223	14,052	13,413	12,747	12, 389	r 12, 139	11,
In process and finished do do do do	8,700 3,082	8, 323 4, 903	8, 223 4, 963	8, 307 5, 391	8, 569 5, 451	8, 691 5, 330	8, 958 5, 265	8, 923 5, 129	8,900 4,513	8, 879 3, 868	8,898 3,491	r 8, 925 r 3, 214	8,
LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens:													
Production (cut), totaldozen pairs Dress and semidressdo Workdo		179, 205	246, 320 161, 285 85, 644	283, 285 172, 898 110, 387	242, 441 144, 197 98, 244	193, 808 106, 273 87, 535	185, 111 108, 080 77, 031	225, 746 139, 856 85, 890	252,658 159,296 93,362	264, 543 161, 845 102, 698	279, 927 175, 278 104, 649	7 258,666 7 155,575 101, 091	263, 156, 106,
oots, shoes, and slippers: Exportsthous, of pairs	1	309	198	(a)						102, 500			
Prices, wholesale, factory: Men's black calf blucherdol. per pair. Men's black calf oxford, corded tipdo	6.75 4.00		6. 25 4. 35	6.36 4.35	6.40 4.39	6. 40 4. 40	6. 40 4. 55	6.40 4.60	6.40 4.60	6.75 4.65	6.75 4.61	6.75 4.60	E
Women's colored, elk blucherdo Production, boots, shoes, and slippers:	3.60	3. 55	3. 55	3.55	3, 55	3. 55	3.56	3.60	3.60	3. 00	3.60	3.60	8
Total thous, of pairs. Athletic do All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.) do	38, 586 424 175	45, 465 516 225	43, 815 512 273	45,704 555 271	34,795 478 223	38, 451 442 337	39, 828 358 436	40, 006 377 454	45, 106 572 643	45, 590 620 535	40, 771 504 478	39, 643 481 395	r 41,
Part fabric and part leatherdo High and low cut, leather, totaldo	611 32, 841	816 37,885	1,017	1,004 36,906	852 27, 644	1, 052 32, 654	1,352 34,899	1,356 34,110	1, 247 38, 220	1, 056 38, 362	883 34,046	555 33, 416	, 35,
Government shoes*do Civilian shoes:	3, 727 1, 383	1,360 1,696	1, 324	1,474	1,170	1, 737 1, 535	2, 223 1, 393	2, 336 1, 410	2,954 1,513	3, 858 1, 526	3,614 1,412	3, 675 1, 459	73,
Boys' and youths'do Infants'do Misses' and children'sdo	3, 223	2, 487 4, 052	2, 403 4, 025	2,585 4,378	2, 163 3, 491	2, 296 3, 888	2, 146 3, 805	2,029 3,659	2, 340 3, 760	2, 372 3, 751	2, 187 3, 344	2, 124 3, 603	r 3,
Men's do do Women's do Slippers and moccasins for housewear	7, 422 14, 960	10, 355 17, 935	10, 473 15, 522	11, 931 14, 627	9, 600 9, 821	10, 410 12, 789	9, 871 15, 461	9, 368 15, 308	9, 640 18, 013	9, 730 17, 127	8, 557 14, 932	8, 311 14, 245	7 8, 7 16,
thous. of pairsdodo	4,075 46C	5, 588 435	6, 019 436	6, 516 453	5, 164 434	3, 509 459	1,956 827	2, 674 1, 036	3, 2 97 1, 1 2 7	3, 607 1, 410	3, 577 1, 283	3, 777 1, 018	r 3,
	I	LUMB	ER Al	ND M	ANUI	FACT	URES						
LUMBER-ALL TYPES													
xports, total sawmill products	1	11, 371	51, 163 7, 250 34, 690	(a) (a) (a)						ł			
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. \(\) do mports, total sawmill productsdo vational Lumber Mirs. Assn.:\(\)	1	L.	152, 190	(4)							-		
Production, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do		387	r 2, 943 387 r 2, 556	r 3, 037 403 r 2, 634	7 2, 572 372 7 2, 200	7 2, 403 382 7 2, 021	7 2, 334 376 7 1, 958	7 2, 265 372 7 1, 893	7 2, 423 361 7 2, 062	7 2,666 386 7 2,280	2,702 379 2,323	7 2, 883 375 7 2, 507	2, 2,
Softwoods do Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Go		7 3, 257 416	7 3, 006 423	7 3,093 436	7 2, 503 374	7 2, 403 371	7 2, 527 381	7 2, 500 369	r 2, 749 368	7 3, 100	7 2, 972 415	7 3, 070 430	3,
Softwoods. do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do Hardwoods. do Softwoods. do		7 2, 841 6, 357 1, 414	7 2, 583 6, 294 1, 377	7 2, 567 6, 231 1, 343	7 2, 129 6, 317 1, 340	7 2, 032 6, 348 1, 355	7 2, 146 6, 110 1, 349	7 2, 132 5, 903 1, 353	7 2, 381 5, 595 1, 346	7 2, 717 5, 235 1, 349	7 2, 557 5, 004 1, 313	7 2, 640 4, 843 1, 268	2, 4, 1.
Softwoodsdodo		4, 943	4, 917	4, 888	4, 977	4, 993	4, 761	4,550	4, 249	3, 886	3, 691	3, 575	3,
I aple, beech, and birch: Orders, new		9,050	7,000	7,650	5, 050	7, 225	7,775	7, 150	8,575	7,300	7, 200	7, 875	7,
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Preduction do		13, 175 8, 950 9, 800	11,500 7,600 8,800	10,900 8,900 8,300	8, 900 7, 500	9,050 8,075	9, 975 7, 175 7, 075	9,600 7,550	10, 550 7, 275 7, 500	10, 125 7, 500 7, 700	8, 750 7, 150 8, 850	8, 950 7, 625 7, 675	8,
Shipmentsdododododododododododododododo	1	13, 425	12, 200	12,850	7, 150 13, 100	7, 350 13, 625	14,075	7, 100 14, 250	14,000	13,850	12,000	12, 100	7, 12,
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	22, 720 27, 771 19, 288	44, 781 74, 305 49, 925	36, 363 60, 460 47, 432	40,080 52,446 49,227	28, 102 42, 549 40, 910	34, 286 42, 035 42, 697	40, 749 46, 235 41, 647	39, 369 48, 697 36, 719	34, 972 45, 481 38, 691	32, 560 42, 673 40, 656	27, 732 37, 488 36, 283	17, 911 30, 479 30, 562	17, 24, 25,
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	18, 906 18, 906 76, 422	53, 464 44, 962	48, 939 41, 955	48, 094 43, 088	38, 014 48, 278	35, 100 55, 875	26, 549 60, 673	36, 719 37, 788 58, 601	37, 588 59, 704	37, 027 63, 333	30, 283 32, 917 66, 699	24, 920 72, 341	21, 76,
ouglas fir: SOFTWOODS Exports, total sawmill products M bd ft		28, 069	19, 970	(4)							, 		
Sawed timber \$dododododo		7, 915 20, 154	5, 580 14, 390	(a) (a) (s)									
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common* dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L.*	1		27. 146	28, 665	İ	29. 498	3 2, 095	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32.
						1 49 498	1 04,000	1 04 340	04, 340	1 3/ 541	1 32 3411	1 52 340	1 AZ.

^{*}Revised.

*Data for 1939 revised: for exports see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 Survey.

*Data heginning 1940 include fleshers and exclude skivers.

*The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

*Revised data for 1939 appear in table 17, p. 17 of the May 1941 Survey; revisions for 1940 and January and February 1941 (also revisions in production and shipments for softwoods and the total for March-July 1941) will be published in a later issue.

*New series. The new price series on sole, oak, bends has been revised and data shown here are not comparable with figures given in the April-September 1942 issues.

*Earlier data will be shown in a subsequent issue. Separate data for leather shoes made under Government contracts are available beginning 1941. These shoes include, for the most part, men's dress and semidress and work leather shoes. However, a small number of pairs other than men's leather (nurses, athletic, etc.) made for Government http://frasappear.jtable.16.p. 17, of the May 1941 Survey.

