## SURVEY

OF

## CURRENT BUSINESS



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

VOLUME 21

NUMBER 10

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

#### OCTOBER 1941

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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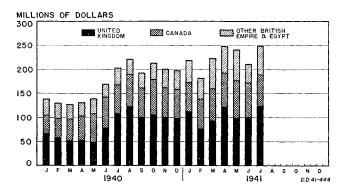
Volume 21 Number 10

### **Economic Highlights**

#### Export of War Material and Lend-Lease Aid

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

Shipments of lend-lease cargo through August were 190 million dollars. In addition to lend-lease allocations, however, contracts



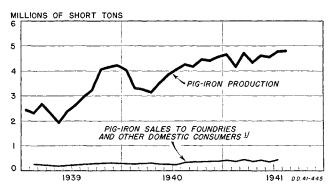
Exports of U. S. Merchandise to British Empire and Egypt.

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

#### The Supply of Pig Iron

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

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



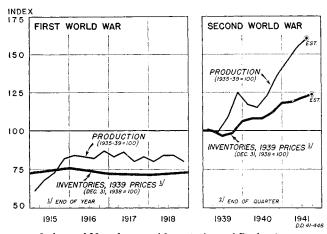
Production and Sales of Pig Iron

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

#### Inventories in the First World War and Today

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

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



Indexes of Manufacturers' Inventories and Production.

Source: Based on data compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., National Bureau of Economic Research, and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Some accumulation represents forward buying, for many materials are in short supply or threaten to be so.

Speculative buying is being increasingly curbed by priority controls. As the growth in production slows, stock accumulation should be curtailed. Inventory experience during the first World War bears this out, as inventories rose with production during the early years, then declined slightly as output ceased advancing.

### The Business Situation

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

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

#### Small Advance in Output.

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

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

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

#### Price Rise Continues.

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

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

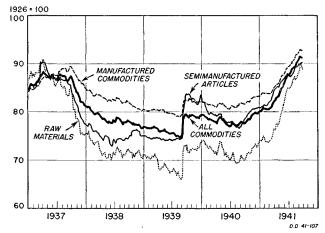


Figure 1.—Weekly Indexes of Wholesale Prices.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

istrator issued an announcement sanctioning the rise; the order establishing a price ceiling on carded cotton yarn was revised so as to provide an automatic adjustment for changes in the market price of spot raw cotton; and announcement of new automobile prices revealed advances averaging 15 percent.

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

It is known that defense employment and output will rise substantially within fiscal year 1942—a monthly defense expenditure of 2 billion dollars by June 1942, is contemplated. Such an advance ordinarily should expand purchasing power in the hands of consumers by a sizable amount. The supply of consumers goods available for sale can hardly be expected to match

this expansion, especially with a forced curtailment of durable goods output already under way. Hence some diversion of purchasing power from consumer channels will be necessary if the pressure on retail prices is to be relieved.

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

#### The Revenue Act of 1941

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

Table 1.—Estimated Change in Yields of Various Taxes Under Revenue Act of 1941 1

Item	Amount
100-44	
Corporation income taxes:	
Normal tax	-493.
Surtax	
Excess profits tax	
production production and the second product	
Total corporation income taxes	. 1, 382.
Individual income taxes	1, 144.
Total income taxes	_ 2, 526.
Miscellaneous internal revenue:	00
Capital stock tax	
Estate taxGift tax	
Gift tax	
Miscellaneous taxes	
Miscellaneous taxes	017.
Total miscellaneous internal revenue 2	1, 026.
Grand total 2	3, 553.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Treasury Department, Division of Research and Statistics. All estimates show full year effects. Estimates for corporation and individual income taxes are based on levels of income estimated for calendar year 1941; all other estimates are based on income levels estimated for fiscal year 1942.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding 47.5 million dollars nonrecurring floor-stock taxes.

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

The source of the new revenue, on the basis of a full year's tax receipts, is shown in table 1. Approximately 1.4 billion dollars is to be derived from a higher excess

profits tax and new surtaxes on corporate income. 1.1 million from heavier levies against personal incomes, 850 million from excise and miscellaneous tax increases, and 160 million from an increase in the estate and gift tax.

#### Sharp Advance in Income Tax on Middle Brackets.

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

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

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

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

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

Net income (all income earned)	Single	person	Married person, no dependents		
(an meome carnety)	1940	1941	1940	1941	
\$2,000 \$3,000 \$5,000 \$10,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$50,000 \$10,000 \$1,000,000	3. 4 6. 9 13. 3 29. 4	Percent 5.9 7.4 9.7 14.9 24.6 41.8 53.2 73.3	Percent 0.0 1.0 2.2 5.3 11.7 28.3 43.5 71.8	Percent 2, 1 4, 6 7, 5 13, 1 23, 1 40, 9 52, 7 73, 3	

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

#### Surtax Added on Corporate Incomes.

With the exception of integrating the special defense x with the normal tax, no appreciable change has een made in the effective rate of the corporate normal ax. The new schedule is as follows:

Corporate income subject to normal tax	Tax rate (percent)
Not in excess of \$25,000: First \$5,000.	15
Next \$15,000 Next \$5,000	17
In excess of \$25,000	24

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

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

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

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

and excess profits tax is substantially increased as the reversal makes the higher rates of the excess profits tax applicable to a larger segment of corporate income.

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

Amount of ancora profits	Rate of tax	(percent)
Amount of excess profits	1940 act	1941 act
First \$20,000	25	35
Next \$30,000 Next \$50,000	30 35	40 45
Next \$150,000 Next \$250,000	40 45	50 55
Over \$500,000	50	60

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

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

#### Many New Excise Taxes Provided.

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

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

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

#### New Taxes Impinge on Both Consumption and Savings.

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

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

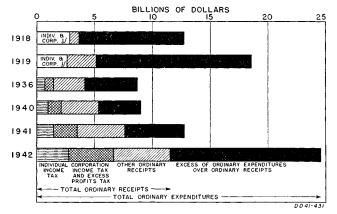


Figure 2.—Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government by Fiscal Years.

<sup>1</sup> Data include individual and corporation income and excess profits tax collections; separate data are not available for these years.

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

is to make the middle brackets conform in moderate degree to the progressive pattern.

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

#### Banking Developments and the Price Level

The new revenue act was not the only measure with anti-inflationary implications instituted in September. The reserve requirements of member banks of the Federal Reserve System were raised to the maximum permitted under existing legislation: 26 percent for central Reserve city banks, 20 percent for Reserve city banks, and 14 percent at country banks. This action (effective November 1) will reduce excess reserves from 5.2 billion dollars to approximately 4 billion.

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

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

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

#### Banks Increase Government Security Holdings.

A channel through which the banking system is more likely to funnel increased purchasing power to the economy is the Government security market. In fiscal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This statement is based upon the evidence presented in T. N. E. C. Monograph No. 3, "Who Pays the Taxes," Gerhard Colm and Helen Tarasov, p. 13. The data presented therein are of such a nature as to be unavoidably subject to some criticism. However, they are the best available.

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

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

Table 3.—Outstanding Interest-Bearing Securities of the Federal Government, Direct and Guaranteed, as of June 29, 1940, and July 31, 1941, by Class of Holder <sup>1</sup>

[Millione of dollars]

[Millions of donars]			
	1940	1941	Change
Federal agencies and trust funds: Public issues Special issues. Commercial banks Federal Reserve banks. Mutual savings banks and insurance companies Other investors: Marketable issues Nonmarketable issues	16, 552	2, 368 6, 324 20, 640 2, 184 10, 355 9, 374 4, 650	+75 +1,549 +4,088 -282 +742 +99 +1,750
		55.005	10.001

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

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

#### New Corporate Capital Issues in Small Volume.

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

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



Figure 3.—Loans and Investments of All Member Banks on Call Dates at the End of June and December.

<sup>1</sup> Data prior to December 1938 exclude all loans on securities, regardless of purpose, and loans to banks; beginning with December 1938, only loans for purchasing or carrying securities and loans to banks are excluded. This change in classification is indicated by a break in the curve. "Total loans and investments" include all types of loans.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

dollars—a very low figure considering that business activity is at record heights.

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

Thus, it is apparent that the utilities and the railroads (and the same may be said for industry, notwithstand-

ing the Government investment and expanded bank loans) are obtaining a good proportion of their capital funds from profits, depreciation allowances, and in some cases, idle cash funds accumulated during the last decade. As suggested above, funds from these sources will undoubtedly be diverted in part to the Government security market next year.

#### The General Increase in Passenger Traffic

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Railroad Income

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

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

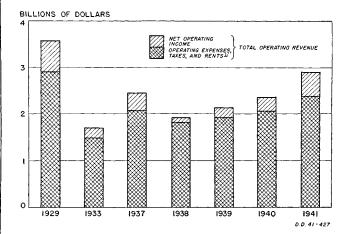


Figure 4.—Financial Operations of Class I Railways, Excluding Switching and Terminal Companies, for the First Seven Months of Each Year.

 $^{1}\,\mathrm{Rents}$  represent the consolidated net balance of equipment and joint-facility rentals.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

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

The result was a net operating income of 654 million for the 8-month period, 77 percent more than a year earlier and the highest since 1929. Though this appears to be a very sizable increase, it must be remembered that rail income throughout the past decade has been

badly depressed. The earnings so far this year still represent only slightly better than a 4 percent annual rate of return on the property investment as recorded on the carriers' accounting records.

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

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

#### The New Production Goals in Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

#### The British Food Requirements.

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

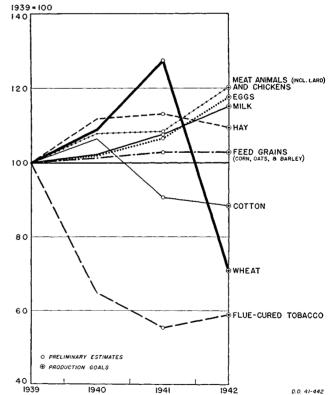


Figure 5.—Indexes of Production of Selected Farm Products. Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

consumption) and a number of fresh vegetables was England relatively free of the necessity to import.

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

United Kingdom itself has been curtailed rather extensively in order to cut the necessity to import of bulky feeds. On the other hand, vegetable and cereal outputs have been expanded as they represent an efficient manner of utilizing scarce agricultural resources.

In addition, some curtailment of foodstuffs from Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand is to be expected. With a most pressing need for shipping facilities, the shorter sea route to Canada and the United States should make these countries a preferable source of supply. Likewise the necessary exchange arrangements are much easier handled with the United States through the use of lend-lease funds.

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

	I	roductio	n	Domestic stocks—end of year			
Item	1941 esti- mate	1942 goal	Percent change	1941 esti- mate	1942 goal	Percent change	
Milk million lbs Eggs million doz Pork and lard million dos Beef and veal do Chickens do Corn million bu Wheat do Canned fruits million cases Dried fruits million lbs Peanuts do Cotton(American) thous, bales Flue-cured tobacco million lbs Turpentine thousand bbls	3, 676 11, 443 8, 778 2, 887 2, 524 957 33 1, 200 1, 499 10, 900 648	125, 000 4, 060 12, 770 9, 680 3, 252 2, 519 533 33 1, 200 2, 700 10, 500 687 400	+7.0 +10.4 +11.6 +10.3 +12.6 2 -44.3 0 +80.1 -3.7 +6.0 +40.4	2, 775 100 1, 050 100 150 500 650 3, 4 200 120 11, 300 1, 508	4, 825 180 950 330 150 400 475 2. 9 200 120 10, 300 1, 365 50	+73. 9 +80. 0 -9. 5 +230. 0 -20. 0 -26. 9 -14. 7 0 -8. 8 -9. 5 0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Crop years 1941-42 and 1942-43; for noncrop products, calendar years 1941 and 1942. The 1942 goals represent production and year-end stocks desired or expected on the basis of estimated domestic disappearance, lend-lease requirements, etc. Whether they are realized in every instance will depend upon production factors as well as the actual level of domestic use, possible increases in lend-lease shipments,

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This country already has begun its part in the wartime provisioning of the United Kingdom. Under the first lend-lease appropriations, approximately 433 million dollars was allocated (through the end of August) for agricultural products, 355 million for foodstuffs, and the balance for cotton, tobacco, and other nonfood farm products. Through August 31, 251 million dollars of this had been obligated by the Surplus Commodity Corporation, with outlays increasing substantially in the most recent months. Of even more importance, however, is the request for a second lend-lease appropriation, which includes among its items a contemplated expenditure of about 1 billion for agricultural products.

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

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

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

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

Table 5.-United States Exports of Selected Agricultural Products, 1935-42 1

Commodity	1935-39 (aver- age)	1940 goal	1941 (esti- mated) <sup>2</sup>	1942(ten tative projec- tion) <sup>2</sup>
Dairy products, million pounds, milk equivalent Eggs, million dozen, shell basis.  Pork, million pounds, dressed weight equivalent. Lard, million pounds. Chickens, million pounds, dressed weight. Dry edible beans, million pounds.  Canned tomatoes, thousand cases, No. 2. Canned fruits, thousand cases, No. 2½. Dried fruits, million pounds. Wheat, including flour, million bushels. Cotton, thousand bales. Flue-cured tobacco, million pounds, estimated farm weight.	360 2 143 192 64 140 6,717 396 53 5,306	757 5 163 232 2 3 208 3 1,000 3 306 3 114 34 1,083 3 158	2, 615 157 390 400 8 340 2, 720 3, 750 400 25 1, 000	5, 420 509 1, 350 640 21 400 2, 750 6, 800 32 1, 000

<sup>1</sup> Including shipments to noncontiguous territories. Crop years 1935-36 through 1942–43; for noncrop products, calendar years 1935 through 1942.

<sup>2</sup> The export figures for 1941 and 1942 include currently proposed lend-lease shipments. Lend-lease shipments may, of course, differf rom those now envisaged, while other exports will be influenced not only by commercial demand abroad but also by the availability of domestic supplies for export, depending upon production and domestic use.

<sup>3</sup> Proliminary.

Preliminary. Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Price Advance Increases Farm Income.

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

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

(Continued on p. 25)

## War Influences Dominate Foreign Trade

By Hal B. Lary

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

In the early months of the war these changes resulted chiefly from external forces and only to a minor degree from measures taken in this country. The arms embargo imposed after the outbreak of hostilities under the Neutrality Act of 1937 was short-lived, while the restrictions on credits and on movements of American vessels and American citizens embodied in the revision of that Act in November 1939 have had only incidental and comparatively slight effect on the course of trade.

Of far more decisive influence in the early stages of the conflict were the measures of economic warfare taken by the United Kingdom and France—the blockade against Germany, restrictions on imports of nonessentials, and heavy war orders in the United States. These measures cut off or seriously curtailed long-established markets for many American goods, particularly agricultural products, and greatly stimulated the production and export of military supplies and other war essentials.

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

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

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

Lend-Lease and Foreign Trade.

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

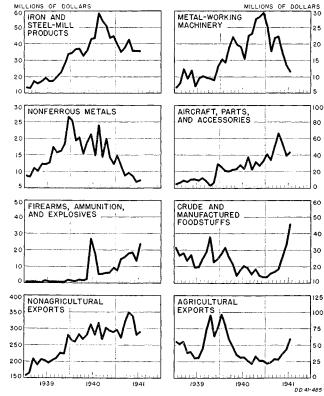


Figure 6.—Value of Exports of U. S. Merchandise by Selected Groups.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Very different procedures involving a far greater degree of United States Government control were set up after passage of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. Under this measure procurement of goods for transfer to countries eligible for lend-lease aid is undertaken and paid for directly by the United States Government.<sup>2</sup> To this end Congress on March 29 appropriated \$7,000,000,000—a sum approximately equal to the total gold and dollar resources which had been available to the British Empire at the beginning

<sup>1</sup> Including French orders taken over by the British after the fall of Frence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Details of lend-lease procurement procedures are given in the first and second reports under the Act submitted to Congress by the President under dates of June 10, 1941, and September 11, 1941, respectively.

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

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

#### Establishment of Export Control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

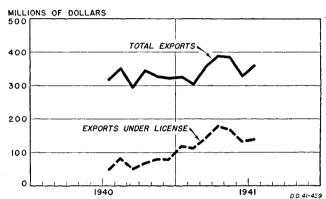


Figure 7.—Value of Total Exports and Exports Under License, Including Reexports.

Source: All data except "Exports under License" from July through November 1940, U. S. Department of Commerce; "Exports under License" for this period, Administrator of Export Control.

Moreover, even though exportation from the United States may be permitted under general or specific license, the execution of orders for nondefense items, for export as well as for domestic use, has become increasingly difficult because of priorities granted defense production in the use of essential materials.

Many of the countries adversely affected by export control and priorities have long relied in large measure on imports from the United States to cover their requirements of industrial and consumer goods, and this dependence has been greatly increased by the interruption in trade with Europe. The consequent dislocation in the economic life of these countries, particularly the other American republics, has been a source of increasing concern to the United States, and special measures and procedures have been inau-

<sup>8</sup> See discussion on page 2 of this issue.

<sup>4</sup> This figure, based on exports earlier in the year rather than current trade, is not strictly comparable with the percentages covering actual exports under license in July 1941 and previous months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Under Secretary of State proposed on July 19, 1941, to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that consideration be given to the "creation of an inter-American system of export control involving strict restriction and control of the exportation of products outside of the Western Hemisphere with a maximum of free commerce within the hemisphere which is compatible with defense requirements."

gurated with a view to meeting their most essential requirements insofar as possible.

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

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

With the transfer of the Office of Export Control to the Economic Defense Board, announced on September 17, it was indicated that the endeavor to meet the needs of the other American countries and other friendly nations would be pursued even more vigorously and systematically than before.<sup>8</sup>

#### The Stock-Pile Program and Preclusive Buying.

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

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

It was not until after Germany's victories in the spring of 1940, however, that the United States embarked on a large-scale program for building up stock piles of vitally needed defense materials. Under legislation approved June 25, 1940, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation set up three subsidiaries for this purpose: The Rubber Reserve Co., the Metals Reserve Co., and the Defense Supplies Corporation. Commitments totaling more than \$1,100,000,000 for the purchase of materials from abroad had been entered into by these three companies through September 13, 1941.9

One of the largest stock-pile items is rubber, for which the Rubber Reserve Co. has undertaken to purchase up to 430,000 tons, at a cost of approximately \$190,000,000, in southeastern Asia. On September 13, 1941, 140,318 tons had been delivered, 66,391 tons were in transit, and 150,601 tons awaited shipment. Deliveries on these orders are expected to be completed by the middle of 1942. In addition, the company has agreed to buy up to 30,000 tons of Brazilian rubber in 1941, 1942, and 1943 at a maximum cost of about \$20,000,000.10

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> These procedures are also available to countries other than the American republics. <sup>7</sup> Orders by certain foreign governments, including those of Latin American countries, may also be handled through the lend-lease mechanism on a "cash reimbursement" basis, which provides for the procurement of an item in precisely the same way as that used for other lend-lease operations, with the exception that the foreign government deposits eash with the United States Treasury against the value of the goods to be purchased. The second report under the Lend-Lease Act, transmitted on September 15, indicated that four foreign governments—Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, and the Netherlands-had made purchases on the "cash reimbursement" basis. The report commented on the advantages of this procedure as follows: "The use of the lend-lease mechanism for the making of such purchases is beneficial to the United States defense program because, under such a system, foreign orders, even though paid for in advance, become United States Government contracts under the supervision and control of the United States Government agencies. This obviates the need for separate foreign priority ratings as well as limiting the chances for conflicting production, exorbitant prices, and the misuse of raw materials, labor, and plant facilities."

<sup>8</sup> The executive order making the transfer specifically instructed the Economic Defense Board to prepare estimates of materials and commodities required for export purposes in the interest of economic defense, exclusive of lend-lease operations. It may be noted also that the Under Secretary of State on August 25 gave official assurance that "goods of which the United States is the principal or sole supplier \* \* \* will be made available on an equal basis to the people of the other American republics as liberally as they are to the people of this country."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Report of September 15, 1941, by the Federal Loan Administrator to the President and Congress.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Including receipts under the cotton-rubber exchange agreement, the Government's stock pile of crude rubber at the middle of September was about 230,000 tons. Private stocks, now controlled under the priorities system, have also greatly expanded, amounting to approximately 216,000 tons on August 31—an increase of about 90,000 tons since the Rubber Reserve Co. was established.

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

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

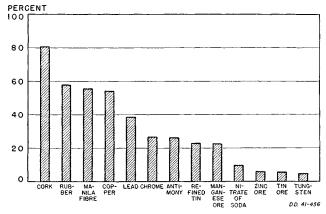


Figure 8.—Percentage of Certain Strategic and Critical Materials Delivered and Afloat to Total Purchases and Commitments (Quantity Basis) by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through September 13, 1941.

NOTE.—Data do not include stock piles or reserves accumulated by Federal agencies other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by private industry.

Source: Federal Loan Agency.

agencies, are obviously accounting for a heavy portion of total imports. While imports on private account have also increased greatly in many cases, contracts by official agencies now cover many of the major foreign sources available. In the case of one commodity the Government has become the sole importer. Under arrangements worked out with the British and Netherland Governments and the International Rubber Regulation Committee, effective June 23, 1941, all exports of crude rubber to the United States from southeastern Asia will be restricted to the Rubber Reserve Co., although shipments will continue to include for a time deliveries on old contracts by private importers.

As in the case of exports under lend-lease, therefore, an increasingly large part of the import trade is being carried on through official channels. Like other measures affecting foreign trade, this development is an inevitable outgrowth of the present emergency. Only

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

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

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

#### Financial Assistance to Foreign Countries.

The raw material producing countries of Latin America, the Far East, and elsewhere have benefited substantially by the stock-pile program and heavier consumption in United States defense industries. Principally because of these factors, imports from Latin American countries in the first half of 1941 were almost 100 percent larger than in the first half of 1939, yielding a substantial excess in favor of that area as a whole and, in conjunction with other factors, greatly easing the exchange difficulties experienced by many of these countries following the outbreak of the war. Imports from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya have also increased enormously.

The benefits conferred by these purchases, however, are not fully indicated by the import statistics. In several cases the United States has agreed to make substantial advance payments to assist in production or for other purposes. In connection with the purchase of 340,000 tons of aluminum by the Metals Reserve Co. from Canada, for delivery through 1944 and involving approximately \$126,000,000, it was agreed to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The Defense Supplies Corporation is also transporting and storing in this country 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool, of which more than 82,000,000 pounds had already been received as of September 13. The wool belongs to the United Kingdom, but the United States Government is providing for transportation and storage costs, estimated to total about \$12,000,000, and has the right to use any part of it that may be required.

advance \$50,000,000 to finance the expansion of power and plant facilities. On September 17, 1941, it was announced that the Defense Supplies Corporation had contracted with Amtorg Trading Corporation for the purchase of approximately \$100,000,000 of Russian materials and had agreed to advance up to \$50,000,000 of this sum for use by the U. S. S. R. in purchasing supplies from this country.

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

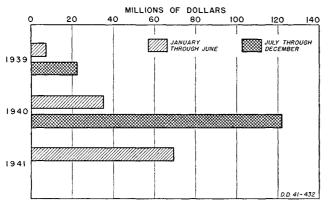


Figure 9.—Loans Authorized by the Export-Import Bank for Latin American Countries.

Source: Export-Import Bank of Washington.

zation of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the Western Hemisphere. At the same time its lending power was increased from \$200,000,000 to \$700,000,000.

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

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

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

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

#### Foreign Funds Control and Foreign Trade.

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

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

Foreign funds control was undertaken by the United

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$  Actual disbursements out of the \$321,000,000 total, however, amounted to only about \$92,200,000 through August 15, 1941. Of the latter amount only \$36,650,000 was still outstanding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Total loans authorized for China by the Export-Import Bank have amounted to \$138,200,000, of which, through June 30, 1941, \$98,200,000 had been actually disbursed and \$77,500,000 was outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>14</sup> Statement released by the White House on June 14, 1941.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> See, for example, statement released on January 8, 1941, by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics (published in the State Department Bulletin for January 11, 1941).

transactions by such persons not incidental to trade, however, remained subject to specific license in each case.

The most drastic effects of the freezing orders on trade have been visible in the case of Japan, whose assets were frozen on July 25 following that country's occupation of French Indochina. Shipments to Japan had already been reduced toward the end of 1940 by export control. which covered many items most in demand by that country. A substantial volume of export trade in licensed articles or those not yet subject to control remained, however, while imports from Japan remained unrestricted and continued to yield that country useful dollar exchange. The extension of foreign funds control to Japan brought all financial and import and export transactions involving Japanese interests under control of this Government. This action, together with retaliatory measures by Japan, had the practical effect of bringing trade between the two countries to a standstill.

Foreign funds control was extended to China at the same time that it was applied to Japan, but for quite different reasons. Control over Chinese assets was instituted at the request of the Chinese National Government at Chungking to assist in strengthening its foreign trade and exchange position. While trade with the occupied areas, as with Japan, virtually ceased, the restrictive effects of the control on transactions with free China were lifted by means of general licenses issued for the National Government and the Central Bank of China and for various American, British, Netherland, and other non-Japanese banks in China.

#### Control Over Shipping Facilities.

Developments growing out of the war have also necessitated control by the Government over still another aspect of foreign trade, namely, ocean transportation. The shortage of shipping—resulting from German attacks on British and neutral vessels and an immense expansion of requirements—has made itself acutely felt throughout the world.

While progress has been made both in combating the threat to shipping and in undertaking new construction, the production of defense articles for export and the increased demand for imported raw materials may be expected to press against available transportation facilities for some months to come. Control of shipping in order to give preference to the most vital import and export cargoes has consequently been necessary.

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

advice of the Office of Production Management, and ship operators.

Under the new measure the Commission is empowered to issue warrants to American and foreign vessels giving them precedence in the use of harbor facilities, including loading and unloading, repairs, bunker fuel, and other ship supplies. Priority is thus granted to vessels and ship operators cooperating with the defense program in carrying the most vital import and export cargoes. While the warrants system does not make compliance mandatory, it is a very compelling instrument. Failure to cooperate on the part of either American or foreign operators would entail extremely serious disadvantages, since they could have no certainty regarding the use of essential port facilities without a warrant.

By the same means the Maritime Commission is able to regulate more effectively ocean freight rates, thus strengthening the informal agreements previously reached with American-flag ship operators. On July 30 the Commission announced a new scale of maximum time charter rates, effective August 1, materially reducing previous rates.

#### Centralized Control by the Economic Defense Board.

Under the impact of 2 years of war abroad, the United States Government has become a "foreign trader" on a multibillion dollar scale. It procures out of its own resources vast quantities of war supplies for transfer to embattled nations whose triumph is vital to our security. It also undertakes directly or assists in the procurement of goods required by other countries whose welfare is essential to national and hemispheric security and provides financial aid to many of these countries to assist in their economic development and to combat the disruptive effects of the war. It purchases and imports great stores of strategic and critical materials to hold in reserve and to meet the current needs of defense production.

In addition to participating directly in exports and imports on an increasing scale, the Government has found it imperative to assume control in one way or another over almost all other aspects of trade. Most export commodities are subject to licensing requirements, and this control is virtually complete in categories of importance to national defense. Foreign exchange and financial transactions with many foreign countries and their nationals are under official control and are blocked whenever they involve benefits to nations whose policies menace American security. Maritime transportation is controlled to give precedence to shipments most urgently required, while less essential imports and exports must wait their turn.

Although their major purposes have been clear, it was inevitable that, in the rapid development of such far-reaching emergency controls over foreign trade,

(Continued on p. 25)

# Monthly Estimates of Sales of All Retail Stores, 1935-41<sup>1</sup>

By Louis J. Paradiso and William C. Shelton

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Consumer Purchasing in Record Volume.

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

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

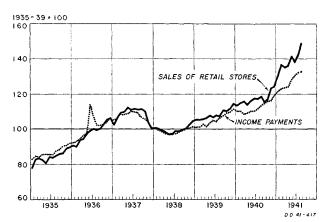


Figure 10.—Indexes of Sales of Retail Stores and Income Payments, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

As suggested above, the great increase in sales of retail stores has important implications for the general problem of price control. Income payments have in-

<sup>)</sup> The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of Luther W. Stringham who assisted in the methodology and prepared much of the statistical materials; J. Harold Stehman who worked up some of the indexes of the independent store series in the early stages of the study; and Reba L. Osborne who supplied the chain store indexes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A study of total consumer expenditures will be given in a future article on consumption where the problems of definition and measurement, a discussion of which is beyond the scope of this article, will be presented.

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

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

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

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

Sufficient information is available, however, on sales of retail stores to provide a basis for deriving an index which is believed to reflect the movements of consumer expenditures for commodities fairly adequately. The dollar estimates, however, indicate only approximately the actual level of consumer expenditures for commodities.

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

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

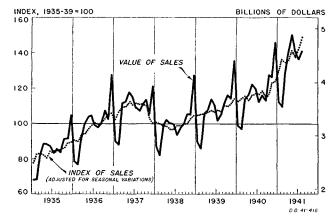


Figure 11.-Value and Index of Sales of Retail Stores.

Note.—One hundred points on the left scale equal \$3,236,000,000 (average sales for 1935-39), on the right scale.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

were used as a base in the monthly series, and these series were then adjusted to sales of retail stores shown in the 1939 Census. In other words, the 1935 and 1939 dollar estimates presented in tables 1 and 3 agree with the corresponding totals from the Census of Business.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The greater stability of services in relation to retail sales is confirmed by the data developed by Simon Kutznets, "Commodity Flow and Capital Formation," National Bureau of Economic Research, and by data on expenditures for services compiled by this Bureau thus far in connection with the development of a series on total consumption.

stores included in group (10) above. The remaining stores were combined into a group called nondurable goods stores.

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

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

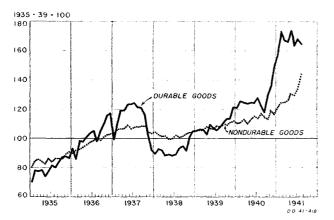


Figure 12.—Indexes of Sales of Durable and Nondurable Goods Retail Stores, Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

2 show annual dollar sales and indexes for each kind of business.

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

Table 3 shows monthly dollar sales for all retail stores and seasonally adjusted indexes for each of the 10 groups.<sup>1</sup>

#### Methods Used in Estimating Sales

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

#### Definitions.

A retail store, by census definition, is briefly a readily recognizable place of business with more than one-half of its sales at retail. The classification of stores by kind of business in the census is based primarily on the commodities sold. Thus, food stores are stores primarily selling food, although most of them sell limited quantities of other commodities such as household supplies.

Sales of retail stores represent "total operating receipts of stores after deduction of refunds or allowances for merchandise returned by customers." They thus include receipts for services such as film development, automobile greasing, and electric appliance repairs, when these services are obtained at retail stores.

Excluded from sales in the 1939 Census are state and local sales taxes which are collected by stores directly from customers over and above the marked selling price and paid directly by stores to the local or state taxing agency.<sup>2</sup> Excise taxes, gasoline and other taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler, and passed along to the retailer are included in sales.

#### Basic Series and Their Sources.

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

#### Independent Stores.

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

Inclusion of series from this independent store sample is essential to obtain a rounded picture of the movement in the volume of retail trade, since independent stores do approximately three-fourths of all retail business. The problems involved in obtaining a representative sample of independent stores, however, are very great because of the shifting retail store population, frequent refusals to give information, and the large number of very small stores.

For some types of business, these problems are so great that changes in sales of identical stores are not the best source of information for estimating changes in total sales; hence other sources of information were

<sup>3</sup> The estimated monthly dollar sales for each of these groups are available on request to the Current Business Analysis Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In the present estimates, no adjustment of Census figures has been made to allow for possible inclusion of some of the taxes in sales as reported in the 1935 Census.

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

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

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

	or Dustiless		
Kind of business	Series used for estimating monthly sales	Source of data	Weight in total
Food	Chain grocery store sales	Bureau of Foreign and	10, 5
P (M)(I		Domestic Commerce.	
	Food group, retail sales, in- dependent stores.	Bureau of the Census	16.6
Eating and drink- ing.	Restaurants, cafeterias, lunch- rooms, retail sales, independ- ent stores.	. do	88
Apparel	Chain men's wear store sales .		
	Men's clothing stores (and furnishings) retail sales, in-	Domestic Commerce. Bureau of the Census.	2, 0
	dependent stores. Family clothing stores, retail	do	1.4
	sales, independent stores. Women's ready to wear stores,	do	3,0
	retail sales, independent stores.		
	Shoe stores, retail sales, inde-	do	1. 9
Filling stations	pendent stores. Gasoline dollar sales, obtained		7.1
	by multiplying: A. Gasoline distribution, gallons taxed.	American Petroleum In-	
	B. Gasoline price, service station, 50 cities (in- cluding tax).	stitute. American Petroleum News.	
Building materials and hardware.	Lumber and building materials dealers, retail sales, independent stores.	Bureau of the Census	3.8
	Hardware stores, retail sales, independent stores.	do	3, 1
Household furnish- ings.	Furniture-household-radio group, retail sales, independ-	do	4. 6
Automotive	ent stores. New passenger car sales	Bureau of Foreign and	6.8
	Used car financing	Domestic Commerce. Bureau of the Census.	1.2
	Used car financing Gasoline dollar sales: Same as	American Petreleum	3.7
	above computation for filling stations.	Institute and Ameri- can Petroleum News.	1
Drug	Chain drug store sales	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,	1.0
	Drug stores, retail sales, inde-	Bureau of the Census	3 1
General merchan- dise.	pendenf stores, Department store sales	Board of Governors, Federal Reserve Sys- tem.	8.6
	Store sales, Montgomery	Bureau of Foreign and	1.8
	Ward and Sears Roebuck. Catalog sales of mail order	Domestic Commerce,	1.4
	houses. Variety store sales	do.	2.6
	General stores (with foods) retail sales, independent stores.	Bureau of the Census	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beginning January 1941 when the Federal Reserve sample of department stores was enlarged to include many of these stores, this series was omitted and the weight added to the department store sales series.

#### Chain Stores.

The four chain store series—grocery, men's wear, variety, and drug—entering into the index of sales of all retail stores have a total weight of 15 percent. They are based on reports made directly to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by chain organiza-

tions having a large proportion of the chain store sales in their respective kind of business. Monthly releases are prepared by the Bureau for each of the four kinds of business, and three of the series have been described in detail in the Survey of Current Business—grocery store sales in the May 1937 issue, variety store sales in August 1940, and drug store sales in November 1940. Indexes based on aggregate dollar sales of each group were applied to the 1935 sales reported by Census for all chain stores in each of the four kinds of business as reported by the Census.

Current reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of store sales are received from Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck. These companies and one other mail-order house--the three of which account for well over 90 percent of aggregate sales by mail-order houses- also report their catalog sales. Catalog sales of the three mail-order houses were expanded to cover all general merchandise mailorder houses as measured by the 1935 Census. Store sales of the two mail-order houses were used without relation to any Census figure since it seemed more reasonable to assume that sales of other chain department stores move like independent department stores than like these two rapidly growing firms. Beginning in January of this year, when the larger stores of Ward, Sears, and certain other chains were included in the Federal Reserve sample, store sales of these two companies were discontinued as a separate series.

The index of department stores sales compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was used as one of the basic series. Through last year, the weight for the series was that of the store sales in 1935 of all department stores, except Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck. For this year, the weight includes store sales of these two chains.

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

The new passenger-ear sales series compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is described in the Survey of Current Business for August 1941. It is based on unit sales reported by the Automobile Manufacturers Association together with quoted prices per unit compiled by the Bureau. The used-car

financing series is published by the Bureau of the Census and is based on reports from about 400 sales-finance companies, banks, etc., doing substantially all of the automobile financing in the United States. The gasoline sales series is computed by multiplying the number of gallons taxed in the 48 States and the District of Columbia, by the average service station price in 50 cities including tax, from the National Petroleum News.

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

Stores, by kind of	Sales (millions of dollars)								
business	1929	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941 1
All retail stores	48, 459	24, 517	32, 791	38, 408	42, 148	38, 784	<b>42,</b> 039	45, 694	54, 255
Durable goods stores Nondurable goods stores									
Food Eating and drinking	10, 967 2, 125	1,430	2, 391	2,879	3, 340	3, 284	3,520		4,316
Apparel Filling stations Building materials and	4, 241 1, 787								
hardware Household furnishings Automotive	3, 846 2, 755 7, 043	959	1, 290	1,624	1,808	1,543	1,733	1,934	2,611
DrugGeneral merchandise	1,690 9,015	1,066 4,982	1, 233 5, 730	1,381 6,368	1,500 6,680	1, 491 6, 152	1, 562 6, 475	1,650 6,791	1,848 7,674
Other	4,990	2, 132	3,060	3,658	4, 106	3,838	4, 221	4, 633	5, 606
39 dollars 2	41,032	28, 262	33, 550	38, 795	40, 624	38, 561	42, 667	45, 749	50, 744

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Estimates based on sales for 8 months.
<sup>2</sup> Sales for each kind of business were deflated by a price series and the results added for each year. Cost of living indexes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, other retail price series, and, in two cases, combinations of retail and wholesale price series were used.

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

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

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

#### Adjustment to the 1939 Census Totals.

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

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

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

Kind of business	Percent difference 1
Food Eating and drinking Apparel Filling stations Building materials and hardware	33. 8 7. 5 12. 6
Household furnishings. Automotive Drug General merchandise. Other	16. 4 6. 9 11. 0 -3. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The discrepancies are shown as percents of the 1939 estimates before adjustment to the 1939 census totals.

It was decided to adjust the kind-of-business totals to census data because, although the monthly series provide usable estimates of month-to-month changes in retail trade, there is no assurance that they reflect accurately changes over a period as long as 4 years. For many of the less important kinds of business, no monthly series are available. Also, most of the series are based on identical store samples, so that the indexes are estimates of the changes in sales of only those stores which are in business in successive periods. The retail store picture changes considerably over a period as long as 4 years. From 1935 to 1939 the number of retail stores increased 11½ percent; which undoubtedly is one reason that unadjusted 1939 estimated sales totals were lower than census figures for that year.

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

Account was also taken of the greater reliability of the data for the more recent years. Thus the adjustment for downward bias in the basic series was carried forward since 1939 at a reduced rate from that found for the 1935 to 1939 period.

The actual procedure used in adjusting to the 1939 Census was to develop a smooth curve having the following properties: (1) The 1935 average was 0, (2) the 1939 average was 100 percent, (3) the curve increased most rapidly from the end of 1935 to the middle of 1937 and again during the last half of 1938, (4) during the remaining periods the curve increased only about one-half as rapidly, (5) from 1939 forward a linear projection was used with a slope equal to half of the average rate of increase for the 1935–39 period. The readings obtained from this curve for each month 1 were then multiplied by the 1939 percentage discrepancies shown for each kind of business.

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

[1935-39 = 100]

Stores, by kind of business	1929	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
All retail stores	124. 8	63, 1	84.4	98. 9	108, 5	99. 9	108.3	117. 7	139, 7
Durable goods stores Nondurable goods stores.	149, 3 116, 8		80. 3 85. 8	103, 1 97, 5	114, 6 106, 6				
Food Eating and drinking Apparel	115, 5 68, 9 137, 6 71, 5	46, 4	88, 1 77, 6 86, 2 78, 8	100, 2	108.3 107.7	106.5	114. 2 105. 7	120.7	140. ( 132. 9
Building materials and hardware	158, 4 172, 2 136, 5 117, 9	45, 9	76. 8 80. 6 82.1	101. 5 106. 6	113, 0 117, 1	96, 5 86, 7	108.3 107.5	120, 9 132, 2	163 166.
Drug General merchandise Other	143, 5 132, 1		86, 0 91, 2 81, 0	101, 4	106.3	97. 9	103.1	108.1	128. 122. 148.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Estimates based on sales for 8 months.

For each kind of business except general merchandise, the percentage adjustment necessary to raise the 1939 annual estimate to the 1939 Census figure (that is, the percentage difference in the above list) was multiplied by the percentage adjustments read from the smooth curve for each month. The products gave the percentage adjustment to be applied to sales for each kind of business for each month. Each product was applied to the unadjusted monthly sales for the kind of business to obtain the adjustment in dollars. These adjustments for 1935 and 1939 had to be altered very slightly to agree with census totals for the year.

For the general merchandise group (including general stores), the 1939 estimate before adjustment was above the census figure by a small amount, due probably to the decrease in the number of stores from 1935. Since this represents a trend which is independent of business conditions, it was assumed to have continued to an even pace throughout the period. Accordingly, the percentage adjustment for each month was decreased linearly, being zero in the middle of 1935 and minus 3.3

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

#### Number of Working Days and Seasonal Adjustment.

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The percent readings from the smooth curve for July of each year were as follows: 1935—0, 1936—25.2, 1937—57.5, 1938—79.6, 1939—101.0, 1940—113.0, 1941—125.0.

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

		Unadji				*1* 11						easonal var				1	
Year and month	All retail stores (millions of dol- lars)		Dura- ble goods stores		All retail stores	Dura- ble goods stores	Non- dura- ble goods stores	Food stores	Eating and drink- ing places	Apparel el stores	Filling sta- tions	Building materials and hard- ware dealers	hold fur-	Auto- motive stores	Drug stores	General mer- chan- dise stores	Other retail stores
January February March. April May June July August. September October November December	2, 163 2, 169 2, 610 2, 827 2, 848 2, 867 1, 2, 748 2, 688 2, 989 2, 945 3, 376	65. 5 4 72. 4 79. 4 8 86. 6 86. 6 80. 9 81. 10 87. 5 92. 1 105. 1	50, 8 62, 0 75, 8 90, 3 80, 5 92, 7 77, 5 86, 8 92, 9	70, 3 75, 8 80, 6 86, 3 85, 3 87, 5 79, 4 81, 0 90, 7 93, 8 109, 4	77. 9 83. 0 83. 5 82. 5 83. 7 83. 7 85. 0 86. 7 89. 4 89. 8	70.75 78.5 77.42 77.42 77.64 80.04 80.04 87.4 86.4	80, 5 5 2 1 7 1 1 6 5 5 5 8 2 6 5 5 9 6 6 5 5 9 6 6 5 5 9 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6	23.3 6 4 2 87.4 8 87.4 90.4 1 7 8 87.4 92.1 1 92.1 1	72. 5 73. 1 74. 1 77. 5 76. 1 78. 5 76. 1 78. 8 80. 8 83. 0 80. 4	78.0 5 86.1 2 7 86.1 2 7 87.1 9 4 5 87.1 8 7 87.1 8 86.5 91.8 92.8	66, 5 74, 9 74, 6 77, 7 77, 4 78, 6 82, 1 78, 6 83, 7 83, 1 86, 2	67. 9 70. 9 70. 0 72. 5 71. 6 75. 8 77. 1 77. 3 83. 3 82. 0 81. 0 85. 7	70.3 78.3 78.5 81.2 75.3 81.5 80.4 79.9 81.3 83.9 86.0 91.0	72. 1 83. 0 82. 2 80. 2 74. 0 77. 2 84. 2 86. 5 91. 8 92. 0 85. 8	82. 1 83. 7 84. 4 82. 4 85. 0 85. 4 85. 1 88. 1 88. 1 88. 3 89. 1 80. 5	89, 3 92, 4 94, 3 86, 5 91, 5 88, 5 91, 6 90, 6 93, 2 95, 8	73. 75. 75. 55. 57. 81. 80. 72. 82. 82. 84. 89.
January February March April May June July August September October November	2, 512 2, 466 2, 954 3, 227 3, 384 3, 386 3, 195 3, 143 3, 241 3, 347 2, 3, 318	76. 1 78. 7 90. 3 99. 7 104. 7 104. 7 96. 6 101. 9 102. 7 107. 4 125. 3	67, 6 67, 9 96, 8 113, 3 124, 0 1111, 0 102, 1 109, 2 93, 1 108, 2 127, 0	78, 9 82, 2 85, 1 95, 5 98, 5 99, 5 105, 8 107, 1 121, 7	90, 8 90, 3 94, 0 94, 6 97, 2 99, 1 100, 1 99, 5 100, 3 103, 0 105, 6	93, 5 86, 0 98, 3 97, 8 101, 4 103, 6 105, 6 105, 6 105, 6 115, 9 117, 3	89, 9 91, 7 92, 6 93, 6 95, 9 97, 6 98, 4 100, 1 98, 6 100, 9 102, 3 103, 4	91, 3 95, 2 92, 4 92, 8 95, 3 96, 7 97, 8 101, 8 97, 4 99, 7 101, 3 98, 9	83, 7 82, 7 86, 1 87, 6 92, 2 92, 5 96, 0 96, 4 98, 4 100, 7 102, 8	88, 4 94, 2 97, 4 94, 5 99, 1 101, 4 100, 0 99, 4 106, 1 105, 3 106, 2	\$7, 8 \$1, 7 \$5, 9 90, 2 91, 7 92, 7 94, 5 93, 3 967, 4 97, 2 105, 4	85. 0 84. 3 92. 6 91. 2 96. 0 98. 5 98. 4 97. 3 100. 0 108. 2 112. 3	\$4, 3 \$5, 6 96, 9 97, 2 104, 6 107, 7 104, 7 102, 2 100, 5 100, 5 100, 7 112, 3	101, 4 87, 2 102, 3 101, 7 102, 1 105, 1 109, 1 96, 8 1117, 4 123, 1 121, 7	89. 1 91. 8 91. 4 94. 3 95. 0 97. 0 96. 5 96. 9 99. 2 98. 8 103. 2	103. 0 101. 6 104. 7 105. 4	98. 98. 98. 98.
January February March April May June July August September October November Docember	2, 899 2, 818 3, 623 3, 642 3, 829 3, 715 3, 536 3, 471 3, 586 3, 473 3, 673 3, 478 3, 940	89. 6 94. 1 108. 0 112. 6 114. 8 106. 5 106. 1 112. 7 112. 7 117. 5 119. 5	84, 8 91, 7 119, 9 132, 3 140, 2 136, 9 124, 9 121, 7 111, 1 105, 7 103, 1 101, 1	91, 2 94, 9 104, 1 106, 2 111, 3 107, 6 100, 5 101, 1 113, 5 108, 9 125, 5	102.7 106.8 109.5 110.0 111.0 111.9 111.3 111.6 110.3 103.8	99, 2 169, 4 119, 2 119, 3 123, 1 123, 9 124, 5 121, 4 121, 0 146, 6 102, 3 91, 4	103, 8 106, 0 106, 4 107, 0 108, 9 106, 8 107, 8 108, 6 108, 3 104, 3 103, 3	104, 8 103, 2 104, 8 104, 5 107, 1 104, 0 106, 4 106, 2 107, 3 104, 3 103, 4	102.1 106.1 105.9 109.6 109.6 108.2 109.7 111.0 111.1 108.2	104.6 110.2 106.0 107.9 107.6 107.6 111.2 111.6 102.9 102.3	90, 7 104, 4 107, 0 107, 2 107, 7 110, 5 107, 5 112, 0 109, 4 106, 1	104. 3 113. 5 111. 3 116. 2 113. 9 115. 4 115. 4 113. 3 114. 6 107. 2 103. 6 97. 0		93. 9 105. 3 125. 0 120. 6 128. 8 130. 1 131. 5 126. 6 127. 9 101. 5 85. 9	103 9 103 3 103 0 102 8 105 4 106 4 106 0 106 3 106 0 104 2	105.6 108.2 107.4 109.2 110.9 108.4 107.9 167.2 107.0 106.4 101.4	110, 108, 111, 110, 110, 113, 111, 110, 104,
1938: January February March April May June July August September October November	2, 247	86, 8 87, 9 94, 7 162, 3 104, 0 93, 7 93, 7 101, 5 107, 1 107, 1 124, 7	75.1	91, 7 92, 0 96, 2 104, 2 100, 8 94, 7 94, 5 105, 8 107, 1 128, 3	100, 8 100, 1 99, 0 98, 6 97, 1 98, 9 97, 1 98, 8 90, 7 100, 2 102, 9 104, 7	89, 6 92, 7 91, 9 88, 2 88, 9 88, 1 93, 2 91, 5 91, 5 100, 5	104.4 102.5 101.3 101.9 99.5 100.0 1 102.2 1 100.6 101.4 103.7 104.6	103, 8 101, 3 100, 9 103, 2 101, 5 101, 2 102, 9 100, 5 101, 5 101, 5	110, 3 109, 5 106, 8 106, 7 106, 3 103, 0 103, 6 105, 9 107, 5 109, 8	106, 2 100, 9 100, 2 100, 3 96, 1 102, 6 98, 4 98, 8 98, 8 98, 2 102, 2	106, 6 109, 8 109, 8 107, 6 106, 5 108, 1 108, 9 106, 4 107, 4 197, 8 109, 6	104.6	88, 6	82. 0 81. 6 86. 8 89. 7	103. 9 102. 5 102. 0 104. 1 101. 2 102. 1 103. 1 105. 1 106. 2 105. 6 105. 8		103. 102 98. 99. 98. 97. 101. 100. 104. 105.
January February Afarch April May June June August September October November	2, 893 2, 762 3, 425 3, 487 3, 698 3, 577 3, 307 3, 409 3, 600 3, 600 4, 419	89, 9 92, 2 102, 1 110, 0 112, 1 110, 6 102, 2 101, 7 112, 5 115, 1 116, 3 136, 9	82, 5 81, 9 104, 4 112, 3 124, 1 120, 2 108, 0 104, 1 104, 1 117, 1 118, 5 131, 4	92. 3 91. 6 101. 4 109. 3 108. 2 107. 5 100. 9 115. 2 115. 6 138. 7	105, 2 105, 5 105, 8 105, 8 106, 9 107, 6 108, 0 107, 6 110, 3 111, 6	195, 6 106, 1 106, 2 102, 1 107, 1 107, 1 107, 8 107, 8 113, 2 113, 5 121, 6	105, 1 105, 3 105, 7 107, 9 106, 9 106, 8 108, 7 107, 5 110, 4 111, 0 111, 8	104, 0 104, 5 104, 8 108, 4 105, 0 106, 2 107, 2 107, 2 108, 0 110, 7 111, 3	109, 7 111, 1 112, 1 112, 1 112, 1 114, 6 117, 3 117, 4 117, 4 115, 1 115, 1 115, 1	105, 2 102, 5 104, 8 107, 7 105, 9 103, 3 106, 7 104, 6 103, 7 104, 6 108, 7 110, 5	109. 6 111. 0 109. 1 108. 5 118. 5 111. 6 114. 3 112. 7 114. 5 114. 8 118. 0 116. 7	115, 1 110, 9 109, 7 112, 1 109, 4 109, 7 112, 5 116, 2 116, 2 116, 6 119, 2	109, 6 105, 7 104, 3 102, 6 104, 7 102, 6 107, 7 106, 2 110, 7 115, 0 116, 1	103. 7 104. 2 99. 0 110. 9 107. 2 103. 1 105. 7 110. 7	106. 0 107. 1 108. 3 108. 5 108. 5 109. 2 109. 3 110. 1 107. 6 112. 4 111. 4	100, 3 101, 3 103, 1	117. 116.
January January February March March May June July August September October December	3, 188 3, 114 3, 696 3, 762 3, 974 3, 883 3, 643 3, 758 4, 143 4, 108 4, 752	96, 6 100, 0 112, 4 116, 3 120, 4 122, 5 110, 4 111, 5 418, 8 123, 5 128, 4 148, 2	94, 2 100, 6 118, 6 135, 9 1340, 3 143, 1 129, 8 116, 5 116, 5 116, 7 139, 3 141, 7 155, 0	97. 4 96, 8 110. 4 110. 0 114. 0 115. 8 104. 9 119. 5 118. 4 124. 1	113, 3 114, 6 115, 9 116, 0 117, 5 117, 1 118, 7 117, 2 123, 4 124, 5	124, 0 125, 6 124, 9 124, 2 124, 7 124, 6 128, 1 128, 9 118, 2 130, 0 136, 0 148, 5	110. 8 111. 0 113. 0 110. 4 113. 2 115. 2 113. 5 117. 3 117. 3 118. 1 119. 3 116. 7	H09, 3 110, 8 115, 0 110, 6 112, 1 115, 5 111, 5 111, 7 111, 9 114, 3 117, 6 115, 7	116.3	107, 9 104, 8 107, 1 105, 3 110, 4 112, 4 112, 4 110, 3 111, 4 102, 1 120, 8 113, 7	120, 6 119, 9 417, 1 118, 4 148, 1 120, 1 119, 8 119, 2 116, 2 121, 8 121, 6 115, 2	115, 3 117, 8 114, 4 120, 2 119, 3 123, 6 121, 4 126, 1 127, 0 126, 4 135, 7	114, 1 115, 8 116, 7 115, 3 118, 2 116, 8 122, 2 120, 4 120, 6 120, 5 132, 9 128, 6	129, 4 129, 2 131, 9 123, 4 113, 0 134, 0 141, 2	112.0 111.9 114.0 110.9 112.9 113.8 115.3 119.3 116.2 118.7 116.9	103, 5 104, 4 103, 3 107, 2 108, 9 108, 0 112, 4 110, 3 105, 4 113, 5	120. 117. 121. 123. 123. 121. 123. 125.
1941: January February March April May June July August P	3, 639 3, 537 4, 207 4, 598 4, 895 4, 576 4, 441 4, 596	110, 2 118, 1 127, 9 142, 2 146, 6 145, 1 134, 6 139, 7	120, 5 137, 6 155, 1 182, 9 196, 7 190, 3 170, 5 156, 4	106, 9 111, 8 119, 1 129, 0 130, 4 130, 5 123, 0 134, 3	130, 3 136, 6 135, 2 136, 2 141, 5 138, 0 142, 4 149, 0	156, 8 173, 7 167, 6 166, 2 174, 8 163, 9 168, 1 164, 4	121, 7 124, 6 124, 6 124, 7 126, 5 130, 7 129, 6 134, 1 144, 0	118, 7 + 120, 7 + 125, 5 + 123, 3 + 127, 7 + 129, 7 + 130, 2 + 138, 8	127, 7 133, 6 131, 8 134, 1 138, 5 136, 7 141, 4 146, 6	119, 7 119, 2 122, 6 128, 2 133, 6 125, 7 136, 8 164, 9		144, 6 144, 3 134, 4 147, 4 142, 7 152, 7 161, 4 164, 1	137, 2 142, 6 144, 0 145, 9 151, 5 149, 9 165, 9 181, 0	198. 4 191. 2 181. 3 197. 6 172. 9 170. 9	123. 5 121. 3 122. 5 124. 3 128. 9 127. 6 132. 3 137. 3	115. 8 113. 8 114. 9 117. 2 116. 9 123. 4	142. 138. 144. 148. 148. 151.

 $<sup>\</sup>bar{r}$  Preliminary.

the seasonal factors for passenger-car sales to arrive at a set of factors for the entire group. Seasonal correction factors were made to average 100 for each series in every year.

The daily average index for each type of business for each month was divided by the corresponding seasonal adjustment factor to obtain the index corrected for seasonal variations for that kind of business in each month.

#### Combination of Indexes.

Aggregate dollar sales of all retail stores were obtained by simply adding estimated dollar sales described above. Indexes of average daily sales of all retail stores were obtained by weighting each kind of business by the ratio of its sales in the 5 years 1935-39 to sales of all retail stores in the same period. Seasonally adjusted indexes of sales of all retail stores were obtained by computing a weighted average (using the same weights) of the separate seasonally adjusted series.

In building up indexes of sales of durable goods stores and nondurable goods stores it was decided to include jewelry stores, for which a good monthly series was available, in the durable goods group, while allocating

the rest of the "other retail stores" group to the nondurable goods group. A series of sales of jewelry stores accordingly was built up from the independent store sample of the Bureau of the Census. It was adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 Censuses by the procedures described above. The number of working days computed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for department stores was used to obtain average daily sales. Finally, the series was seasonally corrected by the 12-month moving average method.

Aggregate sales of durable goods stores were obtained by adding dollar sales for (1) automotive stores, (2) household furnishings stores, (3) building materials and hardware dealers, and (4) jewelry stores. Daily average indexes with and without seasonal adjustment, were computed by weighting the indexes for each of these four classifications by the proportion which its sales bore to sales of all four classes of stores in the 1935-39 base period. Sales of nondurable goods stores were derived by a similar process from combining with appropriate weights the sales indexes of the remaining types of stores.

#### (Continued from p. 17.)

there should have been some overlapping of functions, differences in criteria, and variation in effectiveness. The increasing necessity for complete coordination between economic policies and their integration with foreign policy as a whole led to the creation on July 30 of the Economic Defense Board.

