## SURVEY OF

## CURRENT <br> 

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## DOMESTIC 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 country. 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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# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 



## OCTOBER 1942

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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 $1935-39 \ldots$ 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
average and $21 / 2$ 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

$\mathbf{P}$OWERFUL 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

| Item | Amount (billions of dollars) |  |  |  | Percent increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1940, } \\ \text { second } \\ \text { half } \end{gathered}$ | 1941 |  | 1942, frst half | Second half 1941 over same period 1940 | First half 1942 over same period 1941 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | First | Second |  |  |  |
|  |  | half | half |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total national income Total compensation of employees | 40.5 | 43.7 | 51.0 | 53.3 | 25.9 | 22.0 |
|  | 27.4 | 30.5 | 34.4 | 37.9 | 25.5 | 24.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and wages.-.---------- | 1.8 | 28.5 | 1.7 | 36.1 | 28.2 | 26.7 |
| Entrepreneurial ------------- | 7.35.0 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 35.6 | 30.7 |
| Interest and dividends. |  | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 |
| Corporate savings. | . . | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | -8.3 |
| Cost of living (January $1941=$ 100) |  | 101.3 | 107.4 | 113.5 | 7.9 | 12.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 99.5 \\ & 67.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage hourly earnings (cents). |  | 70.8 | 76.4 | 81.7 | $13.5+$ | 15.4 |

## 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:


#### Abstract

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 scems 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 farmproduct 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-


* 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 eotton. (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, higherpriced 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 rolief 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 carcful 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 scasonal 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 seri-
ously 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 Unemployment ${ }^{1}$ 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 $900,00 \mathrm{C}$ 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 | $\underset{1940}{\substack{\text { June }}}$ | December, 1941 | ${ }_{1942} \text { August, }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian employment. | 47.6 | 50.2 | 54.0 |
| Nonagricultural.- | 36.6 | 41.9 | 42.8 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establish- |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Selfemployed, proprietors, domestics, etc.- | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
|  | 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 industrics.

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 $12^{\circ}$ million nonfarm women without children under 16 years of age engaged currently as homemakers. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ 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 ${ }^{2}$ | 101.6 |
| Labor and armed forces.-...-. | 56.2 |
| Labor force ------- | 54.1 |
| Employed civilian workers | 50.2 |
| Unemployed workers | 3.9 |
| Armed forces. | 2.1 |
| Nonworkers | 45.4 |
| Homemakers | 29.9 |
| Students.. | 8.9 |
| Unable or too old to work | 5.5 |
| Other. | 1.1 |

${ }^{1}$ November 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.
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; data on armed forces from U. S. Department of Labor.
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.

# Monthly Estimates of Total Consumer Expenditures, 1935-42 ${ }^{\text { }}$ 

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

| Year | Goods | Services | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total, } \\ \text { excluding } \\ \text { zifts } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Gifts | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total, } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { gifts } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total, excluding gifts, 1935-39 dollars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 44, 297 | 24,546 | 68, 842 | 1,783 | 70,625 | 56, 198 |
| 1933 | 24,085 | 17,059 | 41, 144 | 1,002 | 42,146 | 44, 528 |
| 1935. | 31, 160 | 18, 715 | 49, 875 | 1,068 | ${ }_{50,943}$ | 50, 841 |
| 1936 | 35,372 | 20, 223 | 55, 594 | 1,156 | 56,751 | 56,099 |
| 1937. | 38,585 | ${ }^{21,700}$ | 60,284 | 1,268 | ${ }_{50}^{61,552}$ | 58,699 |
| 1938. | 36. 198 | 21, 810 | 58,008 | 1,186 | 59, 194 | 57.548 |
| 1939 | 38,542 | 22, 393 | 60, 935 | 1,104 | 62,039 | 61,303 |
| 1940 | 41, 322 | ${ }^{23}$, 542 | 64, 864 | 1,169 | 66, 033 | 64, 518 |
| 1941 | 48,621 | 25, 207 | 73,828 | 1,164 | 74, 993 | 70, 111 |
| 1942 D | 51,575 | 27,455 | 79,030 | 1,250 | 80, 280 | 67, 770 |

p 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

[^0]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 greaterreaching 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.

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 caslı 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 scasonal variations; 1935-39 $=100$ ]

| Year and month | Goods | Services | Total | Year and month | Goods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serv- } \\ & \text { ices } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935: |  |  |  | 1939: |  |  |  |
| January | 81.5 | 87.3 | 83.6 | January | 104.5 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| Februar | 85.9 | 86.8 | 86.2 | February | 104.7 | 105. 7 | 105.1 |
| March | 85.7 | 87.1 | 86.2 | Marcb | 105.2 | 105. 1 | 105.2 |
| April. | 84.9 | 88.0 | 86.0 | April. | 106.6 | 105.4 | 106.2 |
| May | 83.4 | 88.6 | 85.3 | May | 105.7 | 106.4 | 106.0 |
| June | 87.5 | 88.5 | 87.9 | June | 105.6 | 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 | Septernber | 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: |  |  |  | 1940: |  |  |  |
| January | 90.9 | 92.9 | 91.6 | January | 111.1 | 110.6 | 110.9 |
| Februar | 91.9 | 92.0 | 91.9 | Fobruary- | 111.4 | 111.6 | 111.5 |
| March | 93.6 | 93.2 | 93.5 | March | 113.5 | 112.2 | 113.9 |
| April | 94.7 | 94.5 | 94.6 | April | 111.1 | 110.9 | 111.0 |
| May | 96.7 | 95.7 | 96.3 | May | 113.1 | 111.3 | 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. | 117.2 | 112.8 | 115.6 |
| September | 99.4 | 98.4 | 99.0 | Septemb | 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: |  |  |  |
| January | 102.9 | 100.4 | 102.0 | January | 123.8 | 116.2 | 12.1 .0 |
| Februar | 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. | 148.2 | 102.7 | 100.2 | April | 129.8 | 119.2 | 125.9 |
| May | 109.9 | 102.8 | 107.3 | May | 134.9 | 118.0 | 128.7 |
| June | 108.2 | 103.8 | 106.6 | June. | 135.0 | 119.4 | 129.3 |
| July . | 109.5 | 104.3 | $10 \overline{6} .6$ | July | 140.4 | 121.3 | 133.4 |
| August | 109.7 | 104.9 | 107.9 | Augusi | 148.7 | 120.7 | 138.4 |
| September | 110.9 | 104. 4 | 108. 1 | September | 137.7 | 120.6 | 13 I .4 |
| October. | 109.4 | 105. 4 | 107.9 | October | 133.4 | 122.5 | 129.4 |
| November | 104. 4 | 104.9 | 104.6 | Nosember. | 142.6 | 124.1 | 135.8 |
| December | 102.2 | 103.9 | 102.8 | December. | 138.3 | 126.1 | 133.8 |
| 1938: |  |  |  | 1442: |  |  |  |
| Jamuary | 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 |
| July | 99.9 | 114.3 | 101. 5 | July | 148.5 | 131. 5 | 142.2 |
| August | 99.3 | 104. 1 | 101. 1 | August. . | 155.5 | 132.0 | 146. 8 |
| September | 100.2 | 104.5 | 101.8 |  |  |  |  |
| October- | 101.2 | 104.7 | 102.5 |  |  |  |  |
| November | 103.1 | 105.3 | 103.9 |  |  |  |  |
| December | 104.4 | 105.6 | 104.8 |  |  |  |  |

Trends in recent months, however, clearly peint 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] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | 1926 | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Housing | 8,928 | 6,924 | 7,001 | 7,227 | 7,608 | 7,886 | 8,031 | 8,232 | 8,574 |
| Home maintenance | 1,663 | 760 | 1,056 | 1,225 | 1,430 | 1,362 | 1,397 | 1, 512 | 1,548 |
| Household utilities | 1,920 | 1,807 | 1,880 | 1,959 | 2,035 | 2, 102 | 2,187 | 2, 324 | 2, 444 |
| Personal care. | 1,831 | 992 | 1, 209 | 1,360 | 1,489 | 1,470 | 1,472 | 1,559 | 1,772 |
| Transportation | 3,306 | 1,745 | 2,003 | 2,26b | 2, 427 | 2,293 | 2,394 | 2,352 | 2,589 |
| Medical care and death expenses | 2,784 | 1,812 | 2,089 | 2,313 | 2,456 | 2,454 | 2, 572 | 2,766 | 3,014 |
| Recreation | 1,597 | 1,033 | 1,210 | 1,361 | 1,511 | 1, 509 | 1,531 | 1,773 | 1,948 |
| Other | 2, 417 | 1,986 | 2, 268 | 2,513 | 2,743 | 2, 733 | 2, 809 | 3,024 | 3,319 |
| All services | 24, 546 | 17, 059 | 18, 715 | 20,223 | 21, 700 | 21,810 | 22, 393 | 23, 542 | 25,207 |

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.


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 nommoney 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.

[^1]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 for goods: |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive stores ${ }^{1}$. | 3,672 | 1,310 | 2,203 | 3,125 |
| Building materials and hardware dealers 2 | 3,348 | 1,147 | 1,570 | 2,338 |
| Filling stations ${ }^{3}$ | 635 | 580 | 723 | 1,077 |
| Fuel and ice dealers ${ }^{3}$ - | 282 | 173 | 221 | 261 |
| Feed and farm supply stores | 904 | 374 | 558 | 725 |
| Office equipment and supply stores | 324 | 112 | 163 | 209 |
| Retail stores not listed above. | 633 | 307 | 390 | 644 |
| Total | 9, 797 | 4,003 | 5,887 | 8,378 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| in sales of retail stores: <br> Construction materials ${ }^{2}$ | 120 | 41 | 64 | 88 |
| Other goods purchased from: |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesalers ${ }^{1}$ | 411 | 440 | 360 | 515 |
| Manufacturers | 1,226 | 741 | 806 | 759 |
| Farmers. | 684 | 396 | 525 | 526 |
| Coal mines | 59 | 59 | 56 | 79 |
| Service establishments | 837 | 484 | 606 | 665 |
| Government and nonprofit institutions.- | 128 | 105 | 122 | 151 |
| Sales taxes. |  |  |  | 392 |
| Food received as wages in kind | 158 | 104 | 138 | 166 |
| Entrepreneurial withdrawals in kind ${ }^{5}$ | 315 | 177 | 260 | 295 |
| Farm production retaiced 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 |

${ }^{1}$ For convenience, consumer expenditures for new automobiles were estimated directly and treated as if all sales were made by retailers. The latter assumption does net 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 scld by retailers were deducted as nonconsumer sales, and consumer purchases of construction $m_{3}$ Fuaterials were add red back in as a separate item of consumer expenditures for goods.
${ }^{3}$ Fuel-oil retailers are included in filling stations in 1929 and 1933.
${ }_{8}^{1}$ The Census of Business defined sales to include sales taxes in 1935.
${ }^{3}$ 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.

## 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; ${ }^{5}(3)$ 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

[^2]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

[^3]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. ${ }^{9}$ 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

[^4]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 issuc on Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, 1929-41. ${ }^{11}$

| Groups used in the services article | Corresponding groups used in this article |
| :---: | :---: |
| Household utilities and communications. | Household utilities. |
| Scrvices related to atire, personal appearnnce, and comfort. | Personal services. |
| User-operated transportation, purchased transportation, foreigu travel. | Transportation. |
| Medical care and death expenses. Recreation. | Medical care and death expenses. Recreation. |
| Tuition and educational fees privately paid. | Not shown separately; included in "other services" group. |
| Gifts and bequests, personal remittances abroad. | 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

[^5]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] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kind of business | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |  | $\frac{1942}{\substack{\text { First } \\ \text { half }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First half | Second hall |  |
| Food, eating and drinking, apparel, household furnishings, general merchandise, and drug stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,662 | 24,282 | 26, 523 | 25, 333 | 26, 715 | 28,303 | 14,920 | 18,232 | 17, 960 |
| Consumer expenditures for goods | 21,346 | 23,901 | 26,079 | 24, 882 | 26, 212 | 27, 748 | 14, 622 | 17, 865 | 17,593 |
| Filling stations: | 1,968 | 2.330 | 2,659 | 2,693 | 2, 822 | 2,982 | 1,589 | 1,911 | 1,619 |
| Consumer expenditures for goods | 1,245 | 1,461 | 1,660 | 1,669 | 1,746 | 1,844 | , 988 | 1. 197 | , 965 |
| Building materials and hardware dealers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer expenditures for goods | 1,894 | 2,358 | ${ }_{401}$ | -370 | - 390 | ${ }^{2,422}$ | 1,231 | ${ }_{2}^{2,063}$ | 1,928 |
| Automotive stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales <br> Consumer expenditures for goods | 4,237 1,974 | 5.498 2,538 | $\stackrel{6}{6,044}$ | 4,472 1,905 | $\begin{array}{r}5,549 \\ 2,424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,819 3,013 | 4, 792 2,159 | 3,434 1,505 | 1, 555 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales <br> Consumer ernenditures for ano...................... | 3,050 <br> 2,046 | 3,614 <br> 2,438 | 4,033 <br> 2,722 | 3,870 $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 9}$ $\mathbf{2 , 8}$ | 4,221 <br> $\mathbf{2 , 8 8 6}$ | 4,714 3. 241 2, | 2, 520 <br> 1,676 <br> 1.713 | 3.053 <br> 2.120 <br> 2.25 | 3.244 <br> 2 <br> 2 |
| 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 | 3,256 | 2, <br> 3,218 <br> 102 |
| Sales of all retail stores. | 32,791 | 38,098 | 41,965 | 38,848 | 42.042 | 45, 807 | 25.476 | 28.697 | 2ti. 319 |
| Total consumer expenditures for goods | 31,160 | 35. 372 | 38,585 | 36, 198 | 38,542 | 41,322 | 22, 394 | 26, 228 | 24. 206 |

Table 6.-Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services for Selected Periods
(Millions of dollars)

| Priod | Total | Goods |  |  |  | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 'Total | Included in sales of retail stores | Farm <br> bome production | Other | Total | Housing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Home } \\ \text { mainten- } \\ \text { ance } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House- } \\ & \text { hold } \\ & \text { utilities } \end{aligned}$ | Per- <br> sonal services | Trans-portation | Medical care and death | Recreation | Other |
| 1929, total | 68, 842 | 44,297 | 38,662 | 1,699 | 3,936 | 24,546 | 8,928 | 1,663 | 1,920 | 1,93I | 3,306 | 2,784 | 1,597 | 2,417 |
| 1933, total | 41, 144 | 24,085 | 20,515 | 1,023 | 2,547 | 17,059 | 6,924 | 760 | 1,807 | 992 | 1,745 | 1,812 | 1,033 | 1,986 |
| 1935: First quarter | 11,389 | 6,807 | 5,845 | 301 | 661 | 4,582 | 1,739 | 249 | 509 | 277 | 446 | 536 | 279 | 547 |
| Second quarter | 12,493 | 7,875 | 6,816 | 317 | 745 | 4,616 | 1,744 | 259 | 453 | 312 | 483 | 517 | 291 | 556 |
| Third quarter | 12,360 | 7,641 | 6, 573 | 338 | 731 | 4,719 | 1,752 | 269 | 424 | 315 | 578 | 506 | 301 | 575 |
| Fourth quarter | 13, 633 | 8,835 | 7,671 | 366 | 798 | 4,798 | 1,768 | 279 | 494 | 303 | 497 | 532 | 340 | 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 | 12,440 | 7,551 | 6,513 | 304 | 734 | 4,889 | 1,784 | 287 | 542 | 301 | 497 | 579 | 300 | 601 |
| Second quarter | 13, 897 | 8,910 | 7,772 | 310 | 828 | 4,985 | 1,795 | 299 | 468 | 359 | 543 | 570 | 335 | 618 |
| Third quarter. | 13,881 | 8,744 | 7,540 | 372 | 832 | 5,139 | I, 812 | 312 | 437 | 357 | 659 | 568 | 351 | 642 |
| Fourth quarter | 15,377 | 10, 167 | 8,870 | 387 | 909 | 5,210 | ], 836 | 327 | 512 | 344 | 567 | 596 | 375 | 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 | 13,968 | 8,645 | 7,494 | 319 | 833 | 5,322 | 1,860 | 348 | 550 | 337 | 545 | 677 | 338 | 666 |
| Second quarter | 15,278 | 9,891 | 8,642 | 325 | 924 | 5,387 | 1,890 | 362 | 488 | 392 | 596 | 602 | 377 | 679 |
| Third quarter- | 15, 089 | 9,571 | 8,289 | 383 | 899 | 5,517 | 1,913 | 363 | 460 | 394 | 717 | 583 | 387 | 700 |
| Fourth quarter | 15,951 | 10,477 | 9,146 | 384 | 947 | 5,475 | 1,945 | 357 | 536 | 366 | 569 | 595 | 410 | 697 |
| 1938. 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 | 13, 593 | 8,169 | 7,056 | 308 | 805 | 5,423 | 1,962 | 346 | 573 | 342 | 532 | 619 | 363 | 685 |
| Second quarter | 14,372 | 8,966 | 7,805 | 299 | 863 | 5, 405 | 1,967 | 338 | 507 | 388 | 558 | 601 | 369 | 679 |
| Third quarter | 14, 205 | 8,726 | 7,553 | 332 | 841 | 5, 480 | 1,973 | 336 | 477 | 378 | 651 | 606 | 375 | 685 |
| Fourth quarter | 15,838 | 10,337 | 9,051 | 345 | 941 | 5,501 | 1,984 | 341 | 546 | 362 | 552 | 629 | 402 | 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 | 4,615 | 2, 749 | 2,375 | 102 | 272 | 1,866 | 664 | 114 | 210 | 114 | 182 | 224 | 126 | 232 |
| February | 4,465 | 2,623 | 2,268 | 93 | 262 | 1,842 | 665 | 115 | 200 | 112 | 170 | 234 | 117 | 229 |
| March | 4,982 | 3,133 | 2,740 | 96 | 297 | 1,849 | 665 | 115 | 193 | 116 | 189 | 225 | 116 | 230 |
| April | 5,008 | 3,163 | 2,767 | 94 | 302 | 1,846 | 667 | 115 | 185 | 120 | 190 | 214 | 124 | 230 |
| May | 5, 130 | 3, 283 | 2,877 | 97 | 309 | 1,847 | 667 | 116 | 174 | 130 | 198 | 207 | 124 | 231 |
| Tune | 5, 036 | 3,187 | 2,786 | 96 | 305 | 1,850 | 669 | 116 | 168 | 134 | 210 | 205 | 116 | 232 |
| July | 4,847 | 2,970 | 2,580 | 101 | 289 | 1,877 | 667 | 116 | 162 | 129 | 233 | 203 | 131 | 236 |
| August | 4,968 | 3,096 | 2,692 | 106 | 298 | 1,872 | 671 | 116 | 161 | 124 | 235 | 202 | 126 | 236 |
| September | 5, 232 | 3,347 | 2,916 | 116 | 315 | 1,884 | 673 | 117 | 169 | 127 | 218 | 206 | 137 | 238 |
| October- | 5, 322 | 3,437 | 2,999 | 124 | 314 | 1,884 | 675 | 118 | 176 | 126 | 195 | 210 | 146 | 238 |
| November | 5,252 | 3,383 | 2,954 | 113 | 316 | 1,870 | 675 | 119 | 188 | 120 | 180 | 213 | 137 | 237 |
| December | 6,078 | 4,172 | 3,710 | 106 | 356 | 1,906 | 672 | 120 | 201 | 120 | 194 | 228 | 129 | 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 | 4,956 | 2,999 | 2, 612 | 100 | 287 | 1,956 | 678 | 122 | 224 | 117 | 185 | 243 | 141 | 248 |
| February | 4, 862 | 2,902 | 2,528 | 94 | 280 | 1,960 | 680 | 123 | 218 | 116 | 173 | 255 | 148 | 248 |
| March. | 5, 323 | 3,362 | 2,958 | 93 | 311 | 1, 962 | 680 | 124 | 206 | 123 | 197 | 244 | 138 | 249 |
| April. | 5, 271 | 3,328 | 2,920 | 94 | 314 | 1,944 | 684 | 126 | 194 | 129 | 189 | 233 | 142 | 247 |
| May. | 5,433 | 3,499 | 3,078 | 96 | 325 | 1,934 | 683 | 127 | 184 | 136 | 195 | 224 | 136 | 248 |
| June. | 5,342 | 3,404 | 2,995 | 94 | 315 | 1,939 | 684 | 133 | 177 | 142 | 204 | 220 | 128 | 249 |
| July | 5, 158 | 3,212 | 2, 808 | 101 | 303 | 1,946 | 684 | 133 | 171 | 133 | 202 | 221 | 149 | 251 |
| August | 5, 369 | 3,413 | 2,989 | 103 | 321 | 1,956 | 689 | 129 | 171 | 133 | 214 | 219 | 147 | 253 |
| September | 5, 334 | 3,360 | 2,938 | 112 | 310 | 1,974 | 691 | 126 | 177 | 137 | 208 | 220 | 159 | 256 |
| October | 5, 675 | 3, 689 | 3,228 | 125 | 336 | I,986 | 694 | 123 | 185 | 133 | 201 | 224 | 169 | 257 |
| November | 5, 674 | 3,706 | 3,252 | 113 | 341 | 1,968 | 693 | 122 | 200 | 129 | 185 | 224 | 158 | 256 |
| December. | 6,466 | 4,450 | 3,962 | 107 | 381 | 2,017 | 692 | 122 | 218 | 129 | 199 | 238 | 156 | 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 | 5, 373 | 3,316 | 2, 896 | 101 | 319 | 2,057 | 698 | 123 | 230 | 128 | 190 | 259 | 162 | 267 |
| February | 5,253 | 3,188 | 2,785 | 94 | 309 | 2,065 | 701 | 123 | 221 | 129 | 183 | 271 | 169 | 268 |
| March | 5,771 | 3,725 | 3,279 | 97 | 349 | 2,047 | 701 | 123 | 214 | 132 | 212 | 263 | 135 | 267 |
| April. | 6, 060 | 3,973 | 3, 501 | 101 | 371 | 2,087 | 707 | 126 | 204 | 151 | 210 | 249 | 168 | 272 |
| May. | 6.271 | 4, 217 | 3,720 | 107 | 390 | 2,053 | 708 | 132 | 191 | 152 | 215 | 240 | 145 | 271 |
| June | 6,048 | 3,975 | 3,494 | 108 | 373 | 2, 074 | 710 | 133 | 185 | 156 | - 218 | 240 | 157 | 275 |
| July | 6, 063 | 3,949 | 3,456 | 116 | 377 | 2.114 | 712 | 134 | 181 | 158 | 232 | 241 | 175 | 280 |
| August | 6, 340 | 4,247 | 3,718 | 130 | 399 | 2,093 | 719 | 130 | 181 | 153 | 241 | 241 | 150 | 279 |
| September | 6, 316 | 4,216 | 3, 681 | 143 | 392 | 2,100 | 723 | 129 | 188 | 159 | 222 | 244 | 156 | 280 |
| October-. | 6,459 | 4, 309 | 3,751 | 152 | 406 | 2,150 | 729 | 129 | 198 | 156 | 222 | 250 | 182 | 285 |
| November | 6,388 | 4,233 | 3,693 | 139 | 401 | 2,155 | 733 | 134 | 216 | 151 | 210 | 251 | 175 | 284 |
| December- | 7,487 | 5,274 | 4,673 | 134 | 467 | 2. 213 | 732 | 134 | 235 | 148 | 234 | 266 | 174 | 289 |
| Total | 73,828 | 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 |
| 1942. January | 6,340 | 4,097 | 3,566 | 124 | 407 | 2, 244 | 739 | 136 | 260 | 148 | 221 | 278 | 170 | 292 |
| February | 5, 862 | 3,648 | 3,165 | 113 | 370 | 2,214 | 742 | 135 | 243 | 146 | 206 | 284 | 172 | 287 |
| March.- | 6, 449 | 4,203 | 3,679 | 117 | 407 | 2,246 | 745 | 140 | 234 | 152 | 230 | 279 | 176 | 288 |
| April. | 6,557 | 4,281 | 3,731 | 123 | 427 | 2,276 | 752 | 144 | 220 | 166 | 239 | 270 | 197 | 290 |
| May | 6,536 | 4,253 | 3,701 | 123 | 430 | 2,282 | 754 | 147 | 207 | 175 | 258 | 282 | 191 | 288 |
| June. | 6, 519 | 4,230 | 3,666 | 128 | 435 | 2,289 | 750 | 148 | 198 | 179 | 263 | 261 | 203 | 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.

Table 7.-Indexes of Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services for Selected Periods
$[1935-39=100]$

| Period | Unadjusted |  |  | Adjusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Goods ${ }^{1}$ | Services | I'otal | Goods 1 |  |  |  | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Included in sales of retail stores | Farm home production | Other | Total | Hous- ing | Home Maintenance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House- } \\ & \text { hold } \\ & \text { utili- } \\ & \text { ties } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Personal services | Trans-portation ! | Medical care and death | Recreation | Other |
| 1929, total | 120.9 | 123.1 | 117.1 | 120. 9 | 123.1 | 123.7 | 128.1 | 116.3 | 117.1 | 118.2 | 128.5 | 94.5 | 137.9 | 145.2 | 117.1 | 112.1 | 92.5 |
| 1933, total | 72.3 | 67.0 | 81.4 | 72.3 | 67.0 | 65.6 | 77.1 | 75.2 | 81.4 | 91.7 | 58.7 | 88.9 | 70.8 | 76.7 | 76.3 | 72.6 | 76.0 |
| 1935: First quarter | 80.8 | 76.7 | 87.7 | 85.3 | 84.4 | 83.8 | 98.9 | 84.2 | 87.1 | 92.0 | 77.2 | 90.2 | 85.3 | 84.8 | 83.6 | 82.0 | 83.9 |
| Second quarte | 87.6 | 87.4 | 88.1 | 86.4 | 85.3 | 83.3 | 103.9 | 86.3 | 88.4 | 92.4 | 80.1 | 92.7 | 84.3 | 85.5 | 88.3 | 83.4 | 85.2 |
| Third quarter | 86.5 | 84.6 | 89.9 | 88.1 | 87.0 | 86.6 | 96.7 | 87.4 | 89.9 | 92.9 | 83.1 | 93.3 | 87.2 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 83.3 | 88.1 |
| Fourth quarter | 95.4 | 97.8 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 89.1 | 88.7 | 99.4 | 88.9 | 91.7 | 93.6 | 86.0 | 94.7 | 88.9 | 91.6 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 89.9 |
| Total | 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 | 86.8 |
| 1936. First quarter | 87.4 | 84.0 | 93.3 | 92.3 | 92.1 | 91.9 | 99.1 | 92.0 | 92.7 | 94.4 | 88.7 | 94.8 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 90.5 | 88.4 | 91.9 |
| Second quarter | 97.8 | 99.3 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 101.8 | 96.2 | 95.4 | ¢15. 1 | 92.4 | 95.5 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 96.1 | 94.6 |
| Third quarter | 97.1 | 96.6 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 106.4 | 99.5 | 97.7 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 101.4 | 100.2 | 97.3 | 98.2 |
| Fourth quarter | 107.5 | 112.3 | 99.2 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 105.4 | 101.0 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 101.0 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 105.5 | 101.8 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| Total | 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 | 96.2 |
| First quarter | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.9 | 103.7 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 105.3 | 101.3 | 98.5 | 107.6 | 97.5 | 103.5 | 104. 7 | 105.8 | 99.6 | 102.1 |
| Second quarte | 107.4 | 110.1 | 102. 9 | 106. 7 | 108.8 | 109.0 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 103.1 | 100.1 | 111.9 | 99.8 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 102.8 | 107.9 | 103.9 |
| Third quarter | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.1 | 107.9 | 109.7 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 107.8 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 112.3 | 101. 2 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 102.9 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| Fourth quarter | 111.5 | 115.8 | 104.3 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 103.0 | 110.2 | 103.0 | 107.0 | 105.4 | 101.7 | 109.0 | 105.7 |
| Total | 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 | 105.0 |
| First quarter | 96.4 | 92.1 | 103.8 | 101.9 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 102.4 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 106.9 | 101.4 | 105.3 | 102.3 | 96.8 | 10.7 | 104.9 |
| Second quarter | 101.1 | 99.8 | 103.2 | 100.3 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 103.5 | 104.2 | 104.6 | 103.4 | 104.9 | 99.0 | 102.6 | 105.4 | 103.9 |
| Third quarter | 99.4 | 96.5 | 104.4 | 101.5 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 95.1 | 100.9 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.1 | 105.1 | 104. 4 | 99.8 | 106.8 | 103.9 | 104.8 |
| Fourth quarter | 110.6 | 113.9 | 104.8 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 93.8 | 104. 1 | 105.2 | 105. 1 | 105. 4 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 102.0 | 107.7 | 106.9 | 104.8 |
| Total | 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 | 104.6 |
| January | 97.4 | 92.2 | 106. 4 | 104. 9 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 95.9 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 105.8 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 105.7 | 106.4 |
| Februar | 99.2 | 94.5 | 107.3 | 105. 1 | 104. 7 | 104.9 | 96.7 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 105.0 | 104.6 | 107.0 | 105.8 | 105.2 |
| March | 102.5 | 100.8 | 105.4 | 105. 2 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 95.8 | 105. 6 | 105. 1 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 107. 1 | 95.9 | 102.0 | 106.8 | 107.6 | 105.4 |
| April | 107.2 | 107.9 | 105. 9 | 106. 2 | 106. 6 | 107. 1 | 93.8 | 106. 8 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 107.3 | 100.5 | 103.4 | 106.7 | 104.8 | 105.5 |
| May | 106.6 | 107.4 | 105.3 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 94.7 | 105.7 | 106. 4 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 105.2 | 106.0 | 107.4 | 106.3 | 106.0 |
| June | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 105. 9 | 105.6 | 106.0 | 93.1 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 1065.4 | 107.2 | 108.2 | 105.4 | 107.8 | 107.0 | 101.9 | 106.6 |
| July | 101.9 | 99.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 107.6 | 91.5 | 106.0 | 107.1 | 106.4 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 105.9 | 107.9 | 10ts. 7 | 107.7 | 108.4 |
| August | 102.3 | 99.7 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 92.0 | 106.8 | 107. 1 | 106.7 | 108.0 | 108. 1 | 10-4. 3 | 105.9 | 107.6 | 108.8 | 108.3 |
| Septemb | 111.2 | 112.9 | 108.2 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 93.7 | 111.2 | 107.8 | 1.16 .9 | 108.8 | 109. 1 | 104.4 | 106.0 | 109.0 | 111.1 | 109.2 |
| October | 111.3 | 113.6 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 93.0 | 109.2 | 107.4 | 117.0 | 109.4 | 108.4 | 106. 1 | 102.2 | 109.8 | 109.1 | 109. 3 |
| November | 112.0 | 114.8 | 107.3 | 109.5 | 110.4 | 111.1 | 93.3 | 109.9 | 107.9 | 107.1 | 110.3 | 109.1 | 105.5 | 103.3 | 111.0 | 110.0 | 108.8 |
| December | 128.3 | 139.8 | 108.7 | 110.9 | 112.1 | 112.9 | 93.9 | 111.3 | 108.8 | 107.3 | 111. 2 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 104.8 | 113.5 | 110.1 | 110.8 |
| Total | 107.0 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.7 | 93.8 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 1 C 6.4 | 108.0 | 107.6 | 105.2 | 105. 2 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| January | 103.0 | 98.1 | 111.5 | 110.9 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 94.2 | 108.6 | 110.6 | 107.5 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 108.0 | 105.5 | 115.5 | 118.3 | 113.7 |
| February | 105.3 | 100.6 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 93.9 | 108.7 | 111.6 | 107.8 | 114.1 | 112.7 | 109.0 | 101.9 | 116.7 | 133.0 | 114.0 |
| March | 111.0 | 110.5 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 114.5 | 93.0 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 108.2 | 115.4 | 114.2 | 110.8 | 106.9 | 115.9 | 127.6 | 114.2 |
| April | 111.3 | 111.1 | 111.6 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 94.7 | 109.2 | 110.9 | 108.4 | 116.7 | 112.3 | 108. 1 | 102.5 | 115.9 | 120.5 | 113.6 |
| May | 113.0 | 114.5 | 110.3 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 114. I | 94.2 | 110.9 | 111.3 | 108.7 | 118. 1 | 114.0 | 109.8 | 103.5 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 113.7 |
| June | 114.3 | 116.1 | 111.3 | 113.9 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 90.7 | 111.7 | 111.6 | 108.9 | 123.6 | 113.9 | 112.4 | 103.9 | 114.8 | 112.7 | 114.5 |
| July | 107.2 | 105.0 | 110.9 | 113.1 | 113.8 | 115.1 | 91.0 | 109.9 | 111.8 | 169.0 | 123.7 | 113.6 | 109.4 | 98.3 | 116.4 | 122.6 | 115.4 |
| August | 110. 1 | 109.3 | 111.5 | 115.6 | 117.2 | 118.6 | 89.5 | 113.9 | 112.8 | 109.6 | 120.0 | 115.0 | 111.6 | 101.4 | 116.8 | 126.6 | 116.3 |
| Septembe | 115.8 | 117.3 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 90.7 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 109.8 | 116.9 | 114.5 | 112.9 | 103.8 | 116.2 | 129.3 | 117.5 |
| October-.- | 116.8 | 118.8 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.5 | 114. 2 | 93.9 | 114.3 | 113.2 | 110.0 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.4 | 104.6 | 117.2 | 126.2 | 118.1 |
| November. | 120.6 1372 | 125.1 | 113.0 | 117.8 | 120.3 | 121.6 | 93.3 | 117.7 | 113.4 | 110.0 | 113.2 | 115.9 | 114.7 | 104.7 | 116.7 | 127.4 | 117.6 |
| December | 137.2 | 150.1 | 115.0 | 118.2 | 120.2 | 121.3 | 94.7 | 119.7 | 114.9 | 110.4 | 113.3 | 117.1 | 117.0 | 106.4 | 118.5 | 132.9 | 120.3 |
| Total | 113.9 | 114.9 | 112.3 | 113.9 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 93.0 | 112.9 | 112.3 | 109.0 | 116.8 | 114.4 | 111.3 | 103.3 | 116.4 | 124.5 | 115.7 |
| January | 111.7 | 108.5 | 117.3 | 121.0 | 123.8 | 125.3 | 95.3 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 110.7 | 113.9 | 116.7 | 118.3 | 107.1 | 123.2 | 136.1 | 122.7 |
| February | 116.9 | 114.9 | 120.2 | 124.7 | 128.2 | 129.8 | 96.5 | 124. 4 | 118.6 | 111.2 | 113.8 | 118.3 | 121.1 | 112.3 | 124.0 | 152.5 | 123.3 |
| March | 120.3 | 122.4 | 116.7 | 124.0 | 128.1 | 129.6 | 97. I | 125.3 | 117.0 | 111.6 | 114.2 | 118.9 | 118.7 | 114.7 | 124.7 | 124.7 | 122.6 |
| April | 127.9 | 132.7 | 119.8 | 125.9 | 129.8 | 131.0 | 101.3 | 129.1 | 119.2 | 112.2 | 116.9 | 118.2 | 126. 3 | 113.6 | 123.8 | 142.6 | 125.1 |
| May | 129.9 | 137.3 | 117.1 | 128.7 | 134.9 | 136.4 | 104. 4 | 132.2 | 118.0 | 112.6 | 122.0 | 117.8 | 122.3 | 113.9 | 124.3 | 124.0 | 124.3 |
| June | 129.9 | 136. 2 | 119.0 | 129.3 | 135.0 | 136. 4 | 104.6 | 132.9 | 119.4 | 113.0 | 123.1 | 119.0 | 123. 4 | 111. I | 125. 1 | 138. 2 | 126. 1 |
| July | 125.9 | 129.1 | 120.5 | 133.4 | 140.4 | 142.2 | 104. 7 | 136. 2 | 121.3 | 113.5 | 123.8 | 120.4 | 129.7 | 112.8 | 126.7 | 143.9 | 128.8 |
| August | 132. 1 | 139.5 | 119.4 | 138.4 | 148.7 | 150.6 | 113.0 | 143.7 | 120.7 | 114.3 | 120.4 | 121.8 | 128.4 | 114. 3 | 128.3 | 128.8 | 128.3 |
| September | 134.8 | 143. 1 | 120.5 | 131.4 | 137. 7 | 138.5 | 115.2 | 138. 6 | 120. 6 | 114. 9 | 119.5 | 121.3 | 130.4 | 111.7 | 129.0 | 126.2 | 128.8 |
| October- | 132.7 | 138.6 | 122.6 | 129.4 | 133.4 | 133.7 | 114.4 | 137.3 | 122.5 | 115.6 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 131.9 | 115.4 | 130.7 | 135.8 | 130.7 |
| November. | 138.4 | 146.9 | 123.7 | 135.8 | 142.6 | 143.8 | 114.6 | 141. 5 | 124. 1 | 116.2 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 133.7 | 118.7 | 130.8 | 140.5 | 130.5 |
| December | 155.6 | 172.8 | 126.2 | 133.8 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 118.0 | 143.7 | 126.1 | 116.9 | 124.3 | 126.2 | 133.9 | 124. 7 | 132.1 | 148.2 | 132.8 |
| 12. 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 | 136.8 | 127.0 |
| January | 131. 2 | 133.2 | 127.9 | 142.1 | 151. 1 | 152.3 | 116.9 | 151.9 | 126.6 | 117.3 | 125.8 | 131.9 | 136.4 | 122.9 | 132.3 | 142.3 | 134.0 |
| February | 130.5 | 131.4 | 128.9 | 138.9 | 145.9 | 146.8 | 116.5 | 148.5 | 127.0 | 117.8 | 124.9 | 129.9 | 137.0 | 124.4 | 130.0 | 154.8 | 131. 7 |
| March | 134.9 | 138.9 | 128.0 | 139.1 | 154.3 | 146.2 | 116.8 | 147.2 | 128.4 | 118.5 | 130.1 | 130.0 | 137.4 | 123.5 | 132.5 | 162.7 | 122.3 |
| April | 138.3 | 142.8 | 130.7 | 138.6 | 143.7 | 143.9 | 122.9 | 148.8 | 129.9 | 119.3 | 133.2 | 127.6 | 138.6 | 128.8 | 134.4 | 166.6 | 132.9 |
| May | 138.2 | 143.0 | 130.1 | 139.0 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 120.5 | 149.6 | 131.2 | 120.0 | 136.0 | 127.7 | 141.5 | 136.9 | 135.6 | 163.0 | 132.4 |
| June. | 137.4 | 141.0 | 131.3 | 138.2 | 142.0 | 141.6 | 124.1 | 152.1 | 131.8 | 119.2 | 137.2 | 127.5 | 141.3 | 134.7 | 136.0 | 178.2 | 131.8 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 Finance ${ }^{1}$ 

By Thomas K. Hitch ${ }^{2}$

IT is now evident that the financial requirements of the war will be staggering. In the first 2 ycars 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, cconomic 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 billiondollar 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-

[^6]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 procceds 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-

[^7]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 enforeed by inflation.

The aftermath of the war-financing program was probably worse than its immediate effects. Despite the elimination of most exeess 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 Junc 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

| Year |  | lindex of total <br> physical production: | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { V.S. } \\ \text { ports } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { posits, } \\ & \text { afl } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ | ```Reserve Bank credit out- stand- ing o``` | Index of cost of living ${ }^{6}$ | Index of wholesale prices ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | 31.4 | 100 | 0.7 | 17.5 |  | 100.0 | 100 |
| 1914 | 31.2 | 102 | . 3 | 18.6 |  | 101. 4 | 98 |
| 1915 | 32.5 | 116 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 0.06 | 102.5 | 100 |
| 1916 | 38.7 | 123 | 3.1 | 22.8 | 0.16 | 110.0 | 122 |
| 1917. | 46.4 | 128 | 3.3 | 26.4 | 0. 52 | 129.5 | 168 |
| 1918 | 57.0 | 127 | 3.1 | 28.8 | 1.72 | 152.2 | 188 |
| 1919 | 63.0 | 119 | 4.0 | 33.6 | 2.63 | 175.0 | 199 |
| 1920 | 68.4 | 127 | 2.9 | 37.9 | 3.39 | 202.8 | 221 |

[^8]
## 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, carly 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

| Source of income | Billions of dollars |  | Percent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 191\%-19 | 1940-42 | 1917-19 | 1940-42 |
| Total revenue | 33.6 | 48.9 | 100 | 100 |
| 'laxes and other mox and | 9.4 | 20.4 | 28 | 42 |
| Borrowing ---- | 24.2 | 28.5 | 72 | 58 |
| From banks ${ }^{1}$ | 6.9 | 9.8 | 21 | 20 |
| Direct. | 3.4 | 9.8 | 10 | 20 |
| Indirect ${ }^{2}$ | 3. 5 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 |
| From others. | 17.3 | 18.7 | 51 | 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 all banks.
2 As explained in the text, commercial banks extended credit to individuals to purchase Government securities on a large seale. This figure represents that indirect borrowing from banks, together with an allowance for the 1 billion dollar additional holding by banks of Govermment 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 pereent 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 ligher 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 bilions 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 idlle 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

[^9]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 agencics, Federal trust funds, ctc.
${ }^{2}$ 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

[^10]Chart 2.-Gross National Expenditures by Use of Product billions of dollars


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. ${ }^{9}$
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

[^11]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

[^12]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.' ${ }^{11}$

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

[^13]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-

[^14]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 Govern-ment-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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lncome payments. | 101.6 | 117.0 |
| Less: |  |  |
| Personal direct taxes. | 4. 6 | 9.0 |
| Gifts to institutions.. | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Expenditures for goods and services | 75.8 | 70.8 |
| Purchases of new owner-occupied homes. | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Net reduction in mortgages on owner-occupied homes | . 3 | . 5 |
| Net life-insurance payments --..- | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Net reduction in consumer credit | 2. 0 | 3.5 |
| Purchases of War Savings bonds. | 5.9 | 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 invest-ments-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 billiondollar 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 mevements 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 mecting 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 commoditics relative to purchasing powerprice 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.

[^15]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. ${ }^{13}$ 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 alloged, 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 immobolized 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 fasible 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

[^16]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. With 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-

[^17]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.

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. ${ }^{13}$ 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

[^18]transportation, were put on a daily average basis by 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 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.

[^19]
# Consumer Expenditures for Selected Groups of Services, 1929-41 

By Edward F. Denison ${ }^{1}$

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 nationalincome 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

[^20]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

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

| [In millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Meals and beverages | 3,584.5 | 3, 402.6 | 3,066.7 | 2,529.1 | 2, 208.7 | 2, 745.5 | 3, 160.0 | 3,458.0 | 4, 120.2 | 4,124. 1 | 4,314.8 | 4,576. 3 | 5,485.0 |
| Services related to attire | 1, 276.5 | 1, 171.5 | 971.5 | 748.3 | 644.7 | 715.5 | 767.9 | 856.4 | 943.6 | 927.3 | 931.7 | 990.3 | 1,119.3 |
| Personal appearance and comiort | 654.6 | 630.2 | 540.2 | 426.6 | 346.8 | 392.5 | 441.4 | 503.4 | 545.1 | 542.9 | 540.5 | 568.5 | 652.8 |
| User-operated transportation | 958.3 | 858.8 | 767.2 | 657.7 | 644.2 | 709.0 | 741.6 | 847.4 | 921. 2 | 876.0 | 971.7 | 1, 063.4 | 1,207.1 |
| Purchased transportation. | 1,926.5 | 1,733.2 | 1,440.5 | 1, 172.0 | 1, 058.3 | 1, 125.0 | 1,188. 5 | 1,308. 3 | 1,373.3 | 1,319.7 | 1,380. 4 | 1,417.7 | 1,568. 4 |
| 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, 443.5 |
| Medical care and death expenses. | 2,906. 5 | 2, 798.2 | 2,493.6 | 2,069.5 | 1,913. 5 | 2,048.3 | 2, 194.4 | 2, 421.6 | 2, 575.0 | 2,580. 5 | 2, 712.8 | 2,910. 1 | 3, 171. 4 |
| Tuition and educational fees privately paid | 540.4 | 521.2 | 494. 4 | 426.1 | 362.5 | 372.6 | 396. 1 | 424.3 | 460.0 | 476.6 | 484.9 | 503.4 | 519.8 |
|  | 1,633. 1 | 1,590. 2 | 1,487.9 | 1, 172.6 | 1, 063.2 | 1,146. 0 | 1,240. 7 | 1,393.8 | 1,545. 4 | 1,543. 6 | 1,566.7 | 1,810.1 | 1,987. 4 |
|  | -1, 446.8 | 1,399.5 | 1,312.3 | 1,019.4 | 822.1 | 827.2 | 909.0 | 984.5 | 1,097. 5 | 1, 034.2 | 960.2 | 1,049.9 | 1,075. 4 |
| Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad. | 1,009.1 | 956.1 | 730.1 | 459.4 | 442.8 | 454.0 | 478.1 | 557.4 | 620.4 | 555.9 | 504.5 | 1339.6 | 294.7 |
| Total of 11 groups of services, gross | 17, 856. 4 | 17, 047.0 | 15, 280.3 | 12,582.8 | 11,313.9 | 12,359.9 | 13,397. 2 | 14, 714.3 | 16, 236.6 | 16, 083.2 | 16, 554.8 | 17,553. 7 | 19,524.8 |
| Payments into the general funds of government and nonincome items included (deduct) | 410.6 | 428.0 | 425.7 | 387.6 | 351.2 | 357.3 | 382.6 | 417.3 | 470.7 | 468.2 | 495.6 | 530.4 | 589.0 |
| Total of 11 groups of services, net. | 17, 445.8 | 16, 619.0 | 14,854. 6 | 12,195. 2 | 10,962.7 | 12,002.6 | 13,014.6 | 14, 297.0 | 15, 765.9 | 15, 615.0 | 16,059.2 | 17, 023.3 | 18,935.8 |

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

[^21] http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
almost exactly offset by an increase in beauty-parlor 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.

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 alleriation 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 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meals and beverares: <br> 1. Retail, service and amusement establishments and tourist courts <br> 2. Seasonal and yearround hote- | 2. 414.71 | 2, 306. 3 | 2,129.9 | 1,775.0 | 1,518.8 | 1,926.9 | 2, 227.1 | 2, 423.4 | 2,975.2 | 3,039.8 | 3, 208. 9 | 3, 421. 1 | $\begin{gathered} 4,164.9 \\ 527.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 403.6 | 365.3 | 308.4 | 238.2 | 222.6 | 300.8 | 360.2 | 416.7 | 446.2 | 415.2 | 426. 8 | ${ }_{446.1}$ |  |
| 3. Dining and buffet cars | 34.8 | 30.3 | 23.0 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 23.4 | 29.4 |
| 4. Educational institutions and school fraternities | 182.0 | 181.2 | 168.4 | 154.7 | 150.3 | 162.4 | 174.0 | 183.8 | 197.4 | 197. 6 | 202.4 | 208.3 | 214.9 |
| 5. Institutions, clubs, and industrial lunchrooms | 212.9 | 199.0 | 167.8 | 128.2 | 102.9 | 105.8 | 112.1 | 121.9 | 185.4 | 125.8 | 123.6 | 126.8 | 129.3 |
| 6. Tips to waiters and waitresses - | 108.5 228.0 | 102.4 218.1 | 92.7 176.5 | 75.4 143.1 | 64.8 136.9 | 82.1 152.8 | 94.8 175.6 | 104. ${ }^{18}$ | 124.8 217.6 | 125.4 198.9 | 131.6 200.0 | ${ }_{210.9}^{139.7}$ | 168.7 250.4 |
| Total meals and beveraz | 3, 584,5 | 3.402 .6 | 3,066, 7 | 2,529.1 | 2, 208.7 | 2,745.5 | 3, 160.0 | 3,458.0 | 4, 120.2 | 4,124.1 | 4, 314, 8 | 4,576.3 | 5, 485.0 |
| Services related to attire: <br> 8. Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, storage, and repair of gatments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 164.4 | 142.2 | 114.0 | 103.4 | 97.5 | 106.9.9 | 106.0 | 113.7. | 121.6 | 117.1 | 113.7 | 120.8 | 139. 4 |
| b. Furs | 24.8 | 22.0 | 16.6 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 13.8 | 1.6 .8 | 29.0 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 27.6 | 31.8 |
| c. All other (in shons) | 448.2 | 399.4 | 334.6 | 239.9 | 219.8 | 252.1 | 284.9 | 322.2 | 362.4 | 365.8 | 371.3 | 395.8 | 440.4 |
| d. Dressmakers and seamstr | 65.0 | 59.1 | 45.5 | 31.4 | 27.4 | 32.5 | 36.4 | 42.3 | 49.3 | 41.1 | 44.3 | 16.6 | 50.0 |
| 9. Washing and ironing (in establi | 45.4 | 457.9 | 392.3 | 310.0 | 251.8 | 262.0 | 272.2 | 305.4 | 325.3 | 318.7 | 312.0 | 327.9 | 389.4 |
| 10. Costume and diess suit rental | 2.6 | 2. 6 | 2. 1 | 1. 6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3. 5 | 3.9 |
| 11. Watch, clock and jeweiry re | 80.0 | 73.4 5 | 53.3 <br> 4.9 | 33.9 | 26.3 | 35.5 | 38. 3 | 38.3 | 45.8 | 44.2 | 48.8 | 54. 7 | 70.0 |
| 13. Miscellaneous personal sen vices. | 5.2. | 5.1 9.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 6.3 | 4. 7 | 4. 6.4 | 4.3 7.0 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 4. 4. | 4.4 <br> 8.4 | 4.4 <br> 9.0 | 4.4 10.0 |
| Total services related to a | 1,276.5 | 1, 171.5 | 971.5 | 748.3 | 4.7 | 715.5 | 767.9 | 856.4 | 943.6 | 927.3 | 931.7 | 990.3 | 1,119.3 |
| Fersonel appearance and comfort: <br> 14. Barber shop services | 401.6 | 386.7 | $.4$ | 261.8 | 212.7 | 221.0 | 229.5 | 254.7 | 268.2 | 260.0 | 251.8 | 263.7 |  |
| 15. Beauty parior service | 242.3 | 233.3 | 206.0 | 158.0 | 128.4 | 165.6 | 205.5 | 241.5 | 269.0 | 275.0 | 280.4 | 296.1 | 343.7 |
| 16. Baths and masseurs | 10.7 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.9 |
| Total personal appearance | 654.6 | 0. | 540.2 | 426.6 | 6. 8 | 2.5 | 441. | 503.4 | 45.1 | 542.9 | 40. | 568.5 | 52.8 |
| User-operated transportation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Automobile repair, greasing, washing, parking, storage, and rental | 571.9 | 466.9 | 386.3 | 296.1 | 306.2 | 353.4 | 354. 3 | 403.6 | 421, 4 | 401.5 | 462.0 | 502.7 | 578.1 |
| 18. Automobile insurance premiums.-.-...................-- | 179.5 | 175.8 | 166.2 | 159.5 | 145.1 | 157.7 | 174, 6 | 211.1 | 241.8 | 228.4 | 241.7 | 269.6 | 295.0 |
| 19. Parking meters- |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 1 | . 6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 11.1 |
| 20. Automobile registration fees: <br> a. State governments. | 142.0 | 146.0 | 141.0 | 133.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 134.0 | 148.0 | 160.0 | 161.0 | 167.0 | 178.0 | 198.0 |
| b. Local governments | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5. 4 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 14.3 |
| 21. Operators' permits and other State automotive fees and charges. | 19.6 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 26.2 | 29.0 | 32.5 | 43.2 | 31.3 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 4.4 |
| 22. Bridge tolls | 27.8 | 30.0 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 27.0 | 29.9 | 33.0 | 5.2 36.2 |
| 24. Tunnel tolls | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| 25 . Ferry and road | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 12.4 |
| Total user-operated transp | 958.3 | 858.8 | 767.2 | 657.7 | 644 | 709.0 | 741.6 | 847.4 | 921.2 | 876.0 | 971.7 | 063.4 | 1,207. 1 |
| 26. Payments to government. | 166.6 | $1 ، 3.1$ | 169.6 | 159.3 | 150.7 | 155.4 | 170.2 | 188.5 | 212.5 | 202.5 | 218.3 | 234.3 | 266.9 |
| 27. Nonincome item: Automobile insurance claims paid. | 85.5 | 94.4 | 90.3 | 77.7 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 75. | 87.1 | 105.1 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 114.7 | 125.5 |
| 'Total, excluding payments to government and nonincome ilems. | 706.2 | 591.3 | 7.3 | 420.7 | 24.0 | 82.3 | 495.5 | 71.8 | 603. 6 | 69.1 | 53.4 | 714.4 | 14. |
| Yurchased transportation: Local. | 1, 190.0 | 1, 120.0 | 972.3 | 824.9 | 755.1 | 799.8 | 830.5 | 889.0 | 920.9 | 880.7 | 926.4 | 955.4 | 1,035. 1 |
| 28. Street and clectric railways, ity and suburban bus | 1, | 1,120.0 | 70.3 | 82.9 | 55.1 | . | 83.5 | 8.0 | -23. | 8 - 7 |  |  |  |
| fares | 819.7 | 772.2 | 704.9 | 624.5 | 578.4 | 604.9 | ${ }_{625.6}$ | 674.0 | 683.7 | 659.9 | 684.0 | 713.9 | 759.6 |
| 29. Taxicab ra | 200.0 | 265.0 | 193.0 | 139.0 | 122.0 | 141.0 | 151.0 | 161.0 | 185.0 | 180.0 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 225.0 |
| 30. Steam railways-commu | 76.6 | 72.7 | 63.8 | 53.3 | 46.5 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 44.0 |
| 31. Ferries-100t passe | 13.7 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 8. 2 | 8.5 | 90 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 5. 8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| Intereity. | 736.5 | 613.2 | 468.2 | 347.1 | 303.2 | 325.2 | 35s. 0 | 419.3 | 452.4 | 433.0 | 454.0 | 462.3 | 533.3 |
| 32. Steam railway fares excluding commut | 550.8 | 451.9 | 333.4 | 220.3 | 191.6 | 204.8 | 212.1 | 250.3 | 273.7 | 247.3 | 254.4 | 250.6 | 283.4 |
| 33. Sleeping and parlor cars-fares and tips | 56.5 | 49.5 | 38.0 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 26. 4 | 27.7 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 32.2 | 33.5 | 31.5 | 32.9 |
| 34. Intercity bus 1 | 73.8 | 75.2 | 70.1 | 67.9 | $\begin{array}{r}64.8 \\ 6.9 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 62.7 | 88.0 | 101.0 | 109.3 | 119.0 8.4 | 128.3 | 137.9 17 | 166 |
| 35. Air-line fares-...-. | 2.8 40.9 | 2.4 24.4 | 2.3 16.9 | 2.7 25.6 | 2.9 17.3 | 4.5 22.5 | 5.9 20.0 | 7.6 23.4 | 7.6 21.5 | 8.4 21.7 | $\stackrel{11.4}{22.0}$ | 17.4 20.5 | 22.8 23.0 |
| 37. Baggage transfer, cartiage, storage, and excess charges. | 11.7 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5. | 4.4 | 4. | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Total purchased transportatio | 1,926.5 | 1,733.2 | 1,440.5 | 1,172.0 | 1,058.3 | 1,125.0 | 1, 188. 5 | 1.308. 3 | 1,373.3 | 1,319.8 | 1,380. 4 | 1,417.7 | 1,563.4 |
| Household utilities and communication: <br> 38. Electricity |  |  |  |  | 628.0 | 653.0 | \%-8. 1 | 7059 |  | 77.9 | 815.1 |  |  |
| 39. Gas | 533.6 | 551.7 | 547.6 | 529.4 | 491.3 | 491.0 | 497.6 | 506.1 | 516.3 | 514.6 | 531.6 | 568.7 | 5 5 1.7 |
| 40. Water re | 144.8 | 147.3 | 152.3 | 153.1 | 154.9 | 158.8 | 162.7 | 16¢. 1 | 169.0 | 171.7 | 175.6 | 170.5 | 185. |
| 41. Telephone. | 543.0 | 551.0 | 536.0 | 450.0 | 444.0 | 428.0 | 443.0 | 469.0 | 493.0 | 51.9 | 543.0 | 579.0 | 628.1 |
| 43. Telegrago...-- | 15.8 <br> 84.0 | 14.2 <br> 78.8 | 11.9 72.0 | $\begin{array}{r}9.2 \\ 75.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9.2 \\ 79.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.6 83.9 | 9.8 88.3 | 10.6 100.5 | 10.9 105.5 | 11.2 108.0 | 12.0 109.3 | 12.7 117.0 | 16.5 130.8 |
| Total houschold utilities and com | 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 | 2,443.5 |
| Medical care and death expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44. Physicians and | 1,035.0 | 1,003.0 | 897.0 | 729.0 | 688.0 | 766.0 | 838.0 | 955.0 | 1,019.0 | 1,007.0 | 1, 048.0 | 1, 112.0 | 1,208.0 |
| 45. Dentists. | 489.7 | 469.3 | 399.7 | 305.3 | 278.9 | 298.1 | 304.3 | 333.2 | ${ }^{1,350.6}$ | 350.4 | 370.3 | 397.8 | 455.1 |
| 46. Osteopathic phy | 40.7 | 37.7 | 34.5 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 28.1 | 29.8 | 33.0 | 35.9 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 44.3 | 46.8 |
| 47. Chiropractors | 48.7 | 45.6 | 40.1 | 29.7 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 33.6 | 36.3 | 39.9 |
| 48. Chiropodists and podiatrists | 19.5 | 18.9 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 16.6 | 19.1 |
| 49. Private-duty trained nurses | 142.0 | 130.0 | 96.0 | 58.0 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 50.0 | 55.0 | 59.0 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 62.0 | 68.0 |
|  | ${ }^{63.0}$ | ${ }_{6}^{62.1}$ | ${ }^{53.7}$ | 39.3 | 35.1 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 43.7 |
| 51. Miscellaneous curative and healing professions | 29.0 | 27.6 | 23.8 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 21.6 |
| 52. Payments by patients to hospitals and sanitariums: <br> a. Nougovernment hospitals and sanitariums | 298.1 | 302.0 | 287.8 | 272.1 | 248.3 | 249.6 | 271.4 | 284.6 | 303.2 | 307.3 | 330.9 | 362.6 | 391.2 |
| b. Government hospitals and sanitariums... | 25.2 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 30.0 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 45.2 |
| 53. Net payments to group hospitalization and group health associations |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | . 4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 11.5 | 18.0 | 23.6 |
| 54. Student fees for medical care | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 55. Accident and health insurance premiums | 177.9 | 185.8 | 179.9 | 153.0 | 137.9 | 150.6 | 163.8 | 175.6 | 193.7 | 202.9 | 222.6 | 247.0 | 271.0 |
| 56. Mutual aceident and sick benefit association pre- |  |  |  | 35.2 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 37.1 | 43.0 |  |  | 62.0 |  |
| 57. Funeral and burial services | 323.2 | 290.5 | 254.4 | 228.5 | 214.1 | 325.0 225 | 240.9 | 37.1 259.6 | 270.8 | 49.5 271.3 | 29.3 2721 | 62.0 292.5 | 312.7 |
| 58. Cemcteries and crematories | 161.7 | 149.9 | 137.4 | 128.4 | 119.8 | 128.1 | 133.0 | 146.3 | 151.0 | 146.9 | 151.5 | 158.8 | 158.0 |
| Total medical care and death expenses | 2,906.5 | 2,798.2 | 2,493.6 | 2,069. 5 | 1,913. 5 | 2,048.3 | 2,194.4 | 2,421.6 | 2,575.0 | 2,580.5 | 2, 712.8 | 2,910.1 | 3,171.4 |
| Nouincome items-insurance and benefit claims paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59. Accident and health insurance | 91.7 | 95.8 | 102.6 | 93.2 | 81.8 | 80.1 | 85.5 | 88.2 | 94.6 | 99.1 | 107.9 | 109.0 | 121.0 |
| 60. Mutual accident and siek benefit associations...... | 31.0 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 25.3 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.6 | 33.3 | 35.0 | 36.5 |