*Federal Reseave Bank of St. Lovice.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Mnu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
L	UMBI	ER AN	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued		 -			
SOFTWOODS—Continued		1			i								
Southern pine:		10.041	10.400	(4)									
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo		16, 941 3, 104	10, 486	(a)				- 					
Orders, new t		893	9, 015 885	(a) 861	771	800	1,050	868	974	995	795	832	86
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Prices, wholesale:		762	715	633	603	621	796	858	940	943	887	871	84
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8* dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4*do Production 1, mil. bd. ft	30, 000 55, 000	34, 550 54, 978	33.050 52.782	31.013 52.050	30. S13 52, 393	30. 804 53. 596	30. 620 54. 330	30, 653 54, 708	30.770 53.798	30.000 55.000	30, 600 55,000	30, 000 55, 000	30.00 55.00
Production in mil, bd. ft	33.000	949 1,083	898 932	896 943	824 801	809 782	825 875	738 806	787 892	797 992	782 851	791 848	84
Shipments,		1, 456	1, 422	1, 375	1, 398	1, 425	1,375	1,307	1, 202	1,007	938	881	88
Orders, newtdodo		523 554	543 479	542 401	387 345	491 421	516 519	345 r 471	477 472	7 666 609	554 630	648 665	59 61
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 128*dol. per M bd. ft.	31. 53	29. 37	29.97	30.73	30.71	30.42	30. 73	31, 46	31, 52	31.04	31.35	31. 51	31.3
Production tmil. bd. ft.		695 622	671 629	646 630	443 450	362 420	263 418	278 400	359 469	7 469 529	487 533	7 677 613	70
Shipments†do Stocks, end of monthdo Vest coast woods:	i i	1, 733	1, 775	1, 788	1,779	1,721	1, 566	1, 444	1, 334	1, 275	1, 229	1, 293	1, 3
Orders, newtdodododododododo		$705 \\ 772$	679 699	671 607	590 587	946 827	765 926	710 894	759 891	7 1,007 1,029	7 937 1,097	r 898 1, 067	1. 04 1, 17
Production †		822 834	742 741	787 760	678 617	747 719	637 623	658 692	682 742	7768 7894	7 802 7 880	783 880	70 90
Kedwood, California:		819	821	854	929	971	991	968	929	875	835	756	62
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	58, 135 87, 154	30, 391 55, 204	27, 665 44, 532	31, 540 37, 142	26, 781 34, 860	29, 688 41, 696	41, 252 49, 873	40, 942 61, 104	55, 566 75, 009	39, 407 66, 073	39, 445 64, 152	44, 631 65, 359	50, 04 73, 13
Production dodododo	34, 790 48, 647	47, 272 42, 221	43, 703 39, 068	45, 658 38, 318	38, 671 29, 910	30, 698 22, 877	35, 642 32, 292	33, 128 30, 208	38, 808 43, 560	37, 960 46, 562	37, 39 7 41, 205	41, 666 43, 307	42, 00 46, 67
Stocks, end of monthdo	195, 721	244, 169	242, 763	243, 225	248, 440	253, 061	249, 176	249, 377	240, 342	228, 068	220, 602	213, 124	207, 58
FURNITURE All districts:	72,0	87.0	88.0	90.0	87.5	82, 0	79. 0	62.0	50.0	70.0	F0 A	5 0.0	_,
Plant operationspercent of normal. Grand Rapids district: Orders:	72.0	67.0	00.0	90.0	87.3	82.0	19.0	83.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	78.0	74.
Canceledpercent of new orders. Newno, of days' production_	4. 0 25	$\frac{3.0}{27}$	3. 0 33	4. 0 30	5. 0 33	15.0 15	8. 0 22	7.0 20	8. 0 18	5. 0 29	10.0	8.0	5. 2
Unfilled, end of month	55 60, 0	72 82. 0	76 84. 0	75 88. 0	75 88. 0	59 86.0	59 81, 0	58 82. 0	50	58	23 53	21 50	73.
Plant operations percent of normal Shipments of days' production rices, wholesale:	18	28 28	32	32	27	28	24	22	75. 0 25	$79.0 \\ 21$	$\frac{78.0}{22}$	75. 0 20	1 13.
Beds, wooden 1926=100. Dining-room chairs, set of 6 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	101.0 118.9	93. 5 108. 2	96. 1 108. 2	96.3 111.6	98. 0 113. 6	101. 2 115. 0	101. 2 118. 9	101. 0 118. 9	101. 0 118. 9	101. 0 118. 9	101. 0 118. 9	101.0 118.9	101. 118.
Kitchen cabinets do Living-room davenports do	102. 6 104. 2	97. 4 93. 3	99.3 98.9	102.0 104.2	102. 0 104. 2	102. 0 104. 2	102. 6 104. 2	102. 6 104. 2	102.6 104.2	102. 6 104. 2	102. 6 104. 2	102. 6 104. 2	102. 104.
Steel furniture (see Iron and Steel Section).		00.0	00.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	104	104. 2	104. 2	104.
		МЕТА	LS A	ND M	ANUI	FACT	URES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade:		697, 732	706, 580	(0)									ļ
Exports (domestic), total long tons Scrap do Imports, total do		80 , 2 55	65, 486 8, 489	(a) (a)									
Scrap do Price, wholesale, iron and steel, composite		16, 405	4, 259	(4)									
Scrap:* dol. per long ton.		38. 15	38. 15	38.15	38. 15	38.15	(9)		! !			· 	-
Consumption, totalthous. of short tons. Home scrapdo	1	5, 140 2, 792	5, 072 2, 783 2, 289	5, 582 3, 145	5, 010 2, 824	5, 078 2, 873	4, 956 2, 822	4, 708 2, 643	5, 221 2, 956	5, 156 2, 919	5, 225 2, 932	5,000 2,763	5, 00 2, 79
Purchased scrap do Stock, consumers', total do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2, 348 4, 814	4, 515	2,437 4,089	2, 186 3, 829	2, 205 3, 802	2, 822 2, 134 3, 503	2, 643 2, 065 3, 455	2, 265 3, 460	2, 237 3, 082	2, 293 3, 972	2, 237 4, 297	2, 2 4, 5
Durchased scrap		1, 504 3, 310	1,469 3,046	1,322 2,767	1, 232 2, 597	1, 167 2, 635	1, 145 2, 358	1, 170 2, 285	1, 114 2, 346	1, 105 2, 577	1, 077 2, 895	1, 185 3, 112	1, 28 3, 29
Ore													
Iron ore: Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces													
thous, of long tons	7, 155 13, 236	6, 534 11, 496	6,448	6, 612 9, 596	6, 501 7, 661	7,062	7, 158	6, 403	7, 109	7,007	7, 230	7, 034	7, 17
Shipments from upper lake ports do Stocks, end of month, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	43, 236	36, 469 32, 457	10, 312 40, 770 36, 106	43, 946 38, 852	45, 535 40, 245	835 40, 457 35, 563	33, 919 29, 627	27, 526	793 20, 190	7, 857 20, 065	12, 677 25, 199	12, 625 30, 931	13, 40 37, 31
At furnaces. do On Lake Erie docks do On Docks d	5, 112	4, 012 223	4, 664 206	5,094 (a)	5, 290	4,894	4, 292	23, 835 3, 691	17, 561 2, 629	17, 536 2, 529	22, 310 2, 889	27, 664 3, 267	33, 28 4, 03
Imports, totaldo		65	62	(a)									
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures													
Castings, malleable:	63, 978	68, 945	64, 283	70, 528	60 T4E	\$6 F07	105 556	(d one	go o~o	60 200	E4 010	t+ 000	00.5
Orders, new short tons. Production do	56, 304	68, 570	69, 175	84, 296	60, 745 66, 738	56, 587 71, 311	105, 556 68, 741	66, 292 65, 140	62, 979 69, 737	60, 398 71, 256	54, 219 60, 696	55, 032 59, 990	63, 65 61, 43
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	56, 651	64, 250	67, 532	82,004	68, 983	70,744	65, 217	62, 724	65, 866	68, 459	61, 783	59, 144	59, 12
Consumption*thous. of short tons.		4,822	4,665	5,049	4, 766	5,020	4, 997	4,554	5, 100	4, 944	5,030	4,869	4, 95
Furnaces in blast, end of month: Capacityshort tons per day.		155, 020	157, 165	156, 265	156, 855	162, 140	159, 270	162, 285	164, 675	(1)			

*The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war. *Discontinued by compiling agency. *Revised.

Not available for publication. *Data for 1939 revised; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports see table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 issue.

†Revised series. Revisions for southern pine, western pine, and west coast woods for 1939 (also revisions for 1938 for the latter group and for January and February 1940 for western pine), appear in table 17, p. 17 of the May 1941 issue. Revisions in the indicated series for southern pine and west coast woods for January 1940-January 1941 and revisions in production and shipments of western pine for April 1940-June 1941 will be published in a subsequent issue.

New series. The new lumber prices replace series shown in the Survey through the March 1942 issue; data beginning 1926 are shown in table 11 (southern pine), and Digitized for FRASE table 12 (Ponderosa pine), p. 22, of the April 1942 issue. Earlier data on consumption and stocks of scrap iron and steel and consumption of pig iron not shown in the April 1942 Survey will appear in a later issue.

Federal Reseave Book of St. Lovice.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
M	ETAI	S AN	D MA	NUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures-Con.													
Pig iron—Continued. Prices, wholesale:													
Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton	23.50 24.20	23.50 24.15	23.50 24.15	23.50 24.15	23.50 24.15	23. 50 24. 15	23, 50 24, 15	23. 50 24. 15	23, 50 24, 17	23, 50 24, 20	23. 50 24. 20	23.50 24.20	23, 50 24, 20
Foundry, No. 2, northern (Pitts) do Production† thous, of short tons Stocks, consumers', end of month* do	25, 89	25.89 4,791	25, 89 4, 717	25, 89 4, 856	25.89 4,703	25. 89 5, 012	25.89 4,971	25. 89 4, 502	25. 89 5, 113	25. 89 (a)	25. 89	25.89	25. 89
Boilers and radiators, cast-iron:		1,940	1,874	1,655	1,570	1,581	1,473	1,400	1,286	ì, 232	1, 221	1, 257	1, 296
Boilers, round: Production	• -	1,936 2,669	2, 148 2, 741	2,091 3,483	1,133 1,922	1, 115 1, 448	732 1, 484	754 1, 408	1,012 1,083	1,071 938	905 539	504 842	690 1,479
Stocks, end of monthdo Boilers, square:		14, 024	13, 405	11, 912	11, 168	11, 182	10, 146	9,493	9, 421	9, 554	9,673	9,325	8, 546
Production do		26, 505 38, 894	27, 591 34, 899	29, 461 37, 360	21, 104 24, 502	19, 642 17, 380	18,756 17,044	17, 773 19, 081	16, 214 15, 789	15, 026 16, 301	11, 494 8, 546	10, 532 12, 474	9, 924 16, 644
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Radiators and convectors:¶		113, 130	105, 759	97, 896	93, 669	92, 998	94, 832	93, 525	93, 950	92,675	93,749	91, 807	85,090
Production thous of sq. ft. heating surface. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.		7,098 11,696 25,584	7, 675 10, 901 22, 394	8, 267 10, 494 20, 154	5, 787 7, 695 18, 271	6, 763 7, 390 17, 567	6, 717 6, 175 18, 106	6, 199 6, 781 17, 524	6, 445 5, 656 18, 313	5, 399 6, 384 17, 328	4, 317 4, 131 17, 062	4,333 5,168 16,149	4, 457 6, 284 14, 322
Boilers, range, galvanzied:	1	68, 854	80,046	74, 581	52, 605	41, 343	42, 781	53, 809	62,010	38, 014	31, 458	30, 481	22, 955
Orders, new, net	40,454	86, 451 63, 729	101,016 58,635	101, 609 69, 972	93, 966 58, 810	80, 844 55, 856	72, 366 50, 557	77, 190 49, 217	76, 750 64, 847	68, 884 42, 427	62,709 33,627	52, 652 39, 171	34, 672 40, 181
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	41, 373 9, 646	60, 212 28, 495	65, 481 21, 615	73, 988 17, 599	60, 248 16, 411	54, 465 17, 785	51, 259 17, 212	48, 985 17, 444	62, 450 19, 841	45, 880 16, 388	37, 633 12, 382	40, 538 11, 015	40, 935 10, 561
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured											!		
Castings, steel: Orders, new, totalshort tons		147, 316	115,066	117, 516	84, 534	113, 034	150, 551	179,880	211,081	191, 195	199, 619	208, 243	201, 679
Percent of capacty		125. 9 52, 207 117, 703	98. 3 32, 882 118, 543	100. 4 32, 935 135, 272	72. 2 16, 549 104, 605	96. 5 26, 839 131, 518	128. 6 35, 723	153. 7 54, 409 133, 726	180. 4 43, 997	163. 4 26, 558	170.6 11,025	177. 9 11, 218 131, 458	(b) 3, 610 133, 845
Castings, steel: Orders, new, total		100. 6 44, 290	101.3	115. 6 49, 891	89. 4 33, 383	112. 4 45, 640	134, 778 115. 2 46, 357	114.3 45,013	146, 507 125, 2 48, 335	149, 625 127. 8 45, 158	131, 492 112. 3 25, 644	112.3 21, £58	(b) 16, 251
Steel ingots and steel for castings: † Production thous. of short tons.		6, 997	6,812	7, 236	6, 961	7, 150	7, 125	6, 521	7,393	7, 122	7,387	7,022	7, 149
Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacity Prices, wholesale:	95	96	96	99	98	98	95	96	98	98	98	96	95
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	34.00	.0265 34.00	34.00	34.00	. 0265 34. 00	34,00	34,00	34.00	34.00	34.00	. 0265 34, 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago) dol. per long ton	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18.75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18, 75	. 0210 18. 75	.0210 18.75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18, 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75
U. S. Steel Corp., shipments of rolled and finished steel products. thous. of short tons	1,789	1,754	1,664	1, 851	1,624	1,846	1,739	1,617	1,781	1,759	1,834	1,774	1, 766
Steel, Manufactured Products				}									
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands	1,506	1, 497	1,492	1,850	1,762	2,047	2, 149	2, 230	1,893	1, 797	1, 551	1,652	1,402
Production. do. Percent of capacityO. thousands. Shipurents. thousands. Stocks, end of month do.	1,536 84.2	1,590 87.1	1, 713 93. 9	1, 781 97. 6	1, 586 86. 9	1,859 101.9	1, 952 107. 0	1,845	2, 416 132, 4	2, 067 113. 3	1,780 97.6	1,749 95. 9	1,760 96.5
Stocks, end of monthdo Boilers, steel, new orders:	1,538 40	1,600 37	1,711 40	1,777	1,604 25	1, 851 34	1,954 36	1,848 34	2, 420 29	2, 046 50	1,796 34	1,741 42	1,760 42
Area tbous, of sq. ft	1,806 893	1,411 1,246	1,747 1,131	1, 341 957	3, 755 1, 310	1, 929 997	2, 813 1, 010	2, 230 995	9, 695 2, 822	3, 715 1, 593	3, 250 1, 340	2, 217 1, 204	2, 316 1, 091
Furniture, steel: Office furniture:	1, 278	4, 598	2 020	2 000	3, 422	4, 612	4, 400	3, 194	9 751	.0 551	.0.015	1, 203	1,707
Orders, new thous, of dol. Orders, unfilled, end of month dododo	1, 276 1, 898 1, 124	8, 085 4, 452	3, 932 7, 786 4, 314	3, 896 7, 329 4, 352	6, 840 3, 912	7, 105 4, 338	7, 335 4, 236	6, 340 4, 188	3,751 5,530 4,560	7 2, 571 7 3, 951 4, 120	r 2, 817 r 3, 119 4, 204	7 1, 820 2, 256	1,744 1,784
Shelving: Orders, newdodo	-225	999	1, 284	987	858	888	1,082	1,094	1,510	1,418	1,606	1,459	638
Orders, unfilled, end of month do- Shipments do- Porcelain enameled products, shipments	1, 565 596	1, 765 1, 166	2, 022 1, 027	1, 837 1, 173	1,678 1,016	1, 365 1, 058	1, 405 1, 042	1, 490 994	1, 870 1, 130	2, 273 1, 015	2, 763 1, 115	7 2, 788 1, 434	2, 385 1, 040
Spring washers, shipments •	3, 357	5, 807 338	5, 802 348	6, 208 321	5, 371 276	5, 598 292	5, 143 290	5, 289 295	5, 841 341	5, 560 334	4, 521 317	4, 239 302	4, 023 324
Steel products, production for sale:† Total thous, of short tons		5, 234	5, 059	5, 471	4, 909	5, 144	5, 170	4, 762	5, 273	(e)			
Merchant barsdo Pipe and tubedo		447 485 532	431 464 519	503 531 587	456 415 564	490 484 629	511 446 700	485 419 726	563 465 838	(a) (a)			
Platesdo Percent of capacity* Railsthous, of short tons		99. 7 146	112. 2 127	124. 1 161	122. 8 135	132. 6 144	118. 2 133	134. 8 122	139. 5	(a) (a)			
Sheets, totaldo		1, 018 92. 4	954 88. 5	1, 053 94. 1	945 87. 5	889 80. 1	895	765 77. 5	857	(a) (a)			
Strip: Cold rolled thous. of short tons		106 130	104 134	110 136	101 140	106 135	101 138	83 119		(a) (c)			
Hot rolled do Structural shapes, beavydo Tin platedo		391 360	372 325	407 342	381 323	369 367	403 317	354 261		(a) (a)			
Wire and wire productsdob Track work, shipmentsshort tons		434	420	432	396	398	407	352	403	(a)			
* Paying C Tate for 1041 revised after			the indu	etro for r	wieed for	ares for all	months	of 1041 co	n S-31 c				