In the Executive Order establishing the Board, the field of "economic defense" is broadly defined to embrace all aspects of foreign trade and other international economic and financial activities. Within this field the Board is instructed to advise the President on essential measures and functions; coordinate the policies and actions of other departments and agencies to assure unity and balance; develop integrated plans for coordinated action by other departments and agencies and use all appropriate means to assure that such plans are carried into effect; make investigations on the relationship of economic defense to post-war economic reconstruction; and review existing or pro-

posed legislation and make recommendations for such additional legislation as may be necessary.

While the objectives and methods of economic defense policy have already been indicated by previous measures and actions, certain phases on which stress would be placed were mentioned by the Vice President, as chairman of the Economic Defense Board, on September 17, 1941, in announcing the transfer to that agency of the Office of Export Control. The Vice President stated that a "determined intensification" of the policy of preventing shipments to Axis-dominated countries was necessary; that other nations still free, particularly other American countries, must get enough goods to maintain the stability of their economies insofar as possible; and that increased supplies of critically needed materials must be obtained, with further adjustments in shipping to achieve this goal and with particular emphasis on securing additional supplies from other Western Hemisphere countries.

(Continued from p. 10)

September 1941, grain prices advanced 38 percent on the average; cotton and cottonseed prices were up 97 percent, meat animals 46 percent, chicken and eggs 36 percent, and dairy products 26 percent.

The result has been a 25-percent increase in cash income from farm marketings during the first 8 months over the like period a year earlier. The price advance has given farmers a supplementary source of income by enabling them to redeem and sell at higher prices

commodities placed under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation in prior years.

For the year as a whole, cash income from marketings is expected to be about 10 billion dollars, as compared with 8.4 billion in 1940. Government payments will probably raise the farmers' total cash income to a level approaching the 1924–29 average of 10.8 billion dollars. Such an increase will be relatively larger than the expansion of income in the economy as a whole.

#### **NEW OR REVISED SERIES**

#### Table 27.—CREDIT UNIONS—INSTALLMENT LOANS TO CONSUMERS 1

[Millions of dollars]

Month			Ou	itstan	dings,	end o	f mor	ith			Loans made	Re- pay- ments	Out- stand- ings, end of month	made	Re- pay- ments	Out- stand- ings, end of month	Loans made	pay-	Out- stand- ings, end of month
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		1939			1940			1941	<del></del>
January February March April May June July August September October November December	29. 0 29. 5 29. 6 30. 4 29. 9 29. 7 30. 3	31. 1 30. 3 30. 0 30. 0 30. 3 30. 7 30. 8 30. 7 30. 3 30. 2 30. 4 31. 0	30. 5 30. 5 29. 2 28. 3 28. 5 28. 4 28. 7 28. 7 29. 3 29. 1	29. 2 28. 3 28. 5 28. 4 28. 4 28. 4 28. 1 27. 8 27. 4 26. 8 26. 7 26. 9		27. 0 26. 4 26. 8 27. 3 28. 1 28. 9 29. 9 30. 2 31. 0 31. 3 32. 2	42.7	44. 9 44. 9 46. 8 48. 9 51. 1 53. 6 55. 7 56. 9 58. 8 61. 5 63. 3 66. 0		$107.3 \\ 106.8$	16. 7 17. 2 22. 5 21. 3 22. 5 25. 6 20. 4 22. 0 21. 3 21. 5 21. 4 24. 9	16. 8 15. 7 18. 5 17. 5 18. 0 20. 1 18. 0 18. 6 18. 6 19. 7 20. 1 21. 1	112.3 113.8 117.8 121.6 126.1 131.6 134.0 137.4 139.8 141.6 142.9 146.7	21. 0 22. 4 28. 9 27. 8 30. 5 29. 0 27. 5 27. 5 24. 9 26. 5 25. 1 29. 0	21. 4 20. 9 21. 8 23. 3 23. 5 22. 7 23. 6 23. 0 22. 7 24. 8 24. 3 25. 6	146. 3 147. 8 154. 9 159. 4 166. 4 172. 7 176. 6 181. 1 183. 3 185. 0 185. 8 189. 2			188. 0 190. 0 195. 4 203. 2 210. 2 216. 1 219. 8
Total  Monthly average											257. 3 21. 4	223. 0 18. 6		320, 1 26, 7	277, 6 23, 1				

¹ New series. Estimates for 1929 through 1938, by months, were developed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation and the U. S. Department of Commerce; monthly estimates for 1939 to date were prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domerce. Data prior to 1934 cover only state-chartered credit unions. Establishment of credit unions under Federal charters was first provided under a law in 1934; thereafter, both State- and Federal-chartered credit unions are covered.

Loans made represent the volume of eash loaned plus old balances reviewed. Repayments are loan collections (including accounting collections on old balances renewed) computed from the reported figures for loans made and outstandings. Outstandings represent loan balances receivable as of the end of each month. For the most part interest charges are excluded from the above series.

In compiling data for 1929-38, year-end estimates of total amounts outstanding, compiled by the Russell Sage Foundation (in most part from State and Federal reports), were used as basing points from which monthly outstandings were interpolated on the basis of sample data. Loans made and repayments were not estimated for that period. Figures beginning 1939 are projected totals based on monthly reports of credit unions accounting for about 25 percent of the business done by all State- and Federal-chartered credit unions.

Table 28.—INDEXES OF BUILDING COSTS FOR STANDARD 6-ROOM FRAME HOUSE 1

[1935-39==100]

Month			Combin	ed inde	x				Ma	terial					La	bor		
Month	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
fanuary February March April May Une Uuly August September October November	94. 9 95. 0 95. 3 95. 6 95. 8 96. 2 96. 6	99. 6 100. 9 102. 6 104. 2 105. 0 105. 8 106. 3 106. 4 106. 3 106. 7 105. 7	104. 3 103. 8 103. 5 103. 1 102. 8 102. 7 102. 3 102. 3 102. 1 102. 1	101. 9 102. 0 102. 1 101. 8 101. 6 101. 4 101. 3 101. 2 101. 6 102. 0 102. 4	102. 3 102. 4 102. 3 102. 1 102. 2 102. 1 102. 0 102. 1 102. 9 104. 6 106. 4 108. 1	109. 3 110. 2 110. 4 111. 2 111. 6 112. 4 113. 6 114. 9	95, 8 96, 0 96, 2 96, 3 96, 5 96, 6 97, 0 97, 4 97, 5 97, 8 98, 4 99, 5	101. 0 102. 5 104. 5 105. 9 106. 8 107. 0 107. 2 107. 3 107. 1 106. 5 106. 0 104. 9	104. 1 103. 3 102. 6 102. 1 101. 7 101. 5 101. 1 100. 4 100. 4 100. 2 100. 2	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 99. 9 99. 7 99. 5 99. 4 99. 3 99. 9 100. 6 101. 3 101. 5	101. 4 101. 5 101. 4 101. 3 101. 3 101. 3 101. 2 101. 4 101. 9 103. 4 104. 6 105. 9	106. 6 107. 8 108. 0 108. 7 108. 8 109. 2 110. 7 112. 4	92. 6 92. 6 92. 7 93. 2 93. 8 94. 3 94. 7 94. 9 95. 3 95. 8 96. 3	96. 9 97. 6 98. 9 100. 7 101. 7 103. 3 104. 4 104. 7 104. 8 105. 0 105. 0 104. 8	104. 7 104. 7 105. 2 105. 2 105. 1 105. 3 105. 7 106. 0 106. 1 105. 8 105. 8	105. 6 105. 9 106. 1 105. 3 105. 0 105. 1 104. 9 104. 8 104. 8	104. 0 104. 2 104. 1 103. 8 103. 7 103. 5 103. 4 103. 6 104. 8 106. 9 109. 8 112. 5	114. 115. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120.
Annual index	96. 2	104. 5	102.8	101.8	103. 3		97. 1	105.6	101. 5	100. 1	102. 2		94. 4	102.3	105. 4	105. 2	105. 4	

¹ Revised series compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. These are the same indexes that were published in the 1940 Supplement and monthly issues of the Survey through Angust 1941, except that the base period has been changed. In placing the index on a 1935-39 base, estimates were computed for 1935. For a description of the indexes see note 4 to p. 22 of the 1940 Supplement.

#### Table 29.—INDEX OF NONFARM REAL ESTATE FORECLOSURES 1

£1935-39==1003

Year	Annual index	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual index
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933	43. 4 58. 0 73. 9 85. 9 95. 6 123. 4 158. 4 160. 8	1934 1935 1936 1937 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	154. 1 170. 9 121. 2 106. 5 81. 5 68. 4 52. 1 44. 0	144. 8 157. 2 125. 4 106. 4 83. 1 70. 5 49. 5 42. 1	144. 0 159. 1 119. 2 106. 5 83. 4 69. 4 48. 0 42. 5	138. 4 156. 1 120. 5 105. 3 81. 6 68. 3 48. 4 41. 1	139, 3 152, 3 112, 9 101, 6 78, 8 70, 3 50, 9 38, 3	140. 6 148. 7 113. 8 105. 5 78. 4 66. 3 47. 9 36. 7	142. 0 144. 2 121. 9 100. 8 70. 9 65. 7 48. 5 37. 3	145, 5 143, 6 116, 6 85, 9 73, 5 63, 8 48, 0 33, 4	144. 9 129. 4 122. 7 90. 1 70. 7 62. 0 47. 4	155. 7 140. 4 115. 6 85. 5 66. 7 55. 5 48. 8	158. 4 122. 9 108. 9 81. 8 70. 1 58. 3 44. 2	153. 8 125. 4 120. 0 81. 6 67. 5 53. 6 42. 2	146. 7 145. 7 118. 1 96. 5 75. 5 64. 3 48. 0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Revised series, compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The index measures the number of nonfarm dwelling properties currently being acquired through fore-closure expressed as a percentage of the average 1935-39 month, with adjustment for normal seasonal variation. The indexes for the years 1934 to date were developed from sample data reported monthly by counties, cities, townships, or other governmental divisions varying in number from 1,000 to 1,800 and possessing from 60 to 75 percent of all nonfarm dwellings. The larger coverage applies currently. Because of the inadequacy of available material only annual index numbers were computed for the years prior to 1934. Although nonresidential and multi-family foreclosures comprise about 15 percent of the totals used, this index is essentially a gauge of the ability of home owners to meet their obligations.

### 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 added or revised since publication of the 1940 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (\*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The term "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variations.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			BUSI	NESS	INDE	XES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted:   Total income payments	p 133. 5 p 144. 0 p 135. 2 p 7, 216	113.3 117.1 114.6 5,906	114. 6 118. 5 115. 3 6, 574	115. 8 120. 1 116. 5 6, 812	116. 6 121. 1 117. 2 6, 362	119. 0 124. 7 119. 7 7, 534	121. 3 127. 9 122. 2 6, 696	123. 0 131. 1 124. 5 6, 367	123. 7 131. 7 125. 0 6, 982	124. 5 132. 8 126. 0 6, 954	128. 4 138. 1 129. 9 • 6, 840	7 131. 0 7 141. 3 7 132. 9 7, 661	r 132.6 r 143.3 r 134.5 r 7,454
Total	p 5, 026 p 2, 299 p 1, 094 p 941 p 612 p 80 p 92	4,036 1,618 969 874 454 121 90	4, 223 1, 688 989 883 548 115 87	4,397 1,755 1,009 897 609 127 90	4, 386 1, 750 996 903 616 121 90	4, 527 1, 805 1, 046 913 635 128 93	4, 423 1, 781 975 905 631 131 96	4, 521 1, 866 986 907 637 125 96	4, 617 1, 922 1, 000 913 656 126 97	4,712 1,963 1,032 920 676 121 96	4, 901 2, 121 1, 048 925 692 115 92	5, 049 2, 227 1, 077 930 711 104 92	r 4, 968 r 2, 255 r 1, 085 937 r 604 87
Dividends and interest do Entrepreneurial income and net rents and royalties mil, of dol.	p 148 p 444 p 1, 506	168 429 1, 183	152 837 1, 275	149 783 1, 393	145 429 1,312	148 1,508	159 790 1, 228	154 432 1, 164	156 913 1, 199	149 796 1, 201	152 453 1,242	151 1, 094 1, 275	152 890 r 1, 352
Total nonagricultural incomedo	p 6, 427	5, 356	5, 934	6, 054	5, 702	6, 950	6, 157	5, 892	6, 475	6, 444	6, 270	7, 076	7 6, 807
Cash income from farm marketings: Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	p 122. 0 p 102. 0 p 93. 5 p 109. 5 p 113. 0 p 114. 5 p 87. 0	79.0 71.0 59.0 81.5 90.0 82.0 65.0	95. 0 75. 5 64. 5 85. 5 92. 0 88. 0 67. 0	117. 0 80. 5 69. 0 90. 5 93. 5 94. 5 70. 5	96. 5 79. 5 66. 5 91. 5 91. 0 74. 5	86. 0 85. 5 72. 0 98. 0 104. 0 96. 0 89. 5	74. 5 86. 5 73. 0 98. 5 99. 5 101. 0 85. 0	61. 5 84. 0 66. 5 100. 5 102. 0 105. 0 78. 0	68.0 88.5 79.5 97.0 97.5 100.0	74.0 93.0 77.5 107.0 108.5 114.5 82.5	83. 5 96. 5 82. 0 110. 0 108. 5 118. 5 83. 5	86. 0 96. 0 81. 0 110. 0 107. 5 117. 5 90. 0	99. 0 7 98. 5 7 83. 5 7 112. 5 7 122. 5 90. 5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION† (Federal Reserve)													
Unadjusted:   Combined indext	# 162 # 167 # 198 # 185 # 153 # 157 # 150 # 223 # 183 # 174 # 181 # 172 # 109 # 216 # 1,179	124 125 139 158 123 118 126 135 133 141 124 93 122 460	132 133 150 166 132 127 134 142 143 139 150 118 118 154 508	136 138 159 171 132 133 132 149 152 142 154 119 127 179 552	136 139 161 172 126 130 123 152 158 136 145 115 129 185 600	136 140 164 174 121 133 114 162 125 124 111 141 188 635	135 139 166 179 116 123 113 168 166 110 100 110 144 194 685	140 144 171 179 119 129 115 • 177 173 112 102 120 131 207 741	144 149 178 184 123 133 118 185 179 125 117 130 141 214 768	144 153 182 181 130 135 128 194 184 142 139 135 142 206 818	155 160 192 184 134 142 130 206 190 164 163 159 142 229 872	160 165 198 184 140 150 135 • 214 185 172 174 163 149 • 244 • 926	7 159 7 164 197 185 144 149 7 142 7 216 7 188 166 177 160 96 7 230 7 1,003
Automobile bodies, parts and assembly* 1935-39=100  Automobiles, factory salesc**, do. Locomotives*, do. Railroad ears*, do. Shipbuilding*, do. Nondurable manufactures. do. Alcoholic beverages*, do. Leather and products do. Shoes*, do. Leather and products do. Manufactured food products*, do. Manufactured food products*, do. Dairy products**, do. Meat packing. do. Paper and products*, do. Paper and products*, do. Paper and products*, do. Paper and products*, do. Petroleum and coal products*, do. Petroleum refining. do. Petroleum refining. do. Petroleum food printing do. Rubber products*, do. Rubber products*, do. Rubber products*, do. Silk deliveries*, do. Rayon deliveries*, do. Wool textile production*.	p 130 p 130 p 153 160 p 170 p 50 p 164	137 57 109	119 89 137 135 213 119 108 116 102 111 113 117 112 124 120 118 142 142 168 166 178 188 126 188 126 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 18	142 142 152 141 129 120 98 102 126 96 127 127 127 124 118 145 114 113 126 129 144 77	143 161 163 153 219 121 104 120 98 96 116 80 151 124 119 148 115 112 135 137 139 151 87	138 152 186 172 263 121 93 122 99 95 115 79 123 124 119 149 115 112 137 140 142 154 179 145 186 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	138 151 204 178 282 118 87 121 104 106 104 84 133 126 128 120 155 105 115 138 144 154 172 136 108	148 161 222 182 182 94 123 117 121 104 92 122 131 133 120 155 151 143 152 148 68 149 108	150 160 234 178 335 128 100 128 122 128 107 105 122 136 137 119 155 147 150 74 152 150 174	136 139 266 196 352 129 108 135 118 123 112 137 140 121 137 140 121 137 140 157 150 160 158 73 152	152 164 280 218 380 134 120 134 120 124 125 132 141 145 126 148 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149	161 164 3088 235 7425 138 129 137 119 119 129 190 121 143 147 128 154 124 127 192 155 160 173 166 163 128	137 134 1342 234 459 138 131 1124 127 138 193 119 140 144 125 154 155 165 165 173 173 173 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175

Revised. Preliminary. &Formerly designated as "automobiles." †Revised series. For revised data on income payments beginning 1929, see table 21, pp. 16 to 18 of the July 1941 Survey. For industrial production series, see note marked with a "†" on p. S-2. \*New series. See note marked with a "†" on p. S-2. ‡Revisions appear in the September 1941 Survey; see note marked with a "†" on p. S-2.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940	e realisation rest that					1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	Angust	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- be <b>r</b>	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	]	BUSIN	ESS	INDE	XES-	Conti	nued			!'			
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION†-Con.		1		: 		]							 I
Unadjusted—Continued. Minerals	p 134	117	124	122	119	114	113	115	116	96	127	131	- 13
Fuels*dodo	r 126 r 120	109 85	116 103	112	115 98	116 115	117 114	118 112	121 105	87 76	118 88	123 116	' 12 - 10
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do	p 135 p 122	111 111	124 114	110	128 111	127 111	130 111	134 112	143 114	₹ 18 116	126 118	132 120	12
Metals* do Copper* do	≠ 182 ≠ 152	164 135	171 136	184 146	147 147	102 146	91 145	98 155	90 151	149 156	181 159	184 152	* 18
Lead do	116	114 118	112 127	117	114 135	118 139	116 140	116 144	116 147	121 151	117 150	116 149	11
Adjusted: Combined index	£ 160	124	127	130	134	139	140	144	147	144	154	159	- 10
Manufactures‡ do Durable manufactures‡ do do	2 165 ≥ 198	126 143	129 151	134 155	137 157	142 164	144	148 176	151 180	153 180	, 159 190	164 195	, I
Iron and steel‡	185 # 141	163 114	169 121	172 123	171 127	174 132	179 137	179 135	184 128	181 132	184 132	184 135	1:
Furniture*do	p 153 p 136	115 113	121 121	122 124	125 128	128 133	132 139	129 139	132 125	139 128	151 122	155 125	1
Lumber*         do           Machinery*         do           Nonferrous metals*;         do	r 223	138 137	145 7 143	149 + 149	· 152	164 162	168 167	+ 177 173	185 179	, 194 183	206 r 189	7 214 184	· 2
Stone, clay, and glass products*. do	P 154 148	119 115	124 125	126 133	130 140	140 155	154 181	158 183	150 156	142 139	141 134	150 138	1.
Hass containers* do Polished plate glass do Transportation equipment*; do	158 133	114 114	116 118	115	114	119	123 137	131 138	139 135	135 142	148 142	155 152	1.
Aircraft*‡do	№ 234 № 1,179	149 460	159 508	165 552	171 600	177 635	190 685	203 741	207 768	197	7 228 872	7 243	1,0
Automobile bodies, parts and assembly* 1935-1939=100	€ 135	121	121	125	125	125	134	143	142	124	r 152	161	1
Automobiles, factory sales of tale of the Locomotives*	p 93 p 351	71 123	110 140	130 160	134 168	129 186	144 204	152 222	143 234	122 266	$\frac{151}{280}$	148 308	1.
Locomotives*do Railroad cars*do Shipbuilding*do	₽ 237 ₽ 463	$\frac{127}{213}$	148 220	148 227	166 226	172 263	178 282	182 307	178 335	196 352	218 380	235 425	2:
Nondurable manufacturesdo	₽ 138	112	112	116	120	121	123	126	127	* 131	135	139	13
Aleoholic beverages* do Chemicals* do	128 P 145	792 115	103 114	103 116	96 118	101 121	105 r 122	108 123	104	, 107 , 132	114 - 135	122 143	1
Leather and products do Shoes* do	p 122 p 120	97 101	95 99	97 100	107 112	- 109 113	107 110	108 112	114 115	114	123 126	r 130 136	, 1
Manufactured food products*‡. do Dairy products*‡. do	» 133 » 136	114 110	110	118 122 127	117	121 125	117 131	120 127	121 125	123 135	124 134	127 130	1
Meat packing do Paper and products* do	134	119 124	121 120	122	133 125	134 130	114 129	126 128	134 132 133	126 134	132	124 7 145	1
Paper and pulp*do Petroleum and coal products*do	154	123 113	118 116	121 116	124 118	131 120	129 122 150	128 122 152	123 154	136 121 133	145 125 148	149 127	•
Coke*do Petroleum refiningdo Printing and publishing*do	154	140 109 110	143 112 108	145 112	147 114 110	149 116 112	117	117	119 116	120 118	122	154 123 7 128	۱ <u>۱</u>
Rubber products*	130 # 154	115 113	124 116	109 126 123	132 + 135	144	141	114 153 143	155	158 150	162 157	192 7 156	, 1
Cotton consumption* do Rayon deliveries*‡ do	160 + 170	124 127	120 120	126 129	* 139 146	142 156	144	152 148	156 150	160 158	164 169	160 173	1
Silk deliveries* do Wool textile production* do	₽ 56 ₹ 164	61 106	65 123	71 132	140	74 115	69 136	67 149	71 152	74 152	71 165	73 163	-1
Tobacco products do	118	106	108	115	113	114	113	116	117	120	119	118	i
Minerals‡ do do Go	€ 131 ₱ 129	113 112	117 115	113 109	118 113	119	118	118 113	125 121	96 86	125 121	133 129	111
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Crude petroleum do	₽ 162 ≥ 147	115 121	108 119		97 112	108 115	98	102 114	102 149	71 22	80 149	126 153	/ 1: 1-
Crude petroleum         do           Metals* ‡         do           Copper* ‡         do	v 119 r 144	108 123	114 128	115 137	115 148	113 152	114	113 152	112 148	113 150	114 149	120 161	- 1
Lead L	₽ 155 116	139 114	112		143 113	145 116	148 116	153 116	148 118	152 119	159 115	155 117	1
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIP-		125	131	131	135	139	140	1.14	147	151	150	149	1
MENTS, AND INVENTORIES*				1.70			1 .70	100	104	100	20-		
New orders, total Jan. 1939=100 Durable goods do	ν 195 ν 255	163	164 211	235	171 237	172 252	176 246	189 277	194 285 296	196 277 288	207 290	229 330	7 2
Electrical machinery do Iron and steel and their products do	p 305 p 217	208 140	228 199	211	258 214	294 216	257 256	303 295	304 267	304 255	308 307 276	316 289	7 3
Other machinery do Other durable goods do	.   P 266	167 179	212 225 133	269	209 292	267 282	238 231	277 237	263 136	247	269	298 429	1 3
Nondurable goods do Shipments, total do	P 156	108 124	145	1	129	120	132	132 159	165	144	154	164	, 1
Durable goods do Automobiles and equipment do	» 216 » 80	124 129 41	158 158 100	167	172 158	184 161	175 155	189 165	198 165	205 155	219 172	233	2
Electrical machinery do Iron and steel and their products do	₽ 238 ₽ 260	143 163	161	159	178	200 195	181 190	205 198	209 210	231 215	214 235	252 245	. 2
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)do	P 542	211	244	1	261	336	268	325	370	439	413	478	-4
Other machinery do Other durable goods do	p 262 p 226	149 147	165 171	162	170 172	193 167	181 163	202 176	217 183	230 196	235 206	267 219	, 2 , 2
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do	p 164 p 166	119 116	134	128	127	123 124	124 142	133 146	136 144	142 159	146 164	154 172	1
Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do	r 153	113 129	131 137	129 122 133	120	112 112 146	114 114 142	120 148	123 152	127 162	134 168	144 173	71
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do	. P 152	103 130	111		112 164	107 169	110 158	110 171	114 174	121 193	134 214	139 236	, 1 , 2
Textile-mill products do Other nondurable goods do	.] > 193	113	136 147	142	141	143 123	140	154 134	157 140	166 142	160 129	178 125	1
Revised.	., 101	• /**	r Prelii						rly design	,			

Revised.

1Revisions appear in this issue: see note marked with a "†."

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1Revisions and industries), including the new series, are available on pp. 12-17

1Revisions appear in this issue: see available on pp. 12-17

1Revisions appear in this issue: see note marked with a "†."

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Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941	and the second distribution of the second		1940		A STATE OF THE STA				1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	]	BUSIN	ESS	INDE	XES-	Conti	nued				****		
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIP- MENTS, AND INVENTORIES*—Con.						S - 70 T MINERAL Acc	The comment of the control of the co	a. triburdana rima					
Inventories, total	p 134, 2 p 146, 2	110. 9 115. 4	112. 2 118. 4	114.4 121.2	116.5 124.1	119.3 127.9	120. 8 129. 7	121. 1 130. 7	122. 1 131. 8	123, 6 134, 1	126.3 137.4	128. 5 139. 1	131 r 140
Automobiles and equipmentdodododo	ν 153. 3 ν 196, 3	112.3 115.5	128. 7 116. 7	130. 6 122. 1	130. 7 126. 8	134. 7 133. 5	134. 3 140. 4	135, 6 148, 2	138. 9 157. 1	144.3	144. 1 174. 7 125. 6	142. 0 181. 0 126, 4	7 128 7 188 7 127
Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	ν 127. 0 ν 469. 4	120. 1 194. 7	121. 1 207. 8	123. 8 228. 8	126. 9 251. 9	129. 4 271. 1	128. 5 297. I	127. 0 318, 9	124. 0 341. 8	123, 3 356, 8	381. 2	402 9	7 442
Other machinery do	» 150. 1 » 115. 3	110.7 104.5	111. 2 104. 1	114. 8 104. 9	117. 6 105. 9	122. 1 108. 3	125. 6 110. 2	128. 2 108. 5	129. 9 109. 3	134. 2 110. 0	138. 2 110. 6	140. 7 111. 5	144 7 114
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do	I № 121. 2	106. 0 112. 4 101. 7	105. 5 110. 7 99. 8	107. 1 110. 1 101. 0	108, 5 110, 5 104, 6	110. 1 114. 1 107. 0	111. 2 114. 2 105. 8	110, 8 114, 8 103, 9	111.8 115.0 105.1	112. 2 115. 8 107. 9	114. 4 115. 5 114. 2	117. 1 116. 1 119. 2	* 120 * 119 * 126
Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do	№ 114. 2 № 102. 1	107. 1 98. 3	108. 4 99. 0	110. 3 98. 7	110. 7 97. 7	112.8 98.5	111.8 98.4	112. 0 98. 4	112. 5 98. 4	111.3	109. 5 99. 8	110.6 101.4	112
Rubber products do	P 140. 3	124. 0 114. 9	125. 5 115. 0	124. 6 119. 9	124. 4 121. 4	126. 6 119. 0	131. 4 119. 7	135. I 121. 5	140. 6 125. 1	142. 4 125. 8	144. I 128. 5	145, 4 132, 5	148 137
Textile-mill productsdo Other nondurable goodsdo	p 108. 5	100.8	100. 3	103. 2	104. 2	106.7	111.7	110.0	108. 6	105.8	106. 7	108.0	* 108
		,	COMM	IODI'	ry Pr	RICES	1	rendedikansanin (Austria	1	1	1	## <b>***</b>	
COST OF LIVING Sational Industrial Conference Board:		05.4				85. 9	86.0	86. 1	00.0	86. 9	07.4	415) **	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Combined index† 1923=100 Clothing do do	74.5	85. 4 73. 0 77. 4	85. 7 73. 1 78. 2	85. 5 73. 1 77. 4	85. 5 73. 1 77. 2	73. 0 78. 3	73. 0 78. 7	73. 1 78. 8	86. 3 73. 2 79. 2	73. 3 81. 0	87. 4 73. 6 82. 2	88, 5 73, 6 85, 5	88 73 86
Fuel and light do Housing do	88.6 88.6	84. 8 86. 9	85, 3 87, 0	85. 9 87. 4	86. 3 87. 5	86. 5 87. 5	86. 4 87. 6	86. 4 87. 7	86. 4 87. 7	86. 4 87. 8	86. 4 88. 0	86. 7 88. 2	87 88
Food   do   Fuel and light   do   Housing   do   Sundries   do   J. S. Department of Labor:	98.8	98. 1	98. 1	98.1	98. 1	98.1	98.1	98. 2	98. 3	98.3	98. 5	98, 6	9:
Combined index* 1935-39=100 Clothing* do	106, 0 105, 9 108, 0		100, 4 101, 6 97, 2	100. 2 101. 6 96. 2	100, 1 101, 6 95, 9	100. 7 101. 6 97. 3	100. 8 100. 7 97. 8	100. 8 100. 4 97. 9	101. 2 102. 1 98. 4	102. 2 7 102. 4 100. 6	102. 9 102. 8 102. 1	104.6 103.3 105.9	10: 10: 10:
Food	103. 2 108. 1		99. 3 100. 3	99. 9 100. 4	100. 3	100. 7 100. 4	100.8 100.1	100, 6 100, 4	100. 7 101. 6	r 101, 0 r 102, 4	7 101. 1 7 103. 2	101. 4 105. 3	10 10
Rent* do	106, 3 103, 8		104. 7 101. 4	104. 7 101. 6	104, 7 101, 7	104. 9 101. 8	105. 0 101. 9	105. 1 101. 9	105, 1 101, 9	105. 4 102. 2	7 105. 7 102. 5	105, 8 103, 3	10: 10:
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS§ J. S. Department of Agriculture:													
Combined index1909-14=100	131	96 90	97 104	99 112	99 120	101 122	104 100	103 90	103 90	110 104	112 107	118 118	, ,
Chickens and eggs	128 135	77 109	76 111	78 116	79 121	79 128	80 121	80 118	82 118	88 121	98 124	107 126	
Fruits do	100	79 76	73 77	79 80	71 83	75 81	78 84	80 81	83 84	89 90	89 93	97 96	
Meat animals do	158 133	110 107	114 114	112 99	112 98	111 93	130 117	130 156	129 134	137 161	138 146	144 146	
Miscellaneous do do RETAIL PRICES	128	107	95	100	90	102	104	93	91	94	93	98	
S. Department of Labor indexes:	86, 6		81, 2	81.7	82.3	82. 5	83.0	83.0	83. 0	83. U	82.8	82.4	. 8
Anthraeite	93.8		86.9	89.0	90.0	90. 2	90, 3	90. 3	90. 3	90. 1	90. 1	90. š	9:
Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=100	102. 6	92. 9	93. 2	93. 5	93.7	93. 9	94. 2	94, 5	94.8	95, 5	96. 3	97, 7	99
Apparel: Infants'dodo	100.0	97. 0	97.3	97. 3	97. 7	97.6	97.6	97. 6	97.6	97. 6	97. 7	98. 1	98
Men's do Women's do Home furnishings do	93. 3 100. 4 104. 9	89, 1 92, 2 94, 6	89. 1 91. 8 95. 0	89. 3 92. 1 95. 3	89.3 91.6 95.6	89. 3 92. 5 95. 7	89, 3 93, 0 95, 8	89, 3 93, 3 96, 0	89. 4 93. 6 96. 5	89, 5 93, 9 97, 7	89. 7 94. 3 98. 9	90. 1 95. 3 100. 4	9 9 10:
Piece goodsdodo	97. 1	86. 0	86. 7	86.7	86.8	87. 0	87. 3	87. 6	87.8	88, 8	89. 6	91.3	9
(. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 quotations) _1926 = 100	90, 3	77.4	78.0	78. 7	79. 6	80, 0	80.8	80, 6	81.5	83, 2	84. 9	87. 1	8
Economic classes: Finished products		81.0	81.5	82.1	82.6	82.8	83. 5	83, 5	84. 2	85, 5	87. 1	88. 6	90
Raw materialsdodo	. 87. 6 89. 5	69. 8 77. 0	70. 5 77. 6	71.4 79.4	72. 6 80. 7	73. 6 80. 7	74. 6 81. 3	74. 0 81. 6	75.3 83.4	77. 5 85. 1	79. 7 86. 4	83. 6 87. 6	86 87
Farm products         do           Grains         do           Livestock and poultry         do	87.4	65. 6 59. 3	$66.2 \\ 61.7$	66, 4 65, 4	68. 2 67. 7	69.7 67.0	71.6 67.6	70.3 $64.5$	71.6 67.8	74.4 70.9	76. 4 74. 5	82, 1 75, 9	8 7
Commodities other than farm products*		71.5	72.4	:	69. 9	72. 7	83.0	82. 4	82. 5	86, 2	88.0	93. 0	9:
Foods	90. 7 87. 2 90. 3	79, 9 70, 1 74, 3	80. 4 71. 5 75. 1	81.3 71.1 77.3	81. 9 72. 5 82. 3	82. 1 73. 5 84. 2	82. 7 73. 7 80. 2	82. 7 73. 5 79. 7	83. 6 75. 2 80. 3	85.0 77.9 81.0	86. 6 79. 5 81. 6	88. 0 83. 1 84. 3	8 8
Dairy products	70.3 97.5	63, 2 76, 1	60.8 79.0	58. 9 75. 6	60. 4 76. 2	61. 2 77. 0	59, 6 83, 2	59, 4 83, 6	60. 7 83. 7	63. 8 85. 6	64. 0 87. 2	73, 0 90, 8	6 9
Commodities other than farm products and foods 1926=100	90.8	82.0	82. 3	83. 5	84.1	84. 1	84.3	84.4	84. 9	85. 9	87.4	88. 6	8
Building materials do	105, 5 95, 1	93. 3 90. 1	95. 6 90. 2	97. 8 90. 2	98. 9 90. 2	99. 3 91. 1	99, 6 91, 3	99, 3 91, 4	99. 5 91. 5	100, 1 91, 7	100. 4 91. 9	101, 0 92, 5	10 9
Cement! do	92.1	90. 6 98. 4	90, 6 107, 1	90. 7 114. 4	90. 8 117. 5	90. 9 118. 8	90. 8 118. 4	90. 8 117. 2	90. 8 116. 7	91.0 116.7	91. 5 116. 8	91. 9 117. 6	9: 12:
Chemicals and allied products†do	86.0 87.5	76. 7 84. 8	76. 8 84. 8		77. 5 85. 1	77. 7 85. 4	78. 6 85. 6	78, 5 85, 7	79. 8 85. 9	81, 8 86, 4	83. 6 86. 8	83. 8 87. 2	88 87
Drugs and pharmaceuticals†de Fertilizer materials†do	100, 1 75, 3	96. 2 68. 0	96, 0 68, 1		95. 9 69. 9	96. 2 70. 0	96. 5 70. 7	96. 9 70. 4	97. 2 70. 4	97. 5 71. 0	98. 7 71. 1	99, 9 69, 9	100 7-

\*Revised. \*\*Preliminary. \*\*Number of quotations increased to 899 in January 1941. † For monthly data beginning 1933, see p. 18 of the April 1940 Survey. §Data for September 15, 1941: Total, 139; chickens and eggs, 141; cotton and cottonseed, 150; dairy products, 140; fruits 89; grains, 106; meat animals, 166; truck crops, 145; miscellaneous, 131.

\*\*Covers 37 cities in September and October, 36 in November, and 35 beginning in December.
†\*Revised series. National Industrial Conference Board's index of cest of living and food component and index of wholesale prices of lumber revised beginning 1935, see tables 5 and 7, respectively, p. 18 of the January 1941 Survey. For the Department of Labor's revised index of retail food prices beginning 1913, see table 51, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. Data for chemicals and allied products and subgroups revised beginning 1926; see table 32, p. 18 of the August 1940 Survey.

\*New series. For source of data on manufacturers' inventories beginning January 1939, see note marked with an "\*\*" on p. 8-2. For data beginning 1913 for the Department of Labor's cost of living series, see table 19, p. 18, of the May 1941 Survey; for index of prices of commodities other than farm products beginning 1913, see table 36, p. 18. of the September 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	C	омм	ODIT	Y PR	ICES-	Con	tinued	<u>i</u>					
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con.  Commodities other than farm products and foods—Continued  Fuel and lighting materials 1926=100  Electricity do Gas. do Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Gas. do Furnishings do Furnishings do Furnishings do Furnishings do Furnishings do Furnishings do Turnishings do Furnishings do Silte do House-furnishing goods do Furnishing and heating equipment do Textile products do Clothing do Cotton goods do Hosiery and underwear do Rayon* do Silke* do Molesale piecs actual. (See under respective	79. 0 61. 4 110. 2 112. 2 98. 5 116. 1 95. 4 100. 7 89. 6 96. 9 84. 4 86. 8 88. 3 95. 1 101. 5 5 29. 5 5 20. 5 83. 7 60. 8	71. 1 72. 4 84. 5 96. 9 77. 1 88. 3 107. 0 88. 5 94. 8 81. 8 94. 9 94. 8 79. 1 80. 5 72. 3 85. 6 68. 6 61. 5 29. 5 43. 0 76. 7 6. 7	71. 0 73. 5 54. 8 48. 9 98. 3 84. 0 88. 9 107. 0 88. 5 94. 8 81. 8 95. 4 94. 9 80. 7 72. 5 85. 6 69. 2 69. 2 76. 5 88. 8 84. 8 84. 9 85. 6 85. 6	71. 6 82. 4 49. 0 100. 4 93. 8 90. 9 107. 0 81. 8 97. 3 94. 9 83. 6 85. 7 71. 5 61. 4 29. 5 44. 7 86. 3 76. 9 83. 8	71. 9 73. 3 80. 5 49. 3 101. 2 93. 2 107. 1 88. 6 95. 0 81. 8 97. 6 95. 3 83. 9 80. 5 74. 5 55. 7 73. 6 61. 5 542. 8 87. 5 88. 6 93. 6 94. 6 95.	71. 7 73. 4 78. 2 49. 5 102. 3 99. 3 94. 1 107. 2 88. 9 95. 4 80. 5 74. 8 85. 5 74. 9 60. 7 729. 5 42. 5 83. 3 83. 3 85. 5 85.	72. 1 72. 5 77. 5 50. 0 102. 4 99. 1 107. 4 89. 0 95. 2 82. 6 97. 7 83. 6 80. 5 75. 2 86. 6 75. 8 89. 9 29. 5 42. 5 89. 2 97. 7 1 89. 4 99. 1 99. 1 90. 1 90. 1 90. 1 90	72. 1 72. 5 77. 6 50. 0 101. 6 94. 8 94. 5 107. 4 89. 1 95. 3 82. 6 97. 6 95. 5 84. 0 82. 2 77. 5 60. 3 29. 5 43. 3 91. 2 93. 3 94. 8 95. 6 97. 6 95. 5	72.0 70.0 77.0 49.9 102.6 99.1 94.8 107.4 89.5 95.8 82.9 97.7 84.3 82.8 78.4 87.7 81.1 60.4 29.5 47.7 93.2 93.6	72. 9 69. 2 78. 1 51. 9 103. 9 104. 7 95. 6 107. 8 90. 4 97. 1 83. 4 97. 9 84. 3 83. 0 81. 0 88. 7 86. 8 61. 1 29. 5 48. 3 93. 3 93. 3 93. 3 93. 3 93. 8 94. 5	75. 6 67. 7 80. 1 55. 3 106. 4 110. 3 96. 9 910. 1 98. 0 84. 3 98. 1 84. 4 83. 0 90. 9 91. 0 61. 3 29. 5 49. 1 79. 6 58. 8	77. 9 59. 9 107. 8 112. 4 97. 9 111. 7 93. 1 99. 0 87. 0 98. 3 96. 5 84. 5 91. 6 61. 9 29. 5 51. 2 94. 6 80. 6 80. 6 88. 8 88. 0	78
Violesale prices, actual. (See Inder respective commodities.)   PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	111. 5 117. 1 112. 2 113. 8	130. 1 131. 4 153. 1 119. 0	129. 1 130. 2 151. 5 118. 6	128. 0 131. 6 148. 6 118. 9	126. 5 131. 9 148. 6 118. 9	125. 9 130. 0 145. 6 118. 3	124.7 129.4 141.4 118.2	125. 0 129. 2 142. 7 118. 1	123. 6 128. 5 142. 7 117. 8	121. 0 125. 8 133. 7 117. 1	118. 6 123. 9 131. 2 116. 4	115, 6 119, 5 124, 5 114, 9	113 118 117 117
VOLUMENT AND A STATE OF THE STA	<u> </u>	I NSTR		ł	<u> </u>	ļ	1		111.0	1	110. 4	114. 9	114.
		1	1	011 11	1111	1	1215 1 21	1 11	1	1	1	ì	
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	94 81 90 82 31,512 414,941 195,293	93 82 93 82 31,671 347,651 143,996	90 82 95 85 34,084 383,069 174,506	99 83 111 87 31, 528 380, 347 194, 591	93 77 115 90 34, 959 456, 189 257, 693	84 70 103 84 21, 462 305, 205 111, 124	86 68 99 76 25,001 270,373 96,425	94 78 94 74 32, 304 479, 903 226, 392	117 93 103 80 36, 380 406, 675 168, 817	121 104 101 88 48, 531 548, 700 254, 836	135 111 117 101 46,950 539,106 302,000	7 15 7 11 7 13 7 11 49, 63 577, 39 346, 49
Private, ownership	251, 104 10, 766 63, 802 286, 741	219, 648 5, 199 23, 654 119, 189	5, 135 23, 431 101, 295	208, 563 7, 284 34, 028 136, 405	185, 756 6, 144 33, 890 148, 367	8, 746 42, 129 182, 618	3, 438 23, 918 118, 757	173, 948 4, 120 19, 718 90, 058	5, 668 29, 451 201, 458	237, 858 5, 233 31, 509 143, 304	293, 864 8, 446 44, 596 202, 492	237, 106 6, 262 31, 898 200, 456	8, 33 38, 24 220, 61
Projects number. Floor area thous, of sq, ft Valuation thous, of dol. Public works: Projects number. Valuation thous, of dol.	1	24, 277 38, 987 152, 988 1, 685 119, 358	24,758 41,630 152,372 1,339 59,898	24, 888 40, 778 148, 469 1, 482 73, 220	24, 009 42, 151 152, 838 921 51, 430	24, 176 48, 183 159, 275 761 73, 447	16, 936 28, 450 111, 306 812 59, 622	19, 746 29, 322 116, 459 725 42, 242	25, 325 35, 801 147, 859 975 84, 592	29, 499 41, 978 166, 462 1, 283 71, 426	38, 093 54, 571 201, 274 1, 589 96, 501	38, 527 52, 098 205, 634 1, 701 99, 631	39, 42 52, 89 205, 04 1, 48 101, 07
Utilities: number Projects number Valuation thous of dolumilies provided for and indicated expenditures for building construction (based on bldg, permits), U. S. Dept. of Labor indexes:	680 107, 909	351 23, 406	439 34,086	430 24, 975	454 27, 712	476 40, 849	276 15, 520	410 21,614	336 45, 994	365 25, 483	403 48, 433	460 33, 385	38 50, 68
Number of families provided for 1929=100. Indicated expenditures for: Total building construction do New residential buildings do New nonresidential buildings do Additions, alterations, and repairs do Stimated number of new dwelling units provided in all urban areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor):†	100. 4 44. 5 75. 0 11. 6 60. 9	80. 4 55. 5 55. 5 40. 9 60. 4	86. 2 51. 4 60. 5 28. 0 60. 5	98. 0 77. 7 68. 5 69. 8 57. 0	67. 4 60. 8 47. 4 60. 3 43. 5	66. 2 63. 4 45. 6 67. 4 40. 2	63, 7 41, 8 43, 8 27, 5 43, 7	63. 4 39. 9 43. 6 24. 4 43. 8	84. 0 47. 1 59. 8 22. 4 54. 5	65, 3 82, 2 34, 1 62, 5	106. 0 60. 6 74. 8 30. 9 67. 8	112. 6 54. 9 80. 7 19. 7 69. 2	104 53 76 20 64
Total         number           1-family dwellings         do           2-family dwellings         do           Multifamily dwellings         do           Engineering construction:         Contract awards (E. N. R.) \( \frac{1}{8} \) thous. of dol		3,018	38, 481 27, 961 3, 973 6, 547 368, 252	43, 099 30, 164 3, 475 9, 460 702, 842	31, 126 23, 211 2, 375 5, 540 382, 724	29, 202 21, 265 2, 073 5, 864 398, 704	27, 027 18, 698 1, 917 6, 412 584, 549	27, 480 20, 512 2, 429 4, 539 424, 269	35, 297 27, 173 2, 760 5, 364 452, 430	46, 930 36, 762 2, 871 7, 297 381, 563	43, 568 34, 706 2, 590 6, 272 409, 371	47, 034 37, 701 2, 679 6, 654 589, 221	
#IGHWAY CONSTRUCTION  Concrete pavement contract awards:  Total†	9, 567 3, 606 2, 910 2, 051	7, 285 868 4, 049 2, 368	5, 788 1, 045 3, 170 1, 574	6, 882 922 3, 673 2, 287	5, 050 1, 195 2, 197 1, 658	4, 496 644 2, 262 1, 590	832 2, 814	2, 083 227 819 1, 037	3, 567 1, 029 1, 531 1, 007	5, 042 1, 358 2, 087 1, 596	7, 782 2, 804 3, 425 1, 553	8, 776 3, 112 3, 878 1, 786	17, 1 9, 5 4, 8 2, 7

\*Revised. \*Preliminary. \$Data for August and October 1940 and January, May, and July 1941 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

\*New series. For indexes of rayon and silk prices beginning 1926, see table 29, p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey. Earlier data for concrete pavement contract awards for airports and for the total revised to include airports will appear in a subsequent issue.

\*Revised series. Indicated series on "Purchasing power of the dollar" revised beginning January 1935; see table 4, p. 18 of the January 1941 Survey. For revision in total concrete pavement awards see note marked with an "\*". Revised data on dwelling units for 1939 are shown in table 18, p. 17, of the May 1941 Survey. Estimates beginning January 1940 cover urban areas as defined by results of the 1940 Census; revised data for earlier months of 1940 are available on p. 22 of the June 1941 Survey except for revisions in April figures as follows: all types, 38,324; multifamily, 7,013.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941	1		1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	NSTR	UCTIO	ON A	ND R	EAL F	ESTAT	'EC	ontin	ued				
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION—Continued		Ì											
Status of highway and grade crossing projects administered by Public Roads Admu.: Highways: Approved for construction: Mileage	3,557	3, 90 <b>2</b>	3, 578	3, 030	2,892	2, 926	3, 047	3, 100	3, 322	3, 621	3, 765	4, 118	3, 879
Federal funds thous, of dol Under construction: Mileage no. of miles Federal funds thous, of dol Estimated cost do	8,840 138,675 272,079	41, 210 9, 439 128, 737 257, 567	9, 390 131, 614 264, 589	32, 356 8, 906 127, 250 256, 691	33, 555 8, 236 121, 566 244, 464	35, 949 7, 536 113, 922 228, 840	36, 845 7, 315 113, 671 227, 763	36, 477 7, 413 115, 932 232, 054	39, 100 7, 773 121, 029 241, 877	42, 405 8, 334 126, 387 246, 119	42, 755 8, 777 134, 641 261, 530	48, 889 8, 921 139, 401 270, 967	9, 054 141, 569 276, 100
Grade crossings; Approved for construction: Federal funds	14, 662 15, 820	9, 496 10, 198	9, 779 10, 214	9, 473 9, 855	9, 081 9, 307	10, 123 10, 781	10, 573 11, 065	10, 331 10, 719	11,060 11,632	13, 000 13, 535	16, 753 17, 812	20, 459 21, 255	17, 798 18, 765
Under construction: Federal fundsdo Estimated costdo	42,778 44,249	38, 323 39, 674	35, 975 37, 543	35, 831 37, 226	34, 813 36, 352	32, 483 34, 001	32, 072 33, 592	33, 226 34, 715	35, 292 36, 768	37, 648 39, 300	37, 384 38, 972	37, 714 39, 452	39, 548 40, 939
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	11,210	33,011	01,010	97, 220	05, 552	01,001	00, 002	01,110	30,100	00,000	05,012	00, 102	10, 352
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 . American Appraisal Co.:† Average, 30 cities 1913=100	221	202	194 206	208	208	195 212	212	212	197 212	213	215	207 215	219
Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Associated General Contractors (all types)	218 234 204 223	192 220 184 209	195 225 190 212	198 227 191 214	198 228 191 214	202 230 194 217	208 231 194 216	209 231 194 216	209 231 194 216	213 230 196 216	214 231 196 218	214 231 197 219	216 233 203 223
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: \$ Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:	198	189 96. 8	189 97. 3	191	98.0	193 98. 3	193 98. 7	193 98. 7	194 98. 5	195 99. 8	195 99. 7	99. 2	198 99. 6
Atlanta U. S. av., 1926–29=100  New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Commercial and factory buildings:	136. 1 121. 5 121. 3	132. 6 115. 1 119. 0	132, 8 115, 3 119, 4	98. 0 132. 9 115. 5 120. 2	132. 9 115. 5 120. 2	133. 5 116. 1 120. 5	133, 8 116, 9 120, 8	133. 8 116. 9 120. 8	133. 9 119. 3 120. 6	134. 0 119. 6 121. 0	134. 0 119. 9 121. 1	134. 9 119. 3 120. 3	135. 3 120. 8 120. 7
Brick and concrete:       do         Atlanta       do         New York       do         San Francisco       do         St. Louis       do         Brick and steel:       .	102. 2 137. 7 124. 3 121. 5	98. 4 135. 7 118. 3 120. 4	98. 7 135. 8 118. 4 120. 6	99, 1 135, 8 118, 6 120, 7	99. 1 135. 9 118. 6 120. 7	99. 3 136. 3 119. 0 121. 0	99. 6 136. 5 119. 6 121. 2	99. 6 136. 5 119. 6 121. 2	99. 7 136. 6 122. 8 121. 2	101. 7 136. 6 123. 0 121. 3	101. 7 136. <b>6</b> 123. 2 121. 4	101. 3 136. 9 122. 7 120. 8	101. 6 137. 1 123. 8 121. 1
Brick and steel: Atlanta	101. 8 135. 5 128. 0 122. 6	97. 1 131. 7 114. 3 119. 2	97. 8 131. 9 114. 6 119. 7	98. 7 132. 2 114. 8 120. 5	98. 7 132. 3 114. 8 120. 5	99. 0 132. 9 115. 5 120. 9	99. 4 133. 2 117. 2 121. 1	99. 4 133. 2 117. 2 121. 1	99, 2 133, 4 121, 2 121, 6	100. 8 133. 7 122. 1 122. 1	100. 7 133. 7 122. 3 122. 2	100. 3 134. 3 121. 9 121. 5	100. 9 134. 8 127. 3 r 122. 0
Residences:       Brick:         Atlanta       do         New York       do         San Francisco       do	99. 3 137. 5 118. 9	89. 6 126. 1 105. 8	92. 3 127. 2 107. 0	96. 2 127. 8 107. 8	96. 2 128. 2 107. 9	96. 7 130. 2 109. 9	97. 7 130. 7 112. 5	97. 7 130. 7 112. 5	96. 3 131. 3 114. 3	95. 6 132. 1 114. 5	95. 2 132. 1 114. 6	94. 6 133. 6 115. 0	97. 0 135. 9 117. 3
St. Louis         do           Frame:	98. 1 139. 1 115. 3	87. 2 124. 5 100. 8	90. 6 125. 9 102. 2	95. 6 126. 7 103. 1	95. 6 127. 2 103. 3	96. 2 129. 7 105. 8	97. 5 130. 3 109. 1	97. 5 130. 3 109. 1	95. 2 131. 0 110. 5	93. 7 131. 9 110. 9	93. 1 131. 9 111. 0	92. 1 134. 2 110. 4	95. 2 137. 1 113. 3
St. Louis do Engineering News Record (all types) § 1913=100. Federal Home Loan Bank Board:	119. 5 263. 1	108. 3 244. 1	111. 0 245. 0	116, 6 247, 2	116. 6	117. 5 249. 7	117. 7 250. 5	117. 7 250. 7	114. 7 252. 4	117. 0 255. 6	116. 6 256. 8	115. 5 258. 2	117.3 260.4
Standard 6-room frame house:   Combined index	114, 9 112, 4 120, 0	102. 1 101. 4 103. 6	102, 9 101, 9 104, 8	104. 6 103. 4 106. 9	106. 4 104. 6 109. 8	108. 1 105. 9 112. 5	109. 3 106. 6 114. 5	110. 2 107. 8 115. 1	110, 4 108, 0 115, 3	111. 2 108. 7 116. 1	111. 6 108. 8 117. 0	112. 4 109. 2 118. 6	113. 6 110. 7 119. 3
REAL ESTATE													
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance¶ thous. of dol Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)	107, 137	89, 379	84, 689	92, 083	66, 754	56, 878	54, 728	52, 116	75, 516	92, 406	,	r 122, 963	1
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, totalthous. of dol Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:		117, 622	111,775	2,559,984 114,400	94, 567	2,706,353 88, 553	2,785,138 80, 440	2,846,467 82,330	2,908,104 105, 162	2,968,407 120, 631	130, 953	133, 640	3,190,690 132,972
Construction		42, 488 40, 567 17, 762 6, 079 10, 726	39, 417 40, 947 15, 483 6, 283 9, 645	41, 610 40, 771 16, 840 5, 756 9, 423	32, 584 33, 875 14, 441 4, 869 8, 798	30, 032 31, 465 14, 575 4, 248 8, 233	26, 662 27, 809 13, 645 3, 784 8, 540	26, 483 30, 283 14, 204 3, 573 7, 787	33, 250 41, 784 16, 903 4, 765 8, 460	38, 686 48, 311 16, 905 6, 368 10, 361	40, 975 54, 781 18, 506 5, 930 10, 761	44, 207 55, 993 17, 891 5, 633 9, 916	44, 918 55, 682 16, 816 6, 022 9, 534
Classified according to type of association: Federal thous of dol. State members do. Nonmembers do. Loans outstanding of agencies under the Fed-		50, 305 46, 807 20, 510	46, 480 45, 988 19, 307	48, 307 46, 224 19, 869	38, 896 40, 143 15, 528	37, 715 36, 729 14, 109	34, 360 33, 947 12, 133	35, 645 35, 301 11, 384	45, 365 43, 947 15, 850	51, 371 50, 956 18, 304	55, 396 54, 495 21, 062	57, 542 54, 857 21, 241	56, 564 55, 676 20, 732
cral Home Loan Bank Board: Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns, estimated mortgages outstanding thous. of dol. fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutions thous. of dol.		1,461,867 168, 402	1,487,974 176, 047		1,533,246	1,546,270 201, 492	1,564,168 170,849		1,600,482 145,959	1,628,421		1,688,297 169,897	1,717,507 168, 145
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding thous, of dol- Foreclosures, nonfarm:† Index, adjusted 1935-1939=100	33, 4	1,996,443 48.0	1,987,611 47. 4	181, 526 1,980,704 48. 8	44. 2	1,956,268 42.2	1,942,427 44.0	156, 899 1,929,346 42, 1	1,913,862 42.5	1,899,856 41. I	145, 273 1,885,087 38. 3	1,870,305 36.7	1,854,824 37. 3
Fire lossesthous. of dol	24, 122	20, 722	21, 198	22, 091	23, 449	28, 617	26, 470	26, 102	31, 471	29, 330	25, 637	24, 943	23, 698

<sup>§</sup> Beginning with the September 1940 issue of the Survey indexes computed as of the first of the month are shown as of the end of the preceding month. The Engineering News Record index is similarly shown in the 1940 Supplement as of the end of the preceding month.

¶ Figures beginning April 1941 include mortgages insured under the defense housing insurance fund.