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

| Item | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1836 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tuition and educational fees privately paid: <br> 61. Higher education: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Publicly controlled. | 32.2 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 35.19 | 39.3 | 42.8 | 45.6 | 48.1 | 50.5 | 52.1 | 52.3 |
| b. Privately controlled | 108.1 | 112.2 | 114.8 | 113.5 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 113.9 | 120.5 | 128.2 | 135.3 | 141.9 | 147.1 | 146.6 |
| 62. Private elementary and secondary schoo | 137.9 | 137.3 | 136.2 | 1118.8 | 81.9 | 88.3 | 95.2 | 106.6 | 120.6 | 128.6 | 130.0 | 185.0 | 140.0 |
| 63. Private commercial and business schools | 79.9 | 70.4 | 61.0 | 51.5 | 42.0 | 44. 6 | 47.2 | 49.4 | 22.3 | 54.1 | 52.8 | $56 . \frac{1}{3}$ | 58.1 |
| 64. Correspondence schools | 32. 0 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 21.3 | $\underline{2.0}$ |
| 65. Trade schools. | 16.7 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 16.5 |
| 66. Resident schools for the blind, dcaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent--privately controlled... <br> 67. Other instruction except athleties. | .6 133.0 | 129.0 | $\stackrel{.6}{8}$ | .6 88.5 | 0.5 | 69.08 |  | 28 | 77.9 | $-8.4$ | 73.9 |  | 3. 5 |
| Total tuition and educational fees privately paid <br> Recreation: <br> 68. Amusement deviecs and amusement parks | 540.4 | 521.2 | 494.4 | 426.1 | 362.5 | 372.6 | 396.1 | 424.3 | 460.0 | 476.6 | 484.9 | 203.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15.8 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 15. 1 |  | 15.2 | 18.6 | 20.8 |
| Indoor sports-admissions and fees:- | 48.6 | 47.7 | 39.9 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 35.2 | 40.8 | 51.4 | 66.2 | 70.3 | 77.7 | 94.6 | 106, 1 |
| 69. Billiard parlors and bowling | 45.6 | 44.8 | 37.6 | 28.5 | 28.2 | $3 \%$ | 38.8 | 48.19 | t9. 9 | 63.8 | 69.5 | 54.8 | 34.8 |
| 70. Iee and roller skating rinks. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 | t. 4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 10.1 |
| 71. Shooting galleries | 1.3 | 1.2 | - | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | . 9 | 9 | 8 |  | 1.2 |
| Outdoor sports. | 124.9 | 123.8 | 111.7 | 89.9 | 78.7 | 82. 4 | 84.1 | 90.9 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 103.2 | 108.0 |
| 72. Hunting and fishing lic | 13.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 22.8 |
| 73. Training of hunting dogs . |  | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | (1. 6 | 7. 4 | 8.0 | S. 6 |
| 74. Funting, fishing, and canoeing guide service |  | . 8 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | ${ }_{6}$ | . - | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.0 | 1.1. |
| 75. Bathing beaches and swimming pools-admissions, fees, and suit rentals | 5.05.0 | 5. 0 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3. 5 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| 76. Greens fees-municipal goll courses |  | 4.9 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | \% 5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| 77. Greens fees-commercial daily fees cour | $\begin{array}{r}7.9 \\ 88.2 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | \%.8 | $\therefore .4$ | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| 78. Golf instruction, club rental, and caddy |  | 75.9 | 67.5 | 5i. 4 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 15.8 | 44.1 | 43.4 | 45.8 | 45.0 |
| 79. Private flying operations--fares | 8.7 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6. 1 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Spectator sports. | $\begin{gathered} 73.1 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | 71.2 | 61.6 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 97. 14.5 | 1\%: | 128.9 | 19.7 | ${ }_{21.5}$ | 19.6 | 20.9 |
| 80. Professional base ball-admi |  | 17.018 | $14.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81. Professional football-adnissions | 1.72.8 |  |  | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1. 8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 82. Professional hockey-admissions. .-................. |  | 2.8 | 2 | 2. | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | $3 . \mathrm{j}$ | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| 83. Horse and dog race tracks-admissions and pari. mutuel net receipts. <br> 84. College football-admissions |  | 8.9 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 24.2 | 33.2 | 37.4 | 46.4 | 5.2 | 02.5 | 4i. 3 | 80.8 |
|  | 10.2 22 | 21. 5 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 24.6 | 27.1 | 31.1 | 33.0 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.0 |  |
| 85. Otheramateur spectator sport | 18.1 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 32.5 | 21.1 | 21. 2 | 23.4 | 25.3 |
| 86. Purchase nf programs. | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1. - | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Theater admissions | 803.3 | 789.8 | 7 TLT .6 | 561.0 | 507.6 | 545.2 | 584.5 | 69.3 | 714.6 | 695.7 | 691.3 | 843.3 | 943.1 |
| 87. Motion picture theaters | 726.3 | 738.6 | 723.7 | 5332.4 | 490. 6 | 526.9 | C65. 1 | 638.7 | (6) | 6tifi 7 | 659.4 | 804.3 | 899.5 |
| 88. Legitimate theater and op | 77.0 | 51.2 | 37.9 | 28.6 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 23.6i | 27.5 | 29.0 | 31.9 | 39.0 | 43.6 |
| Organization dues and fees. | 340.5 | 332.8 | 315.6 | 2-6. 1 | 238.3 | 225.6 | 225.7 | 225.8 | 233.7 | 230.7 | 2310.6 | 234.9 | 234.8 |
| 89. Athletic and social clu | 148.0 | 13.813.8 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 30.7 | 7. | 79.3 | -5. 1 | 73.9 | 76. 3 | 73.5 |
| 90. School fraternities | 13.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 14.5 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| 91. Fraternal, patriotic, and women's organizations, (except school and insurance) | 154.3 | 150.1 | 149.2 | 145.9 | 133.2 | 123.8 | 120.4 | 115.5 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 114.8 |
| 92. Luncheon clubs .-......... | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6. 9 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| 93. Youth organizati | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 16. 1 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 13. 9 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Other recreation | 226.9 | 210.4 | 184.5 | 152.7 | 142.4 | 165.5 | 196.7 | 241.5 | 241.8 | 295.5 | 312.4 | 357.3 | 399.5 |
| 94. Ticket brokers' mark-ups on | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 95. Photo developing and printing | 12.8 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 6. 6 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 1.5. 4 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 20.0 |  |
| 96. Photographic studios-fees | 60.2.8 | 53.4.8 | 46. 8 | 38.9.7 | 31.1 | 39.0.8 | 46.91.2 | 55.4 | 61.8 | 61.7 | 60.6 | 6.5.0 | 72.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 6 |  |  | 1.5 | 1. $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 98. Government recreation spots except golf-admissions and fees. | 3.5 | 3.6 |  | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4. 6 | 4.6 |
| 99. Dance halls, studios, and academie | 17.9 | 17.6 | 3.8.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 11. 7 | 14.2 | 15.9 |
| 100. Rental, boarding and care | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| 101. Veterinary service for pets | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| 102. Pet licenses. | 1.6 | 1.2 | 8 | . 8 | . 7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 103. Autographs, stamps, and coins-net acquisitions by collectors. | 2.3 | 1. 6 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 104. Camp fees | 27.4 | 27.2 | 25.0 | 22. 2 | 22.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 22.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.5 \\ 23.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.3 \\ 24.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.2 \\ 25.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 25.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.5 \\ 25.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.3 \\ 2 \div .9 \end{array}$ | 11.0 29.6 |
| 105. Entertainments of nonprofit organizations (except athletic) |  | . | 25.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 24.0 | 27.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 27.0 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 38.0 |
| 106. Slot and pinball machines, juke boxes, and other nonvending coin machines-receipts minus pay- | 28.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.62.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.8 <br> 3.0 | 9.03.2 | 14.03.31.8 | 21.63.8 | 33.53.6 | 12.13.6 |  | 57.83.8 | $\begin{array}{r}18.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82.5 |
| 107. Book rental and repair (excluding public libraries) |  | 2.7 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.9 |
| 108. Bieycle rental. storage, and repair | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.1 \\ 6.5 \\ 28.6 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | .93.920.5 | 1.83.922.3 | $\begin{array}{r}3.7 \\ 3.9 \\ 26.5 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 109. Boat rental, storage, and repair |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4. 1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 110. Commereial amnsements not elsewhere classified. | 35.8 | 35.1 |  | 20.5 |  |  |  | 36.7 | 49.8 | 55.8 | 67.3 | 82.1 | 91.7 |
| Total recreation | 633.1 | 1,590.2 | 1,487.9 | 1,172.6 | 1,063.2 | 146.0 | 1,240.7 | , 398.8 | , 515.4 |  | 566. 7 | 810.1 | 987.4 |
| 111. Payments to Government | 15.2 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 19.0 | $\because 0.8$ | 21.2 | 23.2 | 24.5 | 26.0 |
| 112. Nonincome item: Noninsurance fraternal, patriotic and women's organizations-cash benefits paid except funerals. | 20.6 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 14. 5 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13. | 12.9 | 12. | 13.1 |
| Total, excluding payments to Government and nonincome items | 1, 597.3 | 1,554.7 | 1,453.8 | 1,140.5 | 1,033.4 | 1,114.7 | 1,209.7 | 1,361.1 | 1,511.2 | 1,509.0 | 1,530.6 | 1,72.7 | 1,948.3 |
| Gifts and bequests: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 113. Religion... | 929.0 | 869.5 | 757.9 | 630.3 | 539.0 | 549.7 | 570.5 | 598.5 | 621.4 | 642.3 | 589.6 | 622.8 | 657.0 |
| 114. Higher education: a. Publicly controlled. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Publicly controlled | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 10.4 |
| 115. Private elementary and secondary schools. | 126.2 | 133.8 | 116.4 | 75.1 | 50.4 | 54.1 | 62.4 | 73.0 | 80.5 | 76.8 | 69.6 | 65.6 | 68.9 |
| 115. Private elementary and secondary schools. | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.5 |
| 116. Resident schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent. | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 117. Local social and welfare agencies-current account. | 105.0 | 133.3 | 164.0 | 123.6 | 100.9 | 95.8 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 110.3 | 107.4 | 112.4 | 117.9 | 129.6 |
| 118. National secial and welfare agencics | 10.3 | 16.1 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 29.6 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 33.3 | 25.6 |
| 119. Hospitals and sanitariums-current account | 26.0 | 20.1 | 17.5 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 19.4 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 19.6 |
| 120. Hospitals and institutions-capital account and en- <br> dowment | 101.6 | 89.2 | 46.4 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 22.1 | 29.7 | 35.2 | 30.0 | 31.8 | 24.6 |
| 121. Museums and fine arts | 40.0 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 37.5 | 9.8 | 61.4 | 3.2 7 | 36.9 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| 122. Miscellaneous reform | 14.0 | 14.0 | 77.7 | 36.0 | 20.3 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | . 5 | 2.0 | . 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 123. Foundations | 26.6 | 19.3 | 32.8 | 25.3 | 22.0 | 12.0 | 24.3 | 22.4 | 96.3 | 50.2 | 11.6 | 31.6 | 28.5 |
| 124. Foreign relief agencies | 12.3 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 5. 6 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 16.6 | 25.1 | 35.0 | 57.2 |
| 125. Politieal organizations | 9.2 | 17.6 | 5.7 | 30.4 | 8.4 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 43.8 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 10.0 | 38.6 | 9.6 |
| 126. Governmental units | 16.9 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Total gifts and bequests. | 1,446.8 | 1,399.5 | 1.312 .3 | 1, 019.4 | 822.1 | 827.2 | 909.0 | 984.5 | 1,097.5 | 1,034.2 | 960.2 | 1,049.9 | 1, 075.4 |
| Foreign travel and personal remittances abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 127. Payments to United States vessels | 38.7 | 36.9 9 | 27.9 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 21.6 | 27.3 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 20.7 |
| 128. Other foreign travel expenditure | 634.4 | 623.2 | 442.2 | 241.8 | 244.9 | 279.8 | 297.5 | 3 B 8.1 | 425.6 | 378.3 | 335.0 | 196. 1 | 185.2 |
| 129. Personal remittances to foreign countries | 336.0 | 296.0 | 260.0 | 199.0 | 180.0 | 154.0 | 159.0 | 172.0 | 170.0 | 152.0 | 144.0 | 119.5 | 88.8 |
| Total foreign travel and personal remittances abroad | 1,009.1 | 956.1 | 730.1 | 459.4 | 442.8 | 454.0 | 478. 1 | 557.4 | 620.4 | 555.9 | 504.5 | 339.6 | 294.7 |

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 ndaptations 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 cheeked 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 prelinuinary for a large jumber 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 pari-mutuel net receipts.
Payments which enter the general fuuds of governnicital units have been deducted from the gross group totals to derive net group totals, by oliminating 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 ineludes the sate of meak, and fountain and bar sales of all types of establishments except boarding houses, as well as the value of meals received by employens as wages in kind. The estimate for services related to attire includes laumdering of home furnishings as well as elothing. Tbe recreation group is confined to direct recreation expenditures. It exeludes vacation travel and housing. Gifts and bequests to organizations and institutions exclude (a) gifts and bequests to iudividuals and (b) gifts and bequests made by business enterprises. Gifts to individuals residing outside the United States, however, art 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 irom 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 LIotels. '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 1029 by the National Bureau of Eeonomic 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 O. S. Marsh. Extrapolated by enrollment in bigher education.

Private elementary and secondary schools: Annual cost of hoard 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, 1982-34.
School lunchrooms: Assumes one-third of pupils eat lunch at school lunchrooms, paying an average price per lunch of $11 \frac{1}{2}$ cents (average in District of Columbia). Extrapolated from 1938 by estimated change in number of school lunchrooms and rood 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 94 Urban Areas, 19.4. "Clubs", estimated at 95 percent of club dues in series 89 . "Industrial lurrch" rooms' 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 establisbments 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 lllinois. Tips to employees of dining and buffet cars estimated at 12 percent of cales (based on 10.6 percent for Now York City hotels). Tips in clubs estimated to

## Personal Appearance and Comfort.

14. Inclndes service receipts of barber shons, 50 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 3.2 percent of the service receipts of department stores, and tips, estimat d at 5 percent of the preceding items. Source, 1933, 1035, and 1939: Census of Business. Other years 1920-38 interpolated or extrapolated by series 9.1910 and 1911 extrapolated by an index constructed by multinlying the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index for men's haircuts by a deflated output index for laundry strvies. (See note to series 9.)
15. Inclndes service receipts of beanty parlors, 30 percent of "barber and beauty shops," 28.3 percent of the scrvice 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 haireuts in the 1940-41 extrapolation.
16. Includes: (a) Masseurs not in estadishments, with their namber in 1929 taken at one-half the number of all massenrs, as estimated by the Committee on the Costs of Nedical Care, held constant in all years, and their average incone assumed equal to that of members of the miscellaneous curative and healing profestion (serive 51); (b) service receipts of baths and masseurs' establishments (Turkish, etc.) raised . percent to allow for tips. Source, 1935 and 1039: Census of Busmess. Other years, 1929 to 1939, interpolated or extrapolated by serics $9 ; 1940-41$ by series 14.

## User-operated Transportation.

17. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 based upon Census of Business and Cerisus of Retail Distribution, with 1929 partly estimated. Inctudes service, retail and wholesale establishments. Other years before 1935 were interpolated by the Motor and Equipment Mannfacturers' Association index of shipments of service parts to wholewalers. 1936-38 were interpolated, and 1940 extrapolated, by the Burean of Foreign and Domestic Commeree index of soles of parts and accessories stores, based on sales-tax receipts in Illinois, Iowa. and Indiana, ig41 based on number of gallons of gasoline sold and Bureau of Labor Stauisties cost-ofliving-index for auto repair. Consumer allocation: Varies from 56.3 percent to 5.0 percent.
18. 1935-36 derived from National Resources Planning Board Siudy of Conswmer Purchases. Extrapolation by automobile insurance written, derived from Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook: Casualty and Surety, and Fire and Marime whumes. 19. Sources: Municipal Yearbook: for 1939, 1940, and 1941, and American Antomobile Association.
20a. Registration fees for passenger cars derived from Public Loads Administration series of annual releases MLV-2. Consumer allocation: 70 perent.
20b. 1932 based upon Public Roads Administration survey. 1910 based upon Bureau of the Census, American Government Peencnus 194t. Other years interpolated or extrapolated by weighted index of lilinois State registration fees, Missouri local registration fees (1934-36) or State fees, and other State fecs. Consumer allocation similar to that for 20 a .
19. Includes: Operators' and chauffeurs' permits, consumer aliocation l00 precent; ecrtificate of title fees, transfer or reregistration fees, and estimated charges, lowil 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: Iublic Roads Administration series of annual releases MV-2.
20. 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.
21. Tolls paid by passenger cars and by all vehicles in 1938 and 1940 calculated from Public Roads Administration, Toll Bridges and Tunnels in the Criteit States, by multiplying traffic by the toll rate for cach 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 inder of gasoline consumption by an index of the number of toll bridges. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.
22. 1938 and 1940: Method similar to that used for series 23. Other years interiolated or extrapolated by a sample.
23. Passenger-car tells on ferries calculated for 1938 from Public Roads Administration, Ferries in the United States, by nsultiplying traffie by toll rate. Other sears extrapolated by the number of ferry passengers, as given by the Army Corps of Encineers in Commercial Stutistics. Pennsylvania Turnpike tolls added. Consumer allocation: 70 percent.
24. Sum of series $20 \mathrm{a}, 20 \mathrm{~b}, 21$, and 22 .
25. Estimated by applying the ratio of claims paid to premiums for all automobik, insurance, derived from the Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook, to premiums paid by consumers. estimated in series 18.
26. Street and electric railways, and busses onerated by municipalitics, elictric railway companies and their sizbsidiaries, and steam railroads, derived fron: Census of Electrical Industries for 1932 and 1937 and American Transit Association series reported in the Survey of Current Busincss. Passenger revenues from local operation of cther bus lines obtained for 1935 from Census of Motor Bus Transportation, extrapolated 1930 to 1937 by unrevised Bus Transportation estinates of total revenue from oneration 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 bisses. Consumer allocation: 95 percent.
27. Estimates from the following sources were used: 1920-W. M. Lough, Ifigh. level Consumption; 1934 and 1941 -Hawley S. Simpson, Ameriean Transit Association; 1936-Transit Journal. (Considered comparable by Simpson). Other years interpolated by data for taxicab corporations, arbitrarily adjusted in some years.
28. 1983 derived fron Ferris in the United Stutes-1933. Extrapolation to other years based on the number of ferry passengers, reported by the Army Corps of Engimeers in Commercian Statistics.
29. Source: Stoiztics of Ruituays. Consumer alloration: 70 percent after deduction of estimated Federal Government expenditures.
30. Souree: Puliman Co. and class I railway sleeping- and paslor-car fees, Statistics of Railuays. Tips estimated for 1932 on basis of questionnaire survey of Pullmancar porters; other cears thased on number of berth and seat passengers and assumed chaners in precent tiping and amount tipped. Consumer allocation: 60 percent after deduction of Federal Govemmont.
31. From the cstimates of hus-onerating revenucs for the fiscal years 1937-41, as prosented in the Annual Remort of the Interstate Commerce Conmission; interstate local cartiars and non-passenger-fare revenue of other intercity bus lines were eliminated. The data were ecntered to a calendar-year basis, and extrapolated to 1930 by Dics Transportution estimates of total revemue from operation of intercity motor bus companis, as reporied in 1939 Dorld Almanoc, and to 1929 by older estimates of the same scrics, from Fus Cucis for 1931. Consumer allocation: 90 percent (1041: 88 perent.).
32. Passenger revenne of domestic air lines. 1935-41, obtained from Civil Acronautics Board. Extraplation to 1929 by series ohtaned by multiplying passenger miles fown by averaqe jassenger mile rate. Source: Citil Acronautics Journal, October 15, 1940. Consumer allocation: Varies from 45 percent in 1929 to 33.3 percent for 1939 to 1941.
33. Includes fares and expenditures for meals and berths. Derived from C. S. Maritime Commission, Economic Surrey of Coastuise and Intercoastal Shipping, passenger statistics of U. S. Amy Corps of Engincers, and Interstate Conmerce Commission reports on Carriers by Water. Consumer allocation: 90 percent.
34. Includes: Excess bagrage charges from Stutistics of Railways (consumer allocation, 90 prrecnt); charges and tips for baggage carricd by red cars, based on Pedcaps in Pahway Terminals wader the Fair Lahor Standards Act, 1988-41, and other sources, (consumer allocatiou, 70 percent); interstation bageage transter, parcel roons and bageage storage revenues of railways, switching and terminal companies, largely from Stetistics of Railuays sonsumer allocation, 70 percent).

## Household Utilities and Communication.

35. Estimate repersen total residential or comestic sales of eletricity and revenue from rural saies at distinet rural rates, minus farm business use, estimated by assuming farm consuniers use same number of kilowatts for nonbusiness uses as other consumers (except that the 1936 percentage allocation between business and nonbusiness use for listern farms was utilized for later years), and minus electricity included in rent, estiniated fron the percentage of families renting under this arrangement. Source of domestic and farm sales: Edison Electric Institute. Source for percentage of families recejving eleetricity in rent: Study of Consumer Purchases.
36. Inciudes sales to donestic consumers of natural gas, and sales to domestic consumers and for house beating 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 .
37. 1935-36 fizure derived from the National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Furcheses. Extrapolation by Bureau of Lakor Statistics estimates of the number of nonfarm occupied dwellings.
38. Source for 1929, 1930, and 1935: Folf Nugent, Consumer Credit and Economic Stahility, 1931-34 interpolated and 1936-37 extrapolated by index of local service revenues of Class A telepbone carriers fling annual reports for 1939 with the Federal Communicatious 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.
39. 1935-30: 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 reventes of wire telegraph carriers. 1938-41 extrapolated by revenues from greeting telegrains. Source: Federal Communications Commission.
40. 1935-36: Equals 90 pricent of a combind figure for postage and telegraph derived from the National Resources Planning Board Study of Consumer Purchases. Exirapolation by weighted average of first class postal revenues, and the "Christmas bulue"' in revenues, with index adjusted 1931-33 on assumption consumer usc of postal service was reduced less by rate increase than business use.

## Medical Care and Death Expenses.

44. Estimated by muitiplying number of physicians in independent practice by average gross income. Number of physicians biennially from American Medical Association Direthry. Other jears straight-line interpolation. Percentage in indepelulent practice based on: 1929, Committec on the Costs of Medical Care; 1938, Niunber of Physicians in the United States by County; 1942, Estimate of American Medical Association, based on special census. Average gross income 1929-36 from Burcau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce survoys. 1937-41 extrapolated by index of average gross pamings obtained from preliminary unweigated tabulation of 1,188 unelited returns from 1942 Burtau of Forign and Domestic Commerce snrvey. Later years preliminary pending conpletion of this survey. Payments to physiciass by life insurance companies dedacted. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Yearlook.
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 Forcign and Domestic Commeree survey, 1938-4I estimated by reference to 1937 figure.
47. Number of chiropractors 1929 and 1933 from Chiropractic Eealth Eiureau; 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 cstimated by referesce 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 Sarvey, 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 aversge net income of dentists; 1935-41 preliminary pending completion of Burcau of Forcign 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. Avcrage income 1929-37 based on Burcau 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 ecusus of patients, from Jourcal of the American Medical Association, March 28, 1942, adjasted to Comruittee on Costs of Medical Care estimate for 1929, and to 1938-40 movement shown in U. S. Children's Bureau, The Community Welfare Ptcture in 9 i 4 Urban Areas, 1940 . Bureau of Labor Statisties cost of living price index for hospitals applicd to $1940-41$ change. Includes payments by group health and group hospital associations.
52b. Method similar to serics 52 a , 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 .
54. Based on tabulation of charges made to students from catalogs of more than 1,000 sehools, and extrapolated by enrollment in higher education.
55. Includes accident and health insurance premiums paid to life-insuranee companies and to casualty and surety insurance companies. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook.
56. Source: Spectator Company Insurance Yearbook.
57. Estimates include funeral directiors' and embalmers' services and coffins, but not tombstones. 1935 and 1939 from Census of Business-funeral directors, embalm. ers. Other odd years 1929-41 interpolated or extrapolated by the value of coffins and funcral supplies produced. Even years $1930-36$ interpolated by series for funeral billings from Rolf Nugent, Consumer Ciedtt and Economic Stability. 1988 and 1940 straight-line interpolation. Also ineludes 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 orgauizations.
58. A series for corpses requiring lots, exeluding 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 astimated, on basis of seattered information, at amounts varying from $\$ 100$ in 1933 to $\$ 125$ in 1929 and 1941. The average cost for eremation and columbarium srace, estimated at \$100 in all years, was multiplied by the estimated number of cremations and added to the cemetery figure. Deduetion made for allocated part of death benefits paid by noninsurance fraternal organizations.
59. Source: Insurance Yearbook.
60. Source: Insurance Yearbook.

## Tuition and Educational Fees Privately Paid.

61s. Alternate school years 1927-28 to 1937-38 from Biennial Survey of Education. Intervening sehool years straight-line interpolation. Shifted to calendar years by averaging adjoining school years. Later years estimated on basis of clange in enrollment from 1937-38 to 1939-40, and data in I. S. Office of Fducation College Income and Erpenditures, annually.
6ib. Method similar to that used for scries 81a.
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 Shect, December 1039), with straight-line interpolation ír intervening years to secure an estimate of total etrollment. Enollment mnltiplied by estimated annual
tuition fee in 1938, calculated from median average monthly tuition rate reported by Miller, reduced 28 percent to allow for rart-time students and seasonal ehanges in enroliment. Extrapolation 1938-41 by gross sales of correspondence schools.
64. Source: 1929-40 National Home Study Council, based on reasonably aceurate fgures 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 edueation. 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 academies) 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 musie rolls. Extrapolated to 1929 by index of sum of series -6, 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 rmiscellaneons amusement corporations, from Statistics of Income and the Treasury Sourcetook. 1933 extrapolated from 1934, and 1910-41 fromi 1939, by index of reeeipts 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. 1983, 1935, and 1939 from Census of Ploces of Amusemert, 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 mothod same as for scries 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 Diological Survey and Post Office Department.
73. 1940: Cosf 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.

7e. Based un Golddom 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 sane as for series 76.
78. Based on scattered 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 alowance of $\$ 14.5$ million for other golfers, in eonjunetion with Grantland Rice 1937 estimate of 600,000 caddies earning at least $\$ 2$ a week during the season (Goifer's Year Hook 1938). Extrapolation by sum of series 76, 77, and 80.
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 Amusemont. Other years: Major league receipts estimated cach 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, Ameriean, and Dixie Leagues, and American Association.
82. Actnal receipts of United States clubs obtained from National Hockey League (all years), Ameriean Hockey League (1938-39 to 1940-41), and the American Hockey Association (1940-41). Other components estimated. Tax added. Shifted from seasons to caleudar 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 reccipts 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 miscellancous amusement corporations linked to admissions tax reeeipts.
186 . 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 recelpts 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 Amuse ment. Interpotation and extrapolation by gross receipts from operations of theaters, legitimate, vaudeville, ete., corporations, except 1937-38 by miscellaneous amusement corporations (Source: Statistics of Income and Treasury Sourcobooh), and 1923 and 1940-41 by adjusted index of receipts from admissions tax. Allowance made for chauge in tax.
89. Based on Federal receipts from :hb tav, with aliowne for elubs cxempt because their dues fall below the minmum taxatis equat to 10 pereent of taxed dues $1929-40$, and an equivalent amount alter adjustment for changes in exemption in 1941
90. Includes college, secondary, and brofssiond matenites abd sororities. Nembership estimates derived from Brird's Mannal of Americar: College Froternitios 1930 and 1935, with average dues and initiation fers estinafed. Fxtrapolation based on resident college enrollment.
91. Division of fraternal orders betwey insurance and noninsurance orders follows classification of Statesice of Fraternal Socictes. Jata for membership, dues, and initiation fees obtained in a special survoy mad" by the Burenu of Foreign and bomestie Commerce in 1941-42.
22. Membership of the three prineipal clubs raised for all cluos, partly on basis of information in Jesse $F$. Steiner, Americans at $P$ lay, and multiplicd by $\$ 1.5$, civon by Staner as minimum annual dies of federations having more than on-half the membership.
93. Includes Y. M. C. A., Girl Seouts. Foys Clubs, Setliments, we. Fxaludes pryments for meads, bodgine, and tuition to orgarazad sehools operated by these agencies. 1940: Based on Chillan's Burcau report rited in note 5. Extrapohation by data for organizations recoiving more than twothirds of the total.
94. Based on Fedral tax collecions from tickets sold other than at places of abumament.
95. Souree 1939, 1935, and 1039: Cowsus of Business--photo finishing laboratorics. Raised by two-thirds of armage mark-1p of druy stores. on assumption mothird of work is for consmmers diret, two-hime passes throush retail channels. 1929, 1921, and 1037 extrapolated or interpolated bs babu of earituge or roll films produced. Other years straight-line interpotation "xcepa 1030 . 1640 , and 1941 estimated from adjoining years
96. Source 1933: Census of Business--photographie studios. 192a-35 extrapolated by series 95,1939 extrapolated from 1935 by Census of Fiusincss data for photographic studios (change in definition makes these consuses inappropriath for level). imat-3s interpolated by series 8. 1940-41 estimated by mfer nee to 1039 fopure.
97. Highly speculativenstimate. 16B0: Number "hunters, trapmers, and quichs" in cities of 100,000 or more (from Cemans of Octupatioms) times $\$ 2,200$. 1ath assumed double 1930 . Other years interpolated or extapolated by umber of visibors to national parks.
08. 1940: Non-Federal government recreation-raised bey urban pophation from Children's Bureau, The Community welfare Picture in $\%$ lithen Arcas $1 \%$, municipal golf deducted, estimete for libraries, art gallefies, and musums abded. Agrows with estinate derived from National Recreation Association, borers and Fees for Community Pecreation Fupilities. Wold constant ail sars. source of Federal ioms: - innuml Report of the Stcretary of the Trasury.
99. Source and method same as for serisc 68 .
100. Source and method same as for series 6 x .
101. Based on Burean of Foreign and Dourstir Commere distributive share (stimates of veterinarians' income. Consumer allocationa 34.1 preent. I'reliminary, 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, Burean of the Censts. Raised by urban population. Fxtrapolation by value of dog and cat rood produced.
103. 1929: Raised from seven State data for "cutographs, 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 Camp ${ }^{n}$ 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 miscelianeous ambsument corpotations 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 nonstatistioal information from various sources.
107. 1935 and 1939 from Census of Business-circulating libraries, and book stores; 1929 derived from Census of Retat Distribution. Other years siraight-line interpolation or extrapolation.
108. 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 derived from Census of Busincas. Other odd years interpolated or extrapolated by number of bicycles produced. Fiven years straightline 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 pronoters, 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 heen eliminated from this group of estimates.
113. Gifts for all purposes to United States churches reporting to the United Sterardship Council raised by the ratio of expenditures of all churebes to expenditures of reporting churches, tabulated from the 1936 Census of Relogious Bodies.
114. Alternate school years 1927-2S 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 serles 62.
116. Sum of estimates for public and private schools. Public: School vears 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 1141.
117. Includes local agemeies together with budgets of local chayters of national organizations. Hospitals oxeluded. Chicago and New York City were separately estimated. Remainder of country estimated 1940 from detailed tabulations based on Community Chests and Councils, ]ne., Directory of Community Chests and Councils of Social Agencies i941; Children's Bureau, Commurity Welfare Picture in 34 Urban Aras 1940; extrapolation of W. P. A. series for outdoor rural-rclief expenditure from private sources; and data for corporation contributions, tax subsidies included in chest pledees. umpaid pledges. and chest allocations to hospitals. Extrapolation by index of individual contribuifons to 177 identical community chests (using a l-xear lead over the year for which funds were raised) with minor adjustments.
$11 \%$. Includes only national buduets of national ormanizations. Sale of National Tubereulosis Association Christmas seals, and gifts for foreign relief to Red Crose and other organizations not primarily organized for foreign relief, are included. Somere: Compied from reports of organizations. Very small perecntage estimated.
119. Based on repert of the Committer on the Cost, of Medical Care; Children's Burcau study cifcel in wowe 117; community chest alloctions to hospitals; National Burcan of Economic Reswarch, Corporation Contributions to Organized Community Whare Serrice, Contriburions to Greater New York Fund hospitals; Vuited Hospital Fund of New Jork reports; and other soturces. 1929 and 1940 are hase years for the serins.
120. Aswmed egual to now construction started on private hospitals and institutions. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Conimeree.
121. 1929: John Price Jomes Corporation estimate. Other years equal sum of (a) moblicly anmonned gifts for the fine arts in seven large citics, same soured (b) lo times the annumt of qifts reported by the Yearbook of Philanthropy to 9 museums outside those eities: and (c) laredegits ontside those cities reported by the Fearook of Philanthropy and the World llmonare.
122. 1924: Estimate of John Price Tones Corporation. 1930 held constant. 1931 and 1932 estimated by adding to New York and Chicaro a figure derived by raising a sample by urban population to cover cities over 25,000 . Other years extrapolated by pubicly announced silts for miscellaneous reform in 6 or 7 cities. Data irom John Prie Jones Corporation.
123. Includes gifts and bequests to foundations. Constructed by tabulation of such gifts from a variety of soures, most notably publications of the Russell Sage Foundation and an umpublished compilation furnished by the Russell Sage Foundation librars. No allowance made for undercoverage.
12t. Includes all gifts for foreign assistance (except personal remittances) with the axeeption of those sent arroad by churches, foundations, and organizations included in serios 118. Fonrec: Special tabulation of returns from Burean of Foreign and Domestic Commeree survey of institutional contributions abroad to segregate remitbances of desiref arganizations. 1941 partly based on reports made to the Stato Debartment. Remittances raised 25 pereent ( 30 perecnt in 1941) to cover artministratior expenses in the Thited States.
12:. For 1926, the total receipts reported by the Lonergan Committer were doubled as suggested by that committee, and reported receipts from sale of convention book advertising and contributions of labor organizations were deducted. 1840 extrapolated from lo3t by receipts of all mational political organizations. 1928 and 1932 estimated on assumption that all gifts fell short of 1936 bs one-half as large a percentage as did the receipis of the Republican and Democratic national committees. Congressional election vears estimated at ome-half presidential election vears, and offyears at one-half of Congressional election years.
126. Derived from Financial Statistics of States. Finnncinl Statistics at Citifs, 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 methot for tramother than to Canada. 1938 allocation continued 1939-41 for travel to Canada.
129. Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commeree.

## 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1840 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | Octo. ber | Novem. ber | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

BUSINESS INDEXES

| INCOME PAYMENTS $\dagger$ | p 173.2 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 156.0 \\ & 163.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157.1 \\ & 165.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158.4 \\ & 168.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.7 \\ & 172.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163.0 \\ & 175.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.8 \\ & 181.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total incrme payments . . . . - - $1935-30=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries gnd wapes. .-...............do...- | ${ }^{2} 100.9$ | 141.1 149.3 | 143.1 150.1 | 152.6 | 146.5 153 | ${ }_{161.5}^{164.7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total nonagricultural income...-.-...do-... | ${ }^{p} 169.6$ | 140.7 | ${ }_{8}^{141.3}$ | 143.5 | 144.5 | 150.3 | 152.1 | 153.7 |  |  | 160.4 | 164.4 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r } 186.6 \\ \text { r } 167.3 \end{array}$ |
| Eqlaries and wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity-producing industries.-do..-- | ${ }^{2} 3.228$ | 5,263 2,420 | 5,431 <br> 2,481 | -3, 239 | 2, ${ }^{\mathbf{5}, 805}$ | 2,550 | $\underset{\substack{2,546}}{\text { a }}$ | - 2 2,611 | 2,656 | 2, 773 | 6, 2,891 | - 2,998 | + $\mathrm{r}, 114$ |
| Distrihutive industries.............do.... | (a) | 1,218 | 1,229 | 1,251 | 1, 245 | 1, 400 |  | (a) |  | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Service industries..-.-..................do | (a) | $9 \mathrm{C9}$ | 910 | 927 | 924 | 951 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |  |
| Goverrment -....-.-................do. | (a) ${ }^{\text {(a) }}$ | 6368080 | $\begin{array}{r}732 \\ 79 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 795-80 | 80279 | $\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ 87 \\ 87 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(a)} 77$ | ${ }^{(a)} 72$ |  | (a) | (a) | ${ }^{(a)}$ | (a) |
| Work-relief wages..-.................do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 58 |  | 45 |
| Dirct and other relief --................-do- |  | 90 | 89 | 89 | 80 |  | 94 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 86 |
| Social-security benefits and other labor income mil. of del. |  | 155463 | ${ }_{918}^{151}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 855 \end{aligned}$ | 152549 | $\begin{array}{r} 159 \\ 1,583 \end{array}$ | 174820 | 173437 | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 924 \end{aligned}$ | 171810 | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 485 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 1.126 \end{array}$ | 871 |
| Dividends and interest.--......... do.-. | 167 417 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entrepreneurial income and net rents and rovaltics $\qquad$ mil. of dol | 1.8788,133 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,547 \\ & 6,714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,691 \\ & 7,328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,820 \\ & 7,435 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,725 \\ & 7,109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,733 \\ & 8,456 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,671 \\ & 7.593 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,599 | 1,663 | 1,631 | 1,6758,659 | ${ }^{-1,761}$ |
| Total nonagricuitural income...........do...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,551 \\ & 7,274 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7,972 | 7,807 |  |  |
| AGRICULTURAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash income from farm marketings: Crons and livestock, combined index: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted..........-.......... $1924-29=100 .$. | ${ }^{\prime} 156.0$ | 123.0 | 144.5 | 161.0 | 137.5 | 128.5 | 112.0 | 93.0 | 100.5 | 109.5 | 110.5 | 119.5 | 136.0 |
| Adjusted.-................................d. do..-- | $p 140.5$$p 120.5$ | 102.095.0 | 110.099.0 | 111.5 | 112.5101.5 | 134.0124.5 | 133.5119.0 | 129.5105.5 |  |  |  | 131.094.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.0 | 114.0 | 113.0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}131.5 \\ +105.5 \\ \hline 150 .\end{array}$ |
| Livestock and products......-...-- - do. | p 1.58 .0 | 109.0 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 123.0 | 143.0 | 147.0 | 151.0 | 147.5 | 156.5 | 145. 5 | 165.5 | r 155.0 |
|  |  | 119.5114.087.0 | 12.512.5129.088.5 | 124.5128.0 | 131.5 <br> 122.5 | 131.5153.5 | 113.0154.5154 | $\begin{aligned} & 139.5 \\ & 156.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129.0 \\ & 154.5 \\ & 157.0 \end{aligned}$ | 138.5 | 133.5 | 131.0 | 130.0 |
| M eat animals......................-do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 171.0 | 156.0 | 198.0 | r 177.0 |
| Poultry and eggs.....-.-......-...-do. |  |  |  | 92.0 | 108.5 | 132.0 | 154.5 | 157.0 |  | 147.0 | 133.0 | 133.5 | 135.5 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\dagger$ <br> Unadjusted. <br> (Federal Reserve) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: <br> Combined index $\ddagger \ldots 1935-39=100$ | - 186 | , 163 | 167 | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | 167 | 164 | 165$\cdot 173$ | 167 | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ |  | 175183 | 177 | 181+189252 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 195$ | 199 | 206 |  | 209 | ${ }_{212}$ |  |  |  | 172 180 |  | 185 |  |
| Durable manufacturest..............do. | ${ }^{2} 257$ |  |  | 210 |  |  | -216 | -220 | ${ }^{1} 227$ | ${ }_{(1)} \mathbf{2} 8$ | ${ }_{(1)}{ }^{240}$ | 245 |  |
| Iron and steel $\ddagger$.....................-do. | ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | 185 | 192 | 191 | 191 | 196 | 191 | 193 |  |  |  | (1) 139 | (1) ${ }^{252}$ |
| Lumber and products**-..........do do | p 138 $p 135$ | 151 | 148 | 1145 | 134 <br> 154 <br> 1 | 128 | 122 | 128 | 129 | 132 | 135 |  |  |
| Furniture*----.-.....................do | $p 135$ $p 140$ | 157 | 156 144 | 159 138 | 154 | 155 | 142 | 147 118 | 147 | 142 127 | 143 | 140 138 | . 1311 |
|  | D 294 | - 225 | - 228 | - 232 | r230 | -243 | +250 |  |  |  | ${ }^{-} 277$ |  | - 198 |
| Nonferraus metals-t.................do | ¢ 193 | 189 | 191 | 185 | 190 | 192 | 191 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r258 } \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | 180 | - 177 | -182 | 187 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products*..do.. | 161 | 174 | 175 | 175 | 169 | 147 | 138 | 132 | 140 | 151 | r 163 | 160 | -152 |
| Cement - | 195 | 181 | 184 | 185 | 171 | 153 | 137 | 132 | 141 | 161 | 178 | 183 | 186 |
| Glass containers* | 167 | 174 | 168 | 172 | 170 | 153 | 165 | 164 | 176 | 176 | 190 | 171 | 151 |
| Polished plate glass .-............-do- | 30 | 109 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 80 | 68 | 47 | 43 | 43 | 35 | 37 | 32 |
| Transportation equipment* $\ddagger$.-- do...- | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}{ }^{4.53}$ | 1,113 | + 245 | 1269 | 1276 +2340 | (1) ${ }^{279}$ | - 305 | ${ }^{-} 315$ | $\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5350 \\ 1350 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{+375}$ | ${ }^{397}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{425}$ |
| Aircraft* ${ }^{*}$ $\qquad$ do Automobile bodies, parts and as. |  |  | 1,204 | 1,290 | 1,340 | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |
| sembly*-............. 1935-39 $=100^{*}$. |  | 120 |  | 146 | 142 | 120 |  | 105 | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles, factory saleso't.-. do...- | (2) | 47 | 74 | 110 | 123 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (3) | (2) ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Locomotives**..-.-.............do. | (1) | 306 236 | 319 249 | 335 278 | 338 <br> 264 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | 236 485 | 560 | 634 | ${ }_{645}^{264}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Nondurable manufactures .-...--.- do | p 144 | 142 | 145 | 143 | 144 | 138 | 137 | 138 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 136 | '139 |
| Alcoholic beverages* --............- do |  | 122 | 137 | 137 | 118 | 106 | 112 | 117 | 113 | 113 | 120 | 116 |  |
| Chemicals*-----.-...--.........-d ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | - 165 | 142 | 148 | 153 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 161 | 166 | ${ }^{-168}$ | 166 | 165 | -165 |
|  | p 114 | 130 | 129 | 127 | 123 | 116 | 124 | 131 | 128 | ${ }^{1} 131$ | $\checkmark 124$ | 114 | -113 |
| Shoes*--..---.....---.......-do. | $p 114$ | 137 | 132 | 125 | 116 | 110 | 120 | 126 | 129 | ${ }^{1} 131$ | $\cdot 122$ | 112 | $\checkmark 114$ |
| Manufactured food products*... do. | $p 172$ | 152 | 159 | 143 | 139 | 130 | 124 | 122 | 121 | 123 | ${ }^{p} 131$ | ${ }^{\text {P141 }}$ | ${ }^{-156}$ |
| Dairy products*+...............do- |  | $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ \hline 116\end{array}$ | 142 | -117 | ${ }^{\prime} 100$ | ${ }^{98}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r99 } \\ \hline 173\end{array}$ | -109 | ${ }^{+124}$ | +152 | ${ }^{-1203}$ | ${ }^{2} 221$ | ${ }^{1} 211$ |
| Meat packing.--.--............ do | 2134 | 116 | 119 | 134 | 152 | 185 | 173 | 135 | 131 | 134 | 140 | 149 | -138 |
| Paper and products*-...............do. |  | 146 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 146 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 151 | 144 | 133 | 122 |
| Paper and pulp*-..............do. |  | 150 | 151 | 155 | 159 | 154 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 157 | 149 | 134 | 121 |
| Petrolcum and coal products*....do |  | 131 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 138 | 132 | 129 | 122 | 118 | 117 | 115 | 118 |
|  | 166 | 154 | 152 | 153 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 160 | 162 | 164 | 164 | 165 |
| Petroleum refining.-............ do |  | 128 | 131 | 132 | 134 | 134 | 128 | 124 | 116 | 111 | 110 | 108 | 110 |
| Printing and poblishing*-.........do | P100 | 121 | 125 | 131 | 138 | 131 | 125 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 115 | 103 | 96 |
| Rubber products*-..-....-........do | (1) | 130 | 131 | 134 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Texties and products.--.----.- do | ${ }^{\text {p }} 156$ | 154 | 151 | 150 | 156 | 154 | 158 | 156 | 153 | 157 | 156 | 153 | -154 |
| Cotton consumption* ......... do...- | 169 | 160 | 156 | 161 | 167 | 155 | 169 | 174 | 169 | 177 | 175 | 169 | 166 |
| Rayon deliveries*t.-.-...........dio...- | 169 | 170 | 168 | 172 | 179 | 179 | 180 | 174 | 175 | 170 | 169 | 169 | 168 |
| Silk deliveries*-..----......... do | (1) | 50 | 32 | 10 | 15 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (t) | (1) ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| Wool textile productio |  | 166 | 169 | 164 | 166 | 178 | 161 | 153 | 148 | 153 | ${ }^{+150}$ |  |  |
| Tobacco products.-.----------- do. | 135 | 122 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 110 | 126 | 121 | 117 | 119 | 123 | 132 | 131 |

-Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. o'Formerly designated as "automobiles." a Publication of data discontinued to avoid disclosure of military pay rolls.
${ }^{1}$ I Bequinning in total and group indexes but not availahle for publication separatel
eories, which is more representative of production by the automobile industry. $t$ Tevised series Earlier dative or production by the automobile industry.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Angust | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## BUSINESS INDEXES-Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\dagger-$ Con.

Unadjusted-Continued.