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^{*} Prevised. C Pata for 1941 revised after a special survey of the industry; for revised figures for all months of 1941, see p. S-31 of the May 1942 Survey.

* Data not available for publication. * No comparable data.

* That for 1941 and 1942 include convector-radiators. Data for these items are included in part in earlier figures published in the Survey; 1940 data revised to include these items for all reporting firms will be published later.

* Data cover 9 firms beginning December 1941; the increase in reporting firms from 7 to 9 in late 1941 did not materially affect the coverage of the data.

* Monthly data heginning 1929, corresponding to the monthly averages on p. 132 of the 1940 Supplement, appear on p. 18 of the April 1940 Survey.

* Beginning July 1942, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of July 1, 1942, of 89, 194, 520 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; data for January-June 1942 are based on capacity as of January 1, 1942 (88, 566, 170 tons), and earlier data on capacity as of July 1, 1941.

* The revised series. Data on pig-iron production beginning 1913 are shown in table 38, p. 14, of the October 1940 issue. For data on steel production beginning 1917 and percent of capacity beginning 1926 through 1939, see table 9, p. 16, of the March 1941 issue, and for subsequent revisions in 1940 data, see p. 49 of the June 1941 issue. Porcelainenmeled products revised beginning 1940 include data for 99 manufacturers; for 1939 data, see p. 49 of the March 1941 issue. For steel products, production for sale beginning 1933, see table 45, p. 14, of the November 1940 issue.

*Earlier data on pig-iron stocks not shown in the April 1942 Survey and earlier data on percent of capacity for steel plates not shown in the September 1941 Survey will be published in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941						1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
N	1ETA	LS AN	ID M	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued					
NONFERROUS METALS		}											
Metals												Ì	
Imports, bauxite long tons Price, wholesale, scrap, castings (N. Y.)		90, 960	86, 462	(4)									
dol. per lb	.0875	.1100	.1100	. 0936	. 0931	.0938	.0873	.0869	.0875	.0875	.0875	.0875	.0875
sumption and shipments, total (60 manufacturers)†	2, 907	5,767	5,830	5,621	4,754	4,753	5, 506	3,745	4, 599	3, 578	3, 541	3, 163	3,605
Consumption and shipments, 38 mfrs. O Consumed in own plants. do Shipments do	649	983	911	757	723	813	697	562	594	667	528	463	657
Conner.	1,310	2, 696	3, 066	2,931	2,548	2,399	2, 795	1,885	2, 198	1, 484	1,711	1,646	1,826
Exports, refined and mfrs. \$short tons_lmports, total \$do		10, 589 71, 153	10, 198 70, 581	(a)									
For smelling, refining, and exportsdo For domestic consumption, totaldo		13, 373 57, 780	15, 546 55, 034	(a) (a)									
Imports, totals. do. For smelting, refining, and exports. do. For domestic consumption, totals. do. Unrefined, including scraps. do. Refineds. do. Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)		19, 872 37, 907	20,063 34,971	(a) (a) (a)									
Production:	.1178	.1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178	.1178	.1178	. 1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178
Mine or smelter (including custom intake)		84,695	81,839	86,019	84,718	88, 463	88, 254	80,148	92, 106	94, 295	101,683	(a)	
short tons. Refinery do Deliveries, refined, total do Domestico do Export do Stocks, refined, end of month do		85, 426 119, 937	81, 553 125, 585	86, 617 126, 766	84, 799 124, 645	89, 940 138, 585	90, 017 130, 467	81,724 107,616	89, 552 111, 062	90, 672 106, 701	98, 632 134, 079	(a) (a) (a)	
Domestico do do		119, 937	125, 585	126, 622 144	124,645	138, 585	130, 467	107,616	111,062	106, 701	134, 079	(a)	
Stocks, refined, end of monthdo		1	63,670	67, 260	72,352	75, 564	81,371	77,329	79, 537	83, 789	77, 383	(a)	
Imports, total, ex. mirs. (lead content)do Ore:		47, 891	65, 401	(a)									
Receipts, lead content of domestic ore_do Shipments, Joplin district¶do		38, 228 4, 576	38, 259 5, 603	39, 390 3, 883	40, 930 4, 291	40, 901 4, 977	43, 224 3, 231	41,828 3,690	43, 397 5, 575	43, 171 2, 348	(°) 3,638	4,794	(a)
Refined: Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)	.0650	OF CF	0505	0505	0,000	0505		0050	0050	00*0		0.050	00.50
Production from domestic ore_short tons_		. 0585 39, 100	. 0585 41, 373	. 0585 37, 221	.0585 41,566	. 0585 48, 829	.0628 43,307	.0650 45,633	. 0650 50, 919	. 0650 52, 049	. 0650 47, 781	.0650	.0650
Sbipments (reported) do Stocks, end of month do Tin:		55, 005 15, 330	47, 093 13, 148	43, 537 10, 735	45, 980 13, 671	50, 680 20, 185	53, 037 20, 531	45, 920 24, 830	57, 590 27, 160	54, 726 31, 374	52, 874 29, 707	(a) (a)	
Consumption of primary tip in manufactures		8, 830	8,830	8,760	8, 290	9, 570	(a)						}
long tons Deliveries (includes reexports) Imports, total (tin content) do do		13, 625 17, 719	12, 715 14, 311	8,000 (a)	8, 355	7, 700	(4)						
Ore (tin content)* doBars, blocks, pigs, etcdoPrice, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb		6, 144 11, 575	2, 115 12, 196	(a) (a)									
Visible supply, world, end of mo_long tons_		. 5236	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200
United States (excluding affoat)do	1	2, 393	1,767	1, 127	2, 186	3, 500							
Imports, total (zinc content)*short tons. For smelting, refining, and export*do		7 22, 791 8, 040	r 24, 360 r 3, 651	(a)									
For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)* Blocks, pigs, etc., and old* Ore, Joplin district:¶		10, 935 3, 816	7 17, 274	(a) (a)	 								
Ore, Joplin district:¶ Shipmentsshort tons		37, 655	7 3, 435 46, 250	39, 220	37, 267	47, 685	00.010	36,687	48, 224	34, 119	34, 481	46, 279	(a)
Stocks, and of month		5, 250	8. 160	4, 730	5, 130	900	28, 812 4, 130	2, 550	500	2, 940	4, 240	3, 500	(a) (a)
dol. per lb Production, slab, at primary smelters:	.0825	. 0725	. 0725	.0794	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	.0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825
Shipments, total tons. Domestic do Domestic do		75, 524 71, 403	73, 225 71, 767	76, 156 73, 989	74, 861 73, 273	78, 654 77, 770	79, 276 79, 417	73, 476 74, 775	79, 139 80, 063	77, 034 76, 177	79, 489 83, 601	(a) (a)	
Domestic*dododododododo		60, 861 17, 969	64, 623 19, 427	61, 525 21, 594	61, 014 23, 182	65, 658 24, 066	67, 252 23, 925	59, 957 22, 626	61, 564 21, 702	63, 819 22, 559	66, 736 18, 447	(a) (a)	
Miscellaneous Products		1											
Brass and bronze (ingots and billets): Deliveriesshort tons		17, 180	16, 388	(6)									
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill_dol. per lb	. 195	30, 646 195	28, 981 . 195	(b) (b) .195	. 195	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	.195	. 195	.195	.195
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	1100	1100	1100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				.130	.100	.100	.190	.195	.130
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol			9, 579			8, 067			10, 205			22, 500	
Electric overhead cranes: Orders, newdodo		1, 131	2, 098	1,768	2, 2 39	3, 163	5, 927	5, 577	9, 624	6, 378	6, 236	2, 835	4, 058
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do		13, 498 1, 364	13, 814 1, 9 23	13, 503 2, 071	13, 731 1, 955	14, 654 2, 216	18, 415 2, 079	21, 622 2, 197	28, 563 2, 577	32, 265 2, 561	34, 471 2, 511	34, 190 2, 768	34, 958 2, 722
Foundry equipment:† New orders, net total 1937-39=100 New equipment	510.8	312.9 298.2	363. 8	403.8	408.5	481.2	532.7	567.9	1,122.3	1,089.3	653. 6	774.0	800.8
New equipment do Repairs do Fuel equipment and heating apparatus:	536.7 433.0	356. 9	372.0 339.2	414. 2 327. 2	417. 4 381. 7	505.3 408.7	570.6 418.5	636. 6 361. 4	1, 352. 7 428. 8	1, 307. 7 432. 1	730. 2 423. 3	884.4 441.5	909.1 474.0
Oil burners: Orders, new, netnumber_	8, 100	31, 140	34, 143	27, 451	20, 202	23, 225	19, 674	16,006	14 044	10 002	10.000	0 400	-0.40-
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do	19, 066 8, 034	22, 885 31, 369	22, 321 34, 707	18, 358 31, 414	16, 747 21, 813	18, 057 21, 915	18, 418 19, 159	16,008 16,428 17,996	14,844 17,051 14,412	10, 883 16, 334 11, 600	10, 680 17, 843	9, 396 18, 763	78,484 719,000
Stocks, end of monthdo Pulverizers, orders, newdo	39, 323	31, 940 44	27, 294 42	27, 099 61	27, 304 43	28, 900 46	27, 601 109	28, 124 22	29, 947	34, 509 62	$9,171 \\ 41,277 \\ 37$	8, 441 40, 170 31	8,660 39,122 37
'Revised.								. 22	10	. 021	97 (91	37