¶ Revised indexes of the American Appraisal Co. beginning 1913 are available in table 44, p. 13 of the November 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's revised index of construction costs and beginning 1926 for the index of nonfarm foreclosures are shown on p. 26 of this issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940				The second secon		1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			DOM	ESTIC	C TRA	ADE					and the state of	!··	
ADVERTISING							i	***************************************				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Printers' Ink indexes, adjusted: Combined index		87.4	86,4	85. 4	84. 9	92.1	82.9	86. S	87.7	89.0	91.0	87.8	SS. 6
Farm nations do	68.3 86.5	63. 0 79. 9	58. 3 80. 9	66.1 83.0	66. 7 S5. 3	73. 9 80. 7	63.4	59. 4 80. 9	61. 3 83. 7	68. 8 84. 1	63. 3 83. 6	64. 5 82. 1	56. 9 91. t
Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do	81.9	80.4 89.4	79.4 87.7	78.8 78.8	79.7 62.5	87.6 84.4	72. 6 77. 7 79. 8	80.5 89.3	80.0 104.5	83. 2 83. 5	85.0 90.7	80.7 84.5	78. 92.
Radio advertising:  Cost of facilities, totalthous, of dol	7, 944	6,842	7, 273	9,832	9, 016	9, 307	9,082	8, 106	8, 979	8, 655	8, 595	8, 427	8, 24
Automobiles and accessoriesdododo	637 46	489 33	506 55	742 50	724 74	857 63	780 59	698 60	807 62	636 46	656 69	664 41	₹ 67: 3.
Electric household equipmentdo	0 76	80 0	0 87	92 92	91 91	(°) 97	105	92	99	0 99	100	99 0	98
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdodododo	2, 138 55	1,889 79 907	2,018 91 874	2, 530 103 1, 011	2, 480 93 949	2, 664 105	$ \begin{array}{r} 2,557 \\ 67 \\ 1,052 \end{array} $	2, 290 46	2, 623 58	2, 527 47	2, 614 45	2, 535 55	2, 22
Soap, cleausers, etc	1,009 0 1,309	0 1, 224	1, 169	1, 302	16 1, 281	1,001 17 1,376	1,032 17 1,416	915 0 1, 263	1, 040 0 1, 336	$1,045 \\ 0 \\ 1,352$	994 0 1, 394	957 0 1, 296	1.09 1.32
Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	2, 422 252	1, 897 235	2, 088 385	2, 609 1, 390	2, 365 943	2, 626 503	2, 639 390	2, 355 387	2, 488 467	2, 587 316	2, 444 279	2, 451 329	7. 52 7. 52 23
Magazine advertising: Cost, totaldodo	11, 281	10,605	13, 635	16, 626	15, 861	13, 589	8,713	12, 520	17,911	17, 978	18,738	r 15, 427	r 10, 82
Automobiles and accessories do.	1.346	$\frac{1,215}{487}$	1, 611 1, 061	$\frac{2,742}{1,216}$	2, 427 878	1, 270 745	1, 056 305	1, 584 592	2, 542 1, 210	2, 816 1, 124	3,086 1,165	2, 267 803	1. 410 22
Clothing do do Electric household equipment do Go Financial do Go	278	$\frac{149}{283}$	281 378	$\frac{525}{452}$	$\frac{531}{432}$	646 336	$\frac{94}{321}$	245 380	694 551	\$32 449	849 454	612 380	31- 27
House furnishings, etc do	286	2,004 235	2, 140 825	2, 440 1, 177	2,582 $945$	2,003 684	1, 615 264	2, 198 433	2, 763 844	2, 444 1, 096	2, 410 1, 403	2, 292 893	2, 10 32
Soap, cleansers, etc	331 241	382 188	429 305	411 219	471 248	240 345	190	435 219	568 304	548 235	567 301	397 198	27- 12
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	606 2,009 3,198	698 1,709 2,656	790 2, 147 3, 668	776 2, 433 4, 207	874 2, 295 4, 180	682 $2,081$ $4,558$	673 1, 177 2, 882	702 2, 135 3, 596	973 2, 472	795 2, 505 5, 133	943 2, 340 5, 220	\$63 • 2,456	763 2, 033
All other doLinage, total thous, of lines.  Newspaper advertising:	2, 066	1,888	2, 410	2, 432	2, 460	1, 691	1, 888	2, 319	4, 991 2, 920	2, 686	2, 515	4, 266 1, 890	2, 97; 1, 71
linera total (52 cities)	95, 707 23, 306	92,041 $21,964$	106, 701 22, 328	$\begin{array}{c} 118,784 \\ 22,786 \end{array}$	$\frac{113,191}{21,071}$	122, 786 21, 918	93, 171 21, 353	93, 963 20, 690	114, 377 24, 712	119, 230 24, 911	122, 443 25, 624	108, 432 24, 294	88, 829 22, 378
Classified   do   Display total   do   Autometive   do   Financial   do   Careel   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	72, 401 3, 034	70, 077 3, 619	84, 373 5, 035	95,997 $6,471$	92, 119 4, 973	100, 868 4, 124	71,818 3,663	73, 272 5, 250	89, 665 5, 907	94, 318 6, 906	96, 818 6, 939	84, 138 4, 918	66, 45 3, 10
Financial do General do	1, 337 11, 692	1, 196 12, 046	1,322 14,546	1, 606 18, 511	1,359 $16,796$	1, 742 13, 549	2, 295 12, 544	1,432 14,806	1, 841 17, 228	1, 976 17, 625	1,743 18,314	1,664 16,362	1,889 13,09
Retaildo		53, 216	; 63, 469	69, 409	68, 992	81, 452	53, 315	51, 784	64, 689	67, 811	69, 822	61, 193	48, 366
Space occupied in public-merchandise ware-	:		i 	i			!						
NEW INCORPORATIONS	1	72.5	72, 1	72.6	73-9	75.1	75. N	76, 6	76, 2	78.1	79.0	80. 2	\$6. I
Business incorporations (4 States)number.	1, 343	1, 627	1, 537	1, 632	1, 479	1, 792	2, 084	1, 712	1, 872	1,804	1,732	1, 500	1, 638
POSTAL BUSINESS  Air mail: Pound-nile performancemillions		1, 719	1,673	1,866	1,668	1, 890	1,761	1, 813	2, 018				
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):		.,											
Number thousands Value thous, of dol	4, 636 47, 573	4, 134 39, 472	3, 901 39, 041	$\frac{4,527}{42,719}$	4, 373 41, 646	4, 914 45, 154	4, 579 44, 982	4, 406 43, 005	5, 553 53, 309	4,845 46,535	4, 794 46, 898	4,821 47,001	4, 70; 47, 64;
Domestic, paid (50 cities):  Number thousands Value thous, of dol.	14, 567	13, 106	12, 469	15, 096	14, 177	15, 876	14, 541	13, 530	16, 096	15, 054	14, 802	14, 516	14, 83
Foreign, issued—value	122, 493	102, 390 1, 494	99,068 1,248	119, 500 1, 478	111,864	123, 430 1, 719	111,638 1,328	104, 754 1, 195	128, 510 1, 244	118, 156 1, 125	116, 544 1, 155	116, 275 1, 133	122, 89
Receipts, postal: 50 selected cities do	30, 442	+ 28, 975 + 3, 571	30,325 $3,572$	35, 233 4, 194	33, 201 3, 686	45, 390	32, 316 4, 001	30, 536	34, 636	34, 456	33, 722	31, 202	30, 63
RETAIL TRADE	3,712	1 3, 3, 1	. 9,012	4, 171	. 0,050	5, 539	4,001	3, 777	4, 159	4, 193	3, 901	3, 824	3, 887
All retail stores, total sales*         mil, of dol           Index, unadjusted         1935-39=160           Durable goods         do           Nendurable goods         do           do         do	₽ 4, 596 ₽ 139, 7	3, 758 111, 5	3, 673 118, 8	4, 143 123, 5	4, 108 128, 4	4, 752 148, 2	3, 639 110, 2	3, 537 118. 1	1, 207 127, 9	$\frac{4,598}{142.2}$	4, 895 146, 6	4, 576 145, 1	4, 441 134. (
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	≠ 156.4 ≠ 134.3	116.5 109.9	116.7 119.5	139.3 118.4	141.7 124.1	155, 0 146, 0	120, 5 106, 9	137.6 111.8	155. 1 119. 1	182, 9 129, 0	196, 7 130, 4	190.3 130.5	170, 3 123, 0
Index, adjusted do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Automobiles, value of new passenger-car sales:	p 149. 0 p 164. 4	118.7 122.9	115.4 118.2	117. 2 130, 0	123. 4 136. 0	124, 5 148, 5 116, 7	130, 3 156, 8	136, 6 173, 7	135, 2 167, 6	136, 2 166, 2	141. 5 174. 8	138. 0 163. 9	142, - 168. 1
Automobiles, value of new passenger-car sales:† Unadjusted 1935-29=100	# 144.0 ± 92	117. 3 78	114.5 74	113, 1 154	119. 3 163	150	121. 7 143	121. 6 178	124. 7 215	126. 5 235	130. 7 246	129.6	134.
Adjusted do Chain-store sales, indexes:	/ 130	113	97	124	135	169	178	209	185	189	210	214 182	100
Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains) average same month 1929-31 = 100	151.0	122.8	121.0	120.0	124.0	128.0	124.0	130.0	128.5	132.0	r 132. 0	± 133, 0	141.0
Apparel chainsdodo	184.0	13-6, 0	137.0		136, 0	149.0	133.0	133.0	144.0	148.0	• 145.0	* 136, 3	159. (
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do		$102.2 \\ 107.6$	98.6 102.7	104, 7 103, 2	105, 2 105, 3	140.3 103.8	104. 1 108. 7	100, 4 107, 4	109, 2 109, 7	167. 7 111. 4	112. 2 116. 6	109, 7 116, 1	109. 114.
Grocery chain-store sales: Unadjusted	P 136, 8	110.0	110.2	112.4	115.3	120.8	118.4	123.4	127.4	130. 2	130.8	r 135. 5	133.
Adjusted do. Variety-store sales, combined sales, 7 chains:	v 142. 6	114.6	•	111.8	115.3	117. 2	122.0	122.8	126.1	126.4	128.9	* 133. 5	136.
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do Chain-store sales and stores operated:	Р 113. 1 Р 128. 9	95, 8 109, 2	103, 9 108, 1	108, 0 109, 7	112.9 109.7	225, 2 110, 3	80. 5 109. 9	92. 1 116. 2	94. 8 113. 2	116.1 116.4	110.2 114.0	111.3 116.8	111.5
Variety chains: H. L. Green Co., Inc.:							! !						:
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number	4, 290 151	3, 657 151	3, 536 149	3, 992 150	4, 395 150	7, 972 150	2,890 150	2, 996 149	3, 546 149	4, 227 149	4, 315 150	3, 927 151	3, 73: 15
S. S. Kresge Co.	13, 366	11, 757	10,870	12, 626	13, 290	24, 683	9, 409	10, 150	11,507	13, 314	13,443	12, 127	12, 01
Sales thous, of dol Stores operated number S. H. Kress & Co.;	671	678	681	682	684	684	678	675	675	673	673	672	67
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number	8, 022 242	6,691 $239$	$\frac{6,839}{239}$	7,514 $241$	7.059 $242$	15,732 $242$	5, 921 242	6,222 $242$	7,156 $242$	$8,062 \\ 242$	7,958 $242$	7, 724 242	7, 881 241
-	• Less the	-		oeludes da									

Revised. P Preliminary. • Less than \$500. Sheludes data for radio advertising not available separately since November 1940. †Revised series. Revised indexes of variety store sales beginning 1929 appear in table 30, p. 10 of the August 1940 Survey. H. L. Green Co. data revised beginning February 1939; for an explanation of the revision and revised data, see notes marked with a "†" on p. 24 of the September 1940 and December 1940 Survey. For revised data on value of new passenger-car sales beginning 1929, see p. 20 of the August 1941 Survey, and for an explanation of the revision, pp. 18 and 19 of that issue.

\*New series. For data on sales of all retail stores beginning 1935, see table 5, p. 24 of this issue. For data on drug-store sales beginning July 1934, see table 1, p. 11 of the November 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940	<u></u>					1941			i
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
The state of the s		DOMI	ESTIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued		- Marie de Marie de Marie de la Companio de la Comp				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued									1				1
Chain store sales and stores operated—Con. Variety chains—Con.				:			i I						:
McCrory Stores Corp.: Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number	4, 320 201	$\frac{3,626}{202}$	3,377 $202$	3, 768 202	4, 058 202	8, 028 204	2, 926 199	3, 224 199	3, 691 199	4, 241 199	4, 101 200	3, 923 200	3, 94 20
G. C. Murphy Co.: Sales thous. of del. Stores operated number.	5, 379 204	4, 370 202	3, 923 202	4, 612 202	4, 884 202	9, 042 204	3, 479 204	3, 531 204	4, 021 204	4, 949 204	5, 302 204	4, 931 204	4, 97
Sales thous, of dol.	30, 713	26, 828	25, 197	28,631	29,688	54, 571	22,008	23,666	26, 436	29, 494	29,778	27, 653	28, 39
Stores operated number Other chains: W. T. Grant Co.:	2, 019	2, 014	2,021	2,021	2,023	2, 025	2, 021	2, 023	2,020	2,015	2,020	2, 018	2, 6
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number.  J. C. Penney Co.:	10, 069 493	8, 750 493	8, 276 493	10, 172	10, 569 494	20,030 494	6, 655 494	6, 771 492	8, 439 492	9, 805 493	10, 576 493	9, 537 493	8, 78 49
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number Department stores:	32, 385 1, 596	7 24, 494 1, 575	24, 791 1, 578	29, 584 1, 582	33, 765 1, 586	1 45, 716 1, 586	20, 284 1, 586	18, 345 1, 587	22,772 1,589	27, 555 1, 591	29, 383 1, 591	28, 390 1, 593	26, 14 1, 59
Collections and accounts receivable: Installment accounts:						 					<b>.</b>	100 4	
Index of receivables*. Dec. 31, 1939=100. Collection ratiopercent Open accounts:		88. 0 17. 3	91, 6 16, 9	18. 1		109. 0 18. 1	103. 6 17. 6	101. 2 17. 5	99, 4 19, 2	101. 7 18. 8	103. 3 19. 0	102. 6 17. 8	17.
Index of receivables* Dec. 31, 1939=100. Collection ratio		64, 4 44, 2 77	75, 8 41, 6 105	79. 7 46. 9 101	83. 0 48. 8 114	105. 3 44. 9 179	84.8 47.5 79	74. 9 44. 6 81	74, 5 46, 3 93	80. 1 46. 1 106	81.1 47.7 105	79. 4 46. 2 100	46
Atlanta†	144 82	$\frac{107}{62}$	132 80	125 91	141 92	223 145	93 69	110 63	125 74	137 86	136 89	114 82	10
Chicago† 1935-39 = 100 Cleveland 1923-25 = 100 Dallas do	<sup>p</sup> 122 120 128	93 84 94	125 107 127	112 97 111	130 116 131	199 178 201	89 75 96	94 84 100	109 95 112	120 115 117	125 111 124	119 105 110	,
Dallas do Kansas City 1925=100 Minneapolist 1933-39=100 New York 1923-25=100	106 127	r 87 110	91 115	95 127	99 118	158 173	75 92	76 79	95 108	93 122	100 122	85 114	,
New York         1923-25=100           Philadelphia         do           Richmond         do           St. Louis         do	101 80 140	76 60 104	108 79 128	108 87 149	; 120 100 : 148	184 148 239	78 55 99	79 63 94		100 88 142	95 87 146	98 81 129	10
St. Louis do San Franciscos do	100	78 98	106 103	101 103	112	167 188	80 90	81 90	97 99	111 110	105	92	
San Francisco§. do Sales, total U. S., adjusted† do Atlanta† 1935-39 = 100 Chicago † do Cleveland 1923-25 = 100	134 163	98 123	97 122	94 112	100 129	101 129	101 122	103 127	103 125	104 141	105 138	104 134	1 1-
Cheago † do Cleveland 1923-25=100 Dallas do	# 154 145 166	118 101 122	113 102 115	107 94 99	118 108 117	118 104 116	113 100 126	112 107 118	116 108 118	118 105 118	124 103 124	123 107 123	, 1; 1 1;
Minneapolist 193539 == 100	145 134	125 101	101 104	106 95	117 101	111 102	115 99	111 97	109	119	124 99	115 102	1:
New York         1923-25=100           Philadelphia         do           St. Louis         do	107 141	80 104	79 99	75 89	82 96	81 101	77 100	82 94	82 107	87 105	87 105	83 100	1
San Francisco§. do Installment sales, New England dept. stores percent of total sales	17.4	104 15. 1	100 11, 2	99 11. 8	110 10. 5	109 7. 0	109 11, 7	108 12. 7	111 11. 7	112	10. 8	9, 5	11.
Stocks, total U. S., end of month: Unadjusted 1923-25=100 Adjusted do do	84	66	73	79	83	66	64	70	75	76	76	73	
Asil-order and store sales:	87 145, 519	69 101, 512	70 111, 622	71 133, 857	72 127, 938	71 166, 723	71 83, 466	73 83, 832	74 110, 866	74 133, 787	74 145, 359	77 131, 439	121, 13
Total sales, 2 companies thous, of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears Roebuck & Codo	57, 803 87, 716	42, 692 58, 820	45, 972 65, 650	56, 937 76, 920	54, 613 73, 324	70, 850 95, 873	33, 495 49, 971	33, 841 49, 992	44, 485 66, 381	58, 068 75, 719	60, 520 84, 839	52, 872 78, 568	48, 3 72, 8
tural sales of general merchandise:  Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31 = 100  East	170. 7 186. 0	119. 4 120. 4	135, 1 136, 7	158, 4 167, 1	179, 4 176, 0	233. 7 256. 2	110. 9 112. 3	122. 0 128. 0	130. 7 138. 5	151. 7 163. 4	148, 5 158, 2	148. 7 163. 2	129. 151.
Middle West do	153.3	121. 2 110. 2	163. S 117. 7	207. 9 138. 3	233. 9 164. 5	268. 3 210. 6	139, 0 102, 3	161. 8 110. 3	160. 5 117. 7	176. 6 139. 7	167. 0 144. 3	163. 3 143. 4	134. 120
Far West do do	194.7 208.7	150, 5 146, 0	163, 5 $127, 8$	165.9 $122.0$	186, 5 137, 9	245. 2 146. 1	110. 5 145. 7	111, 1 150, 8	138. 4 148. 9	146, 7 165, 1	132, 9 161, 8	143. 6 163. 2 177. 7	131 177
East         do           South         do           Middle West         do           Far West         do	233, 3 255, 0 185, 8	151, 1 168, 1 133, 6	139, 0 148, 4 114, 9	129, 8 140, 3 108, 9	136, 6 170, 3 125, 5	153, 9 178, 7 135, 0	147.7 175.7	156, 5 177, 4	154. 2 177. 8 132. 8	171. 4 200, 5 149, 6	172, 0 196, 9 152, 4	177. 7 203. 1 151. 9	212 197
Far Westdo.	211.4	133, 6 163, 4	139, 7		153. 8	150. 2		138, 7 150, 1	168. I	164. 3	147. 9	150.7	163 160
	EMPL	очмі	ENT (	COND	ITION	is an	D W	AGES		,,,,,			
EMPLOYMENT									THE RESERVE TO SERVE				
Imployment estimates, unadjusted (U. S. De- partment of Labor);* Civil nonagricultural employment, total													
Employees in nonagricultural establishments, total thousands .	39, 542 33, 399	35, 902 29, 759	36, 528 30, 385	36, 867 30, 724	36, 986 30, 843	37, 608 31, 465	36, 621 30, 478	36, 928 30, 785	37, 227 31, 084	37, 676 31, 533	38, 306 32, 163	38, 858 32, 715	r 39, 2 r 33, 1
Manufacturingdodododo	12, 146 904	10, 163 839	10, 479 846	10,668 856	10, 735 853	10, 856 855	10, 797 852	10, 982 854	11, 152 864	11, 370 564	$11,537 \\ 862$	$\begin{bmatrix} 13,775 \\ 876 \end{bmatrix}$	7 11, 9 7 8
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do	1, 92J 3, 323	1, 443 3, 081	1, 511 3, 120	1, 654 3, 121	1,709 3,065	1, 720 3, 039	1, 623 3, 012	$1,678 \\ 3,028$	1,631 3,056	1,775 3,113	1, 782 3, 185	1,816 3,239	7 1, 8 7 3, 2
Trade do do Financial, service, and misc do	6, 543 4, 394	6, 168 4, 226	6, 321 4, 255	6, 362 4, 187	6, 433 4, 167	6, 884 4, 180	6, 165 4, 142	6, 173 4, 164	6, 259 4, 187	6, 463 4, 265	6, 421 4, 327	6, 530 <b>4,</b> 353	7 6, 5 7 4, 39
Government do	4, 168 1, 944	3, 839 549	3, 853 634 vision.	3, 876 733	3, 881 822	3, 931 884	3, 887 958	3, 906 1, 145	3, 935 1, 343	3, 983 1, 546	4, 049 1, 662	4,126 $1,740$	7 4, 16 1, 8

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. \$Indexes are in process of revision.

† Revised series. Indexes of department-store sales in Atlanta and Minneapolis districts revised beginning 1919, and Chicago beginning 1923; for Atlanta, see table 53, p. 16 of the December 1940 Survey; for Minneapolis, table 20, p. 18 of the May 1941 Survey; revised Chicago data will appear in a subsequent issue. For revisions in adjusted index of United States department-store sales for 1935-39, see note marked with a "i" on p. 25 of the January 1941 Survey.

\*New series. Indexes of department-store receivables are available only beginning January 1940: 1940 data not shown above are available on p. S-7 of the September 1941 Survey. For employment estimates beginning 1929, see table 11, pp. 17, and 18 of the March 1941 Survey, except for total employment, total employees in nonagricultural establishments, and manufacturing beginning 1937, which were revised to include preliminary adjustment of factory wage-carner estimates to 1939 Census data. Revisions appear in table 22, p. 20 of the August 1941 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941	1940					1941						
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued													
EMPLOYMENT—Continued					1					!	:	Ī	
Employment estimates, adjusted (Fed. Res.):* Civil nonagricultural employment, total thousands	39, 338	35, 747	35, 936	36, 324	36, 827	37, 460	37, 571	37, 787	37, 724	37, 772	38, 243	38, 680	r 39, 273
Employees in nonagricultural establishments, total thousands.  Manufacturing do	33, 195	29, 604	29, 793	30, 181	30, 684	31, 317	31, 428	31, 644	31, 581	31, 629	32, 100	32, 537	33, 130
	12, 162	10, 160	10, 280	10, 477	10, 698	10, 899	11, 021	11, 045	11, 108	11, 316	11, 545	r11, 843	+12, 211
Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do	927 1,666	$\frac{862}{1,256}$	849 1, 318	835 1,490	833 1, 669	837 1, 974	849 2, 014	846 2, 132	855 1, 933	572 1,859	877 1,698	889 1,644	r 914
Manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department	3, 299	3, 058	3, 059	3, 053	3, 053	3, 064	3, 077	3, 087	3, 105	3, 133	3, 192	3, 220	73, 264
	6, 664	6, 282	6, 285	6, 289	6, 341	6, 437	6, 298	6, 333	6, 351	6, 474	6, 449	6, 536	76, 614
of Labor)†	132. 5	107, 4	111.4	113. 8	114. 7	116. 2	115. 5	117.8	119. 9	122. 6	124, 9	127. 8	7 130. 6
	137. 9	102, 4	108.2	112. 8	115. 5	117. 6	118. 3	121.0	123. 7	127. 7	131, 3	135. 1	7 137. 9
cluding machinery 1923-25=100 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	140. 1	110. 7	113.6	117. 1	119.3	121.6	122. 2	125.0	127, 2	129.4	r 132, 9	136. 1	r 138. 3
mills 1923-25=100 do Structural and ornamental metal work	149.3	122. 1	123. 2	125. 2	127.3	129. 5	131. 3	133.3	135.0	137. 4	140. 6	144. 0	7 147. 2
	117.7	95. 8	101. 2	105. 3	109.0	112. 5	112. 8	114.9	117.1	116. 6	116. 7	118. 3	7 114. 2
1923-25=100	109. 3	79. 9	83. 4	85. 6	\$6.5	90. 4	$93.5 \\ 101.8$	95. 9	97. 2	99. 1	102.3	105.5	r 107. 3
Tin cans and other tinwaredo	144. 4	108. 1	105. 2	101. 4	100.2	98. 9		104. 1	107. 1	109. 5	r 120.5	7 135.0	r 138. 8
Lumber and allied products do Lumber, sawmills do	81. 1	71.3	73, 4	74. 4	74. 4	73. 7	71. 3	72. 0	72. 6	73. 8	74. 7	76. 9	79.7
	108. 2	91.0	94, 6	96. 8	97. 0	97. 4	93. 7	95. 8	96. 7	97. 6	100. 1	103. 8	7105.6
	70. 9	64.9	66, 3	66. 6	66. 1	64. 7	62. 5	62. 9	63. 7	65. 2	65. 7	67. 2	770.2
Machinery, excl. transp. equipment_do Agricultural implements (including trac-	175.4	119. 2	123. 1	127.3	131.2	136. 1	139.8	143. 5	147.7	156. 2	r 162. 5	r 168. 0	r 172. 6
tors) 1923-25=100. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies 1923-25=100.	172. 0	131. 2	133. 5	134. 9	136. 6	143. 2	149. 6	144. 2	132. 6	168. 5	170. 7	171. 8	7 171. 4
	167. 7	106. 6	111. 2	116. 1	120. 6	125. 8	129. 4	136. 4	141. 5	147. 3	154. 0	158. 5	7 163. 6
Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills	313. 9	176. 0 100. 5	183. 4 103. 4	191. 6 106. 7	200. 5 110. 1	210. 5 114. 1	222. 4 117. 4	236. 3 120. 0	247. 6 123. 6	257. 2 130. 0	r 271.5 134.9	285. 5	r 297. 8
Foundry and machine-shop products, do  Machine tools*	143. 7 351. 4 199. 0	237. 5 157. 1	248.0 $159.5$	257. 9 163. 6	265, 9 159, 4	276. 0 158. 5	285.8 147.5	297. 2 144. 8	307. 1 149. 1	7 316. 7 158. 5	7 327. 4 173. 7	139. 7 7 338. 5 180. 7	r 143. 3 r 346. 0 r 188. 7
Radios and phonographsdo  Metals, nonferrous, and productsdo  Brass, bronze, and copper products.do	145, 1	113. 8	119. 8	126. 1	129. 9	131. 2	131.1	134. 7	7 137. 0	138. 7	139. 9	7 141. 9	7 143. 5
	193, 3	138. 2	146. 6	154. 9	162. 4	168. 1	171.6	176. 0	180. 5	182. 6	7 184. 3	7 189. 5	7 189. 7
	101, 5	84. 5	85. 8	87. 5	88. 6	88. 7	85.9	86. 9	89. 7	93. 0	95. 6	97. 1	7 99. 6
Stone, clay, and glass products do Brick, tile, and terra cotta do do do do	79. 0	64. 4	64. 7	65. 0	64.8	65. 2	64. 8	64. 1	65. 4	69. 2	72. 7	7 74. 7	77. 6
	131. 0	106. 9	109. 3	113. 2	117.0	116. 8	114. 4	115. 8	119. 5	121. 8	124. 0	7 125. 5	r 127. 9
Glass do Transportation equipment† do Aircraft* do Automobiles do	168. 1 7, 983. 9 106. 0	7 105. 0 3, 478. 6 85. 5	126. 9 3, 764. 3 112. 2	139. 5 4, 115. 9 125. 1	146.0 4, 402.3 129.8	149. 2 4, 684. 1 130. 2	152. 6 5, 037. 7 128. 5	157. 2 5, 344. 0 130. 1	161. 2 5, 563. 7 131. 5	166. 4 5, 929. 2 132. 4	7 171. 7 7 6, 305. 1 134. 1	7 177. 8 7 6, 733. 8 7 134. 8	7, 280. 0 7, 27, 3
Automobiles do Shipbuilding* do Nondurable goods† do Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	376. 5	181. 1	188. 1	197. 4	204. 1	221. 0	240.3	256. 6	272. 4	294. 4	r 308. 1	r 334. 5	7 368. 9
	127. 4	112. 2	114. 4	114. 8	113. 9	114. 8	112.7	114. 7	116. 3	117. 8	118. 8	r 121. 0	7 123. 7
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products 1923-25=100 Chemicalsdo	141. 2	119. 4	123. 0	125. 3	125. 6	125. 8	126. 0	127. 8	130. 7	134. 7	134.3	135. 8	r 138.3
	180. 4	141. 6	143. 4	145. 6	148. 0	149. 9	152. 0	155. 1	159. 3	162. 4	166.8	172. I	r 175.8
Paints and varnishesdo	144. 4	123. 5	126. 1	125. 1	125. 9	126. 0	126. 3	128. 6	132. 9	137. 4	141. 4	144. 8	7 145. 5
	128. 0	122. 7	122. 6	121. 2	120. 7	119. 8	119. 1	119. 2	119. 5	120. 5	122. 0	r 125. 2	7 127. 4
	329. 3	307. 7	311. 7	311. 1	314. 5	315. 1	313. 5	311. 0	312. 2	317. 9	323. 5	327. 0	7 324. 4
Rayon and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo	158.2 $153.2$	r 145. 7 146. 6	147. 4 146. 6	141.3 145.9	132. 5 145. 5	130. 5 144. 1	121.4 140.5	119. 1 142. 9	120.3 145.0	123. 6 146. 5	7 127. 4 149. 0	135. 0 152. 2	r 144. 5 r 150. 2
Slaughtering and meat packing do Leather and its manufactures do Boots and shoes	117. 1	106. 8	108. 0	109. 6	116. 2	125. 0	116.3	110. 6	110. 7	110. 2	116. 8	120. 3	7 118. 5
	101. 0	92. 0	90. 8	90. 0	87. 0	90. 6	93.4	96. 9	98. 7	98. 0	95. 5	98. 1	7 101. 0
	98. 3	91. 1	89. 7	88. 4	84. 1	88. 0	91.4	95. 0	97. 0	95. 8	93. 0	94. 9	7 98. 1
Leather and its manufactures         do           Boots and shoes         do           Paper and printing         do           Paper and pulp         do           Paper and pulp         do	123. 6	115. 2	116. 2	117. 6	118. 5	119. 5	116. 7	117. 1	118. 1	119. 4	120. 8	, 121, 6	7 123. 0
	127. 9	116. 9	116. 7	115. 1	115. 7	115. <b>9</b>	115. 7	117. 3	118. 5	120. 3	122. 7	124, 6	7 126. 0
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Textiles and their products† do Fabries† do Wearing apparel do	111.7	85. 9	89. 4	92.6	94. 4	97. 5	98. 8	100. 7	102. 8	105. 0	106. 4	110. 7	r 111.4
	86.4	70. 5	72. 6	73.9	75. 2	76. 9	77. 9	78. 6	80. 0	82. 3	83. 3	86. 3	r 87.4
	115.6	99. 7	102. 6	104.5	105. 5	107. 0	106. 4	110. 1	111. 6	112. 1	112. 5	r 112. 6	r 113.2
Fabrics† do	106. 8	90, 4	92. 8	96. 1	98. 7	100. 4	99. 7	101. 7	102. 7	103. 7	105. 1	106. 2	r 107. 0
	130. 3	116, 7	120. 7	118. 9	116. 2	117. 2	116. 8	124. 2	127. 2	126. 2	r 124. 2	r 121. 9	r 122. 3
Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.)†do Durable goods†do	65, 5	64. 4	65, 8	66, 5	66. 8	65. 6	60. 8	63. 7	63. 3	63. 5	64. 9	65. 5	7 65. 4
	132, 7	107. 4	108, 9	111, 4	114. 2	116. 6	118. 3	118. 6	119. 4	122. 0	r 124. 9	128. 7	7 133. 3
	140, 6	104. 3	107, 4	111, 2	114. 6	117. 5	121. 1	122. 1	123. 0	126. 3	r 129. 5	134. 0	7 141. 0
Iron and steel and their products, not in- cluding machinery 1923-25=100 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	140. 5	111.1	112. 9	116. 1	118, 9	122. 4	124.8	125. 5	126. 2	128.3	r 132. 0	136. 1	* 139. <b>7</b>
mills 1923-25=100 do	150	123	123	125	127	130	133	133	133	136	140	145	149
	121	98	102	105	109	113	113	114	116	115	116	118	115
Structural and ornamental metal work 1923-25=100 Tin cans and other tinwaredo	106	78	81	84	\$6	91	96	100	100	101	103	104	r 105
	131	98	96	99	103	104	109	112	113	113	125	132	r 131
Lumber and allied products do Lumber, sawmills do Lumber, sawmills	78. 4	69. 0	70. 6	71. 3	73. 6	75. 2	76. 3	75. 5	74. 0	74. 2	774. 6	75. 9	79. 0
	107	90	91	91	93	96	97	98	98	101	104	106	108
	68	62	64	64	66	67	68	67	65	65	764	65	68
Machinery, excl. transp. equipdo Agricultural implements (including trac-	176.6	120.0	122. 5	126.6	130. 9	136. 0	141, 2	144. 2	148.1	155. 8	r 161. 5	167. 5	r 173. 2
tors) 1923-25=100 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies 1923-25=100	182 169	139 107	141 111	143 116	140 120	143 126	147 131	140	126 142	158 147	166	170	r 175
Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills 1923-25=100	314	176	182	197	211	218	237	239	243	245	259	275	
Foundry and machine-shop products 1923-25=100  Machine tools*	144	101	103	107	110	114	118	120	124	129	133	140	144
	366	247	247	257	265	275	286	296	304	315	324	335	349
Radios and phonographsdo	184	145	138	134	142	150	155	165	178	189	197	184	191
Metals, nonferrous, and productsdo	147. 5	115. 7	118. 6	122, 3	126. 3	129, 4	133. 3	135. 1	+ 136. 2	* 138. 9	• 140. 7	144, 1	7 148. 3
Brass, bronze, and copper products do	195	140	147	153	162	168	173	176	179	181	183	191	193
Stone, clay, and glass products do Brick, tile, and terra cotta do	98. 5 73	81. 8 60	83. 0 61	84. 7 61	88. 4 65	90. <b>4</b> 68	94. 6 75	92. 9	92. 3 71	92. 3 70	92. 1 69	93.7	7 98. 6 73
Glass do do Transportation equipment† do Aircraft* do	131	107	109	112	117	117	120	116	118	121	122	124	131
	188. 2	120, 9	130. 2	140. 2	143. 9	145. 6	150. 4	152. 9	*154.1	158. 8	- 164. 5	174. 1	7 196. 4
	7, 984	3, 479	3, 881	4, 243	4, 447	4, 731	5, 089	5, 398	5,509	5, 813	- 6, 107	6, 515	7 7, 208
Automobiles do Shipbuilding do	133	107	116	125	127	124	123	123	123	125	r 128	131	r 150
	386	186	187	195	204	220	244	262	268	284	r 299	338	r 380
r Revised.													

Revised.
†Revised series. For revised indexes, beginning in 1937 for all industries and nondurable goods, and January 1938 for durable goods, see table 12, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions not shown on pp. 25 and 26 of the May 1940 Survey are available upon request. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939; see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey.

\*New series. Adjusted estimates of employment beginning January 1920 will be shown in a subsequent issue. For indexes beginning 1923 for machine tools and shipbuilding, and index for 1931 through 1938 for aircraft, see tables 39 and 40, pp. 15 and 16 of the October 1940 Survey; for aircraft indexes (revised) for 1939, see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	L		V	
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.)—Cont.† Nondurable goods† 1923-25=100.	125. 2	110.2	110.3	111.5	113.8	115.7	115.6	115. 2	115.9	118.0	r 120. 5	123. 6	r 126. 1
Chemical, petroleum, and coal prod_do Chemicalsdo Paints and varnishesdo	144. 6 180 147	122. 2 141 126	121. 7 141 127	122. 9 143 125	124. 1 147 127	125. 3 151 128	126. 5 154 130	127. 4 157 130	128. 1 161 134	7 132. 5 163 135	7 135. 7 168 136	139. 8 172 140	r 142. 4 173 145
Petroleum refining do Rayon and allied products do Food and kindred products do do	$\frac{127}{328}$	122 306	121 309	121 310	120 311	120 314	120 310	120 306	121 308	121 324	123 330	125 337	7 127 7 32 <b>6</b>
Food and kindred products do Baking do	139. 8 152	129. 8 146	126. 9 144	129.9 144	132. 4 144	135. 6 144	133. 3 143	131. 0 145	* 131. 3 146	132. 5 148	135. 0 149	137. 1 151	7 137. 1 7 149
Baking do Slaughtering and meat packing do Leather and its manufactures do Boots and shoes do	118 97. 9 94	108 89. 1 87	109 89. 9 88	91. I 90	93.8 92	121 94. 3 93	93. 3 91	93. 2 91	113 94. 3 92	95. 5 93	119 96. 8 94	$121 \\ 101.0 \\ 98$	7 119 7 100. 2 7 97
Paper and printingdo	124, 7 128	116. 4 117	115.7 117	116. 1 115	116.8 116	117.3 116	117. 1 116	117. 2 117	118.5 119	119.8 120	7 121. 2 123	122. 9 125	7 124. 8 126
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Textiles and their products do	113. 2 86	87. 0 71	89. 7 73	91. 6 74	93. 6 75	96.8 77	99. 0 78	100. 4 79	102. 0 80	103. 9 82	r 106. 1 83	111. 8 86	113. 0 7 87
Fabrics do Wearing appeared	117. 2 109. 6 129. 4	101. 1 92. 6 116. 1	101. 9 93. 5 116. 5	102, 6 95, 2 114, 8	105. 3 97. 7 118. 0	107. 2 98. 7 121. 9	107. 3 98. 8 122. 0	107. 1 99. 1 120. 5	107. 6 100. 4 119. 3	7 109, 8 103, 3 119, 8	112.9 105.9 123.8	116. 1 109. 0 126. 8	7 120. 1 111. 1 7 135. 1
Fabries† do. Wearing appare! do. Tobacco manufactures. do. Manufacturing, unadj., by States and cities:	64. 2	63, 0	63.7	63. 3	63.4	64.7	66.3	64.9	64.0	65.0	65.8	65. 8	* 65. 7
State: Delaware	139. 4 140. 3	107. 7 110. 0	108. 9 112. 2	110. 2 113. 9	104. 9 116. 2	108. 7 118. 9	111. 4 118. 4	112. 2 119. 3	116. 7 120. 1	124. 1 126. 1	129. 7 129. 6	129, 4 133, 1	* 134. 7 136. 6
Iowa	159. 1 143. 1	137.3 110.5	138. 9 111. 6	142. 4 113. 3	147. 0 115. 3	151. 1 116. 3	144.8 117.4	144. 4 119. 0	146. 7 122. 8	149. 6 127. 4	152. 3 131. 9	154. 9 135. 0	156. 6 138. 9
Massachusetts. 1925–27 = 100 New Jersev	99. 1 136. 4	79. 9 111. 3	82. 5 115. 4	84, 9 116, 6	85.3 118.0	87.6 120.5	87. 0 120. 0	90.7 123.1	92. 9 126. 5	94. 9 129. 2	96. 1 132. 3	97. 6 135. 3	99. 1 137. <b>6</b>
New York. 1925-27 = 100. Ohio† 1935-39 = 100. Pennsylvania 1923-25 = 100	122. 8 110. 1	93. 3 104. 4 89. 6	97. 2 108. 1 91. 3	99. 7 111. 0 93. 9	101. 0 112. 9 95. 2	103. 6 114. 8 96. 4	103. 5 116. 6 96. 2	107. 2 120. 0 98. 3	110. 1 123. 0 100. 0	112. 0 125. 9 102. 6	113.8 129.0 104.4	115. 9 131. 8 106. 7	118. 4 134. 6 108. 8
Pennsylvania 1923-25=100. Wisconsin† 1925-27=100. City or industrial area:	124.7	97.0	100. 2	104. 2	105, 2	107.6	107.3	107.0	109. 4	116. 3	118.7	121. 7	122.4
Baltimore 1929-31 = 100 Chicago† 1935-39 = 100 Cleveland 1923-25 = 100 Detroit do Nilwaukee 1925-27 = 100 New York do Distribution 1923-25 = 100	141. 7 138. 1	108. 0 108. 7	108.8 110.9	110.3 113.2 107.8	111.7	113. 1 119. 3	113. 5 118. 7	116. 4 117. 6	121. 1 116. 8	125. 1 124. 5	129. 9 128. 1	132. 9 130. 8	* 137. 3 135. 8
Detroit do Milwaukee 1925-27 = 100.	132. 7 116. 0 135. 4	101. 3 93. 4 101. 4	103. 7 111. 6 105. 5	120. 2 110. 5	109, 4 122, 0 111, 2	110. 0 121. 5 113. 7	112. 4 123. 0 115. 3	114. 1 122. 1 119. 0	117.4 122.5 120.9	121. 7 120. 3 125. 3	125, 3 123, 8 128, 3	128. 5 119. 6 131. 3	130. 1 96. 0 130. 2
New York do Philadelphia 1923-25=100	121. 5 112. 0	97. 1 87. 9	101.6 91.1	102. 5 93. 7	102. 5 95. 7	103. 0 97. 1	104.8 96.7	109.9 99.4	112.8 101.3	114. 1 103. 6	113. 5 106. 7	112. 8 109. 1	114.3 + 110.5
New 10th Philadelphia 1923-25=100 Pittsburgh do Wilmington do Nonnig, anadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	116. 7 121. 2	93. 1 88. 8	94. 0 90. 6	96. 6 93. 4	98. 4 95. 7	100. 1 99. 6	101. 6 102. 3	103. 9 103. 4	104. 9 107. 1	108. 3 113. 5	109, 9 116, 5	112.9 117.1	r 115. 6 r 120. 0
Anthracite 1929=100.	50.0	49, 9	49.8	49.4	50.4	50.8	50.3	50.6	50. 2	48.7	48.6	49. 2	49. 3
Bituminous coal	92. 5 80. 0 62. 4	86, 6 71, 5 63, 6	87. 7 72. 5 63. 0	89. 2 72. 6 62. 4	89. 8 72. 5 61. 3	90. 1 72. 2 60. 7	90. 2 72. 5 60. 5	90. 6 73. 4 60. 5	91. 1 74. 3 60. 2	23. 5 77. 2 60. 1	7 87. 9 77. 1 60. 4	7 88. 1 7 78. 9 7 61. 7	7 90, 3 78, 7 61, 8
Quarrying and nonmetallicdodo Public utilities;	54. 1	48.5	48.9	48.8	47.2	45.4	41.7	42.4	44.2	48. 2	51.0	r 51. 9	52.8
Electric light and power†do Street railways and buses†do Telephone and telegraph†do	95. 3 69. 6 89. 1	93. 0 68. 4 79. 0	92. 7 68. 5 78. 9	92. 3 68. 7 79. 1	91. 8 68. 7 79. 2	91. 3 68. 4 79. 7	90. 5 68. 3 80. 4	90. 1 68. 0 80. 9	90. 3 68. 2 81. 8	91. 3 68. 3 83. 2	92. 2 68. 9 84. 6	7 93. 5 7 69. 1	94. 9 69. 4 88. 6
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo	118. 5	106.7	110.0	109. 4	106.0	103. 3	101.0	101.4	104.4	117. 2	120.6	r 86. 3 122. 9	121. 1
Laundries do do Year-round hotels do Trade:	114.6 94.8	102. 8 90. 3	101. 9 91. 6	100. 2 93. 4	99. 7 92. 3	100. 3 92. 6	101. 4 92. 9	101.1 93.9	102. 5 94. 2	104. 9 95. 2	108.3 96.3	r 112. 0 r 95. 0	115. 5 94. 0
Retail, total†do General merchandising†do	96. 4 101. 5	88.7 90.1	92. 8 99. 4	94. 3 103. 5	96. 3 111. 4	108. 1 152. 2	90. 5 94. 0	90. 7 92. 9	92. 5 96. 6	97. 8 108. 7	96. 1 102. 5	7 97. 8 7 105. 1	96, 7 100, 9
Wholesaledo Miscellaneous employment data: Construction, Ohiot1935-39=100.	95. 7	90. 1 122. 4	90. 9	91. 0 129. 3	91.8	92. 5 116. 0	91. 2	91.4	91.8	92.4	92. 2	r 93. 8	93.8
Federal and State highways, total inumber Construction (Federal and State) do		351, 601 172, 379	344, 025 172, 304	341, 926 161, 252	289, 232 121, 545	220, 769 74, 280	199, 628 55, 455	184, 042 47, 693	116. 8 193, 898 92, 363	235, 876 87, 038	150. 8 285, 397 127, 634	163. 0 318, 436 142, 185	166. 7 331, 438 152, 691
Maintenance (State)		137, 703	130, 921	140, 326	128, 499 1.114.068	108, 229	106, 420	99, 503	101, 535	110, 912	118, 945	134, 896	136, 651
United States do District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways):		142, 899	1,059,984 145,620	149, 389	152, 538	1,184,344 155, 914	158, 610	1,173,152 161,862	167, 081	172, 876	1,306,333 177, 328	1,370,110 184, 236	1,391,689 185, 182
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted 1923-25=100 Adjusted do	67. 6	1, 081 59. 4	1, 088 59. 8	1, 094 60. 1	1, 065 58. 4	1, 048 57. 4	1, 039 57. 0	1, 051 57. 6	1, 074 58. 8	1, 104 60. 5	1, 148 63, 0	1, 179 64. 7	1, 211 66. 5
LABOR CONDITIONS	66.0	57. 9	58.6	58.4	58.0	58.8	59.4	59.9	60.5	61.0	62. 3	63. 3	64.8
Average weekly hours per worker in factories: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)hours. U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do		38. 5	39. 0	39. 9	39. 6	40.1	40. 2	41.0	41. 2	40.7	41.3	41.7	41.0
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Beginning in month	P 460	38. 4 231	38. 8 253	39.3	38. 6 207	39.8	39.0	40. 0 252	40. 4	40.0	40.8 r 436	41. 3	40.3 p 430
In progress during monthdo Workers involved in strikes:	₽ 740	394	394	419	373	277	r 340	r 376	r 479	r 547	r 612	r 514	ν 700
Beginning in monththousands In progress during monthdo Man-days idle during monthdo	p 190 p 290 p 1,825	61 90 706	65 108 781	72 108 915	62 102 740	43 62 458	7 92 109 7 660	70 125 71,130	116 176 r 1, 552	7 509 7 563 7 7, 090	r 324 r 418 r 2, 161	7 139 7 218 7 1, 448	p 140 p 235 p 1, 300
Employment security operations (Soc. Sec. Bd.): Placement activities:	- 1,020	1 '**	101	010	140	100	. 000	1, 100	1,002	1,000	2, 101	1, 110	- 1, 500
Applications: Active filethousands New and reneweddo	4, 699	5, 211	4,911	4,619	4, 568	4, 759	5, 093	5, 101	5, 170	5, 097	5, 156	5, 126	r 4, 982
Unemployment compensation activities:	1, 446 510	1, 274 331	1, 207 353	1, 391 407	1, 333 365	1, 495 378	1,816 363	7 1, 373 344	1,606 376	1,825 443	1, 539 500	1, 623 471	1, 597 499
Continued claimsthousands_ Benefit payments:	3,045	5, 881	4, 258	4,006	3,622	4,008	4, 931	4, 047	3, 738	4, 270	3, 914	3, 576	r 3, 623
Individuals receiving payments\do Amount of payments thous. of dol	572 26, 483	1, 125 51, 695	875 36, 594	698 32, 231	29, 561	30, 886	39, 270	806 34, 611	$762 \\ 33,608$	590 26, 998	659 31, 574	7 684 7 30, 555	29, 29 <b>3</b>
r Revised.				Þ	Prelimin	ary.							

Revised.

P Preliminary.

Stata are a weekly average of the number receiving benefits, based on an average of the weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within the month. Hevised series. For revisions in indicated nondurable manufacturing series, see note marked "†" on p. S-8. Telephone and telegraph indexes revised beginning 1932, other indicated nonmanufacturing employment series beginning 1925; ese p. 17 of the April 1940 Survey, except for indexes for street railways and busses beginning 1932, which were subsequently revised as shown in table 27, p. 17 of the May 1940 issue. For revisions in Illinois and Chicago indexes, see note marked with a "†" on p. 29 of the January 1941 Survey. Index for Wisconsin revised beginning 1925; revised data not shown on p. 72 of the February 1941 Survey will appear in an early issue. Earlier monthly data on indexes beginning 1923 for Ohio factory and construction employment revised to 1935–39 base will be shown in a subsequent issue.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	ЭҮМЕ	NT C	ONDI	TIONS	S ANI	D WA	GES-	Cont	inued		ATTICATION AND ADMINISTRATION		· ,/
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued				****						!			
Labor turn-over in mfg. establishments: Accession rate_mo. rate per 100 employees_ Separation rate, total		6. 63 3. 00 . 16 1. 63 1. 21	6. 21 3. 22 . 16 1. 48 1. 58	5, 52 3, 23 , 19 1, 53 1, 51	4. 65 3. 06 . 18 1. 60 1. 28	4. 11 3. 16 . 16 1. 86 1. 14	5. 54 3. 41 . 18 1. 61 1. 62	4, 92 3, 15 , 19 1, 20 1, 76	5. 62 3. 40 . 21 1. 06 2. 13	6. 04 3. 89 . 25 1, 19 2. 45	5. 95 3. 86 . 24 1. 08 2. 54	6, 31 3, 71 , 26 1, 03 2, 42	6, 00 4, 24 , 29 1, 40 2, 55
PAY ROLLS	!			:									:
Manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor) 1		105, 5 106, 5	111.6 115.1	116. 2 123. 4	116, 4 125, 1	122. 4 131. 6	120. 7 132. 0	126, 8 139, 2	131, 2 144, 6	134. 7 149. 9	144. 1 163. 1	152, 1 173, 8	/ 152. S / 172. 6
cluding machinery	171. 3 182. 7 153. 2	124.8 106.5	118, 1 128, 2 113, 5	123. 6 131. 0 118. 8	125. 8 134. 6 122. 3	132. 9 142. 1 128. 4	130. 8 139. 9 130. 4	137. 0 145. 4 134. 8	141, 2 149, 0 138, 1	150. 9 164. 1 135. 7	r 160. 9 172. 7 141. 5	7 168, 6 179, 9 150, 2	166.9 181.5 136.8
Tin caus and other tinware do Lumber and allied products do Furniture do Lumber, sawmills do Machinery, excl. transp. equip. do Agricultural implements (including trae-	92.9	72. 9 121. 9 68. 3 81. 7 62. 2 131. 1	74. 8 116. 8 71. 2 87. 4 63. 8 137. 9	79. 6 113. 1 73. 7 91. 3 65. 1 145. 3	78. 7 104. 1 70. 9 90. 4 60. 9 149. 3	86. 0 113. 1 71. 5 92. 6 60. 4 163. 0	89. 4 114. 8 68. 1 84. 2 59. 2 167. 5	93. 8 115. 7 70. 6 90. 0 60. 5 176. 8	97, 1 121, 8 72, 8 93, 9 62, 7 186, 2	103. 4 127. 3 75. 7 95. 2 66. 4 197. 4	113.8 * 146.4 78.0 * 102.7 66.0 * 217.2	120. 1 7 163. 2 7 84. 0 7 110. 0 71. 3 230. 2	* 112.4 * 171.3 * 85.6 * 110.1 * 73.6 * 233.3
tors). 1923-25=100 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. 1923-25=100 Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills 1923-25=100	227. 6 240. 1 522. 7	152. 0 123. 7 240. 1	156, 2 131, 4 251, 1	158, S <sup>1</sup> 138, 2 265, 1	160, 4 145, 0 274, 8	171. 3 157. 9 304. 8	180. 9 162. 7 331. 6	174. 2 175. 7 347. 0	162. 0 185. 9 378. 6	229. 6 192. 3 372. 4	229. 0 215. 3	233, 3 223, 9 * 476, 0	228, 4 231, 9 497, 7
Foundry and machine-shop products 1923-25=100 Machine tools*	180, 9 556, 1 231, 4 181, 2 275, 9 104, 5	101, 3 302, 9 149, 8 117, 0 160, 7 76, 9 53, 6 116, 0	105, 4 332, 3 161, 5 128, 0 177, 6 79, 7 54, 0	111, 7 352, 3 164, 3 136, 3 190, 0 83, 0 55, 1	114. 6 355. 4 155. 7 141. 7 201. 9 82. 0 54. 0	126, 6 394, 2 163, 6 149, 6 218, 9 85, 7 56, 8	128. 7 414. 5 144. 9 146. 0 220. 2 79. 6 54. 6	136, 1 444, 7 146, 4 151, 2 224, 5 82, 0 54, 8	143. 6 7 471. 5 157. 2 155. 1 236. 7 85. 2 56. 1	152, 2 472, 2 163, 9 157, 2 234, 8 91, 1 62, 4	166, 2 7 507, 2 191, 5 7 166, 7 7 246, 6 97, 8 69, 1	179. f	177. 8 7.218. 7 7.218. 7 7.174. 1 7.263. 9 7.09. 1 7.73. 8
Glass   do   Transportation equipment   do   Aircraft   do   Aircraft   do   Automobiles   do   Shipbuilding   do   Nondurable goods   do   Chemical, petroleum, and coal products   1923-25=100	155, 6 220, 3 30, 641, 8 133, 8 593, 3 135, 9	7115. 6 3, 727. 4 96. 1 211. 4 104. 4	120, 7 141, 5 4, 211, 9 125, I 227, 5 107, 7	129.8 163.3 4, 639.4 149.2 244.3 108.1	130. 8 166. 1 5, 912. 9 150. 5 237. 8 106. 6	137, 6 169, 2 5, 356, 3 145, 0 287, 7 112, 1	131. 0 176. 2 5, 919. 7 147. 7 307. 6 108. 1	135, 3 190, 8 6, 440, 6 159, 3 338, 1 112, 9	140, 5 197, 2 6, 678, 3 163, 1 365, 0 116, 3	143. 5 191. 4 7, 134. 4 147. 3 392. 6 117. 7	156.3 + 216.6 7, 697.3 + 170.6 + 429.2 + 122.9	7 153, 5 7 239, 6 7 8, 212, 1 7 188, 4 7 497, 9 127, 8	* 147. 1 * 229. 9 * 9, 077. 7 * 160. 1 * 571. 0 * 7 130. 6
Chemicals do Paints and varnishes do Petroleum refining do Rayon and allied products do Food and kindred products do Baking do Slaughtering and meat packing do	246, 8 171, 3 158, 5 368, 2 164, 7	169, 3 132, 1 137, 4 318, 0 139, 0 140, 1 112, 3	170. 9 135. 6 139. 3 327. 7 138. 5 140. 8 112. 6	176, 2 135, 8 136, 2 322, 6 134, 2 139, 2 115, 8	181. 7 135. 7 133. 3 331. 4 128. 8 138. 3 118. 9	187. 9 138. 7 139. 9 334. 4 132. 4 137. 7 137. 3	188. 2 137. 4 132. 2 335. 9 120. 2 134. 5 119. 7	193. 9 141. 7 132. 1 327. 6 119. 6 137. 8 113. 5	201. 7 147. 4 133. 4 332. 9 r 122. 4 140. 0 114. 2	208. 3 157. 9 142. 4 342. 3 125. 2 140. 9 115. 1	221. 8 170. 4 146. 3 356. 2 134. 7 148. 4 133. 1	232, 6 177, 8 150, 7 362, 4 144, 3 154, 4 137, 8	7 239.7 7 173.2 7 157.2 7 368.6 7 152.4 7 153.1 7 139.3
Leather and its manufactures         do           Boots and shoes         do           Paper and printing         do           Paper and pulp         do           Rubber products         do           Rubber tires and inner tubes         do           Textiles and their products†         do           Wearing apparel         do           Tobacco manufactures         do           Manufacturing, unadj., by States and eities:	105. 0 101. 0 130. 6 163. 4 138. 1 115. 7	77. 0 75. 0 110. 9 124. 8 87. 7 76. 3 87. 4 80. 9 94. 9 62. 3	74. 6 72. 0 113. 4 124. 2 95. 7 84. 6 92. 6 84. 8 102. 5 65. 9	73. 4 69. 1 115. 2 123. 8 99. 5 86. 6 93. 2 89. 5 94. 8 66. 5	68. 5 62. 5 115. 4 123. 8 102. 0 89. 7 92. 3 90. 9 89. 5 66. 4	78. 5 73. 2 120. 8 128. 5 111. 1 96. 4 97. 6 95. 6 95. 6 67. 4	83. 3 80. 1 115. 4 127. 5 111. 6 97. 9 95. 1 93. 1	91. 5 88. 9 117. 1 132. 5 115. 3 99. 7 103. 9 98. 5 108. 1 61. 7	96. 1	92. 3 89. 1 121. 2 139. 1 122. 3 106. 3 107. 0 104. 1 106. 2 58. 9	91. 0 86. 7 124. 9 145. 6 128. 7 111. 1 7 110. 4 7 109. 3 7 105. 9 67. 1	97. 2 91. 9 128. 6 157. 7 141. 2 122. 4 111. 4 111. 6 104. 1 7 70. 2	/ 103.3 / 98.8 / 128.7 / 156.9 / 135.7 / 118.4 / 113.6 113.3
State:         1923-25 = 100           Delaware         1935-39 = 100           Illinois†         1935-39 = 100           Maryland         1929-31 = 100           Massachusetts         1925-27 = 100           New Jersey         1923-25 = 100           New York         1925-27 = 100           Ohio*         1933-39 = 103           Pennsylvania         1923-25 = 100           Wisconsin†         1925-27 = 100           City or industrial area:         1929-31 = 100           Baltimore         1929-31 = 100	168, 2 178, 7 208, 0 116, 9 172, 1 146, 4	100. 6 120. 8 133. 7 77. 7 113. 2 92. 8 121. 0 588. 6 106. 9	104. 7 124. 4 138. 0 82. 5 121. 2 98. 2 126. 5 91. 9 111. 5	108. 7 128. 0 141. 3 84. 5 123. 3 100. 5 132. 5 96. 2 119. 4	105. 3 129. 4 145. 1 83. 9 124. 9 101. 5 135. 1 96. 8 122. 1	116. 9 137. 3 150. 2 91. 2 134. 8 108. 2 142. 8 102. 2 128. 0	112. 9 134. 8 151. 6 89. 6 133. 2 108. 2 142. 9 99. 4 126. 1	125. 1 138. 3 155. 1 97. 0 139. 1 113. 6 152. 7 104. 7 129. 5	128. 1 140. 8 161. 2 101. 0 145. 6 119. 2 159. 8 108. 5 134. 8	137. 3 151. 6 174. 4 104. 0 147. 5 122. 6 167. 0 114. 5 142. 5	150. 1 161. 6 189. 2 110. 2 161. 1 129. 0 176. 6 121. 7 150. 9	156. 0 170. 5 196. 2 114. 5 169. 0 134. 2 186. 3 127. 4 159. 5	* 159, 9 170, 2 * 202, 5 117, 2 173, 7 137, 5 189, 4 * 125, 8 154, 6
Clicago1	. 134.3 : 139.3 : 146.4	135, 5 120, 0 108, 7 93, 9 89, 7 96, 0 86, 1	139, 3 123, 5 112, 2 101, 6 94, 7 98, 0 89, 7	142. 9 126. 0 122. 2 98. 8 98. 0 103. 8 93. 9	147. 0 128. 5 126. 6 97. 6 100. 1 105. 4 94. 9	151, 9 136, 9 131, 3 101, 3 106, 3 113, 1 105, 8		157. 9 135. 1 139. 5 109. 7 110. 5 114. 5 113. 6	164. 2 135. 1 144. 5 115. 2 114. 0 118. 7 115. 9	378. 4 148. 7 151. 7 115. 9 114. 7 131. 6 124. 1	194. 5 158. 2 157. 8 118. 0 126. 3 138. 4 134. 9	200, 6 166, 1 163, 9 119, 1 * 134, 0 143, 9 138, 8	†207. 4 168. 9 159. 3 123. 3 †136. 8 †140. 5
Minine: Anthracite 1929=100 Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Crude petroleum producing do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	86.5	33, 4 82, 5 68, 5 59, 0 45, 2	39. 3 83. 2 69. 5 58. 2 46. 2	32. 3 53. 6 71. 4 57. 6 46. 7	37. 6 84. 5 69. 8 56. 8 42. 3	42, 7 91, 4 72, 8 55, 9 42, 4	38. 5 87. 8 70. 4 56. 2 36. 9	45, 2 90, 8 71, 8 57, 3 38, 2	42. 4 93. 8 72. 7 56. 1 40. 3	24. 3 15. 8 78. 9 57. 8 47. 0	33. 4 7 103. 4 81. 5 58. 8 53. 2	51, 2 * 107, 2 * 85, 3 * 59, 9 * 55, 7	34, 8 7 104, 4 78, 1 61, 8 55, 4
Public utilities:         Electric light and power†	115.3 77.8 115.6	108, 1 70, 4 100, 4	105. 8 71. 5 101. 8	107. 0 70. 7 102. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 106.9 \\ 70.3 \\ 103.2 \end{array}$	106, 0 73, 1 103, 5	105. 1 70. 7 103. 9	105. 4 71. 0 104. 3	106. 1 72. 5 106. 4	107. 6 72. 0 107. 1	109. 6 72. 7 110. 5	* 111. 4 * 76. 2 * 113. 0	113, 7 76, 0 116, 5

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. †Revised series. For revisions in indexes for all manufacturing, durable goods, and nondurable goods, for 1938 and 1939, see table 12, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Index for transportation equipment revised beginning January 1939, see table 57, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Slight revisions were made in data for textiles and their products and fabrics beginning 1933; revisions not shown on p. 27 of the May 1940 Survey are available upon request. For revisions in Illinois and Chicago indexes, see note marked with a "1" on p. 29 of the January 1941 Survey. Index for Wisconsin revised beginning 1925; revised data not shown on p. 74 of the February 1941 Survey will appear in an early issue. Telephone and telegraph pay-roll indexes revised beginning 1932, other indicated nonmanufacturing pay-roll indexes revised beginning 1928; see table 19, p. 17 of the April 1940 Survey.