"Revised. PPreliminary, $\quad$ See note 1, p. S-1. ${ }^{2}$ See note 2, p. S-1. o'Formerly designated as "automobiles." tSee note marked " $\dagger$." ugur 1040 sur or the latter uries, end or subser, metals) are available in table 24 pp 24 and 25 of the sentember 1041 sursey. the latter toble inciuces also resisions of 1940 data for petroleum and coal products coke 1 and products, wool textiles, fuels and anthracite. Revisions for zinc and the combined indexes for minerals and metals will be shown in a later issue In some inducties, recent conditions have obliterated seasonal movements and the seasonal factors have heen fixed at 100 begioning at some time in 1939 or 1940 see latter part of note niarted with a "f" on p. S-2 of the February 1942 Survey (except that the date for the antomobile series given at end of note should read September 1941 instead of 1040 ). Seat tered revisions beginging January 1939 for fueds and bituminous coal, Jannary 1941 for anthracito, and January 1940 for manufactured dairy products are available on request.
*New series. For industrial production series, see note marked with "t". For descrintion of deta on manufocturers' orders and shipments and February to june jazo indexes of new orders see pp. $7-13$ of the Scptember 1940 Survey; see subsequent monthly issues for latcr indexes of new orders. Revised figures beginning January 1989 for

| Monthly statistics through December 1039, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep. tember | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## BUSINESS INDEXES-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES*-CON. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, total ....average minth $1939=100 \ldots$ | p 175.4 | 140.0 | 143.4 | 148.2 | 152.7 | 158.4 | 161.9 | 163.0 | 165.6 | 167.0 | 170.4 | 172.9 | r 174.2 |
| Durable goods ...........................do.-. | p 198.6 | 155.8 | 160.5 | 166.2 | 170.3 | 175.5 | 179.2 | 180.8 | 183.4 | 186.6 | 190.2 | 193.2 | ${ }^{+} 195.8$ |
| Automobiles and equipment.....-.... do. | \% 231.1 | 163.9 | 187.6 | 195.0 | 193.3 | 193.3 | 190.8 | 180.0 | 193.6 | 202.5 | 217.9 | 222.7 | - 2226.1 |
| Electrical naachinery...................d. do. | p 208.8 | 206.5 | 212.5 | 225.5 | 231.6 | 234.1 | 243.9 | 250.3 | 255.5 | 264.2 | $2 \% 0.0$ | 277.8 | - 290.3 |
| Other machinery ---.-.-.............. do.. | - 24.6 | 156. 5 | 158.7 | 166. 4 | 173.3 | 150.0 | 187.5 | 191.4 | 195.0 | 199.1 | 202.9 | 203.1 | r 204.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products.....do | +154.6 | 126.5 | 126.0 | 125.9 | 127.8 | 129.2 | 127.2 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 127.5 | 130.1 | 132.3 | - 133.2 |
| Transportation equipment (except automobiles) ......average month $1939=100$. | p 8.5 .3 | 504.7 | 552.2 | 600.2 | 618.2 | 663.4 | 693.9 | 709.1 | 732.5 | 742.8 | 756.2 | 802.3 | - 821.8 |
| Other durable goods.................. do..-- | ${ }^{p} 138.2$ | 123.8 | 125.0 | 127.4 | 130.9 | 136.4 | 139.5 | 140. 6 | 141.3 | 141.5 | 140.6 | 139.0 | + 137.6 |
| Nondurable goods .--................... do.- | D 155.0 | 126.2 | 128.4 | 132.5 | 137.4 | 143.5 | 146. 9 | 147.4 | 150.1 | 149.9 | 153.1 | 155.1 | ${ }^{+} 155.3$ |
| Ohemicals and allied products........ do. | ${ }^{\text {F }} 163.68$ | 125.2 | 126.0 | 128.2 | 132.0 | 143.7 | 147.8 | 150.9 | 155.6 | 157.7 | 159.9 | 182.7 | ${ }_{r} 163.3$ |
| Food and kindred products........... do.. | ${ }^{\text {P } 159.5}$ |  | 142.8 |  | 153.4 | 162.0 |  |  | 156.8 | 157.9 | 160.0 | 160.3 | ${ }^{+} 159.8$ |
| Paper and allied products....-...-..... do. | - 155.8 | 124.2 | 125.4 | 128.5 | 132.0 | 135.1 | 134.4 | 137.8 | 140.0 | 141.1 | 145.9 | 149.7 | $r 152.7$ |
| Petroleum refining................... do. | p 311.6 | 105.8 | 107.7 | 110.4 | 111.9 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 115. 5 | 115.0 | 114.5 | 113.0 | 111.5 | r 110.3 |
| Rubber products...-.................... do. | P 375.6 | 141.4 | 133.5 | 131.8 | 134.6 | 143.6 | 149.7 | 149.6 | 155.4 | 154.3 | 161.2 | r 165.4 | 170.2 |
| Textile-mill products......-................ do.- | - 16.6 | 132.1 | 133.6 | 137.6 | 143.5 | 147.3 | 151.5 | 154. 1 | 156.2 | 155.8 | 162.0 | 165.1 | $\bigcirc 165.0$ |
| Other nondurable goods............... do. | -161.3 | 117.1 | 121.9 | 128.9 | 134.1 | 138.7 | 145. 4 | 147.3 | 155.6 | 152.8 | 157.3 | 160.7 | ${ }^{-161.3}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES

| cost of living | 98.1 | 89.4 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 92.9 | 93.2 |  | 95. 1 | ${ }_{85}^{96.1}$ | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | ${ }^{7} 978$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Industrial Conference Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1923=100 . .-~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing.-....---......................do...- | 88.2101.1 |  | 76.9 | 78.3 | 76.6 |  |  |  | 85.8 | 88.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 87.3 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 97.5 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 100.3 |
|  | 19.490.490.8 | 88.6 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 90.1 | 90.5 | 90.4 | 90.4 |
|  |  | 88.6 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 89.5 | 89.9 | 90. 1 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 91.1 | 91.0 | 90.8 |
| Sundries......-.-......---.........do | 90.8 105.0 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 103.5 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104. 1 | - 105.0 |
|  |  | 106.2 | 108.1 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 114.3 | 115.1 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 116.9 |
|  |  | 106.9 | 110.8 | 112.6 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 119.0 | 123.6 | 126.5 | 126.2 | 125.3 | 116.9 125.3 |
|  | 106.110.1121.8 | 108.0 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 118.2 | 116.8 | 118.6 | 119.6 | 121.6 | 123.2 | 124.6 |
| Fuel, electrieity, and ice*.-...----....-do |  | 103.2 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104. 5 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 106.3 |
| Housefurnisbings*-.....................do | 107.6111.1 | 108.9 | 112.0 | 114.4 | 115.6 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 119.7 | 121.2 | 121.9 | 122.2 | 122.3 | 122.4 |
|  |  | 106.3 | 106.8 | 107. 5 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 107.7111.0 |
|  |  | 104.0 | 105.0 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107.7 |  |  |  |  | 110.9 | 110.9 |  |
| PLICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Department of Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index...............-. $1809-14=100$. | 163 | 131 | 139 | 139 | 135 | 143 | 149 | 145 | 146 | 150 | 152 | 151 | 1.54 |
| Chickens and eggs .-................... do...- | 156 | 130 | 141 | 146 | 157 | 153 | 147 | 135 | 130 | 131 | 134 | 137 | 145 |
| Cotton and cottonseed................do. | 151 | 128 | 150 | 144 | 136 | 138 | 143 | 150 | 151 | 158 | 159 | 153 | 155 |
| Deiry products........................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 151 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 147 | 144 | 142 | 143 | 141 | 144 |
| Fruils...-. ............................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 126 | 100 | 89 | 167 | 98 | 98 | 102 | 98 | 111 | 118 | 131 | 148 | 131 |
|  | 115 | 99 | 106 | 101 | 103 | 112 | 119 | 121 | 122 | 120 | 120 | 116 | 115 |
|  | 200 | 155 | 163 | 154 | 149 | 157 | 164 | 173 | 180 | 190 | 189 | 191 | 193 |
|  | 256 | 136 | $\cdot 161$ | $r 161$ | 158 | 162 | 204 | 161 | 136 | 158 | 152 | 169 | 200 |
| M istellaneots. .-....................- do..-- | 173 | 128 | 131 | 144 | 128 | 154 | 169 | 133 | 132 | 136 | 138 | 134 | 139 |
| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88.8 | ${ }_{8}^{86.6}$ | 88.3 | 88.7 | 88.4 | 88.5 | 88.8 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 87.5 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 88.8 |
| Fituminous coal (s5 cities)....................... | 96.8 | 93.8 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 96.8 |
| Fairchild's index: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combinad index....-.-...-Dec. 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 | 113.1 |
|  | 108.0 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 102.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105.2 | 93.3 | 95.5 | ${ }_{96.5}^{10.1}$ | ${ }^{197.5}$ | 103.7 98.1 | 104.9 | 102.7 | 104.2 | 108.6 105.6 | 108.3 105.2 | 108.0 105.1 | 108.0 |
| Women's ......-.................... do. | 112.7 | 100.4 | 104.1 | 105. 7 | 106.9 | 107.7 | 109.1 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.8 |
| Home furnishings.........................do.... | 115.5 | 104.9 | 106.9 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 110.2 | 112.7 | 114.3 | 115.1 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.6 |
|  | 112.3 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 101.6 | 103.7 | 105.0 | 107.1 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 112.6 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.3 |
| Wholesale prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: <br> Combined index ( 889 quotations ${ }^{\bullet}$ ) $1926=100$. | > 99.2 | 90.3 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 93.6 | 90.0 | 96.7 | 97.6 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.6 | - 98.7 |
| Economie classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.8 |  |  |
| Manufactured products..-.......-. do...- | p 98.9 | 91.5 | 92.8 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 94.6 | 96.4 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 98.6 | -98. 6 |
| Raw materials.....-j-.......... do.. | 101.2 | 87.6 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 90, 7 | 92.3 | ${ }^{96.1}$ | 97.0 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 100.1 |
| Semimanufactured artieles......... do | 92.7 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 89.7 | 90.1 | 91.7 | 92.0 | 99.3 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 92.8 |
| Farm products....--.............-.... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 109.1 | 87.4 | 91.6 | 90.0 | 90. 6 | 94. 7 | 100.8 | 101.3 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 105.3 |
| Grains.................................... do | 89.8 | 79.0 | 85.3 | 81.4 94.5 | 84.3 90.6 | 91.0 9.4 | 95.9 | 95. 3 | 93.8 | ${ }^{91.5}$ | 92.2 | 88.8 | 89.1 117.8 |
| Livestock and poutry-................. | 122.6 | 99.0 | 101.1 | 94.5 | 90.6 | 97.4 | 105.7 | 109.3 | 113.8 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 116.9 | 117.8 |
| 1926=100 | - 97.5 | 90.7 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 93.3 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | -97.0 |
| Foods .--...-..................... do.... | 100.8 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 89.3 | 90.5 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 90.3 | 99.2 |
| Cereal products**-.---.---..........d. do... | 87.8 | 81.5 | 85.8 | 86.4 | 85.9 | 89.3 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 90.2 | 89.0 | 87.2 | 87.2 |
| Dairy products.....................do.... | 110.2 | 90.3 | 93.3 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 92.0 | 96.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables........------ do...- | 98.0 | 70.3 | 70.7 | 75.8 | 77.9 | 73.8 | 78.3 | 85.2 | 88.7 | 97.7 | 96.7 | 105.4 | 98.5 |
| Meats..........-...-......... do...- | 115.2 | 97.5 | 09.4 | 93.6 | 90.8 | 95.3 | 101.6 | 104.0 | 109.2 | 112.8 | 114.8 | 113.9 | 113.4 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods. $\qquad$ | د 95.6 | 90.8 | 91.6 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 95.6 | p95.7 |
| Building materials...................do...- | 110.3 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 107.3 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 199.3 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.3 |
| Brick and tile...................... do | 98.7 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 96. 6 | 98.6 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.2 |
| Cement $\ddagger$ | 94.2 | 92.1 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 94.9 |
| Lumbert--..........-...-..... do-.-- | 133.0 | 127.5 | 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 | 98.1 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.7 |

$r$ Revised. P 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 Scptember 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.
$\dagger$ Revised series. National Industrial Confereace Board's index of cost of living and food component and index of wholesale prices of lumber revised beginning 1935 , see the Department of Labor's series. For the Department of Libce June 1941, the Board's food index is based on its own data collected in 56 cities, theretofore, it was basen on revised indexes for meat animals will be sbown in a subsequent issue.
 igitized fopricesfof 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://fraserghdopaintequaterials win be published jn a subsequent issue.

| Morthly statistice through December 1939, together with explanatcry notes and references to the scurces of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Octo- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WhOLESALE PRICES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Departament of I.ator Indexes-Con. Commedities other than farm products and beds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemica!s snd allied productst . . $1926=100$ | 96.2 | 86.0 | 87.4 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 91.3 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 96.7 |
| Chemicalst-...........-...-......do.. | 96.3 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 88.6 | 95.3 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 96.4 | 96. 4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
| Drugs and rharmaceuticals $\dagger$.......do. | 129.0 | 100.1 | 104.4 | 124.1 | 123.2 | 123.0 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.7 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 129.1 |
| Fertilizer materials | 78.3 | 75.3 | 76.6 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 79.3 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 79.0 | 78.4 | 78.5 |
| Oils ard fars*- | 101.6 | 87.3 | 81.3 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 101.9 | 106.4 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 104.2 |
| Fucl and lighting materials | 79.0 | 79.0 | 78.2 | 79.6 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 78.2 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 78.0 | 78.4 | 79.0 |
| Flectricity. |  | 66.4 | 66.7 | 66.2 | 68.2 | 67.4 | 67.6 | 67.8 | 65.3 | 64.4 | 63.8 | 63.3 |  |
| Oas. |  | 78.3 | 81.7 | 78.9 | 77.5 | 77.4 | 76.4 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 78.1 | 79.9 | 81.2 | 81.4 |
| Petroleuni products | 60.7 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 60.4 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.3 | 584 | 59.1 | 59.8 | 60.6 |
| Hides and leather products...........do. .- | 118.2 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 112.6 | 114.1 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 116.7 | 119.2 | 118.8 | 118.2 | 118.2 |
|  | 118.8 | 112.2 | 112.1 | 113.1 | 114.0 | 115.9 | 115. 3 | 115.5 | 11 ¢. 6 | 123.5 | 121.4 | 118.5 | 118.5 |
| Lesther. | 101.3 | 98.5 | 160.0 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 111.5 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 |
|  | 126.4 | 116.1 | 117.1 | 118.8 | 120.5 | 120.7 | 121.1 | 121.8 | 124.3 | 126.7 | 126.6 | 126.4 | 126.4 |
| Housp-furnishing goods................-do. | 102.7 | 95.4 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 102, 4 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 102.8 |
| Furnishings .......................-do... | 107.9 | 100.7 | 102.1 | 104.4 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 107. 2 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 188.0 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.0 |
|  | 97.4 | 89.9 | 92.2 | 94.4 | 95.8 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.5 |
| Metals and metal products...-.-.... do.. | ${ }^{2} 103.8$ | 98.6 | 98.6 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 1638 | 103.9 | 103.9 | - 103.8 |
| Iron and steel... .-.-.............. do...- | 97.2 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 87.0 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 |
| Meials, nonferrous........-.-..... do. | 85.6 | 84.4 | 84. 4 | 84.6 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 |
| Plumbing and heating equipment..do ... | 94.1 | 86.8 | 87.1 | 87.8 | 87.9 | 89.1 | 93.6 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 88.5 | 98.5 | 94.1 |
| Texitit products ......-.------.-.- do...- | 97.3 | 88.3 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 93.6 | 95. 2 | 96.6 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97. 1 |
|  | 107.2 | 95.1 | 9 ¢. 1 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 101.1 | 105.3 | 106.6 | 107.8 | 109.6 | 109.1 | 107.2 |
| Cotton poods ..................-....- do. | 112.9 | 101.5 | 104.2 | 105. 2 | 1054 | 107.5 | 110.5 | 111.4 | 112.6 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 112.7 | 112.7 |
| Ilosiery and underwear............-do. | 69.7 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 69.0 | ${ }^{69.6}$ | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.8 | 70.0 | 69.7 |
|  | 30.3 | 29.5 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 30. 3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 |
| Eilk* | (1) | 52.0 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods ...-...- do | 111.7 | 98.2 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 108.0 | 104.3 | 108.7 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 111.0 |
|  | 88.9 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 87.6 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 89.8 |
| Automohile tires and tubes......-- do...- | 73.0 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 65.5 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 72.5 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 |
| Paper and pulp. <br> Wholesale prices, actual. (See under respective commoditics.) | 98.9 | 100.7 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 101.6 | 100.5 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices.......-.-....-...-1923-25=100.. | 100.8 | 111.5 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 108.9 | 107.6 | 104.9 | 104.1 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 102.0 |
| Retail food pricest....-....................do.... | 99.9 | 117.1 | 114. 3 | 113.4 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 108.9 | 108.3 | 106. 6 | 105.8 | 104. 1 | 102.7 | 101.5 |
| Prices received by farmers..........-.-.-. do...- | -90.2 | 112.2 | 105. 7 | 105.7 | 108.9 | 102.8 | 98.6 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 98.0 | 104.7 | 97.4 | 95.4 |
|  | 103.6 | 113.8 | 112.0 | 110.5 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 107.6 | 107.0 | 105.8 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 104. 5 | - 104.0 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONTRACT AWARIS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value of contracts awarded (F.R. indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted.....-......... 1923-25=100.- | D 183 | 159 | 162 | 137 | 122 | 98 | '96 | 111 | 125 | 145 | 192 | 228 | - 232 |
| Residential, unadjusted.........----.- ${ }^{\text {do.--- }}$ | ${ }^{2} 57$ | 111 | 105 | 84 | 71 | 59 | 188 | 89 | 99 | 96 | 90 | 83 | 75 |
| Total, adjusted....-......................to...-- | $p 171$ | 152 | 161 | 145 | 138 | 123 | 118 | 128 | 125 | 128 | 158 | 193 | - 208 |
| R Residcutial adjusted | - 57 | 112 | 105 | 87 | 74 | 69 | 82 | 100 | 95 | 82 | 76 | 76 | r 74 |
| F. W. Dodge Corporation (27 States): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'I otal projects..........................number.- | 30.055 | 50, 551 | 41, 497 | 40,920 | 29, 150 | 22,941 | 23.882 | 40,000 | 55, 843 | 33. 167 | 40, 557 | 51.863 | 33, 100 |
| Total valuation...-.-.-.-.-..... thous. of dol.- | 721,028 | 760, 233 | 623, 292 | 606, 349 | 458.620 | 431, 626 | 316,846 | 433, 557 | 610,799 | 498, 742 | 673, 517 | 1,190,264 | 943,796 |
| Public ownership.-....-.---.-.-.-.- do..-- | 633, 183 | 520, 430 | 403, 495 | 371, 345 | 297, 865 | 287, 722 | 198, 251 | 310, 249 | 472, 817 | 354, 575 | 568, 988 | 1,105,414 | 875,951 |
| Private ownership....-............do.-. | 87, 845 | 239, 803 | 219, 797 | 235, 004 | 160, 755 | 143, 904 | 118, 595 | 123,308 | 137,982 | 144, 167 | 104, 529 | 84,850 | 67, 845 |
|  | 10,952 | 10,766 | 7,822 | 9,907 | 4,978 | 3,619 | 3,245 | 4,600 | 5,982 | 5,208 | 8,332 | 14, 372 | 11,093 |
|  | 10, 774 | 63, 802 | 46,810 | 54, 417 | 31,023 | 24, 308 | 21,113 | 31,576 | -5,982 | 51, 281 | 67,981 | 14.372 | 11,093 113,134 |
| Valunion...-..-.-..........thous. of dol.- | 407, 324 | 286,741 | 218, 288 | 269, 553 | 192,936 | 171,016 | 123, 231 | 169.606 | 231,834 | 234,939 | 297, 885 | 568, 385 | 489, 066 |
| Residential buildings, all types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -68, |  |
| Projects..........-...-.........-number-- | 17, 110 | 37, 234 | 31,791 | 29,246 | 22, 633 | 18, 344 | 19,838 | 34,492 | 47,731 | 26,683 | 28, 024 | 33,002 | 18,924 |
| Floor area..........-...... thous. of sq. St.- | 26, 177 | 62, 773 | 43, 624 | 45, 403 | 30, 170 | 25, 591 | 26, 804 | 41, 836 | 50, 770 | 38. 341 | 38, 147 | 50.673 | 33, 634 |
| Valuation.....-.-..-.-.-.....- thous. of dol.- | 100, 551 | 231,529 | 175, 713 | 171, 772 | 116,468 | 104, 276 | 102, 738 | 168, 014 | 219,276 | 102,097 | 147, 964 | 185, 471 | 127,382 |
| Publie works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects. $\qquad$ number. | 11,384 | 134,871 | 131,419. | 1,266 | 1,086 | 715 1059 | [ 567 | ${ }_{58}^{681}$ | 1,725 | 945 | 3,480 | 2,739 | 1,960 |
| Valuation $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- | 111, 960 | 134, 054 | 131, 123 | 94, 563 | 88, 436 | 105, 989 | 64, 428 | 58, 535 | 92, 148 | 58,477 | 127, 107 | 203,341 | 129,611 |
|  | 609 | 680 | 465 | 501 | 453 | 263 | $2{ }^{\prime \prime} 2$ | 227 | 405 | 331 | 721 | 1. 750 | 1,123 |
| Valustion .-...-.........thous. of dol- | 101, 193 | 107, 809 | 98, 168 | 70,461 | 60, 780 | 50,345 | 26, 4:9 | 37, 402 | 67,541 | 43,229 | 100,561 | 233, 067 | 197, 737 |
| New dwelling units provided and permit valuation of building construction (based on bide. permite), C.S. Dept. of Laborindexes: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of new dwelling units provided $1035-39=100 .$ | 100.4 | 235.4 | 233.6 | 195.4 | 165. 4 | 114.2 | 119.7 | 214.1 | 182.9 | 209.3 | 164.7 | 102.1 | 90.3 |
| Permit valuation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tetal building construction..........- do. | 63.9 | 185.5 | 212.7 | 154.6 | 128.2 | 132.7 | 120.0 | 183.0 | 148.8 | 128.8 | 116.7 | 85. 3 | 77.5 |
| New residential buildings........... do | 79.4 | 235.6 | 226.5 | 191.5 | 154.2 | 116.1 | 112.8 | 184.2 | 164.8 | 175.7 | 131.1 | 85.3 | 75.4 |
| New nouresidentix ${ }^{\text {a }}$ buildings......do- Addition*, blterations, and repairs..do. | 40.4 | 153.5 | 235.3 | 124.0 | 117.4 | 161.7 | 132.1 | 216.0 | 145.7 | 93.5 | 111.2 | 81.4 | 75.7 |
| Addition*, alterations, and repairs_- do .-.-- Estimated number of new duelling units pro- | 70.8 | 138.2 | 113.7 | 136.5 | 87.3 | 83.9 | 93.0 | 79.6 | 102.7 | 100.3 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 70.3 |
| Estmated number of new dwelling units prorided in all urban areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41.622 | 40,389 | 33,646 | 27, 868 | 19,338 | 21, 103 | 36.838 | 32. 126 | 34, 528 | 26,956 | 18,089 |  |
| 1-family dwellings ........-............... do. |  | 34, 667 | 34,395 | 28,354 | 20, 833 | 15,433 | 15, 850 | 23,402 | 25, 450 | 25, 452 | 24,032 | 14, 096 |  |
|  |  | 2,363 | 2,888 | 2,310 | 1,550 | 1.353 | 1,583 | 2,645 | 2,311 | 2, 870 | 1, 183 | 1, 104 |  |
| Multifimily dwellings...........--....- do....- |  | 4,592 | 3,106 | 2,982 | 5,485 | 2,552 | 3,720 | 10,791 | 4,365 | 6,106 | 1,741 | 2,889 |  |
| Engineerine ronstrution: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) \&..thous. of dol. | 813,077 | 529,561 | 514, 251 | 406,332 | 348, 800 | 269, 689 | 628,780 | 634, 823 | 729,485 | 898,696 | 1,044,572 | 968,938 | 1,201,526 |

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

- New series. For irdexes of rayon and silh prices teginning 1926, see fable 29 . p, is of the Nay 1940 surrey. Data beginning 1926 for price index for oils and fats will appear in a suhseauent iscife.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Teta for cherricals and allied preducts and sutercuprericedteqinning 1926 see table 32. p. 18 of the Aupnst 1940 Surrey. Indicated series on "pur chasing power of the dollar" revised beginning Jantary 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 $7, \mathrm{p} .17$ of the March 1942 Survey; revisions for January $1940-J u l y 1941$ 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 heginning January 1940 cover urban areas as defined by results of

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatary notes and references to the sources of the data may be found in the 1840 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oeto- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Concrete pavement contract awards: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,947 | 9,567 | 6,072 | 6,975 | 4,344 | 8,176 | 4,726 | 3.464 | 7, 091 | 8, 914 | 14, 4€2 | 15, 266 | 14.947 |
|  | 10,091 | 3, 606 | 1,624 | 2,885 | 535 | 2, 964 | 2,490 | 1,451 | 3, 972 | 5,416 | 9, 800 | 11,038 | 11,366 |
| Roads. | 2, 6 ¢53 | 3, 910 | 2,635 | 2, 460 | 2, 570 | 3,197 | 1,139 | 1,110 | 1, 727 | 2,061 | 3, 267 | 2,060 | 1,927 |
| Streets and alleys....................do. | 1,202 | 2,051 | 1,814 | 1,630 | 1,239 | 2,015 | 1,098 | 903 | 1,392 | 1,437 | 1,394 | 2,167 | 1,655 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mileage . . . . . . . . . .-...-no. of miles. | 1.606 | 3, 557 | 2,899 | 2, 749 | 2, 635 | 2, 259 | 1,967 | 1,796 | 1,562 | 1,431 | 1,455 | 1,654 | 1,718 |
| Federal funds .................thous. of dol. | 37,059 | 44, 693 | 38,404 | 38,850 | 39, 259 | 34, 014 | 30,789 | 28, 344 | 24,612 | 24,055 | 27,968 | 32, 808 | 36, 170 |
| Under construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mileage - --..-....-----no. of miles-- | 4, 954 | 8,840 | 8, 815 | 8, 1776 | 7,809 | 7, 417 | 7,044 | 6, 802 | 6,788 | 6, 817 | 6, 672 | 6,071 | 5. 483 |
| Federnl funds....-.........thous of dol.- | 109,549 | 138, 675 | 136, 512 | 131,914 | 128, 351 | 121, 384 | 117,669 | 119, 233 | 123, 405 | 127, 195 | 127, 511 | 122, 402 | 114.997 |
| Estimated cost $\qquad$ do. | 189, 077 | 272, 079 | 268, 926 | 260, 555 | 253, 703 | 239,336 | 228, 623 | 225, 527 | 226, 543 | 231, 620 | 228, 535 | 217, 290 | 200,868 |
| Grade crissings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Feteral funds ..... | 6,605 | 14, 666 | 12,423 | 11,851 | 10,208 | 10,005 | 8,542 | 8, 047 | 7,490 | 7,806 | 8.201 | 7,108 | 6, 696 |
| Estimated rost. | 7,327 | 15, 820 | 13, 553 | 13, 122 | 11,588 | 11, 810 | 9,314 | 8, 761 | 8,210 | 8,503 | 8,893 | 7,843 | 7,358 |
| Under cunstruction: Federal funds | 29,412 | 42,778 | 42,328 | 41,520 | 40,464 | 37, 742 | 35, 928 | 34,754 | 34, 576 | 34, 467 | 33,658 | 33, 413 | 31,299 |
|  | 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 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verate, 30 citics .................... $1913=100$. | 245 | 221 | 221 | 223 | 223 | 225 | 229 | 231 | 237 | 238 | 241 | 242 | 244 |
| Atanfs. ....................................- do | 248 | 218 | 218 | 219 | 219 | 222 | 224 | 225 | 232 | 232 | 233 | 242 | 245 |
|  | 250 | 234 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 238 | 240 | 241 | 247 | 248 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
|  | 229 | 204 | 205 | 209 | 210 | ${ }_{212}$ | 215 | 215 | 221 | 221 | 224 | 228 | 229 |
| St. Louis ..---..........----....-do | 241 | 223 | 223 | 224 | 224 | 226 | 230 | 230 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 238 | 240 |
| Associated General Contractors (all tynes) | 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 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Asrociates, Inc.: 8 Apartments, hotels, and oflice buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atanta .-......U. S. av., 1926-29=100. | 106.1 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.9 | 105.4 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106. 1 |
| Now York..-....-...................-do | 138.2 | 136.1 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 137.5 | 137.7 | 138.2 | 138.2 | 138.2 |
| San Francisco............-.............do | 130.0 | 121.5 | 122.8 | 122.5 | 123.5 | 123.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 130.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athatr. | 106.0 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.0 |
| New York | 139.6 | 137.7 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 138.4 | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 139.6 |
| San Franci | 132.3 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 124.6 | 126. 2 | 126.0 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 126.7 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 132.3 |
| St. Louis | 132.6 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 123.4 | 123.4 | 124.4 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 125.3 | 132.6 | 132.6 |
| Brick and steel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.5 |
| New York | 137.4 | 135.5 | 135.7 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 133.2 | 136.2 | 136.8 | 137.1 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 |
| Sau Franc | 133.1 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.4 | 128.8 | 128.3 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 133.1 |
| St. Louis | 129.4 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 129.4 | 129.4 |
| Residences:Brick: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A thanta | 104.1 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 104.1 |
|  | 139.7 | 137.5 | 137.7 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 136.1 | 137.9 | 137.9 | 138.3 | 139.3 | 139.7 | 139.7 | 139.7 |
| San Franci | 125.8 | 118.9 | 120.4 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 117.6 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 121.9 | 122.3 | 124.8 | 124.8 | 125.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 141.4 | 139.1 | 139.3 | 139.7 | 139.7 | 137.2 | 138.4 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 141.1 | 141.4 | 141.4 | 141.4 |
| San Francisco | 122.0 | 115.3 | 117.6 | 115.8 | 117.4 | 114.9 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 122.0 |
| St. Louis ...-.....................d.do... | 124.8 | 119.5 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 119.8 | 120.8 | 121.7 | 122.1 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 124.8 | 124.8 |
| Enginecring News Record (all types) $\mathrm{g}_{1913}=100$. | 281.6 | 263. | 264. | 266. | 266.2 | 267.6 | 269. | 269. | 271. | 272.3 | 274. | 77.7 | 281.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 124.0 | 115.1 | 116.5 | 118.5 | 119.2 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 122.0 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 123.5 | 123.7 |
| Materials $\qquad$ do.... | 121.2 | 112.6 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 116.9 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 119.3 | 120.0 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 121.2 |
|  | 129.4 | 120.0 | 120.7 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 124.5 | 125.0 | 126.0 | 125.9 | 126.4 | 127.8 | 128.5 |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Fous. Admn. home mortgage msurance: 1 Gross mortmases acepted for insuraus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prs moren thous. of dol.- | 109, 660 | 107, 137 | 104, 937 | 94, 048 | 70,799 | 75, 435 | 66, 952 | 104, 566 | 141, 443 | , 2 | 53, 488 | 98,800 | 109, 350 |
| mlum paying mortgages (cumulative) $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of dol }\end{gathered}$ | 4,232.030 | 3.261,47 | 3,335, | 3,423 | 3,503,681 | 3,596,491 | 3,690,214 | 3,769,496 |  |  |  |  | 4,155,187 |
| Estimated new mortare loans by ali saving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,,\%e, |  | 3,916,42 | , |  | 1,185,187 |
| and loan associations. total... thous. of dol. |  | 129, 727 | 122, 934 | 127,938 | 104, 749 | 100, 208 | 79,533 | 76,750 | 87,367 | 99,047 | 95,009 | 94, 095 | 95, 797 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home gurchase-.-.-...-...-........ do |  | 55. 973 | 58. 052 | 59, 874 | 48, 816 | 43,145 | 34. 127 | 33, 769 | 40, 930 | 52, 196 | 53,095 | 62. 112 | 52. 190 |
| Refrnancing-......-................. do |  | 15, 785 | 15. 871 | 16,283 | 13, 340 | 14. 424 | 12,854 | 12,325 | 13, 225 | 14, 508 | 13, 607 | 15, 184 | 16,097 |
| Repairs and reconditioning-..-.---. do |  | 5, 571 |  | 5.361 | 4, 267 | 4,170 | 3. 190 | 3.138 | 3,517 | 4,083 | 3,866 | 3,506 | 3, 671 |
| Loans for all other purberes....... do. |  | 9,4i1 | 0,345 | 8,698 | 8,223 | 8,179 | 6,571 | 6. 725 | 7,890 | 7,772 | 6,831 | 7,303 | 6, 130 |
| Classified according to type of association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57,592 64,542 | 54,786 54,303 | 52,507 54.930 | 41,910 <br> 4688 | 41, 182 | 31,142 35.312 | 31,919 33,939 | 36.325 38.030 | 38,484 43,937 | 36,966 | 35,279 44.265 | 37.007 <br> 43 |
|  |  | 54, 542 17,593 |  | 54. 20,501 | 46, 890 15.949 | 43, 9f. 15060 | 35,302 13,079 | 31,99 10.898 | 38.030 13.012 | 43,937 16.626 | 43,005 150,038 | - 44.2551 | 43,615 15,125 |
| §Becinning with the September 1940 issue of the Surveg, indexes computed as of the first of the month are shown as of the end of the preceding month. The Engineering <br> News Record index is sinilarly shown in the 1940 supplement as of the erd of the preeding month. <br> TFifure's inctade mortwakes insured under the defense housing insurance fund beginnimg A pril 1941 for gross mortgages accepted for insurance and beginning June 1941 for premium pasite mortpapes. <br> *Nex series. Farlier data for enncrete pavement contrat 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 suhsequent issue. <br> TRevised series. Revised indexes of the American Apprasal Company reginnine 1913 are available in table 44, p. 13 of the November 1940 Survey. For revision in total concrete awards, see note marked with an "o". Data beginning 1936 for the Federal Howe Loan Bauk Board's revised index of construction costs are shown on p. 26 of the October 1941 Survey. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Monthly statistics through December 1932, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1840 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep. } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Nover! ber | Decem. ber | $\underset{\mathbf{a r y}}{\mathrm{Janu}^{\prime}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| ERAL EState-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Buard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns, estimated mortgages outstanding --....- thous. of dol |  | 1,750,843 | 1,775,117 | 1,801,033 | 1,815,666 | 1,824,646 | 11,824,376 | 1,829,218 | 1,832,341 | 1,842,422 | 1,846,790 | 1,849,400 | 1,852,972 |
| Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to nember institutions........thous. of dol. |  | 172, 628 | 178, 181 | 184,311 | 187,084 | 219,446 | 206, 068 | 197, 432 | 181, 505 | 185, 298 | 181, 165 | 192,645 | 173, 593 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding $\qquad$ 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 | 1,709,064 | 1,692,197 | 1,675,888 | 1,657,256 |
| Frectosures, nonfarm: $\dagger$ - $1935-39=1$ | 24.1 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 1,80, | , |  | 3, 1 | 30.9 |  |  |  | 1, 28.0 | , 27.4 |
|  | 19,680 | 24, 122 | 24,6¢8 | 30,833 | 23,822 | 31, 261 | 35,655 | 30,819 | 30, 505 | 27,060 | 23, 233 | 22,410 | 21,000 |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |
| :---: |
| Printers' Ink indexes, adjusted: $\%$ |
| Combined index.-................-1928- |
| Farm papers |
| Magazines. |
| Newspaper |
| Outdoor |
| Radio ad vertising: |
| Cost of facilities, total.........--thous. of do |
| Automobiles and accessories........ |
| Clothing.....--............. |
| Flectrical bousehold equipment $\dagger$.....do. |
| Financial .......-......-..............- do. |
| Foods, food reverages, confections...do |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Toilet goods, medical supples.--....dido.-- |
| M agazine advertising: |
| Cost, total. |
| Autonobiles |
|  |  |
|  |
| Financdal. . . .........................- do |
| Foods, fund beverages, confections...-do... |
| House furnishings, etc.................. do... |
|  |
| Office furnishings and supplies |
| Smoking unaterials. $\qquad$ do Toilet goods, medical supplies..... . . do... |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Newspaper atvertising: |
| Linage, totnl (52 cities) |
| Classified. |
| Display, total.-..--..........-...... do. |
|  |
| Financial |
| General |
| Retail |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |

Space occupied in public-merehandise ware-
bouses.

## Business incorporations (4 States)....number..

## POSTAL BUSINESS Air mail: Pound-mile performanco-.-millions_-

 Money orders:Domestic, issued ( 60 citles):
Number......................... Number.......................
Value.
Donnestic, paid (50 cities):
Nomistic, paid (50 citles).
Number................................. thousands. ceipts, postal:
50 seleeted cities
50 industrial cities.......................................... do....

## EETAIL TRADE

All retail stores, total sales *-.........mil. of dol.


By kinds of business:*
Apparel

Building materials and hardware
Drag-....
Foon stores.
General merchandise
House furnishings
Other retail stores.

- Revised.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data beginning 1926 for the index of nonfarm foreclosures are shown on pat of the Octoher t941 Survey. Earlier revised data for radio classifica. tions, electrical household equipmen t, hausehold equipment, house furnishings, and "all other" will be shown in a subsequent issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanalory notes and references to the sources of the data. may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores, indexes of sales:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unajusted, combined index $\ldots$. $1835-30=100 .-$ | 142.7 | - 143.7 | - 144.8 | - 140.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +147.2 \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | -199.8 | - 131.4 | ${ }^{5} 188.5$ | -137.2 | - 141.7 | r 1424 | -130.5 | ${ }^{r} 134.3$ |
|  | 105.8 | 155.6 | 137.2 | 137.7 | 139.6 | 153.9 | 97.9 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 109.9 | 106.0 | $r 101.8$ |
| Nendurable goods stores....-.-........do... | 154.7 | -139.9 | -146.9 | - 141.6 | r 149.7 | r 174.9 | - 142.3 | r 139.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149.3$ | r 152.7 | + 158.0 | r 150.4 | r 144.9 |
| Adjusted, conibined index.............-do | 151.5 | $r 155.8$ | r 133.8 | + 133.9 | r 142.0 | r 138.3 | +149.7 | ${ }^{-144.3}$ | -142.8 | r 141.2 | r 141.5 | - 710.5 | -146.2 |
| Turable quods stores. | 106.4 | 163.5 | 137.8 | 128. 4 | 134.1 | 135.4 | 119.6 | 113.5 | 111.5 | 107.3 | 100.8 | 106.1 | r 104.6 |
| Nondurable goods stores.--7:- | 166.1 | r 150.6 | r 140.5 | ${ }^{r} 135.7$ | $\times 144.6$ | $\bigcirc 139.3$ | ${ }^{1} 159.5$ | -154.3 | -152.9 | ${ }^{1} 152.2$ | ${ }^{T} 151.7$ | +103.6 | $r 159.7$ |
|  | 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 163.1 |
| Automotives...............-..........- | 63.7 | 154.8 | 116.3 | 112.4 | 116.4 | 119.2 | 73.2 | 60.4 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 56.8 | 62. 3 | - 92.6 |
| Buihting materisls and hardware.-..-do | 15:5 | 164.9 | 167.0 | 155.3 | 156.6 | 164.0 | 178.1 | 179.8 | 174.7 | 175.4 | 162.0 | 153.4 | r 107.0 |
| Drug..........-.-..................... do | 168.1 | 137.5 | 134.0 | 131.0 | 139.2 | 135.8 | 141.7 | 138.7 | 141.7 | 146.5 | 151.7 | 155. 6 | 162.2 |
| Ering and drinking.................-do | 201.4 | - 138.5 | -165.9 | + $16 \% .2$ | -165. ${ }^{16}$ | r 164.0 | $\bigcirc 175.8$ | - 183.7 | - 175.0 | - 175 | - 175.9 | -180. ${ }^{2}$ | r 192.2 |
| Food stores. . .-...-...................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 168.0 | 139.0 | 132.3 | 136.2 | 143.4 | 140.8 | 155.3 | 150.4 | 150.9 | 153.1 | - 155.8 | 156.3 | - 159.3 |
| Filling stations...-....-....-.-.........do | 119.8 | 144.1 | 143.4 | 144.7 | 142.5 | 141.0 | 155.4 | 152.9 | 138.9 | 184.3 | -129.6 | r 124.8 | r 132.6 |
| General merchandiso......---.-......- | 147.3 | 147.0 | 131.0 | 120.2 | 132.9 | 123.5 | 148.5 | 139.8 | 138.4 | 126.2 | , 130.7 | 127.2 | r 139.0 |
| House furnishiugs ....-................. do | 138.2 | 181.2 | 149.0 | 135.2 | 149.7 | 138.6 | 168.2 | 167.0 | 176.1 | 149.8 | -132.5 | ]23. 4 | 13 E .7 |
| Other retail stores ............-........ do. | 190.0 | -176.4 | r 7665 | ${ }^{+} 346.3$ | -155.5 | F 150.0 | r 172.5 | - 173.0 | $r 367.1$ | r 175.8 | + 202.6 | - 2 (1) 3 | +186. 6 |
| Antomohiles, value of Dew passenger-rar sales: $\dagger$ <br> Unadjusted. $1095-39=100$ |  | ${ }^{91}$ | 57 | 100 | 114 | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 104 | 57 | 93 | 128 | 162 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain-store sales, indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cbain-stere Age, combined index (20 chains) forage same month $1929-31=100$ | 182.0 | 151.0 | 147.0 | 146.0 | 151.0 | 157.0 | 164.0 |  | 169.0 | 164.0 | 0 | 171.0 | 77.0 |
| Apparel chains........................do.. | 212.0 | 184.0 | 164.0 | 153.0 | 162.0 | 178.0 | 188.0 | 178.0 | 208.0 | 174.0 | 181.0 | 172.0 | 200.0 |
| Drug chain-store sales:* <br> Unidjusted ....................... $1935-39=100$ | D 134.7 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 111.6 | 116.9 | 164.9 | 120.7 | 110.8 | 124. 4 | 124.6 | 129.3 | 129.5 | r 132.3 |
| Adjusted .-.........-.................do | ; 141.8 | 119.9 | 118.2 | 110.0 | 116.4 | 121.3 | 126.0 | 118.5 | 125.0 | 128.9 | 133.4 | 137.0 | r 138.8 |
| Grocrry chain-store sales: $\dagger$ <br> Onadiusted.....................-1935-39=100. | n 167 | 143.9 | 145.0 | 153.4 | 155.6 | 164.7 | 170.4 | 170.6 | 170.0 | 175.2 | 170.7 | 173.4 | r 169.0 |
| A djusted...................-......- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do. | * 174.7 | 149.8 | 147.9 | 152.6 | 155.6 | 159.9 | 175.7 | 169.1 | 108.3 | 170.1 | 168.2 | 17.8 | - 372.4 |
| Varist y -stores sales, combined sales, 7 chains: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5} 124.8$ | 113.1 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 130.7 | 249.6 | 97.0 | 108.1 | 116.1 | 123.1 | 130.2 | 129.1 | 182.2 |
| Adjusted .....-.-.-.........-.-- do.... | 7 142.3 | 128.9 | 125.3 | 123.9 | 127.0 | 113.9 | 132.3 | 136.1 | 133.6 | 127.1 | 135.1 | 136.2 | 143.4 |
| Chain-store sales and stores operated: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Variety chains: <br> S.S. Kresge Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snles...........-...........thous. of dol. | 14, 781 | 13,366 | 12,809 | 14, 102 | 14,832 | 27,515 | 11,854 | 11,750 | 13.174 | 14,437 | 14, 219 | 14, 536 | 13, 565 |
| Stors onerated..--...-........- ${ }^{\text {number }}$ | 671 | 671 | 671 | 671 | 674 | 675 | 673 | ${ }_{671}$ | 671 | 672 | 674 | 673 | 682 |
| 8. Sales ........... . . . . . . - thous of dol | 9,607 | 8,022 | 8,483 | 8,427 | 8,458 | 17,376 | 7,274 |  |  | 8,641) |  | 9, 1.05 | 8. 733 |
| Storis onerated ................- ${ }^{\text {enumber-- }}$ | 246 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 24.2 | ,242 | 243 | 244 | 244 | 246 | 246 |
| MeCrory Stares Corp.: Sales.........thaus. of dol.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SAles....... ....................thous. of dol.. | 5,017 | 4, 201 | 4, 1601 | 4, 4201 | 4, 2005 | 0,398 | 3, 819 | 3,733 | 4,373 | 4,788 | 4,749 | 4, 8.83 | 1,504 |
| G. C. Murphay Co.:- |  |  |  |  |  | 202 | 202 | 203 | 203 |  | 203 | 203 | 203 |
| Sales..................... thous. of dol.- | 6, 156 | ${ }^{-5,381}$ | 4,870 | 5,575 | 5,608 | 10,898 | 4, 864 | 4,469 | 5,091 | 5, 934 | 6, 136 | 6, 205 | 5,775 |
| Stores operated ------.......-....number | 207 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 205 | $2: 7$ | 206 | 206 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| F. W. Woolworth Co.: |  | 30,713 | 30,097 |  | 33, 776 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 2,019 | 2,018 | 2,025 | 2, 324 | 2,024 | 2,021 | 27.4019 | ${ }_{2,017}$ | -3,013 | 2,011 | 30, ${ }_{2,11}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,705 \\ 2,011 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other chains: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,019 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{T}$ T. Grent Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11, ${ }^{491}$ | 10, 070 | 10, ${ }_{403} 6$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,884 \\ \hline 493\end{array}$ | 12, 174 | 23, 518 | 8,983 | 8,417 | 10, 470 | 12,363 | 12,200 | 12, 222 | 10, 441 |
| J. Stores onerated...................num | 491 |  |  |  | 494 | 495 | 496 | 496 | 405 | 484 | 493 | 494 | 104 |
| Sales .......................thous. of dni. | 40,523 | 32, 403 | 33,648 | 38,711 | 40,417 | 59, 520 | 30,580 | 25,407 | 32,348 | 86,531 | 37, 170 | 38,457 | 34,684 |
| Stores oferated....---.-------- number.- | 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 |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collections and accourts receivable: Instailment accounts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index of recolvables**Dec. $31,1939=100$ |  | 107.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collectiors ratio..................percen |  | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 20.1 |  | 19.7 | 103.3 | 21.4 | 2.8 | -8.3 | 74.7 28 |
| Open mecounts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index of recelvabics*. Dec. $31,1639=100$ |  | 78.0 | 00.6 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 117.7 | 100.3 | 88.0 | 89.1 | 90.6 | 88.7 | 70.3 | 53.9 |
| Collceting ratio---.-.-......perceni. |  | 40.0 | 45.1 | 46.9 | 48.6 | 46.3 | 50.3 | 45. 2 | 46.1 | 47.0 | 50.4 | 2, 3 | 60.3 |
| Sales, total U. S., unadjusted... $1923-25=100 \ldots$ | $\pm 101$ | 106 | 125 | 112 | 133 | 197 | 108 | 99 | 118 | 115 | 108 | 100 | $r 83$ |
|  | 14 | ${ }^{5} 142$ | 158 | ¢ 145 | 177 | -283 | -127 | + 127 | 51.51 | r19 | 114 | 121 | 116 |
|  | 76 | 82 | 100 | 98 | 103 | 165 | 99 | 74 | 9 | 93 | 89 | 85 | . 67 |
| Chicarot - |  | 122 | 151 | 123 | 146 | 213 | 121 | 114 | 136 | 133 | 124 | 121 | - 97 |
| Clerrimdt......................-....-.de. | 132 | 147 | $1 \bar{\omega}$ | 134 | 103 | 232 | 130 | 126 | 147 | 13 | 137 | 128 | 105 |
|  | 127 | 128 | 151 | 127 | 150 | 222 | 122 | 108 | 129 | 127 | 126 | 193 | 100 |
|  |  | 166 | 114 | 106 | 160 | 183 | 100 | 85 | 110 | 111 | 101 | 93 | 88 |
|  |  | 127 | 142 | 149 | 123 | 198 | 122 | 95 | 125 | 330 | 111 | 117 | 94 |
|  | 96 | +100 | 125 | 112 | 130 | 194 | 104 | 94 | 106 | 1196 | 99 | 92 | 81 |
| Jhilatelphiat--...-.-. | 112 | \% 113 | 134 | 130 | 168 | 238 | 115 | 117 | 140 | 132 | 128 | 116 | 92 |
| Richmoid ${ }^{\text {che }}$ - | 147 | 140 | 154 | 165 | 168 | 205 | 128 | 114 | 161 | 155 | 147 | 137 | 120 |
|  | 114 | 106 | 128 | 119 | 133 | 190 | 110 | 101 | 125 | 120 | 103 | 99 | 87 |
|  |  | 154 | 156 | 145 | 158 | 235 | 129 | 132 | 148 | 149 | 142 | 137 | 137 |
| Saies, total U. S., edjustedt---1923-25-100 - | ${ }^{5} 128$ | +134 | 116 | 105 | 116 | 111 | 138 | 126 | 124 | 117 | 108 | 104 | $r 121$ |
|  | 1 (i) | - 167 | -149 | $\bigcirc 137$ | ${ }^{1760}$ | r 146 | -164 | +144 | -150 | 163 | $\cdots 147$ | -143 | $\bigcirc 162$ |
| Chicagot--.-.......--...-- |  | 154 | 197 | 117 | 133 | 126 | 154 | 135 | 141 | 154 | 123 | 125 | -139 |
| Clereland $\dagger$. - . - | 157 165 | 171 | 141 | 128 | 148 | 135 | 177 | 150 | 161 | 151 | 134 | 134 | -143 |
| Mimmeapolist | 165 | 1166 | ${ }_{1}^{136}$ | 1113 | 134 | 128 | 161 | 127 | 133 | 131 | 126 | ${ }_{117}^{123}$ | 113 |
| Ňew York | 123 | -132 | -116 | - 99 | 109 | 127 | 152 132 18 | 137 | 124 | 116 | . 112 | 117 | 133 |
| Fhiladelphiat + .-............... $1935-39=100 .$. | 152 | -153 | 125 | 119 | 132 | 127 | 161 | 157 | 149 | 147 | 130 | 122 | 114 <br> 13 <br> 18 |
| Richtmond*............................ do. | 191 | 185 | 151 | 134 | 160 | 142 | 182 | 165 | 165 | 156 | 147 | 144 | 170 |
|  | 152 | 141 | 120 | 106 | 114 | 115 | 138 | 117 | 130 | 120 | 108 | 108 | 126 |
| San Franciscot-1...- 1935-39 $=100 \ldots$ |  | 168 | 149 | 138 | 151 | 138 | 197 | 166 | 161 | 1.57 | 117 | 149 | 16.5 |
| Installment sales, New Eriginad dent. Stores | 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 $\quad$ P Preliminary
$\dagger$ Revised series. For diata on vaiue of new passenger-car sales beginning 1929, and an explanation of the revision, see pp. 18-20 of the Angust 1941 Survey; seasonal factors haveben revised beginning August 1941 to take into account restricted production. Compitation of this index has been suspended. Revisectatace drocery chainstore sales ment-store sales for the indicated districts have been completcly revised. For revised indexes for $1010-34$ for ablane 30 . $p$. 10 of the August hito survey. Indexes of departheginning 1935 have heen sulsequently revised and will be published in a later issue): for Minneapolis, table 20 , p . 18 of the May ighi Survev: for Philadelphia rable is, and San Francisco table 17 on p. 26 of the Augast 1942 Survey; revised Chicago and Cleveland data will appear in a subsequent issue. For revisions in adjustedindex of United States department-store saips for 193580 , sec note marked with a " $\dagger$ " on $p$. 25 of the January 1941 Survey.
*New series. For earlier data lor the indexes of sales of retail stors, see note marked with an "**" on p. S-6. For data ont drug-store sales heginning July 1934 , see table 1, p. 11 of the November 10 to survey. Indexes of department store receivables beginning January 1940 are available on p. S-7 or the September 1041 Survey. Data beginning保

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in tho 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1911 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jube- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Gontinued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & p 130 \\ & p 135 \end{aligned}$ | 8487 | 9592 | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | $11 n$ | $\frac{86}{62}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 9: \end{aligned}$ | 978 | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | 122 | 129126 | 128134 | F+126+140 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture stores...... Dee. $31,1039=100$. |  | 112.5 | 111.2 | 110.0 | 108.9 | 110.0 | 1049 | 101.8 | 10.8 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 91. 1 | 84. 6 |
| Household appliance stores..........- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  | 121.7 | 120.4 | 117.1 | 112.5 | 110.1 | 3119 | 1100.3 | 9.8 | 90.8 | 84.7 | 87.0 | 70.9 |
| Ratio of collections to acconnts at heginning of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture stores--...-.-.-.-...-- - percent. |  | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 125 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 |
| Household appliance stores ............do |  | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 107 | 12.: | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mall-order and store sales. | 113,447 | 145, 519 | 145405 | 164,394 | 152, 308 | 204, 839 | 111. $4 \times 1$ | On, $6: 0$ | 1231.804 | 183,0n- | 119, 117 | 117, 597 | 104, 118 |
| Montgomery Whad \& Co............do... | 48, 741 | 57, 803 | 50,750 | 6. 188 | 68.345 | 85,29 | 41, 8.5 | 3, 969 | 3, 3.8 |  | 50,769 | 48,476 | 42, 521 |
| Sears Rorbuck \& Co......-..........do. | 64, 260 | 87, 716 | 85, 314 | 06,255 | 88, 663 | 110, 018 | ¢, 8.7 | (1i, 6, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 76,1039 | 76, 0101 | 18,836 | 69, 121 | 61,597 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East.....................................- | i 13.8 | 186.6 | 181.9 | 2 Li .8 | $26 \% 1$ | 320.3 | 1158 | 16.6 | 4, 3 | $1 \times 3.3$ | 17.18 | 162.9 | 128.1 |
| South | 17\%0 | r:mus | 239.8 | 29.6 | 33.3 | 211.1 | 173.5 | 190.3 | 2240 | 2080 | 188.0 | 179.4 | 158.6 |
|  | $1 \%$ 5. 5 | r1.3.s | $1 \mathrm{ES}$. | 153.7 | 249.6 | 254.9 | 135, | 129.6 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 146. 6 | 144.0 | 138.9 |
|  | 97.8 | r 194.5 | 221.2 | 293.0 | 235.7 | 310.9 | ! 69.6 | 135.9 | 19.5 | 2 (0i) 1 | 188.8 | 213.0 | 193.8 |
| Total U. S., adjusted.-.-........-.-....-- do.- | 19.0 | 208.7 | 173.9 | 19.9 | \%ra | 160.1 | 199.1 | 1 mb .8 | 211.4 | 191.1 | 179.5 | 126.0 | 188.1 |
| East.......-..........................- do. | 1193 | 23.3 | 185. i | 120.3 | 245. 8 | 10.4 | $2 \mathrm{LH}$. | 196.9 | 228.3 | 19.4 | 180.6 | 177.4 | 179.9 |
|  | 246, | restis | $\underline{717.5}$ | 302.4 <br> 347.8 | 29.6 | 2, 27.1 | 2193 | 218. | 248.1 | 22.3 | 2921.7 | 223.1 | 233.5 |
|  | $\underline{148.8}$ | +2\%.0 | 159.9 | 347.8 183. | 104.3 | 19.9.4 | 188 206 | - 13.36 | 196.4 2363 | 167 220 | 154.8 210.0 | ${ }_{213.5}^{102.5}$ | 161.2 226.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42,800 | 10, 894 | 10. 219 | A! Som | 45.90 | 41, mo | 14, 76 | 11. 190 | $42, \mathrm{~mm}$ | 41. 10 \% | 41,400 | 41,800 | 42.300 |
| 37.386 | 35.45 |  | 36, 0 ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3. mo | 3', 9, |  | 35.60 | \% 41 | 25.908 | 36,346 | 36,665 | +37,234 |
| 14,958 | 13, 36 | 13, 81 | 18, 04 | ? 5 , | 13, 5 S | 13.4ts | 13, 63 | 13 | 1:, 10\% | 14, 103 | 14, 302 | r 14,641 |
| . 918 | a 0 | 98 | ก¢ | 401 | \%\% | , | , 117 | , 193 | 989 | 928 | -921 | r 923 |
| 3131 | A. 17: | $\therefore 10+$ | 2. 2.4 | 20, 0 | 1. 00 | 1.46? | 1. 51 |  | 1. | i. 949 | 1,991 | r 2.108 |
| 3. F \% | ?, $4: 1$ | A 8 | 813 | $\therefore$ S | 3.14 | $0 \cdot 3 \cdot$ | 30 | \%20 | 38 | 3.429 | 3,484 | - 3, 519 |
| 4.49! | ¢, Mz | 706 | 7,150 | 7.1 ir | 751 | $\therefore \bar{\square}$ |  | 1. 711 | 4, 6\% 9 | 6,167 | 6,606 | -6,504 |
| 4. 343 | 1.30 | 4 | 1.2Fi, | 1, 23: | 4.8 | 1.10 | 4. W! | 4. 139 | 4.35 | 4.369 | 4,324 | - 4,355 |
| 534 | 4. 320 | $\therefore$ ¢, \%; | 1. B : | 4, $\times$ | 1. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ | 4.8 | 40 | 4. 794 | 1. $85 \%$ | 4.988 | 5,027 | -5, 184 |
|  | 38.08 | 38.8 | 81.094 | 31.46 | 34, 38 | 24, 263 | 2, 73 | 34.85 | 34, 834 | 24, 994 | 35, 031 |  |
|  | 12,615 | 12.48 | i- 49 | 12.85 | 12, 20 | 13* | 12.926 | 12, 823 | 12,90 | 13,435 | 13.207 |  |
|  | 923 | 908 | 802 | 892 | 882 | 83 | 8:2 | 851 | 59 | 80 | 86.5 |  |
|  | 1,696 | 1,683 | 1,753 | 1,924 | 2.150 | 2. 614 | 2.01 | 2,067 | 2. 103 | 1.961 | 1,850 |  |
|  | 3,392 | 3.368 | 3.202 | 3,310 | 3, 328 | 3,322 | 8.:13 | 3.32\% | 3.368 | 3.391 | 2,396 |  |
|  | 7,027 | 6.903 | 6,989 | 7,003 | 7,017 | \%, 60 | 6. 865 | 6, 812 | 6, 600 | 6, 695 | 6,586 |  |
| 145.3 | 133.1 | 135.2 | 185.4 | 134.8 | 10:80: | 182.3 | 130.5 | 135.3 | 191. 6 | r 137.2 | ${ }^{5} 130.3$ | -142.2 |
| 165. 1 | 138.7 | 142.1 | 144.0 | 1446 | 14.2 | 143.3 | 145. 7 | 147. 5 | $? 50.9$ | r 154.9 | \% 157.4 | , 160.9 |
| 131.6 | 139.9 | 140.5 | 129.4 | 189.6 | 138.0 | 139, |  | 135.7 | 135.4 | - 135.0 | F 135.5 | - 135.0 |
| 150.5 | 149.1 | 149.9 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 148.6 | 148.7 | 1\%9.9 | 1:7). 0 | 10.9 | 151.5 | 152. 2 | r 151.6 |
| 97.8 | 112.2 | 116.0 | 115.2 | 312.9 | 1657 | , 6s. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $r$ ret | - 4.7 | - 92.2 | + 40.8 | r93.4 | r 95.4 |
| 193 | 130.0 | 300.6 | 100.3 | 10\% 5 | 760 | 1087 | \%\%. 2 | 110.4 | 114.0 | 115.6 | 115.2 | r 121.4 |
| 111.0 | 145.3 | 14.0 | 120.1 | 136 | 12 | 18\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 10.9 | 1169 | IIt. 2 | - 105.0 | r 107.8 | r 107.4 |
| 73.5 | 81.0 | 80.4 | 79.8 | 78 | Ti. 4 | 74. | $\because 3$ | -:0 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 73.3 | +73.3 |
| 92.1 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 107.4 | 108.4 | 109 \% | 19.i. 6 | \%2.2 | 100 | 97.0 | 96.1 | 94.6 | 93.0 |
| (its. 0 | 70. 7 | 70.4 | ce.: | 68.4 | ¢\%. 3 | 6, | 14, 0 | 6, 2 | 64.6 | ${ }^{5} 64.9$ | 65.3 | + 65.6 |
| 215.1 | 177.0 | 1.9 .2 | 151.0 | 182.5 | 15.0 | ]co.: | 191.6 | 180.1 | 200.0 | 203.1 | ${ }^{+} 2066$ | -210.3 |
| 163.10 | 1720 | 170.7 | 169.9 | 863.5 | 16\%.? | 16. | 16.2 | 169.1 | 107.4 | 166.9 | 167.2 | - 165.4 |
| (1) | $16 \%$. 4 | 188.: | 158.8 | 1032 | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (i) | (1) | (i) | (1) | (1) |
| (1) | 214.7' | $0 \% 50$ | \%90, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 522. | (1) | (i) | 11 | ( $)$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 170.2 | 140. 6 | 117.0 | 14\%.8 | 148.8 | 180.4 | \%. 1 | 364. 8 | 15.3 | 160.3 | 162.8 | 165.1 | r 167.4 |
| (1) | 351.5 | 356.8 | 311.5 | ?6.9 | (') | (1) | () | (i) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 210.5 | 202.4 | 212. 5 | 217.0 | 217.6 | $2 \times 8$ | 219.4 | 209. 5 | 210.7 | 208.9 | 196.4 | 191.4 | +197.4 |
| 149.2 | 145.5 | 14\%. 4 | ;47.4 | 146.1 | 1 1 | -144. | - 114.3 | r35.7 | - 145.7 | 145.9 | -146.1 | г 146.6 |
| (1) | 192.9 | 193.5 | 198.4 | 19.5 | (3) | () | (i) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 92.2 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 102.0 | $1 \mathrm{idi.5}$ | 90.7 | 95.6 | 92. 3 | 94.3 | 95.4 | 04.3 | -94.0 | 91.8 |
| ${ }^{65} 9$ | 79.4 | 79.1 | 77.7 | -f. 2 | -1.2 | for. 6 | Oi. 0 | 4, 8 | 70. 4 | 70.6 | - 69.9 | - 68.9 |
| 1190 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 14.4 | 133.1 |  | 12\% 8 | 126. I | [24.1. | 195,6 | 123. 6 | 121.2 | -115.0 |
| 312.3 | 172.0 | 191.1 | 203.5 | 210.7 | 209.4 | 211.3 | - 217, | -2. 2.4 | - 310.9 | r $2: 6.7$ | - 275.4 | ז 293.2 |
| (1) | 7,897.3 | $8,515.7$ | $9.169 \%$ | 9, 60, 1 |  |  |  |  | (1) | () |  | (1) |
| 9 2 | 110.9 | 124.1 | 192.9 | 123.7 | 116.2 | 100.2 | 88.8 | 86.2 | (1) 1 | 87.6 | 91.2 | +95.f |
|  | $388.3{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 4425 | 494.6 | 233.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (2) | $(1)$ | (1) |  |