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1942			1941		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:			1942			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember		Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
Ŋ	IETAI	LS AN	D MA	NUF.	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued					
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS-Con.		1				Ī]						
Mechanical stokers, sales: & Classes 1, 2, and 3number_Classes 4 and 5:	7, 961	28, 244	26, 720	22,888	10, 613	8, 303	6, 350	7,808	10,972	9, 573	4, 722	11,365	7,040
Number	989 90, 344	487 91, 429	418 83, 222 6, 482	401 75, 296	264 53, 020	72, 229 7, 062	246 67, 011	316 81,890	294 77, 334 5, 481	415 88, 938	231 77, 635	419 98,027 4,464	r 105, 27
Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning systems, and equipment, new orders thous. of dol			19, 552			15,001			7,423			5, 463	
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shir ments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps units		45, 682	39, 527	41, 360	37, €68	31,663	41, 534	40, 528	43, 117	r 42, 179	r 33, 234	r 29, 958	42, 93
Power pumps, horizontal typedo Water systems, including rumpsdo Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:	126 18,610	1, 209 33, 503	1, 295 32, 400	1, 376 33, 907	1, 498 28, 221	28, 198	1, 150 23, 788	359 24, 437	26, 721	27, £89	24, 204	7 22, 662	13 22, 45
Orders, newthous, of dol ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		3, 692	2,459	2,394	2, 368	2,459	4, 138	5, 784	8,668	4, 334	4, 634	5, 703	5, 79
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only): Unadjusted		228	246	253	182	185	111	180	161	91	65	66	9
Twelve month moving total†do Domestic appliances, sales billed: Combined index, excluding refrigerators:*		145	149	152	151	153	154	162	169	169	167	161	15
Unadjusted index		158. 6 162. 9 18. 478	193. 2 193. 3 14, 545	157.7 167.8 15,916	118.4 167.1 10,352	142.8 207.4 12.974	109. 9 138. 1 12, 439	136.0 145.0 13,067	121.0 91.0 (b)	93.0 72.0	47. 0 37. 0	(b)	
Ironers, household		£0, 759 270, 543 1£0, 620	66, 206 164, 521 182, 550	51,730 132,972 127,190	38, 350 92, 034 109, 618	48, 705 100, 572 113, 416	30, 196 135, 913 102, 292	39, 945 (b) 108, 777	27, 820 95, 741	19,756 (b)	(b)		
Vacuum cleaners, hand typedo Washers, householddo Electrical products:		27, 686 148, 811	33, 239 145, 194	21,730 147,390	20, 367 103, 288	14, 446 113, 054	21, 288 93, 341	16, 157 114, 2 42	16,029 (b)	(b)			
Industrial materials, sales billed 1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo Transmission and distribution equipment,	1	243. 0 307. 0	254. 5 370. 0	272. 8 332. 8	238. 1 329. 7	252. 8 425. 2	264. 6 468. 8	247. 0 343. 0	283.0 909.0	288.0 859.0	291. 0 1, 008. 0		
new orders 1936 = 100 Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts		288. 8 18, 312	360. 4 22, 291	384.7 12,924	355. 7 8, 617	283. 7 12, 298	286. 4 21, 520	269. 0 23, 961	471.0 45,674	472.0 148,556	318.0 34,210		
Value		1,522	1, 733 629, 028	1,060	646	1, 149 583, 214	1,882	2,491	4,551 759,063	10, 367	3, 177	1,057,649	
Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo Motors (1-200 hp.): Polyphase induction, billingstdo		2,803 5,765	3, 102 6, 016	3, 363 6, 298	2, 997 5, 388	3, 151 6, 957	3, 370 6, C61	3, 151 6, 417	3, 641 6, 743	3, 699 7, 604	(b)		
Polyphase induction, new orderstdo Direct current, hillings		5, 825 1, 761 3, 395	6, 560 1, 843 3, 057	6, 903 2, 314 2, 903	5, 410 2, 074 2, 860	8, 176 2, 552 4, 602	7, 086 2, 140 3, 974	7,409 2,294 3,056	13, 189 3, 097 8, 313	12, 097 4, 418 10, 196	(b) (b) (b)		
Power cable, paper insulated, shirments: Unit		1, 418 1, 729	1, 244 1, 807	1, 487 2, 052	1, 067 1, 536	1, 054 1, 694	958 1, 475	928 1, 119	605 1,062	578 934	(b)		
Rigid steel conduit and fittings, ship ments* short tons. Vulcanized fiber:	1	27, 681	28, 879	26, 412	24, 817	28, 840	22, 834	22,838	2 5, 572	26, 499	22, 987	22,656	21, 44
Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb. Shipmentsthous, of dol.		3, 683 1, 302	3, 785 1, 183	3, 958 1, 202	3, 525 1, 031	3, 738 1, 107	3, 454 1, 024	3,681 956	3,987 1,107	3, 900 1, 145	4, 228 1, 215	(b)	
		P	APER	AND	PRIN	TINC	}				•		
WOOD PULP Consumption and shipments:													
Total, all gradesshort tons_	362 500	847, 576 287, 475	811,093 367,810	880, 755 397, 927	859, 056 379, 340	847, 617 374, 877	903, 188 402, 996	826, 497 373, 289	921, 872 422, 107	916, 497 416, 206	875, 085 421, 243	834, 017 388, 518	748, 46' 7349, 58
Unbleached do Bulphite, total do Bleached do do do Berched do do do do do do do do do do do do do	305, 857 235, 446 140, 639	726, 769 257, 727 154, 174	213, 576 245, 856 143, 065	340, 950 264, 398 154, 604	224, 881 259, 516 144, 396	325, £65 258, 254 147, £62	348, 105 270, 666 153, 992	318, 510 248, £64 140, 784	367, 071 272, 580 154, 834	361, 796 279, 045 162, 749	368, 784 246, 655 138, 249	337, 371 254, 825 150, 752	r 296, 46 r 223, 55 r 129, 02
Soda do do do do do do do do do do do do do	43, £63 137, 549	54, 141 148, 233 19, 378	51, 031 146, 356 13, 828	54, 995 163, 435	54, 167 166, 024	53, 276 161, 210		51, 814 152, 430	57, 161 170, 074	54, 635 166, 611	51, 366 155, 821	45, 291 145, 383	41, 86 133, 45
Imports, total, all grades*dodo		109, 831 15, 255	98, 027 14, 530	(a)									
Sulphife total		10, 552 75, 111	9,757 65,158	(a) (s) (a) (a) (a)									
Bleached do do Unbleached do do Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do		38, 055 37, 056 17, 626	32, 524 32, 634 16, 804	(a) (a)									
Production § Total, all gradesdodo	796, 070	824, 760	797, 725	875, 835	863, 786	847, 732	7917, 716	* 827, 673 371, 572		911,805	906, 049	840, 568	r753, 62
Sulphate, total	385, 750 328, 767 241, 701	384, 345 323, 261 250, 462	366, 776 312, 949 243, 713	398, 339 340, 275 266, 944	378, 087 324, 352 259, 685	373, 737 324, 942 253, 004	405, 729 7850, 651 7274, 355	371, 572 7 318, 629 7 246, 792	425, 643 r370, 357 277, 408	412, 155 7358, 804 265, 639	428, 479 374, 412 259, 072	394, 702 342, 983 253, 057	7361, 27 7310, 52 7225, 81
Production From Control Cont	145, 693 44, 651	147, 214 54, 587	142, 000 50, 008	155, 667 54, 332	143, 458 53, 594	145, 138 53, 413	156, 252 56, 505	141, 544 52, 124	158,440 57,120	150, 657 54, 368	147, 791 52, 461	148, 767 45, 484	r 132, 65 41, 58
Oroundwooddodo	123, 968	135, 366	137, 228	156, 220	172, 420	167, 578	181, 127	157, 185	184, 039	179, 643	166, 037	147, 325	124, 95
Total, all grades. do Sulphate, total do Unbleeched do Sulphite, total de	190, 600 64, 900 60, 300	109, 000 17, 000 12, 100	95,600 15,900 11,500	90, 700 16, 300 10, 800	95, 400 15, 100 10, 300	95, 500 13, 900 9, 600	110, 100 16, 700 11, 100	111,400 14,900 10,600	135,100 19,700 14,600	131, 100 16, 200 12, 100	162,000 23,500 17,700	168, 600 29, 700 23, 300	173, 70 41, 30 37, 40
D/08CHCO	1 32, 400	40, 700 25, 200	38, 600 24, 200	41, 100 25, 200	41, 300 24, 300	36, 100 21, 600	739,700 23,900	7 37,800 24,600	42,800 28,200	29, 400 16, 100	41, 800 25, 700	40, 100 23, 700	42, 30 27, 30
Soda. do	5, CCO 72, 200		4,500 36,600	3, 800 29, 400		3, 400 42, 200		3,600 55,100	3, 600 69, 100	3, 300 82, 100			-

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. * See note "a," p. 30. * Not available for publication. * Domestic pulp used in producing mills and shipments to market.

c*Of the 101 reporting firms, 8 have discontinued production of stokers during the war; some manufacture stokers only occasionally; only 59 reported sales July 1942.