\*New series. Earlier data on Ohio pay rolls will be shown in a subsequent issue; for other indicated pay-roll series, see note marked with an "\*" on p. 8-8 of this issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPL	ОҰМЕ	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
PAY ROLLS—Continued			 		-								
Nonmfg., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Con. Services:					1								
Dyeing and cleaning 1929=100 Laundries do Year-round hotels do	91.6	78.9 90.5	85, 6 89, 9	82. 4 88. 0	77.8 87.2	75. 8 89. 2	73. 3 89. 8	74. 4 89. 7	77, 2 90, 9	97. 8 95. 8	96. 1 98. 7	98, 4 + 102, 5	96, 2 106, 4
Trade:	1	80. 7 81. 5	81. 8 85. 1	84. 2 85. 8	83. 6 87. 1	84.1 97.3	84.1	86.1	85, 7 86, 2	87. 1 91. 7	87. 9 91. 5	↑ 87. 4 ↑ 95. 2	87. 2 94. 1
Retail, total† do General merchandising† do Wholesaie do	97. 8 89. 2	82. 3 78. 7	90. 5 81. 1	92.3 80.2	97. 5 80. 7	132, 9 83, 4	86. 5 80. 5	86.6 81.4	\$8.3 82.0	98. 6 83. 4	96.0 84.6	7 100. 1 7 88. 2	97. f 88. f
WAGES						İ							
Factory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries)do		28. 58 26. 10	28: 99 26: 54	29, 84 27, 13	29, 73 26, 93	30, 28 27, 89	30. 61 27, 71	31.41 28.56	31.80 29.11	31. 89 29. 17	33. 12 - 30. 78	134, 26 131, 85	33. 70 31. 20
Durable goods do.  Iron and steel and their products, not in-		29, 98	30. 57	31.42	31.11	31.96	31.90	32, 90	33. 49	33, 54	r 35. 57	r 36, 96	35. 80
eluding machinery dollars Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	-	30, 24 32, 25	30.60	30.97	31.01	32. 18	31.46 33.66	32. 21	32.65	34. 40 37. 87	+ 35, 71 38, 98	7 36, 38 39, 46	35, 46 38, 99
mills dollars  Hardware do  Structural and ornamental metal work		27, 29	32, 93 27, 53	33.04 27.74	33. 43 27. 56	34. 65 28. 03	28, 30	34. 51 28. 84	34.91 28.95	28. 64	29.89	31, 26	29. 51
dollars. Tin cans and other tinwaredo		29, 51 25, 61	28, 99 25, 01	30, 02 25, 16	29, 26 23, 47	30. 80 25. 72	31.01 25.31	31. 67 24. 98	32.35 25.53	33, 71 26, 17	36. 13 - 27. 27	36, 98 + 27, 70	33, 74 27, 59
Lumber and allied products do Eurniture do Lumber, sawmills do		20. 81 21. 39 19. 79	21.06 22.07 19.85	21, 49 22, 49 20, 23	20, 75 -22, 23 19, 06	21.06 22.64 19.29	20, 72 21, 42 19, 59	21. 24 22. 32 7 21. 02	21.68 23.03 •20.32	22, 16 23, 22 7 19, 89	7 22, 57 7 24, 35 7 20, 74	* 23, 58 * 25, 12 * 21, 89	23, 2; 24, 68 21, 6
Machinery, excl. transp. equipdo Agricultural implements (including		30, 67	31, 22	31, 71	31,65	33.13	38.35	34.26	35.02	35.20	* 37. 17	* 38, 00	37, 51
tractors)‡ dollars dollars. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and		30, 87 30, 92	31. 17 31. 21	31, 41	31, 29 31, 61	32, 89 32, 95	33, 25 33, 00	33. 13 33. 87	33. 54 34. 46	37, 52 34, 41	36, 58 36, 68	37, 32 37, 21	36, 62 37, 34
supplies dollars Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills† dollars	1	36.00	36, 24	36, 74	36.35	38. 22	39, 36	38. 73	40. 43	38.30	+ 43, 39	44. 23	41. 34
Foundry and machine-shop products		30.12	30.31	31. 18	30.95	32.85	32. 51	33. 51	34.39	34.75	36, 51	37. 76	36, 61 42, 80
Machine tools* do  Radios and phonographs do  Metals penfarrous and products do		35, 48 23, 49 28, 18	37.02 24.89 29.38	37, 73 24, 74 30, 00	36, 85 23, 97 30, 02	39, 56 25, 32 31, 63	40, 15 24, 08 30, 71	41.62 24.80 31.00	41. 49 25. 79 31. 57	41.10 25.31 31.70	7 42, 79 27, 02 7 33, 12	* 43, 22 27, 09 * 34, 30	28, 30 33, 82
Radios and phonographs. do Metals, nonferrous, and products. do. Brass, bronze, and copper prod. do. Stone, clay, and glass products. do. Brick, tile, and terra cottat. do. Glass. do. Transportation equipment. do. Aircraft* do. Automobiles. do. Shipbuilding*t do. Nondurable goods. do. Chemical, petroleum, and coal products		31. 55 24. 81	32.97 25.27	33. 64 25. 78	34. 17 25. 17	35 80 26, 25	35. 22 25. 17	35. 20 25. 61	36.45 25.89	35, 70 26, 50	37. 10 • 27. 64	7 38, 42 7 28, 03	38, 55 26, 94
Brick, tile, and terra cotta‡do Glassdo		21, 49 26, 56	21.62 26.90	21. 87 27. 90	21.47 27.26	22. 52 28. 77	21. 74 28. 02	22.09 28.62	22, 30 28, 76	23, 38 28, 70	24, 58 29, 53	· 24, 97 · 29, 91	24, 70 28, 19
Transportation equipment do Aircraft* do	-	35. 41 31. 79	35.60 32.37	37.39 32.62	36, 39 32, 93 38, 05	35. 96 33. 17 36. 49	37, 66 34, 13 37, 61	38. 44 35. 14 40. 05	38, 80 35, 62 40, 61	36, 41 35, 15 36, 36	7 39, 90 7 35, 84 7 41, 56	* 42. 69 * 35. 63 * 45. 70	40, 67 36, 48 41, 13
Attomorties do Shipbuilding*‡ do Nondurable goods do		37, 06 34, 86 22, 10	36, 67 36, 68 22, 26	39, 25 36, 57 22, 28	34, 46 22, 08	38, 37 23, 09	37. 69 22. 64	38. 71 23. 23	39. 30 23. 63	39, 08 23, 62	7 40, 87 24, 48	* 43, 72 * 25, 09	45, 59 25, 15
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products dollars		30. 16	30.08	29.96	29.87	30.90	30.31	30. 24	30.36	30.96	32.41	- 33. 61	33.82
dollars.  Chemicals do Paints and varnishes do Petroleum refining do		32, 18 29, 28	31.80 29.40	32, 39 29, 60	32. 72 29. 35	33. 33	33. 10 29. 86		33. 93 30. 46	34. 24 31. 57	35, 48 33, 05 37, 14	36, 00 33, 81 + 38, 74	36, 38 32, 69 38, 26
rayon and amed productsdo		34, 94 26, 53 24, 17	35, 20 26, 99 23, 45	34, 93 26, 53 23, 82	34, 32 26, 95 24, 43	36, 00 27, 15 25, 78	34.46 27.40 24.89	26, 94	34, 68 27, 28 25, 74	36, 64 27, 54 25, 56	28, 16 26, 68	28, 35 27, 07	29. 06 26. 6
Food and kindred products do Baking do Slaughtering and meat packing do Leather and its manufactures; do Boots and shoes; do Paper and printing do Paper and pulp do Rubber products do		26. 40 27. 57	26, 60 27, 38	26. 31 27. 64	26, 31 26, 82	26.39 28.77	26, 46 26, 84		26, 66 26, 81	26, 59 27, 14	27, 56 29, 55	28, 21 29, 79	28, 20 30, 6
Leather and its manufactures:do Boots and shoes:do		19, 86 18, 94	19.37 18.32	18, 87 17, 53	18. 19 16. 65	20, 05 18, 54	20, 67 19, 58	21.89 20.92	22. 61 21. 77	21, 87 20, 84	22, 09 20, 89	22, 97 21, 66	23. 6 22. 5
Paper and printing do Paper and pulp do		28, 73 26, 14	29, 18 26, 12		29.35 26.35	30. 37 27. 30	29. 75 27. 02 30. 85	27.66	30, 67 28, 19 31, 67	30, 54 28, 31 31, 62	31. 13 29. 07 32. 82	32, 01 30, 97 34, 69	31. 7 30. 4 33. 1
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Textiles and their products do		27, 81 31, 64 17, 64	29, 15 34, 08 18, 09	29, 31 34, 27 18, 10	29, 45 34, 92 17, 80	31, 13 36, 59 18, 46	36, 67 18, 13	37.02	37, 55 19, 37	37. 68 19. 48	38. 88 7 20. 13	41.41	39, 5 20, 5
Fabrics do		17. 15 18. 95	17.57 19.51	17, 95 18, 53	17. 71 18. 05	18, 28 18, 98	17. 93 18. 70	18. 61 20. 35	18.89 20.68	19.33 19.91	7 20, 09 7 20, 22	20, 28 20, 48	20, 40 20, 8
Tobacco manufactures do Factory average hourly earnings:		17.79	18, 42	18. 25	1	18,70	17.76	1	17.99	16, 88	18. 82	7 19, 18 7,818	19. 4
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars. U. S. Dept. of Labor (90 industries) do. Durable goods		.741 .668 .731	.742 671 .737	, 673	.678	. 754 . 683 . 749	. 759 . 689 . 758	, 692	. 769 . 697 . 768	. 784 . 708 . 785	. 799 . 726 . 806	. 738	.74
Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery dollars.		.777	ĺ	i	.781	. 780	. 786	1	. 795	. 841	r , 858	. 863	. 865
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars Hardware do		. 848 . 697	. 857 . 691			. 858	. 861 . 695			. 954 . 693	. 967 . 707	. 964 . 737	. 96:
Structural and ornamental metal work		. 736	. 735	. 733	. 732	. 743	. 743	.750	. 756	.782	. 825	. 836	. 825
Tin cans and other tinware do Lumber and allied products do Furniture do		. 526	. 634 . 525 . 546	. 524	. 526	. 638 . 528 . 552	. 529	. 534	. 639 . 541 . 565	. 642 . 547 . 570	7 . 652 . 556 . 584	. 660 . 570 . 597	. 57
Lumber, sawmillsdo		, 509	. 507	. 506	. 505	. 507	510	7.517	. 523	.530	.537	552 832	. 55
Agricultural implements (including tractors) dollars	<b>S</b>	.801	.799	1	!	.818		į.		. 872	. 886	. 886	.89
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies‡ dollars Engines, turbines, water wheels, and	1	. 756	. 757	. 752	. 757	. 766	. 773	. 776	.780	. 782	. 829	.845	. 85
windmillst dollars  Foundry and machine-shop products		. 819	Ē	. 830	. 842	}	-		. 878	. 887	r . 93 <b>6</b>	*, 949	. 95
Machine tools*dollars		. 760	. 766	. 769	. 768		. 797	.801	. 799	* . 806	.803 r.822	. 819 r. 831	.81
Radios and phonographs do Metals, nonferrous, and products do		. 611			. 613						. 661 . 770	. 664 . 794	. 80
Brass, bronze, and copper products dollars	8	. 765	. 775	.777	. 802	. 808	. 806	.811	. 822	. 816	. 834	₹, 862	. 87

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

†Because of changes in the composition of the reporting sample (usually an enlargement of sample) data for the indicated series for a recent period are not strictly comparable with earlier data; for the month when the change occurred and the issue of the Survey in which the revised data were first published, see note marked "‡" on p. 29 of the July 1941 Survey and p. 5-11 of the August 1941 Survey.

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

†Revised series. Indexes revised beginning 1929; see table 19, p. 17 of the April 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941		1	1940				,		1941	<u> </u>		
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
EMPLO	ЭҮМЕ	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
WAGES-Continued			<u> </u>		Ī								
factory average hourly earnings-Continued.				į			İ						
U. S. Department of Labor—Continued. Durable goods—Continued.							ļ						
Stone, clay, and glass productsdollars Brick, tile, and terra cottado	<del></del>	0.668 ,568	0.672	0. 671 . 566	0.671 .572	$0.680 \\ .582$	0. 682 . 587	0.685	0.689	0. 695 606	0, 710 , 639	0.717 .645	0. 72 . 64
Glassdo		, 743	.750	. 747	. 746	. 764	.772	.774	. 594	.770	. 769	r. 780	. 78
Glass do Transportation equipment do Aircraft* do		. 897 . 739	.900	.898 .750	. 902 . 755	. 900 . 756	. 911	. 918	. 920 . 783	. 923 . 788	. 945 r. 794	. 976 r. 797	. 98
Automobiles do Shipbuilding*‡ do		. 956 . 862	. 950 . 874	. 951 . 871	. 957 . 884	.954 .895	. 969	.975	. 982 . 890	. 983 906	71.014 7.928	r 1.063 r.951	1.00 1.0
Nondurable goods do Chemical, petroleum, and coal products		.613	. 611	. 609	. 613	. 617	. 620	621	.624	629	.641	. 650	.6
		. 778	. 773	, 757	. 765	. 766	.770	. 770	. 766	. 773	. 806	. 824	.8
Chemicals‡ do Paints and varnishes do do		. 798 . 720	. 799 . 722	. 798 . 720	.811 .733	. 816 . 741	. 822	. 826 . 746	. 829 . 749	. 839 . 755	. 863 . 770	. 864 . 780	. 8
Petroleum refining do	1	. 977	.983	. 963	. 966	. 968	. 970	. 970	. 967	. 995	1.008	r 1, 020	1.0
Rayon and allied products do Food and kindred products do		. 672 . 615	.682	. 685 . 610	$\frac{.690}{.632}$	. 694 . 641	699	. 702	.700	. 706 . 655	. 712 . 670	.722 $.672$	.7
Bakingdo		. 643	. 641	. 635	. 640	. 644	. 644	. 644	. 641	. 647	. 659	. 665	. 6
Slaughtering and meat packing. do Leather and its manufacturesdo	]	. 691 . 554	. 691	. 684	. 686 . 555	. 680 . 552	. 555	. 685	. 685	. 694 . 579	.731 .590	. 738 . 599	.6
Boots and shoes! do		. 533	. 537	. 528	. 529 . 793	. 526 . 799	. 530 . 802	. 540	. 549 . 807	. 555 . 805	. 567	. 573 . 826	.5
Paper and printing do Paper and pulp do		. 648	. 654	. 654	. 656	.660	. 662	. 661	. 664	. 666	. 676	. 716	. 7
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		. 779	. 780 . 971	.774	. 781	. 784 . 971	. 788 . 975	.792	.799	. 804	. 816 1, 008	. 836 1. 037	1.0
Textiles and their products do Fabrics do		. 512 . 486	. 514	. 509	. 504 . 487	. 507	. 512	. 514	.517	. 524	. 530 . 520	. 534	. 5
wearing appareltdo		. 558	. 563	. 552	. 539	. 544	. 557	. 561	. 561	, 553	. 550	. 559	.5
Tobacco manufactures do Factory average weekly earnings, by States:		. 492	. 487	. 484	. 486	. 490	. 498	. 495	. 497	. 506	. 509	. 517	.5
Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois† 1935-39=100	116.4 127.7	90.4 111.0	93. 1 112. 0	95. 4 113. 5	97. 1 112. 4	104. 0 116. 8	98. 1 115. 6	107. 9 117. 5	106. 2 119. 2	107. 2 121. 0	112. 1 125. 1	116. 2 128. 9	7 114 125
Massachusetts. 1925-27 = 100	123.3	101.3	104. 2	103.8	102. 7	108.8	107. 6	111.7	113. 5	114.4	119.8	122.6	123
New York 1923-25=100 New York 1925-27=100	152. 1 119. 2	122. 6 99. 4	126. 6 101. 0	127. 5	127. 6 100. 4	134. 9 104. 4	133, 8 104, 5	136. 1 106. 0	138. 5 108. 2	137. 5 109. 4	146. 6 113. 3	150. 4 115. 8	152 116
Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wisconsin† 1925-27=100	135. 4	111.8	113.6	115.8	115, 5	120.9	117. 5	121.4	124.3	127. 7	132, 7	135.8	7 132 126
Miscellaneous wage data:	131.4	110.3	111.4	114.6	116.0	119.0	117.6	121.1	123.3	122, 6	127, 2	131.1	120
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.).¶ Common labor dol. per hour	.753	. 707	. 711	. 711	. 711	. 711	. 711	. 713	.716	. 725	.741	. 747	.7
_ Skilled labordo	1.50	1.48		1.48	1.48	1.48	1.47	1. 47	1. 47	1.48	1.49	1.49	i.
Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month				36.84			36.61			40.44			44.
Railway wages (avg., class I) dol, per hour Road-building wages, common labor:		. 719	. 737	. 725	. 741	. 746	. 741	.758	.742	.732	. 730	. 733	.7:
United States, average do do	. 50	. 47	. 47	. 48	. 48	. 44	. 43	. 43	. 43	. 45	. 48	. 49	
East North Central do East South Central do	.67	. 62 . 35		.63	.63	. 63	. 68	. 67	.65	. 64	. 62	. 64	1
Middle Atlantic do	. 57	. 54	. 53	. 54	. 56	. 58	. 59	. 59	. 58	. 61	. 56	. 56	
Mountain do New England do Pacific do	.59	. 56	. 50	. 51	. 54	. 53	. 55		. 52	. 54	. 53	. 52	
Pacific do South Atlantic do	.76	. 68		. 70	.72	. 71	.70		.70	. 72	.73	. 73 . 35	1 :
South Atlantic do West North Central do	50	. 47	. 48	. 49	. 49	. 48	. 47	. 48	. 47	. 45	. 49	. 51	
West South Central do DUBLIC ASSISTANCE	. 40	. 38	. 38	. 38	. 37	. 38	. 38	. 38	. 39	.40	. 40	. 39	
Total public assistance and earnings of persons		l	}			1	ŀ				İ		
employed under Federal work programs;							200			200	100	100	
Assistance to recipients: \ mil. of dol_	1	213	203	216	209	218		1		208	199	188	1
Special types of public assistancedo		53 40	1 40	54	55	56	57	58	58 43	59 44	59 44	60 46	
General relief do		32	40 29	29	29	30	31	29	29	26	23	21	
Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration mil. of dol		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	
Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs:					_								
Civilian Conservation Corps. mil. of dol		19	17	18	19	16	17	18	16	15	15	13	
National Youth Administration:		(a)	(a)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	(a)
Out-of-school work programdo		5	5	5	5 94	102	8	9	9	8 94	8 88	8 81	
Work Projects Administration do Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency fundst mil. of dol.		97		1			1		1		j	1	1
from emergency funds† mil. of dol Earnings on regular Federal construction		7	5	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	
projects*mil. of dol		44	47	56	69	86	103	114	111	116	106	110	P
		-		FINA	NCE				<del></del>		<u> </u>		
BANKING	1	ţ											
Acceptances and com'l paper outstanding:  Bankers' acceptances, totalmil. of dol.	197	182	177	187	197	209	213	212	217	220	215	213	
Held by accepting banks, total do	148	148	142	149	159	167	168	164	170	170	164	161	
Own billsdo	- 100	103			99	100		99	107				
Held by others	_1 50	34	1 35	38	38	42	!   45	48	47	49	51	52	1
Commercial paper outstandingdo	354	-	i		232	218	232	241	263	275	295	299	1 .

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

[Construction wage rates as of September 1, 1941: common labor, \$0.761; skilled labor, \$1.52.

[Figures for special types of public assistance and general relief exclude the cost of hospitalization and burial. The cost of medical care is also excluded beginning September 1940; this item is included in all earlier data on general relief and in figures for July 1937-August 1940 on special types of assistance.

[Revised series. Indexes for Illinois revised to a 1935-39 base; for factors for converting indexes on a 1925-27 base beginning 1935, see p. 29 of the January 1941 Survey. Revised indexes for Wisconsin beginning 1925 will be shown in an early issue. Total public assistance and "other Federal agency projects financed from energency funds" revised to exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects and also on projects financed from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds; revised data beginning January 1933 will appear in a subsequent issue.

New series. Earlier data for aircraft and shipbuilding not shown on p. 29 of the March 1941 Survey are available upon request. For data beginning 1933 for old-age assistance, see table 56, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey. Data on earnings on regular Federal construction projects beginning January 1933 will appear in a later issue.

The care of changes in the composition of the reporting sample (usually an enlargement of sample) data for the indicated series for a recent period are not strictly comparable with earlier data; for the month when the change in the sample occurred and the issue of the Survey in which the revised data were first published, see note marked with "?" on p. 29 of the July 1941 Survey and p. S-12 of the August 1941 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
			FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued	·		1		·		
BANKING—Continued			1	i	 		<u> </u>		T	I		-	
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies su-										[			
pervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, excl. joint-stock land bks.t.mil of dol	2, 975	3, 050	3, 035	3,008	2, 986	2, 973	2, 964 2, 489	2,970	2, 976 2, 475	2, 982 2, 467	2, 988 2, 458	2, 988 2, 448	2, 98
Farm mortgage loans, total do Gordon Federal land banks do Gordon	2, 426 1, 804	2, 534 1, 871	2, 526 1, 867	2, 517 1, 862	2, 508 1, 856	2, 500 1, 851	1,844	2, 485 1, 842	1,836	1,830	1,824	1,818	2, 43 1, 81
Land Bank Commissioner do  Loans to cooperatives, total do	622 99	663 83	659 89	655 96	652 96	648 93	645 92	643 91	640 88	637 85	634 90	630 90	62 9
Banks for cooperatives, incl. central bank mil. of dol. Agri, Mktg. Act revolving fund do	83	67	73	79	77	75	75	74	70	68	74	74	8
Short term credit, total†do Federal intermediate credit banks, loans	16 450	15 433	16 420	17 394	17 383	16 381	16 382	16 393	16 413	16 431	16 440	16 450	1 45
to and discounts for: Regional agricultural credit corps.,		ļ											
prod. credit ass'ns, and banks for cooperatives ofmil. of dol	229	203	197	191	188	187	186	192	203	212	217	225	22
Other financing institutions do Production credit associations do	45 221	42 203	41 195	35 180	34 173	34 172	35 174	36 182	37 195	39 207	40 215	42 221	4 22
Regional agr. credit corporations do Emergency crop loans	7 128	7 128	193 7 127	6 122	6 119	6	6 117	6 119	6 125	6 129	6 130	7 130	12
Drought relief loansdo  Joint-stock land banks, in liquidationdo	49 39	52 53	51 52	51 51	51 51	50 48	50 47	50 46	50 45	50 44	50 44	50 43	54
Bank debits, total (141 cities) do		29, 918 11, 604	30, 862 12, 594	36, 317 14, 952	35, 771 14, 952	42, 952 18, 626	37, 645 15, 147	32, 725 13, 268	40, 988 17, 402	38, 731 15, 657	39, 919 16, 124	42, 135 17, 282	40, 94 16, 28
Outside New York City do  Foderal Poserva banks, condition, and of ma	24, 023	18, 314	18, 267	21, 365	20,819	24, 327	22, 498	19, 457	23, 586	23, 074	23, 795	24, 853	24, 66
Assets, total.  Pos bank gradit outstanding total do	23, 833 2, 275	$22,176 \\ 2,516$	22, 440 2, 485	22, 865 2, 412	23, 017 2, 304	$23,262 \\ 2,274$	23, 306 2, 250	23, 528 2, 265	23, 409 2, 243	23, 686 2, 234	23, 859 2, 280	23, 704 2, 267	23, 829 2, 293
Bank debits, total (141 cities) do. New York City do. Outside New York City do. Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.: Assets, total mill of dol. Res. bank credit outstanding, total do. Bills bought do. Bills discounted do. United States securities do. Reserves, total do. Gold certificates do. Liabilities, total do. Member bank reserve balances do. Member bank reserve balances do. Excess reserves (estimated) do.	0	2,310	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0	0	0 2	2, 20
United States securities do Reserves, total do	2, 184 20, 571	2, 436 18, 959	2,434 19,272	2,333 19,632	2, 199 19, 881	2, 184 20, 036	2, 184 20, 285	2, 184 20, 366	2, 184 20, 436	2,184 $20,533$	2, 184 20, 615	2, 184 20, 583	2, 18- 20, 600
Gold certificates do Liabilities, total do do	20, 314 23, 833	18, 618 22, 176	18, 940 22, 440	19, 289 22, 865	19, 586 23, 017	19, 760 23, 262	19, 913 23, 306	20, 031 23, 528	20, 112 23, 409	20, 204 23, 686	20, 325 23, 859	20, 322 23, 704	20, 31, 23, 828
Deposits, total do do Member bank reserve balances do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 521 12, 794	15, 867 13, 541	16, 063 13, 727	16, 218 14, 208	16, 191 14, 215	16, 127 14, 026	16,396 13,930	16, 351 14, 203	16, 272 13, 371	16, 220 13, 524	16, 132 13, 724	15, 863 13, 051	15, 78 13, 15
Federal Reserve notes in circulation do	4, 796 7, 080	6, 525 5, 370	6, 655 5, 450	6, 960 5, 577	6, 849 5, 743	6,615 5,931	6,380 5,884	6, 534 6, 022	5, 776 6, 143	5, 771 6, 282	5, 801 6, 503	5, 210 r 6, 724	5, 213 6, 85
Reserve ratio percent. Federal Reserve reporting member banks, con-	91.0	89, 3	89.6	90. 1	90. 6	90.8	91.0	91.0	91. 2	91.3	91. 1	91. 1	91, (
dition, Wednesday nearest end of month; Deposits:	1	j					ļ						
Demand, adjusted mil. of dol	24, 349	20, 901	21, 152	21,858	22, 189	22, 299	22, 932	23, 431	23, 093	23, 712	24, 311	23, 949	24, 544
Individuals, partnerships, and corpora- tions mil. of dol.	23, 719	20, 415	20, 741	21, 266	21,771	22, 324	22, 401	22, 812	22, 518	23, 173	23, 612	23, 667	24, 029
States and political subdivisionsdo	1,876 591	1, 440 509	1, 463 508	1,651 506	1, 495 509	1, 595 451	1,579 214	1,820 332	1, 747 396	1, 903 386	1, 870 390	1, 604 463	1, 750 470
Time, except interbank, total do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. mil, of dol. States and political subdivisions. do	5, 445	5, 380	5, 381	5, 371	5, 397	5, 455	5, 448	5, 478	5, 465	5, 476	5, 449	5, 443	5, 444
tions mil. of dol- States and political subdivisions do	5, 268 156	5, 174 182	5, 187 170	5, 171 175	5, 180 192	5, 234 196	5, 240 185	5, 273 179	5, 269 171	5, 269 181	5, 240 183	5, 243 174	5, 260 158
Interbank, domestic do Investments, total do U. S. Govt. direct obligations, total do Bills do Bonds	9, 355 18, 335	8, 505 15, 622	8, 734 15, 544	8, 707 15, 693	8, 843 15, 774	9,065 16,137	9,076 16,368	9, 253 16, 955	9, 343 17, 124	9, 043 17, 680	9, 220 17, 689	9,272 $17,872$	9, 078 18, 199
U. S. Govt. direct obligations, total_do Billsdo	11, 251 1, 019	9, 373 705	9, 280 628	9, 374 736	9, 543 784	9,719 611	9, 950 685	10, 334 727	10, 578 742	10, 812 869	10, 974 929	11, 255 1, 080 7, 929	11, 279 1, 074
Bonds do Notes do	7, 949 2, 283	6, 573 2, 095	6, 540 2, 112	6,804 1,834	6, 898 1, 861	6, 978 2, 130	7, 051 2, 214	7, 052 2, 555	7, 653 2, 183	7, 753 2, 190	7, 833 2, 212	7, 929 2, 246	7, 952 2, 253
Notes do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government mil. of dol	3, 316	2, 584	2, 582	2, 627	2, 707	2,743	2,744	2, 766	2, 753	3, 115	3, 022	3, 038	3, 309
Other contrities do	3, 768 10, 903	3, 665 8, 566	3, 682 8, 785	3, 692 8, 909	3, 524 9, 128	3, 675 9, 390	3, 674 9, 308	3, 855 9, 495	3, 793 9, 828	3, 753 9, 870	3, 693 10, 226	3, 579 10, 453	3, 611 10, 572
Loans, total do Commerc'l, indust'l, and agricult'l do Open market paper do	6, 222 397	4, 480 294	4,630 297	4, 773 304	4, 911 299	5, 018 301	5, 076 314	5, 227 319	5, 465 347	5, 532 354	5, 673 367	5, 897 371	6, 047 388
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or carrying	607	390	446	410	467	584	458	478	504	465	571	529	478
securities mil. of dol Real estate loans do	436 1, 256	463 1, 219	1, 220	455 1, 222	1, 228	1, 230	459 1, 229	455 1,232	454 1, 228	445 1,235	451 1, 239	453 1, 244	439 1, 253
Loans to banks do Other loans do Installment loans to consumers:*	1, 940	$\frac{48}{1,672}$	1, 691	1, 709	39 1, 724	37 1,755	35 1, 737	36 1,748	52 1,778	40 1,799	42 1, 883	$\frac{40}{1,919}$	43 1, 924
By credit unions: Loans made		27. 5	24. 9	26. 5	25. 1	29.0	25. 2	26. 4	31.8	34.3	35, 3	32. 7	30. 8
Repayments do Amount outstanding, end of month do		23. 0 181. 1	22. 7 183. 3	24. 8 185. 0	24. 3 185. 8	25. 6 189. 2	26. 4 188. 0	24. 4 190. 0	26. 4 195. 4	26. 5 203. 2	28.3 210.2	26. 8 216. 1	27. 1 219, 8
By industrial banking companies:		42.6	41.0	44.4	43.7	48.6	44.7	42.4	50.7	51.6	52.5	51.8	49. 5
Repayments do Amount outstanding end of month do		42. 0 280. 0	38. 5 282. 5	43. 8 283. 1	43. 1 283. 7	44.6 287.7	44.1 288.3	42. 4 288. 3	47. 5 291. 5	46. 6 296. 5	47. 5 301. 5	47. 0 306. 3	46. 4 309. 4
Loans madedodo	İ	76.8	69. 2	74.3	77.4	107. 6	68. 2	67. 0	84.9	88.9	85.3	87. 0	85, 0
Repayments do Amount outstanding, end of month do		70. 0 483. 5	68. 4 484. 3	74. 1 484. 5	74.8 487.1	89. 3 505. 4	70. 1 503. 5	69. 0 501. 5	80.3 506.1	81.0 514.0	80. 0 519. 3	79. 3 527. 0	80. 9 531. 1
Money and interest rates:§ Bank rates to customers:	Į												
New York City percent.			2. 14 2. 56			2. 00 2. 53			2.06 2.53			1. 95 2. 58	
11 southern and western cities do Discount rate (N V F R Bank) do	1.00	1.00	3. 43 1. 00	1.00	1.00	3.36 1.00	1.00	1.00	3. 25 1. 00	1.00	1.00	3. 23 1. 00	1, 00
Federal land bank loans do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do	4.00 1.50	4, 00 1, 50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4. 00 1. 50	4. 00 1. 50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50
Open market rates, N. Y. C.: Prevailing rate:													
Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/10	7∕16	7/16	716	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16	3/16	7∕16
Com'l paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	1,6	1/2-5/8	1/2-5/8 11/4	1/2-5/8 1/4	14-58 114	$\frac{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{5}{8}}{1\frac{1}{4}}$	12-58 11/4	1/2-5/8 11/4	14 14	14-58 11/2	12-58 114	1/2-58 1/4	7/16 • 1/2 1/4
Revised.	• •	, -									•	, -	

Revised.

GTO avoid duplication these loans are excluded from the totals.

For bond yields see p. S-18.

New series. For data beginning 1929 for industrial banking companies, see p. 18 of the September 1940 Survey; for data beginning 1929 for personal finance companies, see table 25, p. 26 of the September 1941 Survey; data beginning 1929 for credit unions are shown in table 27, p. 26 of this issue.

†Revised series. For revisions in data on emergency crop loans published in the Survey prior to the September 1940 issue, see note marked "†" on p. 76 of the February 1941 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941	5 VB(-150)	na a marana	1910	mm			27121121		1941	THE STREET STREET		
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
Annual Control of the		F	INAN	се—с	Contin	ned							
BANKING—Continued	; ;		The second section will be second	:		and an extension of the second	: :	!	Ī	*		1	
Money and interest rates—Continued. Open market rates, N. Y. C.—Continued. Average rate: Cali loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)				and the same of th								- Caracan Control of the Control of	
U. S. Treasury bills, 91 days do Av. yield, U. S. Treas, notes, 3-5 yrs. do Sayings deposits:	1.00 .13 .33	1.00 .04 .58	1.00 ,05 .48	1.00 .02 .43	1.00 .02 .34	1.00 .02 .35	1.00 .02 .43	1,00 .04 .55	1.00 .11 .50	1, 00 , 10 , 52	1.00 .11 .43	1.00 .12 .38	1.00 .12 .37
Savings banks in New York State: Amount due depositors	5, 555 1, 309 29	5,629 1,298 41	5, 657 1, 296 40	5, 635 1, 296 38	5, 639 1, 299 37	5, 688 1, 304 36	5, 664 1, 314 34	5, 652 1, 318 33	5, 661 1, 320 31	5, 627 1, 317 30	5, 604 1, 310 30	5, 628 1, 304 + 30	5, 575 1, 307 36
COMMERCIAL FAILURES†		"	1	9.3				,,,,	, ,,,	30	,,,,		
Grand total number Commercial service, total do Construction, total do Manufacturing and mining, total do Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous) do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Iron and steel products do Leather and leather products do Lumber and products do Lumber and products do Machinery do Paper, printing, and publishing do Stone, clay, and glass products do Textile-mill products and apparel do Transportation equipment do Miscellaneous do Retail trade, total do Wholesale trade, total do Commercial service, total do Commercial service, total do Manufacturing and mining, total de Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous) do Chemicals and allied products do Liabilities grand total products do Liabilities do Construction, total do Manufacturing and mining, total de Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous) do Chemicals and allied products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Leather and leather products do Textile-mill products and apparel do Transportation equipment do Miscellaneous do Retail trade, total do Wholesale trade, total do	76 166 3 3 46 8 12 10 7 7 15 31 2 2 2 11,134 67 1,732 3,790 61 1,503 280 3,790 61 1,503 1,	1, 128 49 49 196 8 9 21 7 7 9 28 14 24 3 732 102 12, 997 562 1, 2772 4, 386 421 31 770 123 1297 845 325 288 166 1, 171 40 0 159 5, 056	976 49 58 173 7 7 22 7 7 100 24 20 20 39 6 6 21 1588 103 11,397 4740 49 49 86 86 86 86 86 30 114 315 41 47 40 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	1, 111 444 71 200 6 8 40 7 6 21 124 20 3 54 2 19 681 12, 715 574 854 5, 247 361 432 2 1, 074 9 100 227 142 890 69 1, 143 37 380 4, 194	1, 024 40 53 196 6 15 129 14 7 222 119 1 4 4 646 646 89 16, 572 598 9, 090 3, 067 444 1, 512 250 25 838 1, 399 578 4, 699 1, 349	1, 086 48 57 188 6 13 30 6 6 10 20 20 11 3 59 61 102 13, 309 665 1, 043 15, 928 117 7 708 158 254 127 239 422 873 155 262 4, 097 1, 576	1, 124 43 54 161 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1, 129 66 58 182 7 7 7 7 25 5 7 24 153 30 719 104 13,483 294 172 294 172 1,052 35 500 185 500 619 1,288 4,501 1,611	1, 211 58 60 188 12 10 139 5 5 22 86 18 4 25 5 21 18 10 13, 444 15 15 16 16 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1, 149 35 70 191 8 8 44 18 13 13 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1, 119 40 63 181 44 36 36 36 3 10 22 55 14 66 52 20 735 647 91 104 19 807 715 116 119 1168 955 712 175 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 177 176 177 176 177 176 177 177	970 366 511 1666 4 4 8 8 5 5 6 22 19 4 4 48 3 3 155 619 9 449 9 401 601 502 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	908 40 59 1655 9 4 4 6 6 6 18 19 1 34 1 34 1 570 1 1,570 1 2 2 2 5 5 7 4 1 1 3 6 6 6 6 7 4 1 7 4 1 7 4 1 7 4 1 7 5 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1
LIFE INSURANCE		04.740	21 000	24.000	05 4.50	ar 1=0	27.000				0	200	1
Assets, admitted, totalf mil. of dol  Morteage loans, total do Farm do Other do Real-estate holdings do Policy loans and premium notes do Bonds and stocks held (book value), total mil. of dol		24, 719 4, 621 663 3, 958 1, 716 2, 445	24, 869 4, 650 663 3, 987 1, 710 2, 436 14, 692	24, 963 4, 670 666 4, 004 1, 707 2, 425 14, 769	25, 076 4, 694 664 4, 030 1, 701 2, 413	25, 170 4, 697 663 4, 034 1, 661 2, 398	25, 209 4, 719 658 4, 052 1, 653 2, 383 15, 032	25, 4)0 4, 727 665 4, 062 1, 643 2, 371	25, 551 4, 744 663 4, 081 1, 632 2, 358	25, 655 4, 759 666 4, 093 1, 618 2, 347	25, 752 4, 778 669 4, 109 1, 607 2, 335 15, 243	25, 888 4, 796 673 4, 123 1, 605 2, 325 15, 418	26, 002 4, 820 674 4, 146 1, 593 2, 312 15, 582
Gov't. (domestic and foreign), total do U.S. Government do Public ntility do Railroad do Other do Cash do Other do Dubriannee written:		6, 738 4, 929 3, 579 2, 694 1, 613 888 425	6, 811 4, 991 3, 598 2, 717 1, 566 922 459	6, 819 4, 982 3, 622 2, 731 1, 597 933 459	6, 866 5, 010 3, 619 2, 745 1, 621 955 462	6, 889 5, 036 3, 784 2, 689 1, 672 862 518	6, 883 5, 045 3, 775 2, 702 1, 672 1, 006 515	5, 744 4, 910 3, 794 2, 717 1, 716 1, 166 522	6, 778 4, 943 3, 879 2, 719 1, 740 1, 144 557	6, 792 4, 961 3, 931 2, 717 1, 745 1, 192 554	6, 788 4, 962 3, 965 2, 720 1, 770 1, 201 588	6, 914 5, 082 3, 972 2, 711 1, 821 1, 202 542	6, 987 5, 157 4, 043 2, 737 1, 815 1, 471 524
Policies and certificates, total number	13, 149 56, 423	683 32 426 225 579, 283 53, 757 123, 111 402, 415 246, 254 22, 854 12, 339 55, 451 155, 610	691 28 443 220 549, 955 40, 720 127, 974 381, 261 248, 824 25, 938 12, 303 60, 409 150, 174	798 35 506 256 648, 903 55, 244 146, 465 447, 194 246, 403 21, 941 12, 368 51, 766 160, 328	721 28 468 226 560, 912 34, 256 134, 859 391, 797 251, 508 28, 454 11, 844 56, 278 154, 932	800 67 494 238 694, 740 108, 003 142, 371 444, 366 357, 173 51, 185 14, 956 91, 469 199, 563	689 30 439 219 573, 124 35, 744 35, 744 36, 458 410, 922 285, 226 39, 681 15, 336 60, 863 169, 346	727 32 464 231 589, 370 44, 251 136, 166 408, 953 264, 175 23, 640 15, 932 56, 279 168, 324	\$16 43 514 259 646, 925 42, 721 148, 978 455, 226 280, 753 26, 494 13, 561 62, 514 178, 184	784 24 502 259 661, 627 51, 096 147, 462 463, 069 261, 495 21, 414 12, 965 61, 977 165, 130	812 37 516 259 660, 075 49, 812 151, 391 458, 872 265, 108 25, 589 14, 142 56, 964 168, 613	738 33 459 246 649, 617 64, 450 135, 633 449, 534 272, 173 29, 859 12, 519 61, 120 168, 675	731 56 438 243 661, 422 84, 206 128, 783 448, 433 271, 482 33, 693 13, 782 52, 341 171, 696
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau:  Insurance written, ordinary, total	581, 171 44, 850 147, 610 131, 895 55, 746 61, 535 24, 233 44, 993 15, 624	528, 330 39, 632 133, 296 119, 572 54, 877 52, 751 20, 882 42, 674 15, 994 48, 652	503, 427 38, 056 129, 066 113, 821 50, 238 51, 668 20, 913 42, 647 12, 758 44, 260	573, 504 44, 112 158, 087 130, 687 56, 173 56, 987 21, 624 41, 778 14, 747 49, 309	505, 474 38, 381 139, 103 115, 940 47, 328 50, 654 19, 440 37, 908 12, 924 43, 796	596, 534 40, 072 159, 584 137, 459 58, 527 61, 072 25, 230 46, 644 16, 370 51, 576 93	522, 762 43, 440 151, 318 121, 164 46, 963 49, 473 19, 207 35, 973 12, 348 42, 876	537, 557 46, 549 148, 981 126, 136 49, 509 50, 217 20, 201 39, 829 12, 481 43, 654	598, 217 46, 533 160, 635 138, 612 54, 634 59, 030 25, 156 47, 996 14, 517 51, 114	597, 203 47, 503 161, 810 136, 931 56, 020 60, 599 24, 583 43, 591 15, 854 50, 312	604, 162 49, 078 161, 514 140, 480 57, 076 61, 160 24, 524 41, 650 15, 692 52, 988	594, 164 47, 099 154, 975 134, 008 55, 069 63, 413 26, 792 45, 385 15, 355 52, 068 87	582, 292 47, 531 153, 032 132, 766 56, 182 57, 946 23, 347 43, 173 15, 110 53, 205

Revised.

137 companies through 1940 and 36 companies in 1941 having 82 percent of total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

400 companies through 1940 and 30 companies in 1941 having 82 percent of total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies. The existed series. For data beginning January 1940 and an explanation of the revision, see p. 32 of the March 1941 Survey. For previous revision of 1939 data, see p. 31 of the March 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
A COLOR OF THE CASE OF THE CAS		3	FINAN	CE	Conti	nued				The second section of the second section of the second section			
MONETARY STATISTICS						; !							
Foreign exchange rates: O Argentina. dol. per paper peso. Brazil, official dol. per milreis. British India dol. per rupee. Canada. dol. per Canadian dol. Chile dol. per peso. Colombia dol. per reichsmark. Italy dol. per lira. Japan dol. per yen. Mexico dol. per yen. Sweden dol. per krona. United Kingdom dol. per Ekrona.	0, 258 . 061 . 301 . 890 . 570 (2) (2) (2) . 205 (4) 1, 032	0. 298 . 061 . 301 . 869 . 052 . 570 . 400 . 050 . 234 . 200 . 238 3. 979	0. 298 .061 .302 .855 .052 .570 .399 .050 .234 .199 .238 4.034	0. 298 .061 .302 .863 .052 .570 .400 .650 .234 .203 .238 4. 033	0. 298 .061 .302 .869 .052 .570 .400 .050 .234 .204 .238 4. 036	0. 298 . 061 . 302 . 866 . 052 . 571 . 400 . 050 . 234 . 204 . 238 4. 035	0. 298 . 061 . 301 . 848 . 052 . 571 . 400 . 050 . 234 . 205 . 238 4. 034	0. 298 .061 .301 .837 .052 .570 .400 .050 .234 .205 .238 4. 030	0. 298 . 061 . 301 . 850 . 052 . 570 . 400 . 050 . 234 . 205 . 238 4. 032	0. 298 . 061 . 301 . 877 . 052 . 570 . 460 . 050 . 234 . 205 . 238 4. 025	0. 298 . 061 . 301 . 874 1. 052 . 570 . 400 . 051 . 234 . 205 . 238 4. 031	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 882 (0²) . 570 § 400 § 053 . 234 . 205 § 238 4. 032	0. 298 . 061 . 304 . 883 (7) . 570 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (8) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
Hold:  Monetary stock, U. S	22, 719 31, 202 36, 979	20, 913 66, 976 10 351, 563	21, 244 36, 628 18 334, 143	21, 506 - 117,947 - 17 - 325, 981	21, 801 -39, 495 6 330, 113	21, 995 7, 417 3 137, 178	22, 116 -52, 812 -4 234, 246	22, 232 -46, 153 -6 108, 615	22, 367 213 3 118, 569	22, 506 -10, 494 2 171, 994	22, 575 -3, 846 5 34, 835	21,624 3,980 7 30,719	22, 678 -27, 728 13 37, 055
U. S. S. R. thous, of dol Reported monthly, total do. Africa do. Canada do. United States. do Receipts at mint, domestic (unrefined) fine ounces	322, 506	109, 305 92, 557 47, 212 16, 343 16, 294 307, 780	106, 505 89, 672 46, 060 15, 440 17, 324 341, 402	113, 330 97, 803 47, 548 16, 386 22, 004 447, 526	108, 080 92, 532 46, 711 15, 775 19, 952 397, 336	107, 800 91, 852 46, 289 15, 780 19, 694 338, 006	106, 015 90, 373 47, 279 15, 199 16, 646 296, 624	100, 450 84, 090 44, 111 14, 446 15, 408 233, 065	106, 365 89, 526 47, 089 45, 629 16, 023 275, 091	7 105, 525 7 88, 486 7 46, 292 15, 384 16, 413 292, 251	7 105, 105 7 88, 142 7 47, 686 15, 721 16, 022 254, 137	105, 980 r 88, 935 r 46, 156 r 15, 890 16, 468 255, 262	#93, 276 #48, 063 #15, 925 18, 537
Currency in circulation, totalmil, of delsilver:	9, 995	8, 059	8, 151	8,300	8,522	8,732	8, 593	8,781	8, 924	9, 071	9,357	9, 612	9, 732
Exports thous of dol Imports do Price at New York dol. per fine oz Production, world thous of fine oz Canada§ do Mexico do United States do Stocks, refinery, end of month:	207 3, 561 348 6, 277 2, 803	180 4, 107 348 22, 836 1, 791 8, 120 4, 419	139 4, 656 348 23, 835 1, 795 7, 990 5, 049	87 4, 857 348 22, 990 1, 673 7, 699 4, 669	68 4, 721 .348 23, 145 1, 708 7, 104 6, 367 2, 107	123 4, 690 . 348 20, 645 1, 642 4, 568 6, 499 1, 730	319 4,576 348 24,329 1,557 8,750 5,733 1,792	817 3, 292 .348 23, 208 1, 357 7, 792 6, 009	1, 048 4, 489 348 22, 700 1, 802 6, 339 6, 445 2, 382	1, 212 4, 346 348 22, 393 1, 484 7, 152 5, 843	615 3,347 348 20,397 1,902 3,769 6,465 2,181	210 4, 099 , 348 2, 058 8, 062 5, 047 2, 324	353 4, 686 348 6, 310 2, 235
CORPORATION PROFITS	2, 803	1,000	1,	1, 1, 1, 1	2,104	1,700	1,192	1, 340	2.002	1,619	2, 181	2,029	2, 200
(Quarterly) Federal Reserve Bank of New York:		}			}		4	1					
Industrial corporations, total (167 cos.) 1 mil. of dol.  Autos, parts, and accessories (28 cos.) do Chemicals (13 cos.) do. food and beverages (19 cos.) do Machinery and machine manufacturing (17 cos.) mil. of dol Metals and mining (12 cos.) do. Petroleum (13 cos.) do. Steel (11 cos.) do. Miscellaneous (54 cos.) 1 do. Public utilities, execut steam railways and			184, 5 19, 4 30, 2 17, 7 8, 2 4, 7 8, 6 58, 8 36, 9	1		288.7 87.2 31.1 25.9 12.0 8.6 9.2 65.2 49.5			280. 8 88. 3 34. 5 18. 9 11. 0 6. 4 13. 3 66. 1 42. 3				
telephone companies (net income) (52 cos.) mil. of dol Federal Communications Commission: Telephones (net op. income) (91 cos.)do			44. 2 55. 9			54. 4 62. 9		1	61.3 70.9	!		73. 6	
Interstate Commerce Commission: Railways, class I (net income) do Standard and Poor's Corporation (earnings):∆ Combined index, unadjusted 1925=100 Industrials (19 cos.) do Railronds (class I) do  Quitilities (13 cos.) do  PUBLAC FINANCE (FEDERAL)			68. 5 78. 4 79. 9 40. 7 109. 5			124.5 111.6 114.1 71.2 140.0			108. 2 113. 5 40. 9				
Debt, gross, end of monthmil, of dol.	50, 921	43, 909	44, 075	44, 140	44, 277	45, 039	45, 890	46, 117	47, 176	47, 236	r 47, 737	r 48, 979	49, 513
Public issues: Interest bearing	550	38, 386 589	38, 419 596	577		39, 102 568	39, 908 557	40, 028 554	40, 901 593	40, 972 557	r 41, 342 561	r 42, 285 574	42, 641 548
trust funds mil. of dol. Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't.; Total amount outstandingo' mil. of dol. By agencies:o'	6, 937	1, 934 5, 812	5, 063 5, 808	5, 810	5, 919	5, 370 5, 916	5, 426 5, 915	5, 534 5, 914	5, 683 5, 915	5, 707 6, 560	5, 834 6, 371	6, 120 6, 370	6, 324 6, 939
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. do. Home Owners' Loan Corporation do. Reconstruction Finance Corp. do Expenditures, total† thous, of dol. National defense* do. Agricultural adjustment program* do. Unemployment relief* do. Transfers to trust account† do. Interest on debt* do. Debt retirements do. All other* do.	2, 418 2, 101 1,563,712 1,124,095 41,074 105,707 1 8,556 34,223 250,054	1, 269 2, 627 1, 096 708, 382 2210, 469 76, 356 141, 813 25, 195 19, 597 2, 576 232, 375 age for Ma	74, 730 139, 117 10, 000 147, 874 1, 704 * 161, 700	2, 621 1, 097 870, 241 5 297, 356 102, 802 144, 990 0 73, 241 1, 244 250, 607	7378, 564 108, 382 137, 865 20, 000 10, 597 792	1/218, 167	7 568, 693 103, 187 145, 630 17, 500 25, 109 7, 214 250, 512	1, 269 2, 613 1, 097 1,077,438 7 584, 040 95, 731 137, 740 20, 000 20, 507 2, 122 (217, 299	748, 345 102, 364 159, 068 10, 000 150, 211 1, 539 229, 148		7836, 881 38, 875 145, 432 0 11, 503 1, 335 7108, 181	31, 590 134, 776 0 339, 431 17, 128	7959, 880 59, 642 132, 075 153, 144 24, 828 2, 654 7268, 029

Preliminary. Revised. 1 Average for May 1-20. No quotation. 3 Average for June 1-14. 4 Average for July 1-25 CNo quotation for Belgium, France, and the Netherlands since June 1940. 5 The total includes guaranteed debentures of certain agencies not shown separately. Sor increase in earmarkeed gold (--). • Number of companies varies slightly. Aformerly Standard Statistics Co., Inc. New series. Earlier data on new items under Federal expenditures will be shown in a subsequent issue. Hevised series. Beginning July 1940 social security employment taxes are appropriated directly to the old-age and survivors insurance trust funds and do not appear as transfers under expenditures, as formerly; earlier data on total expenditures and transfers to trust accounts have, therefore, been revised to exclude transfers to this fund (not receipts on p. S-16 similarly exclude amounts transferred to this fund); for revised data beginning January 1937, see table 50, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. The reduction of one company from the number shown in the 1940 Supplement was due to a merger during the second quarter of 1940. 5 Data reported by the Canadian Government; see note marked "\$" on p. 33 of the June 1941 Survey.