 October 1940 Survey; for ajreraft indexes (revised) for 1939 see table 57 , p. 17 of the Deamber 1940 , survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{ }$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued <br> Mfg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-Cont. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nondurable goodst..............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 | ऽ 124.4 |
|  | 157.4 | 143.1 | 147.6 | 149.9 | 149.8 | 149.7 | 151.1 | 154.9 | 158.5 | 158.8 | - 157.2 | r 156.8 | - 156.7 |
| Chemicals .............-...............-do...-- | 143.5 | 180.1 | 182.4 | 183.8 | 185.3 | 185. 4 | 185.9 | 188.7 | + 192.6 | - 193.5 | - 193.9 | +196.3 | r 195.2 |
| Paints and varnishes..-.-........-. do | 126.2 | 144.8 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 142.6 | 142.2 | 140.9 | 141.0 | 140.7 | 138.7 | 136.2 | 131.8 | +126.2 |
| Fetroleum refining...---.-.------- - do. | 134.7 | 127.9 | 128.5 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 129.6 | 130.8 | 131.6 | 131.9 | 133.6 | r 133.9 |
| Rayon and ailied products.........-do. | 306.6 | 329.3 | 327.0 | 325.0 | 322.9 | 321.1 | 315.9 | 312.6 | 313.2 | 310.4 | 312.1 | 314.5 | r 309.1 |
| Food and kindred products..........-do. | 164.1 | 159.3 | 163.2 | 152.5 | 145.9 | 141.0 | 135.4 | 133.5 | 131.7 | 132.8 | + 135.7 | - 141.9 | r 156.6 |
| Baking.-...-...-................-...- do. | 162.1 | 152.7 | 153.5 | 154.5 | 153.7 | 151.5 | 149.5 | 150.0 | 150.3 | 149.6 | 150.9 | ז 154.2 | ${ }^{-160.1}$ |
| Slaughtering and meat packing....do | 150.0 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 125.9 | 129.9 | 138.1 | 143.8 | 137.8 | 134.0 | 134.0 | 138.4 | - 145.6 | 150.7 |
| Leather and its manufactures....... do. | 94.1 | 101.1 | 98.9 | 98.5 | 96.7 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 100.2 | 101.9 | 100.5 | 98.7 | 97.1 | -96.2 |
| Boots and slooss.-..---.-.---.-.-. - do. | 91.6 | 98.3 | 95.2 | 94.7 | 92.3 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 96.6 | 98.6 | 97.4 | 95.7 | 94.1 | r 93.5 |
| Paper and printing.---.---.-.-........do | 114.7 | 123.9 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 126.7 | 128.3 | 124.7 | 123.3 | 121.6 | 120.8 | 119.1 | 117.2 | r 115.6 |
| Paper and Mup........................ d | 119.2 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 128.2 | 128.7 | 129.1 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 128.4 | r 126.0 | - 121.5 |
| Rubler produts...-....---....-....... do. | 105.7 | 111.8 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 110.1 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 94.6 | 94.6 | r 97.2 | ${ }^{+} 101.3$ |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes........ do. | 86.3 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 86.0 | 86.1 | 84.5 | 74.8 | 72.8 | 73.3 | 72.9 | 74.5 | 77.9 | -82.6 |
| Textiles ard iheir productst-...----.- do. | 109.7 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 114.9 | 113.4 | 113.0 | 111.1 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 113.1 | \% 311.8 | 108.8 | 108.2 |
| Fabriest. | 103.3 | 106.9 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 105. 1 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 104.7 | 104.5 | $\stackrel{+104.2}{ }$ |
| Wearino slyarel. | 119.1 | 129.6 | 131.3 | 129.0 | 124.9 | 123.2 | 119.7 | 126.4 | 127.6 | 126.0 | - 122.8 | 113.8 | r 112.4 |
| Tobacco marnardures | 6.6. 1 | 65.8 | 63.9 | 67.3 | 68.4 | 67.5 | 63.4 | 65.5 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 63.8 | r 64.5 |
| Manufaclurim , adusted (Fed. Res.) $\dagger$-...do. | 144.5 | 133.3 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 134.4 | 134.9 | 135. 7 | 135.1 | 134.7 | 136. 0 | 137.5 | 139.9 | r 143.7 |
|  | 165. 4 | 141.5 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 143.7 | 144.3 | 146.7 | 146. 8 | 146.9 | 149.2 | 151.4 | 155.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161.8$ |
| Iron and stcel and their products, not includine machinery ........ $1823-25=100$ | 135. 1 | 140.2 | 139.7 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 138.9 | 13\%. 0 | 136.5 | 134.7 | 134.2 | 134.0 | 135.4 | -136. 4 |
| Blast firnoces, steel works, and rollirg mills. <br> $1923-25=100$ | 1.1 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 153 | 153 |
|  | 100 | 116 | 117 | 115 | 113 | 114 | 110 | 04 | 94 | 91 | 89 | 92 | ${ }_{\tau} 96$ |
| Structeral and orvamental metal work $1923-25=100$ | 120 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 112 | 113 | 116 | 116 | 117 | - 118 |
| Tin cans and other tinware..........io.... | 101 | 132 | 132 | 127 | 138 | 141 | 147 | 141 | 122 | 115 | 110 | 105 | 101 |
| I umber and allied products...........do. | 71.1 | 78.4 | 77.3 | 76.4 | 76.9 | 78.1 | 79.2 | 77.9 | 75.4 | 73.8 | 73.2 | 72.3 | r 72.6 |
| Furniture...-.-...........------.- do. | ©1 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 97 | 95 |
| Iumber, sawmills.......----------do. | 63 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 74 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| Machinery, excl. transp. equipment.-do...- | 215.9 | 178.1 | 178.4 | 180.2 | 182.3 | 185.0 | 189.1 | 192.8 | 196.5 | 190.4 | 201.5 | 205.4 | r 210.9 |
| Agricultural inplements (inclucing tractors) ...........-.-.-.-....-. $1923-25=100$. . | 172 | 182 | 181 | 180 | 172 | 167 | 161 | 161 | 160 | 157 | 162 | 166 | ${ }^{*} 168$ |
| Electrical machinery, apparatce, and sup-plirs....-. ..................-. $1923-25=100 .$. | (i) | 168 | 168 | 168 | 169 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and wircimlls $1923-25=100$ | (1) | 315 | 323 | 348 | 371 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (I) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Foundry and machine-shop products $1923-25=100 \ldots$ | 171 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 160 | 161 | 165 | 168 |
| Machine tools*--...-.-.-.............do. | (1) | 366 | 355 | 360 | 365 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Radius and phonographs............do. | 195 | 187 | 183 | 179 | 194 | 206 | 220 | 235 | 250 | 249 | 223 | 195 | -199 |
| Metals, nodferrous, and products.....do. | 151.4 | 147.9 | 144.8 | 143.1 | 142.2 | 143.4 | 146.8 | 146.5 | 146.4 | - 145.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 146.5$ | 147.8 | - 150.9 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products-do...- | (1) | 195 | 194 | 191 | 191 | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass preducts.......do. | 89.7 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 100.9 | 101.6 | 105.0 | 100.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 90.8 | 90.7 | 91.0 |
| Brick, tile, and ierra cotta..........do | 63 | 74 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 71 | 67 | 65 | -65 |
|  | 119 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 132 | 135 | 126 | 124 | 124 | 122 | 119 | -117 |
| Transportation equipmentt.-.......-do | 315.5 | 193.1 | 195.4 | 204.7 | 209.6 | 205.9 | 211.1 | 216.3 | 220.6 | 231.1 | 246.0 | 268.6 | - 296.1 |
|  | (1) | 7,897 | 8,779 | 9,459 | 9,799 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
|  | (10) | 139 | - 128 | 129 | 127 | 111 | 96 | (1) 84 | 81 | 79 | 83 | ¢ 88 | r 96 |
|  | (1) | 398 | 440 | 487 | 532 | (1) | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Nondurable goodst...-.-.-....-.-......-do | 124.7 | 125.5 | 123.8 | 123.8 | 125.6 | 126.0 | 125.2 | 123.8 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 124.6 | -126. 4 |
| Chemical. introleum, and coal prod_do. | 160.6 | 146.3 | 145.7 | 147.1 | 148.2 | 149.2 | 151.8 | 154.7 | 155.9 | 157.3 | 159.0 | 160.7 | - 160.7 |
| Chenicar. .-....-.-............-....do. | 183 | 173 | 180 | 181 | 184 | 187 | 190 | 192 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 196 | ${ }^{*} 192$ |
| Paints are arrishes............-.....do | 129 | 148 | 145 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 145 | 142 | 141 | 137 | 131 | 127 | -126 |
| Fetroleum cnining...-.-...-. .-.-. do | 134 | 127 | 127 | 129 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 132 | 138 | 133 | -133 |
| Rayon ard "lied products.......- ro...- | 305 | 328 | 324 | 323 | 320 | 320 | 313 | 308 | 309 | 317 | 318 | 324 | r 311 |
| Food and kinelred products ..........do. . . | 148.6 | 140.9 | 138.8 | 140.7 | 147.0 | 147.5 | 148.4 | 147.6 | 144.4 | 142.3 | 143.5 | 143.8 | ${ }^{+} 149.1$ |
|  | 161 | 152 | 151 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 153 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 151 | 153 | 159 |
| Slatughtering and meat packing....do. | 1.52 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 133 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 138 | -141 | 146 | 151 |
| Leather and its manufaeturcs........d. do. | 91. 2 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 99.6 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 98.8 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 100.0 | J00. 1 | - 95.3 |
| Boots and shoes..-...................- do | 88 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 101 | 100 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 92 |
| Paper and priming....................... do | 115.9 | 125.1 | 124.4 | 124.9 | 124.8 | 125.9 | 125.2 | 123.4 | - 122.0 | 121.3 | 119.5 | 118.5 | ${ }^{-117.4}$ |
|  | 110 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 128 | 126 | r 122 |
| Rubher products.--.-.-.-.......-.-. do.-.- | 106. 4 | 113.3 | 111.6 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 109.4 | 99.6 | 98. 3 | 97.5 | 93.7 | 94.5 | 97.5 | r 102.7 |
| Rubber tirss and inrer tubes........ do. | ${ }^{86}$ | 87 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 75 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 78 | ${ }^{r} 83$ |
| Textiles and their productst...........do. | 111.4 | 117.1 | 114.7 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.2 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 112.3 | 112.2 | r 114.5 |
| Fabricst.....---.....................-do. | 106.1 | 109.6 | 107.2 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 104.4 | 104.1 | 102.2 | 102.6 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 107.2 | ${ }^{r} 108.1$ |
| Wearing apparel.......................do. | 118.8 | 128.8 | 126.6 | 124.7 | 126.9 | 128.2 | 125. 1 | 122.8 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 122.6 | 118.5 | $r 1238$ |
| Tobaccomanufactures - | 64. 6 | 64.4 | 62.0 | 64.1 | 65.0 | 66.5 | 69.2 | 66.7 | 66. 1 | 65.8 | 63.6 | 64.1 | r 64.8 |
| Manofacturing, nnadj., by States and cities: State: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware . . . . . .-............- 1923-25-100.- | 164.4 | 142.5 | 147.5 | 137.8 | 136.1 | 137.1 | 137.8 | 338. 1 | 138.7 | 139.9 | 145.2 | 151.4 | r 153.5 |
|  | 141.5 | 140.3 | 139.7 | 139.1 | 139.0 | 139.1 | 137.2 | $13 \% .7$ | 136.9 | 136.4 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 137.5 |
| 1owa...--.------------------1923-25=100... | 162.0 | 159.1 | 160.1 | 161. 5 | 161.7 | 162.8 | 158.2 | 153.3 | 154.5 | 153.4 | 156.0 | 158.5 | 159.8 |
|  | 175.7 | 1.42 .8 | 144.3 | 145.4 | 146. 4 | 147.0 | 149.5 | 153.4 | 157.4 | 160.7 | 164.0 | 165.3 | - 171.6 |
| M assachusetts .......-.......-. $1925-27=100 \ldots$ | 102.7 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 100. 1 | 100.4 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 101.8 |
| New Jersey .....................-1923-25=100.- | 155.9 | 136. 9 | 145.3 | 144. 4 | 145.3 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 148.3 | 150.1 | 151.f; | 153.3 | 153.1 | r 153.3 |
|  | 140.4 | 138.0 | 142.5 | 142.5 | 141. 1 | 141.2 | 138.9 | 143.4 | 145.4 | 145.2 | 144.0 | 139.4 | 142.3 |
|  |  | 136.6 | 158.6 | 137.5 | 137.2 | 136.9 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 140.9 | 142.8 | 143.7 | -146.2 | 148.6 |
| Fenosylvania | 114. 4 | $\bigcirc 110.4$ | 110.6 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.5 | 110.3 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 112.2 | +113.6 | -114.0 |
| Wisconsint.-................ $1925-27=100 \ldots$ | 13 fl .9 | 124.7 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 124.9 | 125.7 | 127.4 | 129.6 | 131.2 | 133.2 | 135.6 |
| City or industrial area: $\quad$ Paltimore $\ldots \ldots . .1929-31=100 \ldots$. | 174.5 | 141.7 | 143.7 | 144.8 | 146.2 | 346.9 | 149.8 | 154.1 | 157.7 | 161.2 | 164.2 | 165.5 | ¢ 107.4 |
|  | 142.3 | 138.1 | 138.4 | 139.4 | 140.2 | 140.6 | 139.1 | 139.0 | 137.9 | 137.6 | 136.6 | 136.1 | $* 107.4$ 138.7 |
| Cleveland - .-....-.-.-.-.-.-. $1923-25=100 \ldots$ | 151.0 | 132.7 | 134.1 | 134.2 | 134.3 | 130.3 | 133. 4 | 137.7 | 139.6 | 141.0 | 142.7 | 146.0 | 118.5 |
| Detroit -.- .-.....-.-..............-d do..-- | 137.9 | 116.0 | 115.0 | 117.3 | 119.0 | 97.4 | 102. 7 | 104. 6 | 111.0 | 115.7 | 118.6 | 127.1 | 132.5 |
| Mitrauker-..................-- $1925-27=100 .$. | 155.4 | 135.4 | 136.9 | 135.9 | 134.9 | 135.8 | 134.3 | 135.1 | 137.6 | 141.8 | 144.9 | 147.8 | 152.? |
| New Yorkt . . . .-............-1935-39 = 100.. | 180.0 | 125.6 | 130.5 | 130.1 | 126.3 | 126. 7 | 121.9 | 129.8 | 132.4 | 131.9 | 128.3 | 116. 5 | 119. |
| Philadelphia.- ............... 1923-85=100.- | 129.9 | 111.8 | 114.3 | 116.3 | 118. 1 | 118.7 | 117.6 | 120.3 | 122.8 | 123.8 | 125.4 | 127.1 | -128. |
|  | 120.2 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 119.3 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 119.3 | 119.8 | - 110 ? |
| Winmington..-...............-----...... 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 | $\cdots 138.1$ |

1 Tncluded in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately.
$\dagger$
Revised series. For revisions for all industries, furahle goods and nondurable goods, see p. 18 of the March 1941 Surveg. Index for transportation equipmentrevised beginning January 1939: see table 57, p. 17 of tle December 1940 Survey. Slight revisions were made in dath for textiles and products and fabrics beginning $1933 ;$ revisions prior to March 1930 which have not been published are available upon request. Revised indexes for Illinois beginning 1923 adjusted to census trends for the years 1923 through 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 enipinyment 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, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep. } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Octo- ber | November | Deceruber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \arg \end{gathered}$ | Fehrusary | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued <br> Nonmfg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 46.7 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 47.8 | 48.2 | r 45.5 | 47.0 |
| Bituminous coal.........................-. - do. | 92.2 | 92.6 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 65.5 | 95.1 | 34.6 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 93.3 |
|  | 80.6 | 79.9 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.5 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 82.2 | 81.8 | -81.5 |
| Crude petroleum producing.-......... do.-.- | 56.9 | 62.2 | 61.8 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 60.6 | 59.7 | 58.8 | 58.1 | 57.6 | +57.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic............do...-. | 51.4 | 53.9 | 54.2 | 34.1 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 46.8 | 46.7 | d7. 7 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 51.9 | ${ }^{+51.6}$ |
| Public utilities: Electric light and powert............. do | 85.7 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 94.1 | 93.4 | 83.1 | 99.0 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 88.0 | 87.5 | - 86.7 |
| Street railways and bussest..............do | 75.0 | 69.7 | $70 . ?$ | 70.3 | 70.2 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 70.7 | 71.2 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 74.0 | r 74.7 |
| Telephone and telegrapht..............do. | 93.9 | 89.6 | 00.3 | 90.6 | 90.1 | 90.0 | 90.4 | 80.5 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 91.7 | -92.5 | '93.5 |
| Services: <br> Dyeing and cleaning | 123.6 | 118.0 | 121.5 | 121. 2 | 117.2 | 113.3 | 109.8 | 109. | 113.8 | 121.3 | 127.6 | 130.1 | 126.9 |
| Laundries | 117.5 | 111.6 | 113.0 | 111.2 | 108.9 | 108.4 | $10 \times 8.8$ | 107.6 | 207.9 | 110.2 | 113.7 | 114.8 | -119. 1 |
| Year-round hotels.-....-----............ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 93.3 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 95.5 | r04. 5 |
| Trade: <br> Retail, totalt | 89.5 | 94.9 | 200.0 | 101.0 | 103.0 | 113.0 | 95.4 | 94. 0 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 92.8 | 90.3 |
| General merchandising $\dagger$.--*............ do. | 103.9 | 103.0 | 111.7 | 119.4 | 125.9 | 161.5 | 105.1 | 103.2 | 105.9 | 1 19.6 | 109.5 | 108. 4 | 103.8 |
| Wholesale..............-......-......--- do | 69.8 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 18.9 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 92.7 | 91.2 | 90.4 | 89.7 |
| Miscrllaneous employment data: Construction Ohiot. |  | 167. | 164. | 162.3 | 157.2 | 146.4 | 198.f | 125.7 | 131.9 | 137.7 | 142.8 | 137.5 | 124. 1 |
| Federal and State highways, totalt numb |  | 340, 146 | 320,301 | 300,381 | 200,202 | 224, 762 | 10, 9t | 183, 56, | 191. 444 | 218,037 | 236, 929 | 236,102 | 240,633 |
| Construction (Federal and State)....do. |  | 15S, 744 | 149.800 | 185. 622 | 111,755 | 75, 161 | 46, 113 | 44, 515 | 52, 975 | 72, 420 | 90, 103 | 89, 999 | 94, 191. |
| Maintenance (State)....................- do |  | 138, 631 | 128, 415 | 124, 523 | 113,559 | 110,311 | 100, 220 | 101, 697 | 102,023 | 105, 441 | 107, 804 | 112,000 | 114.361 |
| Federal civilian employees: United States |  | 1.444.985 | 1.487 .925 | 1,511,682 | 1,545.131 | 11.670 .922 | 1,60,00 | 1,84,186 | 1,02f,074 | 1,900,909 | 2,066,873 | r2,206,970 | 2,327,032 |
| District of Columbia ............-do |  | 186,93i | 191,588 | 194, 265 | 199, 283 | 207,214 | 28.48 | 233, 463 | 238,801 | 248.160 | 256,457 | - 268,383 | 274,001 |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways) : Total |  | 1,231 | 1,235 | 1,243 | 1. 227 | 1.211 | 1. 162 | 1,193 | 1,215 | 1, 266 | 1,296 | 1,319 | 1.343 |
| Indexes: Unadjusted......... $1923-25=100$. | 74.0 | 67.6 | 6.7 .8 | 68.2 | 67.3 | 86.3 | 6i. 2 | 65.4 | 66.6 | 99.4 | 71.1 | 72.4 | 73.7 |
|  | 72.2 | 86.0 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 63.0 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.5 | $\%$ | 70.3 | 70.8 | 71.8 |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly hours per worker in factories: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)._bours. |  | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 49.4 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.7 | r 42.7 | 42.6 |
| U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industrips) .... do...- |  | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 4.5 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.4 |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): | 350 | 465 | 470 | 432 | 27 | 143 | 55 | 190 | 240 | 310 | 275 | 350 | 400 |
| In progress during month | 475 | 698 | 687 | 664 | 464 | 287 | 9.95 | 275 | 320 | 405 | 375 | 440 | 520 |
| Workers involved in strikes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month............- thousainds.. | 80 | 212 | 295 | 198 | 228 | 30 | 33 | 57 | 65 | 55 | 58 | 100 | 88 |
| In progress during month ......-.......do. | 100 | 305 | 338 | 348 | 353 | 59 | 49 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 72 | 117 | 100 |
| Man-days idle during month...-......-do. | 450 | 1,825 | 1,953 | 1,925 | 1.397 | 476 | 390 | 425 | 4.50 | 375 | 325 | 550 | 450 |
| Employment security operations (Soc. See. Bd.): Placement activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Applications: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actire file......................-thousands.. | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 4,699 | 4,356 | 4, 299 | 4, 284 | 4, 413 | 4, 509 | 4,888 | 4,559 | 4,398 | 4, 2.54 | 4,280 | 2 5 3,254 |
| New and renewed..................... do..... | 1,401 | 1, 443 | 1,396 | 1,489 | 1, 327 | 1, 103 | 1, 0,6 | 1,532 | 1, 567 | 1,576 | 1,565 | 1,841 | ' 1,656 |
| Placements, total t....-.-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }_{\text {do...- }}$ | 983 | 671 | 1, 108 | 935 | 583 | 498 | 439 | 427 | 511 | 605 | 784 | 925 | 1,006 |
| Tnemployment compensation activitjes: Continued claims. | 2,580 | 3, 045 | ?, \% 150 | 2,548 | 2,597 | 3, 618 | 4,84 | 4,103 | 3, 977 | 3,512 | 2,970 | 3,159 | 3,207 |
| Bempfit rayments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 0 | 3,512 | 2,970 | 3,15 |  |
| Individuals recriving payments \% . do....- | ${ }^{2} 543$ | 572 | 493 | 430 | $47!$ | 523 | 797 | 688 | 803 | 668 | 610 | 553 | 575 |
| A mount of rayments ....... thous. of dol. | 28,252 | 26, 494 | 22, 942 | 21,430 | 21, 1063 | 27,817 | 4, 4, | 80,384 | 43.638 | 26,311 | 31, 704 | 30,226 | 32,625 |
| Labor turn-over in mfg. establishments: |  | 5.43 | i. 16 | 4.87 | 3.91 | 4.76 | 6.87 | 0, 09 | B. 09 | 7.12 | 7.29 | 8.25 | 8. 28 |
| Separation rate, total.................do...- |  | 4.14 | 4.53 | 4.13 | 3.51 | 4.7 | 5.19 | 4.78 | 5.36 | 6.12 | 6. 54 | 6.46 | 6.73 |
|  |  | . 30 | . 31 | . 28 | . 21 | . 29 | , 3 | . 29 | . 32 | . 35 | . 38 | . 38 | . 43 |
|  |  | 1.13 | 1. 16 | 1.41 | 1.44 | 2.15 | 1.91 | 1. 35 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.21 | 1. 05 |
| Quits and miscellancous........-......-do.-.-- |  | 2.73 | 3.06 | 2. 44 | -1.8.3 | 2.2\% | +3.39 | 2.14 | 3.84 | 4. 46 | 4.73 | 4.87 | 5. 25 |
| PAY ROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Depertment of Labor) $1923-25=100$ | 214.4 | 158.3 | 162.0 | 167. 6 | 16.5 | 109.9 | 143.5 | 178.? | 182.9 | 188.0 | r 193.5 | r 198.1 | 「204.3 |
| Durahle goods t ....-.-.................dio...- | 26.0 | 177.6 | 183.3 | 191.4 | 140.3 | 127.4 | 204.8 | 210.6 | 217.3 | 226.6 | - 235.6 | r 244.1 | - 252.3 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery ........ 1923-23=100 | 192.8 | 172.0 | 170.6 | 173.4 | 1:1.9 | 3742 | 3.3. | 178.3 | 181.1 | 181.6 | r 184.1 | r 186.4 | ${ }^{5} 188.1$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. $1923-25=100$ | 203.2 | 183.3 | 178.4 | 181.1 | 183.2 | 185.0 | 1895 | 190.6 | 193.5 | 192.9 | 196. 6 | 198.1 | r 201.3 |
| Hardware | 165.5 | 145.7 | 148.7 | $15 t .5$ | 147.4 | 137.7 | 133.5 | -130.6 | ${ }^{1} 135.4$ | -135.9 | r 138.9 | -145. 3 | - 150.7 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work $1823-25=100 \ldots$ | 172.3 | 12.5. 2 | 123.6 | 127.2 | 116.0 | 121.2 | 124.9 | 183.3 | 140 | 145.6 | 149.2 | 155. 0 | r 159.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware......... do..... | 166. 4 | 184.7 | 187.6 | 171.7 | 165.8 | 173.7 | 150.8 | 164.6 | 150.0 | 145.4 | r 141.4 | r 143.6 | r 146.7 |
| Lumber and allied products............do. do... | 97.7 | 92.3 | 90.8 | 92.3 | 8 ถิ. 4 | 85.8 | 81.7 | 84. 0 | 864 | 87.3 | $\bigcirc 90.3$ | 93.7 | -93.3 |
|  | 114. 6 | 116.1 | 118.6 | 120.7 | 118.7 | 120. | 1105 | 115.7 | 114.9 | 112.5 | 114.8 | 112.2 | - 169.6 |
| Lumber, sawmills .--....--------- do.-.- | 88.0 | 80.3 | 77.5 | 78.2 | 70.2 | +8.1 | 078.8 | 71.9 | 72.9 | 75. 0 | +78.6 | $\bigcirc 8 \pm .5$ | \% 84.2 |
| Machinery, excl. transp. equip. -...do.... | 363.9 | 244.5 | 249.6 | 255.8 | 257.6 | 273.4 | 289.8 | 300.2 | 313.3 | 321.7 | - 332.6 | - 342.9 | '347.8 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) | 259.8 | 227.5 | 230.7 | 231.6 | 223.9 | 219.0 | 228.8 | 241.1 | 240.9 | 249.6 | 259.1 | 262.7 | - 255.4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ..................... 1922-25 $=100$ | (1) | 240.0 | 241.3 | 244.7 | 241.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windimills . .-................... 1923-25=100. | (3) | 546.2 | 572. | 615.5 | 670.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Foundry and machine-sbop products ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (923-25=100.. | 262.0 | 186.0 | 187.8 | 194.7 | 191.4 | 202.8 |  | 219.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | 558.4 | 578.8 | 596.3 | 50. 1 | (1) | (1) 2 | (1) | (i) 22 | (1) 23.9 | (1) 241.9 | (1) 24.8 | [ 250.3 |
| Radios and phonographs........-.- do | 209.3 | 234.0 | 254.4 | 261.7 | 207.0 | 2863 | 276it | 279.0 | 290.7 | 292.2 | 283.3 | 284.4 | - 293.1 |
| Metals, nonferrous, and products.-.. do.... | 231. 3 | 182.6 | 185.6 | 185.9 | 182.0 | 192.1 | -196, | r 202.6 | 208.4 | - 210.1 | - 213.6 | r 218.3 | - 223.5 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products do.... | (1) | 273.6 | 270.8 | 267.6 | 261.0 | (i) | (i) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.......do..... | 105.3 | 104.2 | 105.4 | 109.5 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 98.6 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 104.2 | -105.6 | r 104.6 | 100.2 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..........to | 72.5 | 77.1 | 76. 2 | 75.8 | 72.0 | 72.6 | 65. | 66.7 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 72.4 | -73.0 | -71.9 |
| Glass_...--.-.-.-.-...--...............- do.... | 157.8 | 155.4 | 160.5 | 173.7 | 168.2 | 171.1 | 160.6 | 102. in | 165.3 | 164.6 | 16 f. 6 | ${ }^{*} 150.1$ | '143.3 |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Included in total and group indexes, but not available for publication separately,
2 Not comparable with earlier data owing to chance in active fle definition. Registrant must now indicate arailatility for referral at least every fo days and must be nemployed or, if working, must be in nonessential activity or working below highest skill in essenticl activity. Counts will now be made in middle of alternate months.

Data are a weekly average of the number receiving benefts, hased on an averace of the weas nf momphyment compensated during weeks ended within the month.
Total includes State engineering, sumervisory, and administrative eniploress not shown sefrately; sue note on p. 27 of the May 1941 Survey
tRevised series. Telephone and telegrarh indexes revised brginning 1982 , other indiceter nonmanufecluring employmerit sorjs bepinning 1929 ; see p. 17 of the April

| Monthly statistice through December 1939. tom gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be fonnd in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August. | August | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Sep-}_{\text {tember }} \end{gathered}$ | Cctober | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Noveml- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMLNT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| PAY ROLLS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrg., unadj. (U. S. Dent. of Labor)-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment $\dagger$. $1923-25=100 .$. | 824.1 | 224.1 | 252.9 | 282.5 | 288.5 | 291.7 | 333.8 | 340.0 | 354.6 | 382.2 | + 411.3 | r 438.3 |  |
| Aircratt* .-.....-...................de..... | (1) | 10,2019.0 | 11, 115.8 | 12,26. 0 | 13,182.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Automobiles. | 108.3 | 139.2 | 159.3 | 176.6 | 175.8 | 147. 8 | 153.6 | 135.0 | 132.1 | 151.3 | 136.2 | 142.2 | r 147.9 |
|  | (a) | 614.8 | 70\%.8 | cos. 4 | 824.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) |
| Nonduratle goodst. $\qquad$ | 1556 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 139.6 | 137.4 | 141.3 | 130.0 | 142.1 | 144.3 | 144.8 | -146.4 | 146.6 | 150. |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coral nrowets $1923-1925=100$. | 232.6 | 181.5 | 188.5 | 196.2 | 107.7 | 203.0 | 205.3 | 212.3 | 219.4 | 222.8 | r 225.8 | r 2227.4 | r $230 . \mathrm{S}$ |
| Chemicals..........................do | 310.2 | 247.2 | 250.8 | 261.4 | 265.5 | 271.7 | 278.0 | 279.3 | - 288.3 | 293.7 | -302.9 | 307.7 | - 313.4 |
| Paints and varnisbe | 16.0 | 171.5 | 160.8 | 172.8 | 172.2 | 175.9 | 172.5 | 176.6 | 179.3 | $177 . \mathrm{J}$ | 176.3 | 169.7 | - 181.6 |
| Petroleum refuing. | 387. ${ }^{3}$ | 158.1 | 166.4 | 168.0 | 167.9 | 173.9 | 171.1 | 1:8.3 | 179.6 | 178.2 | 179.3 | 182.0 | 186.5 |
| Rayon and allied prod | 50.5 | 3 cr 8.2 | 374.3 | 386.4 | 385.2 | 391.2 | 392.4 | 391.3 | 394.4 | 389.6 | 392.9 | 397.8 | - 392.6 |
| Food and kindied products. | 14.0 | 165.5 | 170.5 | 163.0 | 157.7 | 157.2 | 154.7 | 150.7 | 150.5 | 152.9 | 160.3 | ${ }^{+170.1}$ | -186. 5 |
| Baking. | 196 | 155.2 | 187.4 | 157.6 | 369.7 | 157.5 | 1 w \% 2 | 300.6 | 100.6 | 160.2 | 166.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1744.9$ | - 182.0 |
| Slauphtering and meat packi | 184.3 | 142.6 | 145.8 | 351.1 | 153.7 | 168.9 | 182.3 | 162.6 | 159.7 | 162.3 | 169.7 | ${ }^{+184.2}$ | -188.1 |
| Leather and its manufactures........do.... | 118.4 | 104.7 | 101.6 | 100.5 | 97.0 | 106.7 | 107.5 | 113.3 | 117.2 | 115.7 | 112.6 | - 109.7 | +110. 2 |
| Boots and shoes. | 19.1 | 100.7 | 125.3 | 93. ${ }^{3}$ | 88.4 | 49.5 | 101.0 | 10.6 | 112.2 | 110.4 | 106.7 | ${ }^{-} 103.3$ | -103.4 |
| Paper and printing | 13,2 | 130.9 | 133.3 | 135.9 | 137.5 | 144.1 | 136.6 | 125.1 | 134.8 | 133.2 | 131.9 | -130.5 | -128. 4 |
| Paper and pulp. | 115.3 | 102.7 | 163.0 | 166. 4 | 165.9 | 169.8 | 171.9 | 174.2 | 175.6 | 172.1 | 170.8 | -168.6 | +162.3 |
| Rubber products | 151.8 | 138.8 | 134.8 | 138.0 | 140.6 | 130.9 | 12\%.4 | 127, 4 | 132.4 | 12 C .1 | 132.4 | + 137.5 | - 145.6 |
| Rubber tires and inner | 180.7 | 116.4 | 107.3 | 111.8 | 137.6 | 108.6 | 103.0 | 101.7 | 106. 4 | 106.3 | 112.5 | 118.7 | - 130.4 |
| Textiles and their products $\dagger$ | 130.7 | 119.3 | 123.4 | 122.4 | 118.3 | 122.1 | 119.7 | 126.9 | 129.2 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 123.2 | - 124.3 |
| Fabrics $\dagger$. | 132.6 | 814.4 | 118.0 | 120.2 | 115.9 | 123.7 | 122.0 | 122.7 | 124.8 | 126.8 | 128.7 | 129.0 | -129.9 |
| Wearing spparel | 118.7 | 181.7 | 126.3 | 119.2 | $\underline{109.8}$ | 111.6 | 107.8 | 120.5 | 129.9 | 125.2 | - 1196 | 104. 2 | -105.6 |
| Tohacco manufactures - .-....-...... do | 84.0 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 75.6 | 77.1 | 7h. | 72.6 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 73.6 | \%3.3 | 77.5 | - 78.5 |
| Manufacturing, unadj., by States and eities:State: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware...................... $1923-25=100 .$. | 246.3 | 169.5 | 173.7 | 199.5 | 131.9 | 182.4 | 187.9 | 188.7 | 193.8 | 199.4 | 214.2 | r 220.0 | -233.2 |
| D1linoist | 210.3 | 178.7 | 180.5 | 183.7 | 181.7 | 188.4 | 188.4 | 192.4 | 194.3 | 195.9 | 108.6 | 200.0 | 201.2 |
|  | 309.9 | 207.9 | 215.2 | 224.5 | 221.4 | 234.0 | 241.0 | 251.5 | 259.7 | 276.7 | 279.5 | 285.3 | + 307.0 |
|  | 150.5 | 116.9 | 121.3 | 120.7 | 119.5 | 125.7 | 120.3 | 132.6 | 136.4 | 137.6 | 141.4 | 142.1 | 146.9 |
| New Jersey | 229 | 173.0 | 189.3 | 188.5 | 190.0 | 158.5 | 205.3 | 210.2 | 219.2 | 224.2 | 230.0 | +230.2 | - 234.3 |
| New York† .................... $1935-39=101$. | 20.8 | 184.3 | 194.5 | 190. 0 | 180.7 | 194.2 | 197.8 | 210.0 | 216.4 | 217.9 | 219.4 | 212.0 | 220.3 |
|  |  | 190.4 | 190.9 | 195.7 | 144.9 | 202.8 | 203.6 | 210.9 | 223.3 | 227.4 | 233.5 | r 239.6 | 245.6 |
| Pennsylvania-...............-.-1923-25=106.- | 150.9 | 131.1 | 131. 2 | 136.2 | 135.2 | 129.6 | 139.4 | 144.7 | 146.8 | 148.9 | 151.1 | - 154.6 | 153.8 |
| Wisconsin + ..............----. $1925-27=100$. | 216.0 | 163.8 | 154.6 | 173.2 | 170.5 | 172.9 | 175.2 | 182.2 | 188.1 | 191.3 | 197.8 | 206.4 | 206.0 |
| City or industrial area: <br> Baltimore .......................-1929-31=100 |  |  |  | 229.6 | 226.9 | 240.4 | 247.5 | 256.0 | 263.8 | 281.3 | 282.2 | 288.1 |  |
| Chicagot | ${ }_{206}^{317} 2$ |  | 177.8 | 190.3 | 179.9 | 180.9 | 189.1 | 189.1 | 191.0 | 192.5 | 193.5 | 196. 4 | 2005.1 |
| Milwauk ee........................1925-27-27-16. | 244.1 | 168.7 | 168.2 | 175.0 | 173.8 | 180.2 | 182.0 | 187.0 | 195.0 | 204.4 | 216.2 | 222.7 | 229.2 |
|  | 185.5 | 157.9 | 170.2 | 157.3 | 150.9 | J 58.7 | 156.7 | 176.6 | 183.1 | 181.4 | 175.7 | 156.8 | 16 Ci .1 |
|  | 202.2 | 132.1 | 144.0 | 149.9 | 151.8 | 159.0 | 160.6 | 168.6 | 174.6 | 179.2 | 184.6 | 190.3 | -197.7 |
| Pittsburgh ............................ do. | 167.0 | 146.3 | 143.6 | 150.6 | 149.8 | 153.1 | 153.3 | 157.5 | 158.4 | 159.5 | 161.8 | - 165.4 | +160.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48.1 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 49.2 | 41.8 | 35. 9 | 39.4 | 49.6 | 50.9 | 44.7 | 51.5 | +55.8 | 45.5 |
| Bituminous coal.........---..........-do. | 120.5 | 11.3 | 115.5 | 122.6 | 116.3 | 119.9 | 117.1 | 118.2 | 116.9 | 118.3 | 122.1 | 136.2 | 114.0 |
| Metalliferous | 105.4 | 85.4 | 85.9 | 88.3 | 89.8 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 100.8 | 102.0 | 101. 6 |
| Crude petroleum producing-....-....do | 63. 2 | 61.5 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 62. 6 | 63.2 | 62.0 | 63.1 | - 62.6 |
| Quarrying and noumetal | 66.8 | 59.3 | 60.5 | 61.5 | 57.5 | 55.8 | 48.9 | 52.0 | 54.4 | 58.1 | 63.0 | 65.1 | +65.9 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric light and powert.............do | 112.6 | 115.1 78.6 | 115.0 78.1 | $\begin{array}{r}115.7 \\ 78.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115.2 78.2 | 115.2 80.0 12.0 | 114.6 80.5 | 113.7 | $\begin{array}{r}113.5 \\ 84 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113.5 84.4 | $\begin{array}{r} r 113.6 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{5} 113.2$ | + 113.0 +90.9 |
| Street railways and bussest.-.........do | 93.7 126.8 | 18.6. | 18.1 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 122.9 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.2 | 125.0 | 125.3 | +126.9 |
| Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning....-............. do. | 105.6 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 93.0 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 85.6 | 92.7 | 105.7 | 113.1 | 117.7 | r 115.2 |
| Laundries | 116.9 | 104.7 | 105, 2 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 102.6 | 103.8 | 102.5 | 104.3 | 108.6 | 113.8 | 115.2 | 11'.2 |
| Year-round hotels. | 97.2 | 85.2 | 30.0 | 91.9 | 83.2 | 93.3 | 91.5 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 93.5 | 95.4 | -96.6 | 96.3 |
| Trade: <br> Retail total $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.4 | ${ }_{99}^{94.0}$ | 106.8 | 110.8 | 111.5 | 151.1 | 94.6 | 104.1 | 105. 7 | 93.6 | 104.0 | 93.4 109.0 | ${ }_{105} 9$ |
| Wholesale--.- | 10.3 | 80.8 | 20.9 | 92.0 | 01.6 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 91.0 | ${ }_{\mathrm{r}} 91.3$ |
| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)--dollars-- |  | 34.19 | 35.10 | 35. 65 | 35.74 | 36.08 | 37.47 | 37.53 | 38.14 | 38. 68 | 39.00 | ${ }^{+} 39.52$ | 39.76 |
| U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)..--do...- |  | 31.68 | 32.06 | 32.80 | 32.79 | 33.70 | 35.11 | 35.71 | 38.11 | 36. 63 | - 37.46 |  | 38. 52 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery-..........dollars |  | 3f. 55 | 36. 82 | 37.92 | 37.63 | 38.62 | 40.91 | 41.53 | 41.94 | 42.57 | - 43.41 | r 44.02 | 44.61 |
|  |  | 36.07 | 25.60 | 36.49 | 36.41 | 36. 99 | 37.31 | 38.32 | 38.89 | 88.99 | - 39.68 | - 39.82 | . 40 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills $\qquad$ dollars. |  | 38.81 | 37.81 | 38.63 | 39.06 | 39.26 | 39.13 |  |  | 40.9 | 40.91 |  |  |
|  |  | 31.42 | 31.35 | 32.29 | 32.07 | 31.90 | - 32.94 | r. 33.67 | + 34.66 | - 35.84 | - 37.22 | +37.77 | 41.64 38.40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Struetural and ornamental metal work dollars. |  | 36.92 28.42 | 36.51 28.92 | 37.59 29.56 | 34.89 27.39 | 36.89 28.89 | -38.04 | 39.95 <br> 28.16 | 40.65 28.97 | 40. 85 | 41. 14 | 41. 63 | 41.66 |
| Lumber and allied products.........do |  | 24.68 | 24.47 | 25.12 | 24.12 | 24.30 | 23.80 | 24.94 | 28.33 | 25.71 | - 26.66 | +27.35 | ${ }_{27.31}$ |
| Furniture.......................... do |  | 25. 49 | 20.03 | 26. 62 | 25. 05 | 26.61 | 25.47 | 20.46 | 26.75 | 27.26 | 23.05 | 27.89 | 27.86 |
| Lumber, sawmills .................do |  | 23.49 | 22.72 | 23. 22 | 21.79 | 21.48 | 21.77 | 23.20 | 23.47 | 23.97 | r 25.05 | + 26.26 | 26.11 |
| Machinery, excl. transp. equip -.-. do Agricultural implements (including tractors) $\qquad$ dollars. |  | 38.19 | 38.47 | 39.23 | 38. 96 | 40.67 | 43.00 | 43.49 | 44.34 | 44. 56 | - 45.41 | - 46.03 | 46.03 |
|  |  | 36.31 | 37.12 | 37.46 | 36.72 | 35.96 | 38.28 | 39.82 | 40.61 | 40.93 | 42.55 | 43.07 | 42.36 |
| Electrical machinery, spparatus, and supplies dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 37.41 | 37.24 | 37.78 | 37.16 | 38.90 | 40.68 | 41. 10 | 41. 52 | 41.80 | 42.21 | 42.62 | 42.57 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. $\qquad$ dollars. |  | 46.96 | 47.59 | 49.41 | 51.\% $\%$ | 52. 61 | 57.61 | 55.58 | 57.31 | 56.20 | *56.16 | - 55.92 | 56.74 |
| Foundry and rachine-shop products ${ }_{\text {dollars.. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 37.72 | 37.77 | 38.84 | 38.00 | 38.86 | 41.09 | 41.98 | 42.90 | 43.49 | 43.91 | 44.71 | 44.46 |
| Machine tools* Radios and phonographs |  | 43. E | 44.74 | 45. 54 | 45. 17 | 48.82 | 50.81 | 50.87 | 51.43 | 50.79 | 52.24 | 52.47 | 51.58 |
|  |  | 28.32 | 29.25 | 29.42 | 30.63 | 32.01 | 32.17 | 32.84 | 33.88 | 34.31 | 35.33 | 36. 50 | 36.77 |

- Revised. 1 Inciuded in total and group indexes, but not a vailable for publication separately
tRevised series. For revisions in indexes for nondurable poods for 1688 and 1939 , see table 12 , p. 18 of the Mareh 1041 Survey. Index for tronsportation equipment revised beginning Jonuary 1939, see tahe 57, , 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and their products and fabrics begiauing 1933 ;




New series. Data befinning March 1431 on Ohio pay rolls are shown on p. 17 of the March i942 issue; for other indicated pay roll series, see last sentence of note marked with at" "t" on p. S-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.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Surveg | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 194\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | Ortober | Novermber | December | January | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


- Reviseá.
$\ddagger$ Data for structural and ornamental metal work revised beginning April 1942, for rubber products and for rubber tires and inner tubes beginuing October 1941 aud again beginning March 1942, for radios and phonographs beginning February 1942, and for shipbuilding beginning December 1941 , on the basis of more complete reports.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Indexes for Illinois revised to a $1035-39$ base; for factor for converting average weekly earnings 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 puhlished in a later issue. Revised indexes for Wisconsin beginning 1925 will be

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatorg notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 19.42 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aldem | August | Sep. | Octo ber | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { bet } \end{aligned}$ | Jamury | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hebra- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES-Continud |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellancous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): 9 Common labor. ...............dol. jer hemr. | 0.823 | 0.753 | 0.761 | 0.761 | 0.768 | 0.769 | 0.776 | 6.780 | 0.780 | 0.788 | 0.788 | 0.796 | 0. 803 |
| Skilled labor-....-..............-.do...- | 1.00 | L. 50 | 1. 52 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.52 | - 5.53 | 1. 54 | 1. 54 | 1.54 | 1. 54 | 1.55 | 1.56 |
| Farm wages without board (quarteriy) dol. parmonts. |  |  |  | 45.47 |  |  | 47.75 |  |  | 50.54 |  |  | 56.97 |
| Railway wages (avg., class 1)-dol. rer hour.. |  | .727 | .730 | . 28 | .745 | .836 | . 841 | . 860 | 840 | . 834 | 835 | 826 | . 825 |
| Road-building wages, common habor: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States, gverage ............... do .-. | . 68 | . 50 | . 48 | 49 | 49 | . 49 | 45 | . 43 | . 47 | . 49 | . 83 | . 516 | . 59 |
| East North Central.................tio. | -76 | . 67 | . 67 | . 65 | . 68 | . 67 | . 65 | . 69 | . 68 | - 6.5 | . 47 | $\begin{array}{r}.71 \\ .42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 41 |
| Middle Atlantic-............................. | .en | .57 | . 57 | . 59 | \% | . 53 | .68 | . 6 | . 57 | .64 | . 60 | . 61 | . 69 |
| Mountain...............................do. | . 7 | . 59 | .62 | . 63 | . 610 | . 61 | . 63 | 02 | . 62 | . 63 | . 68 | . 68 | 71 |
| New England......................... do | 68 | . 8.5 | . 55 | - 4 | . 55 | . 59 | . 54 | . 52 | . 52 | . 62 | . 65 | . 64 | 69 |
|  | . 5 | . 76 | . 70 | - 81 | . 79 | . 81 | . 85 | . 82 | . 82 | . 89 | . 90 | . 92 | 95 |
| South Atlantic......-..............-do....- | . 54 | . 36 | . 30 | . 36 | . 37 | . 35 | . 35 | . 36 | . 37 | . 40 | . 43 | . 46 | . 48 |
| West North Central--.............-do.... | . 6 | . 50 | . 50 | . 32 | . 53 | . 50 | . 55 | . 51 | . 52 | . 52 | . 5.5 | . 57 | . 60 |
| West South Central................-do...- | . 40 | . 40 | .42 | . 41 | . 21 | . 41 | . 40 | 43 | . 42 | . 44 | . 42 | . 3 | . 41 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total publie assistance and earnines of persons employed under Federal werk proummst nill. of dol |  | 161 | 169 | 161 | 160 | 170 | 162 | 157 | 159 | 150 | r 141 | 135 |  |
| Assistance to recipjents:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special types of public assistance......do...... Old-aze assistance |  | 60 40 40 | 48 | 62 48 | 48 | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | 48 | 44 | 64 48 | 64 48 48 | 64 49 49 | 49 |  |
|  |  | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 19 | 17 | ${ }_{15}^{49}$ | 14 |  |
| Subsistence paymentsurtined by fle Farm |  | (a) | (o) | (a) | 8 |  |  | - | 1 | 1 | (a) | (a) |  |
| Earnings of persons cmployed under Fi dtal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian Conservation Corps . mil. of dol. |  | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | \% | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |  |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Student work programi............ |  | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 7$ | 7 | 2 |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | $\frac{2}{5}$ | 2 | 1 |  |
| Wout-of-school work program...... do- |  | 61 | 60 | 62 | 60 | 69 | 68 | 5 | 6 | 56 | 5 | 47 |  |
| other Federal agency projects finaticed from emergency rundst _- mil. if dol |  |  | 1 | (a) |  | (a) |  | (a) | (a) |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings on regular Federal constuction |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 137 | 157 | 167 | 167 | 166 | 186 | 194 | 237 | 287 | 314 |  |

FINANCE

| BANEING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and com'l paper outsteuding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances, total.-.... will of dol. | 139 | 197 | 174 | 185 | 194 | 194 | 197 | 190 | 183 | 177 | 174 | 163 | 1.50 |
| Held by accepting banks, iotal....... $10 . .-$ | 308 | 148 | 131 | 138 | 144 | 146 | 154 | 144 | 146 | 139 | 133 | 122 | 119 |
|  | 71 | 160 | 85 | 90 | 93 | 92 | 103 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 78 | 77 |
|  | 37 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 51 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 44 | 42 |
| Held by others ${ }^{\text {e }}$-......-.-.-.-..... do...- | 31 | 60 | 46 | 478 | 80 | 49 | 438 | 46 | 37 | 38 373 | 41 | 41 | 38 |
| Commercial paper outstanding......... 10. | 29 | 354 | 271 | 378 | 387 | 375 | 381 | 388 | 384 | 373 | 354 | 815 | 305 |
| Agricultural loens outstanding of agenoify sepervised by the Farm Cr dit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excl. joint-stock land bks.t. mil. of doi- | 2.85 | 2,975 | 2,954 | 2,924 | 2,906 | 2, 891 | 2, 873 | 2,878 | 2,876 | 2,887 | 2,869 | 2,864 | 2,868 |
| Farm mortgage loans, total...-....... do.... | 2,292 | 2,426 | 2,411 | 2,395 | 2,380 | 2,361 | 2, 343 | 2, 392 | 2, 311 | 2,290 | 2,288 | 2,274 | 2, 274 |
| Federal land banks........---......- for | 1,6\% | 1,804 | 1,795 | 1,786 | 1,776 | 1,734 | 1.753 | 1, 746 | 1,731 | 1, 721 | 1,715 | I, 706 | 1,704 |
| Land Bank Commissioner .-.-.-....do | 50\% | 622 | 616 | 610 | 604 | 697 | 06 | 586 | 580 | 375 | 572 | 568 | 568 |
| Loans to cooperatives, total........ do.... | 11. | 69 | 11 i | 119 | 128 | 133 | 130 | 129 | 125 | 121 | 114 | 115 | 117 |
| Banks for cooperatives, incl. entrai bank -....-.-.-.-.-.............. mil. of dol. | 104 | 83 | 94 | 101 | 109 | 113 | 111 | 110 | 106 | 102 | 99 | 101 | 104 |
| Agr. Mktg. Act revolving fund.... do.... | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Short term credit, totalit......-................. | 46. | 450 | 43.1 | 410 | 398 | 307 | 460 | 417 | 440 | 430 | 468 | 475 | 477 |
| Federal intermediate credit banks, loans to and discounts for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regional agricultural medit eores. prod. credit ass'ns, aud banks for cooperatives or ${ }^{\text {ºn }}$.................mil. of dol | 265 | 299 | 225 | 219 | 220 | 226 | 225 | 235 | 247 | 255 | 257 | 260 | 261 |
| Other financing institutions...... do.-- | 47 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 43 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| Production credit associations....- do. | 24.3 | 22 i | 208 | 194 | 187 | 185 | 191 | 203 | 219 | 245 | 241 | 248 | 249 |
| Regional agr. credit corporations... do. | j | 7 | ? | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Emergency crop loanst.............. do. | 120 | 128 | 125 | 121 | 118 | 117 | 118 | 122 | 127 | 139 | 131 | 129 | 130 |
| Drought relier loans. | 46 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| Joint-stock land banks, in Jiguidation. do | 26 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| Bank debits, total (141 cities)..............d. do | 41, 819 | 39, 124 | 39.976 | 46, 477 | 41, 364 | 51.731 | 44, 275 | 37.785 | 44,820 | 42, 474 | ${ }^{r} 44,226$ | r 46, 686 | 45, 659 |
| New York City-.-.-.-.------..........- do | 17, 081 | 15.079 | 15.654 | 10, 148 | 14,073 | 20, 598 | 17,247 | 14. 242 | 17,056 | 16.023 | 16, 985 | 17,394 | 17, 110 |
| Outside New York City | $27, \times 48$ | 24, 045 | 24, 322z | 27, 329 | 25, 087 | 31, 133 | 24, 128 | 23,543 | 27,784 | 26,451 | - 27, 241 | - 20, 292 | 28, 549 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition. ewd of mo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total...-.......-.-.-......nil. of dol | 25, 295 | 22.833 | 24.026 | 24,211 | 24,192 | 24,353 | 24. 288 | 24,322 | 24,187 | 24,359 | 24,408 | 24,672 | 25,139 |
| Res. bank credit outstanding, total ado. | 3, 26.1 | 2,275 | 2, 264 | 2,309 | 2,312 | 2,361 | 2,369 | 2,412 | 2,355 | 2, 468 | 2, $63 \frac{3}{7}$ | 2,775 | $\text { ז } 3,245$ |
| Bills discounted..................... do. | \% $\%$ | 11 $\square 184$ | 2, 18, | \% ${ }^{6}$ | 2, ${ }^{6} 4$ | 2, 3 | 4 2.243 |  | 29 9 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{7} 7$ | 2, 78 | - ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3153 \end{array}$ |
| United States securities............. Reserves, total | 8,49\% | 2.184 20.571 | 2,186 20.712 | 2,184 20,841 | 2, 164 | 2,254 20,764 | 2,243 20,402 | 2.262 20.846 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.244 \\ 20,821 \end{array}$ | 2,357 20.824 | 2,489 20,799 | 2,645 20,830 | r 3,153 20,802 |
| Reserves, total Gold certificates | 20, $\times 18$ | 20,571 | 20,712 | 20.841 | 20,828 | $20,764$ | 20, 002 | 20.846 | $20,821$ | $20,824$ | $20,799$ | $20,830$ | 20,802 20,546 |
| Gold certifirates | 20.56 | 20.314 | 20.161 | 20, 572 | 20, 568 | 20. 04.4 | 20.583 | $20.515$ | $20,495$ | 20.510 | 20, 222 | 20, 566 | 20,546 25,139 |
| Liabilities, total...........--.-...-........ do | 25, 26 | 23,883 | 24,026 | 24, 211 | 24, 192 | 24, 353 | 24, 888 | 24.322 | 24, 187 | 24,359 | 24, 468 | 24,672 | 25,139 14,159 |
| Deposits, total........................... do | 13, 152 | 15, 5121 | 15, 99 | 15, 466 | 15, 213 | 14,6.6 | 14,715 | 14. 441 | 14, 26, | 14, 204 | 14, 0194 | 13,957 | 14,159 |
| Member bank reserve balances. | 12,338 | 12,309 | 13,227 | 12,580 | 12, 140 | 12,450 | 12, $92 \%$ | 12,619 | 12.575 | 12, 658 | 12. 405 | 12.305 | 12,492 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) | 2, 11: | 4, 716 | 5, 169 | 4, 515 | 3.828 | 3,085 | 3,347 | 2,962 | 3, 073 | 2,701 | 2,486 | 2,362 | 2,130 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation. do. | 10, $1 \% 7$ | 7.680 | 7.234 | 7.482 | 7.869 | 8.192 | 8.303 | 8.559 | 8,683 | 8.821 | 9,071 | 9,376 | 9, 721 |
| Reserve ratio..........-..-.-........... per | Sh. 3 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 90.9 | 90.4 | S9.8 | 89.3 | 87.1 |

r Revised. a Less than $\$ 500,000$. None held by Federal Reserve baaks.