† Shown in 1940 Supplement and monthly issues through February 1941 as A. C. motors. * Data have been revised beginning January 1939; the revised data will be published in a subsequent issue. All data shown above are estimated industry totals furnished by the U. S. Pulp Producers Association.

*New series. For data beginning 1931 on unit sales of electric ranges, see table 52, p. 18 of the November 1940 issue (for revision in note regarding coverage of the data, see note marked with an """ on p. S-33 of the October 1941 Survey). Data beginning 1937 for shipments of rigid steel conduit and fittings are shown in table 34, p. 26, of the November 1943 Survey. Barlier monthly data for the indexes of domestic appliances are shown in table 38, p. 21, of the January 1942 issue. Data beginning 1931 for exports and imports of wood pulp are shown on p. 13 of the October 1940 issue.

Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis

onthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941			 ,			1942		1	
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	PA	PER	AND	PRIN'	TING	-Con	tinue	d	i				
WOOD PULP-Continued													
rices, wholesale: Sulphate, Kraft No.1, unbleached*_dol.per 100 lb.		3.625	3. 625	3, 625	3. 625	3, 625	3. 625	3, 625	3, 625	(p)			
Sulphite, unbleacheddodo		3. 525	3. 713	3, 713	3.713	3.713	3, 713	3.713	3.713	(*)			
atal names incl. segmentiat and segmentate												•	
oral paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard; Production short tons. Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard; Orders, new short tons. Production do. Shipments do.		1,156,900	1,132,309	1,238,030	1,161,122	1,177,426	1,249,415	1,132,586	1,224,765	1,194,724	1,102,289	7990,088	914, 1
Orders, new		572, 131 528, 192	546, 476	561, 183 567, 294	494,691 541,855	523, 096 550, 696	570, 366 584, 728	490, 358 525, 743	535,913 565,900	480,905 561,402	r 435, 152 r 533, 859	r 424, 707 r 485, 527	402, 435,
Shipmentsdo		537, 925	522, 578	581, 324	541, 125	557,951	579, 162	524, 645	549,851	544,116	515, 417	r 473, 451	431,
ook haber o.				ļ									
Costee paper: Orders, new	8, 483 4, 309	28, 113 27, 503	21, 032 24, 772	24, 276 21, 646	20, 300 17, 677	19, 286 14, 723	21, 354 13, 138	14, 769 9, 413	13,708 6,523	13, 401 4, 922	8, 896 4, 867	8, 449 3, 907	9, 0
Productiondodo	7, 906 32, 0	25, 248 91. 2	24, 791 92. 2	29, 049 100. 0	25, 859 96. 2	25, 526 91. 3	25, 439 87, 6	19,661 76.2	17, 200 61. 5	15, 467 55, 3	11, 201 40. 1	10, 333 37. 0	8,
Shipments short tons	8, 289	25, 273	24, 692	28, 703	25, 628	25, 435	25, 380	19, 958	17, 027	15, 399	11, 161	9,824	9,
Uncoated paper:	12, 026	12, 637	12, 762	13, 514	13, 713	13, 745	13, 719	13,408	13,696	13, 543	13, 570	14,070	13,
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb Production short tons. Percent of standard capacity	98, 558 50, 859	139, 643 143, 209	134, 790 145, 861	135, 649 134, 649	115, 160 119, 869	120, 759 107, 441	137, 942 106, 153	110, 708 92, 394	119,348 81,642	106, 690 68, 283	88, 992 55, 412	90, 064 51, 326	95, 52,
Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish,	7.30	7. 30	7, 30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7. 30	7.30	7.30	7, 30	7, 30	7, 30	7.
Production short tons	98, 839	138, 599 107, 2	128, 983	145, 887	136, 659	132, 236	143, 583	129, 403	133,316	124, 607	114. 111	93, 679	92.
Shipments standard capacity short tons Stocks, end of month do	79. 1 99, 222	136, 180	105. 0 132, 720	111. 0 146, 523	109.8 133,067	102. 8 133, 458	108.9 141,828	109.3 128,712	105.0 130, 266	98. 2 121, 980	89.4 111,088	73. 9 94, 703	97,
Stocks, end of monthdo	48, 445	47, 932	43, 828	43, 115	47, 271	45, 273	45, 968	46,738	49, 733	52, 335	55, 586	54, 118	49,
ine paper;†		76, 968 120, 602	65, 527 126, 097	66, 982 131, 876	52,773 127,734	51, 948 119, 847	66, 766	53, 211	55, 029 104, 915	46, 505	40, 339	35, 479	39,
Production do		54, 073	55, 115	59,607	58, 242	60, 176	115, 708 61, 766	112,775 55,699	62,468	79, 757 62, 167	64, 360 58, 953	49,485 r 52,850	40, 46,
Stocks, end of month do		56, 523 49, 078	56, 062 48, 970	63, 826 43, 923	60, 053 42, 430	60,881	62, 792 39, 674	57, 926 37, 024	61, 052 38, 120	59, 693 40, 529	56, 505 43, 205	50, 403 46, 064	45, 46,
Tapping paper:		195, 492	183,054	197, 035		195, 773	205, 436	181, 150	203, 361	199, 272	187, 460	167, 470	160,
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		200, 233 190, 581	199, 450	191,666	171, 950 176, 775 186, 799	172, 528	167, 838	161,842	160,881	151,056	131, 933	111, 161	100,
Shipments do		190, 581	186, 853 185, 418	204, 790 205, 921	186, 799	197, 408 196, 880	211, 630 211, 880	187, 990 185, 348	208, 188 203, 323	210, 318 209, 120	207, 863 204, 402	191, 899 187, 537	176, 167,
Stocks, end of monthdodo		70, 545	71, 809	70,770	68,960	70, 422	70,689	70,039	74, 091	75, 598	79, 244	81,080	88,
Canada		275, 223	902 101	991 664	900 000	200 200	000 110	054 500	000 540	000 004	045 000	(.)	
Exports	253, 239	293, 054	293, 181 298, 276	321, 664 318, 787	298, 938 300, 308	298, 380 300, 823	268, 110 311, 904	254, 799 278, 101	269, 749 295, 835	230, 324 277, 741 238, 346	247, 983 251, 831	$\binom{(a)}{242,762}$	241,
Shipments from millsdodododo	255, 563 154, 122	296, 985 155, 214	305, 010 148, 480	304, 685 162, 582	320, 860 142, 030	319, 282 123, 571	291, 998 143, 477	264, 621 156, 957	308, 166 144, 626	238, 346 184, 021	266, 443 169, 409	253, 283 158, 888	243, 156,
		224, 361	239, 098	262, 488	263, 889	274, 471	231, 961	1	251,042		İ	1	210,
Consumption by publishers do Imports do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton Production short tons Shipments from mills do Stacks and of the short tons o		254, 894	242, 570	(a) 50.00				216, 109		238, 493	242, 372	.	.
Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol. per short ton Productionshort tons	50.00 79,885	50.00 83,592	50.00 78,657	87,068	50.00 82,621	50.00 81,680	50. 00 84, 628	50, 00 76, 234	50,00 80,923	50.00 82,669	50.00 80,040		76,
Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	79, 556	80, 756	80, 252	87, 068 87, 318	84, 331	83, 998	80, 787	75, 247	82,176	81, 182	76, 612		76,
At mills dodo	18, 149	13, 459	11,864	11,614	9,904	7, 586	11, 427	12, 414	11, 161	12, 648	16, 076		17,
At millsdoAt publishersdododododododo.	430, 409 40, 270	345, 158 38, 706	341, 884 46, 608	334, 529 46, 570	333, 120 53, 459	330, 259 55, 037	366, 286 46, 362	370, 101 55, 336	368, 520 47, 376	383, 884 44, 843	384, 758 39, 025	402, 401 36, 442	418, 35,
		411,073	422, 361	464, 446	419,770	437, 902	425, 878	390, 276	438, 591	411, 110	352, 972		283,
Consumption, waste paper do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	423, 399 170, 273	565, 853 452, 966	542, 792 444, 736	595, 634 446, 023	527, 829 433, 788	521, 866 404, 121	581, 502 406, 348	508, 272 389, 700	542, 432 349, 434	495, 547 297, 904	428, 778 228, 701	379, 375	393, 170,
Productiondo	430, 286	545, 116	538, 405	583,668	5 36, 646	545,050	\$80,059	530,609	577, 942	550, 653	491, 390	425, 175	401,
Percent of capacity Waste paper stocks, at millsshort tons	73. 2 422, 958			98. 9 189, 163	98. 5 167, 424	92. 6 186, 522	96. 8 181, 456	98.1 198,659	98. 6 241, 178	94. 0 308, 963			428,
PRINTING		1		[1					1	1		
Book publication, totalno. of editions	809	985	903	874	1,190	833	753	804	743	782	1,036	637	
New books do	642 167	774 211	780 123	767 107	982 208	716 117	645 108	674 130	586 157		818 218	537	
ontinuous form stationery, new orders		219.326			ı				ł	1	1		
thous. of sets_ales books, new ordersthous. of books_	227, 722 17, 235	26, 544	271, 203 27, 878	299, 591 28, 278	223, 492 24, 859	261, 913 23, 307	262, 613 24, 979	257, 791 22, 806	300,717 22,878	206, 078 19, 672			150, 16,
		BT	BBEF	ANT	PRC	DIIC	TSI	1	!	1	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CONTROL AND CODE D DATE OF A	l	1	DBE	T		1	 				<u> </u>		1
CRUDE AND SCRAP RUBBER •													
Consumption, totallong tons		55, 365	53, 655	60, 418			.					-	
For thes and tubes (quarterly) do_ Imports, total, including latex1 do_		106, 540	115, 749 83, 151	(a) . 232									
Price, smoked sheets (N. Y.). O. dol. per lb Shipments, worldlong tons		227 127, 634	226 164, 968	232 113, 548	. 231	. 241	, 239						
Stocks, end of month:											1		
Afloat, totaldo For United Statesdo		250,000 90,591											
British Malayado United States ¹ do		91, 478 426, 253	79, 296	98, 724 454, 711			.					-	
Reclaimed rubber:			1 '	i					İ	_			
Consumptiondo		20, 864 24, 111	24, 032 24, 678									-	-}
Production do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		. 27, 111	38, 055	38,604					1				

**Revised. ¹ Includes Government reserves. • The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

¹ No comparable data. ② Superseded, effective February 1, 1942, by fixed Government price of \$9.225 for sales by the Rubber Reserve Company.