The ginning with April 1940, where direct reports from foreign countries are lacking, available reports of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics are used. When no current reports are available at the time of compilation, the last reported figure is carried forward. The comparability of the data has been affected by these substitutions. Data for Belgian Congo and Sierra Leone, formerly included in figures for Africa and total reported monthly, are excluded beginning May 1940 and April 1941, respectively, as reports are not available. During recent years, the reported figures for Belgian Congo amounted to between 115 and 2 percent of the total reported for Africa; production for Sierra Leone is of minor importance.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
			FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Con.													
Receipts, total thous, of dol do	553, 833 396, 510	566, 388 447, 196	711, 124 710, 584	365, 351 333, 258	484, 796 362, 078	740, 929 740, 226	371, 605 339, 778	673, 690 541, 352	1,566,871 1,566,408	602, 443 565, 418	541, 159 393, 683	1,277,092 1,276,009	455, 556 412, 942
Receipts, net*   do   Customs   do   Internal revenue, total   do   Income taxest   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	34, 511	23, 630	22, 627	29, 371	27, 923	29, 783	33, 257	31, 630	39, 950	49, 197	41,060	38, 217	36, 743
Income taxestdodo	500, 189 58, 674	522, 813 37, 645	672, 540 431, 669	318, 578 44, 039	438, 484 48, 906	692, 937 428, 722	319, 169 62, 759	502, 046 104, 408	1,513,017 1,207,513	352, 005 74, 881	482, 858 63, 271	1,211,087 916, 170	399, 783 83, 668
Taxes from:	172, 686	139, 131	29, 437	37, 614	138, 013	34, 498	46, 613	193, 379	34, 131	43, 053	165, 204	31,817	47, 926
Admissions to theaters, etc.⊗ do do	2, 246 927	1,734 488	1,684 486	2, 021 772	2, 194 887	2, 208 1, 306	1, 881 1, 271	1, 910 1, 025	2, 098 801	1,744 842	1, 730 770	1,690 754	2, 222 787
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total _mil. of dol_	}	12, 410	12, 371	12, 398	12, 518	12, 500	12, 645	12,676	12,909	13, 282	13, 108	13, 277	13, 853
Loans and preferred stock, total do Loans to financial institutions (incl. pre-		8, 623	8, 583	8, 613	8, 680	8, 682	8, 639	8, 614	8, 681	8, 796	8,800	8,804	8, 756
ferred stock) mil. of dol. Loans to railroads do		1, 189 553	1, 194 513	1, 198 512	1, 208 515	1, 221 516	1, 174 523	1, 136 518	1, 115 523	1, 103 523	1,099 505	1, 115 505	1, 101 497
Home and housing mortgage loans do Farm mortgage and other agricultural		2, 336	2, 348	2, 387	2, 387	2, 390	2, 424	2, 395	2, 406	2, 427	2, 436	2, 445	2, 413
loansmil. of dol		3, 349 1, 197	3, 328	3,302	3, 280	3, 257	3, 208	3, 212	3, 251	3, 334	3, 288	3, 227	3, 191
All other doU. S. obligations, direct and fully guaran-		ĺ	1,200	1, 214	1, 291	1, 298	1, 309	1,352	1,386	1,409	1,472	1, 511	1, 553
teed mil. of dol Business property do		846 569	824 570	834 597	827 601	829 593	850 599	863 600	880 602	897 608	905 623	925 636	947 653
Property held for sale do All other assets do		1, 061 1, 312	1, 081 1, 313	1, 094 1, 260	1, 113 1, 296	1, 141 1, 257	1, 190 1, 367	1, 206 1, 392	1, 245 1, 501	1, 297 1, 685	1, 392 1, 389	1, 497 r 1, 415	1, 557 1, 930
Liabilities, other than interagency, total mil. of dol.		8, 400	8,403	8, 406	8, 579	8, 526	8, 599	8, 592	8,696	9, 377	9, 297	9, 417	10, 142
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U. Sdo		5, 811	5, 809	5, 808	5, 919	5, 917	5, 915	5, 914	5, 916	6, 560	6, 371	6, 370	6, 939
Other do Other liabilities, including reserves do		1, 354 1, 234	1, 356 1, 238	1, 354 1, 243	1, 422 1, 237	1, 395 1, 214	1, 389 1, 294	1, 386 1, 292	1, 390 1, 391	1, 385 1, 432	1, 434 1, 492	1,443	1,442
Privately owned interests do Proprietary interests of the U. S. Govern-		407	410	412	413	415	417	418	421	422	423	1,604 424	1, 761 425
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month:		3, 603	3, 558	3, 580	3, 526	3, 559	3, 629	3, 666	3, 792	3, 484	r3,388	3, 436	3, 286
Grand total† thous. of dol. Section 5 as amended, total do	2,363,687	1,651,616 753, 087	1,621, <b>6</b> 02 715, 778	1,648,746 720, 324	1,697,386 751, 498	1,712,639 763,653	1,804,379 770, 730	1,940,015 768, 580	1,981,699 773,899	2,020,115 771,727	2,088,893 752,300	2,152,843 751, 305	2,230,358
Banks and trust companies, including	737, 864	85, 226	83, 898	83, 110	109, 214	115, 028	112, 026	108, 771	105, 808	102, 702	99, 304		740, 224
receivers thous, of dol_ Building and loan associations dodo	89, 787 3, 574	4,625	4, 597	4,690	4, 581	4, 268	3, 998	4, 262	4, 368	4, 813	4, 594	96, 702 4, 356	92, 938 3, 918
Insurance companies do Mortgage loan companies do	1, 551 180, 517	2, 188 149, 737	2, 176 151, 456	2, 105 157, 094	2, 077 159, 534	1, 998 165, 118	1, 906 168, 044	1, 790 169, 027	1, 742 172, 452	1,722 173,118	1, 696 174, 640	1,669 176,579	1, 628 177, 864
Railroads, including receivers do All other under Section 5. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	460, 953 1, 482	507, 627 3, 684	470, 039 3, 612	469, 769 3, 554	472, 596 3, 498	473, 881 3, 360	481, 961 2, 795	481, 977 2, 753	486, 877 2, 652	486, 938 2, 435	469, 658 2, 408	469, 634 2, 365	461, 567 2, 308
Emerg. Rel. and Constr. Act, as amended: Self-liquidating projects (including financ-	,								i		}		
ing repairs) thous of dol. Financing of exports of agricultural sur-	18, 124	20, 509	21, 262	31, 785	19, 581	19, 511	19, 486	19, 443	18, 644	18, 615	18, 550	18, 490	18, 291
pluses thous, of dol. Financing of agricultural commodities	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
and livestockthous, of dol	437	520	520	445	445	443	443	443	443	443	439	439	437
Direct loans to business enterprises (including participations)thous. of dol.	149, 603	129, 371	128, 676	127, 906	126,008	121, 678	119, 061	117, 464	115, 827	114, 478	154, 305	151, 733	150, 462
Authorizations for national defense under the Act of June 25, 1940* thous, of dol.	409, 626	2, 055	12, 844	27, 316	63, 864	51, 387	71, 249	93, 912	137, 171	188, 244	239, 194	306, 243	355, 741
Total, Bank Conservation Act, as amended thous. of dol.	435, 828	563, 561	564, 516	564, 744	559, 420	556, 711	649, 195	468, 853	463, 248	460, 313	458, 471	455, 198	451, 429
Drainage, levee, irrigation, etcdo Other loans and authorizations do	77, 243 534, 915	83, 223 99, 242	83, 360 94, 599	83, 409 92, 772	83, 507 94, 141	83, 460 115, 875	83, 231 90, 936	82, 897 388, 378	83, 161 389, 260	75, 859 390, 389	74, 497 391, 090	78, 622 390, 766	78, 626 435, 102
CAPITAL FLOTATIONS						ļ							,
Security Registrations†	ĺ	1		İ		1							
(Securities and Exchange Commission)		l		1 			]		1				
Total securities effective under the Securities Act of 1933thous. of dol	108, 230	123, 242	130, 581	287, 456	161, 748	322, 618	415, 699	183, 098	162, 828	186, 996	272, 521	163, 584 216	648, 401 374
Substitute securities* do Registered for account of others do	10,748	422 32, 246	15, 405 5, 851	5, 743 3, 369	2, 862 4, 758	4, 859	25, 150	3, 514	2, 397	32,048	665 76, 515	11, 838	29, 481
Registered for account of issuers, exclusive of substitute securities thous, of dol.	97, 482	90, 574	109, 324	278, 345	154, 128	317, 760	390, 549	179, 584	160, 431	154, 948	195, 341	151, 530	618, 545
Not proposed for saledo Proposed for sale:	6, 397	16, 717	14, 162	22, 219	46, 931	25, 594	24, 620	18, 242	33, 033	62, 174	30, 861	2, 297	327, 760
Cost of flotation: Compensation to underwriters, agents,		l							1				
etc thous of dol Expenses do	1, 595 493	3, 410 374	3, 248 657	4, 874 1, 233	3, 747 695	6, 882 1, 626	10, 677 r 1, 261	1, 174 874	4, 267 720	2, 384 551	3, 983 727	2, 726 1, 055	1, 272 1, 749
Net proceeds, total do To be used for:	88, 998	70, 074	91, 257	250, 019	102, 755	283, 658	353, 990	159, 294	122, 411	89, 839	159, 770		287, 765
New moneydo	18, 923	31, 996	45, 432	14, 899	9, 309	33, 863	<sup>7</sup> 18, 147	13, 069	46, 800	τ 20, 182	12, 642	17, 493	148, 024
Securities for investmentdo	9, 630	18,039	4, 363	0	13, 381	4,612	152, 842	1 272	23, 493	11, 339 0	2, 256	4, 853	2, 211 0
Securities for affiliation do Other assets do	0 0	537 60	152	13	82	249 173	0	1,372	133	1, 564	100	700	20
Repayment of funded debtdo Repayment of other debtdo	58, 520 0	19, 181 60	37, 342 2, 694	233, 624 697	69, 825 681	1,934	7 154, 049 2, 093	128, 973 13, 000	46, 038 540	7 54, 650 1, 802	144, 390 206	2, 546	: 130, 033 7, 476
Retirement of preferred stockdo Organization expensedo	1, 897	0 5	1, 123 (a)	512 4	9, 427	18, 256	25, 711	2, 268 (a)	5, 069 0	175 8	101 6	6, 598 0	: 0
Miscellaneous do	! 28	196	132	270	40	672	1, 148	613	337	120	69	15	2

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Less than \$500. ¶ Includes repayments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.
†Revised series. For revised data on income taxes beginning September 1936, see table 50, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. Data on total loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and "other loans and authorizations" revised beginning January 1937 to exclude a loan of \$146,500,000 to the Rural Electrification Administration, advanced in varying amounts during 1937-39, now classified under allocations; this loan has been excluded from data shown in the Survey beginning with the October 1940 issue. Certain other comparatively small revisions have been made in the grand total; currently such revisions are not carried into the detail. Data on security registrations revised beginning January 1938, see table 47, p. 15 of the November 1940 Survey.

\* New series. The new item of "net receipts" excludes social security employment taxes appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; for data beginning January 1937, see table 50, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. For data beginning 1938 for substitute securities, see table 47, p. 15 of the November 1940 survey.

\* New series. The new item of "net receipts" excludes social security employment taxes appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; for data beginning January 1937, see table 50, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. For data beginning 1938 for substitute securities, see table 47, p. 15 of the November 1940 survey.

\* New Series. The new item of "net receipts" excludes social security employment taxes appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; for data beginning January 1937, see table 50, p. 18 of the November 1940 Survey. For data beginning 1938 for substitute securities, see table 47, p. 15 of the November 1940 survey.

\* Excludes collections from national defense taxes under Revenue Act of 1940.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		]	FINA	CE-	Conti	nued							
CAPITAL FLOTATIONS—Continued													
Security Registrations†—Continued													
(Securities and Exchange Commission)  Gross amount of securities less securities reserved for conversion or substitution, total									Ì				
Type of security: Secured bonds	2 108, 038 34, 326	116, 780 6, 650	115, 167 39, 541	273, 307 230, 483	158, 886 70, 607	318, 856 147, 045	135, 365	182, 543 133, 159	157, 514 82, 670	182, 325 89, 770	269, 620 88, 434	161, 071 111, 480	413, 845
Secured bonds	46, 088 4, 434 18, 027	24, 878 16, 465 57, 917 10, 870	22, 598 16, 016 19, 375 17, 637	11, 429 23, 869 7, 397 130	1, 766 24, 263 26, 578 35, 672	107, 318 48, 907 15, 552 35	60, 037 6, 537 31, 826 5, 598	2, 983 37, 565 8, 832 5	48, 422 2, 151 24, 270	33, 288 10, 570 44, 010 4, 687	49, 500 75, 181 56, 404 100	1,000 21,980 21,111 5,499	268, 286 23, 096 94, 336 28, 126
Type of registrant: Extractive industriesdo Manufacturing industriesdo	0	28 55, 205	12, 750	3, 177	1, 731	250 115, 944	0 114, 377	0 24, 097	0 41, 013	571	250 123, 499	1,687	
Financial and investment do Transportation and communications do Electric light, power, heat, gas and water	57, 245 11, 223 0	19, 407 500	38, 158 6, 815 0	70, 097 1, 779 7, 722	18, 243 49, 926 200	19, 353 209	162, 693 69, 488	2, 983	25, 976 2, 468	65, 136 72, 221 6, 074	3, 301 8, 171	15, 605 5, 260 16, 690	17, 160 4, 190 354, 273
Otherdodo	34, 326 5, 244	13, 319 28, 323	50, 386 7, 058	189, 833 700	78, 052 10, 734	171, 360 11, 740	43, 668 3, 487	151, 341 4, 122	87, 729 329	37, 061 1, 263	133, 644 755	121, 829	18, 09 20, 11
Securities Issued‡ (Commercial and Financial Chronicle)													
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)thous. of dol	470, 728	283, 876	232, 414	711,001	441, 966	613, 226	420, 835	334, 037	405, 553	920, 916	405, 839	881, 131	612.092
eapital and refunding)thous. of dol New capital, totaldo Domestic, totaldodo Corporate, totaldodo	360, 284 360, 284 327, 403	7 129, 191 7 128, 691 67, 938	113, 550 113, 550 68, 006	257, 841 257, 841 47, 728	263, 680 263, 680 168, 943	190, 966 190, 966 62, 199	95, 461 95, 461 52, 929	77, 056 77, 056 31, 550	182, 311 182, 311 86, 634	746, 178 745, 328 39, 470	106, 750 106, 750 63, 874	519, 255 519, 005 90, 467	296, 029 295, 629 43, 569
Bonds and notes:         do           Long term	323, 825 0	52, 612 0	63, 728	21, 530	166, 000	44, 850 1, 000	50, 348 330	24, 851 637	55, 972 0	28, 437 641	60, 945 55	74, 636 2, 010	30, 37
Preferred stocksdo Common stocksdo Farm loan and other Government agen-	1, 603 1, 975	13, 427 1, 899	2,720 1,558	9, 877 16, 321	864 2, 079	9, 703 6, 645	1, 154 1, 096	3, 752 2, 310	29, 468 1, 195	7, 324 3, 068	0 2,875	10, 387 3, 434	9, 825 3, 367
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreign, totaldo	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 32,881 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	0 760. 753 500 0	45, 544 0 0	112, 099 98, 014 0	42, 000 52, 737 0 0	128, 767 0 0	2, 200 40, 332 0 0	8, 125 37, 381 0 0	9, 440 86, 237 0	645, 442 60, 416 850 0	5, 440 37, 436 0	369, 741 58, 797 250 0	212, 212 39, 843 400
Corporate	0	0 500 r 154, 684	0 0 118,894	0 0 453, 160	0 0 178, 286	0 0 422, 261	0 0 325, 374	0 0 256, 981	0 0 223, 242	0 850 174, 738	0 0 299, 089	0 250 361, 876	400 316, 068
	110, 444 74, 427	7 154, 684 112, 894	115, 694 65, 595	453, 160 345, 347	178, 286 93, 943	422, 261 334, 580	325, 374 271, 388	256, 981 227, 012	223, 242 115, 288	174, 738 107, 181	299, 089 197, 102	361, 876 113, 390	316, 068 86, 468
Long term         do           Short term         do           Preferred stocks         do           Common stocks         do	72, 530 0 1, 897 0	108, 447 0 4, 421 26	63, 579 836 1, 180 0	331, 651 0 13, 651 45	65, 931 2, 000 25, 595 416	292, 017 0 38, 702 3, 861	251, 892 16, 670 2, 286 540	208, 911 703 17, 398 0	83, 680 0 31, 607 0	106, 472 709 0	161, 757 0 35, 345 0	108, 087 0 5, 303 0	75, 798 (10, 528
Farm loan and other government agencies thous, of dol Municipal, State, etc. do. Foreign, total do. Corporate do.	25, 420 10, 597	27, 525 714, 266 0	26, 000 24, 099 3, 200	28, 050 79, 764 0	59, 465 24, 879 0	14, 300 73, 381 0	30, 800 23, 186 0	17, 425 12, 544 0	4, 000 92, 829 0	27, 725 39, 833 0	28, 300 73, 687	222, 860 25, 626	215, 553 14, 047
Corporate do Government do	0 0 0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	
Government do. United States possessions do. Corporate securities issued by type of borrower, total thous. of dol. New capital, total do	401, 830	180, 832	3, 200 133, 601	393, 075	262, 886	396, 778	324, 316	0 258, 562	201, 922	146,650	260, 976	203, 857	130, 038
Investment trusts, trading, and holding	327, 403 52, 018	67, 938 23, 124	68, 006 17, 544	47, 728 16, 268	168, 943 2, 834	62, 199 19, 057	52, 929 10, 243	31, 550 6, 311	86, 634 26, 612	39, 470 8, 781	63, 874 19, 459	90, 467 29, 454	43, 569 4, 068
companies, etcthous. of dol Land, buildings, etcdo Public utilitiesdo	0 0 238, 085	90 30, 232	0 40 18, 521	0 148 5, 894	0 25 141, 335	0 0 5, 336	0 155 10,715	6, 527	0 106 39,661	0 47 18, 401	0 0 3, 775	0 386 7, 584	10, 559
Railroads do Shipping and miscellaneous do Refunding, total do	23, 300 14, 000	14, 292 200 112, 894	25, 576 6, 325 65, 595	15, 258 10, 160 345, 347	23, 840 909 93, 943	12,030 25,776 334,580	30, 395 1, 421 271, 388	18,010 637 227,012	3, 120 17, 136 115, 288	9, 100 3, 141 107, 181	36, 715 3, 925 197, 102	51, 235 1, 808	22, 852 6, 090
Industrial do Investment trusts, trading, and holding	74, 427 2, 742	60, 776	7, 275	86, 660	53, 586	33, 575	99, 406	1, 107	41,500	37,007	51, 170	113, 390 21, 886	86, 468 34, 875
companies, etc	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 245 \\ 71,625 \end{array}$	77 25, 211 25, 300	490 46, 430 7, 900	367 207, 334 50, 558	0 $3,592$ $24,894$ $1,329$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,000 \\ 1,202 \\ 221,274 \\ 0 \end{array}$	3, 837 134, 940 9, 790	1, 250 161, 424 50, 718	2,876 67,602 3,000	1,929 39,186 4,000	2, 875 138, 882 0	0 328 83, 317	45, 593
Railroads do Shipping and miscellaneous do Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's);*	0 60	1, 530	3, 500	428	10, 541	74, 529	23,415	2, 513	309	25, 059	4, 175	6, 860 1, 000	6, 000
Total	303 281 22	100 53 47	103 63 40	67 40 27	211 165 46	139 28 111	80 47 33	51 27 24	102 53 49	75 23 52	89 54 35	113 63 50	67 38 29
(Bond Buyer)  State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous, of dol Temporary (short term)do	46, 120	89, 291 77, 354	77, 622 100, 957	182, 493 117, 406	79, 802 167, 225	202, 402 96, 146	777, 939 175, 389	190. 287 177, 957	r 104, 231 63, 074	r 101, 900 89, 394	7116, 270 138, 683	r 144, 647 81, 995	7151, 756 7150, 913
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures:	169, 317		·					·					100,010
Wheatdododo	531 77	451 81	360 <b>62</b>	360 66	406 91	283 68	228 47	277 44	439 58	432 57	548 77	504 53	455 37
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)													
Customers' debit balances (net) mil. of dol. Cash on hand and in banks do Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do.	628 189 460 262	631 215 368 256	635 218 370 268	653 203 381 269	666 214 383 280	677 204 427 281	661 207 399 275	634 199 375 267	633 199 387 268	606 199 368 265	622 185 403 262	616 186 395 255	628 189 388 260

r Revised. ! Includes \$154,350,000 in face amount installment certificates not included in the break-down by type of security.

Includes \$4.800,400 in face amount installment certificates not included in the break-down by type of security.

For revisions in 1939 data from Commercial and Financial Chronicle, see notes marked "!" on p. 34 of the September 1940 and p. 35 of the March 1941 Survey.

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

Revised series. Data on security registrations revised beginning January 1938, see table 47, p. 15 of the November 1940 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		]	FINA?	CE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued  Bonds				the or the orange of the state	The second of the second								
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N, Y, S, E.) dollars	94.86	91, 33	92,08	92, 84	93, 58	93,84	93, 05	92, 72	93, 73	94, 32	94, 22	94, 80	95, 6
Domestic do do do	98, 58 48, 85	95, 72 43, 28	96, 56 43, 07	97, 03 44, 86	97, 78 45, 60	98, 10 45, 07	97. 16 45. 81		97, 73 46, 28	98, 25 47, 01	98. 08 47, 67	98, 60 47, 79	98, 9
Standard and Poor's Corporation:  Composite (60 bonds) dol. per \$100 bond Industrials (20 bonds) do		81, 5 86, 8	82. 7 87. 8	83.6 89.2	83, 9 90, 3	54. 0 90. 2	85, 3 90, 5	84, 5 89, 9	85. 3 90. 2	85, 8 90, 2	\$6.0 90.1	85.8 90.4	86. 81.
Public utilities (20 bonds) do		100, 2 57, 5	100. 6 59. 7	100. 6 61. 0	100, 5 60, 9	100, 7 61, 1	101, 2 64, 3	100.9 62.3	64.3		101, 2 66, 7	101, 1 65, 8 129, 2	101. 66,
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds†do (ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	111,1	121, 2 106, 7	122, 3 107, 7	124. 6 108. 8	127.3 110.7	129.3 111.8	127 7 110. 4	125, 6 108, 8	125, 4 110, 1	126, 8 110, 8	128, 1 111, 4	129. 2 111. 5	130. 111.
Total on all registered exchanges:  Market valuethous, of dol	87, 766	67, 057	94, 701	114, 881	114,606	125, 383			HS, 851		119, 252		116, 2
Face valuedo On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedodo	j	99, 101 53, 571	78, 398	185, 154 93, 532	186, 432 95, 500	248, 906 103, 243	125, 042	148, 219 75, 999	235, 872 96, 162	269, 892 109, 867	218, 628 100, 577	173, 215 78, 266	222, 9 98, 2
Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.),	144, 101	82, 424	129, 205	159, 704	164, 080	221, 475	248, 732	130,068	209, 379	242, 720	196, 932	153, 363	201, 0
face value, total thous of dol U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Govt., total do	140, 157 1, 431 138, 726	79, 705 2, 337 77, 368	125, 965 1, 597 124, 368	150, 981 2, 496 148, 485	159, 006 2, 422 156, 584	211, 237 2, 206 269, 031	230, 987 2, 707 228, 280	123, 647 2, 224 121, 423	214, 382 1, 417 212, 965	! 1,497	169, 272 948 168, 324	149, 426 1, 910 148, 416	2, 5
Domestic	127, 515 11, 211	66, 566 10, 802	109, 915 14, 453		139, 191 17, 393	190, 149 18, 882	212, 637 15, 643	109, 265 12, 158	199, 173 13, 792		153, 831 14, 493	135, 174 13, 242	174, 59 11, 99
Face value, all issues mil. of dol. Domestic do.	51,900	53, 914 49, 399	53, 913 49, 400	54, 329 49, 965	54, 237 49, 877	54, 169 49, 820	54, 139 49, 799	49,891	55, 746 51, 419	55, 678 51, 416	55, 534 51, 278	56, 159 51, 952	56, 04 51, 88
Foreign do Market value, all issues do	53, 217	4, 515 49, 239 47, 285	4,514 49,643 47,699	4, 363 50, 438 48, 481	4, 360 50, 756 48, 768	1, 349 50, 831 48, 871	4, 340 50, 374 48, 386	4, 331 50, 277 48, 307	4, 328 52, 252 50, 249	4, 262 52, 518 50, 515	4, 255 52, 322 50, 293	4, 207 53, 237 51, 227	4, 26 53, 26 54, 25
Domestic do Foreign do Yields:	2, 052	1, 954	1,914	1, 957	1,988	1, 961	1, 988	1, 971		2,003	2, 029	2, 010	1, 98
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent Moody's:	2.08	2,52	2, 39	2.32	2.18	2.14	2, 29	2. 43	2. 33	2. 26	2, 14	2, 07	2.0
Domestic corporatedo	1	3, 55		3, 46	3, 40	3, 36		3, 40	3, 39	3, 39	3, 37	3, 84	3,1
Aaa	2, 74 2, 90 3, 24	2, 85 3, 03 3, 55	2.82 3.01 3.52	2, 79 3, 01 3, 48	2, 75 2, 96 3, 40	2, 71 2, 92 3, 36	2, 75 2, 95 3, 36	2. 78 3, 00 3, 38	2. 80 3. 01 3. 37	2, 82 3, 04 3, 38	2, 81 2, 99 3, 34	2, 77 2, 95 3, 31	2. 2. 3.
By groups:	4. 27	4, 76	4.66	4, 56	4, 48	4, 45	4, 38	4. 42	4, 38	4. 33	4. 32	4, 31	4.
Industrials do do Public utilities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2.90 3.06 3.92	3, 12 3, 23 4, 30	3. 10 3. 19 4. 23	3, 06 3, 18 4, 15	2, 98 3, 14 4, 07	2, 93 3, 13 4, 03	2, 96 3, 17 5, 96	3, 00 3, 19 4, 00	3. 02 3. 17 3. 98	3, 06 3, 16 3, 96	3, 02 3, 13 3, 95	2, 96 3, 10 3, 95	2. 9 3. 6 3. 9
Rails do Standard and Poor's Corporation:  Domestic municipals (15 bonds) do U. S. Tressury bonds do	11. 52	2.49	2.44	2, 32	2, 18	2.07	2. 16	2. 27	2. 28	2, 20	2.14	2.08	2.0
U. S. Treasury bondsdo	1.94	2. 25	2.18	2, 10	1, 97	1.89	i 1,90	2. 10	2. 01	1, 96	1.92	1.91	1.5
Cash dividend payments and rates (Moody's); Total annual payments at current rates (600			, _							:			
companies) mil, of dol.  Number of shares, adjusted millions  Dividend rate per share (weighted average)	938. 08	1, 713. 08 936. 43	936, 43	1. 738, 04 936, 43	.1, 781, 52   936, 43 	936, 43	1, 791, 94 938, 08	938, 68	1, 816, 13 938, 08	938, 08	(1, 821, 65 938, 08	1, 823, 85 938, 08	1,821.0 938.0
(600 cos.) dollars.  Banks (21 cos.) do Industrials (492 cos.) do	1. 94 3. 01	1, 83 3, 91	1.83 3.01	1.86 3.01	1, 90 3, 01	1.91 3.01	1.91 3.01	3. 01	1, 94 3, 01	1, 94 3, 61	1.94 3.01	1. 94 3. 01	1.3 3.6 1.3
		1, 79 2, 54 1, 96	1. 79 2. 54 1. 96	1, 83 2, 54 1, 96	1. 88 2. 54 1. 97	2.54	1.89 2.54 1.94		1, 92 2, 54 1, 94	1. 92 2. 54 1. 94	1, 93 2, 54 1, 94	1, 93 2, 59 1, 95	2. 1.
Public utilities (30 cos.) do Rails (36 cos.) do Dividend declarations (N. Y. Times):	1. 56	1. 36	1, 36	1.36	1. 47 685, 574	1, 53 331, 721	1, 53		1, 56 231, 737	1, 56 199, 198	1. 57 517, 369	1, 57 256, 858	1 245, 7
Total thous, of dol. Industrials and miscellaneous do Railroads do	380, 592 362, 418 18, 174	365, 553 347, 331 18, 222	205, 482 207, 354 2, 128	213, 843 7, 561	635, 110	305, 652 26, 669	204, 574	360, 210 15, 662	226, 315 5, 422	192, 375 6, 823	476, 792 40, 577	238, 515 18, 343	232, 6 13, 1
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100	56. 5	55, 6	56, 7	58, 4	57.0	57.2	55, 0	53.8	54.1	51.4	51.5	54. 0	. 56
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)  dol. per share	42.99	42, 50	44,40	44, 72	45, 64	43.39	43, 82	41, 21	41.60	40.74	39, 73	40.95	43.
Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do Rails (20 stocks) do	18.50	125, 32 22, 22 26, 83	131, 46 22, 18 28, 43	132, 39 22, 07 28, 83	133, 90 21, 22 29, 36	130, 45 19, 91 27, 61	130, 17 20, 17 29, 01	121, 68 19, 37 27, 54	122, 52 19, 56 28, 03	119, 10 18, 66 28, 48	116, 44 17, 30 28, 25	121, 57 17, 61 28, 11	127. 18. 29.
New York Times (50 stocks) do	91, 32 160, 33	92. 21 164. 48	96, 27 171, 50	97. 29 173. 26	95.86 170.32	93, 68 167, 16	93, 24 165, 43	87. 07 154. 20	\$7, 66 154, 86	85, 41 150, 17	84.71 149.00	88, 29 156, 09	92. 162.
Railroads (25 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (420 stocks) 1926=100	22, 36	19.94 77.5	21.05 80.9	21.34 81.4	21. 40 82. 1	20, 21	21.06	19, 91 75, 9	20, 46	20, 65	20, 42 73, 0	20, 48	: 21. : 78
Industrials (350 stocks) do do do	1	89, 1 109, 5	93. 7 116. 5	94. 6 119. 5	$95.8 \\ 120.2$	94. 0 118. 7	93.7 118.0	87.9 109.5	\$8, 2 109, 8	85. 6 106. 0	85. 6 105. 7	58.3 111.3	93
Consumer's goods (194 stocks) do Public utilities (40 stocks) do Rails (30 stocks) do		85, 8 80, 3 24, 9		80. 2	89.9 79.0 27.8	87.3 77.6 26.4	87.1 78.0 27.7	81. 9 74. 6 26. 1	82. 0 74. 5 26. 6	78.7 71.2 26.9	76.3 67.5 26.7	78. 2 69. 8 26. 7	9 70 70 27
Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do	1	50.4	51.0	53. 6	55, 6	55.8	55. 9	53, 8	53.7	51.2	49.9	50.9	53
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) 1926=100. Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):		84.3	87.4	90.0	93. 9	94.3	95, 1	90. 5	91.1	89.7	90.0	93. 2	98
Total on all registered exchanges:  Market valuethous, of dol.	415,088	320, 913			876, 452		613, 194		383, 348	416, 674	384, 462	411,012	611, 4
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange: Market value thous, of dol.	22, 087 346, <b>2</b> 27	14, 214 270, 471	20,728	24, 006 505, 193	37, 022 763, 481	33, 003 596, 806	26, 545 519, 360	18, 555 336, 505	19, 169 318, 750	20, 217 347, 710	17, 618 323, 885	18, 052 350, 146	29, 0 522, 4
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	15,858	10, 420	16, 206	18, 522	29, 040	23, 744	20,064	13, 481	13,688	15, 356	13, 194	13, 740	22, 2
(N. Y. Times) thousands.	.1 10, 875	7,616	11,941	: 14, 484	: 20, 893	. 18, 400	13, 295	8, 971	10,111	11, 178	9,661	10, 151	17.8

<sup>§</sup> Formerly Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

<sup>†</sup> Revised series. For data beginning 1931, see table 55, p. 17 of the December 1940 Survey.

	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		]	FINAS	CE-	Conti	nued							L
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks—Continued			manders, spiriter has no see properties.	Fine case after the control and control an	Marie Territoria (1976)				november i so é respisablemen				! !
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_Number of shares listedmillions	41, 472 1, 464	40, 706 1, 454	41, 49 <b>2</b> 1, 453	42, 674 1, 153	41, 848 1, 457	11, 891 1, 455	10, 280 1, 455	39, 398 1, 455	39, 696 1, 457	37, 711 1, 463	37, 815 1, 463	39, 608 1, 463	41,65 f,46
Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody's percent Banks (15 stocks) do Industrials (125 stocks) do	5. 9 4. 6 5. 9	5, 6 4, 7 5, 6	5, 5 4, 7 5, 5	5. 4 4. 3 5. 5	5, 6 4, 3 5, 7	5. 7 4. 3 5. 7	5. 9 4. 4 6. 0	6. 0 4. 5 6. 2	6. 1 4. 5 6. 2	6, 4 4, 8 6, 6	6. 4 4. 9 6. 5	6. 1 4. 5 6. 2	5. 4. 5.
Banks (15 stocks)	3, 9 6, 4 6, 0	4, 8 5, 7 5, 6 5, 10	4. 4 5. 8 5. 5 5. 04	4, 2 5, 7 5, 3 4, 99	4. 1 6. 0 5. 8 4, 94	4. 2 5. 9 6. 2 1. 87	4, 2 6, 0 6, 2 4, 82	4. 3 6. 1 6. 2 4. 90	4. 2 6. 2 6. 2 4. 92	4. 4 6. 7 6. 3 4. 94	4. 3 6. 8 6. 5 4. 97	4. 2 6. 5 6. 4 4. 97	4. 6. 5.
Stockholders (Common Stock)			631, 343 6 451			630, 812 6, 404			630, 366 5, 742			630, 956 5, 609	
American Ter. & Ter. Co., total mimber Foreign do Pennsylvania R. R. Co., total do Foreign do U. S. Steel Corporation, fotal do Foreign do Shares held by brokers percent of total			206, 907 2, 742 164, 553			205, 883 2, 724 160, 676			204, 776 1, 680			206, 070 1, 581 164, 785	
Shares held by brokers percent of total			27, 48	777 (17)	(1)1) 4	2, 749 27, 37			26, 00			2, 605 25, 30	
	materia de Pelas estado estado e a calcularen e	<u> </u>	FOR	EIGN	IKA	DE	dise or the eventual design		!	<u> </u>			
Exports. Total: Value, unadjusted 1923-25=100		92	78	91	86	85	86	80	94	102	101	87	
Value, adjusted		100 135 92	74 115 77	74 136 90	75 127 86	126 85	84 124 85	88 117 80	93 138 94	107 145 101	108 147 101	122 87	10
Unit value do Imports: Total: Value, unadjusted do Imports:		68 68	68 60	67 64	68 69	67 78	69	68 72	68 83	70 89	69 92	71 87	,
Value, adjusted		71 114 67	63 106 61	63 117 67	120 68	79 130 75	70 120 70	73 118 68	75 133 80	82 143 86	90 142 88	91 130 82	1:
Unit value do  Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total: Unsdinsted 1924-29=100		59 24	58	57 33	57	57	58	58 20	60 24	60	62 29	63 31	
Adjusted         do           Total, excluding cotton:         Unadjusted         do           Unadjusted         do         do           Adjusted         do         lipports for consumption:*	-	31 37	18 27	23 36	19 29 25	18 29	16	22 30	27 33	28 34	38 45	41 49	
Imports for consumption:* Unadjusted		41 109 114	99 102	29 118 118	122 129	25 131 131	25 137 132	33 135 131	36 141 125	147 136	56 154 159	60 127 138	1
VALUE §													
Exports, total, incl. reexportsthous, of dol. By grand divisions and countries: Africa		349, 928 12, 615	295, 245 14, 094	343, 485 45, 613	327, 685 16, 945	322, 257 16, 624	325, 355 22, 047	303, 413 19, 954	357, 233 35, 121	385, 454 28, 354	384, 636 36, 925	329, 776 20, 904	358, 6 39, 4
Asia and Oceania         do           Japan         do           Europe         do           France         do		59, 734 25, 188 143, 754 89	48, 405 17, 778 113, 523 72	66, 957 26, 195 122, 003	55, 894 16, 443 118, 695 (4)	60, 405 19, 343 116, 329 (a)	54, 876 11, 588 126, 772	59, 498 11, 108 96, 336 375	64, 753 10, 112 113, 233 1, 329	64, 092 8, 419 145, 964 631	71, 078 6, 621 110, 109 1	52, 350 5, 687 111, 478 2	43, 6: 3, 3- 139, 3: (a)
Germany   do   1		(*) 6 125, 309 71, 800	0 90 103, 361 64, 626	0 12 107, 597 77, 886	(*) 3 102, 375 65, 609	2 9 101, 253 63, 266	(a) (a) 116, 631 62, 449	(a) 77, 269 65, 233	(4) 0 95, 509 69, 898	(a) 127, 623 72, 137	0 0 103, 228 81, 165	0 0 103, 108 75, 333	(28, 7) 69, 40
Canada do North America, southern do Mexico do South America do	*	70, 707 27, 888 7, 198 34, 137	63, 252 25, 673 7, 697 28, 923	76, 682 31, 556 10, 061 29, 471	64, 262 33, 792 9, 772 36, 749	62, 439 33, 807 10, 554 31, 824	61, 886 30, 022 8, 507 29, 188	64, 419 33, 010 9, 824 29, 381	68, 616 37, 200 11, 745 37, 028	70.813 38, 226 13, 193 36, 681	79, 611 42, 071 13, 770	74, 307 35, 708 12, 597	68, 00 29, 90 8, 30
Argentina do do		10, 170 7, 522 3, 543	6, 267 6, 753 2, 976	5, 151 7, 176 3, 389	5, 920 10, 807 4, 081	4, 734 10, 046 3, 360	5, 300 9, 216 2, 955	5, 223 8, 843 3, 249	6, 400 11, 992 4, 463	5, 858 10, 505 4, 107	42,989 7,698 13,177 4,214	34, 003 6, 755 8, 699 3, 978	36, 93 9, 56 9, 76 3, 73
Chile do. U. S. merchandise, by economic classes:  Total thous, of dol  Crude materials do  Cotton, unmanufactured do  Foodstuffs, total do  Crude foodstuffs. do		341, 924 24, 161 3, 640	288, 270 22, 724 5, 138	336, 165 29, 188 10, 541	321, 275 24, 600 7, 703	315, 323 20, 453 6, 417	317, 953 16, 092 3, 120	298, 273 15, 234 3, 800	350, 446 19, 658 5, 862	376, 185 16, 857 4, 380	376, 354 28, 647 4, 389	323, 728 29, 034 4, 716	348, 8 29, 83 4, 5
Wruits and proparations do		19, 170 5, 819 13, 351 2, 386	15, 331 1, 974 10, 357 1, 813	18, 360 7, 528 10, 832 2, 362	14, 650 3, 603 11, 047 1, 974	13, 719 3, 488 10, 231 2, 638	13, 746 2, 887 10, 859 1, 944	16, 010 2, 841 13, 169 2, 098	16, 793 4, 262 12, 531 1, 933	18, 269 3, 963 14, 306 J, 768	25, 323 8, 388 16, 935	33, 173 5, 368 27, 805	45, 70 7, 29 38, 4
Meats and lats		1, 710 2, 237 96, 863	1, 729 2, 153 78, 575	1, 754 2, 946 81, 421	1, 859 2, 703 70, 651	1, 837 1, 686 67, 154	2,018 1,530 69,989	2, 495 2, 103 56, 973	3, 317 3, 030 60, 644	3, 241 3, 979 67, 604	3, 262 2, 472 3, 923 55, 136	2, 117 11, 254 2, 573 51, 019	3, 2- 17, 3: 2, 0- 53, 2
Finished manufactures   do   Automobiles and parts   do   Gasoline   do   Machinery   do   General imports, total   do		201, 730 15, 645 5, 803 56, 813	171, 639 15, 735 5, 690 52, 658	207, 195 22, 531 6, 915 61, 046	211, 373 26, 828 8, 320 62, 873	213, 997 21, 470 6, 615 63, 327	218, 126 25, 379 6, 101 60, 993	210, 056 24, 028 4, 250 51, 426	254, 206 29, 084 3, 733 61, 604	274, 054 28, 642 2, 732 63, 751	267, 248 30, 511 3, 394 59, 631	210, 501 21, 474 4, 313 45, 437	220, 0 17, 5 3, 2 45, 5
By grand divisions and countries:		220, 217 11, 901 90, 795	194, 928 12, 581 86, 220	207, 141 9, 714 89, 844	223, 430 13, 191 93, 250	253, 099 13, 663 105, 823	228, 636 10, 203 91, 417	233, 702 8, 739 89, 698	267, 784 11, 593 106, 303	287, 550 12, 345 97, 837	296, 930 14, 075 115, 240	279, 536 11, 416 102, 530	277, 8
Asia and Oceania do Japan do Europe do France do Germany do		13, 277 26, 566 655 183	11, 124 15, 762 267 231	18, 361 18, 330 415 231	21, 676 24, 600 1, 870 576	14, 033 26, 187 1, 301 183	10, 391 20, 119 493 531	8, 127 17, 941 635 717	10, 488 26, 100 672 295	11, 020 35, 793 890 286	10, 869 23, 355 398 682	13, 000 24, 506 374 502	118, 6 8, 8 23, 5
Italy do United Kingdom do North America, northern do Canada do		158 13, 280 41, 029 39, 467	9, 263 40, 569 39, 197	74 9, 873 39, 163 38, 050	23 10, 428 44, 122	84 13, 610	25 9, 742 36, 586	39 9, 443 35, 428	20 12, 583	18 15, 049 40, 189	36 9, 576 49, 506 48, 192	9, 797 49, 314	11, 3 46, 5

r Revised.

• Less than \$500.

• Formerly Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
† Revised series. Indexes of agricultural exports have been revised to a new base. Earlier monthly data will be shown in a subsequent issue.

\* New series. Data beginning 1915 for indexes of agricultural imports will be shown in a subsequent issue.

§ Data for 1939 revised; see tables 14 and 15, pp. 17 and 18 of the April 1941 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		FOR	EIGN	TRA	DE-C	Contin	ued						<del></del>
VALUES—Continued General imports by grand divisions and coun-													
tries—Continued.         North America, southernthous. of dol           Mexico		19, 571 6, 330 30, 355	14, 722 3, 876 25, 075	16, 440 5, 105 33, 650	14, 884 4, 811 33, 383	15, 782 5, 769 48, 024	24, 474 7, 743 46, 837	28, 072 7, 516 53, 825	33, 948 8, 936 51, 246	39, 787 9, 237 61, 597	38, 706 8, 365 56, 048	35, 445 7, 428 56, 325	31. 554 6, 945 43, 964
Argentina		5, 170 8, 396 6, 372 214, 106	3, 648 7, 122 5, 164 196, 312	5, 010 9, 904 6, 378 213, 133	6, 902 9, 340 4, 435 217, 175	11, 613 12, 711 6, 709 238, 275	11, 186 11, 644 4, 999 223, 595	11, 732 15, 383 9, 139 216, 623	12, 624 13, 295 7, 917 254, 553	15, 718 15, 944 10, 848 274, 593	14, 437 17, 167 8, 200 281, 351	16, 713 11, 771 5, 730 261, 097	13, 364 10, 307 9, 462 264, 683
By economic classes: Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo Mfd. foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdodo		88, 495 21, 515 20, 588 50, 342	80, 113 18, 098 19, 026 46, 510	88, 904 22, 625 21, 176 46, 045	93, 838 22, 695 22, 444 44, 383	110, 375 25, 931 19, 435 52, 009	97, 633 30, 291 20, 552 47, 131	91, 805 31, 211 22, 940 42, 208	106, 674 32, 892 26, 652 57, 936	103, 437 36, 621 33, 125	116, 777 36, 418 34, 370	110, 609 31, 988 28, 082	119, 260 22, 886 24, 320
Finished manufactures do do		33, 166	32, 565	34, 383	33, 816	30, 524	27, 988	28, 458	30, 399	66, 377 35, 032	57, 862 35, 925	54, 553 35, 864	62, 248 35, 97
T	RANS	PORT	ATIO	N AN	р со	MMU	NICA	TION	$\mathbf{s}$				
TRANSPORTATION Express Operations													
Operating revenuethous. of dol. Operating incomedo  Local Transit Lines		9, 632 69	10, 055 87	10, 624 82	10, 542 67	12, 701 78	10, 032 68	9, 961 82	10, 536 95	10, 814 72	11, 238 153	10, 839 74	10, 874 78
Fares, average, cash rate† cents. Passengers carried† thousands. Operating revenues thous of dol.	7. 8144 802. 396	7. 8253 726, 151 54, 097	7. 8253 762, 107 58, 452	7, 8253 830, 741 60, 542	7. 8253 801, 646 58, 489	7. 8253 860, 704 62, 623	7. 8253 837, 903 59, 579	7. 8253 777, 294 56, 220	7.8199 864, 644 61, 192	7.8199 847,071 61,427	7. 8061 856, 239 62, 347	7. 8144 831, 816 59, 547	7. 8144 796, 105 58, 576
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):† Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100dodo	140 139	113 109	125 120	125 104	122 121	112 121	113 124	115 129	120 132	108	131 117	136 131	138 127
Coke do do Grains and grain products do Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	167 160 125 80	136 121 117 91	144 132 117 129	149 135 107 152	159 129 96 124	167 119 87 92	174 124 90 84	183 128 85 75	175 127 97 74	120 130 96 82	167 135 107 82	170 141 123 69	175 149 168 70
Livestock         do.           Merchandise, I. c. l.         do.           Ore.         do.           Miscellaneous.         do.           Combined index, adjusted.         do.	99 271 141 139	96 244 110 112	100 254 124 112	100 238 132 110	98 145 125 116	95 46 116 119	94 45 115 122	98 45 118 124	101 50 124 126	103 203 131 112	102 276 138 135	101 265 141 139	99 283 139 138
Coal         do           Coke         do           Forest products         do           Grains and grain products         do	158 199 152 103	124 162 115 96	114 147 122 106	91 119 128 100	109 150 131 98	107 153 133 96	109 145 138 102	113 149 133 102	128 168 127 113	45 137 130 113	138 182 130 124	156 189 136 126	150 200 149 112
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	84 99 155 141	96 95 139 110	98 95 145 112	99 96 181 116	98 97 181 120	96 99 164 125	88 99 180 130	93 101 181 131	93 100 192 128	93 102 266 130	91 102 266 136	88 102 152 139	83 100 156 140
Miscellaneous	4, 464 840 66	3, 718 657 54	3, 135 562 44	3, 269 505 47	3, 780 695 61	2, 718 560 50	2, 737 577 53	2, 824 605 56	3, 818 818 70	2, 794 163 38	4, 161 676 64	3, 510 642 54	3, 413 578 53
Forest products. do Grains and grain products do Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l. do	248 224 55 784	186 • 207 62 755	157 160 69 606	167 154 86 636	193 166 86 752	141 118 50 578	144 123 47 569	154 116 41 597	197 172 52 797	159 136 46 648	205 184 57 795	175 172 39 638	174 230 38 603
Ore         do           Miscellaneous         do           Freight-car surplus, total‡         do           Box cars‡         do           Coal cars‡         do	386 1,861 47 19	7 348 7 1, 450 104 51	279 1, 260 75 33	274 1, 400 88 27	213 1, 614 96 33	1, 171 129 45	1, 174 110 43	51 1, 204 87 32	69 1,643 71 26	214 1, 390 190 31	387 1, 792 72 34	301 1,490 71 34	313 1, 425 67 27
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total thous, of dol	493, 674 410, 213	30 381, 538 310, 667	382, 603 316, 125	45 413, 590 348, 169	42 375, 364 315, 204	381, 792 308, 350	377, 374 309, 580	358, 413 296, 146	23 416, 319 346, 633	375, 008 305, 230	17 442, 286 370, 903	455, 023 377, 534	485, 446 405, 503
Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Taxes, joint facility and equip, rents* do Net railway operating income do Operating results:	49, 773 313, 843 68, 513 111, 318	40, 974 - 267, 571 - 47, 437 - 66, 530 - 21, 725	36, 094 260, 179 48, 231 74, 193 30, 733	33, 465 276, 717 49, 885 86, 988 42, 654	31, 244 259, 455 44, 810 71, 099 30, 809	40, 840 266, 134 36, 867 78, 791 51, 078	40, 159 268, 969 46, 048 62, 357 19, 705	36, 511 255, 590 44, 344 58, 479 14, 964	40, 030 283, 329 52, 363 80, 627 35, 256	38, 348 274, 938 47, 501 52, 569 7, 264	37, 493 296, 590 57, 065 88, 630 43, 137	44, 832 298, 932 62, 829 93, 261 52, 800	47, 402 310, 035 69, 097 106, 315 63, 528
Freight carried 1 mile mil, of tons.  Revenue per ton-mile cents.  Passengers carried 1 mile millions.		36, 398 . 926 2, 480	37, 058 . 923 2, 144	38, 614 . 965 1, 922	35, 949 . 949 1, 772	34, 904 . 953 2, 312	36, 063 . 885 2, 216	34, 182 . 899 2, 029	40, 577 . 929 2, 229	31, 615 1, 052 2, 170	43, 398 . 932 2, 140	44, 036 . 927 2, 564	46, 067
Financial operations, adjusted:* Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol Freightdo Passengerdo		364. 8 298. 4 36. 7	376. 9 312. 9 34. 6	363. 0 298. 3 35. 0	379. 0 314. 3 34. 9	400, 8 333, 3 37, 6	389. 3 320. 7 38. 6	402. 4 332. 5 40. 1	417. 0 344. 5 42. 7	382. 1 309. 6 41. 4	438. 6 365. 2 40. 9	473, 5 398, 2 43, 3	470, 9 395, 1 42, 3
Railway expenses		307. 6 57. 2 14. 9	309. 5 67. 4 25. 3	311.5 51.5 8.3	311.7 67.3 24.9	315. 8 84. 0 42. 8	315.9 73.4 32.1	318. 6 83. 8 42. 8	334. 2 82. 9 40. 8	323. 2 59. 0 17. 1	345, 6 93, 0 50, 4	363. 4 110. 1 68. 2	370, 5 100, 4
New York State thous, of short tons. Panama, total thous, of long tons. In U. S. vessels do	557 1,366 818	625 2, 418 1, 202	648 2, 304 1, 101	804 2, 418 1, 133	599 <b>2,</b> 062 1, 127	0 2, 129 1, 134	0 1,966 1,102	0 1, 827 968	0 1, 911 1, 027	250 2, 057 1, 080	610 1, 989 1, 133	624 1, 585 887	720 1, 659 910
St. Lawrence thous, of short tons. Sault Ste, Marie do Welland do Rivers:	975 15, 235 1, 858	1,008 13,713 1,820	992 13, 003 1, 616	1,070 12,971 1,491	893 8, 642 1, 529	13 704 210	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	308 7,865 664	900 15, 153 1, 716	1, 001 14, 673 1, 895	1, 043 15, 511 1, 960
Allegheny do Mississippi (Government barges only) do Monongahela do Ohio (Pittsburgh district) do do do do do do do do do do do do do		501 212 2, 679 1, 412	423 192 2, 585 1, 396	437 181 2, 935 1, 603	307 142 2, 792 1, 468	211 115 2, 969 1, 545	215 105 2,810 1,581	187 100 2, 532 1, 424	213 127 2, 907 1, 587	186 159 563 653	310 214 2, 971 1, 727	320 250 2, 833 1, 785	330 270 2, 862 1, 781

Revised.

SData for 1939 revised; see tables 14 and 15, pp. 17 and 18 of the April 1941 issue.

Data for August and November 1940, March, May and August 1941, are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

New series. Adjusted data on financial operations of railways beginning 1921 appear in table 33, p. 16 of the September 1940 issue. The new series on taxes and joint facility and equipment rents is shown to provide figures for obtaining total railway expenses as given in the adjusted figures of financial operations; earlier data not shown in the September 1940 and subsequent issues of the Survey may be obtained by deducting operating expenses and net railway operating income from operating revenues.

Hevised series. Data on fares revised beginning August 1936; see p. 45 of the July 1940 Survey. Passengers carried revised beginning January 1938; see table 13, p. 18 of the March 1941 Survey. Revised indexes of freight carloadings beginning 1919 appear in table 23, pp. 21–22 of the August 1941 Survey.