§Figures for special ty res of public assistance and general reliefercude the cost of hos itatization anc turial. The cost of medial care is also excluded beginning Septem-

$O^{3}$ To avoid duphation these loans are extuded from the totals.
iocts and



| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with exnisnatfry notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ocio- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Deceri. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janti- } \\ & \operatorname{ary} \end{aligned}$ | Jebruary | March | April | May | Juse | July |

FINANCE-Continued

| EANKING-Contiaued | 27,217 | 24,349 | 24, 277 | 24, 258 | 24, 324 | 23, 650 | 24, $\because 47$ | 24, 712 | 24,197 | 25, 358 | 25, 483 | 25,502 | 26, G70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday vearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denand, adjustod ...............mil. of dol... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand, except interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and enrpora- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26, 818 | 23,719 | 22, 894 | 23,662 | 23,814 | 23. 993 | 24, 500 | 24,595 | 53,503 | 24.6.3f: | 24, 322 | 25, 343 | 2f, 236 |
| States and poitical subdivisions....do..-- | 1, 806 | 1,876 | 1,90\% | 1,889 | 1,780 | 1,721 | 1,820 | 1,504 | 1,916 | $-2,096$ | 2, $3,4,71$ | 1, 1213 | -1, 113 |
| United States Covernment.-.-....do... | 1,511 | 591 | 380 | $6{ }^{3} 3$ | 826 | 1,475 | 1,451 | 1,671 | 1.80 | 1. 506 | 1,301 | 1,442 | 1,782 |
| Time, except interbank, total ........do.... | 8, 134 | 5,445 | 5,448 | 5,459 | 5,410 | 5,368 | 5,259 | 5,205 | 6, 187 | 5,128 | 5,209 | 5,1i2 | 5,115 |
| Individuals, paitmerhips, and corpora- tions | 5,019 | 5,208 | 5,267 | 5. 285 | 5,232 | 5,172 | 5,058 | 5,005 | 4,983 | 4, 298 | 4.91 .4 | 4,985 | 4, 975 |
| Staters and political subdivisions_-...co... Intorbank, domestic | 8115 | 156 | 160 | 153 | 155 | 173 | $1 \times 1$ | 180 | 16, | 189 | 15 | 135 | 12. |
|  | 8,681 | 9,355 | 9,669 | 9,357 | 9.445 | 9,640 | 9.108 | 9.033 | 8,85 | Q, 08 | 9,175 | 9, 6 (4) | §, 444 |
|  | 24,075 | 18,335 | 18.101 | 18,379 | 18,432 | 18,715 | 19, 188 | 19,551 | 19,109 | 20.111 | 20.74 | 21.642 | $22 \times 16$ |
| U.S. Govt, direct | 18,485 | 11,251 | 10,982 | 11, 318 | 11, 8.90 | 12,085 | 12. 1889 | 13. 132 | 12, 6 | 12.30 | 14.309 | 16,260 | F,\% |
|  | 4.512 | 1,019 | 785 | 797 | \%90 | 88 | 1,249 | 1, 260 | 0 | 1,669 | 1,605 | 2.918 | 3, 316 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{11,220 \\ 2,25}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,949 \\ \hline 293\end{array}$ | 7,917 | 8,277 | 8.342 | 8.48 | 9.687 | 9,589 | 9.273 | 9.705 | 10,309 | 10, 233 | 31.118 |
| Obotes..... guaranteed by U. S. - do....- | 2,753 | 2,283 | 2,280 | 2,244 | 2,528 | 2.535 | 2, 592 | 2,337 | 2354 | 2356 | 2, mi | 2. 599 | 2,858 |
| ment .....-...............-. mil. of dol .- | 2,695 | 3,316 | 3,319 | 3.330 | 2.022 | 2,964 | 2.76 | 2,723 | 2,684 | 2,35 | 2.667 | 2,032 | 2,1\%5 |
|  |  | 3,-78 | 3, 800 | 3,731 | 3.0.4 | 3.665 | 3, 6.4 | 3.693 | 3.711 | 8.706 | 3, 514 | 3, 410 | 3.42\% |
| Loans, total --.....-............-..... do | 10,382 | 10. 983 | 13.024 | 11,203 | 11,259 | 11,3,0 | 13,24 | 11.342 | 11,394 | 11.684 | 10. 10.5 | 10, 240 | 10. 3 \% |
| Commerel, industl, and ayricutt ...do.Open market | 5,282 | 6. 222 | 6, 447 | 6,5\%4 | 6, 598 | 6,722 | 6, 2784 | 6, 902 | 7. O 31 | 6,726 | 6. 542 | 6.469 | C, 4,2 |
|  | 313 | 337 | 397 | 419 | 428 | 423 | 924 | 422 | 424 | 409 | 332 | 341 | 334 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities do.... | 493 | 607 | 494 | 531 | 543 | 535 | 448 | 471 | 408 | 441 | 528 | 519 | 589 |
| To brokers and deaprs in securites as Other loans for purchasing or earrying securitios wil. of dol | 381 | 436 | 428 | 431 | 427 | 422 | 609 | 410 | 407 | 395 | 193 | 393 | 40 |
| Real estate hans.......--................do. | 1,230 | 1,256 | 1,257 | 1,265 | 1,256 | 1,259 | 1,248 | 1,250 | 1,245 | 1,246 | 1. 243 | 1,236 | 1. 236 |
|  | 26 | 45 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 37 | ? 7 | 23 | 30 | 28 | 3 s | 9 |
| Other loans --........-...-.-.-....... do | 1,657 | 1,940 | 1,862 | 1,966 | 1,969 | 1,974 | 1,911 | 1,900 | 1,878 | 1,847 | 1,7:9 | 1, 746 | 1,600 |
| Instaliment loans to consumers:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By credit unions: | 16.0 | 29.6 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 25.4 | 19.3 | 18.0 |  |  |
|  | 2 zi .0 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 28.0 | 26.2 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 25.6 | 85 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 24.7 | \% 6 |
| Amount outstanding, end of month..do...By industrial banking companies: | 160.4 | 222.4 | 220.5 | 217.7 | 214.5 | 211.4 | 398.4 | 122.4 | 190.3 | 184.3 | 174.8 | 12.7 | 1 1ĩ. 0 |
|  | 3.4 | 46.1 | 8. 4 | 43.0 | 40.8 | 44.9 | 383 | 348 | 43 |  |  |  |  |
| Repavments. | 41.3 | 46.1 | 42.4 | 45.1 | 44.1 | 47.6 | 46. 19 | 39.7 | 45.4 | 41.7 | 42.7 | 43.5 | ${ }^{4} 41.6$ |
| Amount ontstanding, end of month _ do | 245.5 | 309.1 | 305.1 | 303.0 | 300.3 | 297.6 | 289.9 | 285.0 | 283.9 | 27.1 | 265.2 | 2(0). 7 | -253.4 |
| By personal finance companies: | 60.3 | 86.2 | 68.0 | 76.3 | 1.4 | 103.1 | 65.9 | 84.1 | 84.9 | 71.4 |  |  | +629 |
| Repayments.............................do.. | 75.8 | 81.3 | 74, 9 | 79.8 | 81.2 | 94.4 | 7.7 | 20.0 | $\times 1.4$ | 76.6 | 70.4 | 78.3 | +68. 0 |
| A mount ontstanding, end of month..do.... | 4655 | 536.0 | 530.0 | 526.5 | 526.7 | 535.4 | 526.6 | 520.7 | 0.1 .2 | 516.6 | 503.7 | 493.1 | +481.0 |
| Money and interest rates:5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates to customers: |  |  | 1.98 |  |  | 1.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City.......................-percent. <br> 7 other northern and eastern cities....do.... |  |  | 2.62 |  |  | 2.45 |  |  | 4.8 |  |  | 2.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.29 |  |  | 2.99 |  |  | 3.20 |  |  | 3.34 |  |
|  | 1.00 | i. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1. 06 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Federal land bank loans ${ }_{\text {Federal }}$ | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 010 | 4.00 | 4.6 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
|  | L. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.5is | 1. 00 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 00 |
| Open market rates, N. Y. C.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prevaling rate: <br> Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7/16 | 7/6 | 3/6 | 3/8 | 7/6 | 7/6 | 7/6 | 7/6 | 7/49 | 36 | 3/8 | $7 / 9$ | \%o |
| Com'l paper, prime. 4-6 months percent..- do..- | 58-3/4 | 12 | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | 13 | 32-56 | 32-56 |  | 38 | 56 | 8 | 6 | 586\% |
| Time loans, 90 days (N. Y.S.E.).. A verage rate: | 1/4 | 134 | 114 | 13 | 134 | 134 | $1 \% 4$ | $11 / 4$ | 134 | 1/4 | 124 | 11/4 | $18 / 4$ |
|  | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.07 |  |  |  |
| V. S. Treasury bills, 3 -mo.*.................. | . 370 | . 108 | . 055 | . 049 | . 242 | . 298 | . 214 | . 250 | . 212 | . 299 | . 364 | . 363 | 180 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . 33 | . 34 | . 41 | . 57 | . 64 | . 47 | . 44 | 1.44 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.25 | . 62 | . 62 | . 72 | . 90 | 1.02 | . 96 | . 93 | . 93 | . 98 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings banis in Neof York State: | 5.427 | 5,555 | 5,555 | 5,554 | 5,541 | 5, 555 | 8,433 | 5,401 | 5,302 | 5,373 | 5,374 | 5,422 | 5. 811 |
| U. S. Postal Savings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance to crenit of depositors. Balance on deposit in banks | 1,344 22 | 1,309 $\mathbf{2 8}$ | 1,311 | $\begin{gathered} 1,317 \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ | 1,324 27 | 1,314 26 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,310 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 1,307 25 | 1,305 25 | 1.305 <br> 25 | 1, 307 | 1,316 | 1,323 |
| COMMERCLAC TALEURES $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total.-.-....................-.-number..- | 698 | 954 | 735 | 809 | 842 | 898 | 962 | 916 | 1,048 | 935 | 955 | 804 |  |
| Commercial service, total................-do...- | 47 | 46 | 46 | 29 | 38 | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ | 33 | 59 |  | 33 | 42 | 18 | 32 |
|  | ${ }^{66}$ | 76 | 39 | 57 | 51 | ${ }^{63}$ | 65 | 57 | 77 | 68 | 63 | 63 | 8 |
|  | 119 | 166 | 123 | 138 | 167 | 146 | 159 | 141 | 188 | 146 | 134 | 135 | 120 |
| Manufacturing and mining, total---.--do-... |  | 3 | ${ }_{7}^{5}$ | 3 8 | 4 | 4 | $\frac{4}{6}$ | 5 <br> 8 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 8 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Chemicals and allied products............. | 23 | 5 46 | 42 |  | 15 39 | 11 25 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 | 8 36 | 17 | 4 | 3 |
| Iron and steel mroducts | 5 | 8 | 7 |  | 1 | 4 | , | 5 | 7 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13 | 5 |  |
| Leather and leather products...........-do...-- | 4 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Lumber and products...................do..-- | 10 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 11 |
| Machinery--.-.-......-----....-- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 11 | ; |
| Paper, printing, and publishing | 12 | 18 |  | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 1.5 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| Stone, clas, and glass products...--do | 5 | $3{ }_{3}$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | \% |
| Textile-min products and apparel....do.... | 30 | 31 | 17 | $\stackrel{3}{23}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 42 | 44 | 24 | 06 | 29 | 20 | 23 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
|  | 20 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 24 | 19 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Retail trade, total | 405 | 585 | 460 | 518 | 529 | 540 | 6104 | 589 |  | 19 | 25 | 17 | $1+$ |
|  | 61 | 81 | 67 | 69 | 57 | 97 | 81 | 70 | 85 | ${ }^{624} 8$ | 68 | 40 | ${ }_{6}^{468}$ |
| Labilities, frand total..............tinotis. of dol.. | 6,781 | 11, 134 | 9,393 | 7,333 | 9,197 | 13,469 | 3,916 | 9, 631 | 12,611 | 9,282 | 9, 839 | 9,906 | s, |
| Cornmercial service, total................do.... | 538 |  | 447 | 358 | 448 | 863 | 839 | 927 | 1,194 | 335 | 寿1 | 673 | 95 |
| Construction, total do... | 520 | 1,732 | 594 | 577 | 618 | 1, 151 | 8.11 | 920 | 896 | 1,03; | 1.155 | 945 | 384 |

* Revised. $\quad$ For bond yields see p. s-1s.
inc tax exempt nctes outstanding within maturity rangeafter March 15, 1942. A verage shown for March 1942 corers only first baliof month. Inchades certifeates of indebtedness hegianing April 1942
March 1940 Surse $\quad$. For previous revision of 1939 data, see p. 31 of the New series
1940 Survev, tabic 25, w. 26 of the Sententber 1941 Survey, and tahie 27 , Ti. 26 of personal finance companies and eredit unions, respectively, set table 35 , p. 18 of the September on new issues offered within the month, tax-exempt bills prior to Narch ig41, taxable thereaster; earlier data will be published in a subsequent issue. Earlier data for the series
on new issues offered within the month, tax-exempt bils prior to warch
on taxable Treasury notes appear on p. S-14 of the April 1942 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be lound in the 1940 Supplement to the Sarvey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \substack{\text { Decem } \\ \text { ber }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued


A ssociation of Iife Insurance Presidents:
 Mortgog
Farmer Real-estate holdings. Policy loans and promium notes.......................... Bonds and stocks beld (book value), total Gov't. (domestic and foreign), total do. v.S. Government.-.........................Pufilic utility Railroad Cash.
Other admitted assets.
Insurance written $\otimes$
Policies and certificates, total number

| Group | thousands. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Industrial | . do...- |
| Ordinary | do |
| Value, total. | ous. of dol.- |
| Group | do. |
| Industrial. | do. |
| Ordinary | do. |
| Premium collections, | do. |
| Annuities. | do. |
| Groun. | do |
| Industrial | do. |
| Ordinary | 0 |
| Life Insurance Sales Res |  |
| Insurance written, ord | do. |
| New England... | do. |
| Middle Atlantic. | do. |
| East North Central. | do.... |
| West North Central | do...- |
| Soutb Atlantic... | do...- |
| East Sonth Central. | do.-.- |
| West South Central. | do..-- |
| Mountain............ | do..-- |
| Pacific... |  |
| Lapse rates. | 925-26=100.- |

## MONETARY STATISTICS

Foreign exchange rates:
Arrentira $\qquad$ .dol. per paper peso. British India.............................................. per milreis.-Canada...-..................................... per Canadian dol. Colombia Mexico
 Gold:

## Monctary stock, U.

Net release from earmark ${ }^{\text {Exports. }}$ thous. of dol. Exports.-
Production, estimated world total - do U.S.S. R ._-................thous. of dol. Reported monthly, totali Africa


Receipts at mint, domestlc (unrefined)
Recelpts at mint, $\quad$ ine ounces. Currency in circulation, total......mil. of dol..

Expor
mports.-.----------------------- thous. of dol.
Price at New York................................................
Production, world...-.............thous, of fne oz. Canadas
Tnited Etates
Stocks, refinery, end of month:



무N둥

- Preliminary. a Publication of data discontinued

Q 39 companies having 81 percent of total life insurance outstandinpanies having 82 percent of total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.
TSee note marked "q" on p. S-15 of the February 1942 Survey in regard to changes that have aflected the comparability of the data; beginuing April 1941 data included for West Afriea are as reported by the American Bureau of Mctal Statistics aud include estimates for Sierra Leone and Nigeria, in addition to tirures for Gold Coast.

| Monthly statistics through December 1839 together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Alugist | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Oetober | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noven- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \operatorname{ary} \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued

| PROFITS AND DIVEDSNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial corporations (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System): * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profits, total (620 cos.) ......mil. of dol. |  |  | 560 |  |  | 550 |  |  | 425 |  |  | r 381 |  |
| Iron and steel (47 cos.) ...-...---- - . - do |  |  | 81 |  |  | 72 |  |  | 52 |  |  | 53 |  |
| Machinery ( $69 \cos$.) |  |  | 46 |  |  | ¢5 |  |  | 38 |  |  | 35 |  |
| Automobiles ( 15 cos .) |  |  | 60 |  |  | 61 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 24 |  |
| Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) |  |  | 66 |  |  | 62 |  |  | 150 |  |  | 160 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and prod. (7\% cos.) |  |  | 83 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 38 |  |  | 32 |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos.) |  |  | 30 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 19 |  |  | 18 |  |
| Foods, beverages, and tobacco (49cos.) |  |  | 44 |  |  | 37 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 36 |  |
| Oil producing and refining ( 45 cos.) |  |  | 66 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 35 |  |  | 28 |  |
| Industrial chemicals ( 30 cos . --.- |  |  | 52 |  |  | 52 |  |  | 39 |  |  | 34 |  |
| Other rondurable goods ( 80 cos .) |  |  | 19 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 39 |  |  | 29 |  |
| Miscellaneous services ( 74 cos.) |  |  | 46 |  |  | 48 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 31 |  |
| Profits end dividends ( 152 cos.): <br> Net profits |  |  | 28. |  |  | 276 |  |  | 204 |  |  | 175 |  |
| Dividends: |  |  | 281 |  |  | 276 |  |  | 204 |  |  | 175 |  |
| Preferred |  |  | 23 |  |  | 24 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  | 170 |  |  | 221 |  |  | 134 |  |  | 136 |  |
| F'ublic utilities, excent stesm railways and telephone companies, net income ( 52 ces.) (Frderal Reserve Bank of New York) mil. of dol |  |  | 30.8 |  |  | 53.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railways, Class I, net income (Interstate Commerce Commission) mil. of col |  |  | 18.3 |  |  | 138.4 |  |  | 96.7 |  |  | ${ }^{*} 199.2$ |  |
| Telephones, net operating income ( 91 cos.) <br> (Fed. Com's Com'n.) mil. of dol- |  |  | 58.6 |  |  | 72.3 |  |  | 64.1 |  |  | 66.0 |  |
| Corporate carnines (Standard and Poor's): Combined index, unadjusted ${ }^{6}$.... $1920=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, unadjusted ${ }^{6}-\ldots-1926=100$ Industrials ( $119 \cos$ ) |  |  | 197.4 109.2 |  |  | $\nu$ 176.2 |  |  |  <br> 85.4 <br> -79.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 11.6 |  |  | 84.4 |  |  | - 58.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 105.0 |  |  | - 127.6 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 148.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| PUBLIC FINANCE (EEDEEAL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War program in the United Etates, cumulative totals from June 1940: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Program mil. of dol.. | F218, 855 | 60, 918 | 61,683 | c8, 207 | 68, 373 | 80,604 | 97, "68 | -119,359 | 149,732 | -168, 769 | p168, 769 | -174,384 | 2 218,855 |
| Commitments $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ |  | 39, 650 | 44, 284 | 90,619 | 51, 441 | 56,625 | 65, 039 | p 85,971 | p102, 366 | -112, 265 | p121, 906 | - 5134,094 |  |
|  | P47, 863 | 11, 160 | 12,676 | 14, 313 | 16,050 | 18, 220 | 20,517 | - 22,970 | - 26,165 | - 20,736 | D 33, 670 | F37, 847 | $p 42,671$ |
| War savings bonds, sales* | ${ }_{81} 697$ | 266 | 51. 237 |  | 55 234 | [829 | 1, 661 | ${ }^{2} 703$ | 5258 | -531 | ${ }_{68}^{634}$ | -634 | $901$ |
| Debt, gross, end of month Public issues: | 81,685 | 50,936 | 51,371 | 53, 608 | 55, 666 | 58, 020 | 60, ,99 | 62,434 | 62, 464 | 65, 018 | 68, 571 | 72,422 | 77,136 |
| Interest bearing....-.-...-............... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 72,982 | 43,916 | 44, 157 | 40,401 | 47,755 | 50, 551 | 52,655 | 54, 759 | 4,652 | 57,196 | 60, 591 | 64,083 | 68, 469 |
| Noninterest bearing .....................do... | 411 | 650 | $550 \hat{0}$ | 544 | 504 | 487 | 481 | 486 | 479 | 464 | 462 | 454 | 442 |
| Special issues to government agencies and trust funds. mil. of dol | 8.232 | 6, 470 | 6,658 | 6,064 | 6,800 | 6,832 | 7, 663 | 7,190 | 7,333 | 7,358 | 7,518 | 7,885 | 8,225 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total amount outstandingo' $\dagger$.... mil. of dol.. | 4,567 | 6, 228 | 6,929 | 6,930 | 6,316 | 6,317 | 5, 673 | 5,673 | 5,666 | 5,666 | 5,667 | 4,549 | 4,551 |
| By agencies: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Federal Farm Mortgage Corp....... | 930 | 269 | 1,269 | 1,293 | 1,269 | 1,269 | C37 | 937 | 930 | 030 | 930 | 930 | 30 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation t do | 1, 313 | 2,409 | 2,409 | 2,409 | 2,409 | 2,409 | 2, 403 | 2,409 | 2,490 | 2,409 | 2, 409 | 1,563 | 1,533 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corp-.... do.--- | 1,216 | 2,101 | 2,101 | 2,101 | 1.802 | 1,802 | 1, 492 | I, 492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1, 219 | 1, 216 |
| Expenditures, total $\dagger$ - . . . . . . . . . - thous. oi dol - | 2,215,418 | 1,563,712 | 1,882 011 | 2,089,383 | 1,880,44\% | 2557.163 | 2,030, 108 | 2.629,839 | [3,436,301 | 3,755,239 | 3,954,968 | 4,531,073 | 5,162,264 |
| National defense* - .-.................-.... do.-.- | $4,883,203$ | 1,131,251 | -1,829,868 | 1, $1,56,455$ | -1,446,228 | T1,850,036 | -2,103:175 | 2, 206,603 | 2,808,797 | [r3,237,774 | 3, 559,513 | T3, 828,578 | 74,495,15 |
| Agrleultural adjustment program*.....do..... | 29,507 | 26,764 | 32,456 | 57, 865 | 71, 820 | 112,840 | 104, 251 | -96,930 | 81,384 | 65, 699 | 62, 257 | 31,448 | 47, 259 |
| Unemployment relief*.....................do | 52, 255 | 105,707 | 108,493 | 109,414 | ¢5,347 | 114, 805 | 13,504 | 92, 262 | 95, 887 | 91,019 | 82, 051 | 72,329 | 70,383 |
| Transfers to trust account $\dagger$........----.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 18,672 | 15, 583 | 6, 200 | 45,010 | 9,750 | 8,750 | 41,540 | 9,360 | 22, 113 | 48, 260 | 5 | 1,047 | 249, 325 |
|  | 7,028 | 8,556 | 109,359 | 74, 604 | 15,490 | 239,446 | 31,732 | 12, 136 | 204, 886 | 76,598 | 19, 203 | 390, 243 | 34.843 |
|  | 184 | 34, 222 | \| 7.951 | \|r $\begin{array}{r}6,719 \\ -25978\end{array}$ | 2, ${ }^{2,740}$ | +15,553 | 3,270 -25129 | 1, 1, 070 | 15, 392 | 2,289 | r 1,500 | 1,369 | r $\begin{array}{r}1,832 \\ , 263,464\end{array}$ |
|  | 224,469 | -241, 556 | +227, 6 | 959, 278 482,75 | r 217,061 730,195 | $* 222,673$ <br> $1,214,417$ | -251, 130 | $\begin{array}{r}210.478 \\ \hline 037\end{array}$ | - 2078841 | - 233,659 | r $23.14,410$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 206,059 \\ \hline 2493\end{array}$ | 263,464 $-794,118$ |
|  | 796, 533 | 553, 833 | $1,136,070$ $1,131,914$ | 488,753 415,293 | 730,198 <br> 504 | 1,214,417 | 614, 684 | 937.281 757.976 | 3,547,800 | 732, 237 695,433 | 764,037 562,666 | 2,493,637 | 7794,118 |
|  | 587,116 22,173 | 396,510 34,511 | $\left(\begin{array}{c}1,131,914 \\ 36,14\end{array}\right.$ | 415,203 34,040 | 563,949 29,967 | 1,212,303 | 5-7, 847 | 757,976 27.284 | $3,547,169$ <br> 32,559 | 695.433 32.386 | 562,666 29,608 | $2,492,259$ <br> 27,622 | 747,009 24,283 |
| Internal revenue, total. .-...............do | 78, 464 | 500, 132 | 1,076,506 | 431, 204 | 682, 682 | 1,159,387 | 555, 031 | 879, 417 | 3,493,082 | 683.522 | 708, 059 | 2, 424.223 | 742, 077 |
|  | 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 texes.-..................do---- | 231,72 | 172, 696 | 37,197 | 48, 116 | 180, 561 | 41,376 | 52,576 | 256,955 | 48,576 | 43, 232 | 222, 134 | -41,908 | 53, 199 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interageney, total. mil. of dol.. |  | 13, 810 | 13, 083 | 14,368 | 14, 470 | 14,660 | 14,908 | 15, 224 | 15,750 | 16,656 | 17,343 | 17, 962 | 18, 482 |
| Loans and preferred stock, total..... do... |  | 8,826 | 8,864 | 9,033 | 9,001 | 0,107 | 9, 068 | 9,059 | 8,065 | 9, 218 | 9,005 | 9,026 | 8,948 |
| Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred stock) $\qquad$ 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 railroads.-..---...........-. do..-- |  | 497 | d97 | - 484 | 1,483 | , 498 | - 497 | 1, 498 | . 500 | 1, 502 | 1, 498 | - 498 | , 487 |
| Home and housing mortgace loans. do. |  | 2,413 | 2,427 | 2,413 | 2, 401 | 2,424 | 2,430 | 2,380 | 2,392 | 2,372 | 2. 352 | 2,357 | 2,344 |
| Farm mortgage aud other agricultural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,152 1,690 | 3,128 1,738 | 3,105 1,957 | 3,112 | 3,138 1,896 | 3, 1.934 | 3,117 2,004 | 3,100 2,026 | 3,272 2,041 | 3,092 2,042 | 3,076 2,007 | 3,038 2,067 |
| U. S. obligations, direct and fully fuaren- |  | 1,600 | 1,738 | 1, 957 | 1,933 | 1,896 | 1,934 | 2,004 | 2,026 | 2, 041 | 2,042 | 2,007 | 2,067 |
| teed.---....---....-............mil. of dol. |  | 987 | 908 | 1,015 | 1, 021 | 929 | 1,027 | 1, 058 | 1,060 | 1,076 | 1,088 | 1,097 | 1, 113 |
| Business property .-...................... do |  | 664 | 671 | 889 | 068 | 714 | 7.51 | 782 | 792 | 815 | 833 | 859 | 879 |
|  |  | 1,625 | 1,710 | 1, 805 | 1,879 | 1,801 | 1,9144 | 2,017 | 2,262 | 2. 717 | 3,067 | 3, 512 | 3,808 |
| All other essets |  | 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 | 0.219 | 9,418 | 9, 620 | 9,776 | 10,078 | 9,275 | 9,482 |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed of the U. S.....do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1, 1,445 | 1, 1,084 | 6,938 1,410 | n, 1,394 1,34 | 1,322 | -0, 408 | 5,697 | 5,609 | 5,688 1,431 | 5,687 1,440 | 4, 568 1,442 | 4,581 1,443 |
| Other linbilities, including reserves....do |  | 1,741 | 1,855 | 1,952 | 1,974 | 2,049 | 2, 111 | 2,325 | 2,497 | 2, 656 | 2,050 | 3,265 | 3,457 |
| Privately owned interests.............do. |  | 420 | 427 | 428 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 438 |
| Proprietary interests of the U. S. Goyernment <br> mit. of dol |  | 3,261 | 3,331 | 3,633 | 4, 3.19 | 4, 4064 | 5260 | 5,372 | 5,694 | 6, 444 | 6,828 | 8,249 | 8,562 |

Reved.
Partly estimated.
Revised because of changes made by the Treastry in national refense expenditures. Farlier data, beginning July 1940 are available upon request
tRevised series. Data for total obligations guaranced hy the United States and for tlie llome Owners' Loan Corporation have been revised beginning September 1939 to exclude matured debt; earlier data shown in the Survey similarirexclude matured coht. For revised series under receipts and expendiures see note marked $\quad$ on on this pape.
 Federal Reserva Bank of New y ork series. For a description of he serics and camer data see tabie je, p. 21 of he Anrin 1942 survey. For explanation of the new series on
 net receints and ravised data on income toves appar in tahle 50 p 18 of the Nozember 1040 burce while earlior data for expenditures and transfers to trust accounts repised exclude tronsfers to the old-age and survicors insurance rust furd, anidiot for the new hems nuder expendiumes are shown in table 31 , 23 of the November 1041 Surper with the exceotion of subsequent revisions beqinning July 1940 in national defense, tinemployment relief, transfers to trust acounts, and all other expenditures which will appear in a later issue. The series on war sosings bonds is from the Treasury Department and represents funds received during the month from sales of series $E$, $F$, 10 d $G$. earlier data follow: 194-May, $\$ 370,000,000$ (includes receipts from saies of series A-D not issued alter April); June, $\$ 315,000,600 ; J u l y, 8342,000,000$.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Monthly statistics through December 1939，to－ gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data，may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Surves} \& 1942 \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{1941} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{1942} \\
\hline \& August \& August \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sep- } \\
\& \text { tember }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Octo- } \\
\& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Novem- } \\
\& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Decem- } \\
\& \text { ber }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Janu－ ary \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Febru- } \\
\text { ary }
\end{gathered}
\] \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{FINANCE－Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Grand totalt－．．．．－nded，total－thous of dol．． \& 4，545，609 \& 2，363，687 \& 738，058 \& 2，820，257 \& 2，880，470 \& \({ }^{2,938,413} 7\) \& －7，988，673 \& 3，166，609 \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline 3,361,947 \\
734,696
\end{array}
\] \& 3．556，094 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,819,280 \\
733,506
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,085,264 \\
734,070
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,273,373 \\
-33,316
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Banks and trust companies，including receivers \(\qquad\) thous．of dol． \& 67， 449 \& 89， 787 \& 88，088 \& 85， 310 \& 82， 986 \& 79，887 \& 69， 463 \& 69， 117 \& 68， 265 \& 67，514 \& 66， 420 \& 65，803 \& 65，575 \\
\hline Building and loan associations．．．．．do．．．．
Insurance companies． \& 4， 70.8 \& 3,574
1,551 \& 3,370
1,532 \& 3,266
3
389 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3， 161 \\
1,365 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3,161
830 \& 2， 895 \& 5，817 \& 5，792 \& 6， 434 \& 5，817 \& 5，630 \& 5，037 \\
\hline Insurance companies－－－－－．．．－．．．－do－．．．－ \& 200， 6.65 \& 1100，517 \& 182，\({ }^{1,532}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 186，389 } \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 187，185 \& － 88.830 \& 189,895 \& 190， 752 \& 725
193,993 \& 196，\({ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{7 1 4}\) \& 197， 402 \& 198，926 \& （199， 269 \\
\hline Railroads，including receivers．．．．．．．do．．．－－ \& 461， 563 \& 460， 953 \& 460,813 \& 447， 771 \& 447， 710 \& 462， 496 \& 461，792 \& 462， 422 \& 464， 842 \& 466， 182 \& 462， 316 \& 462， 088 \& 461，829 \\
\hline All other under Section 5．．．．．．．．．．dio－－ \& 924 \& 1，482 \& 1，469 \& 1，425 \& 1，398 \& 1，315 \& 1，158 \& 1，128 \& 1，079 \& 1，028 \& － 939 \& \({ }^{937}\) \& －928 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Emery．Rel and Constr \\
Self－liquidating projects（including financ－ ing repairs） \(\qquad\) thous．of dol－
\end{tabular} \& 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， 193 \\
\hline Financing of exports of agricultural sur－ \& 0 \& 47 \& 47 \& 47 \& 0 \& \& 0 \& \& \& \& 17，382 \& \& \\
\hline Financing of agricultural commodities \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& \& 0 \\
\hline and livestock．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．－ \& 349 \& 437 \& 436 \& 434 \& 434 \& 434 \& 431 \& 431 \& 403 \& 368 \& 368 \& 352 \& 349 \\
\hline Loans to business enterprises（including participations） thous．of dol－ \& 132，942 \& 149，603 \& 147， 422 \& 142， 618 \& 145， 654 \& 152， 385 \& 148， 591 \& 146， 360 \& 142，915 \& 140， 290 \& 139， 465 \& 135， 961 \& 134， 278 \\
\hline National defense under the Act of June 25， 1940＊ thous．of dol \& 2，409，243 \& 409， 626 \& 567， 097 \& 694， 087 \& 785， 226 \& 784， 396 \& 853， 203 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total，Bank Conservation Act，as amended \& 2，40，40 \& \& 567，097 \& 084，087 \& 785， 226 \& 784， 396 \& 853，203 \& 993，473 \& 1，191，436 \& 1，395，212 \& 1，670，157 \& 1，040，499 \& 2，120，933 \\
\hline thous．of dol． \& \(\begin{array}{r}603,213 \\ 69 \\ \hline 657\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{c}
734,569 \\
77,243 \\
\hline 2617
\end{tabular} \& 731,979
7602 \& 730,076
74,343 \& \begin{tabular}{c}
\(728,6,39\) \\
74,044 \\
\hline 108
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{c}
725,482 \\
72,814 \\
\hline 51
\end{tabular} \& 719，873 \& 715， 121 \& 710， 629 \& 702， 408 \& 700． 693 \& 609， 708 \& 608， 494 \\
\hline Other loans and authorizations \(\dagger\) ．．．．．－do．－ \& 487， 450 \& 2ī6， 174 \& 261，056 \& 435， 365 \& 405， 199 \& 451， 155 \& 4：1，036 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 72，} \\ 492,220 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 71,859
493,156 \& 71,168
480,849 \& 70,464
487,154 \& 70,359
487,004 \& 68,794
491,014 \\
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline （Securities and Exchange Commission）＊ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated gross proceeds，total．．．．mil．of dol．． By types of secnrity： \& 2，068 \& 726 \& －467 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1,884\) \& 11465 \& ＇2，336 \& 1，345 \& 2，335 \& 709 \& 708 \& 2， 265 \& 809 \& 3，099 \\
\hline Bonds，notes，and dehentures．．．－．－．－de．．．．－ \& 2，066 \& －721 \& \(r 445\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\) 1， 820 \& 1 1444 \& ＋2，302 \& 1，290 \& 2，315 \& 693 \& 701 \& 2， 952 \& 92 \& 3，099 \\
\hline Preferred stock \& \& 4 \& 14 \& \& 12 \& \(\stackrel{50}{ }\) \& 37 \& 19 \& 15 \& 4 \& 10 \& 9 \& \\
\hline Common stock－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do \& 0 \& 2 \& 5 \& 54 \& 8 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 13\) \& 17 \& 0 \& （a） \& 2 \& 3 \& 7 \& （a） \\
\hline Corporate，total．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－\({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& 89 \& － 417 \& － 182 \& r 239 \& 115 \& \(r 141\) \& 164 \& 78 \& 102 \& 121 \& 126 \& 142 \& 53 \\
\hline Industrial \& 19 \& \(r 77\) \& \(\cdots 24\) \& r 7 \& 187 \& \(\checkmark 48\) \& 44 \& 38 \& 47 \& 110 \& 104 \& 63 \& 47 \\
\hline Public utisity．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 68 \& ＋ 509 \& －114 \& ＋ 90 \& ＋69 \& \({ }^{5} 6\) \& 109 \& 35 \& 49 \& 11 \& 21 \& 70 \& 3 \\
\hline Rail．．．．．．．．．．－－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－－\({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \％ \& 24 \& 43 \& \({ }^{26}\) \& 1 \& 28 \& 10 \& 4 \& 6 \& 0 \& 0 \& 9 \& 2 \\
\hline Other－．．．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& \({ }^{1} 9\) \& 6
+309 \& 1
285 \& \(r\)
\(r\)
\(r 1.675\) \& \({ }_{1}{ }^{2} 7\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 1 \& 7 \& 7 \& 7 \& 1 \& 析 \& 0 \\
\hline Non－corporate．total．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．－－do \& 1，979 \& 369
+398 \& 285 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \times 1,645 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& ： 809 \& \({ }_{2}^{2,102}\) \& 1，181 \& 2，257 \& 607 \& 587 \& 2，839 \& 666 \& 3，046 \\
\hline U．8．Government and agevcies ．－．－do \& 1， 93 \& 268
43 \& 232
81 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ \hline 64\end{array}\) \& 1233

74
7 \& 2，${ }_{60} 131$ \& 1，061 \& 2， 2141 \& 558
49 \& 531 \& 2，809 \& 634 \& 2，998 <br>
\hline Foreign Government．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& ， \& \& ， \& 0 \& ， \& \& \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& ${ }^{47}$ <br>
\hline Non－profit agencies ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．． \& 0 \& （a） \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& （a） \& 2 \& （a） \& 1 \& 0 \& （a） \& 0 \& 1 <br>

\hline | New corporate security issues： |
| :--- |
| Estimated net proceeds，total．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．． | \& 88 \& r 413 \& $\bigcirc 180$ \& r 236 \& r 152 \& r 142 \& 161 \& 76 \& 100 \& 118 \& 124 \& 139 \& 52 <br>

\hline Proposed uses of proceeds： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New money，total．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 39 \& 185 \& ¢ 27 \& 91 \& r 92 \& ${ }^{5} 57$ \& 71 \& 40 \& 39 \& 70 \& 59 \& 72 \& 14 <br>
\hline Plant and equipment－．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 33 \& ${ }^{+167}$ \& +17
+10 \& 64 \& ${ }^{5} 61$ \& $+36$ \& 38 \& 34 \& 35 \& 15 \& 27 \& 57 \& <br>
\hline Working capital ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 6 \& 17 \& ＋10 \& 27 \& ＋31 \& ¢ 21 \& 33 \& 5 \& 4 \& 55 \& 33 \& 15 \& 3 <br>
\hline Repayment of debt and retirement of stock，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol \& 37 \& $\bigcirc 223$ \& r 153 \& r 140 \& 「59 \& r 79 \& 89 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Funded debt．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．－ \& 34 \& r 194 \& r 148 \& r 125 \& 37 \& $\bigcirc 52$ \& 80 \& 12 \& 41 \& 12 \& 11 \& 55 \& ${ }_{29}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& 14 \& 3 \& ${ }^{5} 14$ \& 「22 \& r 17 \& 9 \& 2 \& \& 36 \& \& 5 \& 8 <br>
\hline Preferred stock \& 0 \& ${ }^{+15}$ \& （9） 2 \& 1 \& \& 10 \& 0 \& 11 \& 5 \& 0 \& 0 \& 5 \& （a） <br>
\hline Other purposes．－．－．．－－－．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ \& 12 \& 5 \& （a） \& 5 \& （a） \& － 6 \& （a） \& 11 \& （a） \& （a） \& 1 \& 2 \& （a） <br>
\hline Proposed uses of proceeds by major groups：
Industrial，total net proceeds．．mil．of dol．－－ \& 18 \& r 76 \& r 23 \& r75 \& ¢ 85 \& ＋ 46 \& 43 \& 38 \& 46 \& 107 \& 102 \& 1 \& <br>
\hline New money．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．do－－－ \& 4 \& － 22 \& 13 \& r 49 \& － 41 \& r 25 \& 43 \& 11 \& 25 \& 59 \& 49 \& 51 \& 9 <br>
\hline Repayment of debt and retirement of stock \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Public utility，total net proceeds．．．．do．．．－ \& 8 \& r
+34
+307 \& r174 \& －${ }_{-7}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +69 \\ r \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{10} 7$ \& 16 \& 21 \& 48 \& 53 \& 8 \& 37 <br>
\hline New money ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－－ \& 34 \& － 138 \& 6 \& －11 \& －46 \& $\stackrel{+}{3}$ \& 107 \& 34
25 \& 48
8 \& 11 \& 21
10 \& 69
17 \& 3
2 <br>
\hline Repayment of deht and retirement of \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Railruad，total net proceeds．．．．．．．－．of do．．．．－ \& $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ \& － 108 \& +66
$\times 25$
+21 \& ${ }^{13} 1$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 89
10 \& 10
4 \& 40
6 \& 0 \& 11 \& 51 \& <br>
\hline New money－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．do． \& 2 \& 24 \& 4 \& 21 \& 1 \& 28 \& 10 \& 4 \& 6 \& 0 \& 0
0
0 \& 3 \& 2 <br>

\hline | Repayment of debt and retirement of |
| :--- |
|  | \& \& 0 \& 35 \& 4 \& 0 \& 0 \& \& \& \& \& 0 \& 6 \& 0 <br>

\hline Other corporate，total net proceeds do．．．． \& 0 \& 6 \& $\stackrel{1}{1}$ \& － 57 \& ${ }^{6} 6$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 6$ \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 1 \& 1 \& 0 <br>
\hline New moncy－．－．－．－－－．－．－－－－－do－ \& 0 \& 1 \& 1 \& 10 \& 4 \& （a） \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& （a） \& 1 \& 0 <br>
\hline Repayment of debt and retirement of stock ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 47$ \& r2 \& ＇5 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& （a） \& 0 \& 0 <br>
\hline （Commercial and Financial Chronicle）！ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Securitles issued，by type of security，total（new \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | capital and refunding）－．．．．．．．thous，of dol |
| :--- |
| New capital，total | \& 161,645

103,072 \& 472,424

361,029 \& 273， 888 \& | 300,186 |
| :--- |
| 132 |
| 89 | \& 233， 304 \& 241，732 \& 333， 238 \& 179，606 \& 196，648 \& 262， 148 \& 180， 031 \& 201， 306 \& 142， 151 <br>

\hline  \& 103，072 \& 361，029 \& 64,840
64,840
3 \& 132,899
132,899 \& 108，600 \& 139， 136 \& 181， 760 \& 123，693 \& 109， 051 \& ${ }_{157}^{157820}$ \& 127． 370 \& 96， 482 \& 40， 679 <br>
\hline  \& －58，600 \& ${ }_{327,403}$ \& 64,840
34,265 \& 103，661 \& 108，600 \& 139,138
76 \& 181,760
87,188 \& 123,099
56,709 \& 169，051 \& 157,820
97 \& 127,570
103,092 \& －96，482 \& 40， 679
27,510 <br>
\hline Bonds and notes： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 55， 350 \& 323，825 \& 22， 140 \& 50，026 \& 82，399 \& 57， 110 \& 32，436 \& 37，095 \& 61，010 \& 91， 027 \& 94， 125 \& 68，580 \& 27，093 <br>
\hline  \& 1，200 \& \& \& \& 275 \& 5，000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 0 <br>
\hline Preferred stocks \& 2，050 \& 1，603 \& 8，458 \& 2，700 \& 2， 645 \& 13，360 \& 36，887 \& 18，735 \& 15，040 \& 4， 265 \& 8，067 \& 5，000 \& 0 <br>
\hline Common stocks．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 0 \& 1，975 \& 3， 667 \& 50,935 \& 3，809 \& 1，323 \& 17， 863 \& 458 \& 2，535 \& 1，822 \& 0 \& 3，247 \& 417 <br>
\hline Farm loan and other Government agen－ cies． $\square$ thous．of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& 19，520 \& 11，175 \& 36.800 \& 8，860 \& 9，720 \& 2，715 \& 2.060 \& 2，515 <br>
\hline Municipal，Btate，etc．－．－．．．．．．．．．do．－－ \& 44，472 \& 33， 627 \& 30，575 \& 29，238 \& 19， 173 \& 42， 823 \& 83，309 \& 29.922 \& 21， 606 \& 50， 986 \& 21，764 \& 17， 594 \& 10，654 <br>
\hline Foreign，total．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Includes repayments unallocated，pending advices，at end of nonth．a Less than $\$ 500,000$ ．
$\ddagger$ For revisions in 1939 data irom Commercial and Financial Chronicle，see notes marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p． 34 of the September 1940 and p． 35 of the Mareh 1941 Survey．
the Olsed series．For revisions in data，on total loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and＂other loans and authorizations＂published in the Survey prior to the October 1940 issue，see note marked＂$\dagger$＂on p．S－16 of the February 1942 Survey．Certain comparatively small revisions have been made in the grand total which are dot carried into the detail．
in mational ． aid in national defense．The new series on new security issues have been substituted for the data on security registrations．Earlier data，including revisions in figures for February－July 1941，previously published，will be shown in a subsequent issue．

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Decem- }}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Jamu }}}$ | Fabruary | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued (Commercial and Financial Chronicle)t-Con. Securities issued, by type of security-Con. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Refunding, total ............- thous. of dol. \& 58,573 \& 111, 394 \& 209, 122 \& 167, 287 \& 124,703 \& 102, 506 \& 151,478 \& 56,508 \& 87, 597 \& 104, 328 \& 52, 461 \& 104, 824 \& 101,472 \\
\hline  \& 58,573
6,018 \& 111.344 \& 209, 122 \& 167,287
97,050 \& 124,703
42,384 \& 102.596
59,062 \& 151,478
82,846 \& 56,508
18,901 \& 87,597
39,209 \& 104,328
18,527 \& 52,461
5,807 \& \(104, \times 24\)
61,686 \& 101,472
32,719 \\
\hline Corporate, rotaleas \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 32, 719 \\
\hline  \& 5,018 \& 72, 530 \& 155, 881 \& 96, 250 \& ¢9,336 \& 57, 283 \& 81, 726 \& 18,901 \& 39, 209 \& 18,527 \& 5,807 \& 54, 993 \& 32,719 \\
\hline Short term------------------ do \& 1,000 \& \& \& \& 0
13,049 \& 1, \({ }^{0} 8\) \& 0
1,120 \& \& \& \& \& \& 0 \\
\hline Preferred stocks. \& \& 1,897
0 \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,298 \\ \hline 112\end{array}\) \& 800
0 \& 13,049
0 \& 1,784
45 \& 1,120
0 \& 0
0 \& 0
0 \& 0 \& 0
0 \& 4,000
2,603 \& 0
0 \\
\hline Farm loan and other goverrment agen. cies-.-......................thons, of dol.. \& 49,925 \& 25. 420 \& 2f, 955 \& 34, 822 \& 31, 675 \& 25, 100 \& 33, 775 \& 26,580 \& 21, 315 \& 80, 540 \& 38,800 \& 28,455 \& 32, 260 \\
\hline Municipal, State, ete...............dn.... \& 2,630 \& 11.547 \& 20,766 \& 35,415 \& 50,644 \& 18,435 \& 34,857 \& 11,027 \& 27,073 \& 5,261 \& 7,855 \& 14,684 \& 36, 493 \\
\hline Corporgte securities issucd by type of torrower, total_............................... thous. of dol \& 64, 618 \& 401. 830 \& 195,656 \& 200.711 \& 131.811 \& 135, 854 \& 170, 032 \& 75, 609 \& 117,794 \& 115, 641 \& 108. 898 \& 138. 513 \& 60, 229 \\
\hline New capital, total......-.-.-.-.-...-. - do.. \& 58, fico \& 327. 4013 \& 34, 265 \& 103, 661 \& 89.427 \& 74, 743 \& 87, 186 \& 56,709 \& 78, 585 \& 97, 114 \& 103. 092 \& 76, 827 \& 27, 510 \\
\hline Industrial .....................---....-do. \& 10, cro \& 52.118 \& 13, 5.52 \& 62, 178 \& 42, 578 \& 34, 224 \& 46, 180 \& 24,067 \& 46, 318 \& 96, 010 \& 75,967 \& 50, 477 \& 18,930 \\
\hline  \& 37, c.0 \& 238, 085 \& 7. 922 \& 6. 240 \& 40, 688 \& 8.893 \& 28, 101 \& 25,970 \& 24,072 \& 604 \& 15,125 \& 18, 400 \& 2, 665 \\
\hline Railroads \& 2.e0 \& 23,300 \& 7.0\%0 \& 21,329 \& 1,2]0 \& 27.745 \& 9,690 \& 3,750 \& 5, efio \& - 0 \& 0 \& 2,800 \& 3,700 \\
\hline Refundine, tot \& 6, 018 \& 74.427 \& 161.391 \& 97. 0 ¢0 \& 42, 384 \& 59, 6.62 \& 82,846 \& 18, 601 \& 39, 209 \& 18,527 \& 5,807 \& 61,686 \& 32, 719 \\
\hline Industrial \& 3, 310 \& 2,497 \& 22.782 \& 1f. 336 \& 18, 890 \& 16. 880 \& 499 \& 12,626 \& 6,000 \& 12,977 \& \& 7,813 \& 25, 237 \\
\hline Public utilities. \& 2,718 \& 71,625 \& 102, 0988 \& 74,658
4,000 \& 21,841 \& 38,346 \& 82, 120 \& 6,275 \& 32, 236 \& 5, 550 \& 5,275 \& 49,350 \& 5,950 \\
\hline Railroads.....-.-.-.-......-.....d \& 0 \& \& 34, 837 \& 4,000 \& 0 \& \& 0 \& \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 5,956 \\
\hline Domestic issues for productive uses (Mnody's \& \& \& \& \& 61 \& \& 37 \& 47 \& 78 \& 50 \& \& 6 \& \\
\hline Total \& 17 \& \({ }_{281}\) \& 25 \& \({ }_{53}\) \& 43 \& 34 \& 67 \& 33 \& 58 \& 10 \& 20 \& 55 \& 18 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Municipal, State, cte-...............................- \\
(Bond Buyer)
\end{tabular} \& 9 \& 22 \& 22 \& 10 \& 18 \& 37 \& 70 \& 14 \& 20 \& 40 \& 15 \& 11 \& 10 \\
\hline State and municipal issues: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Permanent (long term) --.-...- thous. of dol.-- \& 48,241
53,668 \& 48.269
160,942 \& f.5, 15.5
53.660 \& 78,419
03,123 \& - 113,725 \& 90, 988 \& 119.420 \& r