¹ For monthly data for 1913 to 1938, see table 28, p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey; for revised data for 1939, see table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 Survey.

† The number of companies reporting has fluctuated to such an extent that tonnage figures are not comparable from month to month.

¶ Data are from the Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulations Committee; see note marked "\\$" on p. S-24 of the February 1942 Survey.

† Revised. ¹ Includes Government reserves. • The publication of the war.

† Revised. ¹ Includes Government reserves. • The publication of the war.

† Post of the April 1941 Survey.

† Revised. † Post of the April 1941 Survey.

† Revised. † Post of the April 1942 Survey.

† Revised. † Post of the Post of t

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	\mathbf{RUI}	BBER	AND	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	.ed					
TIRES AND TUBES◆													
Pneumatic casings: Productionthousands		4, 983	4, 563	4, 834	3,964	2, 967	1, 369	1, 113	1, 156	1, 100			
Original equipment do		5, 394 1, 122	5, 259 1, 469	5, 867 1, 994	4, 048 1, 804	2, 604 1, 289	1, 231 985	1, 116	1, 027	1, 557			
Replacement equipment do Exports do Stocks, end of month do		4, 132 140	3, 661 129	(b) (a)									
Stocks, end of monthdodo		5, 834	5, 154	4, 123	4,043	4, 417	4, 550	4, 553	4,809	5, 175			l
Inner tubes: Production		4,436 4,780 105	4, 143 4, 792 90	4, 137 5, 143 (a)	3, 725 3, 825	2,729 2,390	1, 328 1, 257	1, 051 1, 099	1, 129 986	1, 141 1, 299			
Stocks, end of monthdo Raw material consumed: Crude rubber. (See Crude rubber.) Fabries (quarterly)thous, of lb	İ	İ	5, 431 78, 638	4,448	4,377	4,678	4, 712	4,678	5, 026	5, 892			
RUBBER AND CANVAS FOOTWEAR													
Production, totalthous, of pairs_ Shipments, totaldo Stocks, total, end of monthdo		5, 543 6, 990 10, 809	5,844 7,422 9,228	6, 848 7, 433 8, 650	6, 362 6, 287 8, 725	6, 532 6, 086 9, 170	5, 545 6, 300 8, 315	4, 753 5, 213 7, 907	4, 479 5, 247 6, 803	3,884 4,171 6,272	3, 502 3, 827 5, 947	3, 154 3, 656 5, 455	3, 3, 4,
	STO	NE, C	LAY,	AND	GLAS	SS PR	ODUC	CTS			<u></u>		!
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipmentsreams	135,030	173,022	141,985	138, 555	138, 327	199, 373	111, 700	130, 525	109, 568	105, 808	110, 645	115, 910	121,
PORTLAND CEMENT													
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity	17, 605 85, 0	16, 345 76. 5	16, 115 78. 3	16, 688 78. 6	14, 931 72. 7	13, 810 64. 8	12, 360 58. 6	10, 787 57. 0	12,733 61.0	14, 068 69. 0	16, 119 77. 0	16, 022 79. 0	16,
Shipments thous, of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do Stocks, clinker, end of month do	21, 282 15, 295 4, 533	17, 825 19, 732 5, 219	18, 284 17, 561 4, 804	17, 833 16, 417 4, 192	13, 724 17, 638 4, 250	11, 511 19, 925 4, 575	9, 115 23, 168 5, 020	8, 293 25, 668 5, 840	12, 563 25, 831 6, 570	14,774 25,112 6,656	16, 349 24, 886 6, 241	18, 250 22, 609 5, 809	20, r 18, 5,
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Common brick, price, wholesale, composite f. o. b. plant dol. per thous. Floor and wall tile, shipments:	13, 225	12, 715	12, 853	12.876	12, 921	12.935	13. 100	13. 165	13. 215	13.209	13. 216	13. 254	13.
Quantity thous. of sq. ft		6, 701 1, 890	6,330 1,816	6, 831 1, 932	5, 289 1, 501	5, 029 1, 432	3, 584 1, 077	3, 6 89 1, 047	3, 944 1, 119	3, 905 1, 147	3, 290 939	2, 792 773	2,
Vitrified paving brick: Shipmentsthous. of brick_ Stocks, end of monthdo		3,906	5, 873	4, 551	3, 113	1,735	1,046	785	2, 075	1, 983	2, 680	3, 682	3,
Stocks, end of monthdodo		27, 813	24, 630	24, 694	17, 211	17, 122	17,948	18, 823	18,992	19, 615	r 19, 647	19, 461	18,
												ľ	Ì
Glass containers: \$ Production	6,585 97.9	6, 844 102. 4	6, 370 99, 1	7, 016 101. I	6, 187 100. 3	6, 043 90, 4	6, 755 96. 5	5, 965 96. 1	6, 935 103. 1	6, 921	7, 192 111. 2	6, 723 99, 9	5,
Snipments, total thous. of gross Narrow neck, food* do do do	6,902 546 1,828	6, 847 867 1, 308	6, 968 1, 0 08 1, 26 9	6, 244 389 1, 242	5, 295 240 974	4, 965 214 862	5, 877 271 1, 191	6, 141 352 1, 319	7, 073 588 1, 517	6,830 454 1,554	6, 997 419 1, 489	6, 356 331 1, 405	6,
Pressed food ware*do Pressure and non-pressure*do	33 320	39 479	45 331	55 310	42 316	39 332	45 352	37 408	49 503	51 479	1, 49 508	43 451	'
Beer bottles*dodedede	723 1, 164	432 925	401 1,074	408 1.012	260 1,056	395 843	524 905	601 917	737 983	868 838	1, 158 814	$1,065 \\ 759$	
Medicine and tollet do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 253 329 270	1,820 414 302	1,891 417 342	2,022 464 285	1, 766 381 242	1,640 374 245	1,884 399 257	1,741 429 224	1,806 514 243	1,757 448 234	1,733 441 259	1, 482 433 272	1,
Fruit jars and jelly glasses*dodo	401 9, 139	239 8, 052	158 7, 321	10 7, 948	8,711	9,610	29 10, 228	97 9,950	106 9,450	125 9,417	104 9, 489	10,008	9,
Stocks, end of monthdodo Other glassware, machine-made:* Tumblers:								'	1		1		
Production thous. of doz. Shipments do do	4, 498 4, 532 8, 196	4,879 r 5,016 7,872	4,467 4,998 7,208	4,837 4,937 6,975	4,658 3,584 7,903	4,346 3,236 8,936	5, 350 4, 143 8, 797	4, 595 3, 921 9, 376	4, 804 4, 482 9, 260	4, 558 4, 610 9, 156	4, 134 4, 315 8, 879	3,779 3,845 9,140	3, 3, 8,
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of doz_	3,048	3, 857	3, 427	4,082	3, 279	2, 553	2, 587	3, 112	3, 278	2,876	2, 927	2, 494	2,
Plate glass, polished, production thous. of sq. ft. Window glass, production thous. of boxes. Percent of capacity	1,075	14, 126 1, 267 78. 1	14, 906 1, 123 69, 2	15, 769 1, 524 93. 9	14, 277 1, 300 80, 1	10, 311 1, 696 104. 5	9, 143 1, 639 100. 9	5, 600 1, 457 89. 7	5, 565 1, 583 97, 5	5, 570 1, 644 101. 3	4, 310 1, 557 95, 9	4, 726 1, 223 75. 3	1
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	90.2	10.1	05.2	30.0	30.1	101.0	100.0	33.7	"""	101.0	30.3	10.0	
Crude:			366, 519			(0)			(a)			(a)	
Critica: Imports			1,335,905 1,099,244						1,066.362 817, 856			1,234,293	
			368, 209	l .		317, 781	i		285, 755	1		399, 192	
			577, 840 41, 569			436, 255 36, 130			352, 316			333, 180	
Building plasters	-		8, 854 718, 415			6,841			34, 114 5, 904 611,306			3, 781	
Lath do		1	479, 794 9, 133			567, 393 7, 398			348, 061 6, 490			254, 690	
Wallboard do do	-	1	229, 488						256,755			365, 166	

Revised. • The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.
• The publication of data has been discontinued.
• New series. Data for glass containers for the 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 idjuor ware not shown on p. S-35 of the September 1941 issue, and also revisions for 1941 not shown on p. S-35 of the June 1942 Survey are available on request; earlier data on glassware other than containers are shown in table 2, p. 17, of the January 1941 Survey.