Beginning June 1941, data represent daily average for the week ended on the last Saturday of the month; May data are daily average for last 9 days of May.

onthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	941			1940						1941			
to the governor of the data may be found in the	ugust	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
TRANSPO	RTA	TION	ANI	COL	MMU	NICAT	TIONS	Cor	ıtinue	d			
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Waterway Traffic—Continued													
learances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. portsthous, of net tons Foreigndodo United Statesdo		6, 331 4, 307 2, 024	5, 405 3, 727 1, 678	5, 433 3, 679 1, 753	5,040 3,376 1,664	3, 840 2, 544 1, 296	3,839 2,653 1,186	3, 636 2, 319 1, 317	3, 981 2, 532 1, 449	4, 606 2, 902 1, 704	5,729 3,579 2,149	6, 074 3, 957 2, 117	6, 7 4, 5 2, 1
Travel		10.000	10,084	10, 635	9, 573	9, 142	8,890	8,786	9, 953	10, 537	11, 668	11, 472	, 12, 1
Miles flown thous, of miles.  Express carried pounds.  Passenger carried number.  Passenger-miles flown thous, of miles.		1,201,999 320,990 121,602	1,184,249 310,293 118,534	1,329,843 334,386 125,924	1,205,261 239,858 90,697	1,323,615 202,859 78,387	1,113,002 197,854 78,340	1,109,352 218, 163 84, 640	1,214,817 245,924 96,662	1,352,181 308,644 114,749	1,462,121 363,954 133,979	1,544,111 380,990 141,906	1,822 398, 147,
otels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total Restaurant sales index1929=100	3. 56 68 115	3. 39 64 100	3.35 67 96	3. 39 70 100	3, 47 64 103	3. 26 57 95	3. 24 69 97	3. 32 69 99	3. 24 68 94	3. 47 69 109	3. 13 70 106	3.30 66 108	3
oreign travel: U.S. citizens arrivals number		15,692 10,960 1,110	11,308 15,569 1,317	8, 422 9, 692 1, 641	8,546 6,862 1,648	13, 148 7, 626 1, 777	16, 244 7, 868 1, 681	19, 818 19, 726 920	23, 933 32, 746 1, 216	15, 958 18, 779 1, 416	12, 409 9, 502 1, 524	13, 203 17, 277 1, 676	
U. S. citizens, departures		4, 812 2, 435 933, 783	4, 861 1, 913 497, 149	4,824 1,628 252,788	3, 833 1, 503 92, 746	3,765 1,820 60,475	3, 612 2, 511 83, 296	3, 133 1, 943 100, 237	4,500 2,897 115,911	4, 813 3, 015 190, 150	4, 268 4, 362 327, 550	6, 002 4, 878 578, 071	5,
Automobiles do Ulman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles thousands Passenger revenues thous. of dol.		258, 128 718, 140	149, 214 702, 104	79, 194 684, 932	28, 997 578, 257	18, 335 734, 016	23, 544 879, 883	27, 925 791, 221	33, 521 925, 694	58, 916 766, 222	100, 230 714, 012	173, 139 897, 614	825,
COMMUNICATIONS		4, 402	4, 381	4, 235	3,738	4,646	5,529	4,974	5, 621	4, 787	4, 389	5, 145	4,
Operating expenses do Operating in service, end of month thousands		107, 350 68, 749 29, 722 70, 885	107, 852 70, 117 28, 781 69, 711	113,087 73,025 31,034 72,841	110, 544 72, 118 29, 343 77, 106	114, 761 73, 979 31, 471 75, 650	114, 684 74, 214 31, 077 73, 934	111, 219 72, 752 29, 250 70, 648	116, 883 74, 585 32, 975 73, 403	118, 132 75, 598 33, 238 75, 390	119,933 75,709 34,783 77,576	120, 113 75, 524 35, 072 76, 626	120, 74, 35, 80,
Net operating income.  Phones in service, end of month, thousands, elegraph and cable carriers:†  Operating revenues, total†, thous, of dol.		20, 560 19, 211 10, 969	16, 174 19, 334 10, 648	23,004 19,446 11,442	17, 933 19, 547 10, 642	21, 988 19, 670 12, 557	22, 998 19, 833 11, 182	22, 974 19, 966 10, 667	24, 891 20, 107 11, 961	24, 502 20, 232 12, 430	24, 049 20, 366 12, 850	25, 005 20, 443 12, 728	22, 20,
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues		10, 188 433	9, 882 415	10,622 441	9,872 424	11, 654 540	10, 294	9,832 451	10,982 525	11, 473 510	11,830 514	11, 731 498	11,
Troin claim operations thous of dologo arriers do Operating expenses† do Operating incomet do Not incomet do adiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues		781 9,783 443 <sup>d</sup> 61	766 9,409 503 94	821 9,695 1,012 536	770 9,498 465 4 38	903 10,586 1,291 872	9,888 9,821 614 96	9, 290 667 202	980 9,884 1,303 896	957 10, 298 1, 359 879	1,020 10,691 1,330 873	997 10, 516 637 267	10,
adiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues thous, of dol.		1,083	1,110	1, 267	1, 179	1,348	1, 290	1, 253	1, 399	1, 348	1, 354	1, 337	1,
CHEMICALS	CH.	EMIC.	ALS A	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TIS		1	I		Ī
lcohol, denatured: Consumptionthous. of wine gal Productiondo	15, 264 15, 065	711, 190 11, 510	14, 157 13, 694	15, 566 15, 098	13, 544 13, 158	12, 441 12, 215	10, 499 10, 610	10, 558 10, 556	13, 339 13, 192	12, 451 12, 654	14, 889 14, 714	15, 614 15, 387	15, 15,
leohol, ethyl:  Productionthous of proof gal;  Stocks warehoused end of month do	1,089 34,299 10,117	2, 919 24, 094 23, 645	2, 445 21, 559 18, 480	1, 975 23, 350 13, 471	1, 586 23, 354 10, 027	1, 360 23, 762 9, 503	1, 468 24, 224 11, 963	1, 465 22, 030 12, 166	1, 313 21, 702 11, 127	1, 511 26, 248 11, 330	1, 329 29, 606 10, 000	1, 095 32, 224 10, 393	33, 7,
Withdrawn, tax-paiddolethanol:	27, 327 3, 071	20, 918 1, 424 228, 961	24, 218 2, 045 198, 332	25, 552 2, 357 162, 302	23, 110 2, 959 191, 739	22, 056 2, 128 267, 077	19, 434 1, 742 14, 283	19, 070 1, 766 102, 711	23, 705 2, 735 94, 467	22, 789 2, 449 61, 831	26, 526 3, 012 48, 580	27, 830 3, 224 16, 668	27, 21, 21,
Price, refined, wholesale (N.Y.) dol. per gal	. 44	. 34 408 3, 788	366 3,549	. 34 463 4, 408	. 34 468 4, 440	. 34 484 3, 913	. 34 450 3, 882	. 34 435 3, 618	. 34 455 4, 174	. 34 463 4, 241	. 34 466 4, 423	436 4,663	4,
Syntheticdo xplosives, shipments thous, of lb ulphur production (quarterly): Louisiana long tons Texas do	41, 363	35, 036	37, 180 137, 445 573, 421	37, 740	34, 444	33, 461 103, 675 567, 698	36, 080	33, 631	35, 722 138, 880	31, 986	37, 891	39, 460 130, 090	41,
ulphuric acid (fertilizer manufacturers): Consumed in production of fertilizer short tons		153, 215	140, 444	169, 878	179, 677	178, 193	184, 149	162, 306	177, 376	156, 362	176, 465	162, 334	175,
Purchases:	16. 50	16. 50 194, 664	16. 50 193, 243	16. 50 222, 476	16, 50 216, 290	16. 50 223, 131	16.50 221,788	16. 50 226, 069	16.50 234,026	16. 50 218, 846	16. 50 217, 063	16. 50 208, 884	202,
From fertilizer manufacturers do From others do Shipments: To fertilizer manufacturers do		30, 782 31, 476 45, 680	33, 813 27, 163 42, 582	38, 361 25, 518 48, 635	33, 220 36, 184 43, 014	22, 941 32, 732 36, 377	32, 570 38, 659 36, 116	26, 343 25, 650 37, 311	25, 309 33, 008 39, 082	23, 215 30, 922 53, 429	39, 140 32, 714 52, 535	29, 366 35, 488 43, 311	24, 48, 33,
To others do Stocks, end of month do FERTILIZERS		60, 923 91, 732	59, 393 103, 532	65, 817 105, 557	57, 475 110, 939	74, 927 100, 246	81, 591 91, 407	69, 514 100, 338	78, 095 98, 151	67, 387 93, 956	75, 117 78, 756	69, 304 77, 545	69, 75,
onsumption, Southern States thous. of short tons	71	61 178, 474	142 144, 348	189 148, 135	105 116, 416	182 136, 581	518 109, 654	762 94, 316	1, 365 90, 255	1, 390 74, 715	258 81, 971	104 66, 651	164
Nitrogenous do Phosphate materials do Prepared fertilizers do		30, 321 128, 907 881 89, 891	29, 729 100, 713 536 71, 038	15, 773 111, 936 1, 003 68, 208	15, 891 88, 409 428 63, 852	16, 486 112, 063 330 62, 706	9, 336 87, 698 465 87, 115	11,031 76,333 498 95,474	10, 674 74, 162 686 152, 323	16, 748 49, 481 1, 580 120, 330	6, 014 74, 082 317 99, 673	11, 688 48, 265 2, 311 74, 439	15 141 33
mports, total§. do		75, 542 52, 703 3, 136 8, 829	71, 038 61, 456 37, 610 364 7, 787	63, 090 34, 822 3, 394 3	56, 362 28, 478 637 5, 625	50, 245 27, 718 3, 179 7, 903	87, 115 81, 085 34, 332 2, 112 2, 765	92, 203 40, 254 353	134, 290 84, 337 1, 086	120, 330 106, 737 89, 565 3, 551 1, 891	70, 036 42, 134 1, 194 1, 512	62, 840 27, 341 303 8, 307	32, 16,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Deficit. †Revised series. Data revised for 1939: for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18, of the April 1941 Survey. Data for telegraph and cable carriers revised beginning 1934, see table 48, p. 16 of the November 1940 Survey.

fonthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
CHE	MICA	LS A	ND A	LLIEI	) PRO	DUC'	TS-C	Contin	ued	vi in en in			
FERTILIZERS—Continued	:	}	Ī	!		T		-			-		
rice, wholesale, nitrate of soda, 95 percent	1, 470	1, 450	1,450	1. 170	1. 170	1, 470	l. 470	i. 1, 470	1, 470	1, 470	1. 470	1. 470	1.47
(N. Y.) dol. per ewt. otash deliveries short tons uperphosphate (bulk):	i	37, 998	51, 213	46, 003	51, 644	36, 833	51, 502	35, 536	29, 802	21, 477	13, 232	58, 228	41,09
Production do Shipments to consumers do Stocks, end of month do		361, 387 45, 389	327, 117 130, 823	98, 210 1 201 715	45, 649	425, 118 43, 192 1,285,408	55, 997	110, 438	435, 675 183, 560 1,074,842		419, 411 165, 359 770, 723	373, 864 68, 813 808, 741	383, 49 52, 31 914, 30
NAVAL STORES		1,001,110	1, 200, 113	1,201,719	1,247,000	1,200,100	11203,031	1,202,101	1,074,042	177, 152	170, 120	000,741	314, 30
osin, gum: Price, wholesale "H" (Savannah), bulk† dol. per 100 lb	2, 45	1, 69	1.61	1, 67	1,87	1,72	L 73	1.65	1.78	1.87	L.87	1.88	2.1
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	29,886	48, 389 524, 212	40, 190 522, 181	39, 820 528, 665	35, 018	34, 698 561, 241	17, 906 560, 045	11, 941 542, 446	9, 996 523, 594	19,337 505,860	35, 635 490, 186	31, 069 483, 751	33, 70 461, 13
urpentine, gum, spirits of: Price, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.)	, 67 10, 066	, 28 11, 496	, 31 9, 762	. 35 8, 364	.39 7,793	.38	. 42 3, 027	39 2, 158	.39 4,682	6, 358	. 43 8, 198	. 42 10, 064	. 4 8, 48
Stocks, 3 ports, end of month do do	34, 339	55, 809	51, 053		11, 488	10, 016		33, 906	23, 682	25, 622	27, 318	31, 978	35, 61
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS nimal, including fish oils (quarterly):								1	: ! !	i			
Animal fats: Consumption, factory thous, of lb			235, 774 508, 543			269, 361 672, 886			291, 452	! } · · · · ·		337, 010	
Production do Stocks, end of quarter do Greases:			557, 921			600, 347	-		617, 500 623, 896			644, 024 684, 475	
Consumption, factory do	*		\$2, 409 104, 520 121, 217			98, 639 126, 451 134, 002			104, 910 120, 557 130, 401			126, 155 127, 989	
Production do			296, 179			332, 320			355, 698			116, 452 410, 382	
Stocks, end of quarter do Fish oils: Consumption factory do			48, 144 43, 958			53, 700 51, 818			46, 417 45, 542			45, 967 54, 554	
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of quarter do			42, 816 174, 462			91, 722 199, 458			15, 846 157, 223			6, 271 123, 661	
getable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory (quarterly) mil. of th			622			1,012			1, 996			1.027	
inil. of the Exports thous, of lb through the through		11, 695 74, 854	9, 680 57, 977	13, 383 64, 460	7, 290 54, 366	9, 318 68, 389	8, 758 51, 320	61, 097	12, 685 57, 672	11, 246 82, 135	11, 017 59, 559	11, 437 53, 087	$\frac{4.72}{69,61}$
Paint oils do All other vegetable oils\$ do Production (quarterly) mil of 1b		10, 839 64, 015	2, 745 55, 232 540	6, 027 58, 433		1, 625 66, 764 1, 184	1, 239 50, 081	437 60, 660	4, 626 53, 046 1, 059	4, 536 77, 599	5, 466 54, 093	3, 511 49, 576 762	8, 55 61, 05
Stocks, end of quarter: Crude do Refined do			737 452			935 570			914 637		- ••••	660	
pra: onsumption, factory (quarterly) short tons			57, 579			69, 664			69, 423			497 64, 550	
mports do Stocks, end of quarter do do conut or copra oil:		20, 578	11, 980 29, 293	26, 861	30, 584	27, 606 34, 797	34, 294	16, 271	20, 199 34, 851	18, 672	26, 872	24, 943 28, 109	17, 259
Consumption, factory:			148, 245			150, 410			161, 405			184, 118	
Crude (quarterly) thous, of ib Refined (quarterly) do In oleomargarine do Innorts do		1, 180 26, 286	56, 248 1, 142 21, 684	1. 464 36, 157	1, 664 34, 412	52, 296 1, 528 40, 224	1, 280 22, 157	1, 296 32, 207	61, 126 1, 424 25, 831	1, 381 41, 155	1, 468 28, 273	68, 904 1, 435	2, 47- 30, 973
Imports§ do Production (quarterly): Crude do			73, 038	,	71, 114	87, 883		.,2, 20,	86, 251		20, 210	26, 884 81, 054	au, 97
Refined			75, 920 209, 674			73, 938 242, 973	-		80, 703 209, 940			90, 962 176, 381	
tionseed:		77	13, 772 353	700	644	14, 123	540	120	15, 550	9715	.0.0	15, 064	
Stocks at mills end of month		125 86	599 333	1, 407 1, 040	766 1, 162	$\begin{array}{c c} 544 \\ 657 \\ 1, 276 \end{array}$	560 361 1, 076	458 225 844	373   147   617	305 91 403	185 51 269	121 42 190	77 18 131
ttonsced cake and meal: Exports Exports Short tons		140 36, 303	40 155, 320	140 312, 138	135 286, 890	185 239, 375	91 248, 916	54 201, 822	6 165, 520	31 132, 635	21 86, 386	114 52, 409	35, 197
Production do Stocks at mills, end of month do Stonseed oil, crude:		57, 539	95, 884	130, 714	153, 465	175, 700	215, 358	252, 947	245, 634	256, 255	255, 028	225, 744	55, 96t
Production thous, of 1b Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		23, 158 24, 267	110, 592 80, 274	221, 625 148, 288	205, 192 182, 533	174, 151 176, 626	179, 475 176, 425	147, 702 176, 281	122, 833 167, 195	102, 196 128, 451	66, 275 97, 103	42, 461 52, 541	26, 24; 29, 74;
Jonsumption, factory (quarterly) do do do		S, 275	312, 007 9, 956	11,827	10, 908	328, 495 13, 107	13, 450	11, 626	350, 747 13, 142	12, 896	11, 444	402, 720 10, 816	11, 41:
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production thous of lb	. 119	. 056 34, 262	. 056 46, 171	, 054 134, 368	. 057 158, 418	. 059 168, 517	.064 179,925	. 062 145, 105	. 071 123, 772	. 086 130, 692	. 105 97, 773	. 115   76, 473 ;	. 119
Stocks, end of monthdo		412, 564	348, 042	356, 104	400, 259	458, 335	484, 764	507, 248	505, 219	475, 849	422, 443	369, 589	291, 721
mports thous, of bu Minneapolis: Receipts do	8, 323	628 7, 307	24 5, 813	70 <u>4</u> 1, 226	1, 093 388	769 407	1, 482	1, 285 414	1, 223 718	1, 286 643	1, 177 721	866 805	1, 051 721
Shipments do Stocks do	$\frac{297}{3,864}$	1. 180 2, 816	347 7, 073	234 7, 363	452 6, 232	251 5, 410	71 4, 739	133 3, 952	74 3, 620	139 2, 743	140 2, 299	185 1,885	161 1, 107
Ouluth: Receipts	348 109	1, 566 244	2, 293 1, 691	517 674	537 2, 042	61 220	168 11	159 1	159 (a)	193 168	192 416	165 310	219 207
Stocks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	485	1, 333	1, 935	1, 778	277	118	275	434	593	619	381	236	247
Consumption do Stocks, end of quarter do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Mpls.) dol. per bu	1.89	1, 50	6, 943 7, 038 1, 48	1, 47	1, 59	10, 083 7, 077 1, 64	1.78	1.75	10, 228   4, 159   1, 80	1. 93	1, 87	9, 386   3, 501   1, 87	1. 92
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu						2 31, 217				1. 00			1. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> December 1 estimate

<sup>\*</sup>Less than 500 bushels. | 231, 217 | | 2 Dec \* Less than 500 bushels. | 2 Dec \* Dec | 2 Dec | 2 Dec | 3 Dec | 4 Dec | 4 Dec | 4 Dec | 5 Dec | 5 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec | 6 Dec

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
СНЕ	MICA	LS A	ND A	LLIEI	PRO	DUC'	rs—c	ontin	ued				
DILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Con.													
Linseed cake and meal:  Exports	32, 120	1, 021 22, 760	159 29, 440	629 34, 960	282 32, 440	$\frac{2}{42,920}$	1, 512 44, 400	34 30, 760	27, 800 27, 800	1, 201 30, 680	813 20, 240	392 22, 360	29, 2
inseed oil:  Consumption, factory (quarterly)do  Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb	. 112	. 087	101, 652 . 084	. 083	.086	100, 837 . 088	. 095	. 095	106, 787 . 099	. 107	. 108	143, 100 . 108	
Production (quarterly) thous of lb. Shipments from Minneapolis do Stocks at factory, end of quarterdo	21, 500	14, 550	135, 389 16, 600 115, 135	16,600	13, 250	192, 185 10, 850 153, 820	14, 350	14, 950	196, 281 18, 900 192, 850	21, 600	20, 300	183, 309 21, 050 150, 936	24,
leomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)⊕.do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chi-		22, 498	25, 719	29, 489	30, 854	31, 118	33, 835	27, 869	34, 328	30, 579	26, 853	25, 583	25,
cago) dol. per lb_ Production⊕ thous. of lb_	. 140	. 118 21, 664	. 115 26, 542	. 115 30, 160	30, 002	. 115 32, 457	. 118 34, 030	. 120 28, 103	. 125 33, 880	. 130 32, 179	. 130 27, 693	. 133 25, 083	27,
egetable shortenings: Price, wholesale, tierces (Chi.)dol. per lb PAINT SALES	. 145	. 093	. 090	. 086	. 087	. 088	. 094	. 094	. 097	.111	. 124	. 133	
alcimines, plastic and cold-water paints:  Calcimines thous. of dol.		202	213	218	140	150	208	182	301	342	233	202	
Plastic paintsdododo		49 183	193	48 181	40 158	138	35 146	43 159	43 202	55 266	60 289	53 262	
In paste formdo aint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers: Totaldo		295 34, 991	311 33, 937	302 37, 748	273 30, 795	259 27, 326	294 33, 408	279 32, 538	376 38, 541	483 50, 029	513 56, 055	392 52, 112	46,
Classified, total do Industrial do Trade do		24, 973 10, 619 14, 354	24, 101 10, 502	37, 748 27, 347 12, 594 14, 753	22, 819 11, 336 11, 483	20, 472 10, 785 9, 686	24, 609 12, 206 12, 403	24, 013 12, 177 11, 837	28, 245 13, 752 14, 493	35, 160 15, 246	40, 636 16, 337	37, 395 16, 688 20, 707	33, 15, 17,
Unclassifieddo		10, 018	13, 599 9, 836	10, 401	7, 976	6, 854	8, 799	8, 525	10, 296	19, 914 14, 869	24, 299 15, 419	14, 717	13,
CELLULOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS  Titro-cellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes:							ł						
Consumption thous of Ib. Production do		168 890	280 1, 093	247 1, 096	207 1, 061	183 1, 109	185 1, 167	230 1, 132	249 1, 308	217 1, 420	$\frac{215}{1,372}$	242 1, 387	1,
Shipments ddod	1, 510	970	1, 113	1, 136	1, 131	1,068	1, 112	1, 145	1, 233	1, 267	1, 315	1,475	1,
Consumption thous, of lb Production do Shipments do	17 573	7 773	8 826	9 983	934 934	8 867	617	3 344	10 465	12 402	14 524	18 513	
Moulding composition: Production do Shipments‡ do	1	784 1, 423	755 1,709	944	1,037 1,606	733 1, 435	1,632	335 1,879	373 2, 232	408 2, 255	472 2, 319	523 2, 457	2,
Shipments‡dodo	2, 506	1, 342	1, 501	1, 783	1,410	1, 317	1, 584	1,642	1, 991	2, 102	2, 146	2, 264	2,
sphalt prepared roofing, shipments: Total thous, of squares		2 404	2.047	4 054	2 000	0.162	0.040	0.515	2 105	2 141	0.750	. 2 570	4.
Grit roll do Shingles (all types) do		3, 484 1, 012 1, 293	3, 947 1, 138	4, 254 1, 147	3, 906 888 881	2, 163 769 570	2, 249 888 533	2, 515 811 690	3, 105 801 1, 038	3, 141 806 1, 255	3, 753 987 1, 564	7 3, 570 7 981 1, 436	1,
Smooth roll do		1, 179	1, 358 1, 451	1, 370 1, 737	1, 238	824	828	1,014	1,055	1, 233	1, 304	1, 153	1,
		ELE	CTRIC	POV	VER A	AND	GAS		<del></del>	1		1	1
roduction, total mil. of kwhr_	14, 551	12, 444	11, 984	13, 055	12, 765	13, 456	13, 641	12, 293	13, 095	12,885	13, 616	13, 671	, 14,
By source: Fueldo	1 '	8, 476	8, 129	9, 396	8, 731	9, 057	9,054	8, 381	8,706	8,051	9, 363	9, 614	r9,
Water powerdo	3, 930	3, 968	3, 855	3, 659	4, 034	4, 399	4, 587	3, 912	4, 388	4, 834	4, 253	4, 056	74,
Privately and municipally owned electric utilities mil, of kwhr. Other producers do	13, 037 1, 514	11, 226 1, 218	10, 796 1, 188	11, 702 1, 353	11, 462 1, 303	12, 119 1, 337	12, 311 1, 330	11, 027 1, 266	12, 061 1, 034	11, 575 1, 309	12, 105 1, 511	12, 173 1, 498	12,
ales to ultimate customers, total† (Edison Electric Institute) mil. of kwhr		10, 105	10, 057	10, 397	10, 577	10, 895	11,382	10, 801	10, 895	10, 809	11,080	11, 385	
Residential or doméstic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Commercial and industrial:	-	1, 828 288	1, 891 260	1, 922	2,093	2, 222 109	2, 396 130	2, 195 123	2,060 117	1, 990 131	1, 904 148	1, 909 231	
Small light and powerdododododododododo	.	1, 915 5, 191	1, 926 5, 115	1, 886 5, 445	1, 970 5, 379	2, 034 5, 448	2, 126 5, 616	2, 009 5, 456	1, 924 5, 750	1, 927 5, 821	1, 914 6, 194	1, 980 6, 385	
Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do		149 224	165 222	189 233	201 237	217 248	215 254	185 251	179 248	160 241	146 243	138 240	
Railways and railroadsdodododo		451 58	442 35	488 58	504 61	551 67	580 65	519 63	553 64	485 54	482 50	461 40	
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers† (Edison Electric Institute)thous. of dol  GAS	-	201, 993	204, 434	206, 983	214, 161	219, 913	228, 159	217, 629	212, 603	210, 078	209, 707	215, 010	
Manufactured gast: Customers, totalthousands		10, 064	10, 140	10, 142	10, 115	10, 156	10, 106	10, 149	10, 119	10, 142	10, 404	10, 253	
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do		$9,348 \\ 241$	9, 408 262	9, 398 281	9, 367 292	9, 394 304	9, 350 282	9, 383 294	9, 354 280	9, 362 295	9, 620 304	9, 481 292	
Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft		463 25, 105	462 27, 641	453 30, 682	33, 824	37, 946	465 37, 950	463 38, 046	473 38, 025	473 35, 347	468 32, 666	469 30, 290	
House heating do		14,787 $932$	16, 760 1, 241	17, 340 2, 837	15, 623 7, 290	15, 892 10, 801	17, 312 9, 608	16, 997 10, 095	16, 866 9, 453	16, 297 6, 981	16, 615 4, 256	16, 887 2, 149	
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total		9, 256	9, 491	10, 316	10, 699	11,000	10, 791	10, 704	11, 457	11, 857	11, 596	11,085	
thous. of dol.  Domestic do do.  House heating do.  Industrial and commercial do.	.	26, 661 19, 992 789	29, 134 21, 932 1, 103	31, 213 22, 479 2, 150	32, 589 21, 569 4, 137	34, 904 21, 629 6, 136	35, 157 21, 988 6, 107	35, 166 21, 247 6, 784	34, 489 20, 851 6, 419	32, 651 20, 993 4, 399	31, 974 22, 398 2, 507	30, 573 22, 174 1, 632	
Industrial and commercialdo		5, 783	6,005	6, 464	6,750	6, 992	6, 918	6, 987	7, 055	7, 111	6, 941	6, 665	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

§Data revised for 1939; see table 14, p. 17, of the April 1941 Survey. 

Data revised beginning July 1939, see note marked with a "‡" on p. 40 of the April 1941 Survey.

Jincludes consumption in reporting company plants. 

Monthly data for 1920-39, corresponding to averages shown on p. 97 of the 1946 Supplement, appear in table 28, pp. 17 and 18 of the December 1940 Survey; revised data for all months of 1940 are shown on p. 41 of the June 1941 Survey.

† Revised series. Manufactured gas revised beginning January 1929; earlier data will appear in a subsequent issue. Revised electric-power sales and revenue from sales beginning 1937 will be shown in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941	1		1940	<del></del>					1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	ELEC	TRIC	POW	ER A	ND G	\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.	Conti	nued	<u>!</u>	1	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>
GAS—Continued		1	Ì	İ									
Natural gas:† Customers, totalthousands		7, 501	7, 563	7, 636	7, 755	7, 804	7, 764	7,773	7,824	7, 810	7, 829	7,802	
Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft		6, 976 523	7, 033 528	7, 080 554	7, 158 594	7, 194 608	7, 170 591	7, 182 589	7, 223 599	7, 216 592	7, 250 576	7, 252 548	
Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft.  Domestic do Ind'l, com'l, and elec. generation do		96, 116 16, 233	100, 689 17, 449	110, 389 22, 306	126, 389 34, 047	147, 071 49, 515	151, 963 54, 973	157, 611 56, 914	156, 230 54, 887	141, 480 43, 690	120, 558 28, 971	110, 983 21, 124	
Revenue from sales to consumers, total		00.040	81, 403 29, 458	86, 184 33, 700	90, 342	95, 516 51, 838	95, 184 56, 464	98, 440 57, 356	85, 084 56, 232	96, 716 48, 911	89, 459 39, 030	87, 481 33, 761	
Domestic do Ind'l, com'l, and elec. generation do		13, 284 14, 746	13, 812 15, 423	16, 720 16, 747	22, 977 18, 373	30, 975 20, 583	34, 885 21, 321	35, 086 21, 920	33, 907 21, 960	28, 328 20, 424	20, 649 18, 101	16, 372 17, 113	
		FOOI	DSTU	FFS A	ND T	ГОВА	cco	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	!	1	<u>!</u>
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES								1					
Fermented malt liquors:	5, 913	r 5, 089	4, 001	3, 915	3, 396	3, 606	3,863	3,660	4, 434	5, 129	5, 839	6, 055	6, 554
Production thous. of bbl Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks do.	6, 055 8, 605	7 5, 410 7 8, 783	4, 300 8, 314	4, 194 7, 840	3, 765 7, 325	3, 777 7, 001	3, 200 7, 483	3, 185 7, 787	3, 786 8, 255	4, 522 8, 642	5, 380 8, 834	5, 618 9, 006	6, 268 9, 026
	9, 881	r 6, 863	16, 701	21, 487	17, 567	15, 712	16, 015	15, 131	15, 475	14, 725	14, 728	12, 407	11,075
Distinct spirits: Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Imports thous, of proof gal. Stocks thous of tax gal	10, 092 549, 275	7 4, 848 504 7 522, 088	8, 176 770 519, 017	11, 494 1, 084 518, 638	13, 173 1, 240 518, 358	8, 958 1, 386 522, 699	6, 013 576 530, 859	6, 974 630 536, 917	8, 458 879 541, 932	8, 011 1, 052	9, 722 1, 535	9, 287 860	8, 992 727
	6, 571	3, 252	6, 762	10, 303	11, 761	12, 265	13, 532	12, 658	12, 602	546, 764 11, 860	549, 788 12, 027	551, 421 9, 434	551, 435 7, 764
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Imports thous of proof gal Stocks thous of tax gal	7, 104	7 3, 615 413	6, 354 661	8, 982   930	10. 529 1, 096	7, 331 1, 270	5, 019 510	5, 834 568	6, 637 812	6, 144	7, 535 1, 448	7, 215 788	6, 606 653
	501, 587	r 477, 970	476, 980	476, 298	475, 611	479, 102	486, 133	491, 301	495, 735	499, 854	502, 847	504, 077	503, 567
Whisky thous, of proof gal. do	5, 789 <b>4,</b> 807	2, 389 1, 630	4, 182 3, 501	6, 114 5, 356	6, 749 5, 856	4, 563 3, 755	3, 111 2, 533	3, 380 2, 833	4, 196 3, 368	4, 134 3, 300	5. 164 4, 199	5, 372 4, 342	5, 415 4, 321
Whiskydo		r 6, 411 r 5, 000	10, 350 9, 060	14, 525 13, 074	16, 856 15 <b>,</b> 231	12, 293 10, 894	8, 056 7, 068	9, 116 8, 108	11, 345 9, 547	10, 909 9, 209	13, 500 11, 632	12, 686 10, 726	12, 248 10, 084
		22, 108 4, 730	100, 105 6, 435	105, 647 8, 781	35, 602 10, 273	10, 147 10, 213	2, 082 6, 682	1, 667 6, 983	863	1,723	1, 365	1, 636	
Importsdo		102 93, 969	136 132, 148	251 170, 183	216 172, 258	257 163, 774	120 157, 724	107	7, 828 141 143, 256	8, 008 134 135, 410	7, 124 158 128, 204	7, 842 125 117, 893	169
		34	50	54	73	82	62	63	50	140	151	111, 333	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodododo		20 18	52 32	84 54	125 36	162 45	39 10	34 7	35 6	39	52 7	59 6	5
DAIRY PRODUCTS		680	678	643	589	492	512	539	551	647	744	794	
Butter:  Consumption, apparent†thous. of lb Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) dol. per lb		153, 223	150, 219	158, 235	152, 949	150, 747	148, 186	143, 902	157, 104	154,601	176, 784	r 150, 831	138, 260
Production, creamery (factory) thous, of lb.	, 36 171, 289	. 28	. 29 144, 205	. 30 135, 435	. 33 115, 720	. 35 124, 540	.31 136, 450 56, 582	. 31 130, 825	. 32 149, 690	. 33 163, 535	. 36 215, 570	. 36 214, 275	. 35 196, 685
Receipts, 5 markets do Stocks, cold storage, creamery, end of month thous, of lb	60, 942 200, 539	58, 512 134, 266	55, 754 128, 087	53, 377 105, 106	45, 580 67, 598	49, 659 41, 497	29, 715	53, 126 16, 462	59, 565 8, 983	62, 342 17, 795	74, 366 56, 792	78, 217 120, 246	73, 993 r 178, 493
Cheese:	200, 000	64, 059	65, 007	67, 856	57. 611	56, 233	55, 219	57, 035	71, 264	75, 981	84, 044	66, 279	54. 830
		1, 377	1, 534	2, 093	2, 261	2, 073	1, 922	2, 290	1, 544	1,871	2, 114 . 21	1, 437	2,094
Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb  American whole milk†do	. 24 85, 100 68, 465	73, 000 r 57, 807	64, 800 50, 975	60, 300 46, 050	48, 600 35, 520	. 19 46, 500 33, 635	50, 100 36, 350	49, 109 35, 695	. 17 60, 500 44, 635	. 19 72, 800 54, 120	99, 700 76, 665	. 22 101, 600 83, 145	. 24 92, 800 74, 950
Receipts, 5 markets do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Stocks.	15, 634 184, 624	13, 272 148, 173	14, 786 149, 309	17, 501 143, 633	14, 648 136, 574	12, 913 128, 699	11, 894 125, 308	10, 894 119, 381	15, 122 109, 893	15, 166 108, 335	16, 139 119, 718	21. 551 142, 369	22, 212 r 168, 420
Condensed and evaporated milk:	151, 737	125, 300	127, 202	123, 953	118, 516	112, 237	109, 820	105, 153	97, 496	94, 602	102, 869	121, 064	<sup>7</sup> 139, 568
		3, 368 52, 964	3, 402 16, 017	5, 387 4, 572	4, 347 6, 034	3, 294 4, 434	3, 637 4, 162	4, 235 7, 178	5, 020 8, 743	7, 822 7, 773	8, 292 19, 366	7, 333 43, 383	7, 111 60, 153
Prices, wholesale (N. Y.): Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case	5. 80	5. 00	5. 00	5, 00	5. 00	5. 00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5. 00	5. 40	5. 48 3. 60
Evaporated (unsweetened)do Production, case goods:† Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb	3. 70 9, 619	3. 10 6, 088	3. 10 6, 608	3. 10 7. 841	3. 10 6, 166	3. 20 6, 160	3. 20 6, 998	3. 20 6, 511	3. 20 9, 414	3, 23 9, 433	3.43 10.258	3. 45 9, 804	1
Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.:	293, 359	230, 991	196, 256	172, 036	133, 590	150, 940	171, 609	167, 046	203, 624	258, 014	353, 761	334, 168	9, 640 299, 599
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do	10, 494 289, 904	9, 728 349, 433	9, 580 380, 545	9,115 $358,224$	8, 543 226, 266	8, 047 187, 652	7, 810 189, 246	7, 274 176, 624	7, 340 136, 073	7, 228 126, 160	10, 327 173, 838	10,009 189,711	9, 783 261, 559
Fluid milk: Consumption in oleomargarinedo Price dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb	2. 40	4, 179 2, 18	5, 118 2, 18	5, 545 2, 20	5, 545 2, 21	6, 033 2, 24	6, 227 2, 26	5, 348 2, 26	$6,414 \\ 2,26$	6, 016 2. 27	5, 101 2, 27	4, 627	4, 919 2, 32
Production (Minneapolis and St. Paul) thous, of lb	2.40	29, 883	2, 18	27, 925	28, 784	2. 24 35, 951	40, 605	39, 248	2. 26 44, 972	44, 477	49, 501	2. 29 42, 475	2. 32 35, 932
Receipts: Bostonthous, of qt Greater New Yorkdo	22, 027	21, 381	20, 344	20, 928	20, 397	20, 255	20, 348	18, 754	21, 598	21, 353	22, 480	22, 179	22, 769
Powdored mills		123, 500 1, 461	126, 576 796	128, 611 1, 966	125, 242 4, 390	127, 792 1, 961	128, 272 1, 390	115, 883 1, 770	131, 556	127, 288 1, 631	132, 704 2, 277	132, 294 7, 005	131, 958 6, 336
Exportsthous. of lb Productiondo Stocks, manufacturers', end of monthdo	29, 117 31, 500	30, 291 46, 624	25, 535 45, 252	26, 913 41, 032	22, 819 36, 037	25, 459 34, 175	26, 375 33, 351	25, 770	32, 475 36, 831	37, 282 36, 036	49, 212 36, 676	43, 867	7 35, 231 7 34, 108

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FOOD	STUE	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co-	Conti	nued		!			
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES							1						1
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	128, 322				******	2 115,456						000	
Shipments, carlotno. of carloadsStocks, cold storage, and of mothous. of bu	480	725 0	4, 297 8, 890 7, 972	9, 960 31, 364	5,770 34,086	4, 367 28, 656	4, 219 23, 014	4, 284 17, 070	4, 218 10, 529	2,720 5,999	2,718 2,316	936 0 14, 956	12, 21
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads Onions, carlot shipmentsdo Potatoes, white:	10, 307 1, 671	10, 305 1, 239	2, 341	11, 803 2, 981	13, 478 1, 811	16, 598 1, 386	20,050 1,867	15, 604 1, 569	18, 541 1, 763	16, 937 920	19, 869 2, 762	2, 089	1, 01
Price wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	1.806 1373,853	1, 581	1, 675	1.445	1,350	1.420 2 397,722	1.481	1, 531	1. 488	1. 590	1.700	2.363	1.97
Shipments, carlotno, of carloads GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	8, 273	7,871	12,640	17, 996	12, 630	11,576	17, 552	17, 676	25, 762	18, 442	22, 655	19, 546	13, 83
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous, of bu		6, 630	5, 789	10, 141	5, 210	2, 559	2,812	3, 279	4, 244	5, 291	5, 983	3, 330	4,0
Barley: Exports, including malt§do		228	74	122	104	173	109	166	162	123	263	232	1
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per bu	.55 .51	. 45	.50	.48	. 52	. 52	. 54	.50	. 51	. 55 . 52	. 58 . 54	. 57 . 52	
No. 3, straight do Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu Receipts, principal markets do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1349, 596 10, 468	, 41 14, 155	8,406	, 45 6, 628	. 50 7, 117	. 51 2 309,235 7, 877	6, 496	6, 357	6,510	5, 442	9, 598	7,838	6, 0
Stocks, commercial, end of mododo	5, 514	10, 254	11, 074	11,371	9,682	9,640	8, 195	7, 335	6, 561	5, 157	4,726	4,931	5, 4
Exports, including meals do Grindings do	3 8, 623	3, 357 6, 324	2, 372 6, 674	5, 512 7, 533	950 6, 385	103 6, 633	786 8, 079	558 7, 219	40 8, 811	175 9, 549	1, 016 9, 194	295 9,421	1, 37 3 7, 85
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)‡dol. per bu No. 3, white (Chicago)do	.75	. 66 (4)	.65	. 64 . 69	. 65 . 69	. 62	. 64	.62	. 66 . 70	. 69	.72	.74 .82	
Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades_do Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	. 74	. 66	.64	.63	. 63	.58 22,449,200	.59	. 58	.62	.67	.69	.71	
Receipts, principal markets do Shipments, principal markets do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18, 776 15, 124	19, 231 12, 385	28, 892 12, 617	37, 609 18, 660	21, 608 12, 190	20, 710 10, 433	16, 433 9, 050	13, 862 7, 091	18, 628 9, 280	17, 403 14, 012	24, 846 22, 133	19, 244 19, 098	22, 1: 22, 7
Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo Oats: Exports, including oatmeal§do	40,090	28, 119 69	41, 179	59, 314 74	65, 489 87	70,067	70, 278	70, 142	71, 290 274	65, 463 138	60, 959 131	53, 106 92	43, 70
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)	.37	.30	, 31	.34	.38	.38	, 38	.37	.39	.39	.37	.37	.
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	11,129,757 14,607	13, 287	7, 075	4, 238	4,031	21,235,628 5,337	3, 543	3, 050	4, 567	4, 539	3,854	3,396	10, 5
Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo	11,771	8, 395	9, 135	7,093	6, 688	6, 592 358, 185	5, 664 350, 908	4, 745 423, 116	4, 077 377, 894	4, 473 440, 030	4, 571 382, 981	3, 906 320, 939	7, 35 212, 49
Exportspockets (100 lb.)do		190, 209 52, 240	247, 498 18, 406	245, 881 21, 221	347, 580 23, 675	16, 228	8, 421	7, 933	7, 282	17, 970	23, 168	9, 173	25, 09
dol. per lb	. 044	.040	, 038	. 033	.034	. 035 2 52, 754	. 039	.040	.042	.048	. 049	.048	.04
Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at mills	1	-00											
thous, of bbl. (162 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled rice thous, of pockets (100 lb.)	312 548	280 772	970	2,896 1,558	2, 379 1, 413	1, 519 1, 371	1, 287	763	721	415 1, 131	171 837	99 703	41
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month	010	,,,,	1,013	1,000	2,110	1, 3/1	1, 101	1, 101	1, 100	1, 101	001	,,,,	
thous, of pockets (100 lb.)	861	1, 170	1, 183	2,667	3, 746	4,012	3,964	3, 699	3, 307	2, 675	2,050	1,457	1,0
Receipts, domestic, rough bags (100 lb.). Shipment from mills, milled rice do	294, 815 76, 762	473, 827 160, 879	488, 847 370, 380	376, 624 126, 523	203, 870 167, 276	289, 627 211, 149	264, 783 81, 855	342, 635 226, 943	447, 277 213, 216	468, 937 269, 425	538, 282 395, 017	306, 280 112, 137	245, 5 73, 3
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of mo_bags (100 lb.) Rye:	374, 789	473, 481	400, 797	491,976	429, 129	380, 200	431,886	378, 074	378, 179	400, 577	290, 223	294, 262	316, 79
Exports, including flour thous, of bu Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.) dol. per bu	. 62	( <sup>5</sup> ) . 41	239 . 44	.48	( <sup>5</sup> ) . 50	.50	(5) . 53	( <sup>6</sup> ) . 50	(5) . 52	(5) . 57	( <sup>5</sup> ) .58	(5) . 57	(3)
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Receipts, principal marketsdo	1 46, 462	1,732	1,520	1, 467	1,078	<sup>2</sup> 40, 601 713	609	337	792	961	3, 282	2,490	3, 7, 11, 07
Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo	14, 637	9, 142	8,520 220,504	8, 112	7,658	6, 640 152, 779	6, 223	5,462	5, 269 179, 554	4,951	5, 486	5, 639 158, 974	11,0
Disappearance do Exports, wheat, including flours do Wheat only . do		2,976 934	3,044	4, 431 1, 293	4,069 549	2, 206 301	1,864 46	2,484 56	3, 768 1, 998	4, 855 1, 246	4, 572 1, 414	2,711	2,4
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)	1.06	,,,	.82	. 88	.89	. 88	. 90		.90	O.E	.98	1.01	1.0
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.)do	1.09	. 74 . 77 . 69	. 83 . 76	.90	. 92	. 91	.92	. 85 . 86 . 78	. 90	. 95 . 93 . 87	.97	1.02	1.6
Weighted av., 6 markets, all gradesdo Production (crop est.), totalthous, of bu	1.05 1957,563	. 73	. 78	. 85	. 87	. 85 2 816, 698	. 88	. 81	. 89	.90	. 94	. 98	
Spring wheat do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1684, 966	01.449	17.005	15 004	16 010	2 227, 547 2 589, 151	10,025	0 005	0.420	11, 716	17, 114	26, 611	30, 98
Shipments, principal marketsdo Stocks, end of month; Canada (Canadian wheat)do	17, 637 438, 088	21, 442 272, 361	17, 925 373, 513	15, 284 409, 354	16, 210 415, 707	9, 652 440, 293	445.153	8, 085 442, 408	9, 432 438, 973	439, 533	428, 235	429, 565	432, 50
United States, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	274,600	180,052	868, 207 186, 523	176, 390	166, 587	725, 128 169, 776	161, 088	152, 598	545, 574 141, 897	139, 119	139, 513	408, 115 151, 896	246, 70
Country mills and elevators do Merchant mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do			188, 618			165, 167 106, 303			131, 247 76, 675			73, 240 93, 882	
On farms do Wheat flour: Disappearance (Rus'l-Pearsall) thous of bbl.	1	8,902	359, 746 9, 377	9, 117	9, 889	283, 882 9, 022	9,061	8,063	195, 755 8, 866	8, 531	8,843	89, 097 8, 386	
Exports§do Grindings of wheatthous, of bu		435 40, 474	437 42, 268	668 45, 319	749 39, 707	405 37, 078	387	517 36, 575	377 39, 792	768 40, 899	672 39,045	554 38, 819	40, 6
Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Mpls.)dol. per bbl	5. 76	4. 17	4. 34	4. 62	4.66	4. 52	4.70	4. 54	4.89	5. 01	5. 32	5 42	5.
Winter, straights (Kansas City) do-	1	3. 71 8, 881	3, 88 9, 288	4.01 9,960	4. 24 8, 737	4. 16 8, 166	4. 09 8, 818	3. 58 8, 063	3. 71 8, 764	3. 93 9, 002	4. 32 8, 596	4. 77 8, 552	8, 9
Flour, actual (Census)thous, of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity		55. 6 9, 587	65. 5 10, 264	62. 6 9, 535	59. 1 10, 713	55. 6 9, 495	58. 0 9, 248	60. 3 8, 505	57. 9 9, 043	59. 5 9, 374	56. 8 9, 470	58. 9 9, 090	59.
Offal (Census) thous, of lb.		705, 137	735, 441	785,828	687, 760	639, 306	690, 728	630, 124	686, 551	706, 944	675, 411	669, 141	703, 20
Stocks, total, end of month (Russell-Pearsall) thous, of bbl.	1	5,450	5,900	5, 750	£, 825	5,700	5,500	5, 425	5,900	5, 225	r 5, 250	r 5, 400	

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Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	FOOL	STUF	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co-	Conti	nued					
LIVESTOCK					İ								
Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets_thous. of animals	1, 728	1, 785	2, 175	2, 427	1,868	1,604	1,600	1, 313	1, 503	1, 593	1,647	1, 624	1, 69
Disposition: Local slaughterdodo	1,032	939 833	1,033	1, 110	977 892	976 624	964 623	828	923	955 637	1,013	1,025	1, 07
Local slaughter do Shipments, total do Stocker and feeder do Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	328	401	1, 083 603	1, 324 808	496	290	266	475 220	544 251	302	624 282	574 228	60 23
Beef steers. dol. per 100 lb Steers, corn feddo Calves, vealersdo	11. 73 11. 93	11.00 11.33	11, 50 11, 47	11. 87 12. 09	12.06 12.21	11.85 12.61	11. 90 13. 08	11. 27 12. 55	10.81 12.46	10. 67 12. 31	10. 23 11. 97	10. 62 11. 88	11. 2 12. 0
Hogs:		10. 41	11.53	10.97	10. 50	10. 58	11.94	12.50	11. 28	11. 34	11. 34	11. 13	11.9
Receipts, principal markets_thous. of animals_ Disposition:	1, 895	2, 177 1, 497	2, 302 1, 692	3, 113	3, 595 2, 682	3, 787 2, 823	3, 039	2, 513	2, 649	2, 610	2, 564	2, 305	2, 03
Local slaughter do Shipments, total do Stocker and feeder do Stocker		677 37	601	2, 371 730 42	905 47	960 40	881 58	1, 817 696 48	1, 941 700 48	1, 981 623 54	1, 974 587 53	1,707 582 51	1, 47 56 5
Prices: Wholesale, heavy (Chi.)dol. per 100 lb	10. 88	. 6. 23	6. 59	6. 41	6. 24	6. 42	7. 69	7. 60	7. 53	8. 42	8. 97	9. 88	10.9
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn per cwt. of live hogs	14.8	9. 2	9. 9	9.8	9.9	10. 3	13. 0	12. 8	12. 4	12.9	12. 4	13.1	14.
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal markets_thous. of animals_ Disposition:	2, 023	2,068	2, 523	2,737	1,776	1, 597	1, 721	1, 416	1, 520	1,618	1, 928	1,779	1, 88
Local slaughterdo Shipments, totaldo	922 1, 104	876 1, 188	954 1,530	1,085 1,669	908 883	917 688	997 718	850 568	890 632	972 648	1, 079 853	933 834	97 92
Stocker and feederdo	1	383	610	890	320	154	148	128	131	113	154	150	24
Ewesdol. per 100 lb_ Lambsdo	4. 84 10. 88	3. 50 8. 75	3. 83 8. 54	4. 01 8. 88	4. 03 8. 88	4. 10 9. 06	5. 22 9. 78	5. 63 10. 09	6. 27 10. 29	6. 75 9. 88	4. 81 10. 44	4. 10 11. 13	4. 4 10. 7
MEATS Total meats:		1				ĺ					ĺ	1	
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb Exports do Production (inspected slaughter) do		1, 228 17	1, 167 16	1, 365 17	1, 289 17	1, 200 18	1, 250 18	1, 069 21	1, 221 30	1, 186 28	1, 286 18	1, 239 67	1, 27
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	914	1, 068 796	1, 051 662	1, 349	1, 442 788	1, 550 1, 164	1, 356 1, 258	1, 139 1, 310	1, 216 1, 282	1, 215 1, 294	1, 327 1, 329	1, 190 1, 233	1, 22 r 1, 10
Miscellaneous meatsdo Beef and veal: Consumption, apparentthous, of lb	72	67 480, 723	58 456, 800	53 524, 736	463, 355	102 439, 048	98 502, 771	89 429, 195	83 464, 920	80 486, 031	558, 783	75 525, 989	569, 05
Exports§ do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers		1, 403	1, 280	1, 508	1,609	1, 181	1,003	1,079	1, 512	1, 548	1, 195	978	5, 47
(Chicago) dol, per ib. Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of ib.	. 176 557, 536	. 183 469, 808	. 192 452, 515	. 185 532, 165	. 190 483, 045	. 193 469, 265	. 193 496, 850	. 180 410, 821	. 170 449, 098	. 170 473, 364	. 175 538, 542	. 175 512, 112	. 17 565, 04
Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of modo Lamb and mutton:	1	35, 663 57, 579	36, 303 57, 848	48, 215 69, 165	71, 508 58, 705	106, 990 58, 314	108, 622	98, 444 60, 991	90, 373	85, 563 61, 833	76, 231	68, 442	65, 70
Consumption, apparentdo Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	60, 364	57, 457 3, 192	58, 108 3, 411	69, 618 3, 817	59, 332 4, 427	59, 026 5, 119	69, 936 4, 699	60, 800 4, 448	62, 328 4, 378	62, 214 4, 718	65, 301 64, 752 4, 130	54, 915 54, 458 3, 638	62, 23 61, 85 7 3, 21
Pork (including lard):		689, 594	651, 872	771, 486	766, 548	702, 972	677, 365	579, 230	693, 909	637, 891	662, 123	658, 549	643, 73
Consumption, apparent do Exports, total do Lard do		14, 158 10, 181	13, 854 9, 956	14. 033 10, 198	13, 555 10, 228	15, 034 12, 302	15, 941 13, 666	17, 603 14, 830	26, 747 24, 329	25, 305 22, 375	14, 213 10, 697	51, 439 20, 101	80, 00 53, 81
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb Lard, in tierces:	. 285	. 178	. 183	. 183	. 183	. 183	. 200	. 218	. 218	. 238	. 248	. 256	. 273
Prime, contract (N. Y.) do Refined (Chicago) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 103	. 055 . 066	. 055	.052	. 053	. 050	. 057	. 062 . 075	. 070	. 083	. 095	. 101 . 112	. 104
Production (inspected slaughter), total thous. of lb	549, 836	541, 180	540, 486	747, 045	899, 321	1,021,219	788, 844	666, 956	704, 487	679, 746	723, 277	623, 078	594, 970
Lard†do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Fresh and cureddo	771, 205	90, 525 689, 854 417, 564	84, 310 564, 904 329, 214	114, 789 526, 878 303, 712	145, 387 646, 492 408, 900	181, 917 950, 238 656, 169	138, 836 1,046,817 739, 927	117,714 1,118,552 791,910	130, 029 1,104,072 785, 387	125, 746 1,123,574 795, 876	139, 714 1,172,305 798, 455	115, 719 1 086 399 703, 893	7 959, 14 7 618, 86
Lard¶do	288, 213	272, 290	235, 690	223, 166	237, 592	294, 069	306, 890	326, 642	318, 685	327, 698	373, 850	382, 506	7 340, 280
Poultry:	00.000		04.00=										
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Eggs:		32, 987 82, 178	34, 087 90, 842	44, 248 114, 257	89, 802 159, 110	88, 005 208, 365	27, 933 191, 410	19, 159 163, 321	19, 324 126, 904	19, 863 101, 129	30, 353 87, 433	28, 188 85, 573	28, 72; , 81, 20
Receipts, 5 marketsthous, of cases. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:		943	799	727	682	734	1,065	1, 110	1, 520	2, 073	1, 972	1,508	1, 33
Shell thous, of cases Frozen thous, of lb		7, 241 145, 653	6, 040 130, 787	4, 144 111, 815	1, 969 91, 273	614 73, 326	297 53, 828	307 45, 239	1, 090 63, 428	3, 031 99, 531	5, 375 142, 065	6, 427 178, 594	r 6, 64 r 195, 09
TROPICAL PRODUCTS Cocoa:													
Imports long tons Price, spot, Acera (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 0787	35, 396 . 0426	24, 935 . 0451	30, 053 . 0452	30, 082 . 0489	40, 548 . 0534	33, 795 . 0520	27, 615 . 0578	32, 218 . 0718	31, 304 . 0731	36, 028 . 0795	34, 395 . 0799	25, 218 . 078
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total_thous. of bags_		847	804	1, 050	1, 094	1, 306	1, 455	1, 136	1, 576	1, 110	1, 141	627	45-
To United Statesdo Imports into United States§do Price, wholesale, Rio No. 7 (N. Y.)	376	650 1, 148	708 994	912 1, 247	896 1, 386	1, 149 1, 605	1, 214 2, 010	975 2, 260	1, 428 2, 012	945 2, 135	968 1, 731	513 1, 215	296 591
dol. per lb_ Visible supply, United States_thous. of bags_		. 051 975	. 051 1, 044	. 051 997	. 052 1, 099	. 053 1, 157	. 053 1, 300	. 057 1, 600	. 063 1, 709	. 068 1, 968	. 075 2, 151	. 082 2, 224	. 087 2, 064
Sugar: Raw sugar:			,			,,	1	,	,,,,,,,		_,	,	
Cuban stocks, end of month thous, of Spanish tons	1, 422	1, 650	1, 568	1, 473	1, 216	1, 181	1,037	1, 258	2, 421	2, 460	2, 195	1,942	1, 65
United States:  Meltings, 8 ports long tons Price, wholesale, 96° centrifugal (N. Y.)	417, 387	318, 357	368, 346	303, 215	350, 401	305, 978	307, 619	323, 430	415, 675	442, 264	426, 159	402, 504	405, 66
dol. per lb. Receipts: From Hawaii and Puerto Rico		. 027	. 027	. 028	. 029	. 029	. 029	. 030	. 033	. 034	. 034	. 035	. 03
Imports, total§do		123, 983 198, 490	125, 256 143, 034		136, 764 175, 548	118, 252 113, 186	34, 554 236, 098	95, 057 276, 810	143, 375 278, 863	180, 098 380, 881	191, 473 322, 567	195, 169 239, 305	166, 35, 211, 20;
From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do Gordon do Gordon do Gordon de Gordon		98, 623 99, 852	90, 986 52, 041	71.884	91, 442	51, 607 45, 955	148, 938 83, 458	164, 919 106, 397	222, 179 54, 357	266, 675 85, 001	199, 483 117, 032	147, 705 78, 326	127, 864 63, 673
Stocks at refineries, end of monthdo Revised.   §Data for expor											608, 701 41 Survey		⊢ və3, 043

Revised. 

§Data for exports and imports revised for 1939; see table 14, p. 17, and table 15, p. 18, respectively, of the April 1941 Survey, the vised series; revisions beginning January 1937 appear in table 8, p. 18, of the January 1941 Survey; see also note marked "¶" which applies to both production and stocks.