36,564 \& r $\begin{array}{r}51,235 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& $+13,388$
113 \& 28,759
69,916 \& r 36,723
75,400 \& r 48,
133,536 <br>
\hline COMMODITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Volume of trading in grain futures: \& 25 \& 531 \& 500 \& 454 \& 282 \& 294 \& 53 \& 140 \& 178 \& 249 \& 226 \& 267 \& 390 <br>
\hline  \& 141 \& 77 \& 03 \& 93 \& 74 \& 89 \& 154 \& 77 \& 111 \& 148 \& 126 \& 145 \& 104 <br>
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brokers' Batances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers' debit balances (net).....mil. of dol. \& \& ${ }^{628}$ \& 633 \& 628 \& 625 \& 600 \& 547 \& 534 \& 531 \& 515 \& 502 \& 496 \& 491 <br>
\hline Cash on hand and in banks-.............do \& \& 189 \& 196 \& 186 \& 195 \& 211 \& 219 \& 203 \& 195 \& 195 \& 177 \& 180 \& 172 <br>
\hline Money borrnwed...-......................do \& \& 4 ff ( \& 396 \& 414 \& 409 \& 368 \& 308 \& 307 \& 306 \& 300 \& 300 \& 309 \& 307 <br>
\hline Customers' free credit balances.-.-.-.-.-.- do \& \& 262 \& 260 \& 255 \& 264 \& 289 \& 274 \& 262 \& 249 \& 247 \& 238 \& 240 \& 238 <br>
\hline Bonds \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Prices: |
| :--- |
| rerage price of all listed bonds (N. Y s | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline doliars \& 96.08 \& 94.86 \& 94.74 \& 95.25 \& 94. 80 \& 94. 50 \& 93. 24 \& 95.13 \& 95.97 \& 95.63 \& 95.64 \& 95. 50 \& <br>
\hline  \& 97.75 \& 98.58 \& 98.27 \& 98.72 \& 98.30 \& 96. 69 \& 97.31 \& 97.18 \& 97.98 \& 97.54 \& 97.46 \& 97.28 \& 97.49 <br>
\hline  \& 62.51 \& 48.85 \& 50.79 \& 50.75 \& 49.83 \& 56.27 \& 58.45 \& 57.40 \& 58.95 \& 60.29 \& 61.16 \& 61.72 \& 61.68 <br>

\hline | Standard and Poor's Corporation: |
| :--- |
| High grade ( 15 bonds) t doi. per $\$ 100$ bond | \& \& \& \& 118.8 \& 119.2 \& 117.5 \& 117.5 \& 117.1 \& 116.7 \& 117.8 \& 117.7 \& 118.0 \& 118.9 <br>

\hline High grade ( 15 bonds) t. dol. per $\$ 100$ bond Medium and lower arade: $\dagger$ \& 118.7 \& 118.5 \& 118.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 11.7 \& 118.0 \& <br>
\hline Composite ( 50 bonds) .-....-........ do. \& 99.3 \& 99.6 \& 98.0 \& 99.2 \& 99.4 \& 97.4 \& 99.2 \& 99.6 \& 98.8 \& 99.3 \& 93.9 \& 98.1 \& 98.9 <br>
\hline Industrials (10 bonds) .---.-.-...-do \& 108.7 \& 104.9 \& 105.1 \& 105.3 \& 105.9 \& 105.0 \& 106.7 \& 100.9 \& 106.1 \& 107.1 \& 107.4 \& 107.7 \& 108.4 <br>
\hline Public utilities (20 bonds) . .-..... do \& 104.1 \& 107.3 \& 107.2 \& 107.2 \& 107.4 \& 104.7 \& 104.1 \& 104.4 \& 101.8 \& 102.3 \& 102.2 \& 103.5 \& 104.5 <br>
\hline Rails (20 bonds) ........-........ do \& 85.2 \& 86.8 \& 84.5 \& 85.0 \& 84.9 \& 82.4 \& 86.9 \& 87.7 \& 88.6 \& 88.4 \& 87.1 \& 83.0 \& 83.9 <br>
\hline Defaulted (15 bonds) $\dagger$ - \& 27.1 \& 24.9 \& 24.4 \& 25.1 \& 24.8 \& 21.9 \& 24.1 \& 25.6 \& 27.6 \& 26.7 \& 26.4 \& 24.0 \& 25.5 <br>
\hline Domestic municipals ( 15 bonds)...-...do.. \& 125.4 \& 131.0 \& 131.2 \& 133.0 \& 133.4 \& 125.9 \& 124. 4 \& 120.1 \& 1119.7 \& 122.1 \& 122.1 \& 123.3 \& 124.4 <br>
\hline U. S. Treasury bondst.....-.-....-. do- \& 109.9 \& 111.1 \& 111.1 \& 112.0 \& 112.4 \& 110.7 \& 110.1 \& 108.9 \& 110.2 \& 110.5 \& 110.7 \& 110.7 \& 110.2 <br>
\hline Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total on all registered exchanges: ${ }_{\text {Market }}$ value..........thous. of dol. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Farket value \& 83,842
173,629 \& $\begin{array}{r}87.766 \\ 160 \\ \hline 891\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{177}^{105,508}$ \& 209, 219 \& 88,348
161,048 \& - ${ }_{277,}^{34,712}$ \& 256, 089 \& 89,449
178,409 \& 137, 0063 \& 99, 075 \& r $\begin{array}{r}91,838 \\ 179,690\end{array}$ \& 81, 804 \& 80, 306 <br>
\hline On New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1:8,409 \& 306, 812 \& 202,862 \& 179,690 \& 151,865 \& 155, 111 <br>
\hline Market value....--...-.-..........do \& 75, 610 \& 74,506 \& 89, 563 \& 109, 888 \& 76,382 \& 116,561 \& 111, 586 \& 78, 643 \& 121,066 \& 86, 629 \& 80, 772 \& 72, 623 \& 71, 249 <br>
\hline Face value..................-.-.-.-.- do \& 162,734 \& 144, 101 \& 155, 537 \& 189, 947 \& 145, 446 \& 251, 650 \& 237, 263 \& 165, 002 \& 286, 211 \& 186, 165 \& 165, 276 \& 139,586 \& 142,932 <br>
\hline Exclusive of stopped sales (N.Y.S. E.), \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | face value, total......thous. of dol |
| :--- |
| U.S. Government-...-................. | \& 159, 938 \& 140,157

1,431 \& 140,963
1,319 \& 178, 1,899 \& 140,746

1,470 \& | 224,737 |
| :--- |
| 1,781 |
| 1 | \& 219,955 \& 158,357 \& 263, 055 \& 174,011 \& 156, 6958 \& 133,776

407 \& 125, ${ }^{\text {¢ }} \mathbf{2 9 5}$ <br>
\hline Other than U.S. Covt., total...do \& 159, 490 \& 138, 726 \& 139,644 \& 177, 592 \& 139, 276 \& 222, 956 \& 218, 817 \& 157, 413 \& 262, 176 \& 173,467 \& 155, 705 \& 133, 369 \& 125,306 <br>
\hline Domestic.-.-.......-.-....-- do \& 152, 418 \& 127, 515 \& 127, 575 \& 163, 413 \& 125,694 \& 2015, 251 \& 206, 145 \& 148, 551 \& 249, 192 \& 162,311 \& 138, 597 \& 124, 676 \& 119,068 <br>
\hline Foreign...-.-.-.-.......-do \& 7,072 \& 11,211 \& 12,069 \& 14, 179 \& 13, 5.82 \& 17, 705 \& 12, 6\%'2 \& 8,862 \& 12, 984 \& 11, 156 \& 17, 109 \& 8,694 \& 6,238 <br>

\hline | Value, issues listed on N. Y.S.E.: |
| :--- |
| Face value, all issues................... mil. of dol. | \& 65,277 \& 56, 101 \& 56, 387 \& 57,858 \& 67, 821 \& E8, 237 \& 59,0:6 \& 60, 532 \& 60,579 \& 60,572 \& 61,956 \& 61, 899 \& 63,992 <br>

\hline  \& 62, 198 \& 51, 900 \& 52, 192 \& 53, 673 \& 53, 546 \& 55, 080 \& 55, 924 \& 57, 411 \& 87, 471 \& 57, 466 \& 58,852 \& 58, 804 \& 60, 903 <br>
\hline  \& 3,079 \& 4, 201 \& 4, 195 \& 4, 183 \& 4, 175 \& 3,157 \& 3,162 \& 3, 121 \& 3,108 \& 3, 105 \& 3, 105 \& 3,096 \& 3, 089 <br>
\hline Market value, all issues..................do \& 62, 720 \& 53, 217 \& 53,418 \& 55, 107 \& ${ }^{54,813}$ \& 55, 034 \& 56, 261 \& 57,584 \& 58.140 \& 57, 224 \& 59, 258 \& 50, 112 \& ${ }^{81,278}$ <br>
\hline  \& 60, 796 \& 51, 165 \& 51, 287 \& 52, 984 \& 52, 732 \& 53. 267 \& 54, 419 \& 55,703 \& 56, 308 \& 56, 051 \& 57,359 \& 57, 201 \& 59,372 <br>
\hline  \& 1, 024 \& 2, 052 \& 2,181 \& 2. 123 \& 2,080 \& 1,777 \& 1,842 \& 1,791 \& 1,832 \& 1,872 \& 1,899 \& 1,911 \& 1,905 <br>
\hline Yields: ${ }^{\text {Bond Buyer: }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bond Buyer:
Domestic municipals ( 20 cities) ....percent._ \& 2.15 \& 2.08 \& 2.02 \& 1.93 \& 1.93 \& 2.24 \& 2.36 \& 2.51 \& 2.38 \& 2.33 \& 2.3 \& 21 \& 2.15 <br>
\hline Moody's: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2. \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.34 \& 3.29 \& 3.30 \& 3.27 \& 3.26 \& 3.35 \& 3. 45 \& 3.35 \& 3.37 \& 3.34 \& 3.36 \& 3.37 \& 3.35 <br>
\hline By ratings: \& 2.81 \& 2.74 \& 2.75 \& 2.73 \& 2.72 \& 2.80 \& 2.83 \& 2.85 \& 2.86 \& 2.83 \& 2.85 \& 2.85 \& 2,83 <br>
\hline A8. \& 2.99 \& 2.90 \& 2.91 \& 2.87 \& 2.86 \& 2.95 \& 2. 96 \& 2.98 \& 3.00 \& 2.98 \& 3.00 \& 3.01 \& 2.99 <br>
\hline A \& 3.27 \& 3.24 \& 3.24 \& 3.21 \& 3.19 \& 3.27 \& 3. 30 \& 3.29 \& 3.32 \& 3.30 \& 3.31 \& 3.31 \& 3.28 <br>
\hline Baa. \& 4.28 \& 4.27 \& 4.30 \& 4.28 \& 4.28 \& 4.38 \& 4.29 \& 4.29 \& 4.30 \& 4.23 \& 4.27 \& 4.33 \& 4.30 <br>
\hline By grouns: \& 2.94 \& 2.90 \& 2.88 \& 2.85 \& 2.85 \& 2.94 \& 2.97 \& 2.98 \& 3.00 \& 2.96 \& 2.97 \& 2.97 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.09 \& 3. 06 \& 3.07 \& 3. 0.5 \& 3.04 \& 3. 12 \& 3.13 \& 3.15 \& 3.17 \& ${ }_{3.13}$ \& ${ }_{3.13}^{2.97}$ \& 3.12 \& 2.94
3.09 <br>
\hline  \& 3.98 \& 3.92 \& 3.95 \& 3.93 \& 3.91 \& 3.99 \& 3.83 \& 3.94 \& 3.94 \& 3.95 \& 3.97 \& 4.03 \& 4. 02 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Revised. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-17.
${ }^{\dagger}$ 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 Surver. Earlier


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | Octo. ber | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Noveru- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FINANCE-Continued


## FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119 | 147 | ${ }_{1}^{1225}$ | 1168 | 171 | 148 | 145 | 189 | 185 | 153 |  |  |
| Unit value | 75 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 80 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 90 | 91 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qusnitit-- | 135 | 128 | 538 | 129 | 156 | 117 | 107 | 110 | 95 |  |  |  |
|  | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 73 |  |  |  |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total incl. reexports.... thous. of do | 455, 257 | 417, 139 | '666, 376 | 491,818 | 651, 555 | 479, 480 | 478, 531 | 608, 570 | 681, 979 | 525, 116 | 610,010 | 628,627 |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise..........-do.... | 438, 264 | 406, 057 | 1647, 462 |  |  |  | 474, 896 |  |  | 519, 168 | 604, 658 | 623, 715 |
|  | 282,513 | 262, 680 | 304. 127 | 280, 525 | 343, 794 | 253, 654 | 254,038 | 272, 287 | 234, 322 | 190, 594 | 220, 034 | 227,746 |
| Imports for consumption...-......-----.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 273, 898 | 265, 162 | 292, 303 | 276, 224 | 338, 272 | 256, 129 | 239, 456 | 252, 050 | 222, 913 | 192, 310 | 201,050 | 233, 984 |

[^22]| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep- tember | October | Novern ber | December | Janis $\operatorname{ar} \%$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS


[^23]${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
*New series. For earlier indexes of all commodity and passenger tramspertation and a deseription of the dita see pp. sy-2s of the Sentember 190 survey; indexes by type ways beginning 1921 appear in tablo 33 , p . 1 of of the September 1940 issu
1940 on the revised basis differ only slightly from those shown in table $13, p .8$ of the Nuis 1940 Survey. Passengers carried revised to cover data for 188 companies. Data for 1940 on the revised basis differ only slightly from those shown in table $13, p .8$ of the March 1541 Survey. Revisedindexes of freight carloadings beginning 1919 sppear in table $23, \mathrm{pp} .21-22$ of the August 1941 Sur vey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} u- \\ & \operatorname{ary} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Visitors...............................number.- | 330, 340 | 1,112,293 | 430,608 | 253, 489 | 120,800 | 69, 812 | 60, 667 | 50,338 | 60, 808 | 94, 192 | 137, 187 | 221, 697 | 342,043 |
| Automobiles..-..--..-............- ...... do | 94, 102 | 302,025 | 132, 359 | 78,112 | 32, $3 \times 3$ | 18, 152 | 17, 477 | 16, 821 | 17,760 | 28, 203 | 41, 196 | 67, 454 | 08, 147 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles....-. .t. thousands.- |  | 8:0,348 | 787,108 4,857 | $\begin{array}{r} 840,925 \\ 6,138 \end{array}$ | 763,624 4 4,766 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,017,616 \\ & 8,608 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,273,822 \\ 6,629 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mid 1,208,162$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,288,858 \\ 6,935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1,380,255 \\ 7,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 1,445,506 \\ 8,092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,406,048 \\ 8,509 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,471,500 \\ 8,503 \end{array}$ |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carricrs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues...----..... thous. or dol... |  | 119,244 | 121,259 | 124, 000 | 119,818 | 128, 993 | 128,257 | 123, 860 | 130, 347 | 131,727 | 133, 076 | 124, 216 | 135,652 |
| Station revenues.......................do |  | -74, 236 | 76,470 | 78, 710 | ${ }_{7}^{77}, 292$ |  | 79,474 | 77,771 | 79,668 | 80, 264 | 80,070 | 80, 078 | 89, 415 |
| Tolls, message. |  | 35, 266 | 35, 029 | 35, 368 | ${ }_{3} 82,586$ | 37,782 | 37,441 | 34,961 | 39, 471 | 40,207 | 41, 616 | 42,379 | 44,579 |
| Operating expenses... |  | 77, 934 | 79,159 20,477 | 82,052 | 79.651 | 87.307 <br> 32.532 <br> 1 |  | 79, 414 | \$4,365 | 84,372 | 85. 655 | 85, 542 | 80,370 |
| Net operating income - ${ }_{\text {Phones in }}$ service, end of month.thousands.- |  | 19,563 20,657 | 20,477 20,817 | 20,165 20,954 | 19,645 | -32,232 | 21,166 21,362 | 21, 21,07 | 21, 21,54 21,595 | 81,596 21,702 | 22,264 21,815 | 22,167 21,888 | 21,339 21,966 |
| Telegrapb and cable carriers: $\dagger$, |  |  |  | 20,054 | 2, 11 | 21,206 | 21,302 | 21,481 | 21, 055 | 21,702 | 21,815 | 21,888 | 21, 966 |
| Operating revenues, totalt.....thous. of dol. |  | 12,674 | 12,555 | 12, $5 \in 6$ | 11,583 | 15, 448 | 12,732 | 11,697 | 12,074 |  | 13.877 | 14,398 |  |
| Telegraph carriers, total.....-........do. |  | 11,616 | 11,461 | 11, 483 | 10,436 | 14, 089 | 11, 563 | 10, 824 | 11, 940 | 12, 553 | 12,824 | 13, 151 | 13,296 |
| Western Union Telegrapti Co., revcmies from cable operations. ... thous of dol |  | 499 | 518 | 553 | 583 | 734 | 620 | 565 | 663 |  |  |  |  |
| Cable carriers.............-............de. |  | 1,058 | 1, 1884 | 1,073 | 1,147 | 1,359 | 1,169 | 972 | 1,134 | 661 1,035 | 658 1,053 | ${ }_{1}^{678}$ | . 709 |
| Operating expensest......................-do. |  | 10,758 | 10,820 | 10, 809 | 10,276 | 12, 003 | 11,054 | 10,246 | 10,889 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating incomet--.-..-...............-do. |  | 1,005 | 782 | 784 | 390 | 2, 215 | 585 | $4{ }^{4} 5$ | 918 | 1,088 | 11,905 | 11, 1,276 |  |
|  |  | 658 | 401 | 316 | ${ }^{88}$ | 1,488 | 61 | ${ }^{1} 65$ | 480 | 572 | 380 | 787 | 454 |
| Radiotelegraph carricrs, operating revenurs thous of dol. |  | 1,264 | 1,205 | 1,316 | 1,197 | 1,442 | 1,163 | 1,092 | 915 | 1,032 | 1,108 | 1.204 | 993 |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption............. thous. of wine gal |  | 15, 264 | 17,100 | 18,302 | 16,977 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-.-...........................-do.. |  | 15,065 | 16, 908 | 18, 185 | 16,965 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-.................do |  | 1,089 | 861 | 740 | 724 | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A lcohol, cthyl: <br> Production.................theus. of proof gal.. |  | 34, 299 | 35,757 | 36, 393 | 37, 541 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, warchoused, end of month.....do. |  | 10, 117 | 6, 491 | 7,143 | 8,038 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Withdrawn for denaturing...........-. do |  | 27,327 | 30, 433 | 32, 604 | 30, 371 | (0) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Withdrawn, tax-paid |  | 3,071 | 3,435 | 2,555 | 2, 505 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Methanol: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, refined talionsPrice, refined, wholesale: $\qquad$ |  | 7,545 | 0,340 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 68 | . 44 | . 44 | . 54 | . 84 | . 58 | .58 .28 | . 58 | . 28 | .58 .28 | . 58 | . 58 | . 58 |
| Production. <br> Crude (wood distilled) ........thous. of gal |  | 450 | 487 | 502 | 529 | 557 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Synthetic-..........................-do |  | 5.006 41,363 | 5,085 43,676 | 5, 416 42,629 | 5.194 37,486 | 5,663 38,879 | ${ }^{(b)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives, shipments-.-.-.-.----thous. of Sulphur production (quarterly): | 41, 209 | 41,363 | 43,676 | 42,62 | 37,486 | 38, 879 | 36, 720 | 37,681 | 30, 453 | 41,045 | 40, 545 | 42, 101 | 40, 409 |
| Iouisiana.........................-1ong tons.- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 129,365 \\ & 6,0,063 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 135. 285 |  |  | 110, 115 |  |  | 163,310 |  |
| Sulfuric acidi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 725, 579 |  |  | 774, 706 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, at works dol. per short ton. FERTILIZERS | 15. 50 | 16.50 | 16.56 | 16. 50 | 18.50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 16.59 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 |
| Consumption, Southern States $\begin{gathered}\text { thous. of short teus. }\end{gathered}$ | 66 | 71 |  | 168 | 186 | 267 | 1,030 | 1,003 | 1,060 | 678 | 287 | 148 | 70 |
| Exports, totals. $\qquad$ long tons |  | 295,885 17,783 | $\begin{array}{r}136,503 \\ 18,196 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phosphate materials |  | 270, 646 | 105, 019 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepared fertilizers......................- do |  | 407 | 2,879 | (o) | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6} 09,096$ | 118, 139 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nitrogenous, total |  | 67,406 32,148 | $\begin{array}{r}108,759 \\ 67,594 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 457 | 780 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 5,951 | (r) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| f. o. b. cars, port warehouses®...dol. per cwt.- | 1.650 | 1.650 48.882 | 1. 650 | \% $\begin{array}{r}1.650 \\ 5639\end{array}$ | 1.650 | 1. 165 | 1.650 | 1. 650 | 1.650 | 1.650 | 1. 650 | 1.650 | 1. 650 |
| Potash deliveries. .........................short tons. Superphosphate (bulk): |  | 48,882 | 39,943 | ธE,039 | 53,646 | 59,397 | 57,113 | 51,402 | 56,386 | 44,994 | 29, 714 | 62, 959 | 59, 224 |
| Production..........-................-- do |  | 379, 267 | 364, 505 | 413, 240 | 419,946 | 487, 5.58 | 487, 164 | 457,302 | 480, 018 | 431,634 | 440, 685 | 453,095 | 445, 603 |
| Shipments to consumers.-..................do <br> Stocks, end of month. |  | 65,150 978,014 | 1,022,410 | 129,293 $1,51,066$ | 87,581 $1,050,633$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 80, } 113 \\ \hline, 049 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r $\begin{array}{r}77,725 \\ 1,082,860\end{array}$ | 146.846 | 204, 855 | 254, 239 | 147, 478 | 78,577 | 72, 332 |
| NAFAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,02,00 | 1,017,817 | 011, 517 | 70,135 | 760, 761 | 915, 172 | 1,067,747 |
| osin, gum: <br> Price, wholesale "H" (Savannab), bulk $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reccipts, net, 3 ports. dol. per 100 lb . $\qquad$ bbl. ( 500 lb .) | 2.91 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.45 \\ 29,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.49 \\ 20,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,44 \\ 24,526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.64 \\ 34,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.89 \\ 34,637 \end{array}$ | 3.16 30,214 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.22 \\ 19,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.06 \\ 3,738 \end{array}$ | 16, $\begin{array}{r}2.89 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 2.82 18,449 | 2.95 21,686 | 3.10 20,872 |
| Stocks, 3 perts, end of month..........do. |  | 428,845 | 419,979 | 372,983 | 297, 168 | 270, 383 | 269, 496 | 257, 926 | 250, 110 | 239,317 | 245,086 | 237, 420 | 220, 436 |
| Turpentine, gum, syirits of: Price, wholesale (Sarannah) dol. per cal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, net, 3 ports............bbl. (50 gal.). | . 1 | 10,066 | 10,755 | 10,942 | 5,899 | 12, 231 | 6, 357 | 1,127 | 784 | 4,550 | 6, 5.61 | 8, 021 |  |
| Stocks, 3 ports, end of month............do.... |  | 34,339 | 36, 668 | 26, 380 | 18,955 | 15, 670 | 26, 594 | 20,496 | 16, 675 | 17,010 | 17,768 | 22,817 | 32, 164 |
| OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal, including fish oils (quarterly) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A nimal fats: <br> Consumption, factory .........thous. of Ib. |  |  | 338.647 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.............................do...- |  |  | 585, 293 |  |  | 761, 446 |  |  | 776, 542 |  |  | 699. 873 | 1247888 |
| Stocks, end of quarte |  |  | 504, 968 |  |  | 461,497 |  |  | 445, 114 |  |  | 365, 870 | 1 393,452 |
| Greases: <br> Consumption, factory $\qquad$ do |  |  | 121,155 |  |  | 118,673 |  |  | 125,047 |  |  | 185, 020 |  |
| Production |  |  | 124,006 |  |  | 140, 991 |  |  | 140, 105 |  |  | 141, 187 | $1{ }^{1} 46,259$ |
| Stocks, end of quarter.................-do. |  |  | 103,068 |  |  | 105,815 |  |  | 100,330 |  |  | 102, 044 | 1106,004 |

${ }^{4}$ Deficit. ${ }^{\text {sData revised for 1939; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. } 18 \text {, of the April } 1941 \text { survev. }}$
a Publication of detailed foreign trade statisties has been discontinued for the duration of the war. it Data reported monthly beginning July 1942 ,
${ }^{6}$ Data are no longer arailable for publication. $\ddagger$ Revisions for quarters or 1940 not shown in the December 1941 survey will be shown in a subsequent issue The compilation of data on consumption, production, purchases, shipments, and stocks of sulfuric acid by fertilizer manufacturers formeriy published in the Survey as been discontinued.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for telegraph and cable carriers rerised beginning 1984 , see table $48, \mathrm{p} .16$, of the November 1946 Surves. Wholesale price of gum rosin revised beginning 1919; see table 3, p. 17 of the January 1941 Sur vet.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decernber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A nimal, including fish oils, quarterlyt-Con. Fish oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory..........thous. of lb. |  |  | 50, 018 |  |  | 54, 513 |  |  | 50, 176 |  |  | 42,798 | ${ }^{3} 16,067$ |
| Production...-.------..............-do |  |  | 83, 140 |  |  | 81, 685 |  |  | 171,398 |  |  | 11,713 |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter |  |  | 162,659 | --....-- | --...-..- | 189, 916 | -........... |  |  | -.......... |  | 160,540 |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory (quarterly) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory (quarterly) $\begin{gathered}\text { mil. of lb. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | 788 |  |  | 1,106 |  |  | 1,048 |  |  | 744 | ${ }^{3} 210$ |
| Exports ---.----------------.- thous. of lb |  | 7, 185 | 7. 428 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total 8---------------------1.- do |  | 94,756 | ${ }^{93,221}$ | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,120 | 5,767 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other vegetable |  | 87,636 | 87, 723 | (b) |  | 1,205 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quarterly) ${ }_{\text {Ptocks, }}$ end of quarter: $\ddagger$ |  |  | 723 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,018 |  |  | 710 | ${ }^{3} 214$ |
| Crude... |  |  | 700 |  |  | 902 |  |  | 895 |  |  | 1 | 29 |
| ed |  |  | 300 |  |  | 50 |  |  | 513 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory (quarterly) |  | 25, 487 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 56, } \\ 33 \\ \hline 866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | 64,983 |  |  | 36,158 |  |  | , 611 | (a) |
| Stocks, end of quarter $\ddagger$ - |  |  | 36, 413 |  |  | 33,789 |  |  | (a) |  |  | (a) | (a) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coconut or copra oill } \\ & \text { Consumption, factory: }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined (quarterly) $\ddagger . .$. |  |  | 73, 983 |  |  | 79,028 |  |  | 49, 437 |  |  | 12,995 | 3 3,294 |
| In oleomargarine..---.-...................do |  | 2,421 | 3,574 | 4,680 | 4,198 | 4,153 | 2,146 | 728 | ${ }^{481}$ | 136 | (c) | (c) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined |  |  | 16, 994 |  |  | 16,248 |  |  | $15,131$ |  |  | 10,017 | 129,703 3,325 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (crush) ..-thous. of short ton | 93 | 7109 $\cdot 107$ | 419 1,040 | $\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ \mathbf{1}, 264 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{588}^{588}$ | ${ }_{361}^{605}$ | 474 | 413 144 | 317 | 224 | 144 | 88 | 2 |
| Receipts at mills, end of mon | 145 | 129 | 1, 749 | 1,344 | 1, 437 | 1, 293 | 1, 037 | 144 768 | 503 | 301 | ${ }_{177}^{21}$ | 116 | 81 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40,845 | - ${ }^{47}$, 185 | 180, 929 | 294, 821 | 255, 608 | $\cdots$ | 209, ${ }^{10} 17$ | 176, 833 | 139,742 | 97, 180 |  |  |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month | 133,495 | r132, 323 | 174, 385 | 201, 815 | 350, 670 | 380, 366 | 370, 664 | 372, 208 | 338,711 | 311,403 | 286, 844 | 250,715 | 192, 910 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cottonsced oil, crude: } & \\ \text { Prosel }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory (quarterly) $\ddagger . . .$. do In oleomargarine.........................do |  | 10, 131 | $\begin{array}{r} 317,273 \\ 12,525 \end{array}$ | 13, 708 | 14, 650 | $\begin{array}{r} 287,061 \\ 14,129 \end{array}$ | 14, 427 | 14,738 | $\begin{array}{r} 292,882 \\ 13,837 \end{array}$ | 11, 883 | 10, 235 | 232,482 10,352 | $\begin{array}{r} 390,054 \\ 10,400 \end{array}$ |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N'Y.) ................................... per 1h. | 139 |  | 136 |  | 124 |  | 137 | 139 |  |  | $14]$ |  | . 140 |
|  | 32,942 | -32, A11 | 63, 536 | 143.761 | 142, 251 | 136, 112 | 119,457 | 130,622 | 127.442 | 100,548 | 71. 502 | 52, 807 | 36, 661 |
| Stocks, end of month | 230, 560 | -226, 522 | 178,724 | 203, 544 | 273, 448 | 314, 330 | 322, ¢72 | 351,683 | 389, 010 | 402, 540 | 394, 580 | 369, 745 | 310,433 |
| Flaxseed:Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipnents | 483 | 297 | ${ }_{4} 12$ | 120 | 67 | 101 | 311 | 141 | 154 | 144 | 90 | 130 | 164 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipment | 236 | 109 | 319 | 481 | 438 | 467 | 36 | 249 | 46 | 105 | 455 | 233 | 566 |
| Stocks- | 379 | 485 | 1,418 | 1,937 | 1,691 | 1, 404 | 1,386 | 1,007 | 1,026 | 925 | 527 | 423 | 98 |
| Oil mills (qnarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of quarter |  |  | 12,385 |  |  | 12,557 |  |  | 18,477 |  |  | 12,526 3,965 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4,981 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Mpls.) -dol. per bu-- | 2.40 | 1.89 | 1.99 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 2.00 | 2. 23 | 2.33 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.58 | 2.54 | 2.46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from Minneapolis. | 34,200 | 32, 120 | 45,840 | 37,400 | 34,360 | 63, 760 | 51,840 | 37,640 | 34, 400 | 28,880 | 25,840 | 23,440 | 31,440 |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$.).-.......dol. per ib-- | . 136 | . 112 | . 114 | . 108 | . 101 | 140,147 | .113 | . 119 | 153,620 .133 | . 141 | . 141 | 151,183 .139 | 346,826 .137 |
| Production (quarterly) .-.......thous. of lb.- |  |  | 236, 744 |  |  | 251,723 |  |  | 258,720 |  | . 14 | 241,015 | 376,782 |
| Shipments from Mimpeapolis | 21,850 | 21,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,900 \\ 161,255 \end{array}$ | 21, 350 | 15,750 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,050 \\ 198.570 \end{array}$ | 22,000 | 22, 250 | 22.400 | 23,600 | 30,000 | 22, 100 | 27,900 |
| Soybeans:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (quarterly) ......thous. of bu.. |  |  | 13,175 |  |  | 19,232 |  |  | 20, 500 |  |  | 18,497 | ${ }^{3} 6,595$ |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2, yellow (Chicago) | 1.71 | 1.57 | 1.83 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.67 | 1.83 | 1. 95 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.. Stocks, end of quarter. $\qquad$ do | 2211, 452 |  | 690 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1106,712 \\ 10,431 \end{array}$ |  |  | 10,907 |  |  |  |  |
| Sopbean oil:*Consuraption, refined (quarterly) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price. wholesale. refined, domestic (N. Y.) dol. per lb | . 135 | . 114 | . 124 | . 125 | . 121 | . 126 | . 132 | . 135 | . 135 | . 135 |  |  | . 135 |
| Production (quarterly) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | . 13 | . 135 |
| Crude --.-....................-. - thous. of lb |  |  | ${ }_{96,951}^{115,686}$ |  |  | 177, 217 |  |  | 188, 805 |  |  | 167,945 |  |
| Stocks, end or quarter: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined.... |  |  | 36, 120 |  |  | 41,846 |  |  | 56,639 |  |  | 76,098 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,009 \\ 373,099 \end{array}$ |
| Oleomargarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chi- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31, 27 | 29, 21 | 20, | 23,079 | 23,081 | 22,535 |
| cago) Production | . 150 | \% 24,803 | [1.140 | .140 34,060 | ${ }_{32} .140$ | ${ }_{34,638}$ | .154 35,071 | +.153 | .150 30.768 | .150 28.641 | .150 27.600 | $\begin{array}{r}.150 \\ \hline 7.130\end{array}$ | ${ }_{29} .150$ |
| Production $\oplus$.-.--------.-.-....thous. of lb |  | 24, 803 | 33, 124 | 34,060 | 32, 303 | 34,638 | 35,071 | 32,541 | 30,768 | 28,641 | 27, 600 | 27, 130 | 29,383 |
| ${ }^{a}$ Not available. ${ }^{1}$ Dec. 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Sept. 1 estimate. bSee note marked " $a$ " on p. S-21. $\quad$ Less than 500 pounds. <br> 3 Data reported monthly beginning July 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\S$ Data revised for 1939 ; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18, of the April 1941 Survey. <br> Revisions for quarters of 1940 not shown in the December 1941 Survey will be shown in a subsequent issue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *New series. Earlier data for the series on soybeans and soybean oil will be shown in a subsequent issue. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. The series on imports of paint oils and all other vegetahle oils have been revised to exclude data for oiticica oil from "all other" where they have been |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tacluded and include them with paint oils. Earlier data are available on request. The revision does not affect the total imports of vegetable oils. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\oplus$ Data revised beginning July 1939, see note | marked | on | of th | pril 194 | urvey. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aucust | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sepr- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Octo- ber | November | December | Janu- | February | March | April | May | June | July |

CHEMICALS AND ALMIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production......................-thous of Ib.. |  | 327,615 |  |  | 315,707 |  |  | 329,867 |  |  | 246,304 | 195,477 |
| Stocks, end of quarter.-.-...---.-.-.-. do...- |  | 50, 474 |  |  | 53,351 |  |  | 60,790 |  |  | 63. 208 | 1 56,823 |
| Vegetable, price, wholesale, tierces (Chicago) <br> Paint sales dol. per lb... | . 145 | . 152 | . 156 | . 153 | . 156 | . 164 | . 165 | . 165 | . 170 | . 170 | (a) | . 165 |
| Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines......-.-...........thous. of dol. . | 183 | 195 | 171 | 161 | 217 | 190 | 172 | 162 | 161 | 193 | 173 | 103 |
|  | 67 | 67 | 69 | 40 | 47 | 46 | 36 | 43 |  |  | 32 | 29 |
| In dry form. | 224 | 279 | 253 | 210 | 175 | 185 | 196 | 183 | 261 | 260 | 208 | 235 |
| In paste forn. | 359 | 462 | 471 | 278 | 496 | 428 | 323 | 412 | 466 | 594 | 517 | 406 |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classified total | 44, 140 | 45, 334 | 46, 178 | 37, 531 | 37, 861 | 42, 032 | 39,745 | 42, 617 | 44, 849 | 44, 141 | + 39,513 | 37, 287 |
| Industrial | 20, 247 | 19,709 | 21, 454 | 18,727 | 19, 200 | 19,190 | 17, 619 | 18, 898 | 19,009 | 18, 140 | + 17,082 | 17, 173 |
| Trade | 23,893 | 2¢,6,625 | 24, 724 |  | 18,661 | 22,842 | 22, 126 | 23, 719 | 25, 840 | 26,000 | 22, 430 | 29, 813 |
| Unclassified | 4, 206 | E, 029 | 4, 860 | 3,837 | 3,848 | 5,012 | 5,431 | 5,453 | 5,681 | 5,064 | 4,469 | 4, 234 |
| CELLLLOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,437 | 1,479 | 1,521 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,374 | (b) |
|  | 1,510 | 1,565 | 1,630 | 1, 569 | 1,658 | 1,755 | 1,545 | 1,394 | 1, 526 | 1,305 | 1,364 | (b) |
| Cellulose-acetate: <br> Sheets, rods, and tubes:() |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption in reporting company plants ....................................... | 17 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 33 | 22 | 50 | 53 | 101 |  |
|  | 573 | 585 | 630 | 558 | 501 | 585 | 567 | 519 | 568 | 465 | 557 | (b) |
|  | 580 | 622 | 723 | 624 | 550 | 542 | 504 | 486 | 588 | 483 | 523 | (b) |
| Moulding composition: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipmentsf.-.............................d. do.... | 2,506 | 2,813 | 3,453 | 2,777 | 3,165 | 3,597 | 3,225 | 3,444 | 3,461 | 3,054 | 3,048 | (b) |
| ROOFING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A sphalt prepared roofing, shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .-...-............thous. of squares... |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 743 | 3, 085 | 3,692 |  |  | 4,397 | 4,908 |
|  | 1,157 1,543 | 1,227 <br> 1,535 | 1,345 1,724 1,74 | 1,070 1,315 | 813 <br> 955 | 675 761 | 788 | $\begin{array}{r}1969 \\ 1,132 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,178 1,511 | 1,227 | 1,289 1,582 1,58 | 1,726 <br> 1,431 |
| Smooth roll | 1,281 | 1,385 | 1,668 | 1,441 | 1,265 | 1.307 | 1.441 | 1,592 | 1,509 | 1,467 | 1,528 | 1,751 |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTEIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, total -...........-mil. of kw.- | 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 16,005 |
| By source: | 10, 958 | 10,628 | 10,364 | 11,041 | 10,402 | 11, 156 |  | 9,664 | 9,438 | 8, 879 |  |  |  |
| Water po | 5,317 | 10,037 | 4, 000 | 4, 205 | 4, 4 , 089 | 4, 495 | 4, 41,595 | 4,438 | 9,438 5,615 | 5,609 | 5,360 | 5, 358 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privately and municipally owned electric utilities......................... of k w.hr- | 14, 047 | 13,094 | 12.862 | 13,687 | 13, 056 | 14, 224 | 14, 110 | 12,612 | 13,322 | 12,949 | 13,326 | 13,394 | 14,047 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential or domestic...............-. do |  | 1, 9f:9 | 2, 031 | 2,092 | 2, 266 | 2, 393 | 2, 673 | 2, 405 | 2, 244 | 2,139 | 2,047 | 2,025 | 2,053 |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) |  | 329 | 297 | 226 | 170 | 148 | 145 | 156 | 168 | 206 | 216 | 270 | 335 |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and power- |  | 2, ${ }_{6,731}$ | 2, ${ }_{6} \mathbf{7 7 1}$ | 6, 6,851 | 2.163 6.672 | 2,189 6,882 | 2,450 | 2, 303 | 2, 199 | 2,156 6,988 | 2,124 | 2,160 7,205 | 2,247 7,482 |
| f.arge light and power |  | 154 | 170 | ${ }_{193}$ | 206 | 224 | 217 | 187 | 181 | , 158 | ${ }^{1} 143$ | ${ }^{\text {, }} 132$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,482 \\ \hline 137\end{array}$ |
| Other public authorities |  | 259 | 251 | 275 | 281 | 301 | 307 | 306 | 306 | 294 | 294 | 302 | 822 |
| Railways and rallroads. |  | 473 | 467 | 501 | 503 | 569 | 597 | 550 | 560 | 525 | 356 | 509 | 522 |
| Interdepartmental........-.-.-.....do.- |  | 40 | 40 | 42 | 47 | 63 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 69 | 69 | 66 | 69 |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers $\dagger$ (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 | 232,460 |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| House beatin |  | 283 | 308 | ${ }^{\circ} 333$ | ${ }^{3} 51$ | ${ }^{1}, 367$ | , 344 | ${ }^{\text {, }} 359$ | $\bigcirc 343$ | ${ }^{2} \times 25$ | ${ }^{9} \times 172$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Industrial and co |  | 470 | 466 | 456 | 450 | 451 | 465 | 463 | 471 | 470 | 466 | 466 |  |
| Sales to consumers, total. .-..... mil. of cu. |  | 27, 691 | 29, 210 | 31, 845 | 35, 724 | 39, 892 | 43,705 | 42,357 | 41,296 | 38,161 | 34, 873 | 31, 983 |  |
| Domestic. |  | 15, 109 | 16,746 | 17, 462 | 15, 879 | 16, 200 | 18, 268 | 17, 672 | 17,629 | 16, 875 | 16,534 | 17, 125 |  |
| House heating ....... |  | 1,108 | 11,203 | 2, ${ }^{2} 102$ | ${ }_{1}^{7}, 491$ | 10,752 | 12, 294 | 11, 917 | 10, 224 | 7,722 13 | 5, 296 | 2. 604 |  |
| Industrial and commercial |  | 10,718 | 11,079 | 11,747 | 12,086 | 12,618 | 12,796 | 12,425 | 13, 129 | 13,280 | 12, 794 | 12,035 |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,759 | 36, 526 | 34, 286 | 33,143 | 31,245 |  |
| Domestic-.......-.-.-.-.............. do |  | 20, 360 | 22,603 | 22, 712 | 21,908 | 22,042 | 23,016 | 21,924 | 21, 663 | 21,574 | 22,407 | 22, 210 |  |
| House heating |  | 823 | 1,118 | 1,941 | 4,248 | 6, 191 | 7,728 | 7,960 | 6,937 | 4,881 | 3,083 | 1,918 |  |
| Industrial and commerci |  | 6,411 | 6,657 | 7,063 | 7,373 | 7,693 | 7,739 | 7,684 | 7,734 | 7,649 | 7,506 | 6,996 |  |
| Natural gas: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, total..................- thousan |  | 7,882 | 7,942 | 8,012 |  | ${ }_{7}^{8,215}$ | ${ }^{8} .1554$ | ${ }^{8}, 183$ | 8, 230 | 8,272 | 8,286 | 8. 192 |  |
| Domestic-............ |  | 7, 3345 | $\begin{array}{r}7,392 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline 48\end{array}$ | 7,444 | 7, 654 | 7, 7285 | 7,554 614 | 7, 672 | 7,610 618 | 7,656 613 | 7,676 | 7, 615 |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.......mil. of cu. |  | 110, 366 | 115,379 | 127, 179 | 143, 343 | 160,937 | 178, 028 | 174, 389 | 171, 979 | 152,971 | 133,665 | 120,783 |  |
| Domestic....................... |  | 16,792 | 17,812 | 22,400 | 36, 976 | 50,694 | 67, 790 | 62, 485 | 61,451 | 46,305 | 33,400 | 23, 898 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic.....-..............-.-....do |  | 13,524 | 13,836 | 16,883 | 24,655 | 32, 242 | 42,000 | 38,433 | 37,312 | 30, 384 | 23,243 | 15,015 |  |
| Ind'l., com'l., and elee. genera |  | 17.540 | 17,973 | 19.528 | 21,433 | 23,448 | 25, 241 | 24,816 | 21.901 | 22. 25.3 | 20, 135 | 18.525 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Monthly data for $1920-39$, corresponding to averages shown on p. 97 or the 1940 Supplement, appear in table $28, \mathrm{pp} .17$ and 18 of the December 1940 Survey; revised data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢or ata do not include cellulose acetate satety glass sheets. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Revised series. Manufactured and natural gas revised beginning January 1929; earlier data will appear in a subsequent issue. Revised electric-power sales and revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rom sales beginning 1937 will be shown in a su |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | Norember | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data. may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\mathrm{Janu}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, including meals. .-....thous. of bu.. |  | 1,211 | 2,834 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grinding $\ddagger$ | 10,039 | 8, 514 | 8,676 | 9, 256 | 8,653 | 8, 579 | 10,118 | 9,732 | 11,072 | 10,948 | 10,205 | 9,768 | 9,717 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Cbicago)........ dol. per bu-- No. 3 white (Cbicago) | 1.84 1.02 | . 75 | . 75 | . 70 | .71 .78 | . 76 | $\begin{aligned} & .82 \\ & .90 \end{aligned}$ | $.82$ | $\begin{array}{r} .82 \\ .97 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{.82}{.}$ | .85 .98 | $.85$ | .86 1.00 |
| No.3, white (Cbicago --- ${ }^{\text {Weighted avg., } 5 \text { markets, all grades. do...-. }}$ | 1.82 | .84 | . 81 | . 76 | . 78 | $\stackrel{.83}{.72}$ | $.90$ | $\begin{array}{r} .96 \\ .78 \end{array}$ | $.97$ | $.97$ | $.98$ | $\begin{aligned} & .96 \\ & .84 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1.00}$ |
| Production (crop estimate).....thous. of bu.. | 23,015,915 |  |  |  |  | 12,672,541 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-........do...- | 20, 126 | 18,776 | 27,496 | 24,041 | 24,354 | 28, 107 | 29,494 | 30,357 | 24,098 | 30, 5:0 | 25,755 | 22,448 | 23, 578 |
| Shipments, princinal markets..........d | 13, $2 ¢ 9$ | 15, 124 | 20,555 | 17,099 | 15,847 | 13,193 | 16,280 | 15,849 | 17,524 | 19,793 | 16, 613 | 17,595 | 20, 173 |
| Etocks, commercial, end of month | 43, 6.67 | 40,089 | 39,137 | 40, 135 | 39,835 | 47,946 | 50,311 | 69, 884 | 60,973 | 63,363 | 64, 408 | 57,012 | 51, 774 |
|  |  | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeals. (Chicapo) 0.... $\qquad$ |  | 113 | 224 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per bu . | ${ }_{53}^{49} 4$ | . 37 | . 46 | . 44 | . 48 | $.53$ | . 58 | . 56 | . 54 | . 55 | 55 | . 49 | . 48 |
| Recelpts, principal markets...-.........do. | 16,918 | 14, 607 | 10, 414 | 6,720 | 7,052 | 7,947 | 8,519 | 5,670 | 5,253 | 5,614 | 5,813 | 3,671 | 6,642 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of month......do | 5, 132 | 11,771 | 13,427 | 11, 562 | 11,030 | 9,473 | 8,625 | 7,483 | 5,893 | 4, 642 | 3,776 | 2,109 | 2, 191 |
| Exports §. $\qquad$ pockets ( 100 lb .).. |  | 262,096 | 224,709 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports.......................... .....do.... |  | 23,418 | 4,709 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orlcans) dol. per lb - |  | . 044 | . 041 | . 043 | . 048 | . 064 | . 068 | . 668 | . 070 | . 080 | . 073 | . 070 | . 070 |
| Production (crop estimate) .....tbous of bu.-- | 272,282 |  |  |  |  | 154,028 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of bbl. (162 | 298 | 312 | 650 | 2, 191 | 2,321 | 2,099 | 1,148 | 1,325 | 681 | 198 | 70 | 104 | 14 |
| Shipments from mills. milled rice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .).- <br> Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in | 253 | 548 | 822 | 1,278 | 1,425 | 1,772 | 1,700 | 1,315 | 1,405 | 1,256 | 471 | 253 | 187 |
| 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 | 109 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts domestic. rough.--baps ( 100 lb .).- | 40, 293 | 297,638 | 114, 831 | 263,460 | 316, 495 | 378, 554 | 465, 182 | 229,404 | 278,245 | 499,885 | 422,998 | 469,837 | 194, 148 |
| Shirments from mills, milled rice ...do..- | 69,944 | 82, 137 | 72,446 | 131,856 | 290, 089 | 260, 841 | 137, 749 | 97,631 | 162,316 | 420,205 | 195,996 | 392. 090 | 166, 373 |
| Stocks, rough and eleaned (in terms of cleancd rice), end of mo..bags ( 100 lb .). | 107, 281 | 379, 134 | 337, 263 | 354, 827 | 247, 542 | 210, 534 | 343, 001 | 374, 565 | 364, 795 | 242, 680 | 290, 831 | 187, 381 | r 152, 048 |
| Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.). dol. per |  | . 62 | . 68 | . 60 | . 64 |  | . 80 | . 78 | . 75 | . 72 | 69 | . 60 | . 61 |
| Production (erop estimate)...-thous. of bu.- | ${ }^{2} 59,665$ |  |  |  |  | 145,191 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets............. do. | 2,508 | 6,844 | 4,944 | 2,603 | 2,150 | 2,475 | 2,115 | 1,813 | 1,691 | 566 | 1,133 | 861 | 1,269 |
| Stocks, commercial, end of month.....do...- | 17, 288 | 14,637 | 17, 243 | 17,504 | 17,645 | 17,474 | 16,785 | 17,029 | 17, 551 | 17,333 | 17, 240 | 17,034 | 17, 212 |
| Wheat: <br> Disappearance. |  |  | 179,253 |  |  | 164, 501 |  |  | 185, 815 |  |  | 169, 181 |  |
| Exports, wheat. including fid |  | 3,137 | 5, 767 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat only \%.......... |  | 769 | 3,771 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, Dark Nortbern Spring (Minneapolie) dol. per bu_ | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1. 25 | 1. 24 | 1.19 | 1. 20 | 1.14 | 1. 14 |
| No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis).......-do...- | 1.26 | 1.08 | 1.16 | 1. 13 | 1.17 | 1.27 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1. 19 | 1.22 |
| No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.)...-.-...do... | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1. 12 | 1. 13 | 1.20 | 1.26 | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.08 |
| Welghted av., 6 markets, all grades.. do-.- | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.15 | 1. 20 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.10 |
| Production (crop est.), total...-thous. of bu.. | -981, ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 1945,937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2694, $\begin{aligned} & 28188 \\ & 2698\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | '274, 644 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, princinal mar | 26, 269 | 17,642 | 14,086 | 16,394 | 14,752 | 14,579 | 10,471-7 | 9,155 | 11, 195 | 12,129 | 12,861 | 12,336 | 26,563 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) ............ do.... | 378, 091 | 438,088 | 452,018 | 476,307 | 473, 985 | 471,492 | 465,608 | 458,692 | 446, 883 | 420,880 | 398, 177 | 384, 746 | 390, 572 |
| United States, total Commercial | 266, 149 | 274, 629 | $1,152,108$ 284,920 | 280,588 | 276, 260 | 987,667 270,885 | 258,570 | 249, 891 |  | 229, 407 | 221,896 | $\begin{aligned} & 632,611 \\ & 224,441 \end{aligned}$ | 261, 422 |
| Country mills and elevators...----- |  | 27, 0 | 223, 975 | 28, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 27,200 | 207, 351 | 26, | 24, | 171,432 | 22, 40 | 22,8.0 | 141, 789 | 21, |
| Merchant mills.......................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 154,902 |  |  | 13E, 601 |  |  | 1 22,461 |  |  | 96, 837 |  |
| Onfarms. |  |  | 488, 311 |  |  | 373, 820 |  |  | 270, 122 |  |  | 159,544 |  |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disappearance (Rus'l-Pearsall) _tbous. of bbl.- |  | 8,293 | 10,545 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grindings of wheat....-.-.......tbous. of bu.. |  | 39,123 | 43, 247 | 44, 251 | 37, 560 | 42, 103 | 43,611 | 38,621 | 38,194 | 36,878 | 36, 141 | 37, 842 | 41,465 |
| Ptandard patents (Mpls.)..... dol. per bbl.. | 5.73 | 5.76 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5.88 | 6.30 | 6.48 | 6.33 | 6.17 | 5.95 | 5.84 | 5.51 | 5.60 |
| Winter, streights (Kansas City)......do.... | 5.13 | 5. 36 | 5.63 | 5.48 | 5. 44 | 5.74 | 5.86 | 5.74 | 5.63 | 5.40 | 5. 26 | 5.09 | 5.01 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour. actual (Census) ........thous. of bbl. Operations. percent of capacity |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,592 \\ 57.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,495 \\ 65.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,693 \\ 62.2 \end{array}$ | 8,216 59.6 | 9,283 61.8 | $\begin{gathered} 9,532 \\ 63.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,479 \\ 63.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,378 \\ 55.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,058 \\ 53.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,903 \\ 54.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,279 \\ 55.0 \end{array}$ | 9,075 60.4 |
| Flour (Russell-Pearsall) .-.- -thous. of hbi- |  | 9,047 | 11, 170 | 10,553 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offal (Census) .-.............thnus. of lb- |  | 674, 351 | 745, 899 | 766, 313 | 650, 110 | 732,746 | 756,199 | 663, 743 | 657,985 | 641, 182 | 628, 939 | 656, 814 | 718,093 |
| Stocks, total, end of month (Russell-Pearsall) <br> Hedd thous. of bbl thous. of bbl |  | 5,700 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,900 \\ & 4.586 \end{aligned}$ | 6,000 | (b) | 3,961 |  |  | 4, 002 |  |  | 3,619 |  |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals. | 2,398 | 1,728 | 2,208 | 2, 454 | 2,022 | 1,964 | 1,789 | 1,467 | 1,741 | 1,815 | 1,684 | 1,953 | 1,831 |
| Disposition: | 1,284 | 1,032 | 1,198 | 1,209 | 1,054 | 1,129 | 1,116 | 973 | 1,094 | 1,085 | 981 | 1,210 | 1,127 |
| Shipments, total | 1,044 | 680 | 956 | 1,196 | . 961 | 816 | ${ }^{660}$ | 479 | 612 | 724 | 689 | 724 | 694 |
|  | 439 | 328 | 514 | 699 | 580 | 443 | 310 | 198 | 264 | 341 | 313 | 264 | 242 |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): <br> Beef steers | 14.87 | 11.73 | 11.73 | 11.55 | 11.40 | 12.57 | 12.60 | 12.38 | 12.59 | 13.26 | 13. 22 | 13.11 | 13.63 |
|  | 14.49 | 11.93 | 11.71 | 11.44 | 11.06 | 12.75 | 13.11 | 12.66 | 13.36 | 14.09 | 13.48 | 12.99 | 13. 13 |
|  | 13.70 | 12.38 | 13.50 | 13.38 | 12.00 | 12.60 | 14.09 | 13.50 | 13.80 | 13.13 | 13.50 | 13.00 | 13.13 |
| Hogs: $\quad$ Receipts, principal markets thous of animals. | 2,187 | 1,895 | 2,035 | 2,542 | 2,832 | 3,639 | 3,704 | 2,463 | 2,694 | 2,638 | 2,630 | 2,896 | 2,452 |
| Disposition: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,625 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,020 | 1,998 | 2, 256 |  |
| Sbipments, total - .-...------------ do | 552 | 529 | 504 | 616 | 727 | 935 | 1,033 | 710 | 690 | 612 | 629 | 035 | 585 |
| Stocker and feeder-...-...-.-.......-do....- | 49 | 43 | 37 | 42 | 45 | 63 | 60 | 51 | 52 | 57 | 52 | 49 | 52 |
| Prices: <br> Wholesale, beavy (Chii.). ...dol. per 100 lb . | 14.46 | 10.88 | 11.42 | 10.71 | 10.31 | 10.51 | 11.37 | 12.48 | 13.51 | 14.26 | 14.13 | 14.27 | 14.39 |
| Hog-corn ratio | 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. ${ }^{1}$ Deœember 1 estimate. ${ }^{2}$ September 1 estimate. $\ddagger$ Beginning October 1941, data are for domestic consumption only, excluding grindings for exp ort. -See note "a" on page S-26. ©Data not available. §Data for 1939 revised; see table 14, p. 17 or the April 1941 Survey.