Digitized for Potential Pot

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		7	TEXT	ILE P	RODI	JCTS							
CLOTHING									1				
Hostery: Productionthous. of dozen pairs. Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	11, 982 12, 118 22, 462	11, 499 13, 785 23, 991	11, 974 13, 771 22, 236	14, 107 14, 977 21, 409	12, 501 12, 585 21, 367	12, 555 11, 938 22, 026	13, 147 12, 869 22, 292	12, 204 12, 759 21, 726	12, 951 13, 506 21, 160	12, 729 13, 533 20, 346	11, 913 11, 500 20, 748	12, 033 10, 990 21, 781	12, 06 11, 25 22, 598
COTTON Consumption. bales Exports (excluding linters) \$ do Imports (excluding linters) \$ do	925, 089	872, 035 34, 967	875, 682 189, 215	953, 600 161, 668	849, 733 (a)	887, 326	945, 909	893, 745	966, 631	998, 754	957, 015	966, 940	995, 041
Imports (excluding linters)§do_ Prices received by farmersdol. per lb_ Prices, wholesale middling ½6°, average 10 mar- kets*do	.180	43, 322 . 153 . 161	25, 413 . 175 . 171	40, 696 . 166	. 158	. 162	.169	. 178	. 181	.190	, 192 , 200	. 183	. 186
Production: Ginnings (running bales)thous. of bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales	738	506	4,713	7,961	9, 592	9, 915	10, 225		10, 495				49
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, total of thouses thouses total of thouses to thouses to thouses to thouses to thouses to thouses to thouses to the transitor to th	1	21, 628 10, 774	20, 992 7, 990	19, 886 4, 712	18, 818 2, 738	(2) (2)							
Warehouses do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 502 1, 848	7 9, 234 7 1, 619	11, 453 1, 549	13, 268 1, 906	13, 915 2, 165	13, 658 2, 299	12, 805 2, 388	12, 169 2, 465	11, 310 2, 538	10, 358 2, 518	9, 364 2, 481	8, 421 2, 340	7, 594 2, 156
Cotton cloth: Exports thous, of sq. yd. Imports do		49, 576	46, 985	(a) (a)									
Imports\$	22.17 .090	3, 075 20. 53 . 080	5, 535 20. 01 . 080	20.41 .080	20. 18	20. 31 . 083	20. 26	20. 27	20, 25 . 088	20. 28	20, 95 . 090	21.82 .090	21, 27
Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4	.108 178, 185 149, 159	.095 171, 667 132, 177	. 095 185, 786 138, 437	. 094 188, 594 143, 718	. 095 170, 132 131, 727	180, 792 126, 677	192, 229 133, 624	176, 227 126, 465	. 105 191, 654 145, 169	.107 194, 328 148, 023	. 108 192, 142 145, 423	.108 192, 091 147, 654	.108 189, 214 7150, 833
Spincle activity:	5, 121 60, 073 22, 974	6, 113 97, 283 23, 029	6, 369 98, 757 22, 964	7, 116 98, 297 23, 043	6, 042 78, 572 23, 069	6, 750 91, 674 23, 063	8, 547 82, 267 23, 077	6, 553 83, 791 23, 078	6, 010 88, 674 23, 096	5, 338 75, 962 23, 100	5, 573 72, 813 23, 121	5, 196 61, 287 23, 091	5, 730 55, 732
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hrs A verage per spindle in place hours Operations percent of capacity Cotton yarn, wholesale prices:	10, 981 458 136, 4	10, 253 421 125. 3	10, 407 429 123, 7	11, 232 463 125, 8	9, 901 409 129. 4	10, 540 437 124, 0	11, 364 471 136. 9	10, 457 435 135, 9	11, 374 473 134. 3	11, 463 476 135. 3	11, 193 465 138. 4	11, 264 469 133, 2	23, 112 11, 484 479 130, 2
22/1, cones (factory)†dol. per lb_ 40/s, southern, single, carded, Boston_do	. 421 . 515	. 408 . 475	. 424 . 481	. 391 . 479	.380 .471	. 390 . 481	.409 .500	.408 .504	. 414 . 506	.420 .516	. 421 . 515	. 421 . 515	. 421
RAYON AND SILK	ļ]		
Deliveries (consumption): Yarn*mil. of lb_ Staple fiber*do_ Imports§thous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament*dol. per lb	38.4 12.8	37. 3 12. 2 228	37. 0 13. 0 743	41.7 13.2 (a)	38. 5 11. 5	39, 3 12, 4	41. 2 12. 5	36, 0 11, 3	40. 0 12. 6	37. 6 13. 0	37. 6 12. 7	38. 9 13. 7	* 40. (12. (
	. 550 7. 3	. 530 4. 2	. 542 4. 9	. 550 5. 4	. 550 4. 5	. 550 3. 8	. 550 4. 8	. 550	, 550 4, 1	. 550 5. 4	. 550	. 550	.550
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do Silk (all data discontinued).	3. 9	3. 4	2. 7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	6. 9 2. 1	7. 0 2. 3	76. 6 3. 1
WOOL		20.010		(-)			1			İ			
Imports (unmanufactured) \$thous, of Ib. Consumption (secured basis): ¶ Apparel class Δ	45, 536 2, 0 24	63, 010 39, 712 11, 256	61, 658 41, 764 11, 212	51, 995 13, 980	40, 660 10, 700	43, 696 11, 708	44, 480 5, 828	40, 972 5, 784	53, 880 6, 555	44, 740 2, 544	44, 320 388	53, 510 4, 280	r 45, 896
Looms: Woolen and worsted: Broadthous. of active hours. Narrowdo Carpet and rugdo	2, 701 70 117	2, 606 90 251	2, 523 93 240	2, 546 94 246	2, 521 89 229	2, 706 78 227	2,850 89 227	2, 616 86 221	2, 602 95 177	2,754 86 136	2, 789 81 144	2,668 78	r 2, 853
Spinning spindles: do Woolen	124, 074 120, 305 237	117, 876 125, 902 211	113, 084 123, 512 223	112, 567 127, 257 232	108, 127 122, 409 220	110, 157 129, 890 233	118, 654 120, 806 243	117, 130 101, 015 231	116, 996 99, 935 231	125, 659 114, 464 241	125, 157 116, 750 239	129 119, 375 115, 368 233	130 r127, 143 122, 324 r 243
Prices, wh olesale: Raw, territory, fine, scoureddol. per lb Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleecesdo Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz. (at mill)	1.20 .50	1.05 .46	1.06 .48	1.08 .49	1. 11 . 49	1, 13 . 49	1. 14 . 49	1. 16 . 52	1. 18 . 52	1.20 .52	1. 20 . 52	1, 20 , 50	1.20
dol. per yd Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at	(3)	2. 129	2, 228	2. 228	2, 228	2. 228	2, 228	2.320	2. 599	2, 599	(3)	(3)	(3)
mill)	(³) 1. 800	1, 330 1, 700 61, 336	1. 391 1. 740 39, 704	1. 411 1. 763 26, 253	1, 411 1, 800 37, 571	1. 411 1. 800 (2)	1.411	(³) 1.800	(³) 1,800	(3) 1.800	(3) 1.800	(³) 1.800	(3) 1,800
Poreign do Garage Market Company Compa		26, 570 34, 765	9, 661 30, 043	11, 735	17, 281 20, 290	9, 658 (2)	7, 555	(2)					

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1942			1941						1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	\mathbf{T}	EXTI	LE PF	RODU	CTS-	-Conti	inued						
WCOL-Continued				İ						1.			
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, total		1	191,556	1		190,780			(1)]	
Woolen wools, total			65, 508		1	71, 971			(1)				
Foreign do			30, 204			36, 109			(1)				
Domestic do			57, 334			. 41,680			(1)				
MISCELLANEOUS FEODUCTS			68, 318			76, 859			(1)				
Fur, sales by dealers		5, 349	4, 297	1, 441	790	• 626	* 3, 178	r 6, 957	r 6, 904	r 4, 913			
Orders, unfilled, end of mo_thous, linear vd_		10.038	8,747	9,009	8, 206	7,825	7, 112	7, 584	7,797	7,200	13,023	10, €28	16, 17
Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb Shipments, billed thous. linear yd		7, 142 7, 763	7, 097 8, 017	7, 488 7, 841	6,618	6, 637 7, 398	6, 181 6, 745	5, 6 5 9 6, 464	5, 403 6, 652	5, 669 6, 689	5, 532 6, 394	4, 742 6, 260	4, 77 6, 20
	r	RANS	SPORT	' FATI()N E	QUIPM	1ENT	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	!	<u> </u>	1	·
AIRPLANES													
Exports§number		533	(a)										
Exports:	1												
Assembled, total number Passenger cars do		16, 932 3, 263	8, 849 619	11, 144 1, 052	11, 798 997	5, 981 658	11, 002 246	11, 599 1, 146	12, 222 546	9, 723 611	14, 444 941	(a) (a)	
United States:	1	1		-	""	058	1	1		ļ		-	
Assembled, total \$do Passenger cars \$do		20, 616 6, 706	15, 678 2, 279	(a) (a)									
Trucks§do		13, 910	13, 399	(a)									
Retail, passenger cars, total Jan. 1942=100. New cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	53 54	325 806	196 419	201 483	179 429	196 463	100 100	63 22	73 46	58 42	56 60	58 55	5 5
Used carsdo	54	209	142	133	118	132	100	73	81	62	55	60	6
Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month	67	178	170	164	157	149	139	128	116	105	95	86	7
Production: Automobiles:	-	ł			}								
Canada, totalnumber_ Passenger carsdo		17, 192 3, 160	14, 496 2, 548	19, 360 5, 635	21, 545 7, 003	20, 313 6, 651	21, 751 4, 249	20, 181 3, 989	20, 188 3, 192	(9)			
United States (factory sales), totaldo		147, 601	234, 255	382,009	352, 347	282, 205	238, 261	134, 134	94, 510	[(b) [-
United States (factory sales), total. do Passenger cars. do Trucks. do Automobile rims. thous. of rims.		78, 529 69, 072	167, 790 66, 465	295, 508 86, 441	256, 101 96, 246	174, 962 107, 243	147, 858 90, 403	52, 200 81, 934	6, 216 88, 294	(6)			
Automobile rimsthous, of rims Registrations:‡	586	1, 532	1,811	2,024	1,864	1, 677	1, 271	823	669	665	617	664	57
New passenger carsnumber		246, 595 56, 191	125, 293 43, 892	165, 485 41, 352	164, 747 36, 799	174, 188 41, 006	64, 603 23, 356	19, 177 10, 311					
New commercial carsdododododododo		50, 191	40,002	11, 002	30, 199	41,000	20,000	10,511					
World sales: By U. S and Canadian plantsdo		29, 268	89, 300	179, 120	171, 412	(6)			-				
United States sales: To dealersdo		19, 690	81, 169	162, 543	153, 904	(6)							
To consumersdododododo		84, 969	52, 829	103, 854	126, 281	(9)							
Combined index Isn. $1925 = 100$		246	282	286	270	281	225	(b)					
Original equipment to vehicle manufac- turers		258	271	280	271	286	265	(b)					
Accessories to wholesalers do Service parts to wholesalers do		242	170 298	174 302	173 267	174 297	144 229	139 231	141 234	130 205	128 174	126 111	
Service equipment to wholesalersdo RAILWAY EQUIPMENT		216	290	287	288	255	217	201	202	198	183	187	
Association of American Railroads:		ļ											
Freight cars, end of month:	1 -0-	1 671	1 678	1 699	1 600	1 004	1 701	1.700		1 700	1 501	1 =90	1
Number ownedthousands_ Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,737	1,671	1,676	1,682	1,689	1,694	1,701	1,709	1,718	1,726	1,731	1, 736	1,73
Percent of total on line	53 3.1	78 4. 7	73 4.4	68 4.1	68	62 3. 7	61 3. 6	61 3.6	60 3. 5	62 3. 6	63 3. 7	57 3, 3	5 3.1
Orders, unfilled cars. Equipment manufacturers do	34, 195! 24, 626	89, 917 65, 814	86, 943 63, 607	78, 974 57, 584	75, 559 52, 563	73, 697 50, 661	66, 870 45, 798	69, 402 49, 939	68, 316 47, 985	58, 129 39, 804	48, 351 31, 440	37, 891 25, 062	35, 44 24, 97
Railroad shopsdo	9, 569	24, 103	23, 336	21, 390	22, 996	23, 036	21, 072	19, 463	20, 331	18, 325	16, 911	12, 829	10, 46
Locomotives, steam, end of month: Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs									_				
Percent of total on line	2, £93 6, 6	4, 208 10. 7	4, 022 10. 2	3, 778 9. 6	3, 634 9. 2	3, 370 8. 6	3, 378 8. 6	3, 231 8. 2	3, 228 8. 2	3, 114 7. 9	2, 930 7, 5	2, 477 7. 0	2, 66 6.
Orders, unfillednumber Equipment manufacturersdo	. 323	317 269	309 263	284 240	281 256	258 237	249 229	300 282	426 372	408 357	395 348	350 304	33- 28-
Railroad shopsdo U. S. Bureau of the Census:	67	48	46	44	25	21	20	18	54	51	47	46	5
Locomotives, railroad:								1					
Orders, unfilled, end of mo., totaldo Steamtdo		964 297	917 285	921 268	1,022 364	1, 210 526	1, 197 522	1, 273 551	1, 332 589	1, 425 669	1,586 716	1, 554 658	1, 72 85
Otherfdo	. 866	667	632 79	653 102	658 89	684	675	722	743	756	870	896	86
Shipments, totalt do do Steamt do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 61	87 8	12	27 75	15	96 22	89 19	100 28	125 57	132 62	111 50	142 59	13. 5
Other†do	. 85	-	67	for the d	74	74	70	72	68	70	61	83	1 7

Other do. | 85 | 79 | 67 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 70 | 72 | 68 | 70 | 61 | 83 | 76 |

The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

Because of changes in the coverage and the classification of stocks, figures comparable with data formerly shown are not available. 1942 data for commercial stocks of wool finer than 40s (other than wool affined which is no longer available for publication), including stocks held by country dealers and in country warehouses, are as follows: July 4—total, 276,296; domestic, 141,409; foreign, 134,887; April 4—total, 172,438; domestic, 66,182; foreign, 106,256. Data for country dealer and country warehouse stocks were not collected prior to 1942; 1941 figures, excluding such stocks, revised to cover apparel wool finer than 40s other than wool afloat, follow: December—total, 142,378; domestic, 77,253; foreign, 65,125; September—total, 168,646; domestic, 92,357; foreign, 76,289; June—total. 168,530; domestic, 85,502; foreign, 83,034; March—total, 104,679; domestic, 44,115; foreign, 60,564 Wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation is not included in any of the figures.