¶Includes fats rendered from hog carcasses now reported as "lard" and "rendered pork fat." Figures are comparable with data reported prior to November 1940.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941	-		1940			·			1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	FOOD	STUF		ND T			Conti	·		l	<u> </u>		
		1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1				1		
TROPICAL PRODUCTSContinued SugarContinued.													
Refined sugar (United States):  Exportslong tons  Price, retail, gran. (N. Y.)dol. per lb  Price, wholesale, gran. (N. Y.)do	. 057 . 052	10, 977 . 050 . 043	7, 420 . 050 . 043	3, 995 050 043	6, 305 . 050 . 043	2, 996 . 050 . 043	6, 720 . 050 . 043	993 . 050 . 044	4, 560 . 052 . 048	1,897 .055 .050	2, 360 . 056 . 050	3, 175 . 056 . 049	2, 48 . 05 . 05
From Hawaii and Puerto Rico long tons.  Imports, total do. From Cuba do. From Philippine Islands do. Tea, imports thous of lb.	ĺ	271 43, 668 37, 562 6, 023 7, 176	1, 109 35, 298 29, 711 5, 571 7, 783	1, 406 25, 983 24, 994 960 9, 030	1, 654 10, 076 6, 155 1, 362 9, 364	2, 054 904 241 479 9, 385	2, 366 12, 976 7, 477 5, 207 7, 838	22, 737 23, 361 20, 251 2, 857 8, 863	29, 442 47, 461 41, 532 5, 911 6, 197	20, 612 58, 108 52, 918 4, 224 7, 793	14, 051 53, 264 48, 993 3, 990 11, 190	6, 257 54, 551 49, 144 5, 365 9, 752	5, 41 27, 70 19, 47 7, 92 10, 67
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS		1,110	1,100	3,000	3,001	0,000	1,000	0,000	0,101	1,100	11, 100	0,102	10.01
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	17, 219	15, 679	23, 409	24, 111	24, 159	22, 709	19, 076	20, 411	21, 227	18, 467	15, 512	14, 736	13, 99
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, prin. ports thous. of lb. Salmon, canned, shipments	53, 592 88, 604	<sup>7</sup> 51, 825 880, 148 76, 479	44, 624 794, 289 86, 321	40, 836 817, 370 94, 006	36, 070 463, 549 95, 531	31, 518 728, 566 100, 088	22, 027 530, 784 86, 880	29, 189 421, 338 71, 458	37, 224 277, 998 49, 805	47, 033 204, 808 35, 757	54, 580 156, 185 41, 878	54, 555 55, 117	51, 12 • 73, 43
Monthly report for 7 companies:         do           Production	1, 435 2, 006 3, 644	1, 150 1, 674 5, 940	1, 160 1, 399 5, 701	1, 397 1, 595 5, 503	1, 625 1, 636 5, 492	1, 856 1, 775 5, 574	1, 806 1, 617 5, 763	1, 686 1, 513 5, 935	1, 850 2, 545 5, 240	1, 847 2, 205 4, 882	2, 028 2, 055 4, 856	1, 973 2, 025 4, 803	1, 66 2, 24 4, 21
Production do Stocks do			4, 700 8, 600			6, 364 8, 421			6, 977 7, 804			7, 492 6, 563	
TOBACCO Leaf:													
Exports, incl. scrap and stemss. thous. of lb_ Imports, incl. scrap and stemss	1 1, 256	7, 329	7, 644 6, 239	11, 526 6, 734	11, 836 5, 365	18, 947 7, 091 2 1, 376	14, 844 6, 268	14, 930 4, 898	19, 404 7, 087	14, 030 5, 927	22, 699 6, 526	14, 916 6, 630	26, 79 6, 04
of quarter mil. of 1b.  Domestic: Cigar leaf			3, 123 358			3, 437	1		3, 594 396			3, 343	
Cigar leaf. do. Fire-cured and dark air-cured. do. Flue-cured and light air-cured. do. Miscellaneous domestic. do. Foreign grown:	Í <b></b>		207 2, 431 3			202 2, 789 4			299 2, 778 3			282 2, 527 4	
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do Manufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):			18 106	10 440		18 102		14 405	19 99	1F 0E4		22 109	10.40
Small cigarettes millions Large cigars thousands Mid. tobacco and snuff thous of lb Exports, cigarettes thousands Prices, wholesale (list price, destination):	17, 777 491, 028 27, 462	15, 840 487, 641 28, 849 639, 101	14, 890 475, 725 28, 729 285, 106	16, 448 583, 508 34, 718 533, 455	14, 347 507, 349 28, 596 472, 923	13, 815 349, 780 24, 758 597, 390	16, 287 403, 166 28, 958 626, 129	14, 465 385, 349 25, 202 584, 281	15, 529 430, 326 28, 253 685, 139	15, 854 490, 585 29, 127 685, 513	17, 858 475, 067 29, 232 926, 183	18, 523 478, 802 27, 660 549, 338	18, 40 487, 03 28, 83 521, 32
Cigarettes, composite pricedol, per 1,000	5. 760 46. 056	5. 760 46. 056	5.760 46.056	5, 760 46, 056	5, 760 46, 056	5.760 46.056	5. 760 46. 056	5. 760 46. 056	5. 760 46. 056	5, 760 46, 056	5.760 46.056	5. 760 46. 056	5. 76 46. 05
Production, manufactured tobacco: Total thous, of lb Fine cut chewing do. Plug do		25, 933 456	26, 300 398	31, 133 443	25, 704 421	22, 941 380	25, 153 426	22, 630 355	24, 766 389	26, 246 402	25, 462 427	25, 346 441	25, 73 45
Plug         do           Scrap chewing         do           Smoking         do           Twist         do		4, 225 3, 807 16, 949 497	4, 145 3, 525 17, 762 470	4, 195 4, 009 21, 950 536	3, 942 3, 256 17, 642 442	3, 681 3, 196 15, 227 456	3, 882 3, 636 16, 752 457	3, 748 3, 347 14, 719 461	4, 065 3, 385 16, 458 468	4, 406 3, 745 17, 209 483	4, 288 3, 524 16, 847 376	4, 229 3, 910 16, 288 478	4, 56 3, 88 16, 34 48
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FU	ELS A	ND B	YPRO	DUC	TS	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	}
	<u> </u>	1		1	1			1	1	I	1	i	1
Anthracite: Exportsthous, of long tons		222	221	167	141	153	146	159	180	97	309	335	22
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	12. 17		11.41	11.48	11, 57	11. 59	11.67	11.66	11.66	11.67	11.64	11. 57	11. 8
Wholesale do Production thous, of short tons Stocks, end of month:	10. 073 5, 246	9. 558 3, 883	9. 636 4, 172	9. 769 4, 355	9, 775 3, 980	9. 793 4, 834	9.823 4,977	9.826 4,432	9. 805 4, 595	9, 799 3, 198	9. 779 3, 858	9, 807 4, 891	9.93 74,68
In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards		1, 164	1, 279	1, 112	1, 112	939	704	531	331	197	169	205	26
number of days' supply		56	51	49	57	45	33	26	23	43	53	29	3:
Exportsthous, of long tons. Industrial consumption, total	20.400	1,806	1,488	1,091	1,065	518	454	488	658	528	1, 511	2, 071	1,97
thous. of short tons  Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	32, 403 959 7, 108 656	27, 079 442 6, 703 534	26, 783 432 6, 624 543	30, 333 577 6, 928 578	30, 961 626 6, 799 556	32, 637 736 6, 999 507	33, 588 817 7, 061 407	31, 161 789 6, 445 370	34, 041 931 7, 157 470	29, 023 148 6, 404 489	31, 199 850 6, 871 596	30, 881 886 6, 855 615	7 31, 51 90 7, 10 66
Coal-gas retorts         do           Electric power utilities         do           Railways (class I)         do           Steel and rolling mills         do           Other industrial         do	132 5, 646 8, 038 844 9, 020	136 4,341 6,612 791 7,520	139 4, 177 6, 606 752 7, 510	139 4,812 7,349 870 9,080	139 4, 582 7, 594 895 9, 770	171 4,737 8,072 975 10,440	152 4,782 8,176 1,043 11,150	139 4,446 7,666 966	150 4,729 8,600 1,024 10,980	136 4, 164 7, 006 946 9, 730	134 4, 916 7, 755 837 9, 240	127 5, 135 7, 576 827 8, 860	12 7 5, 21 7, 79 83
Other consumption:  Vessels (bunker) thous, of long tons Coal mine fuel thous, of short tons.	326	112 281	102 276	9,080 105 277	107 286	80 296	98 315	78 298	77 345	9,730 80 43	9, 240 124 307	8, 860 113 7 306	8, 86 12 7 31
Prices: Retail, composite¶dol. per short ton	9, 24		8. 54	8. 75	8.84	8. 87	8. 87	8. 87	8. 88	8.86	8. 85	8. 89	9. 0
Wholesale: Mine run, composite	4. 658 4. 823 45, 650	4. 256 4. 314 39, 010	4, 277 4, 354 38, 650	4. 403 4. 602 38, 700 nber 1 est	4. 393 4. 619 40, 012	4. 393 4. 618 41, 400	4, 390 4, 616 44, 070		4. 389 4. 615 48, 250	4.398 4.533 5,975 per 1 estim	4, 547 4, 618 43, 400	4. 570 4. 663 42, 774	4, 614 4, 72 43, 300

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* September 1 estimate. \* Data for 1938 revised. See p. 45 of the August 1940 Survey. \* Composite price for 37 cities in September and October; 36 cities in November; and 35 cities beginning in December. \* Data for 1939 revised; for exports, see table 14, p. 17, and for imports, table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			19	40		1			1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FUE	LS A	ND B	YPRO	DUCI	S—Co	ontinu	ıed		<u>'                                    </u>			
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous:  Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total	52, 819 45, 029 7, 205 660 296 10, 912 8, 111 775 17, 070	48, 111 39, 611 7, 832 551 291 11, 003 5, 693 661 13, 580	51, 122 42, 122 8, 861 578 287 11, 337 5, 679 690 14, 690	51, 564 42, 464 9, 712 515 285 11, 309 5, 493 660 14, 490	51, 872 42, 922 10, 091 476 273 11, 413 5, 748 691 14, 230	50, 998 42, 978 10, 184 436 284 11, 336 5, 921 827 13, 990	48, 702 42, 102 9, 887 408 258 11, 119 6, 235 935 13, 260	48, 518 42, 518 9, 890 440 247 10, 944 7, 216 1, 041 12, 740	50, 690 45, 590 9, 854 562 247 11, 330 8, 741 1, 276 13, 580	35, 971 31, 891 4, 970 390 188 9, 014 5, 658 721 10, 950	37, 483 32, 583 4, 725 483 162 8, 991 6, 135 737 11, 350	42, 929 37, 249 5, 913 559 225 9, 988 6, 604 720 13, 240	7 47, 05 7 40, 45 6, 21; 63; 7 28; 10, 43 7 7, 00; 72; 15, 16;
	7, 790	8, 500	9,000	9, 100	8, 950	8, 020	6, 600	6, 000	5, 100	4, 080	4, 900	5, 680	6, 60
Exports thous, of long tons. Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)		90	79	76	62	51	45	36	49	47	51	64	6
Production: dol. per short ton	6. 125	4.475	4. 475	4. 475	4. 555	5, 000	5. 375	5. 375	5. 375	5. 375	5.825	6. 125	6. 12
Beehive thous of short tons Byproduct do Petroleum coke do Stocks and of month	611 5,013	294 4, 696 123	288 4, 641 119	384 4, 854 131	417 4, 764 88	490 4, 904 126	514 4, 933 126	496 4,502 103	586 4,999 125	93 4, 474 128	541 4, 846 140	564 4, 836 144	5, 01 13
Byproduct plants, total do At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	1,596 932 664	2, 027 807 1, 219 647	2, 058 776 1, 281 617	2,029 740 1,290 581	1, 997 713 1, 284 527	1, 901 736 1, 165 487	1, 597 732 865 406	1, 391 774 618 375	1, 337 845 492 375	1, 401 694 706 400	1, 405 741 664 385	1, 428 849 578 382	1, 45 87 57 36
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl Imports§	1. 110	108, 756 4, 150 . 960 110, 523 81	107, 756 4, 059 960 109, 337 83	109, 394 3, 910 . 960 113, 418 82	105, 364 4, 023 960 106, 904 82	109, 703 4, 744 . 960 110, 520 82	110, 683 3, 199 . 960 110, 647 83	100, 445 3, 321 . 960 100, 791 83	111, 059 3, 876 . 960 112, 817 83	111, 106 4, 132 1, 010 111, 080 85	119, 435 3, 701 1, 035 116, 976 88	115, 935 4, 488 1, 110 115, 027 88	121, 186 4, 65 1, 110 118, 25
California: Heavy crude and fuelthous. of bbl Light crudedo East of California, total‡do Refineries‡do Tank farms and pipe lines‡do Wells completed‡number Refined petroleum products: Gas and fuel oils:		76, 373 36, 493 7220, 243 747, 959 172, 284 1, 788	75, 392 35, 460 220, 197 44, 778 175, 419 1, 555	74, 124 35, 422 220, 896 44, 774 176, 122 1, 856	73, 011 35, 043 220, 645 44, 873 175, 772 1, 533	71, 798 35, 852 221, 031 43, 767 177, 264 1, 243	70, 474 35, 961 219, 905 42, 760 177, 145 1, 368	69, 833 36, 985 220, 046 42, 260 177, 786 1, 162	68, 661 37, 451 221, 319 41, 649 179, 670 1, 184	67, 256 37, 272 221, 120 42, 528 178, 592 1, 612	66, 256 36, 221 218, 355 41, 595 176, 760 1, 615	65, 735 34, 961 216, 454 43, 526 172, 928 1, 620	66, 45 35, 65 212, 13 44, 47 167, 66 1, 93
Consumption: Electric power plants†thous. of bbl. Railways (class I)do. Vessels (bunker)do. Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)*.dol. per gal. Production:	1,786	1, 507 4, 293 2, 661 . 040	1, 427 4, 334 2, 293 . 040	1, 677 4, 847 2, 724 . 040	1, 461 4, 805 2, 779 . 042	1, 837 5, 021 2, 525 . 043	1, 844 4, 938 2, 172 . 044	1, 586 4, 511 2, 487 . 044	1, 677 5, 061 2, 569 . 044	1, 658 4, 895 2, 823 . 045	1, 592 5, 040 2, 836 . 048	7 1, 325 5, 147 2, 488 . 053	7 1, 62 5, 33 2, 63 . 05
Residual fuel oil‡thous, of bblGas oil and distillate fuels, totaldo		26, 451 14, 957	25, 504 14, 735	27, 944 14, 381	26, 125 15, 073	27, 925 16, 608	7 27, 880 17, 018	7 25, 944 14, 732	r 27, 677 r 15, 387	7 26, 748 14, 692	7 27, 994 15, 546	7 27, 882 14, 697	28, 62 15, 74
Stocks, end of month:  Residual fuel oil, east of Califdo Gas oil and distillate fuels, totaldo		24, 042 33, 964	25, 015 37, 166	26, 539 37, 709	24, 580 35, 885	23, 656 32, 082	22, 060 28, 034	21, 154 28, 542	21, 086 23, 293	19, 822 24, 449	20, 891 27, 353	20, 914 30, 620	21, 90 33, 97
Motor fuel:  Demand, domestict thous. of bbl.  Exportst do  Prices, gasoline:		55, 346 1, 873	52, 297 1, 844	53, 807 1, 793	49, 074 2, 082	46, 413 1, 863	45, 344 1, 767	r 42, 001 1, 079	7 48, 760 1, 287	7 55, 154 1, 232	r 59, 307 1, 257	r 58, 360 1, 184	63, 09 1, 21
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)† do. Retail, service stations, 50 cities*. do Production, total† thous of bbl. Benzol† do. Straight run gasoline† do. Cracked gasoline† do. Natural gasoline† do. Natural gasoline blended† do. Retail distribution mil. of gal. Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	. 149	. 046 . 128 . 123 52, 658 271 22, 120 25, 587 4, 680 3, 186 2, 321	.046 .124 .122 52, 313 .263 .22, 254 .25, 090 .4, 706 .3, 901 .2, 135	.045 .122 .122 52, 907 290 21, 602 25, 968 5, 047 4, 269 2, 191	. 045 . 120 . 121 50, 892 282 21, 053 24, 716 4, 841 4, 133 2, 020	.045 .123 .122 52, 508 .298 .22, 213 .25, 047 .4, 950 .3, 945 .1, 947	.044 .125 .122 52,542 313 21,353 25,992 4,884 4,016 1,848	.044 .127 .123 48, 374 280 20, 112 23, 417 4, 565 3, 510 1, 732	. 045 . 129 . 124 53, 409 . 317 . 21, 995 . 26, 181 . 4, 916 . 3, 981 . 2, 019	. 049 . 135 . 131 53, 768 277 22, 131 26, 380 4, 980 3, 688 2, 220	. 053 . 143 . 137 58, 258 288 23, 881 28, 908 5, 181 3, 541 2, 383	. 058 . 149 . 138 56, 987 274 23, 140 28, 478 5, 095 3, 648 2, 290	066 144 133 59,60 27 23,90 30,12 5,25 3,76
At refineries do Natural gasoline do do do do do do do do do do do do do		77, 134 50, 056 7, 702	75, 915 49, 040 7, 038	73, 338 47, 162 6, 569	73, 429 46, 695 6, 102	77, 943 50, 807 5, 704	83, 310 55, 562 5, 490	7 88, 609 61, 756 5, 311	7 91, 501 64, 468 5, 331	7 88, 414 61, 186 5, 504	85, 425 57, 357 5, 856	7 82, 411 52, 856 6, 235	77, 42 49, 09 6, 31
Kerosene: Consumption, domesticdododo		4, 114 196	5, 173 173	5, 608 120	6, 768 175	7, 808 113	7, 769 57	6, 484 54	6, 778 124	5, 549 158	r 4, 504 118	3, 918 101	4, 27
Exportss. do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production thous. of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do	. 062	. 049 5, 629 9, 476	. 049 6, 062 10, 254	. 049 6, 496 11, 000	. 050 6, 431 10, 473	. 052 6, 894 9, 512	. 053 6, 661 8, 312	. 054 5, 888 7, 634	. 054 6, 033 6, 724	. 054 6, 068 7, 063	. 054 6. 033 8, 421	. 057 5, 218 9, 609	. 05 5, 40 10, 63
Lubricants: Consumption, domestictdo Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery. (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Productionthous. of bbl.	. 143	2, 024 . 103 2, 635	2, 150 . 094 2, 682	2, 443 . 090 2, 954	2, 449 . 090 3, 021	1, 875 . 090 2, 865	2, 367 . 090 2, 943	1, 798 . 094 2, 522 8, 790	2, 263 . 099 2, 813	2,712 .100 3,213	2,732 . 103 3,322	3, 171 . 123 3, 520	2, 95 . 14 3, 56 7, 22
Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt: Imports§ short tons Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do		8, 457 21, 028 638, 000	8, 596 1, 447 604, 700	8, 464 39, 993 608, 400	8, 365 377 396, 900	8, 767 18, 504 326, 200	8, 809 600 303, 100	9, 838 306, 400	8, 637 9, 579 373, 300	8, 363 579 488, 900	7, 835 2, 452 601, 800	7,353 4,366 634,500	687, 10
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdodo		588, 000 33, 320 112, 359	39, 760 110, 028	43, 120 113, 827	526, 000 43, 960 120, 212	43, 680 125, 272	689, 000 45, 080 120, 027	769, 000 38, 920 119, 150	831, 000 51, 240 121, 887	933, 000 56, 280 116, 096	964, 000 57, 400 118, 456	54, 600 110, 481	713, 00 55, 44 101, 63

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. PRevised beginning February 1941 to exclude for East Coast district stocks of "shuttle oil" and stocks transferred to the U. K. pool board.

\*New series. Data on wholesale price of fuel oil beginning January 1918 appear in table 46, p. 14 of the November 1940 Survey. Data beginning 1920 for the new series on retail service-station price of gasoline, which replaces a similar series shown in the Survey through February 1941, appear in table 10, p. 16 of the March 1941 Survey, fexports of motor fuel revised; for data for 1913 to 1939, see table 54, p. 16 of the December 1940 Survey; for data for all months of 1940, see note marked "†" on p. S-28 of the August 1941 Survey. 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 revised series on wholesale tank wagon (N. Y.) price of gasoline, see table 6, p. 18 of the January 1941 Survey.

Gas and fuel oil consumption in electric power plants revised for 1939 appear in table 1, p. 17 of the January 1941 Survey.

\*\*EREVISED TOTAL SURVEY.\*\*

\*\*EREVISED TOTAL SURVEY.\*\*

\*\*EREVISED TOTAL SURVEY.\*\*

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Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940					1	.941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		LEA	THE	R ANI	D PRO	DDUC	$\overline{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{S}$		1	<u></u>	,	1	1
HIDES AND SKINS									Ì				
Imports, total hides and skins\$thous. of lbCalf and kip skins\$doCattle hidesdoCattle hidesdoSheep and lamb skins\$doLivestock (federally inspected slaughter): Calvesthous, of animals		33, 123 1, 152 20, 685 6, 065 3, 786	28, 111 1, 253 16, 170 3, 661 5, 458	29, 627 1, 999 18, 922 4, 379 2, 904	38, 459 3, 365 22, 004 5, 368 5, 882	42, 542 1, 489 26, 925 4, 990 5, 357	41, 284 2, 828 24, 638 4, 792 6, 249	35, 411 1, 795 16, 544 6, 446 8, 550	39, 540 1, 859 24, 182 5, 895 5, 254	50, 665 2, 316 28, 548 5, 403 10, 981	56, 267 1, 949 35, 327 7, 203 8, 789	53, 572 2, 150 34, 025 8, 577 7, 004	50, 686 1, 205 32, 471 6, 072 9, 180 445
Cattle         do           Hogs         do           Sheep and lambs         do           Prices, wholesale (Chicago):         Hides, packers', heavy, native steers	968 2, 796 1, 522	842 3, 045 1, 489	812 3, 168 1, 473	968 4, 483 1, 734	884 5, 419 1, 462	858 6, 063 1, 416	891 4, 517 1, 625	717 3, 725 1, 391	766 3, 904 1, 408	792 3,807 1,436	908 4,023 1,551	867 3, 336 1, 378	968 3,006 1,569
dol. per lbCalfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 150	. 102 . 153	. 123 . 166	. 140 . 203	. 146 . 218	. 133	. 133 . 216	. 124 . 216	. 129 . 225	. 137 . 240	. 147 . 245	. 153 . 234	. 150 . 218
LEATHER Exports:			ļ	į									
Sole leather \( \) thous, of lb. Upper leather \( \) thous, of sq. ft.		33 2, 256	18 1, 971	15 2, 752	4, 000 2, 626	2, 209 2, 776	$\frac{435}{2,679}$	1, 278 3, 416	2, 799 3, 781	3, 871	$\frac{14}{4,321}$	$\frac{77}{2,268}$	11 4, 363
Production: Calf and kip thous, of skins. Cattle hides thous, of hides. Goat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lambt do Prices, wholesale:		996 1, 739 3, 030 3, 261	844 1, 597 2, 830 3, 050	980 1, 977 3, 098 3, 643	912 1, 941 2, 672 3, 411	964 2, 054 3, 098 3, 320	994 2, 182 2, 953 3, 494	1, 014 2, 120 3, 064 3, 797	1, 151 2, 155 3, 417 3, 724	1, 102 2, 208 3, 677 4, 077	1, 033 2, 256 3, 653 4, 632	1, 098 • 2, 232 • 3, 997 4, 368	1, 165 2, 369 4, 294 4, 568
Sole, oak, scoured backs (Boston) _ dol. per lb _ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft_	. 415	. 305	. 300	.312	. 343	. 345	. 355	. 355	. 355	. 367	. 375	. 370	. 415
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Totalthous, of equiv. hides. In process and finisheddo Rawdo		12, 779 8, 879 3, 900	12, 940 8, 945 3, 995	13, 377 9, 174 4, 203	13, 764 9, 400 4, 364	13, 998 9, 544 4, 454	.481 14, 063 9, 588 4, 475	13, 656 9, 370 4, 286	13, 221 8, 958 4, 263	13, 009 8, 685 4, 324	13, 184 8, 603 4, 581	7 13, 479 7 8, 659 7 4, 820	13, 441 8, 485 4, 956
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS													
Gloves and mittens:   Production (cut), total		(1) (1) (1)	(1) (1)	(1) (1) (1)	(1) (1)	(1) (1) (1)	196, 519 118, 020 78, 499	204, 313 127, 698 76, 615	235, 700 146, 597 89, 103	243, 889 149, 529 94, 360		249, 638 147, 823 101, 815	258, 231 155, 805 102, 426
Men's black calf blucherdol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, corded tipdo Women's colored elk blucher_do	6. 25 4. 35 3. 55	202 6.00 4,25 3.30	206 6.00 4.25 3.30	168 6,00 4,25 3,30	170 6.00 4.25 3.30	108 6.00 4.25 3.30	101 6.00 4.25 3.30	219 6.00 4,25 3.30	241 6.00 4.25 3.30	237 6, 00 4, 27 3, 30	6. 15 4. 35 3. 30	158 6. 15 4. 35 3. 30	6. 23 4. 35 3. 45
Production, boots, shoes, and slippers:  Total thous of pairs Athletic do All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.) do Part fabric and part leather do High and low cut, leather, total do Boys' and youths' do Infants' do Misses' and children's do Men's do Women's do		39, 603 349 318 522 33, 109 1, 624 1, 814 3, 741 9, 632 16, 299	35, 092 380 316 479 28, 310 1, 366 1, 808 3, 399 8, 687 13, 051	37, 027 497 324 815 28, 805 1, 533 2, 132 3, 511 10, 265 11, 365	30, 533 508 305 833 22, 541 1, 281 1, 823 2, 941 8, 678 7, 819	31, 624 469 349 1, 013 25, 430 1, 312 1, 891 3, 287 8, 788 10, 151	36, 803 380 414 1, 586 32, 215 1, 359 2, 148 3, 909 10, 254 14, 544	38, 288 324 493 1, 645 32, 868 1, 266 1, 947 3, 954 9, 998 15, 704	42, 663 401 453 1, 400 36, 427 1, 461 2, 256 4, 217 10, 666 17, 826	42, 841 416 582 1, 153 35, 912 1, 555 2, 166 3, 973 11, 198 17, 019	41, 174 437 563 910 34, 263 1, 664 2, 188 3, 817 11, 325 15, 268	39, 780 471 289 854 32, 720 1, 683 2, 461 3, 870 10, 937 13, 768	44, 353 506 231 692 37, 509 1, 812 2, 459 4, 210 11, 394 17, 633
Women'sdo Slippers and moceasins for housewearthous. of pairs All other footweardo		4, 950	5, 419	6, 341	6, 143	4, 120	1, 713	2, 343	2, 993	3, 760	3, 937	4, 427	4, 782
All other footweardo		355	189	244	203	243	496	615	990	1,019	1,063	1,020	634
	I	LUMB	ER A	ND M	IANUI	FACT	URES	1	1				
LUMBER-ALL TYPES													
Exports, tota sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timbers do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do Imports, total sawmill products do National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.:†		98, 296 11, 155 68, 262 64, 704	89, 940 12, 271 69, 356 71, 374	72, 862 10, 342 56, 499 74, 975	73, 911 10, 085 53, 023 71, 548	61, 960 6, 443 36, 434 71, 202	79, 865 14, 907 46, 449 62, 349	60, 921 7, 755 42, 140 67, 504	50, 968 2, 541 35, 284 83, 861	65, 828 7, 916 39, 838 79, 734	53, 308 4, 399 40, 168 95, 057	51, 977 7, 404 37, 422 115, 745	84, 272 7, 557 67, 635 135, 018
Production, total         mil. bd. ft           Hardwoods         do           Softwoods         do           Shipments, total         do           Hardwoods         do           Softwoods         do           Stocks, gross, end of month, total         do	2,882 373 2,509 3,020 412 2,609 6,092	2, 541 300 2, 241 2, 665 379 2, 286 7, 363	2, 484 353 2, 131 2, 751 399 2, 352 7, 146	2, 671 427 2, 245 2, 947 453 2, 495 6, 904	2, 342 388 1, 954 2, 569 422 2, 147 6, 685	2, 227 357 1, 870 2, 405 383 2, 022 6, 552	2, 298 360 1, 938 2, 480 393 2, 087 6, 384	2, 177 325 1, 853 2, 232 359 1, 873 6, 329	2, 395 327 2, 068 2, 391 369 2, 023 6, 333	2, 568 381 2, 187 2, 512 387 2, 125 6, 406	2, 609 372 2, 238 2, 610 405 2, 205 6, 462	2, 581 370 2, 211 2, 676 410 2, 266 6, 393	2, 747 369 2, 378 2, 911 422 2, 489 6, 239
Hardwoods do Softwoods do	1, 211 4, 881	1, 620 5, 743	1, 573 5, 573	1, 548 5, 356	1, 514 5, 171	1, 487 5, 065	1, 455 4, 929	1, 421 4, 908	1, 380 4, 953	1, 374 5, 031	1, 342 5, 120	1, 303 5, 090	1, 251 4, 988
FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch:         M bd. ft.           Orders, new         M bd. ft.           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Oak:         do	9,050 13,175 8,950 9,800 13,425	10, 725 10, 800 8, 175 9, 350 16, 600	8, 700 11, 150 7, 500 8, 400 16, 000	9, 900 11, 600 9, 200 9, 600 15, 850	6, 450 11, 150 7, 100 7, 000 16, 200	5, 750 10, 100 7, 600 6, 600 17, 500	8, 075 10, 950 8, 550 7, 275 19, 300	8, 225 11, 600 6, 650 7, 650 18, 350	7, 900 11, 350 7, 800 8, 300 18, 350	8, 075 11, 175 8, 275 8, 325 18, 200	9, 300 11, 175 9, 000 9, 500 17, 750	10, 350 11, 450 8, 750 10, 125 16, 675	12, 800 13, 925 8, 200 10, 325 14, 800
Orders, new	44, 781 74, 305 49, 925 53, 464 44, 962	65, 836 72, 557 46, 148 52, 655 57, 879	51, 344 73, 818 46, 916 50, 083 52, 712	47, 571 68, 765 51, 938 52, 624 51, 426	31, 588 55, 519 48, 413 44, 642 55, 197	25, 942 46, 695 44, 254 36, 664 62, 788	35, 903 44, 681 46, 656 37, 941 71, 503	45, 981 54, 985 38, 409 35, 677 74, 235	45, 931 62, 250 40, 369 40, 666 73, 938	58, 267 74, 089 43, 227 46, 428 70, 737	54, 442 78, 173 46, 761 50, 358 65, 533	53, 489 79, 516 48, 686 52, 146 61, 580	60, 524 81, 988 51, 865 57, 150 51, 038

Revised.

1 Data not available.

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

Revised data for 1939 and January and February 1940 appear in table 17, p. 17 of the May 1941 Survey.

Beginning January 1941, data include a small number of pairs of shoes other than men's leather (nurses, athletic, etc.) made for Government contract.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
L	UMBI	ER AN	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued	L				
SOFTWOODS													
Douglas fir:  Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do Prices, wholesale:	    	37, 625 9, 595 28, 030	26, 888 9, 385 17, 503	32, 170 9, 130 23, 040	30, 752 8, 390 22, 362	14, 285 4, 157 10, 128	27, 896 12, 620 15, 276	24, 347 6, 555 17, 792	12, 651 1, 365 11, 286	17, 517 4, 893 12, 624	13, 435 3, 563 9, 872	19, 901 5, 940 13, 961	18, 7- 6, 6 12, 1:
Dimension, No. 1, common*  dol. per M bd. ft  Flooring, "B" and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L.*	25. 970	22.908	24. 500	24. 500	24. 990	25. 970	25. 970	24, 990	24.990	24.990	24. 990	24. 990	25. 9
dol. per M bd. ft.  Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products. M bd. ft. Sawed timber. do. Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do. Orders, new† mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do.	36. 260 692 762	29. 645 15, 990 948 15, 042 948 570	33. 320 22, 224 2, 368 19, 856 905 603	33. 320 10, 964 989 9, 975 949 600	34. 300 11, 581 1, 215 10, 366 763 550	36. 260 11, 293 1, 868 9, 425 640 498	36. 260 11, 691 1, 747 9, 944 773 511	35. 280 8, 991 750 8, 241 674 542	35. 280 7, 761 746 7, 015 642 553	35. 280 15, 911 2, 612 13, 299 685 580	35. 280 12, 573 259 12, 314 767 646	35. 280 12, 679 1, 159 11, 520 896 824	36. 2 45, 1 5 44, 5 1, 0
Price, wholesale, flooringdol. per M bd. ft.	54. 393 748 882 1, 456	43. 045 720 818 1, 814	46. 010 739 872 1, 681	48.676 827 952 1,556	50. 585 734 813 1, 477	50. 868 718 692 1, 503	50. 750 763 760 1, 506	49. 943 676 643 1, 539	48. 788 734 631 1, 642 480	48. 570 753 658 1, 737	48. 213 759 701 1, 795	49. 143 670 718 1, 747	51. 4 7. 8 1, 5
Orders, new† do. Orders, unfilled, end of month†, do. Price, wholesale, Ponderosa pine, 1 x 8, No. 2, common (f. o. b. mills)dol. per M bd. ft. Production† mil. bd. ft	554 33. 87	442 28. 17	532 29. 71	486 31. 73	433	380 33. 58	394 33. 99	400 33. 47	466 33. 37	490 33. 68	535 33. 22	628	33.
Shipments†do Stocks, end of monthdo West coast woods:	679 605 1,754	618 537 2, 043	549 539 2, 051	544 592 1, 997	414 494 1, 917	344 446 1,812	262 411 1,663	265 374 1, 551	343 414 1, 479	468 478 1, 469	570 516 1, 523	614 543 1, 593	6 5 1, 6
Orders, new†         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production†         do           Shipments†         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Redwood, California:         do	705 772 813 826 819	829 623 690 702 892	741 647 641 710 865	720 681 659 690 860	656 726 614 606 867	642 693 618 677 851	666 676 675 681 855	660 701 669 634 889	799 746 752 756 885	749 735 743 759 888	797 787 664 744 867	771 814 695 750 838	7 8 6 7 8
Orders, new         M bd. ft.           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do.           Production         do.           Shipments         do.           Stocks, end of month         do.		35, 963 32, 173 30, 156 31, 290 283, 907	32, 836 35, 545 31, 533 29, 024 286, 622	47, 674 42, 855 36, 059 38, 245 282, 098	36, 581 42, 849 31, 468 36, 318 275, 402	40, 469 51, 877 29, 761 31, 476 270, 158	33, 131 52, 859 35, 279 31, 455 269, 424	29, 343 48, 415 33, 700 32, 738 267, 276	38, 756 50, 930 31, 622 33, 233 262, 805	38, 959 52, 724 34, 058 37, 105 255, 390	47, 132 58, 493 39, 835 40, 461 249, 358	43, 576 64, 769 40, 148 37, 595 246, 625	43, 6 65, 4 42, 6 40, 8 246, 4
FURNITURE All districts:												:	
Plant operationspercent of normal_ Grand Rapids district: Orders:	870	65.0	71.0	76.0	77.0	74.0	70.0	73.0	75.0	76.0	75.0	82.0	82
Canceled percent of new orders  New no, of days' production  Unfilled, end of month do  Plant operations percent of normal  Shipments no, of days' production  Prices, wholesale:	3, 0 27 72 82, 0 28	3.0 24 38 64.0 18	4. 0 28 43 69. 0 21	3.0 29 46 75.0 25	5. 0 21 40 74. 0 23	8. 0 17 33 75. 0 20	$\begin{array}{c} 3.0 \\ 28 \\ 42 \\ 72.0 \\ 20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.0 \\ 22 \\ 42 \\ 73.0 \\ 21 \end{array}$	5. 0 22 42 74. 0 21	6. 0 20 40 74. 0 19	4.0 32 54 74.0 20	$egin{array}{c} 4.0 \\ 26 \\ 62 \\ 78.0 \\ 20 \\ \end{array}$	77
Beds, wooden	93. 5 108. 2 97. 4 93. 3	77. 9 102. 3 88. 1 87. 2	77. 9 102. 3 88. 1 87. 2	77. 9 102. 3 88. 1 87. 2	77. 9 102. 3 88. 1 87. 2	77. 9 102. 3 88. 1 87. 2	83. 5 100. 9 89. 4 87. 2	83. 5 100. 9 89. 4 87. 2	83. 5 100. 9 89. 4 87. 2	85. 1 102. 5 90. 7 87. 2	87. 2 103. 9 93. 3 87. 2	92. 9 103. 9 93. 3 93. 3	95 105 97 93
	-	мета	LS A	ND M	ANUI	FACT	URES	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	!		
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade:         Exports (domestic), total		1,402,075 355,991 2,105 16	1,221,052 255,608 2,508 56	1,105,510 258, 926 3, 966 242	788, 176 74, 349 980 252	805, 158 69, 980 4, 064 48	698, 853 45, 055 423 17	600, 240 74, 378 796 150	567, 227 54, 383 6, 273 5, 401	635, 809 120, 152 2, 620 1, 094	472, 734 62, 894 5, 633 3, 758	457, 685 59, 018 10, 190 6, 473	537, 9 59, 9 11, 0 9, 4
dol. per long ton  Ore  Iron ore:  Lake Superior district:  Consumption by furnaces	38. 15	37.70	37, 92	38.07	38.08	38.30	38.38	38. 22	38. 27	38.15	38.15	38. 15	38.
Shipments from upper lake ports	6, 534 11, 430 36, 469 32, 457 4, 012	5, 701 10, 480 32, 935 28, 708 4, 227 194	5, 672 9, 935 37, 090 32, 432 4, 658 164	6,051 10,009 41,125 36,280 4,846 265	5, 973 5, 341 41, 712 36, 925 4, 787 229	6, 173 9 36, 073 31, 792 4, 281 174	6, 331 0 29, 794 26, 167 3, 627 155	5, 673 0 24, 195 21, 100 3, 096 178	6, 412 0 17, 761 15, 407 2, 353 182	5, 802 6, 919 16, 937 15, 002 1, 935 185	6, 232 11, 007 21, 817 19, 551 2, 266 180	6, 231 10, 731 26, 630 23, 919 2, 710	6, 4 11, 3 31, 4 28, 2 3, 3
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons		98	49	40	61	59	45	31	49	15	53	225 50	1
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures											İ		
Castings, malleable:         Short tons           Orders, new         short tons           Production         do           Shipments         do           Pig iron:         do	68, 945 68, 750 64, 250	52, 994 48, 926 43, 216	53, 079 49, 804 45, 943	71, 129 62, 293 61, 161	64, 612 57, 717 56, 321	66, 665 60, 155 60, 127	81, 089 68, 742 65, 884	76, 055 63, 331 62, 066	86, 293 66, 208 67, 415	84, 751 76, 170 73, 066	83, 218 70, 278 71, 740	75, 075 71, 209 70, 179	77,3 67,6 68,3
Furnaces in blast, end of month: Capacityshort tons per day		•	140, 620 193	144, 290 196 2 15, p. 18		146, 770 202	152, 040 205	148, 555 202	152, 750 205	140, 310 195	151,000 206	153, 600 211	153.

The specified series. Revisions for 1939 and January and February 1940 for southern pine, western pine, and west coast woods, and also revisions for 1938 for the latter group, appear in table 17, p. 17 of the May 1941 issue.

\*New series. These prices replace series shown in the Survey through the February 1941 issue; data beginning 1922 appear in table 16, p. 17 of the May 1941 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
Ŋ	(ETA	LS AN	D M.	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures—Con.													
Pig iron—Continued. Prices, wholesale: Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton. Compositedo Foundry, No. 2, northern (Pitts)do Production thous. of short tons. Boilers and radiators, east-iron:	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89 4, 791	22, 50 23, 15 24, 89 4, 238	22, 50 23, 15 24, 89 4, 177	22. 50 23. 15 24. 89 4, 446	22, 50 23, 15 24, 89 4, 403	22. 90 23. 15 25. 29 4, 548	23, 50 23, 95 25, 89 4, 664	23. 50 23. 95 25. 89 4, 198	23. 50 24. 00 25. 89 4, 704	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89 4, 334	23, 50 24, 15 25, 89 4, 600	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89 4, 553	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89 4, 771
Boilers, round: Production thous. of lb— Shipments do Stocks, end of month do—	1, 936 2, 669 14, 024	1, 848 2, 732 13, 873	2, 371 3, 851 12, 513	3, 598 5, 145 10, 750	2, 416 2, 451 10, 622	1, 934 1, 884 11, 021	2, 071 1, 608 11, 687	1, 920 1, 222 12, 391	2, 252 1, 092 13, 256	2, 214 1, 358 14, 107	1, 826 1, 167 14, 834	1, 741 1, 474 15, 096	1, 863 2, 003 14, 951
Boilers, square:   Production   do.     Shipments   do.     Stocks, end of month   do.	26, 505 38, 894 113, 130	26, 185 31, 100 107, 267	26, 340 40, 342 93, 029	32, 701 43, 767 82, 205	23, 788 26, 059 80, 064	18, 964 18, 547 80, 564	23, 443 14, 437 89, 300	22, 579 13, 086 99, 040	22, 647 13, 489 106, 958	23, 525 13, 360 117, 058	25, 254 16, 861 125, 448	25, 319 20, 382 130, 339	$\begin{bmatrix} 21,514\\ 26,426\\ 125,376 \end{bmatrix}$
Radiators, ordinary type: Production thous of sq. ft. heating surface Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	7, 098 11, 696 25, 584	7, 147 8, 193 29, 168	6, 415 9, 436 26, 087	8, 454 11, 769 22, 805	8, 042 8, 952 22, 103	6, 245 6, 537 21, 831	7, 244 5, 839 23, 461	6, 744 4, 891 25, 393	6, 871 4, 371 27, 890	6, 967 4, 495 30, 375	7, 385 5, 621 32, 140	7, 133 6, 453 32, 817	6, 151 8, 671 30, 263
Boilers, range, galvanized: Orders, new, netnumber of boilers. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	68, 854 86, 451 63, 729 60, 212 28, 495	64, 831 27, 315 76, 467 75, 710 38, 458	73, 821 32, 119 68, 522 69, 017 37, 963	106, 716 42, 094 97, 266 96, 741 38, 488	75, 369 35, 220 80, 371 82, 243 36, 616	70, 989 38, 795 72, 245 67, 414 41, 447	89, 748 45, 615 80, 705 82, 928 39, 224	80, 583 50, 777 74, 113 75, 421 37, 916	94, 992 60, 419 82, 820 85, 350 35, 386	69, 433 46, 448 86, 459 83, 404 38, 441	89, 159 52, 966 81, 495 82, 641 37, 295	105, 076 72, 258 80, 023 85, 784 31, 534	85, 077 77, 809 72, 970 79, 526 24, 978
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured													
Castings, steel: Orders, new, total short tons Percent of capacity Railway specialties short tons Production, total do Percent of capacity Railway specialties short tons Steel ingots and steel for castings: †		71, 734 61. 3 26, 873 66, 355 56. 7 21, 292	83, 545 71, 4 28, 018 64, 122 54, 8 21, 152	112, 327 96, 0 49, 349 83, 938 71, 7 31, 811	94, 929 81, 1 27, 718 81, 192 69, 4 32, 066	115, 343 98. 6 45, 154 85, 810 73. 3 33, 932	110, 579 94. 5 34, 887 94, 409 80. 7 35, 397	105, 125 89. 8 29, 103 85, 492 73. 0 28, 692	126, 140 107. 8 47, 408 95, 185 81. 3 30, 733	152, 007 129, 9 59, 551 101, 977 87, 1 34, 204	153, 143 130. 8 70, 191 104, 971 89. 7 37, 192	161, 512 138, 0 80, 065 113, 988 97, 4 45, 073	175, 892 150, 3 177, 669 112, 364 96, 0 43, 320
Productionthous, of short tons Percent of capacity Prices, wholesale:	7, 001 96	6, 186 89	6, 056 91	6, 645 96	6, 469 97	6, 495 94	6, 928 97	6, 238 97	7, 132	6, 757 98	7,053 99	6, 801 98	6,822 r 93
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	. 0265	. 0265	, 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265
dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol, per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol per long ton U. S. Steel Corp., shipments of rolled and finished steel productsthous. of short tons	34.00 .0210 18.75 1,754	34.00 .0210 18.03	34.00 .0210 19.22 1,393	34.00 .0210 19.75 1,572	34.00 .0210 20.06 1,425	34.00 .0210 20.60 1,545	34.00 .0210 20.00 1,682	34. 00 . 0210 19. 25 1, 548	34.00 .0210 19.88 1,720	34.00 .0210 18.95	34.00 .0210 18.75 1,745	34.00 .0210 18.75 1,669	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75 1, 667
Steel, Manufactured Products	5												
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Production	1, 497 1, 590 77. 6 1, 600 37 1, 411 1, 246	436 958 55, 1 964 47 1, 275 1, 098	700 1,305 75.1 1,298 54 3,726 1,557	431 1, 520 87. 4 1, 534 40 1, 708 1, 221	402 1, 457 78. 9 1, 455 42 1, 722 1, 026	486 1, 452 77. 8 1, 442 52 1, 563 835	370 1, 454 76, 7 1, 444 63 2, 210 994	276 1, 035 54. 6 1, 046 52 1, 500 845	315 1, 072 56. 6 1, 077 47 3, 514 1, 294	428 1, 463 77. 2 1, 474 37 2, 339 1, 336	890 1, 584 83, 6 1, 582 39 2, 560 1, 372	1, 214 1, 619 79. 0 1, 619 39 1, 586 1, 415	1, 317 1, 558 76. 0 1, 549 48 2, 270 1, 601
Furniture, steel: Office furniture: Orders, newthous. of dol. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo		2, 240 1, 286 2, 339	2, 601 1, 495 2, 392	3, 323 1, 728 3, 090	3, 336 2, 181 2, 884	4, 357 2, 983 3, 583	3, 787 3, 618 3, 152	3, 852 4, 102 3, 368	5, 050 5, 330 3, 821	3, 889 5, 210 4, 010	4, 667 5, 579 4, 298	5, 851 7, 335 4, 095	4, 981 7, 939 4, 349
Shelving: Orders, new	[	541 493 545	639 498 634	797 599 696	718 652 665	844 658 790	924 779 804	940 829 890	1, 204 1, 103 929	1, 346 1, 383 1, 066	1, 278 1, 454 1, 207	1, 525 1, 850 1, 130	1, 182 1, 932 1, 082
Spring washers, shipments• thous, of dol	338	3, 925 195	4, 050 196	4, 895 229	4, 030 233	4, 256 248	4, 496 281	4, 393 303	5, 310 320	5, 456 331	5, 491 355	5, 511 375	5, 608 366
Steel products, production for sale;† Total thous of short tons. Merchant bars do. Pipe and tube do. Plates do. Percent of capacity* Rails. thous of short tons. Sheets, total do. Percent of capacity Strip:	5, 234 447 485 532 99. 7 146 1, 018 92. 4	4, 415 455 347 385 74. 9 130 915 82. 3	4, 213 423 371 368 73, 9 93 919 86, 3	4,670 475 401 430 83.6 79 1,069 96.8	4, 480 444 377 430 86, 5 114 1, 047 97, 4	4, 619 437 384 443 86. 8 131 1, 050 95. 1	4, 863 519 409 431 82. 6 156 1, 122 101. 0	4, 587 455 384 416 88. 1 154 1, 074 107. 3	5, 046 463 436 454 87. 0 177 1, 177 107. 3	4, 942 470 453 445 88. 0 194 1, 148 107. 8	5, 085 471 461 479 91, 9 185 1, 140 103, 9	4, 754 439 449 466 92, 2 168 999 93, 8	4, 919 443 480 482 90. 6 151 991 90. 4
Cold rolled thous, of short tons.  Hot rolled do Structural shapes, heavy do Tin plate do Wire and wire products do Track work, shipments short tons	106 130 391 360 434 10, 236	72 110 331 244 353 6, 480	70 121 311 193 339 5, 496	86 147 362 189 382 5, 505	83 138 374 200 350 5, 733	89 139 331 203 374 7,151	95 153 363 209 409 6, 835	91 139 322 205 379 7, 973	102 155 374 252 431 10, 225	104 144 383 265 412 11,751	107 160 406 287 434 11, 012	102 154 373 292 417 11, 210	99 137 366 332 404 10,642

<sup>Revised. ◆Data are for 7 manufacturers beginning January 1940.
† Monthly data beginning 1929, corresponding to the monthly averages on p. 132 of the 1940 Supplement, appear on p. 18 of the April 1940 Survey.
† Revised series. Data on pig-iron production converted from a long to a short tonnage basis; data beginning 1913 are shown in table 38, p. 14, of the October 1940 issue.
Steel production and percent of capacity revised completely; for revision through 1939 see table 9, p. 16 of the March 1941 issue; for revisions in 1940 data see p. 49 of the June 1941 issue. Porcelain-enameled products revised beginning 1939 to include data for 99 manufacturers; for 1939 data, see p. 49 of the March 1941 issue. Steel products, production for sale, have been converted to a short tonnage basis; see table 45, p. 14 of the November 1940 issue.
\* New series. Earlier monthly data will be shown in a subsequent issue.</sup> 

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- 1941

1940

1941

gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940					_	1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
1	META	LS AN	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued	l				
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS Metals													
Aluminum: long tons		56, 789	46,850	53, 357	50, 158	97,668	86, 978	62,051	72,043	83, 400	49, 732	121, 484	95, 794
Price, wholesale, scrap, castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	.1100	. 0838	. 0855	.0894	.0904	. 0970	2.1039	. 1397	(3)	.1100	.1100	. 1100	. 1100
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), con-	3, 680	2,348	2, 118	2, 691	2,373	2, 296	2, 560	2,667	3, 257	4, 430	3,866	3, 556	3, 537
Consumed in own plants do Shipments do Copper:	983 2,696	876 1, 472	560 1,558	643 2, 048	622 1,751	614 1,682	507 2, 053	2, 138	625 2, 632	999 3, 431	991 2,874	750 2, 806	699 2, 838
Exports, refined and mirs.\(\frac{1}{2}\)		62, 393 35, 159	15, 658 40, 710	38, 829 43, 044	17, 903 32, 790	13, 395 25, 945	22, 382 27, 357	18, 095 23, 684	7, 046 49, 188	8,907 r 87,051	12, 286 54, 981	8, 120 41, 472	11, 077 69, 838 16, 470 3, 469
Product of Cuba and Phil. Is.\(\sigma\) dodododo		26, 446 214 8, 499	27, 498 25 13, 187	24, 610 1, 415 17, 019	20, 507 799 11, 484	12, 648 2, 014 11, 283	19, 120 203 8, 034	6, 693 1, 842 15, 149	11, 359 1, 085 36, 743	18, 086 183 r 68, 782	9,637 1,409 43,935	8, 996 0 32, 476	3, 469 49, 899
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 1178	, 1071	. 1130	. 1183	.1180	. 1180	. 1182	. 1179	. 1181	.1182	. 1182	.1181	. 1181
Production: Mine or smelter (including custom intake)													
Refinery do	84, 977 85, 420	79, 967 80, 851	78, 238 82, 843	86, 911 83, 076	84, 283 96, 283	85, 135 97, 035	83, 280 93, 840	79, 240 93, 654	85, 701 95, 322	88,042 89,687	90, 342 89, 390	82, 558 88, 560	* 82,099 * 86,879
Refinery do. Deliveries, refined, total do. Domestic do.	117, 262 117, 262	97, 719 96, 383	96, 485 96, 485	103, 771 103, 771	102, 483 102, 483	112, 681 112, 671	119, 758 119, 736	112, 819 112, 808	134, 339 134, 333	123, 629 123, 580	144, 293 144, 293	115, 139 115, 097	143, 122 143, 089
Export doStocks, refined, end of month doLead:	72, 154	1, 336 198, 955	185, 313	164, 618	158, 418	142,772	22 116, 854	97, 689	89, 873	98, 789	93, 076	98, 164	33 74, 384
Imports, total, except manufactures (lead content)short tons.		10, 230	10, 739	27, 739	19, 084	19, 205	19, 707	14, 321	27, 991	39, 764	<b>4</b> 0, <b>55</b> 3	33, 374	22, 160
Receipts, lead content of domestic ore.do Shipments, Joplin district¶do Refined:	38, 228 4, 576	37, 759 2, 878	35, 916 3, 688	38, 641 4, 485	36, 400 3, 446	38, 847 4, 079	38, 433 4, 652	34, 705 3, 915	38, 282 3, 778	38, 665 5, 126	38, 779 3, 653	37, 155 3, 824	36, 464 5, 482
Price, wholesale, pig. desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 0585	. 0485	. 0493	. 0531	. 0573	. 0550	. 0550	. 0560	. 0577	. 0585	. 0585	. 0585	. 0585
Production from domestic ore_short tons_ Shipments (reported)do Stocks, end of monthdo	39, 100 55, 005	36, 851 51, 64 <b>3</b>	41, 523 53, 456	39, 228 62, 496	45, 089 57, 510	47, 208 56, 755	54, 658 55, 711	47, 764 54, 859	46, 748 62, 090	43, 423 59, 169	46, 104 69, 382	38, 669 57, 969	42, 048 54, 067
l'in:	15, 330	43, 321	41, 292	35, 386	35, 791	40, 926	47, 248	46, 604	45, 996	42, 899	34, 018	24, 265	19, 172
Consumption of primary tin in manufac- tures long tons	12 605	6,650	5, 800	6, 230	6, 220	6, 210	6,600	6,660	8, 130	8, 390	8,860	7. 900	8, 560
Deliveries (includes reexports) do Imports, bars, blocks, etc. § do Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.). dol. per lb. Visible supply, world, end of mo. long tons.	13,625	12, 470 12, 926 . 5118	11, 410 14, 604 . 5032	11, 820 10, 116 . 5150	12, 505 10, 327 . 5056	9, 358 14, 504 . 5011	12, 760 12, 055 . 5016	12, 195 9, 836 , 5140	16, 092 13, 896 . 5205	13, 955 15, 247 . 5196	10, 490 13, 060 . 5216	14, 880 11, 552	12, 575 14, 765 . 5335
Visible supply, world, end of mo_long tons_ United States (excluding affoat)do	2,393	38, 040 6, 583	39, 450 9, 438	40, 631 6, 623	40, 046 4, 362	44, 678 9, 179	44, 719 9, 442	44, 107 7, 489	39, 971 5, 195	38, 788 5, 016	40, 777 7, 205	. 5267 38, 600 2, 846	5, 864
Zine: Ore, Joplin district:¶	2,000	0,000	0, 100	0, 023	4,002	0, 110	0, 114	1,408	0, 150	3,010	1, 200	2,040	0,004
Shipments short tons Stocks, end of month do	37, 655 5, 250	35, 116 8, 842	34, 250 10, 452	43, 269 11, 553	29, 538 17, 045	40, 975 3, 900	42, 163 5, 597	33, 296 7, 091	38, 566 <b>4,</b> 495	46, 944 2, 651	35, 196 4, 600	36, 928 5, 000	44, 882 4, 730
Price, wholesale, prime, western (St. Louis) dol. per lb.	. 0725	. 0639	. 0692	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725	. 0725
Production, slab, at primary smelters: t short tons.	75, 524	57, 196	59, 800	63, 338	61, 502	65, 354	66, 121	61, 603	70, 341	68, 543	73, 449	70, 837	74, 641
Retorts in operation, end of month number Shipments, total tons Domestic* do	(1) 71, 403 61, 061	50, 715 72, 989 59, 511	53, 164 75, 193 63, 045	53, 979 73, 099 63, 970	55, 288 66, 064 61, 200	55, 288 70, 270 64, 984	58, 000 68, 844 63, 930	59, 688 65, 818 57, 663	61, 224 67, 640 65, 011	64, 696 70, 414 65, 035	65, 540 73, 090 61, 696	66, 876 71, 569	68, 292 71, 894 62, 714
Stocks, refinery, end of month:do	17, 969	52, 214	36, 821	27, 060	22, 498	17, 582	14, 859	10, 644	13, 345	11, 474	11, 833	61, 546 11, 101	13, 848
Miscellaneous Products Brass and bronze (ingots and billets):													
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	17, 180 30, 646	8, 076 17, 823	8, 706 31, 365	10, 093 34, 221	10, 232 32, 017	$10,567 \\ 29,452$	12, 429 35, 139	13, 389 38, 253	14, 938 33, 270	15, 558 29, 576	15, 390 30, 535	15, 308 30, 762	15, 672 30, 891
Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb Wire cloth (for paper industry):		. 183	. 187	. 192	. 192	. 193	195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195
Orders, new thous of sq. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do	1, 971 4, 451 844	521 1,033 536	435 1, 039 423	570 1,094 516	456 1, 066 482	433 978 518	704 1, 105 572	703 1, 317 484	773 1, 493 594	974 1,801 665	1, 061 2, 153 707	1, 352 2, 733 764	1, 378 3, 330
Stocks, end of monthdo	642	694	751	793	804	763	680	696	720	736	764	704 747	826 672
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS Blowers and fansthous. of dol			5, 836			6, 501			6, 541	<u>-</u>		8, 811	
Electric overhead cranes: Orders, newdodo	1, 131	957	798	1, 657	1, 497	4, 172	2, 640	2, 291	2, 374	2, 265	749	1, 769	2, 064 13, 744
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do Exports, machinery. (See Foreign trade.)	13, 329 1, 364	2, 744 643	3, 271 282	4, 109 629	5, 087 615	8, 563 825	10, 174 1, 030	11, 034 1, 102	12, 225 1, 063	13, 298 1, 217	12, 825 1, 235	12, 961 1, 678	13, 744 1, 287
Foundry equipment: (See Foreign trade.)  New orders, net total	312. 9	165. 4	161, 2	264. 0	254. 2	257, 8	285. 3	001.1	315, 2	377. <b>2</b>	298. 7	001.1	950 1
New equipment do Repairs do	298. 2 356. 9	167. 2 160. 0	162. 0 158. 6	284. 8 201. 8	278. 8 188. 7	276. 1 203. 2	301. 8 235. 8	281. 1 295. 9 236. 6	329. 3 272, 7	405. 3 292. 5	291. 2 321. 0	281, 1 273, 3 304, 7	358. 1 368. 4 326. 9
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus: Oil burners:	330. 9	100.0	133.0	201.0	100.7	200. 2	200.0	230, 0	212.1	292.0	321.0	304.7	520.9
Orders, new netnumber_ Orders unfilled, end of monthdo	30, 389 22, 885	32, 772 8, 202	41, 895 8, 607	41, 029 9, 056	22, 705 7, 562	17, 016 8, 043	18, 513 10, 353	16, 328 10, 590	22, 013 14, 443	23, 642 15, 266	36, 194 22, 612	32, 521 22, 448	28, 511 23, 114
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	30, 618 31, 940	31, 544 22, 870	41, 490 19, 617	40, 580	24, 199 18, 415	16, 535 16, 860	16, 203 18, 027	16, 091 19, 941	18, 160 22, 871	22, 819 23, 701	28, 848 25, 682	32, 685 27, 202	23, 114 27, 845 33, 017
Pulverizers, orders, newdodo	44	38	54	30	52	44	48	56	47	33	84	61	71
Classes 1, 2, and 3do Classes 4 and 5:	1	23, 117	30, 951	25, 180	10, 596	6, 103	5, 330	5, 408	9, 710	9, 917	14, 137	21, 387	26, 046
Number Horsepower Unit heaters do		352 58, 411	386 80, 837	80, 424	249 45, 487	254 51, 671	171 56, 011	$\frac{177}{42,510}$	215 52, 894	222   55, 387	63, 238	400 93, 515	403 91, 051
Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning systems, and equipment thous of dol			3, 845 14, 668			6, 086 15, 168			3,772 8,651			4, 424	
Revised. Data for C	october 194		,									10,499   Discontin	

Revised.

¶Data for October 1940, January, April, and July 1941 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Average for 14 days; not quoted part of month.