| Monthly statistics through December 1989, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1040 Suppiement th the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | Decenn- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receints, principal markets thons. of animals | 2, $\cdot 12$ | 2.023 | 2,557 | 2, 833 | 1,818 | 1,719 | 1,791 | 1,535 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,855 | 1,832 | 2,138 |
| Disposition: | 1,261 | 922 | 1,004 | 1,018 | 905 | 1,016 | 1, 036 | 907 | 1,136 | 1,042 | 1,007 | 1,037 | 1. 103 |
| Shipments, total | 1,497 | 1. ${ }^{104}$ | 1, 406 | 1. 820 | 945 | 699 | 754 | 629 | 721 | 819 | , 872 | $\stackrel{79}{ }$ | 1.024 |
| Stocker and ferder. | 462 | 377 | ¢92 | ${ }_{5} 53$ | 379 | 199 | 397 | 126 | 164 | 224 | 258 | 217 | 269 |
| Prices, wholesale (Cbicago): <br> Ewes........................... dol. per 100 1b | ค. 19 | 48.4 | 5. 14 | 5.22 | 5.44 | 8.06 | 6.34 | f. 48 | 6.91 | 7.24 | 6.84 | 6. 11 | 6. 00 |
|  | 13.37 | 10. 88 | 10. 98 | 10.63 | 10.57 | 11.20 | 11.88 | 11. 25 | 11.00 | 11.38 | 13.72 | 13.85 | 13. 28 |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ |  | 1,278 | 1,292 | ], 418 | 1,245 | 1,477 | 1,503 | 1,213 |  | 1,338 | r1,328 |  |  |
| Exportsstan, apparent - ................ do... |  | ${ }^{1} 2.81$ | 1,992 | (0) | 1,245 | 1, 71 | 1,50. | 1,2, | 1,282 | 1,308 | '1,328 | r 1,440 |  |
| Production (inspected slauphter) ....... do | 1,329 | 1, 168 | 1,178 | 1, 4.35 | 1. 394 | 1,644 | 1,728 | 1,271 | 1,345 | 1,376 | 1,374 | 1,531 | 1,447 |
| Stecks, cold storage, end of mont | 07 | 916 | 730 | 649 | 720 | 903 | 1,097 | 1,097 | 1,046 | 941 | 893 | 823 | r 729 |
| Miscellaneous meats. | 93 | 72 | 64 | 64 | 73 | 105 | 123 | 110 | 118 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 109 |
| Beef and veal: <br> Consumption, apparent_-....... thous. of lb.- |  | 563, 986 | 592, 169 | 635, 550 | 524, 974 | 574, 166 | 617,671 | 518.851 | 560,617 | 568,090 | ${ }^{\text {r 562, }} 214$ | r 632,756 |  |
| Exports ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | 4, 029 | 3, 381 | (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) ......................dol. per 1th- | 210 | 176 | . 176 | 173 | 173 | 191 | . 198 | 106 | 200 | 214 | 213 | 210 | 209 |
| Prodtetion (insnected slaughter) thous of th.- | 413.680 | 557.536 | 580, 536 | 442, 731 | 535,884 | 575,794 | 605. 041 | 513, 157 | 545, 801 | E66, 213 | 530, 200 | 609,840 | 606, 516 |
| Stocks, beef. cold storage, end of mo...- do... | -3, 6 | 67, 489 | -3,366 | ¢9, 713 | 114,330 | 135,478 | 142, 509 | 150,410 | 147, 514 | 126,884 | 99, 075 | 81, 556 | ${ }^{2}$ \&2, 6,47 |
| Lamb and mititon: <br> Consumpition, apparent |  | 60, 244 | 62, 276 | 60, 453 | ¢5, 572 | 64, 239 | 68,451 | 61,813 | 73,311 | 69, 433 | r 622,497 | r 58,984 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .......do | 72, $\times 21$ | 60, 364 | 63,094 | 67, 206 | 87, 244 | 65, 816 | 68,781 | 61, 701 | 73,422 | 68,331 | 61, 158 | 58, 899 | 6is, 916 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month..... do | 7,494 | 3,306 | 4,093 | 4,783 | 6.432 | 7,936 | 8,228 | 8,122 | 8,180 | 7, 108 | 5,711 | 5,313 | -5,487 |
| Pork (including lard): Constimption, appare |  | 653,854 | 637,395 | 716,262 | 664, 354 | 838, 113 | 816, 538 | 632, 393 | 648,483 | 669, 803 | -702, ¢694 | 755, 213 |  |
| Exports, total. |  | 70, 508 | 97, 28.5 | (a) |  |  |  |  | 648,483 | -6,803 | \%, | 3 |  |
| Lard |  | 44, 634 | 46,976 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, whalesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marns, smoked (Ohicago). ..... dol. per lb-Lard in tierces: | . 803 | . 285 | 298 | 272 | 65 | . 271 | . 299 | 303 | . 315 | . 321 | . 300 | . 295 | 295 |
| Prime, contract (N. Y.).....-......- ${ }^{\text {do---- }}$ | . 129 | . 103 | . 111 | . 119 | . 104 | . 106 | . 112 | . 121 | . 125 | . 126 | . 126 | 127 | 128 |
| Refined (Chicaqe) - .-....-....-do...- | .183 | . 118 | . 128 | . 121 | . 120 | . 127 | . 130 | . 336 | . 138 | . 144 | . 143 | (1) | 139 |
| duction (imspected staughter, thous. of lb. | 142, 827 | 549, 836 | 534, 503 | 725, 158 | 800,819 | 1,012,675 | 1,053,759 | 696, 100 | 725, 295 | 741,802 | 782, 338 | 881.804 | 773.247 |
| Lardt-...................... do... | 1166. firic | 98,086 | 92,231 | 197,469 | 141, 579 | 110,337 | 203, 306 | 128, 465 | 132,115 | 126, 877 | 135, 083 | 151.017 | 139.043 |
| Stocks cold storage, end of month ....... do.... | 422, 918 | 773, 182 | [569, 322 | 490, 6994 | 526, 385 | 655, 049 | 823,129 | 823, 169 | 772, 420 | 699,083 | 6i77, 844 | 6,21, 433 | 851, 8.96 |
| Fresh and cured.--.................... do | 340,009 | 485, 108 | 371,362 | 313,248 | 350,270 | 468, 538 | 613,659 | 616, 604 | 590,416 | 572. 799 | 559, 849 | 522, 173 | 433, 547 |
| Lardy ..................................do | 82,900 | 288, 074 | 217,960 | 177, 426 | 176, 265 | 186, 511 | 209, 470 | 206. 565 | 182,004 | 126, 284 | 117, 995 | 102, 260 | r 98,349 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets ...-.....-thous of lb.- | 37,307 | 33,368 | 35, 220 | 49, 351 | 77,720 | 84, 224 | 27, 302 | 18,694 | 20, 209 | 23, 123 | 29,762 | 32,493 | 34, 435 |
| Stocks, cold storake, end of month......dc.... | 96,75 | 85,363 | 96,701 | 127,981 | 172, 913 | 218.392 | 206, 120 | 179,083 | 139,677 | 96, 716 | 80, 242 | 79, 200 | -79,246 |
| Receipts, 5 markets ........thous. of cases.- | 963 | 876 | 833 | 701 | 587 | 802 | 915 | 1. 149 | 1, $\mathrm{C80}$ | 1,906 | 1, 887 | 1,588 | , 171 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell . ........-.-...-.......thous of cases. | 6, 759 | 6,131 | 5.441 | 3,8.57 | 1,670 | 549 | 331 | 529 | 1,798 | 4,638 | 6,945 | 7,935 | r 7.754 |
| Frozen.---.....................thous. of lb. | 272,231 | 194,006 | 178,438 | 153,843 | 129, 533 | 95, 538 | 76,293 | 73,766 | 107, 397 | 159,585 | 223, 831 | 278,469 | 290, 529 |
| tropical products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocos: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16,841 | 24, 257 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, spot, Accra (N. Y.).........dol. per lb.- Coffee: | . 69 | . 0787 | . 0814 | . 0820 | . 0878 | . 0935 | . 0950 | . 0892 | . 0890 | . 0890 | 0890 | 0809 | . 0890 |
| Clearances froms brazil, total . thous. of tags .. | 298 | 518 | 847 | 706 | 882 | 1,008 | 1, 0.73 | 766 | ciso | 1,006 | 73 | 453 | 56 |
| To United States ....................do...- | 136 | 376 | 744 | 624 | 768 | 970 | 1, 001 | 665 | 609 | 842 | 635 | 348 | 410 |
|  |  | 444 | 72 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, whosase, Santos, No. 4 dol. per lb.- | $13:$ | 134 | 134 | 132 | . 131 | 133 | . 134 | . 134 | . 134 | . 134 | . 134 | . 134 | 134 |
| Visible supply, United States - thous of bags.-- Sugar: | 795 | 1,879 | 1,780 | 1,580 | 1,393 | 1,327 | 1,471 | 1,102 | 850 | 852 | 825 | 1,079 | 973 |
| Sugar: <br> Raw sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, end of month thous. of Spanish tons. |  | 1,422 | 1,149 | 789 | 477 | 213 | (b) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 3, 295 | 3,172 | 2, 97 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meltings. 8 ports. - -.............ng tons- |  | 417,387 | 459, 297 | 404, 252 | 331, 299 | 318,644 | 291,839 | 181,387 | 271,426 | 319, 209 | 261, 834 | 234, 000 | (a) |
| Price, wholesale, 96 centritugal (N. Y.) <br> dol. per lb | . 037 | . 037 | . 030 | 035 | . 035 | . 035 | . 037 | . 037 | . 037 | . 037 | . 037 | . 037 | . 037 |
| Receipts: From Hawaii and Puerto Rico $\begin{gathered}\text { long tons.. }\end{gathered}$ |  | 136, 027 | 126, 173 | (s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, totals .-.........--...-- -- do..- |  | 210, 190 | 167,040 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Cuba |  | 143,198 | 110,468 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Philippine Islands.........do |  | 16,769 | 13,072 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks at refineries, end of month..-do_ Refined sugar (United States): |  | 506, 133 | 398,901 | 355, 071 | 352,584 | 350,074 | 218,993 | 199,661 | 209,257 | 179,311 | 164, 873 | 194, 878 | (a) |
| Refined sugar (United States): <br> Exports - .................................... |  | 7,232 | 10,253 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, retail, grad. (N. Y.) --.-dol. per lb-. | . 196 | . 055 | . 058 | . 059 | . 059 | . 000 | . 064 | . 066 | .066 | . 066 | . 065 | 066 | Ofi6 |
| Price, wholesale, gran. (N. Y.).......do.... | . 055 | . 052 | . 052 | . 052 | . 052 | . 052 | . 053 | . 053 | . 053 | . 055 | . 055 | . 055 | . 055 |
| Reccipts: <br> From Hawaii and Puerto Rico long tons |  | 4,946 | 1,116 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total............-....---....do. |  | 19,025 | 13,220 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Cuba |  | 16,036 | 10,640 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Philippine Islands_.............do |  | 446 | 1,962 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea, imports.......-.............thous. of ib.- |  | 7,766 | 6,915 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous food produdets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers_..-thous. of dol. | 2\%,962 | 17,994 | 28,251 | 33.336 | 32,003 | 31,0.43 | 27,007 | 27. 277 | 28,914 | 27, 179 | 22, 830 | 19, 177 | 20,136 |
| Landings, fresh fisl, prin. ports.thous. of lb. |  | 54, 159 | 59,355 | 49,521 |  | 24. 522 | 16.355 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, 15th of mo.......do... | (19, 132 | 90,885 | 102, 141 | 107, 574 | 115, 432 | 117, 805 | 90, 979 | 82,677 | 62, 160 | 49,079 | 55,036 | 63, 411 | $\cdots 81,496$ |

tocks, cold storage, 15th of mo........do....

- Revised.
${ }^{1}$ No quotation.

The publication of data has been
§Data for exports and imports revised for 1939; see table 14


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Angust | August | ( Sep- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January |  | March | April | May | June | July |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS -Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gelatin, edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 1,715 | 1,435 | 1,724 | 2,185 | 2,251 | 2,081 | 2,245 | 2, 102 | 2,269 | 2,164 | 2,116 | 1,860 | 1,962 |
|  | 2,130 | 2, 006 | 2,6151 | 2,3c3 | 2,06.0 | 2, 121 | 2,094 | 2, 126 | 2,147 | 2, 162 | 1,940 | 2, 151 | 2,292 |
| Stocks ..................-.............. do | 2,783 | 3, 644 | 3,267 | 3,220 | 3,431 | 3,392 | 3,542 | 3,518 | 3, 640 | 3, 642 | 3,819 | 3, 528 | 3,198 |
| Quarterly report for 11 companies: <br> Production.............................. do. |  |  | 6,329 |  |  | 8,314 |  |  | 8,549 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks.-.-.............. .-. .-....... do. |  |  | 4, 220 |  |  | 5,026 |  |  | 5,139 |  |  | 4,782 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lear: <br> Exports, incl. scrap and stemse . thous. of lb. . |  | 20,975 | 23,380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, incl scrap and strms§....... do... |  | 5,725 | 7,451 | (o) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ............il. of ib-- | 21,370 |  |  |  |  | -7,280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter. $\qquad$ mil. of lb |  |  | 3,372 |  |  | 3,492 |  |  | - 3,510 |  |  | 3,210 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 371 |  |  | 340 |  |  | ${ }^{5} 437$ |  |  | 423 |  |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured ...... do.... <br> Flue-cured and light air-cured .......do..... |  |  | ${ }_{2} 215$ |  |  | 251 |  |  | 303 |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellancons domestic...............do........ |  |  | 2,618 |  |  | 2,784 4 |  |  | 2, Cf 4 |  |  | 2, 408 |  |
| Foreign crown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf ---..................... do |  |  | 21 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 22 |  |
| Cigarctte tobacco.................... do. |  |  | 99 |  |  | 91 |  |  | 81 |  |  | 78 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): <br> small cigarettes..........................illions. | 29,941 | 17,777 | 18,261 | 19,682 | 17,141 | 16,201 | 19,503 | 16,628 |  |  | 18,455 | 20,004 |  |
| Large cigars. --.-------------- thousands- | 498,872 | 491, 028 | 506, 071 | 621,990 | 542, 906 | 474,913 | 458,277 | 441,805 | 489,727 | 503, 536 | 457,767 | 532,390 | 510,823 |
| Mfd. tohacco and snufi....- thous. of lb. | 25,329 | 27,462 | 29,756 | 32, 179 | 27,376 | 24, 265 | 27,938 | 24,426 | 27,019 | 27,825 | 25,181 | 27,807 | 27,013 |
| Exports, cigarettes§ |  | 843,686 | 433,690 | ${ }^{(a)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (list price, destination): Cijarettes, composite price.. dol. per 1,000. | 5, 20 | 5. 760 | 5. 760 | 5. 766 | 5.760 | 5. 700 | 5. 760 | 5.760 | 5. 760 | 5.760 | 5. 760 | 5.780, | 5. 760 |
| Cipars, composite price.........-.- do... | 46. 592 | 46.056 | 46. 056 | 46.056 | 46. 0.56 | 46.056 | 46.056 | 46. 190 | 46.592 | 46. 592 | 46.592 | 41.592 | 46.592 |
| Production, Total $\dagger$ andactured tobarco: |  | 27, 584 | 80,409 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,950 | 28.207 |  |
| Fine cut chewing...............-......- do. |  | 27, 50.5 | ${ }^{20,467}$ | 32,467 | 27, 3,96 | 2, 415 | 27,365 | ${ }^{25,058}$ | 28,000 | 2,808 | 20,940 | 28, $4 \times 1$ |  |
|  |  | 4,264 | 4,476 | 4,710 | 3,810 | 3,769 | 4,045 | 3,697 | 4, 445 | 4,347 | 4, 297 | 4,878 |  |
| Ecrap ehewing.-......-.............-. de |  | 4,064 | 3, Sc2 | 4,016 | 3,279 | 3,410 | 3,673 | 3,411 | 4, 117 | 3,913 | 3, 768 | 4,047 |  |
| Smoking. |  | 15,200 | 37, 268 | 18, 341 | 16, 631 | 14,070 | 14,990 | 13,854 | 15,240 | 14,782 | 13,705 | 14,912 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Snufist }}$ |  | 3, 059 | 3,333 | 3, 6165 | 3,023 | 3. 392 | 3,763 | 3, 265 | 3,916 | 3, 827 | 3,302 | 3, 306 |  |
| Twist |  | 501 | 503 | 514 | 430 | 465 | 470 | 486 | 528 | 478 | 459 | 522 |  |

FUELS AND BYPRODUCTS

| Anthracite: COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports ......-....---. . . thous. of long tons.- |  | 304 | 404 | (*) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail.....................dol. per short ton.. | 12. 48 | 12.17 | 12.41 | 12.46 | 12.42 | 12.43 | 12.48 | 12.48 | 12.48 | 12. 29 | 12.49 | i2. 48 | 12.48 |
|  | ] 0.340 | 10.073 | 10.209 | 10.301 | 10.301 | 10.288 | 10.288 | 10. 288 | 10.280 | 10. 114 | 10.311 | 10. 342 | 10.342 |
| Production --...---.- thous. of short tons.- | E, 180 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 441$ | 5,143 | 5,380 | 3,832 | 4,118 | 4,532 | 4,772 | 5,085 | 5,153 | 4,843 | 5,122 | 5, 341 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> In producers' storage yards.....do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 656 | 466 | 292 |  |  |
| In producers' storage yards. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ In selected retail dealers' yards | 280 | 414 | 708 | 1,177 | 1,393 | 1,237 | 915 | 755 | 656 | 466 | 292 | 140 | ISI |
| number of days' supply.- | 30 | 48 | 59 | 96 | 108 | 58 | 42 | 34 | 54 | 27 | 24 | \% 28 | ${ }^{+35}$ |
| Bituninous: <br> Exports. thous. of long tons.- |  | 2,325 | 2,353 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial consumption, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (thous, of short tons.- | 34, 687 | 32, 400 | 31,928 | 34,978 | 34,555 | 37, 192 | 38,476 | 35,091 | 36,443 | 34,526 | 34, 501 | 33, 289 | +34,304 |
| Reehive coke ovens................-.... do.... | 1,083 | 959 | 901 | - 968 | 835 | 1,021 | 1,016 | 957 | 1, 024 | 1,029 | 1,099 | 1,059 | ${ }^{5} 1,080$ |
| Pyproduct coke ovens..............-.-..... do | 7,508 | 7, 108 | 6, 814 | 7,050 | 6,848 | 7,352 | 7.404 | 6,685 | 7,372 | 7, 173 | 7,451 | 7,229 | 7,504 |
| Cement mills......-....................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 663 | 658 | 630 | 676 | 628 | 589 | 564 | 497 | 543 | 571 | 647 | 640 | 660 |
| Cool-gas retorts -----.-.-.........---- do | 139 | 132 | 126 | 143 | 143 | 149 | 148 | 142 | 153 | 144 | 144 | 139 | 125 |
| Electric power utilities................. d | 5, 67, 9 | 5,643 | 5,552 | 5, 913 | 5, 532 | ¢, 892 | 5,913 | 5.154 | 5,011 | 4, 717 | 5, 103 | 5,175 | -5,712 |
| Railways (class I) .-...........-.-....-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 9, 366 | 8,038 | 8, 053 | 8.742 | 8,747 | 9,226 | 9,685 | 8,879 | 9,723 | 9, 189 | 9, 398 | 8,921 | r 9,077 |
| Steel and rolling mills..-----...-.-.-- | 760 | 842 | 802 | 886 | 912 | 984 | 1,046 | 937 | 957 | 863 | 819 | 766 | 7 F |
| Other industrial | 9.480 | 9,020 | 9,050 | 10, 600 | 10,910 | 11,980 | 12,700 | 11,840 | 11,660 | 10,840 | 9,840 | 9,360 | 9,300 |
| Other consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels (banker) $\qquad$ thous. of long tons. . Coal mine fuel thous. of short tons. |  | 137 329 | 164 335 | (a) 362 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mine fuel $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.Priees: | 250 | 329 | 335 | 362 | 313 | 334 | 347 | 313 | 251 | 260 | 256 | 25 | 250 |
| 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 | 9.52 |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine run, composite................-do | 4.787 | 4. 658 | 4. 677 | 4. 703 | 4.713 | 4. 704 | 4.732 | 4.737 | 4.753 | 4.734 | 4. 773 | 4. 765 | 4.782 |
| Prepared sizes, composite .........do..- | 5.021 | 4.823 | 4. 883 | 4.922 | 4. 930 | 4.925 | 4. 926 | 4.924 | 4.897 | 4.819 | 4.858 | 4. 939 | 4. 989 |
| Production $\ddagger$---.........thous. of short tons- | 47, 160 | 46,651 | 47,505 | 51,328 | 44,426 | 48,694 | 48,540 | 43,840 | 47, 400 | 49,000 | 48, 250 | 46, 410 | 47, 760 |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total |  |  |  | 61, 401 | 61,763 | 62, 737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| month, total --...-.thous. of short tons.. | 82, 787 | 52,801 | -48,944 | 51, 501 | 61,703 52,013 | 62,137 53,397 | 50,951 | 50, 635 | 57, 51,761 | 61,836 55,746 | 60,618 | 65, 691 | r 64,1008 |
| Byproduct coke ovens........-....... do | 10, 238 | 7,205 | 7, 292 | 8,371 | 8,326 | 8,901 | 8, 179 | 7,888 | 7,88] | 8,409 | 9,179 | 9,806 | 9,922 |
| Cement mills .-........................... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do | 1,074 | 660 | 709 | 720 | 714 | 705 | 647 | 652 | 743 | 8, 813 | 876 | 59\%2 | 1,040 |
| Coal-gas retorts..-............-....- do | 402 | 296 | 331 | 364 | 372 | 367 | 343 | 333 | 293 | 301 | 331 | 349 | 386 |
| Electric power utilities...-...-.-.-...-d | 18, 165 | 10,912 | 11, 637 | 11,919 | 12, 427 | 12,821 | 12, 660 | 13,455 | 13,891 | 14,767 | 15,854 | J6, 876 | 17,330 |
| Railways (class I) | 13, 483 | 8, 111 | 8,758 | 9,548 | 9,726 | 10, 235 | 9,788 | 9,662 | 9,910 | 10,816 | 11,479 | 12, 223 | r 12, 898 |
| Steel and rolling mills...-..........-. do | 1, 335 | 757 17070 | 827 18.490 | 909 19.670 | 19.908 | 19.968 | -964 | . 995 | 1,013 | 1,050 | 1,099 | 1,145 | 1,128 |
| Other industrial......-...............do | 28,610 | 17,070 7,790 | 18,490 8,950 | 19,670 9,900 | 19,540 9,750 | 19,400 9,340 | 18,370 7,730 | 17,650 | 18,030 | 19,590 | 21,800 | 24, 240 | 26,240 |
| Retail dealers, total.......---.-......... do | 9, 300 | 7,790 | 8,950 | 9,900 | 9,750 | 9,340 | 7,730 | 6,250 | 5,460 | 6,090 | 6,800 | 7,580 | 8,500 |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 61 | 54 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, bechive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton. | 6.000 | 6.125 | 6. 125 | 6.125 | 6. 125 | 6. 125 | 6. 125 | 6.000 | 6.000 | 6. 000 | 6.000 | 6.000 | 6.000 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive....-.-.-......... thous. of short tons | 690 | ז 645 | 574 | 613 | 532 | 660 | 647 | $(10$ | 652 | 655 | 700 | 675 | ress |
|  | 5,315 | r 5, 019 | 4, 806 | 4,971 | 4, 833 | 5,186 | 5,224 | 4.716 | 5, 200 | 5,059 | 5,276 | 5,118 | -5,278 |
|  |  | 137 | 158 | 154 | 149 | 151 | 140 | 121 | 108 | 91 | 83 | 8 s | 103 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Dee. 1 estimate. 2 September 1 estimate. a The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the wer.
$t$ For 1938 revisions see August 1940 Survey, p. 45 . See footnote on p. S- 27 of the September 1942 Survey for revision for Jan. $1939-J i n e 1941$.
$\$$ Data for 1939 reviscd; for exports, see table $14, p$. 17 , and for imports, table 15 , p. 18 of the April 1941 issue. tSee note marked " $\%$ on this page
New series. Data are not avalable on a monthly basis prior to 1941. The total production of manufactured tobacco has been revised to include the data for sudi.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Octo. ber | November | December | $\underset{\text { Japu- }}{\substack{\text { ary- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

FUELS AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [mports total hides and skinss ...thous. of lb.. |  | 61,899 | 48, 944 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and kip skins¢.-........thous. of piecos.. |  | 242 | 215 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 888 | ${ }_{717}^{721}$ | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3, 268 | 3,717 | ${ }^{(a)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,335 | 2,371 | ${ }^{(0)}$ |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves.....................tbous. of animals. | 400 | 414 | 447 | 536 | 476 | 457 | 440 | 392 | 491 | 502 | 471 | 475 |  |
| Cattle............-.......................- do | 1,103 | -968 | 1,004 | 1,119 | 941 | 1,004 | 1,057 | 891 | 929 | 956 | 885 | 1,039 | 1,04 |
|  | 1,223 1,840 | 2,796 1,522 | 2,920 1,567 | 4, 157 1,682 | 4, 561 1,424 | 5, 767 1,571 | 5, 831 1,611 | 3,892 1,407 | 4,134 1,669 | 4,196 1,570 | 4,320 1,475 | 1,584 1,481 | 3,88 1,70 |

r Revised. IExcludes for East Coast district, stocks of "shuttle oil" and stocks transferred to the U. K. pool board. . §See note marked "§" on p. S-29.
*New scries. Data on wholesale price of fuel oil beginning January 1918 appear in table 46, p. 14, of the November 1940 Surrey. Data beginning 1920 for the new serie 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. $\dagger$ 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 " $\dagger$ ", on p. S- 28 of the August 1941 Survey. Data beginning January 1941 include mineral spirits; the comparability of the series is affected to a negligible extent by the inclusion of this item. For reviced series on wholesale tank wagon (N. Y.) price of gasoline, see table 6, p. 18, of the January 1941 Survey.
\$Reyised data for 1939 appear in table 1, p. 17, of the January 1941 Surrey, Beginning January 1942 figures for the production of naturel gasoline include total sales of liquefied petroleum gas as follows (thous. of barrels): Jan., 710; Feb., 577; Mar., 556; Apr., 572; May, 483; June, 498; July, 536 ; data for such sales have not been included in the total for motor fuel, Prior to 1942, an indeterminable amount of liquefied petroleum gas sales has been included in total motor fuel and natural gasoline production.

Data revised beginning 1940. See note on p. S-2S of the June 1942 Survey.
$\odot$ Data are here reported in pieces instead of pounds as shown in the Survey prior to the April 1942 issue; earlier data in pieces will be shown in a later issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1989, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| HIDES AND SKINS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): <br> Hides, packers', heavy, native steers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb .........do. ${ }^{\text {dol. }}$ - | $\begin{array}{r} 0.155 \\ .218 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.150 \\ .218 \end{array}$ | 0.153 .218 | 0.155 .218 | 0.155 .218 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.155 \\ .218 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.155 \\ .218 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.155 \\ .218 \end{array}$ | 0.155 .218 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.155 \\ & .218 \end{aligned}$ | 0.155 .218 | 0.155 .218 | 0.155 .218 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fxports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leathers......-........-- - thous. of lb-- |  | 24 | 1,368 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,889 | 3,346 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and bip..................thous. of skins.. | 1,090 | 1,181 | 1,084 | 1,209 | 1,014 | 1,048 | 922 | 974 | 1,040 | 1,006 | 989 | 「 1,031 | 1,0.3 |
| Cattle hides......-.-.-.-.....-thous. of hides.- | 2,357 | 2,381 | 2,405 | 2,675 | 2,445 | 2,572 | 2. 666 | 2, 502 | 2,629 | 2, C 84 | 2,577 | + 2,534 | 2,601 |
|  | 2,463 | 3,374 | 4,113 | 4, 568 | 3,837 | 4,441 | 4,220 | 4, 005 | 4,414 | 4, 320 | 3,631 | r 3,400 | 3,037 |
|  |  | 4,789 | 4, 508 | 4,796 | 4, 408 | 4, 303 | 4, 163 | 4, 505 | 4,462 | 4, 552 | 4,998 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 1014$ | 4, 124 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Sole, oak, bends (Boston)* ........dol. per lb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole, oak, bends (Boston) *-.....-dol. per lb.Chrome, calf, B grade, black composite | . 440 | . 431 | r. 440 | 440 | r. 440 | . 440 | г. 440 | '. 440 | r. 440 | r. 440 | r. 440 | 440 | . 440 |
| Chrome, call, D grade, blacs dol. per sq. ft | . 529 | . 5.10 | . 516 | . 522 | . 525 | . 529 | . 531 | . 531 | . 531 | . $5 ¢ 9$ | . 529 | 529 | . 529 |
| Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total........-.......thous. of equiv. bides.- | 11, 782 | 13, 226 | 13, 186 | 13,698 | 14, 020 | 14, 021 | 14, 223 | 14,052 | 13,413 | 12,747 | 12,389 | r 12, 139 | 11, 622 |
| In process and fnished............... do.... | 8,760 | 8,323 | 8, 223 | 8,307 | 8,569 | 8, 691 | 8 8, 958 | 8,923 | 8,900 | 8,879 | 8, 898 | + 8, 925 | 8,762 |
| Raw................-.-.............. do. | 3, C82 | 4,903 | 4,963 | 5,391 | 5,451 | 5,330 | 5,265 | 5,129 | 4,513 | 3, $\varepsilon \in 8$ | 3,491 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,214$ | 2,860 |
| LEATHER MANCFACTERES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves and mittens: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (cut), total.......... dozen pairs |  | 291, 995 | 246, 329 | 283, 285 | 242,441 | 193, 808 | 185, 111 | ${ }_{139}^{225,746}$ | 252,658 | 264, 543 | 279,927 | \% 258,666 | 263,293 |
| Dress and semidress...................- do |  | 179, 205 | 161,285 | 172, 898 | 144, 197 | 106, 273 | 108, 080 | 139, 856 | 159,296 | 161, 845 | 175, 278 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 155,575 | 156, 945 |
| Work.....-. --.........-.......... do |  | 112, 790 | 85, 044 | 110, 387 | 98,244 | 87,535 | 77,031 | 85,880 | 93,362 | 102, 688 | 104, f.49 | 101,091 | 106, 348 |
| Boots, shoes, and slippers: |  | 309 | 188 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's black cals blucher ..... dol. per pair .- | 6.75 | 6.25 | 6. 25 | 6.36 | 6. 40 | 6. 40 | 8. 40 | 6. 40 | 6.40 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.75 |
| Men's black calf oxtord, corded tip...do | 4. CO | 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.39 | 4.40 | 4.85 | 4. 60 | 4. 60 | 4. 65 | 4. 61 | 4. 60 | 4. 60 |
| Women's colored, elk blucher -......-do...- | 3.60 | 3.55 | 3. 55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.56 | 3.60 | 3.c0 | 3. co | 3.60 | 3. 60 | 3. 60 |
| Production, boots, shoes, and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total -------....-........ thous. of pairs -- | 38, 586 | 45, 465 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39,643 ${ }_{\text {481 }}$ |  |
|  | 424 175 | 516 225 | ${ }_{273}^{512}$ | 555 271 | ${ }_{223}^{478}$ | 442 <br> 337 | 358 <br> 436 <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 454 \end{aligned}$ | 572 <br> 643 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 620 \\ & 535 \end{aligned}$ | 504 <br> 478 | 281 <br> 395 <br> 88 | 459 $r$ |
| Part fabric and part leather.-.......do | 611 | 816 | 1,017 | 1, 004 | 852 | 1,052 | 1,352 | 1,356 | 1,247 | 1,056 | 883 | 555 | ${ }_{+} 671$ |
| High and low cut, leather, total....do | 32, 841 | 37, 885 | 35, 558 | 36,906 | 27, 644 | 32, 654 | 34, 899 | 34, 110 | 38, 220 | 38,362 | 34, 046 | 33,416 | +35,912 |
| Gnvernment shoes*...............do | 3,727 | 1,360 | 1,324 | 1,474 | 1,170 | 1,737 | 2, 223 | 2,336 | 2,954 | 3,858 | 3,614 | 3,675 | - 3,678 |
| Civilian shoes: ${ }^{\text {Boys' }}$ and youths' | 1,383 | 1,696 | 1,812 | 1,910 | 1,399 | 1,535 | 1, 393 | 1,410 | 1,513 | 1,526 | 12 | 1,459 | 1,562 |
| Infants'-......................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2,125 | 2,487 | 2,403 | 2,585 | 2,163 | 2,296 | 2, 146 | 2, 029 | 2,340 | 2, 372 | 2,187 | 2,124 | 2,151 |
| Misses' and children's........... do | 3,223 | 4,052 | 4,025 | 4, 378 | 3,491 | 3,888 | 3,805 | 3,659 | 3,760 | 3,751 | 3,344 | 3,603 | r 3,602 |
| Med's-.- .-....................... do | 7, 422 | 10,355 | 10,473 | 11,931 | 9,600 | 10, 410 | ¢, 871 | 9,368 | 9,640 | 9,730 | 8,557 | 8,311 | +8,578 |
| Women's | 14,960 | 17,935 | 15, 522 | 14,627 | 9,821 | 12,789 | 15,461 | 15, 308 | 18,013 | 17,127 | 14,932 | 14,245 | ${ }^{+16,341}$ |
| Slippers and moccasins for bousewear thous. of pairs. | 4,075 | 5,588 | 6,019 |  |  | 3,509 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other footwear .-................do...- | , 4eC | 435 | 436 | ${ }^{6}$ 453 | ${ }^{434}$ | 459 | ${ }^{1} 827$ | 1,036 | 1,127 | 1,410 | 1,283 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,018 \\ & 1,018 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{0 \\ r \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products...... M bd. ft.. |  | 61,793 | 51, 163 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11,371 | 7,250 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. |  | 46,586 | 34, 690 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total saw mill products...-...... do |  | 178, 887 | 152, 180 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Lumher Mirs. Assn.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total...-....-.-.......mil. bd. ft.- |  | r 3, 132 | г 2,943 | r 3, 037 | - 2, 572 | r 2, 403 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 334$ | + 2,265 | - 2, 423 | r 2, 666 | 2,702 | r2, 883 | 2,967 |
|  |  | 387 | 387 | 403 | 372 | 382 | 376 | 372 | 361 | 386 | 379 | 375 | 385 |
|  |  | + 2,745 | + 2, 556 | +2,634 | + 2,200 | 「 2, 021 | r 1,958 | ¢ 1,803 | + 2, 062 | + 2, 280 | r 2,323 | $\begin{array}{r}2,507 \\ \hline 3,070\end{array}$ | 2,582 |
| Shipments, tota |  | +3,257 | - 3, 006 | r 3,093 | ${ }^{\text {r 2 , }}$, 003 | - 2, 403 | + 2, 527 | + 2, 600 | - 2,749 | r 3, 100 | r 2,972 | + 3,070 | 3,199 |
|  |  | 416 | 423 | 486 | 374 | 371 | 381 | 369 | 368 | 383 | 415 | 430 | 429 |
| Softwoods. |  | - 2,841 | r 2,583 | - 2,567 | + 2, 129 | - 2,032 | r 2.146 | + 2, 132 | + 2,381 | r 2, 717 | - 2,557 | r 2, 640 | 2,770 |
| Stocks, pross, end of mont |  | 6,357 | 6,294 | 6,231 | 6,317 | 6.348 | 6, 110 | 5,903 | 5,595 | 5,235 | 5,004 | 4,843 | 4,619 |
|  |  | 1,414 | 1,377 | 1,343 | 1,340 | 1,355 | 1, 349 | 1,353 | 1,346 | 1,349 | 1,313 | 1,268 | 1,224 |
|  |  | 4,943 | 4,917 | 4,888 | 4,977 | 4,993 | 4,761 | 4,550 | 4, 249 | 3,886 | 3,601 | 3,575 | 3,305 |
| FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new .........-....-......... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ bd. ft.- |  | 9,050 | 7,000 | 7,650 | 5, 050 | 7,225 | 7,775 | 7,150 | 8,575 | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,875 | 7,325 |
| Orders, unflled, end of month..........do. |  | 13, 175 | 11, 500 | 10,900 | 8,900 | 9, 050 | 9,975 | 9, 600 | 10, 550 | 10, 125 | 8,750 | 8,950 | 8,650 |
|  |  | 8,950 | 7,600 | 8,900 | 7, 500 | 8.075 | 7,175 | 7,550 | 7,275 | 7, 500 | 7,150 | 7,625 | 7,500 |
| Shipments |  | 9,800 | 8,800 | 8,300 | 7,150 | 7,350 | 7,075 | 7, 100 | 7,500 | 7,700 | 8,850 | 7,675 | 7,675 |
| Stocks, end of mo |  | 13, 425 | 12, 200 | 12,850 | 13, 100 | 13,625 | 14,075 | 14, 250 | 14,000 | 13,850 | 12,000 | 12,100 | 12,000 |
| Oak: <br> Oak: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 22,720 27,771 | 44,781 74,805 | 36,363 60,460 | 40,080 52,446 | 28,102 42,549 | 34,286 42,035 | 40, 749 46,235 | 39,369 48,697 | 34,972 45,481 | 32,560 42,673 | 27,732 37,488 | 17,911 30,479 | 17,616 24,957 |
|  | 19,288 | 49,925 | 47,432 | 49,227 | 40,910 | 42, 697 | 41, 647 | 36, 719 | 38,691 | 40, 656 | 36, 283 | 30, 562 | 25, 491 |
|  | 18, 906 | 53, 464 | 48,939 | 48,094 | 38, 014 | 35, 100 | 26, 549 | 37,788 | 37, 588 | 37, 027 | 32, 017 | 24,920 | 21,071 |
| Stocks, end of month..-.-......-.-.-..... do.-.- | 76,422 | 44,962 | 41,955 | 43,088 | 48,278 | 55,875 | 60,673 | 58, 601 | 59, 704 | 63,383 | 66, 699 | 72,341 | 76,763 |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sammill products§... M bd ft..- |  | 28, 069 | 19,970 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8awed timber§.-.----................ do. |  | 7,915 | 5,580 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. $\%$......do. |  | 20,154 | 14,300 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimension, No. 1, common* dol. per M | 32.340 | 25.970 | 27.146 | 28. 6.5 | 28.910 | 29.498 | 22.005 | 32.340 | 32.340 | 32.340 | 32.340 | 32.340 | 32. 340 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1 \times 4, \mathrm{R}$. L.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. it.- | 44. 100 | 36. 260 | 38.808 | 41.160 | 41. 100 | 42.336 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44.100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 |

- Revised.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1911 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decens- ber | ary | Fetruary | March | April | May | June | Jus: |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| SOFTWOODS-Continued | 16,941 |  | 10,486 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products....M bd. ft . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawed timber-............-...........do.... |  | 3, 104 |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.-.-dido. |  | 13,887 | 9,015 | ${ }^{(a)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new $\dagger$-.-.............---mil. bd. ft .. |  | 893 |  |  | 771 | 800 | 1,050 |  |  |  | 795 | 832 | 887 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..........do... Prices, wholesale: |  | 762 | 715 | 633 | 603 | 621 | 796 | 858 | 940 | 943 | 887 | 81 | 840 |
| Boards, No. 2 common, $1 \times 8{ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , dol. per M bd. [ ${ }_{-}$ | 30. 600 | 34.550 | 33.050 | 31.013 | 30.813 | 30.804 | 80. 620 | 30.653 | 3C. 720 | 30.000 | 30. 000 | 30.000 | 30.000 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1 \times 4{ }^{*}$-do | 55.000 | 54. 978 | 52. 788 | 52.050 | 52.393 | 53. 589 | 54. 330 | 54. 708 | 53.798 | 55.000 | 55.000 | 55.000 | 55. 000 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{932}^{888}$ | ${ }_{943}^{896}$ | 824 | 809 | 825 | 738 | 787 | 797 | 782 | 791 818 | 848 898 |
| Shipmentst --.-.-.-.....................do |  | 1,083 | 1,422 | 1,375 | 1,398 | 1,425 | 1,375 | $\begin{array}{r}1,307 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | J, 202 | 1,097 | ${ }_{938}^{851}$ | 818 | 898 831 |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 523 | 543 | 542 | 387 | 491 | 516 | 345 | 477 | ${ }^{\text {r cef }}$ | 554 | 648 | 506 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of montht--.-... do... |  | 554 | 479 | 401 | 345 | 421 | 519 | ${ }^{1} 471$ | 472 | 609 | 630 | 665 | 620 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1 \times 8^{*}$. 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 | 31.36 |
|  |  | 695 | 671 | 846 | 443 | 362 | 263 | 278 | 3.59 | $\times 469$ | 487 | 50.7 | 704 |
| Shipmentst--.-.-.....---.------.....-do..- |  | 622 | 629 | 630 | 450 | 420 | 418 | 400 | 469 | 529 | 533 | ${ }_{8} 13$ | \% 4 |
|  |  | 1,733 | 1,775 | 1,788 | 1,779 | 1,721 | 1, 666 | 1,444 | 1,334 | 1,275 | 1, 229 | 1,293 | 1,356 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  | 590 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 772 | 699 | ${ }_{607}^{61}$ | 587 | ${ }_{827} 9$ | ${ }_{926}$ | 894 | 891 | -1,007 | $\begin{array}{r}\quad 9937 \\ 1.097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 898 1,067 | 1.041 |
| Productiont--................--........... do |  | 822 | 742 | 787 | 678 | 747 | 637 | 658 | ¢82 | - 768 | - | 1, 78 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 834 | 741 | 760 | 617 | 719 | 623 | 692 | 742 | - 894 | + 880 | 880 | 905 |
| Stocks, end of month.....-.............-do. |  | 819 | 821 | 854 | 929 | 971 | 991 | 968 | 929 | 875 | 835 | 756 | 622 |
| Redwood, California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5×, 135 |  |  | 31, 540 | 26, 781 |  | 41, 252 | 40,942 | 55,566 | 39,407 | 39,445 | 44, 631 | 50,047 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month....-.... do... | 87, 154 | 55, 204 | 44, 532 | 37,142 | 34, 860 | 41,696 | 49,873 | 61, 104 | 75,009 | 66,073 | 6.4, 152 | 65, 359 | 73, 137 |
| Praduction....-........-................-do..- | 34, 790 | 47, 272 | 43, 703 | 45, 658 | 38,671 | 30,698 | 85,642 | 33, 128 | 38, 808 | 37,960 | 37, 397 | 41, 666 | 42, 008 |
|  | 4, 6.647 | 42, 221 | 39, 068 | 38,318 | 29,910 | 22,877 | 32, 292 | 30, 208 | 43, 5f:0 | 46, 562 | 41, 205 | 43,307 | 46, 673 |
|  | 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, 588 |
| FURNITURE <br> All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant operations........ percent of normal. Grand Rapids district: | 72.0 | 87.0 | 88.0 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 82.0 | 79.0 | 83.0 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 78.0 | 7. 0 | 74.0 |
| Orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canceled...-.-. - percent of new orders. | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| New ............nn. of days' production. | 25 | ${ }^{27}$ | 33 | 30 | 33 | 15 | ${ }_{29}^{22}$ | 20 | 18 | 29 58 | 23 | 21 | -23 |
| Unfilled, end of month do Plant operations $\qquad$ percent of normal | 5.5 0.08 | \%2 82.0 | 76 84.0 | 88.0 | 75 88.0 | 59 86.0 | 59 81.0 | 58 82.0 | 50 75.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 79.0 \end{array}$ | 78.5 |  | 52 73.0 |
| Plant operations...........percent of normal. Shipments............... of days' production. | (0.0 | 82.0 28 | 84.0 32 | 88.0 32 | 88.0 27 | 86.0 28 | 81.0 24 | 82.0 22 | 75.0 25 | 79.0 21 | 78.0 22 | 78.0 | 73.0 |
| Prices, wholessle:---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beds, wooden .-. . . .-...........-1926=100 | 101.0 | 93.5 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 98.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 301.0 | 101.0 |
| Dining-room chairs, set of 6.........-- do | 118.9 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 111.6 | 113.6 | 115.0 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 |
| Kitchen cabinets......................... do- | 102.6 | 97.4 93 | 89.3 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 1026 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102. 6 |
| Living-room davenports | 104.2 | 93.3 | 88.9 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104. 2 | 104.2 | 104.2 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


a The publication of detailed foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war. ${ }^{b}$ Discontinued by compling agency. Rerised.
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.
$\dagger$ 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 scries for southern pine and west coast woods for January 1940 -January 1941 and


| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEI-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron-Continued. Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basjc (valley furnace)....dol. per long ton.- | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23. 50 | 23. 50 | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| Composite....-....-.---.-.-.-.......do...- | 24.20 | 24.15 | 24.15 | 24.15 | 24.15 | 24.15 | 24, 15 | 24.15 | 24.17 | 24.20 | 24.20 | 24.20 | 24. 20 |
| Foundry, No. 2, northern (Pitts) ....do. | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.89 | 25.80 | 25.89 | 25.89 |
| Production $\dagger$.........t. thous. of short tons.- |  | 4,791 | 4, 717 | 4,856 | 4,703 | 5,012 | 4,971 | 4,502 | 5,113 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month*.....do.... |  | 1,940 | 1,874 | 1,655 | 1,570 | 1,581 | 1,473 | 1,400 | 1,286 | 1,232 | 1,221 | 1,257 | 1,206 |
| B oilers and radiators, cast-iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers, round: |  | 1 | 2 | 2, | 133 | 1 | 732 | 754 | 1,012 | 1071 | 005 | 504 | 690 |
|  |  | 1,669 | 2,741 | 2,091 | 1,922 | 1,448 | 1,484 | 1,408 | 1,083 | 1,071 | 539 | 842 | 1,479 |
|  |  | 14,024 | 13,405 | 11, 912 | 11,168 | 11,182 | 10,146 | 9,493 | 9,421 | 9,554 | 9,673 | 9,325 | 8,546 |
| Boilers, square: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 28,505 | 27,591 | 29,461 | 21, 104 | 19,642 | 18,756 | 17,773 | 16,214 | 15, 026 | 11,494 | 10,532 | 9,024 |
| Shipments |  | 38, 894 | 34, 899 | 37,360 | 24,502 | 17,380 | 17,044 | 19,081 | 15,789 | 16, 301 | 8,546 | 12,474 | 16,644 |
| Stocks, end of month...-.-...-.-.......- d |  | 113, 130 | 105, 759 | 97,890 | 93, 668 | 02,998 | 94, 832 | 93,525 | 93,950 | 92,675 | 98, 749 | 91, 807 | 85, 0.0 |
| Radiators and convectors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_thous. of sq.ft. heating sur |  | 7,098 11,696 | 7,675 10,901 | 8,267 10,494 | 5,787 7,695 | 6,763 7,390 | 6,717 6,175 | 6,199 6,781 | 6,445 5,656 | 5,399 6,384 | 4,317 4,131 | 4,333 5,168 | 4,457 6,284 |
| Stocks, end of mont |  | 11,696 | 10,901 22,394 | 10,494 20,154 | 7,695 18,271 | 7,380 17,567 | 6,175 18,106 | 6,781 17,524 | 5,656 18,313 | 6,384 17,328 | 4,131 17,062 | 5,168 16,149 | 6, 284 14,322 |
| Boilers, range, galvanzied: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, net.......... number of boilers. - | 46,025 | 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, unfilled, end of month......... do. | 39,324 | 86,451 | 101, 016 | 101,609 | 93,966 | 80, 844 | 72,366 | 77, 190 | 76, 750 | 68, 884 | 62,709 | 52,652 | 34, 672 |
| Production........-.....................-. - do | 40,454 | 63,729 | 58,635 | 69,972 | 58, 810 | 55, 856 | 60, 557 | 49, 217 | 64,847 | 42, 427 | 33,627 | 39.171 | 40, 181 |
| Shipments................................... do | 41,373 | 60,212 | 65, 481 | 73, 988 | 60,248 | 54, 465 | 51,259 | 48, 985 | 62, 450 | 45, 880 | 37,633 | 40, 838 | 40, 935 |
| Stocks, end of month.-........---........do. | 9, 4 46 | 28,495 | 21, 615 | 17,599 | 16,411 | 17,785 | 17,212 | 17,444 | 19,841 | 16,388 | 12,382 | 11,015 | 10,561 |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, steel: <br> Orders, new total |  | 147,316 | 115,066 | 117,516 | 84, 534 | 113, 034 | 150,551 | 179,880 | 211, 081 | 191, 195 |  | 208,243 | 201.679 |
| Orders, new, ofar... |  | 1472.9 | 115,068 98.3 | 117,516 100.4 | 84,534 72.2 | 113,034 96.5 | 150.581 128.6 | 153.7 | 180.4 | 191,193. 4 | 199,619 170.6 | 17\%.9 | (b) |
| Railw ${ }^{\text {ay }}$ specialties................ short tons.- |  | 52,207 | 32, 882 | 32,935 | 16,549 | 26,839 | 35,723 | 54, 409 | 43,997 | 26,558 | 11,025 | 11,218 | :3, 610 |
|  |  | 117,703 | 118. 543 | 135, 272 | 104,605 | 131,518 | 134,778 | 133,726 | 146,507 | 149, 625 | 131, 492 | 131, 458 | 133,445 |
| Percent of capacity |  | 100.6 | 101.3 | 115.6 | 89.4 | 112.4 | 115.2 | 114.3 | 125.2 | 127.8 | 112.3 | 112.3 | (b) |
| Railway specialties. .-............short tons.- |  | 44,290 | 43,995 | 49,891 | 33, 383 | 45, 640 | 46,357 | 45,013 | 48,335 | 45, 158 | 25,644 | 21, 558 | 16. 251 |
| stcel ingots and stecl for castings: $\dagger$ <br> Production thous of short tons | 7, 233 | 6,997 | 6,812 | 7, 236 | 6,961 | 7,150 | 7,125 | 6,521 | 7,393 | 7,122 |  | 7,022 | 7,149 |
| Percent of capacity 8 | 7, 95 | 6,96 | 6,86 | $\bigcirc 9$ | ${ }^{68}$ | -98 | ' 95 | 6, 96 | -98 | + 98 | $\begin{array}{r}7,38 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 7,96 | ${ }^{7} 95$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel $\qquad$ dol. per Jb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 | . 0265 |
| deel bils, per long ton.- | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34. 00 | 34. 00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34. 00 | 34.00 | 34.60 | 34.00 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) .....dol. per lb.. | . 0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 | .0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 | $\bigcirc 0210$ | . 0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 | . 0210 |
| Steel srrap (Chicago) ......dol. per long ton.- | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.75 |
| U. S. Steel Corp., shipments of rolled and finished steel productsf...thous. of short tons. - | 1,789 | 1,754 | 1,664 | 1,851 | 1,624 | 1,846 | 1,739 | 1,617 | 1,781 | 1,759 | 1,884 | 1,774 | 1,766 |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month....thousands.- | 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 |
|  | 1, 536 | I, 580 | 1, 713 | 1,781 | 1,586 | 1,859 | 1, 952 | 1,845 | 2,416 | 2,067 | 1,780 | 1,749 | 1, 760 |
| Percent of capacityO | 84. 2 | 87.1 | 93.9 | 97.6 | 86.9 | 101.9 | 107.0 | 101.1 | 132.4 | 113.3 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 96.5 |
|  | 1,558 | 1, 6C0 | 1,711 | 1,777 | 1,604 | 1,851 | 1,954 | 1,848 | 2,420 | 2,04 | 1,796 | 1,741 | 1,760 |
| Storks, end of month .-..................... do | 40 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 25 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 50 | 34 | 42 | 42 |
| Boilers, steel, new orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,806 | 1,411 | 1,747 | 1,341 | 3,755 | 1,929 | 2,813 | 2, 230 | 9,695 | 3,715 | 3,250 | 2,217 | 2,316 |
| Qusntity | 893 | 1,246 | 1,131 | 957 | 1,310 | 997 | 1,010 | 995 | 2,822 | 1,583 | 1,340 | 1,204 | 1,091 |
| Furniture, strel: Office furniture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, ncw. ..................thous. of dol.. | 1,278 | 4,598 | 3,932 | 3,896 | 3,422 | 4,612 | 4, 490 | 3,194 | 3,751 | r 2, 5! 1 | г2,817 | 1,203 | 1,707 |
| Orders, unflled, exd of month....... do...- | 1, 898 | 8, 085 | 7,786 | 7,329 | 6,840 | 7,105 | 7,335 | 6,340 | 5,530 | + 3, 961 | r 3,119 | - 1,820 | 1,744 |
|  | 1,124 | 4,452 | 4,314 | 4,352 | 3,912 | 4,338 | 4,236 | 4,188 | 4,560 | 4, 120 | 4,204 | 2,256 | 1,784 |
| Shelring ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -225 | 989 | 1,284 | 987 | ${ }^{858}$ | 888 | 1,082 | 1,094 | 1,510 | 1,418 | 1, 606 | 1,459 | 638 2 |
| Orders unflled, end of month....... do.... | 1,565 | 1,765 | 2,02a | 1,837 | 1,678 | 1,365 | 1,405 | 1,490 | 1,870 | 2, 273 | 2,763 | r 2,788 | 2,385 |
| Shipments | 596 | 1,166 | 1,027 | 1,173 | 1,016 | 1,058 | 1,042 | 994 | 1,130 | 1,015 | 1,115 | I, 434 | 1,040 |
| thous. of dol.. | 3,357 | Б, 807 | 5, 802 | 6,208 | 5,371 | 5,598 | E, 143 | 5,289 | 5,841 | 5,560 | 4, 521 | 4,239 | 4,023 |
| Spring whashers, shipnents |  | 338 | 348 | 321 | 276 | 292 | 250 | 295 | 341 | 334 | 317 | 302 | 324 |
| Steel products. production for sale: $\ddagger$ |  | 5, 234 | 5,059 | 5,471 | 4,909 | 5, 144 | 5,170 | 4,762 | 5,273 | (a) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5, 447 | 5431 | - 503 | , 456 | . 490 | -511 | -485 | - 563 | (0) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 485 | 464 | 531 | 415 | 484 | 446 | 419 | 465 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Plates ...-... |  | 532 | 519 | 587 | 564 | 629 | 760 | 726 | 838 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Percent of capacity* |  | 99.7 | 112.2 | 124.1 | 122.8 | 132.6 | 118.2 | 134.8 | 139.5 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Rails --......-thous of short tons.- |  | 146 | 127 | ${ }^{161}$ | 135 | 144 | 133 | 122 | 171 | (8) |  |  |  |
| Sheets, total .-.-.....................-do.... |  | 1, 018 | 954 | 1,053 | 945 | 889 | 895 | 765 | 857 | (a) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 92.4 | 88.5 | 94.1 | 87.5 | 80.1 | 81.7 | 77.5 | 77.7 | (a) | ----- |  |  |
| Strint ${ }_{\text {Cold }}$ rolled..........thous. of short tons.- |  | 106 | 104 | 110 | 101 | 106 | 101 | 83 | 82 | (a) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 130 | 134 | 136 | 140 | 135 | 138 | 119 | 119 | (c) | - |  |  |
| Structural shapes, heavy |  | 391 | 372 325 | 407 | 381 | 369 | 403 | 354 | 392 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Tin plate do |  | 360 | 325 | 342 | 323 | 367 | 317 | 261 | 264 | (a) |  |  |  |
| Wire and wire products.................. do. |  | 434 | 420 | 432 | 396 | 398 | 407 | 352 | 403 | (a) |  |  |  |
| \% Track work, shipments ..-......- short tons.- |  | 10,236 | 10,439 | 12,403 | 11,711 | 12, 247 | 10,266 | 13, 650 | 14, 107 | 13,002 | (a) |  |  |

[^24]

- Revised. ©Data cover 37 manufacturers beginning January 1942, one having gone out of business.
- The publication of statistics bas been discontinued for the duration of the war.