Boats revised for 1939. See p. 17 of the April 1941 Survey.

New series. Beginning January 1942 the Bureau of the Census has discontinued the dollar series on passenger-car financing formerly shown in the Survey and has initiated a series of indexes on a January 1942 these on volune of paper acquired by sales finance companies, including passenger and commercial cars and diversified financing, and has placed the series on retail autemobile receivables on a Leccuber 131, 1939, index base. Indexes prior to January 1942 passenger-car financing have been computed by the Bureau of Foreign and Decrestic Commerce from the former dollar series and linked to the new Census data.

Digitized for include both foreign and domestic data: earlier figures not published on p. 8-37 of the January 1942 Survey are available on request.

That beginning June 1941 exclude Federal Government

fonthly 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	1942 August			1941		1				1942			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey										1942			·
ſ		August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	TRANS	PORT	ATIO	N EQ	UIPM	ENT-	–Cont	inued	L				
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—Continued													
J. S. Bureau of the Census—Continued. Locomotives, mining and industrial:	Ì				}								
Locomotives, mining and industrial: Shipments (quarterly), total*number Electric, total\$do. For mining usedo. Other*do. unerican Railway Car Institute: Schipments:			r 186			207			177			205	-
For mining usedo			* 92 * 86			102 99			84 71			104 102	
Other*do	•-		94			105			93			101	
Freight cars, total do	955	3, 936	5, 168	7, 617	6,378	7, 183	6, 240	7, 752	7, 781	7, 957	7, 573	5, 253	2, 8
Domestic	5/4	3,856	5, 044 38	6, 626 28	6, 073 42	7, 181 35	6, 240 42	7, 752 7, 652 24	7,781 7,781	7, 273 10	5, 700 41	2, 851 23	1,
Domestic do Exports of locomotives, total do Steam do Steam do	10	32 22	30	28	42	29	42	20	28 28	10	41	23	
Electricdo		15	25 14	(a) (a)									
		7	11	(4)									
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS;													
hipments, totalnumber Domesticdo	382	247 236	260 253	323 306	298 280	271 261	330 327	309 303	371 336	400 383	384 373	- 400 391	
Exportsdo		11	7	17	18	10	3	6	35	17	11	9	
		C	ANAD	IAN 8	STATI	STIC	S						·
Physical volume of business, adjusted:† Combined index		141.5	148. 9	139, 1	132.0	141. 3	140, 6	134. 3	136. 2	140. 4	131.8	133. 7	13
Industrial production:			169.0		1					1	į.	1	i
Combined indexdo Constructiondo		156. 1 145. 0	166.4	154. 9 145. 9	143.3 129.6	154. 1 184. 4	148. 4 125. 8	141.3 103.6	144. 8 153. 2	152. 7 145. 0	139.0 97.5	142.3 159.6	14 11
Electric powerdo Manufacturingdo		126. 1 163. 7	136, 2 182, 3	137.4 164.7	137. 5 149. 4	138, 9 158, 9	142.9 158.3	137.6 152.4	141.7 150.2	144.3 159.7	146.1 144.8	146. 6 144. 3	14 14
Forestrydo Miningdo		129. 8 140. 9	145. 6 126. 0	132. 6 123. 6	123. 2 125. 6	127. 5 124. 4	126. 9 120. 2	134. 2 113. 7	133. 5 119. 2	123. 0 130. 4	113.9 132.0	121. 1 124. 5	12
Distribution:	1	i	112, 4	110. 2	111.4	118.1	125. 3	121.9			Į.		
Combined indexdoCarloadingsdodo		128.0	119.1	120.6	124. 4	138.8	149.6	140.4	120. 7 136. 2	118. 5 140. 3	119.0 142.3	118. 4 141. 4	11 14
Exports (volume)do		189. 7 184. 1	169. 2 185. 6	139. 5 170. 3	163, 2 159, 3	163. 9 194. 9	199.7 229.0	223. 7 187. 6	230. 7 191. 3	221. 9 187. 5	(a) (a)		
Imports (volume)do Trade employmentdo Agricultural marketings, adjusted:†		122.0	123. 2	123. 9	123. 4	122.9	125. 2	123. 5	118. 2	117.8	117.6	116.0	
Combined index doGrain do		95.3 93.7	55. 2 40. 1	113.3 116.0	81. 3 75. 6	129. 4 129. 3	136.3 110.4	93. 9 70. 6	81.6 74.9	84. 8 84. 2	83. 7 84. 3	88. 6 82. 8	23
Livestockdo		102. 2	120.8	101.3	106.1	120.8	112.3	100.9	110.8	87.0	80.9	82. 8 113. 8	27
Commodity prices: Cost of living†do Wholesale prices1926=100	117.7	113.7	114.7	115.5	116.3	115.8	115.4	115.7	115.9	115.9	116.1	116.7	11
Employment (first of month, unadjusted):	Į.	92.1	93.4	94.0	94.0	93.6	94.3	94.6	95, 1	95.0	95. 2	95.8	9
Combined indexdo Construction and maintenancedo		160. 6 160. 7	162. 7 153. 9	165. 8 155. 4	167. 6 147. 7	168.8 143.4	165.8 124.7	165. 4 118. 1	165. 1 103. 7	165. 2 98. 0	167. 4 109. 3	171. 7 123. 3	17
Manufacturingdo Miningdo		176.9 178.1	181.5 181.6	185. 0 182. 3	187. 5 185. 0	188. 4 183. 5	187.1	191. 2	195.7	199.4	202.3	205. 9	20
Servicedo		184.0	183.9	175. 7	173.7	170.4	177. 8 168. 0	176. 8 167. 0	176. 4 169. 1	175. 0 172. 8	173. 5 176. 3	173. 1 189. 6	17 18
Tradedododododododo		156.8 105.0	157. 5 105. 9	160. 9 104. 2	163. 4 102. 8	167. 1 104. 1	172. 4 101. 1	156. 8 98. 2	151.7 97.5	153. 0 99. 0	153. 5 104. 1	153. 7 106. 4	15 10
Finance: Bank debitsmil. of dol	į	3, 150	3, 301	3, 627	3, 427	3, 687	3, 231	2,893	4, 177	3, 733	3, 791	3, 767	3,
Commercial failuresnumber Life-insurance sales, new paid for ordinary†	1 42	67	45	57	80	78	77	64	56	46	53	46	,
thous. of dol Security issues and prices:	39, 963	29, 597	33, 975	41,740	44,984	47, 172	43, 081	39, 357	35, 876	36, 232	40, 336	43, 898	44,
New bond issues, totaltdo	335, 540	83, 497	62, 521 100. 3	341, 680	94, 851	91, 985	90, 326	90,092	1,044,077	396, 203	92, 329	298, 653	r226,
Bond yields†	99. 0 61. 6	101. 2 67. 8	71.0	100. 2 69. 1	99.1 68.8	99. 3 67. 2	99. 4 66. 8	99. 3 64. 7	99. 6 62. 3	99. 6 61. 1	99. 5 62. 0	98. 8 62. 8	9
Foreign trade: Exports, totalthous. of dol		150, 496	142, 897	139, 678	164, 079	152, 091	152, 307	168, 197	176, 950	169, 998	235, 710	(a)	
Wheat flour thous, of but thous, of but thous, of but thous if but thous is thought thous thous.		14, 721 1, 437	11, 341 661	11,841 441	22, 105 587	18, 271 930	11, 145 750	5, 424 1, 056	9,765 899	14, 537 1, 128	26, 851 922	(a)	
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Operating expensesdo_ Operating incomedo_		35, 988 7, 393	35, 861 8, 973	37, 304 11, 483	35, 496 9, 927	36, 134 10, 818	35, 111 7, 789	35, 281 6, 046	37,338 10,036	36, 526 10, 303	37, 606 11, 510	39, 419 11, 696	
Operating results: Revenue freight carried 1 mile_mil, of tons		4, 323	4, 447	4, 796	4, 711	4, 356	4, 246	4, 031	1	4, 439			
Passengers carried 1 milemil. of pass	i	354	286	262	4, 711	387	283	271	4, 580 325	4, 439 361	4, 891 375	4, 807 412	
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^{*}The publication of foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

*That an life-insurance sales revised beginning September 1936; for revisions 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 been revised to a 1935-39 base; earlier cost of living data appear in table 35, p. 19 of the January 1942 issue. Common stock price indexes have been converted to the new base by multiplying the old series by a constant. The index of bond yields has been completely revised and is now based upon yields of a 15-year 3½ percent Dominion issue. The production and distribution indexes and indexes of agricultural marketings have also been completely revised; revised data will be published in a subsequent issue. The index of grain marketings is based on receipts at country elevators instead of 18eginning with July 1949, 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 on 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. 55 of the May 1941 Survey.

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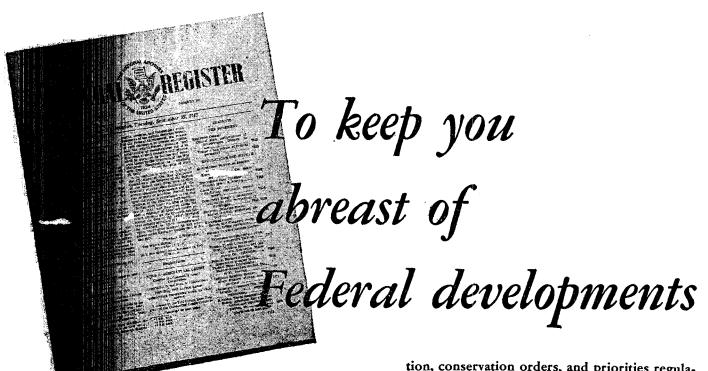
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