§Data revised for 1939 ; for exports see table 14, $p .17$, and for imports see table 15, p. 18 , of the April 1941 issue.
- Represents deliveries of foreign virgin tin; virgin tin produced in the United States from foreign ores is not
- Represents deliveries of foreign virgin tin; virgin tin produeed in the United States from foreign ores is not included.
$\ddagger$ Revised to include foreign ores beginning January 1940; see p. S- 32 of the October 1941 Survey for earlier data.
Data forSeptember and December 1941 and March and June 1942 pre for 5 wos-s; consurin
IData Corseptember and Decemher 194, and March and June 1942 are for 5 wcoks; other months, 4 weeks
zinc heginning January 1040 . see p S-32 of the October 1941 Survey tRevised series. Data beginning January 1939 for the new ser
1 Survey); one of 60 reporting manufacturers went out of busines bearing metal will be puhlished later (see also note marked with a "†' on p. S-32 of the December igitized for FRASE the September 1941 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1989, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru ary | March | A pril | May | June | July |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical stokers, sales: $0^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classes 1, 2, and 3....................number.. | 7,961 | 28, 244 | 26,720 | 22,888 | 10,613 | 8,303 | 6,3E0 | 7,808 | 10,972 | 9, 573 | 4, 722 | 11,265 | '7,040 |
| Classes 4 and $\delta$ : |  |  |  |  |  | 289 |  |  |  |  | 331 |  |  |
| Horsepowe | 90,344 | 81, 429 | 83,222 | 75,296 | 53,020 | 72,229 | 67,011 | 81,8¢0 | 77, 324 | 88,938 | 77, 635 | 98,027 | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 108 \\ \hline 278\end{array}$ |
| Undt heaters, new orders.........thous of dol.. |  |  | 6,482 |  |  | 7,062 |  |  | 5,481 |  |  | 4,464 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces, winter air-corditioning systems, and equipment, new orders |  |  |  |  |  | , 0 |  |  | - 481 |  |  | 4,464 |  |
| thous. of dol.. |  |  | 19,552 |  |  | 15,001 |  |  | 7,423 |  |  | 5,463 |  |
| Pumpsand water systems, domestic, shif ments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill punps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pter, units.. | 32, 163 | 45,682 | 39,527 | 41, 3f0 | 37, 668 | , 663 | 41, 534 | , 588 | 43, 117 | - 42, 179 | - 23,234 | r 29,958 | 2, 932 |
| Power pumps, horizontal type..-.-.... do...- | 126 | 1,2¢9 | 1,295 | 1,376 | 1,488 | 884 | 1, 150 | 358 | 167 | 2, 219 | ${ }^{4}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{131}$ |
| Water systems, including rumps........ do.... | 18,610 | 33, 503 | 32,400 | 33,807 | 28, 221 | 28,188 | 23, 788 | 24, 437 | 26, 721 | 27, 189 | 24, $2 \mathrm{C4}$ | - 22, 662 | 22,459 |
| Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, new. thous. of dol. |  | 3,692 | 2,459 | 2,394 | 2, 368 | 2,459 | 4, 138 | 5,784 | 8,668 | 4,334 | 4,634 | 5,703 | 5,797 |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battery shipments (automotive replacement only): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T welve month moving totalt |  | ${ }_{145}^{228}$ | 246 149 | ${ }_{152}^{253}$ | 182 151 | 185 183 | 115 | 180 162 | ${ }_{169}^{161}$ | 91 169 | 65 167 | ${ }_{161}^{66}$ | 90 155 |
| Domestic applignces, sales bilied: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted index..............-1936=100.. |  | 158.6 | 183.2 | 157.7 | 118.4 | 142.8 | 109.9 | 136.0 | 121.0 | 93.0 | 47.0 | (b) |  |
| A djusted index-......................... do. |  | 162.9 | 183.3 | 167.8 | 167.1 | 207.4 | 138.1 | 145.0 | 91.0 | 72.0 | 37.0 | (b) |  |
| Ironers, household.-.-...-.-----........ unit |  | 18,478 | 14, 545 | 15,916 | 10,352 | 12.874 | 12,439 | 13,067 | (2) |  |  |  |  |
| Ranges* |  | f0, 759 | 66, 206 | 81, 230 | 38, 350 | 48, 705 | 30, 196 | 39,945 | 27,820 | 19,756 | (b) |  |  |
| Refripcrators --..-.-.-...-.-........- do |  | 270, 443 | 164, 521 | 132,972 | 82.034 | 100, 512 | ז135,913 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vacuum claners, floor tyre |  | 1F0, 620 | 182, 5 50 | 127, 190 | 109,618 | 113, 416 | 162, 292 | 108,777 | 95,741 | (b) |  |  |  |
| Vacuum cleaners, hand typ Washers, household...... |  | 27, 6¢6 | 33,239 | 21,730 | ${ }_{1}^{20,367}$ | 14, 446 | 21, 288 | 16, 157 | 16,029 |  |  |  |  |
| Whashers, househol |  | 148,811 | 145, 194 | 147,380 | 103, 288 | 113, | 93, 341 | 114,242 | () |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial materials, sales billed . . $1036=1$ |  | 243.0 | 254.5 | 272.8 | 238.1 | 252.8 | 264.6 | 247.0 | 283.0 | 288.0 | 291.0 |  |  |
| Motors and generators, new orders. .- do. |  | 307.0 | 370.0 | 332.8 | 329.7 | 425.2 | 468.8 | 343.0 | s09.0 | 859.0 | 1, ces .0 |  |  |
| Transmission and distribution equipnent, new orders. .. ............... 1936 $=100$ |  | 288.8 | 360.4 | 384.7 | 355.7 | 283. | 286.4 | 289.0 | 471.0 | 472.0 | 318.0 |  |  |
| Furnaces, electric, industr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18,312 | 22, 291 | 12,924 | 8,617 | 12,298 | 21, 520 | 23,861 | 45, 674 | 148, हE6 | 34.210 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,522 | 1,733 | 1,060 | 646 | 1,149 | 1,882 | 2,491 | 4,551 | 10,367 | 3,177 |  |  |
| Electrical Ronds, Dew orders (quarterly) thous. of dol.. |  |  | 629, 028 |  |  | 583, 214 |  |  | 759, c6.63 |  |  | 1,057,649 |  |
| Laminated fiher products, shipments....d |  | 2,803 | 3, 102 | 3,363 | 2, 997 | 3,151 | 3,370 | 3,151 | 3, 641 | 3, 69 | (b) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyrhase induction, new orde |  | 5, 825 | 6, 6.60 | 6, 603 | 5,410 | 8,176 | 7,086 | 7,409 | 13,189 | 12,067 | (b) |  |  |
| Direct current. hillings |  | 1,761 | 1, 843 | 2,314 | 2,074 | 2,552 | 2,140 | 2,2¢4 | 3,097 | 4,418 | (b) |  |  |
| Direct current, n ¢ $\mathbf{w}$ orders. |  | 3,395 | 3,057 | 2,803 | 2,860 | 4,602 | 3,974 | 3,056 | 8,313 | 10, 196 | (b) |  |  |
| Powre cable, paper insulated, sbirments; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vatue -............................... thous of dol.: |  | 1,729 | 1,807 | 2,052 | 1, 536 | 1, 684 | 1,475 | 1,119 | 1,062 | 884 | (b) |  |  |
| igid stcel conduit and fittings, shil ments* short tons. | 21 | 27,681 | 28,870 | 26, 412 | 24,817 | 28,840 | 22,834 | 22,8 | 25, | 26,49 | 22,987 | 22, ¢56 | 21,449 |
| Vulcanised fiker <br> Consin fition of fiber paper. $\qquad$ thous. of lh . <br> Ebipuents $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.683 | 3.785 | 3, 958 | 3,525 | 3,738 | 3,454 | 3,681 | 3,987 | 3, 800 | 4,228 | ${ }^{\text {(b) }}$ |  |
|  |  | 1,302 | 1,183 | 1,202 | 1,031 | 1,107 | 1,024 | 956 | 1,107 | 1,145 | 1,215 | (b) |  |

## PAPER AND PRINTING

| TOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption and shipnents: ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. alt prades. .-.............short tons.. | 779, 167 | 847, 576 | 811,093 | 880, 755 | 859, 056 | 847, 617 | ¢03, 188 | 826,497 | 921, 872 | 916,497 | 875.085 | 834,017 | 7 748,467 |
|  | 362, 200 | 287, 475 | 267, 4:0 | 397,927 | 379, 340 | 374.677 | 402, 996 | 373.289 | 422, 107 | 416. 206 | 421, 243 | 388, 518 | -349, 588 |
| Unhwnched | 305, 85.5 | 326,769 | 213, 576 | 340, 950 | 324, 881 | 325, f65 | 348, 105 | 318.510 | 367,071 | 361, $7 \mathrm{S6}$ | 368, 784 | 337, 371 | r296,467 |
| Sulphite, total | 235,440 | 257. 727 | 245, 8.6 | 264,3 ¢ 8 | 259, 516 | 258. 254 | 276. 666 | 248, ¢64 | 272, 580 | 279.045 | 244. 655 | 254, 825 | r223,557 |
| Blerehed | 140,689 | 154, 174 | 143.065 | 154,604 | 144, 386 | 147, 802 | 153, 992 | 140, 784 | 154, 834 | 162, 749 | 138, 249 | 150, 752 | ${ }^{1} 129.022$ |
| Groundwond | 43,663 137,549 | 54,141 148,233 | 146.351 | - 64,995 | 54, 167 166,024 | 63, 276 161,210 | -56,543 | 51,814 152,430 | ET, 161 170,074 | 54,685 166,611 | 51,266 155,821 | 45,291 145,383 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 41, } \\ 133,458 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Fxpmits. total all grade |  | 19,378 | 13, 828 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lngiots, total, all grade |  | 109, 831 | 88, 027 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sult hate timat |  | 15, 255 | 14, 530 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10, 552 | 9,757 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sult hite toral |  | 75, 111 | 65, 158 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38, 105 | 32, 524 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groundroodq |  | 37,056 17,626 | 32,634 16,804 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $f$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total all fredes-...-................... do | 796, 070 | 824,760 | 797, 725 | 875, 835 | 863, 786 | 847, 732 | +917,716 | -827,673 | -944, 210 | r911, 805 |  | 840, 568 | r 753,629 |
| Suly hate total. | 38., 7E0 | 384,345 328,261 | 3666,776 312.049 | 398,339 341,275 | $\begin{aligned} & 378,087 \\ & 324 \end{aligned}$ | 373, 323 342 | 405, 729 | 371,572 | -425, 643 | -412, 155 | 428,479 | 304, 302 | r $+261,272$ +31025 |
| Tntlearhed <br> Eulihite, tota | 328, 7 , 67 | 328,261 250,462 | 312.049 243,713 | 341,275 266,944 | 324,352 259 | $\begin{aligned} & 324,942 \\ & 253, \text {, } 04 \end{aligned}$ | r 850.651 -274.355 | - 318,629 $-240,792$ | 370,357 277,408 | + 358,804 265,639 | 374,412 259,072 | 342,983 $2 \times 3,057$ | $+310,525$ $\mathrm{r} 25,818$ |
| Bleached. | 145, 693 | 147, 214 | 142, 000 | 185, ¢67 | 143, 458 | 145, 138 | 156, 252 | 141,544 | 158,440 | 150,657 | 147, 791 | 148, 767 | r132, 65 |
| Enda. | 44, 651 | 54,587 | 60, 008 | 54, 332 | 53, 694 | 53, 413 | 56, 505 | 52, 124 | 57,120 | 54,368 | 52,461 | 45, 484 | 41, 584 |
| Oroundrond. | 123, 968 | 135, 366 | 137, 228 | 156, 220 | 172,420 | 167,578 | 181, 127 | 157, 185 | 184, 039 | 179, 443 | 166,037 | 147, 325 | 324,955 |
| Stocks. and of month: $\S$ <br> Total, all grades. $\qquad$ do | 190. 6 CO | 109, 000 | 95,600 | 90, 700 | 95, 400 | 95, 500 | r 110, 100 | 111,400 | 135, 100 | 131, 100 | 162, 000 | 168,600 | 173, 700 |
| Eujrhate, total | 64, 900 | 17,000 | 15, 800 | 16,300 | 15, 100 | 13,900 | 16,700 | 14,900 | 19,700 | 16, 2 C0 | 23, 500 | 29,-00 | 41, 300 |
| Unhleached | 60,300 | 12, 100 | 11, 500 | 10, 800 | 10,300 | 9, 600 | 11. 100 | 10, 600 | 14,600 | 12, 100 | 17. 200 | 23,200 | 37, 400 |
| Suly bite, total | 48,600 | 40. 700 | 38, 600 | 41, 100 | 41, 300 | 36, 160 | - 39, 700 | - 37,800 | 42, 800 | 29,400 | 41, 800 | 40, 100 | 42,300 |
| Bleached Coda | $\begin{array}{r} 32,400 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | 25,200 5,500 | 24,200 4,500 | 25,200 3,800 | 24,300 3 3 | 21, 3 3 000 | 23,900 3,400 | 24,600 3,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,200 \\ 3,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,100 \\ 30300 \end{array}$ | 25,760 4,400 | 23,700 4,600 | 27,300 4.300 |
|  | 72,200 | 45,800 | 36,600 | 29,400 | 35, 800 | 42,200 | 50, 300 | 55, 100 | 69,100 | 82, 8200 | 92,300 | 94, 200 | 85, 800 |

$r$ Revised. Preliminary, See note "a,"p. 30 Not available for publication. ©Domestic pulp used in producing mills and shipments to market. or Or the 101 reporting firms, 8 have discontinued production of stokers during the war, some manufacture stokers only oceasionally; only 59 reported sales July 1942 .
IShow in 1940 Supp I Show in in 1940 supplement and monthly issues through February 1941 as A. C. motors. DData revised for 1939; see table 15 , p. 18 of the A pril 1941 issue.
8 Data have been revised beginning January 1939; the revised data will he published in a subsequent issuc. All data shown above are estimated industry totals furnished by the U. S. Pulp Producers A ssciciation.

* New series. For data beginning 1931 on unit sales of electric ranges, see table $52, \mathrm{p} .18$ 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 shinments of rigid stecl conduit and fittings are shown in tahle 34 , p, $2 f$, of
the November 194] Survey. Earlier monthly date for the indexes of domestic appliances are shown in table 38, p. 21, of the January 1942 issue. Data beginning 1913 for exDigitizedorts and inports of wood pulp are shown on p. 13 of the October 1940 issue.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janus- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July |

PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued

| WOOD PULP-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulphate, Kraft No. 1, unbleached**dol. per 1001 lb . Sulphite unbleached |  | 3.625 3.525 | 3.625 3.713 | 3.625 3.713 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3.625 \\ 3.713 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3.625 $3.713$ | 3.625 <br> 3. 713 |  | 3.625 3.713 | (b) |  |  |  |
| PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total paper, incl newsprint and paperboard: $\dagger$ Production. short tons |  | 1,156,000 | 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 | 990, 088 | 914, 144 |
| Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new....................-short to |  | 572,131 | 546, 476 | 561, 183 | 494. 691 | 523,096 | 570,366 | 490,358 | 535,913 | 480,905 | r 435, 152 | -424, 707 | 402,028 |
|  |  | 528,192 537,925 | 515. 24.4 | 567,294 581,244 | ${ }_{541,125}$ | 550, ¢96 | $58.4,728$ $5 ; 0,162$ | ${ }_{5}^{525} 5484$ | 565,900 |  | $+533,859$ $+515,417$ | -485, 527 | 435, 859 |
| Shipments |  | 537, 925 | 522,578 | 581, 224 | 511.125 | 557, 951 | 5i9, 162 | 524,645 | 549,851 | 544,116 | r 515,417 | 4 43,451 | 431, 274 |
| Book paper: $\boldsymbol{o}^{2}$ Coated naper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new -....................short to | 8,483 | 28, 113 | 21, 032 | 24, 276 | 20,300 | 19,286 | 21, 354 | 14, 769 | 13,708 | i3, 401 | 8,896 | 8, 449 | 0,035 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.......d. do | 4,309 | 27, 503 | 24. 772 | ${ }^{21,646}$ | 17,677 | 14, 723 | 13, 138 | 9,413 | 6,523 | 4,922 | 4, 867 | 3,907 | 4,112 |
| Production----..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.---- do | 7.906 | 25, 248 | 24.791 | 29,049 | 25,859 | 25,526 | 25.439 | 19, 661 | 17, 200 | 15,467 | 11, 201 | 10,333 | 8,571 |
| Percent of standard capacity | 32.0 | ${ }^{91.2}$ | 92.2 | 100.0 | ${ }_{96}^{96.2}$ | 91.3 | 87.6 | 7 C .2 | ${ }^{61.5}$ | 55.3 | 40.1 | 37.0 | 30.7 |
| Shipments | 8,289 | 25, 273 | 24,692 | 28,703 | 25,688 | 25, 435 | 25, 380 | 19,958 | 17,027 | 15,399 | 11, 161 | 9, 824 | 9, 144 |
| Stocks, end of | 12,026 | 12, 637 | 12,762 | 13,514 | 13,713 | 13,745 | 13,719 | 13,408 | 13,656 | 13,543 | 13,570 | 14,070 | 13,487 |
| Orders, Dew. | 98, 558 | 139,643 | 134,790 | 135,649 | 115. 160 | 120,759 | 137.942 | 110,:08 | 119,348 | 106, fen | 88, 992 | 90,064 | 5, 064 |
| Orders, unfiler, end of mon | 50,859 | 143, 209 | 145, 861 | 134,649 | 119, 869 | 107, 441 | 106, 1.53 | 92, 304 | 81,642 | 68, 283 | 55, 412 | 51,326 | 52, 237 |
| Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill........dol. der 100 Ib . | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 |  | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 30 |
| Production -..................short tons - | 28, 839 | 138,509 | 128,983 | 145, 887 | 136, 659 | 132, 286 | 143, 883 | 129,403 | 133,216 | 124, 607 | 114. 111 | 93,679 | 2. 237 |
| Percent of standard capaeity | 79.1 | 107.2 | 105.0 | 111.0 | 109.8 | 102.8 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 105.0 | 98.2 | 89.4 | 73.9 | 72.7 |
| Shipments | 99,222 | 136, 180 | 132, 720 | 146, 523 | 133, 067 | 123, 428 | 141,628 | 128,712 | 130.266 | 121, 880 | 111. 088 | 94, 03 | 97.304 |
| Stocks, end of month.................do | 48,445 | 47, 932 | 43, 228 | 43, 115 | 47, 271 | 45, 273 | 45,1968 | 46,788 | 49,733 | 52, 385 | 55, 546 | 54, 118 | 49,050 |
| Fine paper: $\dagger$ Orders, new |  | 76,9 | 65, 527 | 66, 982 | 52, | 51, | 66, 7 | 5, |  | 46,505 | 40,339 | 35, 479 | 42 |
| Orders, unfill |  | 120, 602 | 126, 097 | J31, 876 | 127,734 | 119, 847 | 115,708 | 112,775 | 104, 915 | 76, 757 | 64, 360 | 40,485 | 40, $5 \times 8$ |
| Production |  | 54,073 56,523 | 55,115 56,062 | 59, 607 63,826 | 58,242 <br> 60,053 <br> 12,50 | 60,176 60,881 | 61, 666 | ${ }^{55} .898$ | 62.408 61.052 | 62. 107 | 58, 95 | -5, 5080 | 46,713 45,080 |
| Stocks, end o |  | 49, 078 | 48,950 | 43, 923 | 42, 430 | 41,318 | 30, 674 | 37,024 | 38,12 | 40, 529 | 43, 205 | 46, 00.4 | 46, 220 |
| Wrapping paper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new |  | 195, 492 | 183, 054 | 397, 035 | 171, 650 | 185, 773 | 205, 436 | 181, 150 | 2n3, 361 | 199, 272 | 187, 460 | 167, 470 | 160, 105 |
| Orders, unfi |  | 200, 233 | 199, 450 | 191, 666 | 176, 775 | 172,528 | 167. 8 | 161, 842 | 160.881 | 151, 056 | 131, 933 | 111, 161 | 160, 290 |
| Production |  | 190, 581 | 186. 853 | 204, 790 | 186, 799 | 197, 408 | 211, 630 | 187,990 | 208, 188 | 210, 318 | 207, 863 | 191, 899 | 176, 864 |
| Shipments |  | 195,017 | 185, 418 | 205, 921 | 188,076 | 196, 880 | 211,880 | 185,348 | 203,323 | 209. 120 | 204, 402 | 187, 537 | 167, 497 |
| Stocks, end |  | 70, 545 | 71, 809 | 70,730 | 68,960 | -0,422 | 70, 689 | 70,059 | 74,091 | 75, 598 | 79,244 | 81, 080 | 88, 239 |
| Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports...................-............. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 275, 223 | 293, 181 | 321,664 | 298, 958 | 298, 380 | 268.170 | 254, 799 | 269,749 | 230,324 | 247, 983 | (a) |  |
|  | 253, 239 | 293, 054 | 298, 276 | 318,787 | 300,308 | 3019, 823 | 311,904 | 278, 101 | 295,835 | 277,741 | 251, 831 | 242.762 | 241,178 |
| Shipments from mill | 255, 563 | 296. 985 | 305, 010 | 304, 685 | 320, 860 | 319, 283 | 291, 998 | 264, C 21 | 308, 16,6 | 238, 346 | 266, 443 | 253, 283 | 243,620 |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month........do United States: | 154, 122 | 155, 214 | 148, 480 | 162,582 | 142, 030 | 123, 571 | 143, 477 | 156, 957 | 144, 626 | 184, 021 | 169,40S | 1558, 888 | 156,446 |
| Consumption by publishers...-......do. | 223, 189 | 224, 361 | 239,008 | 262,488 | 263,889 | 274, 471 | 231,961 | 216, 100 | 251,042 | 238, 493 | 242, 372 | 222, 244 | 210,549 |
| Imports |  | 254, 804 | 242, 570 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, rolls (N. Y.).--...-dol. per short ton | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.015 | 50.00 | 50.0 | 0.00 |
| Production --.-.-.---.........short tons | 79,885 | 83, 599 | 78,657 | 87,068 | 82, 621 | ${ }^{81,680}$ | 84, 6.88 | 76. 22.4 | 80, 923 | 82, 189 | 80,040 | $79,3 \times 6$ | \% 6 6, 952 |
| Shipments from mills.................. do | 79,556 | 80,756 | 80, 252 | 87, 318 | 84,331 | 83, 998 | 80,787 | 75, 247 | 82,176 | 81, 182 | 76,612 | 78,413 | 76,181 |
| Stocks, end of month: At mills | 18, 149 | 13,4 | 11,86 | 11,614 | 9,904 | 7,586 | 11,427 | 12,414 | 11, |  | 16, 076 |  | 2 |
| At publis | 430,409 | 345, 158 | 341, 884 | 334, 529 | 333, 120 | 330, 259 | 266, 296 | 370, 101 | 368, 520 | 383,284 | 384, 758 | 402, 401 | 418, 985 |
| In transit to publishers.-.........-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 40, 270 | 38, 706 | 46,608 | 46,570 | 53,459 | 55,037 | 46,362 | 55, 336 | 47,376 | 44,843 | 39,025 | 36, 442 | 35, 454 |
| Paperhoard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumprion, waste paper..............do.... | 304, 215 | 411,073 | 422, 361 | 464, 446 | 419.770 | 437,902 | 425, 878 | 390, 276 | 438,591 | 411, 119 | 352.872 | 296, 038 | 283,040 |
| Orders, new | 423, 399 | 565, 853 | 542, 792 | 595, 634 | 527, 829 | 521, 866 | :81, 502 | 608, 972 | 542, 432 | 495, 547 | 428,778 | 379, 375 | 393,968 |
| Orders, unflled, end of mont | 170, 273 | 452,966 | 444,736 | 446, 623 | 433,788 | 404, 121 | 406, 348 | 389,700 | 349,434 | 297, 304 | 228. 701 | 183, 985 | 170, 545 |
| Production. | $\begin{array}{r} 480,286 \\ 73.2 \end{array}$ | 545,116 95.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 538.405 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | 583.668 | 536,646 98.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 545,050 \\ 62.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,000 \\ 90.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 530.609 \\ 98.1 \end{array}$ | 577,942 | $\begin{array}{r} 550,653 \\ 94.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}491,390 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 425. 175 | 401,333 |
| Waste paper stocks, at mills......-short tous.. | 422,958 | 237, 339 | 218, 257 | 189, 163 | 167, 424 | 186, 522 | 181, 456 | 168,659 | 241,178 | 308, 24.6 | 371,086 | $\begin{array}{r} 714,4 \\ 41,75 \end{array}$ | 428, 067 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total..........no. of editions.- | 809 | 985 | 903 | 874 | 1,190 | 833 | 753 | 804 | 743 | 782 | 1,036 | 637 | 70 |
| Now books. | 642 | 774 | 780 | 767 | 982 | 716 | 645 | 674 | 556 | 6678 | 818 | 537 | 53 |
|  | 67 | 211 | 123 | 107 | 208 | 117 | 108 | 130 | 157 | 125 | 218 | 100 | 17 |
| Continuous form ftationery, new orders thous. of sets.- | 227,722 | 219,326 | 271, 203 | 209, 591 | 223,492 | 261, 913 | 202,613 | 257, 791 | 300, 717 | 206, 078 | 160,904 | 188, 437 | 150, 392 |
| Fales books, new orders........thous. of books.. | 17, 235 | 26,544 | 27,878 | 28, 278 | 24,859 | 23,307 | 24,979 | 22, 806 | 22,878 | 19, 672 | 18,101 | 20,051 | 16,450 |

## RUBBER AND PRODUCTS



[^25]${ }^{b}$ No comparable data. $O$ Superseded, effective February 1, 1942, by fixed Government price of 49.225 jor sales by the Riabber Reserve Company.
of The number of companies renorting has fuctuated to such an extent that tonnage figures are not comparable from month to month.
\$Data are from the Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Requlntions Committee; see note marked "ģ" on p. S-et of the Fporuary lote survey.
$\dagger$ Revised

SThe Bukjication of rubber statistics bas been discontinued.

| Monthly statistics through December 1839, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Novern- }} ^{\text {ber }}$ | Decernber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July |

## RUBBER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pneumatic casings: <br> Production $\qquad$ thousands. | 4,983 | 4, 563 | 4,834 | 3.984 | 2,967 | 1,369 | 1,113 | 1,156 | 1,100 |  |  |  |
|  | \%, 394 | 5,289 | 5,887 | 4, 048 | 2,604 | 1,231 | 1,116 | 1,027 | 1,557 |  |  |  |
| Original equipment......-...-..........do | 1,122 | 1, 469 | 1,994 | 1,804 | 1,289 | 985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement equipment.............. do...- | 4, 132 | 3, 6.61 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 5,834 | 5, 129 | 4,123 | 4,043 | 4. 417 | 4, 550 | 4, 553 | 4,809 | 5,175 |  |  |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,436 | 4,143 | 4, 137 | 3,725 | $\stackrel{2}{2,729}$ | 1,328 | 1,051 | 1,129 | 1,141 |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total $\qquad$ do Exports | 4, 780 | 4,762 90 |  | 3,825 | 2,390 | 1,257 | 1, 099 | 986 | 1,299 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 8,071 | 5,431 | 4,448 | 4,377 | 4,678 | 4,712 | 4,678 | 5,026 | 5,892 |  |  |  |
| Raw material consumed: <br> Crude rubber. (See Crude rabber.) <br> Fabrics (quarterly) .................thous. of Ib- |  | 78,638 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IUBBER AND CANVAS FOOTWEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total...............thous. of pairs. | 5,543 | 5,844 | 6,848 | 6, 362 | 6,532 | 5,545 | 4,753 | 4.479 | 3,884 | 3, 502 | 3,154 | 3,207 |
| Shipments, total. Stocks, total, end of month | 6, 690 10809 | 7,422 $\mathbf{9 , 2 2 8}$ | 7,433 8,650 | 6, 287 8,725 | 6,086 9,170 | 6.300 8,315 | 5, 213 7,907 | 5. 247 6,803 | 4, 171 | 3,827 | - 3 3,656 | 3,565 4,439 |
| Stocks, total, end of month.................do | 10,809 | 9,228 | 8,650 | 8,725 | 9,170 | 8,315 | 7,907 | 6,803 | 6,272 | 5,947 | 5,455 | 4, 439 |

## STONE, CLAX, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipments $\qquad$ reams. PORTLAND CEMENT | 135, 030 | 173,022 | 141,985 | 133, 555 | 138,327 | 199, 373 | 111,700 | 130, 525 | 109, 568 | 105,808 | 110,645 | 115,910 | 121,187 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production........................tbous, of bbl... | 17,605 | 18,345 | 16,115 | 18,688 | 14, 831 | 13,810 | 12,360 | 10,787 | 12,733 | 14,068 | 16, 119 | 16,022 | 16,833 |
| Percent of capaci |  | 76.5 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 72.7 | 64.8 | 58.6 | 57.0 | 61.0 | 69.0 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 80.0 |
| Shipments --.-.........-.....thous. of bbl.. | 21,282 | 17, 825 | 18,284 | 17,833 | 13,724 | 11,511 | 9,115 | 8,293 | 12,563 | 14, 774 | 16,349 | 18, 250 | 20, 501 |
| Stocks, fnished, end of month............do.... | 15. 295 | 19,732 | 17,561 | 16, 417 | 17,638 | 19,925 | 23,168 | 25,668 | 25, 831 | 25, 112 | 24,886 | 22, 609 | 18,972 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month.-.............-do-. | 4,533 | 5,219 | 4,804 | 4,192 | 4,250 | 4, 575 | 5,020 | 5,840 | 6,570 | 6,656 | 6, 241 | 5,809 | 5,536 |
| CLAY PEODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common brick, price, wholesale, composite f. o. b. plant-1.-..............dol. per thous.. | 13.225 | 12.715 | 12.853 | 12.876 | 12.921 | 12.935 | 13.100 | 13. 165 | 13.215 | 13.209 | 13. 216 | 13.254 | 13.226 |
|  |  | 6,7 | 6,330 | 6,831 | 5,289 | 6, 029 | 3,584 | 3,689 | 3,944 | 3,905 | 3. 290 | 2,792 | , 589 |
|  |  | 1,890 | 1,816 | 1,932 | 1,501. | 1,432 | 1,077 | 1,047 | 1,119 | 1,147 | 939 | 773 | 667 |
| Vlitrified paving brick: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stipments - .-..-.........thous. of brick.. |  | 3, 27, 913 | 5, 24,633 | 4, 24,694 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,13,211\end{array}$ | 17,735 | 17,948 | 1785 18,823 | 2,075 18,992 | 1,983 19,615 | 2,680 $\times 19,647$ | 3,682 19,461 | 3,711 38,760 |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass eontainers: 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production......-............thous. of gross. | C, 58.5 | 6, 844 | 6,270 | 7.016 | 6. 187 | 6.043 | 6,755 | 5,965 | 6, 935 | 6,921 | 7,192 | 6.723 | 5,946 |
| Percest of capacity | 97.9 | 102.4 | 99. 1 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 90.4 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 111.2 | 99.5 |  |
| Shipments, totul. .-..------ thous. of gross. | 6,902 | ${ }_{6,817} 8^{8}$ | 6, 9 , 6.9 | 6. 924 | 5,295 | 4,965 | 5, 877 | 6, 141 | 7, 078 | 6, 835 | 6,997 | 6,356 | 6,333 |
| Narrow neck, food*-..............-.-. do... |  |  | 1,008 | 359 | 249 | 214 | 271 | 352 | ${ }^{588}$ | 454 | 419 | 331 | 383 |
| Wide month, fnod*........----........do.-. | 1,828 | 1,308 | 1,269 | 1,242 | 974 | 962 | 1,191 | 1,319 | 1,517 | 1,554 | 1,489 | 1,405 | 1,577 |
| Pressed food ware*-...................-do. | 33 | 29 | 45 | 55 | 42 | 39 | 45 | 37 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 43 | 40 |
| Pressure and non-pressure*-.-......... do | 320 | 49 | 331 | 310 | ${ }_{316}$ | ${ }^{332}$ | ${ }^{352}$ | 408 | 603 | 479 | 508 | 451 | 410 |
|  | ${ }^{723}$ | 422 | - 401 | 4108 | 260 | 395 | 524 | ${ }_{601}^{601}$ | 737 | 868 | 1, 158 | 1,0645 | 837 |
| Liquor ware ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 1,164 1,253 | 1, 8.29 | 1,074 1,891 | 1.012 | 1,056 | $\begin{array}{r}843 \\ 1,640 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}905 \\ 1,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 917 1.741 | $\begin{array}{r}938 \\ \hline 1,806 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 838 1,757 | $\begin{array}{r}1,314 \\ 1,73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.482 | 853 1,379 |
|  | 323 | 414 | 417 | 464 | 381 | 374 | 399 | 429 | 514 | 448 | 441 | 433 | 328 |
| Milk hottles*-.........................do | 270 | 329 | 342 | 285 | 24. | 245 | 257 | 224 | 243 | 234 | 259 | 8.72 | 295 |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses*--........-do | ${ }_{0}^{401}$ | -239 | -158 | 10 7048 |  | 9,610 | - 29 | -97 | -106 | -125 | 104 | ${ }^{10} 90$ | 105 |
| Stocks, end of month. | 9,139 | 8, 052 | 7,321 | 7, 948 | 8,711 | 9,610 | 10,228 | 9,950 | 9,450 | 9,417 | 9,489 | 10, 608 | 9,528 |
| Other glassware, machine-made:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumbers Production....................thous of doz... | 4.498 | 4,879 | 4,407 | 4,837 | 4,658 | 4,346 | 反, 350 | 4,505 | 4, 804 | 4,558 | 4, 134 | 3,769 | 3,183 |
| Sbipments..................................do...-- | 4, 532 | ¢ C , 019 | 4,998 | 4,937 | 3,584 | 3,236 | 4, 143 | 3, 321 | 4,482 | 4,610 | 4,315 | 3 3,845 | 3,915 |
| Stocks | 8,136 | 7,872 | 7,208 | 6,975 | 7,903 | 8,936 | 8,797 | 9,376 | 9,260 | 9,156 | 8,879 | 9, 140 | 8,411 |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments <br> 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 | 2,397 |
| Plate glass, polished, production ${ }_{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ thous. of sq . ft. <br> Window glass, production thous. of boxes.- | 3, 81.085 | 14,126 1,267 | 14,906 1,123 | 35,769 1,524 | 14,277 1,300 | 10,311 1,696 | 9, 143 1,639 | 5,600 1,457 | 5,565 $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 3}$ | 5,570 $\mathbf{1}, 644$ | 4,310 <br> 1,557 | 4, 726 1.223 | 4, 194 1.27 |
| Percent of capacity......................-------- | 60.2 | 78.1 | 69.2 | 193.9 | $\stackrel{1}{80.1}$ | 104.5 | 100.9 | 89.7 | 97.5 | 101.3 | 195.9 | 75.3 | 78.5 |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 366,519 \\ 1,335,905 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{(0)}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1,066.362}^{(a)}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{(a)}{1,234,243}$ |  |
| Caleined, production-......................-do |  |  | 1,099,244 |  |  | 1,088,745 |  |  | 817, 856 |  |  | 1,229,206 |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcined |  |  | 368, 209 |  |  | 317,781 |  |  | 285, 755 |  |  | 399, 192 |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building plasters .-................- do |  |  | 577, 840 |  |  | 436, 255 |  |  | 352, 316 |  |  | 333. 180 |  |
| For mfg. and industrial uses .........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 41, 569 |  |  | 36, 130 |  |  | 34, 114 |  |  | 35,736 |  |
| Keene's cement --......-- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,854 \\ 718 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,841 \\ 843 \\ \hline 120\end{array}$ |  |  | 5,904 611,306 |  |  | 3,781 627,379 |  |
|  |  |  | 718, 415 |  |  | 867,393 |  |  | 648,061 |  |  | 254,690 |  |
| Ttle |  |  | 9, 133 |  |  | 7,398 |  |  | 6.490 |  |  | 7,523 |  |
| Wallboard |  |  | 229,488 | ----- |  | 269, 129 |  |  | 256,755 |  |  | 365, 166 | ----- |

[^26]- The publication of data has been disrontinued. 1940 for wide-mouth food containers and liquor 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 apailable on request; earlier data on glassware other than containers are shown in table 2, p. 17, of the January 1941 Survey. Digitized for $\mathcal{P}$ Qtspevised for 1941 ; revisions for January-March not shown in the Survey are minor and are available on request.

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | Sep. tember | October | November | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tanu } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru• ary | March | A pril | May | June | July |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


Consumption (scoured basis):

Machinery activity (weekly average):
Wooms:
Broad.................thous. of actire hours. Narrow-................................................. Spinning spindles:
Woolen. Worsted...
Worstercomb
Prices, wh olesale:
Raw, territory, fine. scoured......dol. per $1 \mathbf{b}$
Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleeces-..............
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz (at mill)
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz (at mill)
dol. per $\bar{y}$.
Women's dress goods, French serge, 54 " (at
Worsted yarn 2 an's, crossbred stock (Boston)
dol. per lb.
Receipts at Boston, total............thous. of Ib.
Foreign.
 -.do.-
*Revised. a See note "a", p. 37.

.......
-


\section*{| 17 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 |
| 18 |} | 11,082 |
| ---: |
| 122,18 |
| 225,08 |
| 92, |
| .18 |
| .18 |
| 738 |
| 414,028 |
| $\cdots$ |
| 7 |
| 7 |

## ,

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 |

$$
\frac{A^{2}}{1}
$$

- 

\$Dats for 1939 reviced: for exports, see tabl

Data for Octoher 1941 and 1 arch and June 1942 , 17 and for imports, tahle 15 , p . 18 of the A pril 1941 issue.
$\pm$ Monthly data berinning January 1930, cortesnonding to monthly averapes shown . No data were conlected for the week December 28, 1941 , to January 3 , 1842 ,
*New series. For monthly data on rayon yarn deliverios besinning averages shown on p. 155 of the 1940 unplement, appear on 3 . 18 or the April 1940 survey.
fiber will anpear in the 1942 Supplement; both series are compiled by the Textile Economics $B$ Bureau and published in Rayon Or dana on deliveries and stocks of rayon staple consumers (including inports through September 1941) and producers' stocks of staple fiber made by all processes. Earlier monthly data ror the new delveries to domestic shice of mading 15 ich $^{\prime \prime}$ at to sonthember $19+1$ issue. The new price series for cotton, which replaces the New York price formerly shown in the Survey, is the average spot issue
${ }^{\boldsymbol{T}}$ Revisen monthly data for August $1939-\mathrm{July} 1940$ will be shown in a subsequent issue.
 than 4ns used in press cloth, knit or felt tonts, or heary-fuiled lumbernen's socks inconpletely reported prior to September 1941) was classified under apparel wool and the carpet-wnol classifcation included a small am:ount of duty-paid wool. Lata for 1941 as shown in the Survey beginning with the April 1942 issue have been revised for eompari-
son witl 1942 data son with 1942 dgta.
fCarded, white, Southern, for knitting; data for 1941 not shown above: Jan., 0.267 ; Feb., 0.270 ; Mar., 0.288 ; April, 0.333 ; May, 0.361 ; June, 0.360 ; July, 0.369 .

| Monthly statistics through December 1933, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Surves | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | Decem. ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS Continued

| WOOL-Continued <br> Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, fotal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, fotal thous. of lb. |  | 191, $\mathrm{EF6}$ |  |  | 180, 880 |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65, 818 |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{71,471}$ |  |  | (i) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30, 204 |  |  | 36, 119 |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |
| Worsted wools, total.............-....-- do.... |  | 125, +52 |  |  | 118, 538 |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57, 234 |  |  | 41, (E) |  |  | (l) |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign-...-.---.....................--do.--- |  | 68, 318 |  |  | 76, 859 |  |  | ( $)$ |  |  |  |  |
| MISCELIANEOCS PRCDICTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur, sales by deal ers ........... trous of col. | 5. 349 | 4,287 | 1,441 | 280 | - 626 | - 3,178 | ${ }^{-6,987}$ | - 6 , ¢¢C4 | ${ }^{7} 4,913$ |  |  |  |
| Pyroxylin-costed textiles (rotton frirics): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30, 7,198 | 8,747 7,087 | 9, <br> 7 <br> 7.488 | 8,216 $6,6 ¢ 8$ | 7,825 6,438 | 7,112 | 7,584 $8,8,9$ | 7,767 <br> 5,403 | 7,260 5,669 | 13,023 5,532 5,5 | 10,628 4 4,742 | 16, 170 |
| Shipments, billed..........thous. linear yd.- | 7, 613 | 8, 617 | 7,841 | 7,007 | 7,398 | 6,745 | 6,464 | 6,652 | 6, 689 | 6,394 | 6,260 | 6,201 |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRPLANES |  | 533 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACTOMOBILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Canada: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assembled, totsl..................... number.. |  | 16, 832 | 8,849 | 11, 144 | 11,798 | 5,081 | 11,002 | 11, 599 | 12, 222 | 9, 723 | 14, 444 | (a) |  |
| Passenger cars............................do.... |  | 3, 263 | 619 | 1,052 | 987 | 658 | 246 | 1,146 | 546 | 611 | 941 | (a) |  |
| United States: <br> Assembled, totals $\qquad$ do. |  | 20,616 | 15,678 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assemsenger cars |  | 6,706 | 2, 279 | (c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13,910 | 13,399 | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financing:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail, passenger cars, total...Jan. 1942=100.- | 53 | 325 | 196 | 201 | 179 | 196 | 100 | 63 | 73 | 58 | 56 |  |  |
| New cars-............................. do.... | 54 | 806 | 419 | 483 | 429 | 463 | 100 | 22 | 46 | 42 | ${ }^{68}$ | 55 | 57 |
|  | 54 | 209 | 142 | 133 | 118 | 132 | 100 | 73 | 81 | 62 |  |  |  |
| Retail automobile receivb,bes outstanding, end of mionth ...............Dec. $31,1939=100$. | 67 | 178 | 170 | 164 | 157 | 140 | 139 | 128 | 116 | 105 | 95 | 86 | 77 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada total .....................-number |  | 17, 192 | 14, 496 | 19,360 | 21,545 | 20,313 | 21,751 | 20, 181 | 20, 188 | (0) |  |  |  |
| Passenker cars........-................do. |  | 3, 160 | 2, 548 | 5,635 | 7,003 | 6,651 | 4, 248 | 3,989 | 3,192 | (b) |  |  |  |
| United States (factory sales), total....do |  | 147,601 | 234, 265 | 382, 009 | 352, 347 | 282, 205 | 238, 261 | 134, 134 | 84, 510 | (b) |  |  |  |
| Prssenger cars......-.----------.- do |  | 78,529 | 167, 790 | 295, 568 | 256. 101 | 174,962 | 147, 858 | 52, 200 | 6,216 | (b) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 69, 072 | 66, 465 | 86,441 | 96, 246 | 107, 243 | ${ }^{90}, 4038$ | 81, 934 | 88, 294 | ${ }^{\text {(b) }} 66$ |  |  |  |
| Automobile rims...--...-...-thous. of rims. Registrations: $\ddagger$ | 586 | 1,532 | 1,811 | 2,024 | 1,864 | 1,677 | 1, 271 | 823 | 669 | 665 | 617 | 664 | 573 |
| New passenger cars..................number.- |  | 246,595 | 125,293 | 165, 485 | 164, 747 | 174, 188 | 64, 603 | 19,177 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New commercisl cars..................-do. |  | 56, 191 | 43, 892 | 41,352 | 36, 799 | 41,006 | 23, 356 | 10,311 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales (General Motors Corporation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| World sales: <br> By U.S and Conadian plants........do.... |  | 29, 268 | 89,300 | 179, 120 | 171, 412 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18,690 | 81, 169 | 162, 543 | 153, 904 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To consumers .-.-.-----...........-do.. |  | 84, 969 | 52, 8.9 | 103, 854 | 126, 281 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 246 | 282 | 286 | 270 | 281 | 225 | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Original equipment to vehicle manufarturers. Jen. $1925=100$ |  | 2.58 | 271 | 280 | 271 | 286 | 265 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accessories to wholesalers.............do... |  | 160 | 170 | 174 | 173 | 174 | 144 | 139 | 141 | 130 | 128 | 126 |  |
| Service parts to wholesalers.-.........do |  | 242 | 298 | 302 | 267 | 297 | 229 | 231 | 234 | 205 | 174 | 111 |  |
| Service equipment to wholesalers....do.... |  | 216 | 290 | 287 | 288 | 255 | 217 | 201 | 202 | 198 | 183 | 187 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars, end of month: <br> Number owned <br> thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned ....................thousands-- Undergoing or awaiting classifed 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 | 1,737 |
| Prrcent of total on line thousands- |  |  | 73 | 68 | 68 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 57 | 55 |
|  |  | 4.7 89,917 | 4.4 86,943 | 4.1 78,974 | 4.1 75.559 | 3 73, 697 | 3.6 66,870 | 3.6 69,402 | 68, $\begin{array}{r}3.5 \\ 316\end{array}$ | 3,6 58,129 | 3.7 48,351 | [ $\begin{array}{r}3.3 \\ 37,801\end{array}$ | 3.2 35,442 |
| Equipment manufacturers............do.... | 24, (i26 | 65, 814 | 63,607 | 57, 584 | 62, 563 | 50,661 | 45,798 | 49,939 |  | 39, 804 |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 34, } \\ \mathbf{2 4}, 974\end{array}$ |
| Railroad shops-.....................- do...- | 9,509 | 24, 103 | 23, 336 | 21,390 | 22,996 | 23, 036 | 21, 072 | 19,463 | 20,331 | 18, 325 | 16,911 | 12,829 | 10,468 |
| Locomotives, steam, end of month: Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Undergolug or awatiog chassifed number.. | 2, 208 | 4,208 | 4,022 | 3,778 | 3,634 | 3,370 | 3,378 | 3,231 | 3, 228 | 3,114 | 2,830 | 2,477 | 2.669 |
| Percent of total on line. | 6.6 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
|  | 323 | 317 | 309 | 284 | 281 | 258 | 249 | 300 | 428 | 408 | 395 | 350 | 334 |
| Equipnsent manufaeturers......... do..-- | ${ }_{2}^{256}$ | 269 | 263 | 240 | 256 | ${ }_{21}^{237}$ | 229 | 282 | 372 | 357 | 348 | 304 | 284 |
| Railroad shops. | 67 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 25 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 46 | 50 |
| Locomotives, railroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of mo., total.... do.... | 1,649 | 964 | 917 | 921 | 1,022 | 1,210 | 1,197 | 1,273 | 1,332 | 1,425 | 1,586 | 1,554 | 1,720 |
|  | \% 8 | 297 | 285 | 268 | 364 | 526 | 522 | 551 | 589 | 669 | 716 | 658 | 854 |
|  | 80 | 667 | 632 | 653 | 658 | 684 | 675 | 722 | 743 | 756 | 870 | 896 | 866 |
| Shipments, totalt-........-...--.......do.... | 146 | 87 | 79 | 102 | 89 | 96 | 89 | 100 | 125 | 132 | 111 | 142 | 132 |
|  | ${ }_{85}^{61}$ | 8 79 | ${ }_{67} 12$ | 27 75 | 15 74 | 22 | 70 | 28 72 | 57 68 | 62 70 | 50 61 | 59 83 | 56 76 |

a The publication of detailed foreign trade statistife has becn discontinued for the duration of the war.
1 Becanse 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 40 s (other than wool afloat which is no longer available for poblication), 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, fi6, 182; foreign, 106.256. Data for country dealer and country wareiouse stocks were not collected prior to 1942; 1941 figures, excluding sucb stocks, revised to cover apparel wool finer than 40s other than wool afloal, follow: December-total, 142,378 ; domestic, 77,253; foreign, 65,125; Seplemher-total, 168.f46; domestic, 92,357; foricign, 76,289; June-total. 168.536; domestic, 85,502; foreign, 83,034; March-total, 104,679; domestic, 44,115; foreign, 60,564 , Woll held by the Defense Supplies Corporation is not included in any of the figures.

8Data revised for 1939 . See p. 17 of the April 1941 Survey
-New series. Bezinning January 1942 the Burcall of the Consus has discontinued the dollar series on passenger-car financing formerly shown in the Survey and hasinitiated a series of indexes on a January 1942 lase on wolene of parer arcuird ty sales finarce ronpanirs, including passenger and conimercial cars and diversificd financing, and has placed the series on refail autcre ohile receivables on a Tcren rcr 31, 1939 , index base. Indexes prior to January 1942 for passenger-car financing have been computed Digitized fort Reviseam fo include both foreign and dorestic data; earlier figures not published on p. \&-37 of the January 1942 Survey are available on request
http://fraser.Stitabeginning June 1941 exclude Federal Government deliveries and are therefore nol comparable with earlier data. See note " $\ddagger$," $\mathbf{p}$. S-37, of December 1941 Survey.
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

| Monthly statistics through December 1939, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey | 1942 | 1941 |  |  |  |  | 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { jany }}{\substack{\text { gry }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued


CANADIAN STATISTICS

a The publication of foreign trade statistics has been discontinued for the duration of the war.
$r$ Revised.
$\dagger$ Data on 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 conferted to the new base by multiplying the old series by a constant. The index of bond yields has been completelv revised and is now based upon yieds of a 1 -year ais2 percent Dominion issue. The production and distribution indexes and indexes of agricultural marketings have also been completely revised; revised data will
receipts at head of Iakeand Pacific ports, as formerly.
$\underset{\ddagger \text { Beginning with July } 1840 \text {, data are reported by the Industrial Truck Statistical Association and cover reports of } 8 \text { companies. They are approximately comparable with }}{ }$ previous data which were compiled by the Burean 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 -New series. Comparable data on total shipments sre availare shown.
locomotives; these are largely industrial; for data beginning with the first quarter of 1939 , see p. 55 of the May 1241 Survey

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Agricultural wages, loans
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Aircraft.
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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, ${ }^{1929-41, \text { in this issue. }}$

[^1]:    - 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.

[^2]:    ${ }^{5}$ 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 scrvice sales are included in consumer expenditures for the appropriate group of services.

[^3]:    ${ }^{7}$ 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 indireet 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 exeept automobiles in 1939. This eame 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.

[^4]:    ${ }^{9}$ This was done on the assumption that each individual promictorship in the retail food business, for example, fod one family which had average food expenditures. These expenditures which were at retail prices were expressed in terms of wholesale prices by using the avorage 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 serics are also used in estimating the consumer expenditures presented here. Quarterly totals in the new eating and drinking scries are based on sales tax receipts from eating and drinking places in four States adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 censuses; month-tomonth 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 scries on (1) liquor stores; (2) fucl, ice, and fuel oil dealers; (3) hay, grain, feed, and farm supply stores; (4) jewelry stores; and (5) the remaining retail stores in the "0ther" group.

[^5]:    ${ }^{11}$ 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 exchuded from income payments.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Survey, in publishing this article, is not attempting to refleet 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 $8 \overline{5} .2$ billion dollars. This is due to expanding war production, rising prices, and increases in the pay of the armed forces.

[^7]:    ${ }^{4}$ 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.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ R. F. Martin, National Industrial Conference Board Study No. 241.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ F. C. Mills, Economic Tendencies in the U.S., I. 188.
    3 U. S. Depart ment of Commerce.
    ${ }^{4}$ Annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency. This series excludes the Federal Reserve banks.
    ${ }_{6}$ Annual Report, Federal Incerve Board, 1932, p. 50.

    - Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

[^9]:    "I'robably more important than fiscal pobiey in delaying infation 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 purehase consumer durable goods and a neecssity to retire consunter debt.

[^10]:    "The arca 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 bonds 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.

[^11]:    - 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 progrann 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.

[^12]:    ${ }^{10}$ Also, because of the reduction in demand for nonwar products, conversion to war production is encouraged.

[^13]:    ${ }^{11}$ New York Times, Editorial, July 12, 1942, p. 8 E.

[^14]:    ${ }^{12}$ This argument assumes that bonds will be redeemed with funds raised by credit expansion.

[^15]:    (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

[^16]:    ${ }^{13}$ In addition a large increase in consumer credit will be possible.
    ${ }^{14}$ With rationing possibly of a gencral, rather than specific type, involving an overall limit on spending, measured in points rather than dollars.

[^17]:    ${ }^{15}$ 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 deerease 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.

[^18]:    Digitized for FRASER ${ }^{33}$ These estimates were prepared by Mr. Duncan Holthausen.

[^19]:    ${ }^{14}$ 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 expencitures are the same in a short and in a long month.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Acknowledgment is made of the significant contribution to this study by Orris Herflndahl.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Survey of Current Business, March to August 1942.
    : Exclusion of claims paid from the gross totals would misrepresent the alloeation of consumer expenditures between various budgetary items, for the persons receiving claim payments are not necessarily those who paid the premiums.

[^21]:    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 in the distribution of consuraer outlays between classes of commodities and services. Digitized for FRASE However, use of the net figures would not change the general movements materially

[^22]:    Partially tax-exempt bonds.
    1Figure overstated owing to inclusion in October expor statistics of an unusually large volume of shipments actually exnorted in earlier months

    - The publication of detailed foreign trede 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,
    

[^23]:    Revised. $\quad$ Data for August and November 1941, Jamary, May and Angust 1942 are for 0 woeks; other months, 4 weoks

[^24]:    F Frvisid. C-Jata for 1941 refised affer a spfial survey of the industry; for revised figures for all months of 1941 , see p. S-31 of the May 1942 Survey.
    a Data not available for publication. No comparable data. 1941 and 1942 include convectors and convector-radigtors. 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
    to include these items for all reporting firms will be published later.
    $\ddagger$ Monthly data heginning 1829, corresponding to the monthly averages on $p$. 132 of the 1940 Supplement, appear of p. 18 of the A pril 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, Besscmer, 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 .
    $\dagger$ Rcvised series. Data on pig-iron production beginning 1013 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. Porcelain enameled products revised beginning 1939 to include data lor 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.
    *Farlier data on pig-iron stocks not shown in the April 1942 Survey and earlier data on percont of capacity for steel plates not shown in the September 1041 Survey will

[^25]:    - Revised. IDeludes Government reserves. a The publication of detriled foreign trade stnistics liss heen discontinved for the duration of the war.

[^26]:    - Revised. ${ }^{-T h e}$ publication of detailed foreien trade statistics bas been discontinued for the duration of the war. Data not available.