Revised series. See note marked with a "†" on p. S-32 of the September 1941 issue.

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

Revised to include foreign ores beginning January 1940; production from foreign ores was relatively unimportant in earlier years; 1940 data not shown above are: Production—Jan., 58, 42; Feb., 55, 518; Mar., 58, 890; Apr., 57, 299; May, 58, 200; June, 53, 273; July, 57, 168; shipments—Jan., 59, 826; Feb., 53, 867; Mar., 52, 796; Apr., 50, 102; May, 67,083; June, 56, 800; July, 64, 691; stocks—Jan., 72, 878; Feb., 74, 529; Mar., 80, 623; Apr., 87, 820; May, 79, 057; June, 75, 530; July, 68, 607.

New series; 1940 data not shown above are: Jan., 54, 291; Feb., 50, 386; Mar., 49, 163; Apr., 45, 498; May, 53, 557; June, 52, 946; July, 56, 064.

gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey							ļ			1941			
	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued													
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—Con.													
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps units		38, 409	33, 637	32, 634	30, 134	20, 813	44, 332	41, 504	41, 318	43, 601	40, 884	36, 475	46, 572
Power pumps, horizontal typedo		247 21, 503	905 18, 657	874 18, 688	906 15, 477	969 11, 511	887 17, 666	849 16, 703	917 18, 748	1, 483 20, 953	993 23, 889	975 24, 453	1, 176 25, 802
Orders, newthous. of doltherefore ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		2, 556	2,878	2, 952	3,025	4, 042	5, 648	4, 482	4,820	3, 923	5, 298	2, 613	3, 113
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only):													
Unadjusted 1934-36=100 Twelve-month moving totalf do Domestic appliances, sales billed:	228 145	186 134	207 131	208 130	198 133	160 138	102 131	81 130	81 132	82 133	95 135	r 137 r 139	16 14
Unadjusted index 1936=100 Adjusted index do Infores, household units Ranges* do	18, 478	102. 5 104. 9 13, 848	112. 2 112. 2 21. 007	122.3 130.2 23,282	91. 1 128. 6 18, 925	88. 4 128. 5 23, 191	144. 3 181. 3 20. 986	157. 7 169. 0 20, 492	192. 1 145. 6 17, 166	203. 9 156. 8 21, 789	203. 2 160. 9 21, 767	202. 7 183. 9 20, 283	197. 201. 21, 24
Ranges* do	50, 759 \$270, 493 150, 620	29, 128 206, 418	32, 167 112, 309	34, 714 88, 187	25, 248 79, 815	24, 626 115, 236	50, 516 376, 214	51, 790 358, 402	61, 647 423, 010	65, 692 482, 587	65, 359 433, 670	68, 629 378, 054	64, 47 r 339, 42 150, 96
Refrigerators do Vacuum cleaners, floor type do Vacuum cleaners, hand type do Washers, household do	27, 686 148, 811	87, 820 23, 047 147, 878	108, 564 30, 359 149, 002	114, 699 38, 270 168, 527	112, 309 39, 376 100, 787	125, 037 36, 274 92, 474	117, 408 30, 177 133, 411	129, 302 34, 696 155, 546	178, 045 46, 284 191, 325	165, 672 44, 602 213, 611	156, 816 42, 394 206, 030	146, 889 35, 783 188, 365	31, 35 213, 86
Industrial materials, sales billed1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo		126. 5 146. 6	123. 9 161. 3	147.7 254.3	148. 2 223. 9	164. 8 262. 0	187. 4 220. 6	194. 5 275. 7	223. 3 342. 0	234. 4 263. 2	251.7 429.7	237. 1 408. 7	240. 454.
Transmission and distribution equipment, new orders 1936=100 Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales:		159. 6	119.6	230. 7	214. 2	219.8	269, 0	356. 5	251.3	329.7	303.0	289. 1	342.
Unit kilowatts Value thous, of dol Electrical goods, new orders (quarterly)	18, 312 1, 522	5, 137 372	18, 847 1, 049	16, 965 1, 341	12, 228 1, 043	31, 866 1, 766	10, 516 924	21, 508 1, 719	31, 595 1, 402	13, 774 997	9, 689 646	11, 626 945	11, 64 97
thous. of dol Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo Motors (1-200 hp.):	2,803	1, 408	411, 595 1, 454	1,718	1,812	514, 816 2, 023	2, 123	2, 330	554, 115 2, 606	2, 659	2, 896	581, 575 2, 791	2, 82
Polyphase induction, billings †do Polyphase induction, new orders †do Direct current, billingsdo Direct current, new ordersdo	5, 765 5, 825 1, 761 3, 395	3, 280 3, 536 915 1, 240	3, 207 3, 693 1, 008 1, 371	3, 703 4, 731 1, 212 2, 674	3, 524 4, 628 1, 297 2, 209	4, 358 6, 397 1, 412 2, 065	4, 121 4, 635 1, 399 1, 862	4, 353 5, 829 1, 381 2, 738	4, 679 7, 523 1, 762 2, 882	5, 044 6, 195 1, 369 2, 060	5, 583 7, 351 1, 793 3, 595	5, 455 7, 750 1, 725 4, 257	5, 983 6, 200 1, 863 4, 513
Power cable, paper insulated, shipments: Unitthous, of ft Valuethous, of dol	1, 418 1, 729	1, 253 1, 463	1, 154 1, 163	891 1, 110	586 739	998 1, 167	1,083 1,172	1, 284 1, 457	1, 209 1, 253	1, 373 1, 595	1, 370 1, 751	1, 321 1, 655	1, 516 1, 860
Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments* short tons		12, 382	12, 252	15, 403	18, 848	19, 262	18, 291	19, 468	20, 791	22, 633	24, 310	26, 838	26, 540
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipmentsthous, of dol	3, 683 1, 302	2, 443 681	2, 373 599	2, 582 714	2,742 716	2, 981 805	3, 088 926	3, 012 838	3, 448 1, 029	3, 471 1, 158	3, 635 1, 177	3, 762 1, 100	3, 59 1, 17
~	<u> </u>	1	PAPEI	RANI	PRI	NTIN	G	·	<u>'.</u>				·
WOOD PULP Consumption and shipments: • §													
Total, all gradesshort tons	841, 500	736, 800	680, 700	750, 000	732, 900	723, 400	767, 400	718, 700	808, 900	815, 400	848, 600	r 810, 700	807, 100
Chemical:   Sulphate, total	387,700 327,200	318, 700 270, 000 225, 400	301, 800 252, 600 209, 900	343, 300 288, 800 210, 000	331, 800 281, 200 216, 600	322, 600 273, 400 214, 200	342, 400 288, 200 223, 200	320, 500 267, 000 214, 000	362, 200 303, 900 242, 600	364, 900 306, 800 242, 100	387, 000 326, 900 248, 000	369, 800 309, 800 241, 400	362, 400 7304, 400 247, 000
Bleached do do do do do do do do do do do do do	151, 400 51, 400	139, 900 42, 200	129, 600 36, 900	128, 800 42, 600	130, 100 37, 800	128, 300 44, 800	131, 600 46, 800	124, 500 42, 900	146, 000 48, 200	146, 600 48, 000	148, 700 49, 700	143, 800 r 49, 900	148, 500 49, 700
Groundwooddode_xports, total, all grades*do	150, 000	150, 500 61, 633	132, 100 32, 256	154, 100 39, 359	146, 700 28, 244	141, 800 36, 627	155, 000 23, 501	141, 300 24, 870	155, 900 37, 999	160, 400 48, 738	163, 900 24, 175	14, 174	7 148, 50 35, 38
Chemical: Sulphate, total*		83, 640 17, 920	65, 554 11, 253	68, 112 10, 869	70, 549 12, 521	70, 686 14, 438	72, 493 15, 671	69, 821 13, 659	84, 967 16, 287	85, 136 14, 431	95, 175 15, 194	105, 031	90, 50
Sulphate, total* do.  Unbleached* do.  Sulphite, total* do.  Bleached* do.  Unbleached* do.  Groundwood* do.  Groundwood*		12, 036 55, 318	7, 062 40, 188	6, 515 43, 509	7, 872 46, 423 27, 399	8, 414 44, 520	10, 465 45, 907	8, 001 45, 554	10, 268 55, 699	9, 845 53, 184	9, 942 61, 300	11, 903 70, 598	7, 79 57, 36
Bleached*dododo		31, 376 23, 942	21, 247 18, 941	25, 112 18, 397	19,024	23, 603 20, 917	25, 859 20, 048	28, 227 17, 327	30, 156 25, 543 11, 731	30, 575 22, 609	33, 692 27, 608	35, 219 35, 379	28, 93 28, 43
Oroundwood \		9, 557 739, 052	13, 187 677, 899	12, 903 760, 623	10, 745 747, 409	11, 030 729, 687	10, 199 787, 725	9, 495 714, 690	804, 167	16, 394 809, 021	17, 629 843, 568	16, 732 803, 183	774, 310
Chemical: Sulphate, totaldo	384, 432	329, 665	309, 348	346, 346	329, 792	325, 331	355, 713	323, 258	360, 073	353, 677	377, 850	366, 582	355, 78
Unbleached do Sulphite, total do Bleached do	323, 509 247, 231 147, 235	279, 973 232, 862	260, 298 208, 238	292, 182 223, 951	278, 582 218, 103	276, 939 207, 102	299, 429 225, 486	270, 902 203, 113	301, 654 237, 479	295, 010 238, 546	317, 245 244, 139 146, 712	307, 094 239, 636	298, 83 235, 40
Soda do Groundwood do do	51, 839	144, 834 42, 737 133, 788	128, 613 37, 092 123, 221	136, 705 44, 001 146, 325	126, 167 38, 861 160, 653	122, 591 45, 376 151, 878	135, 873 45, 715 160, 811	120, 598 42, 160 146, 159	140, 900 48, 290 158, 325	143, 227 47, 622 169, 176	146, 712 50, 304 171, 275	145, 247 49, 365	140, 525 48, 184
Stocks, end of month:§ Total, all gradesdo	134, 400 112, 800	148, 100	145, 200	155, 900	170, 200	176, 700	197, 100	192, 900	188, 100	181, 700	176, 600	147, 600 r 169,200	134, 950
Chemical: Sulphate, totaldo	15, 600	23, 900	31, 300	34, 400	32, 300	35, 100	48, 400	51, 100	49, 000	37, 800	28, 600	25, 500	18, 900
Unbleached do do Sulphite, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 800 38, 000	19,300 71,000	26, 900 69, 400	30, 300 83, 300	27, 600 84, 800	31, 200 77, 700	42, 400 80, 100	46, 300 69, 200	44, 100 64, 000	32, 300 60, 400	22, 600 56, 600	19, 900 54, 800	14, 400 43, 100
Bleached do do Soda do	22, 100 5, 700	45, 600 5, 600	44, 600 5, 800	52, 500 7, 200	48, 600 8, 200	42, 900 8, 900	47, 200 7, 800	43, 300 7, 000	38, 200 7, 100	34, 800 6, 700	32, 900 7, 300	34, 400 7 6, 800	26, 300 5, 300
Groundwood	53, 500 3. 53	47, 600 3, 46	38, 700 3, 46		44, 900 3. 46	55, 000 3. 46	60, 800 3. 46	65, 600 3. 46	68, 000 3. 46	76, 800 3. 46	84, 100 3. 46	82, 100 3, 46	69, 100 3. 46

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

\*Peliminary.

\*Pheliminary.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			194	0			1		1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	PA	PER	AND	PRIN	TING	—Cor	tinue	d	.!		1		
PAPER	1	<u> </u>		1	1		1		1	1			
Fotal paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard:				[					ĺ				
Production short tons Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard;		979, 631	867, 691	1,003,971	949, 422	908, 471	1,002,800	934, 996	1,052,665	1,079,772	71,150,067	1,093,065	1,091,4
Orders, newshort tons		390, 325	379, 447	435, 059	424,064	417, 776	488, 585	465, 537	565, 856	589, 695	600,681	7558, 363	571, 3
Productiondo Shipmentsdo		440, 264 428, 306	387, 255 386, 431	442, 610 432, 521	420, 810 416, 419	420, 005 415, 625	466, 697 471, 114	428, 857 438, 804	479, 531 494, 007	492,842 506, 087	* 532,868 * 545,621	7504,690 7521,340	504, 6 520, 9
Book paper:♂ Coated paper:	;												
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	28, 113	14, 896 4, 852	13, 520 4, 845	18, 334 5, 108	15, 990 5, 264	16, 968 6, 174	20, 546 6, 772	20, 107 8, 532	21, 862 9, 076	28, 276 14, 091	33, 039 20, 613	26, 132 23, 354	24, 9 24,
Productiondo	27, 503 25, 248	17, 333	13, 672	18, 163	16,045	17, 726	19, 636	18, 949	22, 167	22, 230	23, 971	22, 913	23,
Percent of standard capacity Shipments short tons	91. 2 25, 273	59. 7 17, 038	57. 5 13, 570	62. 5 19, 431	58. 0 16, 424	65. 9 15, 967	67.6	73. 4 19, 280	80. 8 22, 059	81. 0 22, 648	84. 1 24, 579	86.8 23,388	23,
Stocks, end of monthdo	12, 637	15, 331	15, 024	14, 158	13, 633	15, 326	14, 971	14, 622	14, 397	13, 923	13, 281	12, 745	12,
Orders, new do	139, 643	94, 183	89, 059	101,660	97, 667	98, 679	117, 435	113, 640	133, 970	150, 707	165, 927	139, 598	143,
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish.	143, 209	46, 206	43, 337	41, 334	45, 775	48, 845	55, 711	61, 920	70,048	93, 257	119, 533	124, 865	136,
Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb.	7.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6, 30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6. 30	6. 55	6.80	100
Production Short tons Percent of standard capacity Shipments Short tons Stocks, end of month do	138, 599 107, 2	106, 091 78. 8	89, 512 77. 8	106, 482 80. 9	99, 298	96, 229 78. 8	107, 721 81. 0	104, 071 86. 8	120, 879 93. 8	121, 913 95. 4	134, 371	128, 939 105. 1	126, 10
Shipments short tons	136, 180 47, 932	103, 839 63, 505	91, 937 59, 686	103, 493 63, 152	95, 074 68, 555	96, 378 66, 574	109, 982 64, 141	107, 359 61, 373	125, 404 56, 721	127, 587 50, 754	136, 296 49, 687	130, 589 47, 614	129, 43,
Fine paper: †		•	· ·		1		ł	ł	ŀ	1	)		1
Fine paper: †   Orders, new		34, 687 18, 817	35, 130 17, 893	41, 643 16, 534	42,808 18,696	40, 309 17, 751	49, 492 21, 342	48, 699 22, 696	56, 550 35, 612	67, 507 49, 742	68,730	7 66, 947 7 79, 560	71, 103,
Production do do		43, 418	37, 399	44,751	42, 997	42,017	45, 169 46, 750	42,604	47, 598	49, 112	52, 819	7 49, 186	49,
Stocks, end of month do		41, 412 62, 294	36, 373 63, 160	43, 448 64, 093	42, 375 64, 936	41,078 67,178	66, 826	44, 032 65, 041	47, 819 65, 187	52, 791 62, 818	55, 580 59, 356	7 51, 201 7 57, 838	53, 50,
Wrapping paper:† Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		144, 649	133, 381	165, 209	158, 156	156, 576	177, 007	167, 135	214, 238	219, 505	210, 195	194, 352	195,
Orders, unfilled, end of month do		81, 622	73, 354	76, 590	77, 967	84,749	89, 722	96, 294	135, 387	170, 815	179, 794	193, 056	199,
Shipments do		166, 125 164, 852	140, 464 141, 373	162, 492 159, 429	157, 204 156, 992	154, 819 149, 794	172, 622 172, 176	157, 757 158, 726	174, 357 177, 163	179, 601 184, 015	195, 764 201, 330	181, 924 181, 928	184, 186,
Stocks, end of monthdo		81, 774	80, 398	81, 508	81,870	86, 875	89, 015	84, 075	87, 556	86, 685	79, 864	79,083	77,
Canada:	1												
Exports do Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	275, 223 293, 054	301, 654 316, 607	301, 293 282, 322	275, 822 309, 957	276, 586 282, 344	263, 450 252, 897	211, 022 261, 298	219, 464 245, 607	232, 197 275, 769	276, 452 279, 996	268, 706 284, 767	263, 660 273, 697	303, 293,
Shipments from millsdo	296, 985	332, 234	284, 133	287, 943	286, 739	276, 457	243, 394	239, 745	265, 724	285, 789	291, 112	281, 843	300.
United States:	155, 214	160, 123	158, 312	180, 326	175, 931	152, 371	170, 275	176, 137	186, 182	180, 389	174, 044	165, 898	159,
United States:  Consumption by publishers	224, 361	213, 105 258, 055	238, 176 239, 679	261, 028 229, 561	251, 457 257, 020	256, 036 217, 323	229, 799 192, 240	219, 362 187, 170	258, 518 221, 542	256, 431 237, 639	260, 827 276, 257	242, 404	215, 247,
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton.	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	252, 872 50. 00	50
Shipments from mills do	83, 592 80, 756	86, 633 81, 71 <b>4</b>	77, 888 77, 470	88, 192 88, 774	85, 338 87, 331	80, 837 84, 037	89, 124 84, 141	79, 720 81, 241	87, 376 85, 503	87, 000 91, 487	90, 913 91, 689	83, 962 85, 424	83, 84,
Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	00,.00	18, 812	19, 230	18, 648	16, 655	13, 455	18, 438	16, 917	18, 790	14, 303	213, 527	1	
At publishers do In transit to publishers do	345, 158	361, 179	364, 207	339, 211	327, 913	308, 880	301, 562	284, 799	252, 856	255, 588	52, 381	12,065 277,681	10, 320,
In transit to publishersdo	38,706	46, 245	45, 919	42, 039	39, 188	47, 592	34, 719	42, 163	44, 312	46, 679	51, 197	49, 687	40,
Congression masterness do	411,073	317, 909 414, 966	283, 660 399, 133	333, 739 486, 181	322, 991 426, 614	275, 353 393, 026	322, 408 520, 931	310. 969	371, 253 543, 988	357, 091 580, 038	377, 595 572, 522	374, 185	384.
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	565, 853 452, 966	131, 890	131, 242	140 027	128, 222	115, 143	160, 561	470, 671 202, 284	252, 611	330, 779	370, 151	525, 325 383, 534	569, 435,
Production do. Percent of capacity	545, 116 95, 9	452, 604 73. 9	402, 548	473, 169 77. 8	443, 274 75. 7	407, 629 70. 7	446, 979 76. 1	426, 419 81, 5	485, 758 85. 4	499, 930 87. 9	526, 286 89. 4	504, 413 92. 3	503, 8
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Percent of capacity. Waste paper stocks, at mills short tons	237, 339	245, 378	245, 685	249, 860	260, 320	269, 755	264, 393	260, 890	253, 009	262, 398	269, 737	264, 631	272,
PAPER PRODUCTS					İ	ļ		!	}				1
Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipmentsreams	173, 022	98, 135	101, 125	111, 106	101, 925	90, 670	106, 890	116, 944	137, 177	129, 119	135. 571	130, 852	146,
PRINTING	170,022	1,	,	,	,				,	'		100,002	1 20,
Book publication, totalno, of editions	985	921	722	988	1,027	1, 122	568	891	1,310	918	1, 051	894	
New books do do do do do do do do do do do do do	774 211	745 176	651	822 166	916 111	889 233	508 60	722 169	1, 100 210	800 118	887 164	708 186	
Continuous form stationery, new orders thous. of sets_	219, 326		162, 347	170, 828		183, 392	171, 273	192, 228	207, 715	188, 909	203, 327	262, 591	195.
Sales books, new orders thous. of books.			16, 940		157, 474 17, 405	17, 481	19, 947	18, 328	19, 621	21, 331	24, 470	26, 137	26,
		DI.	BBEL	RANE	PPC	DHC	re	·	<u> </u>	<del>'</del>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>
			12121	- ARANA		7	~ ~ <del></del> -						ī —
CRUDE AND SCRAP RUBBER					1					}			
Crude rubber: Consumption, totallong tons	55, 365	53, 307	52, 469	59, 644	57, 716	59, 709	65, 989	62, 692	69, 024	71, 374	71, 365	84, 912	68,
For tires and tubes (quarterly)do			103, 744			118, 314			r 130, 060			147, 045 64, 577	97,
Imports, total, including latextdo Price, smoked sheets (N. Y.)dol. per lb	105, 456	73, 028 . 196	78, 972 . 193	74, 696 203	72, 901 . 216	97, 984 , 208	86, 833 . 199	73, 973 . 204	87, 123 221	63, 305	101, 404	. 219	31,
Shipments, world long tons Stocks, world, end of month do	(1)	120, 857 566, 000	7 133, 802 609, 000	7 127, 079	799, 817	127, 189	126, 575	90, 607	139, 164	114, 899	7 126, 198	127, 172	(1
Afloat, totaldo		255, 000	265,000	265, 000	250, 000	250, 000	265, 000	245, 000	260, 000	275,000	255, 000	275,000	
For United States do London and Liverpool do	90, 591	141, 286 36, 000	137, 888	166, 837	158, 095	145, 950	153, 169	136, 955	140, 228	153, 484 (¹)	(1)	175, 499 (1)	132,
British Malaya do United States do		80, 375	73, 799	75.877	77, 471	75, 560	84, 343	102, 425	85, 437	95. 322	91, 121 359, 234	90,021 339,108	395,
Reclaimed rubber:	444, 890	194, 760	220, 597	235, 353	250, 412	288, 864	309, 411	320, 373	338, 147	329, 767	ļ		
Consumption do Production do	20, 864 24, 065	14, 464 17, 161	14, 835 16, 379	16, 807 19, 300	16, 312 17, 636	17, 397 19, 239	19,086 20,413	18, 222 19, 506	19, 611 22, 006	20, 427 21, 574	21, 405 22, 775	22, 559 23, 790	21, 23.
Stocks, end of monthdo	39, 052	28, 526	29. 039	30, 816	31, 459	32, 636	33, 380	33, 654	35, 028	35, 336	35, 871	36, 265	36,
Scrap rubber consumptiondo	1	I	35, 735	1	. I	41, 176	1	1	46, 181	1	1		!
r Revised. 1 Reports in	ndefinitely	suspend	ed.		,				. 1		4 4-h1	- 40 1	0

Revised.

1 Reports indefinitely suspended.
1 Revised series. For revised data for "total paper," "paper, excluding newsprint and paperboard," fine, and wrapping papers beginning 1934, see table 43, pp. 12 and 13, of the November 1940 Survey.

1 For monthly data for 1913 to 1938, corresponding to the monthly averages on p. 148 of the 1940 Supplement, see table 28, p. 18 of the May 1940 Survey; for revised data for 1939, see table 15, p. 18 of the April 1941 Survey.

2 In recent months the number of companies reporting has fluctuated to such an extent that tonnage figures are not comparable from month to month.

Seginning with the January 1941 Survey, data for world shipments of crude rubber are from the Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulations Committee; earlier data from this source have been in close agreement with data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shown in previous issues of the Survey.

onthly statistics through December 1939, to- ether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
o the sources of the data, may be found in the 940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	RUI	BBER	AND	PROI	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
TIRES AND TUBES													
neumatic casings: Productionthousands	5,005	4,676	4, 413	5, 077	4,732	4, 968	5, 486	5, 161	5, 686	r 5, 839	r 6, 091	r 6, 379	5,
Shipments, totaldodododo	5, 400 1, 123	4, 123 705	4,462 $1,465$	5, 525 2, 320	4, 969 2, 435	4, 991 2, 624	4, 850 2, 291	4, 896 2, 546	5, 517 2, 638	7 5, 999 2, 334	7,676 2,700	r 7, 602 2, 757	6, 2,
Replacement equipment do Exports do		3, 303 115	2, 892 106	3, 048 158	2, 404 130	2, 249 118	2, 430 128	2, 197 153	2, 722 158	3, 537 178	4, 873 160	4, 771 136	4,
Stocks, end of monthdodo ner tubes:	5, 834	9, 911	9,837	9, 410	9, 163	9, 127	9, 797	10,029	10, 149	9, 958	8, 373	7,088	6,
Production do Shipments, total do	4, 444 4, 783	4, 306 3, 600	4,099 3,952	4, 548 4, 876	4, 104 4, 690	4,656 4,644	5, 113 4, 474	4,887 4,610	5, 349 5, 181	7 5, 481 7 5, 358	7 5, 839 7 6, 310	7 6, 264 7 6, 908	5, 5,
Exports do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6,071	96 7, 794	84 7, 970	124 7, 648	106 7,056	87 7, 017	96 7, 633	$\frac{102}{7,924}$	137 8,069	127 8, 143	109 7, 686	7,010	6,
w material consumed: Crude rubber. (See Crude rubber.)	0,011	,,,,,,	.,	1,010	.,	.,	.,	',,,	-,	.,	.,,,,	.,	
Fabrics (quarterly)thous, of lb			66, 849			75, 475			r 83, 649			88, 614	
RUBBER AND CANVAS FOOTWEAR	5.540	4 500	4 040	F 105	- 140	r 200	F 000	5 540	F 007	e eoo	0.004	C 070	,
oduction, totalthous. of pairsipments, totaldododododo	5, 543 6, 990	4, 583 5, 808	4, 046 6, 200	5, 105 5, 971	5, 146 6, 633	5, 369 6, 118	5, 939 6, 614	5, 543 5, 166	5, 827 5, 359	6, 628 5, 555	6, 084 5, 134	6, 278 5, 668	4 6
ocks, total, end of monthdo	10, 809	16, 386	14, 232	13, 365	11,878	11, 129	10, 377	10, 754	11, 222	12, 272	13, 223	13, 834	12
	STO	NE, C	LAY,	AND	GLA	SS PR	ODU	CTS					
PORTLAND CEMENT													
roduction thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity	16, 345 76. 5	12, 712 57. 8	13, 105 61. 8	13, 935 63. 7	12, 725 60. 1	11, 195 51. 2	9, 021 42. 4	8,345 43.4	10, 596 49. 8	12, 196 59. 3	14, 732 69. 4	15, 223 74. 0	16
Percent of capacitythous. of bbl_ ipmentsthous. of bbl_ ocks, finished, end of monthdo	17, 825 19, 698	14, 018 21, 549	14, 741 19, 921	15, 776 18, 008	10, 372 20, 353	8, 192 23, 379	7, 984 24, 416	7, 456 25, 307	9, 915 25, 988	14, 132 24, 056	16, 048 22, 745	16, 109 21, 865	16 21
cks, misled, end of monthdodo	5, 289	5, 158	4, 829	4, 470	4, 558	4, 886	5, 092	5, 520	6, 276	6, 207	6,005	5, 757	F 8
ommon brick, price, wholesale, composite,	12. 723	12.094	12, 121	19 147	10 140	12. 195	10 001	12. 242	12. 328	12. 323	12. 404	12. 483	12
o. b. plant dol. per thous or and wall tile, shipments:	1	1		12. 147	12. 148		12. 201		1		1		l
Quantity thous. of sq. ft. Value thous. of dol.		6, 546 1, 643	5, 671 1, 444	5, 860 1, 470	5, 181 1, 344	4, 724 1, 249	4, 565 1, 195	4, 368 1, 117	5, 597 1, 387	5, 219 1, 363	6, 172 1, 629	6, 340 1, 694	7
trified paving brick: Shipmentsthous. of brick Stocks, end of monthdo	<u>.</u>	8, 383	7,094	7, 365	5, 769	2, 516	1,801	1,015	1,088	r 2, 640	r 3, 612	3, 384	
Stocks, end of monthdodo		37, 425	34, 738	34, 510	32, 031	30, 288	30, 580	30, 442	30, 402	r 30, 233	r 28, 622	29, 706	
4 . 5													
Production thous, of gross.	6, 791	5,062 73.1	4, 288 69. 7	4,864	4,351 67.9	4, 198 65. 5	4, 517 65. 0	4,368 70.8	5, 128 76. 7	5, 325 79. 7	6, 246 93. 5	6, 166 96. 0	1
Shipments, total thous. of gross Narrow neck food*	6, 801 830	4, 645 657	4,562 820	4, 816 423	4, 077 170	3, 526 138	4, 177 189	4, 273 205	5, 117 240	5, 573 289	6, 402 326	6, 865 358	1
ass containers:  Percent of capacity  Percent of capacity  Narrow neck, food* do Wide mouth, food* do Pressed food ware* do Beer bottles* do B	1,300	1,009 34	875 32	949	807 31	682	961 41	909	1, 038 42	1, 113	1, 212 49	1, 447 47	1
Pressure and non-pressure* do	480	305	144	106	126	189	224	275	412	633	779	763	
Beer bottles* do Liquor ware* do	430 922	186 455	91 728	105 1,031	102 1, 138	154 803	140 589	167 676	368 843	418 865	548 991	605 1, 028	
Hedicine and toilet* do Medicine and toilet* do General purpose* do Milk bottles* do Fruit jars and jelly glasses* do	1,826 410	1, 363 302	1,284 312	1,608 322	1, 230 257	1, 040 267	1, 468 337	1, 433 351	1,493 434	1, 522 405	1,609 453	1, 695 477	]
Milk bottles* do Fruit jars and jelly glasses* do	301 239	208 107	207 50	201 14	197	198	206	199	213 13	229 41	272 136	262 165	
Stocks, end of month do her glassware, machine-made:*	8, 052	9, 655	9, 292	9, 247	9, 432	9,988	10, 109	10, 097	9, 979	9,612	9, 244	8, 397	8
Γumblers:	i	3, 841	3, 450	9.007	2.050	2 100	2 000	2.004	4 900	3,838	F 540	4 057	1.
Production thous of doz. Shipments do	4,826	3, 813	3, 331	3, 887 3, 642	3, 056 2, 804	3, 199 2, 876	3, 200 2, 641	3, 694 4, 004	4, 200 4, 424	4,387	5, 548 5, 055	4, 857 4, 863	4
Stocks Fable, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	7,872	7, 597	7,737	7, 991	8, 160	8,455	8,775	8, 419	8, 115	7, 499	7,896	7,820	
thous. of doz - ate glass, polished, production	3, 857	3, 325	2, 647	3, 763	3,006	2,456	2,316	2,905	3,400	3, 922	3,372	3, 069	1
thous. of sq. ft. indow glass, productionthous. of boxes.	14, 126	12, 533 993	14,091 1,002	17, 070 1, 349	16, 059 1, 264	17, 491 1, 458	19,350 1,561	15, 664 1, 397	18, 266 1, 417	18,344	18, 394 1, 282	18, 534 1, 304	12
Percent of capacity		61.1	61.7	83.1	78.0	89.8	96. 2	86.1	87.3	86.3	78.9	80. 3	
nge.													
Imports short tons Production do alcined, production do			531,032 1,128,862			387, 969 1,033,403		.	175, 467 811, 500			326, 248 1,197,689	
ypsum products sold or used:			1			888,078		·}	764, 500			1,026,987	
Uncalcineddo			1			244, 975			200, 630			370, 482	
Calcined: Building plasters do For mfg. and industrial uses do Keene's cement do Board and tile, total thous. of sq. ft.			556, 560			430,090 33,358			373, 503 36, 027			523, 218 38, 222	
Keene's cement do			29, 850 7, 393 591, 878			6, 447 621, 768			6,450			7,672	
Lathdo			453, 124			388, 230			539, 000 322, 700 7, 100			709, 282 472, 696	
Tiledo Wallboarddo			8, 475 130, 279			6, 816 226, 722			7, 100 209, 200			11, 267 225, 319	
			TEXT	LE 1	PROD	UCTS				t .	1		·
CLOTHING	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		1					1		
osiery: Productionthous. of dozen pairs_	11, 495	11, 174	11, 257	13, 586	12, 579	11, 279	12,747	11,558	12, 105	12,871	12, 621	12, 531	12
Shipmentsdo		12, 396	12, 762	14, 109	12, 975	11, 536	11,822	11,573	12, 495	12,737	11, 750	11, 933	12

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1941			1940						1941			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	Г	EXTI	LE P	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued					<u> </u>	
COTTON													
Consumption bales By classes of manufactured products:* Sales yarn do	874, 113 181, 735	ł	639, 252	770, 702	744, 088	775, 472 1 856, 004	843, 274 178, 046	793, 626 162, 785	854, 179 174, 051	920, 142	918, 902	875, 137 180, 217	928, 943
Duck do Tire fabrics and cords do	55, 448 63, 217					1 232, 156 1 313, 615	47, 114 65, 649	48, 098 62, 736	48, 755 72, 838	50, 099 70, 540	54, 743 73, 400	50, 421 66, 194	51, 79; 66, 74
Narrow sheetings and allied fabricsdo Wide fabricsdo	124, 757 71, 801					1 568, 629 1 355, 881	119, 553 70, 244	107, 894 65, 602	115, 555 70, 726	129, 008 71, 215	125, 845 71, 382	120, 290 72, 310	130, 25 75, 15
Print cloth yarn fabrics do Fine goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	82, 514 48, 736					1 236, 617	91, 449 49, 769 38, 065	81, 743 45, 022 34, 085	85, 765 46, 840	89, 432 54, 320	85, 970 49, 372	80, 507 48, 086	88, 35, 52, 47,
Napped fabrics do Colored yarn fabrics do Colored yarn fabrics do Colored yarn fabrics do Colored yarn fabrics	61, 677 18, 523					1 294, 922	61, 465 17, 378	55, 156 17, 692	36, 495 57, 124 19, 412	42, 461 60, 430 19, 972	39, 932 64, 421 19, 881	38, 733 59, 899 19, 311	41, 23 62, 17 18, 98
Towels do Other woven fabrics and specialties do All other cotton products do Other do Other cotton products do Other do Other cotton products do Other do O	32, 216 92, 525					1 169, 981 1 448, 921	35, 385 69, 157	32, 358 80, 455	34, 341 92, 277	36, 308 105, 571	32, 580 109, 769	31, 569 107, 600	33, 376 114, 166
Exports (excluding linters) do Imports (excluding linters) do Prices received by farmers dol, per lb	34, 967 43, 322	64, 743	90, 555 3, 991	194, 251 15, 926	12,026	107, 375 5, 906	52, 184 9, 624	60, 597 14, 210	97, 292 28, 184	74, 009 18, 846	71, 539 30, 853	75, 236 26, 108	32, 718 17, 24
Prices received by farmersdol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling (New York)do Production:	. 153 . 168	. 092 . 098	.092	.094	.094	. 093	. 095 . 104	. 107	. 108	. 105	.117	.128	. 143
Ginnings (running bales) •thous. of bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	504	606	3, 924	9, 086	10, 866	11, 430	11, 931		12, 298				2
thous, of bales.  Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States.	2 10, 710		-01.00	-00 401	-70 700	3 12, 565		10.000		15.000			
total of thous, of bales On farms and in transit of do Warehouses do	21, 628 10, 774 9, 233	r22, 047 r12, 282 9, 085	721, 325 79, 890 10, 703	720, 401 75, 278 13, 826	719, 503 73, 183 14, 697	r 18, 627 r 1, 840 15, 014	*17,738 *1,288 14,636	716, 899 71, 043 14, 009	715, 978 7925 13, 209	715, 003 7802 12, 339	714,020 7843 11,321	713, 099 7735 10, 521	12,063 625 9,640
Millsdo	1,621	680	732	1, 297	1, 623	1, 773	1, 814	1,847	1,844	1, 862	1, 856	1, 843	1, 798
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Exports\(\frac{1}{2}\) thous, of sq. yd. Imports\(\frac{1}{2}\) do		24, 409 5, 216	24, 413 6, 919	26, 709 5, 136	29, 954 11, 420	27, 734 7, 581	34, 944 7, 060	33, 937 9, 791	38, 513 7, 796	37, 947 8, 828	44, 972 6, 680	39, 039 2, 929	41, 194 4, 278
		11. 23	12, 26	13, 31	14. 24	14. 50	14. 94	16.00	18. 17	19. 81	20.85	21.84	19.06
Print cloth, 64 x 60 dol. per yd Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4 do	. 080	. 048 . 058	. 050 . 059	. 052	. 054	. 054	. 055	.057	.066	. 072 . 084	. 080 . 088	. 088	. 078 r. 098
Prices, wholesale:  Mill margins cents per lb. Print cloth, 64 x 60 dol. per yd. Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4 do. Finished cotton cloth, production: Bleached, plain thous. of yd. Dyed, colors do. Dyed, black do. Printed do. Spindla activity:	171, 667 132, 177	129, 250 102, 085	132, 912 108, 029	154, 479 126, 610	164, 079 129, 878	155, 770 119, 889	164, 610 122, 954	159, 429 120, 108	175, 144 141, 056	178, 538 146, 235	182, 003 145, 612	158, 569 125, 282	168, 211 134, 584
Dyed, black do Printed do	6, 113 97, 283	6, 786 100, 752	5, 924 104, 345	8, 238 110, 657	6, 535 105, 468	5, 668 108, 886	6, 304 107, 857	5, 528 107, 358	6, 270 126, 671	6, 543 122, 245	6, 989 119, 222	5. 890 96, 871	6, 360 98, 704
	23, 029	22, 078	22, 278	22, 457	22, 686	22, 818	22, 821	22, 769	22, 796	22, 787	22, 980	22, 992	23, 028
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hrs., total mil. of hrs Average per spindle in place hours Operations percent of capacity.	10, 253 421 125. 3	7, 872 318 90. 4	7, 867 320 96, 7	9, 276 378 103. 3	8, 614 352 105, 9	8, 657 353 105, 0	9, 901 404 112, 1	8, 920 365 114. 0	9, 573 392 116. 7	10, 289 421 119, 6	10, 287 422 121, 8	9, 932 408 121. 5	10, 537 433 123, 0
Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: 22/1, cones (factory)	. 413	. 227	. 227	. 257	. 267	, 268	. 272	. 274	. 288	. 338	. 366	. 365	. 373
	. 475	. 325	. 325	. 355	. 377	. 403	. 404	. 390	. 388	. 419	. 430	. 433	. 433
RAYON AND SILK  Rayon: Deliveries (consumption), varn* mil. of lb	37.3	34, 0	30. 9	36. 7	34.8	34.0	35. 0	31.6	35. 4	38.7	40. 2	38, 3	39. 4
Deliveries (consumption), yarn*mil. of lb Imports§		441	224	386	1, 576	2, 466	1,660	1,774	2, 261	1, 611	1, 304	1, 457	57€
quality, minimum filament*dol. per lbstocks, yarn, end of month‡mil. of lb	. 530 4. 1	. 530 9. 9	. 530 8. 3	. 530 6. 9	. 530 6. 7	. 530 6. 3	, 530 8. 9	. 530 10. 0	. 530 10. 2	. 530 7. 4	. 530 5. 8	. 530 4. 6	. 530 3. 6
Silk:  Deliveries (consumption) bales Imports, raws thous, of lb.	2,069	30, 189 4, 761	28, 828 3, 739	39, 877 6, 490	36, 374 7, 219	23, 113 4, 429	28, 425 3, 263	28, 111 2, 430	25, 828 3, 453	23, 538 3, 551	22, 440 3, 509	24, 251 3, 895	28, 528 2, 347
Price, wholesale, raw, Japanese, 13-15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	3.080	2. 529	2, 561	2. 698	2, 585	2. 562	2. 560	2. 589	2. 816	2. 834	2. 886	3.019	3.049
Stocks, end of month: Total visible stocksbalesbalesdo	(4) 53, 988	151, 698 46, 898	172, 254 44, 454	184, 797 48, 297	195, 330 60, 330	225, 248 72, 248	224, 363 63, 433	214, 836 54, 106	211, 174 49, 904	210, 743 49, 373	214, 711 50, 341	204, 606 53, 436	(4) 47, 208
WOOL	00,000	10,000	11, 101	20, 207	00, 550	12, 210	05, 105	01, 100	15, 501	10,070	00,011	00, 100	
Imports (unmanufactured) thous, of lb. Consumption (scoured basis):		16,099	21,831	33, 981	34, 631	56, 313	72, 677	73, 045	72, 458	91, 788	74, 954	84, 759	72, 008
Apparel class do Carpet class do Machinery activity (weekly average):	39, 824 11, 144	24, 799 7, 571	28, 609 7, 941	39, 240 11, 387	33, 821 8, 969	34, 012 9, 352	40, 115 10, 965	36, 232 10, 712	39, 416 11, 008	46, 970 13, 095	41, 032 10, 588	41, 904 11, 172	746, 750 11, 320
Looms: Woolen and worsted:													
Broad thous, of active hours Narrow do	2,602 91 251	1, 696 63 166	1,744 60 177	1,892 77 205	2,092 72 198	2, 245 67 200	2, 197 71 201	2, 411 80 233	2,428 85 246	2, 450 96 244	2, 491 93 241	2, 587 94 260	2, 418 82 213
Carpet and rug do Spinning spindles: W oolen do		80, 479	83, 721	88, 051	90, 323	92, 553	90, 418	98, 398	99, 589	102, 929	106, 880	110, 608	107, 592
Worsted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	125, 902	85, 408 146	87, 902 158	104, 138	102, 813 179	105, 826 186	104, 279 192	115, 206 210	115, 309 216	117, 465 215	119, 610 218	125, 606 231	117, 393
Price <sup>S</sup> , wholesale: Raw, territory, fine, scoureddol. per lb	1.05	. 89	. 92	1.05	1. 10	1. 10	1. 10	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07
Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleeces dodosuiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz. (at mill)		. 39 1. 931	1. 918	1. 931	1, 931	1. 931	1, 931	2. 005	2.030	2. 030	2. 030	2.030	2. 089
mill) dol. per yd. Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill) dol. per yd.	1. 330	1. 114	1. 114	1. 153	1. 213	1. 213	1. 213	1. 213	1. 225	1. 262	1. 275	1. 312	1. 312
Worsted yarn, 332's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per lb.	1.700	1. 256	1. 288	1. 395	1. 488	1. 450	1. 450	1. 463	1. 519	1. 550	1. 594	1. 638	1. 675
# Davigad ! Tuly December to	. 4 . 1		0.01				2 1		anto of 104	0		137.4.	roileble

r Revised.

1 July-December total.

2 Sept. 1 estimate of 1941 crop.

3 Dec. 1 estimate of 1940 crop.

4 Not available.

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

4 Data for October 1940, January, April, and July 1941 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

4 Monthly data beginning January 1930, corresponding to monthly averages shown on p. 185 of the 1940 Supplement, appear on p. 18 of the April 1940 Survey.

4 New series. No earlier data available for cotton consumption by products. For monthly data on rayon yarn deliveries beginning 1923, see table 41, p. 16 of the October 1940 issue.

3 Dec. 1 estimate of 1940 crop.

4 Not available.

6 Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

5 The new rayon price series replaces the data shown in the 1940 Supplement; earlier monthly data will be shown in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	$\mathbf{r}$	EXT	LE P	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	tinued	L					
WOOLContinued							1			1		ĺ	
Receipts at Boston, totalthous. of lb_ Domesticdo	61, 336	30, 278 22, 540	29, 961 22, 912	47, 060 30, 393	36, 123 16, 328	49, 597 6, 298	50, 365 4, 633	51, 809 4, 129	49, 410 7, 151	76, 210 13, 655	80, 360 29, 177	82, 827 32, 837	81, 232 42, 780
Foreign do Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, total	26, 570 34, 765	7, 738	7, 049	16, 667	19, 795	43, 299	45, 732	47, 680	42, 259	62, 555	51, 184	49, 990	38, 452
stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter, total thous. of lb			127, 546			142, 152			164, 331			1 207, 754	
Woolen wools, total   do   Domestic   do   Foreign   do   Worsted wools, total   do   Domestic   do   Foreign   do   do   Domestic   do   Foreign   do   Go   Foreign   do   Go   Go   Go   Go   Go   Go   Go			41, 338 29, 450			48, 388 27, 651			50, 886 26, 333	1		61, 729 31, 474	
Foreigndo Worsted wools, totaldo			11, 888 86, 208			20, 737 93, 764			24, 553 113, 445			30, 255 145, 863	
Domestic do do			57, 219 28, 989			29, 009 64, 755			17, 933 95, 512			53, 823 92, 040	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS			20,000			0,,,,,						02,010	
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol- Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics):	4, 312	4, 273	3, 734	1,894	2, 229	r 2, 901	r 5,779	r 6, 064	· 4, 656	r 6, 121	7 5, 878	r 5, 086	r 4, 408
Orders, unfilled, end of mo_thous, linear vd_	10, 038	2, 499	2, 860	3. 012	3, 901	3, 694	3, 896	4, 443	5, 520	5, 588	6, 137	9, 558	8,070
Pyroxylin spreadthous. of lbshipments, billedthous. linear yd	6, 886 7, 430	5, 366 5, 353	5, 128 5, 106	5, 851 5, 842	5, 776 5, 776	5, 463 5, 718	5, 993 5, 881	6, 262 6, 499	6, 759 7, 100	7, 165 7, 550	7, 351 7, 906	7, 464 7, 428	6, 47; 7, 49;
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT													
AIRPLANES Production, domestic civil aircraftnumber		808	802	938	697	509	645	574	597	593			
Exports¶do		383	284	334	287	366	458	344	481	571	511	352	360
AUTOMOBILES Exports:							1			1			
Canada: Assembled, totalnumber	16, 932	9, 877	9,005	8, 859	8, 449	13, 276	8, 796	8, 574	11, 177	9, 405	14, 457	13,000	22, 480
Passenger cars do United States:	3, 263	1, 558	1,096	132	93	611	608	1, 036	797	312	496	378	2, 099
Assembled, total \$do Passenger cars \$do		6, 539 2, 339	5, 753	16, 857	19, 943	18, 017	15, 912	17, 252 6, 943	21,064	18, 536	21, 969	13, 481	12, 975
Trucks§dodo		4, 200	2, 591 3, 162	7, 071 9, 786	9, 525 10, 418	7, 782 10, 235	7, 246 8, 666	10, 309	8, 834 12, 230	8, 574 9, 962	9, 012 12, 957	4, 056 9, 425	6, 958 6, 017
Financing: Retail purchasers, totalthous. of dol		137, 961	109, 962	151, 899	152, 009	160, 956	147, 186	158, 693	202, 793	236, 800	248, 314	238, 040	210, 628
New cars do Used cars do	Į.	71, 574 65, 774	55, 797 53, 711	89, 475 61, 933	88, 575 62, 928	93, 350 67, 065	80, 739 65, 939	89, 541 68, 574	118, 369 83, 815	136, 464 99, 582	141, 024 106, 502	129, 877 107, 445	110, 625 99, 362
Unclassified do Wholesale (mfrs. to dealers) do		613 <b>42,</b> 111	454 114, 874	492 221, 253	507 220, 941	541 253, 778	236, 871	579 248, 288	608 270, 487	754 243, 103	787 251, 490	718 231, 323	202, 022
Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month*mil. of dol		1, 117	1,098	1, 115	1, 137	1, 166	1, 181	1, 209	1, 255	1, 341	1, 433	1, 500	1, 543
Production: Automobiles:	,	.,		, , ,	-,	_,	,	,,		}	}	.,	, , , ,
Canada, total do Passenger cars do	17, 192 3, 160	13, 993 1, 510	15, 475 3, 410	21, 151 7, 056	23, 621 10, 814	23, 364 11, 653	23, 195 11, 990	23, 710 10, 647	26, 044 12, 093	27, 584 12, 091	26, 585 9, 840	25, 753 8, 538	24, 654 3, 849
United States (factory sales), totaldo Passenger carsdo	147,600 78,529	75, 873 46, 823	269, 108 224, 470	493, 223 421, 214	487, 352 407, 091	483, 567 396, 531	500, 863 411, 233	485, 622 394, 513	507, 832 410, 196	462, 270 374, 979	518, 770 417, 698	520, 525	r 444, 241
Trucksdo	69,071	29, 050	44, 638	72,009	80, 261	87, 036	89, 630	91, 109	97, 636	87, 291	101,072	418, 983 101, 542	343, 748 100, 493
Automobile rims thous, of rims Registrations:	1,532	1,075	1, 356	1,759	1,808	1, 790	2, 032	2, 131	2,666	2, 682	2, 408	2, 309	2,061
New passenger carsnumber_ New commercial carsdo		211, 031 48, 980	148, 000 39, 224	290, 495 48, 356	301, 430 46, 618	334, 073 51, 095	299, 179 61, 712	300, 466 55, 900	420, 058 67, 798	489, 074 70, 269	515, 034 72, 170	443, 470 62, 265	$\begin{bmatrix} 391,795 \\ 67,412 \end{bmatrix}$
Sales (General Motors Corporation): World sales:	Į .		}	]					•				
By U. S. and Canadian plantsdo United States sales:	29, 268	24, 019	124, 692	226, 169	217, 406	223, 611	235, 422	226, 609	247, 683	255, 887	235, 679	240, 748	224, 517
United States sales: To dealersdo To consumersdo	19,690 84,969	21, 154 100, 782	116, 031 97, 527	207, 934 186, 016	198, 064 181, 421	204, 473 174, 610	218, 578 168, 168	208, 214 187, 252	226, 592 253, 282	233, 735 272, 853	217, 120 265, 750	224, 119 235, 817	204, 695 195, 475
Accessories and parts, shipments: Combined indexJan. 1925=100		151	178	190	183	179	207	214	210	240	252	258	242
Original equipment to vehicle manufac-		147	185	235	231	228	245	244	232	278	282	279	248
turers. Jan. 1925=100 Accessories to wholesalers do Service parts to wholesalers do		98 196	132 200	149 199	125 180	122 180	115 170	115 174	128 168	132 218	136 215	140 231	154
Service equipment to wholesalersdo		126	139	142	156	143	162	182	214	199	208	$\frac{231}{229}$	253 221
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT Association of American Railroads:		!								}			
Freight cars, end of month:	1 071	1 041	1 640	1 000	1 690	* 1 644	1 040	1 047	1 044	1.047	1 070	1 401	1 00-
Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,671	1,641	1, 642	1,638	1, 638	r 1, 644	1,642	1,641	1,644	1,647	1,656	1,661	1,667
Percent of total on line	78 4. 7	138 8. 6	131 8.1	7.3	7.1	109 6.8	108	107 6. 6	101 6.3	96 5. 9	94 5.8	85 5. 2	79 4.8
Orders, unfilled cars. Equipment manufacturers do	89, 917 65, 814	18, 456 12, 278	16, 892 9, 010	27, 459 18, 700	30, 184 22, 738	34, 202 25, 866	40, 030 26, 427	37, 981 23, 787	41, 091 27, 756	55, 404 42, 162	64, 027 49, 108	91, 416 69, 140	88, 266 66, 641
Railroad shopsdo Locomotives, steam, end of month:	24, 103	6, 178	7,882	8, 759	7, 446	8, 336	13, 603	14, 194	13, 335	13, 242	14, 919	22, 276	21,625
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number	4, 208	6, 226	6, 276	6, 155	6, 076	5, 914	5, 853	5, 812	5, 704	5, 535	5, 181	4,862	4, 607
Percent of total on line Orders, unfillednumber	10. 7 317	15, 5 114	15.7 130	15. 4 131	15. 2 116	14.9 115	14. 7 120	14. 7 132	14. 4 166	14. 0 211	13, 1 231	$12.3 \\ 265$	11.7
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do	269 48	108	118 12	122	103	102	107	113 19	148 18	189 22	201 30	234 31	266 34
U. S. Bureau of the Census: Locomotives, railroad:	30		12	9	10	10	13	19	10	-22	90	01	∂1
Orders, unfilled, end of mo., totaldo	969	277	272	269	285	354	460	515	645	622	734	882	947
Domestic, total do Steam do	912 291	252 109	251 126	243 125	244 122	315 115	415 129	468 157	602 196	575 188	686 197	839 249	900 291
Other do Shipments, domestic, total do	621 86	143 54	125 40	118 52 8	122 73	200 68 22	286 63	311 44	406 68	387 65	489 74	590 73	609 r 87
Steam do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8 78	8 46	0 40	8 44	24 49	22 46	15 48	5 39	11 57	10 55	9 65	7 66	11 776
* Revised				, -4	-0		, 10			, 00	, 55	00	

Revised.

Includes 162,000 pounds of certificated wool in licensed warchouses not in detailed figures.

Stata revised for 1939. See table 14, p. 17, of the April 1941 Survey.

New series. Data beginning 1936 will be published in a subsequent issue.

Interpolation of June and July 1941 exclude Federal Government deliveries and are therefore not comparable with earlier data. For purposes of comparison, Federal Government deliveries for January to May 1941, the only period for which separate data are available at present, are as follows: Passenger cars—Jan., 1,621; Feb., 765; Mar., 662; Apr., 614; May, 556. Trucks—Jan., 10,882; Feb., 5,776; Mar., 5.385; Apr., 6,033; May, 7,993.

Monthly statistics through December 1939, to-	1941			1940						1941	941				
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1940 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July		
T	RANS	PORT	CATIC	N EQ	UIPM	ENT-	-Con	tinue	3						
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—Continued															
U. S. Bureau of the Census—Continued.  Locomotives, mining and industrial:  Shipments (quarterly), total*number  Electric, totals			138 67 67			132 55 52			150 58 57			. 94			
Other* do American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:			71			77			92	*******		145			
Freight cars, total		2, 356 2, 356 12 12 16 13	2, 888 2, 836 10 10 13 9	3, 704 3, 586 10 10 19 14	4, 134 3, 981 8 8 11 10	4, 624 4, 301 54 54 4 3	5, 272 5, 256 0 0 12 8	4, 122 4, 057 2 2 17 12	5, 022 4, 987 21 21 11 6	5, 448 5, 300 18 18 24 17	5, 220 4, 670 47 47 42 19	5, 136 5, 130 12 12 25 10	5, 537 5, 467 37 28 21		
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS		3	4	5	ı î	ĭ	4	5	5	7	23	15			
AND TRACTORS;  Shipments, totalnumber Domesticdo Exportsdo		134 124 10	141 134 7	165 157 8	180 174 6	202 165 37	206 173 33	242 216 26	266 214 52	263 255 8	217 180 37	266 238 28	232 223		
,	1	C.	ANAD	IAN S	STATI	STIC	<b>S</b>	1	<u> </u>	!	1	1	<u> </u>		
Physical volume of business, adjusted:		<u> </u>			Ì										
Combined index         1935-39=100.           Industrial production:         do           Combined index         do           Construction         do		128, 6 143, 9 169, 3	130, 1 148, 6 223, 0	129. 0 146. 4 143. 4	129. 7 146. 9 278. 2	128, 3 140, 6 187, 4	130. 5 145. 1 244. 3	126. 1 138. 3 223. 8	123. 2 133. 5 139. 0	127. 9 139. 5 181. 5	132. 0 143. 3 182. 0	135, 3 149, 3 292, 3	138, 5 150, 2 133, 2		
Electric power do Manufacturing do Forestry do Mining do		119. 4 143. 9 134. 4 142. 3	114. 0 148. 6 132. 2 124. 4	108. 8 146. 4 124. 7 117. 1	109. 0 146. 9 123. 2 128. 0	111. 4 142. 3 117. 2 123. 5	116. 7 141. 9 126. 2 122. 7	115.7 134.0 121.3 125.0	115. 8 137. 3 125. 6 122. 8	126. 1 140. 3 118. 4 121. 8	129. 1 140. 8 114. 0 140. 8	123. 3 141. 1 117. 0 125. 6	130, 8 155, 1 140, 2 146, 3		
Distribution: Combined index do do Carloadings do Exports (volume) do Imports (volume) do Agricultural marketings, adjusted:†		102, 3 120, 0 153, 4 141, 4 110, 6	98. 2 107. 2 135. 5 128. 3 112. 3	99. 2 108. 8 119. 3 148. 8 112. 8	100, 3 114, 8 132, 7 136, 0 112, 5	107. I 125. I 119. 9 171. 6 116. 8	105. 4 123. 3 130. 5 171. 0 115. 3	105. 1 118. 8 148. 2 152. 7 115. 8	105. 6 122. 9 147. 4 153. 6 117. 9	108, 1 127, 2 169, 2 150, 0 120, 5	112. 6 136. 5 196. 3 145. 9 121. 6	111. 3 130. 0 182, 1 143. 9	118. 4 141. 7 212. 7 167. 3		
Grain do Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do		132. 8 141. 2 113. 0	77. 3 65. 6 105. 2	74. 6 59. 5 110. 5	118. 2 123. 0 106. 8	146. 4 162. 9 107. 0	146. 9 168. 7 94. 9	59. 7 44. 3 97. 8	50. 8 33. 5 93. 4	113. 6 117. 8 105. 4	227. 7 284. 3 94. 3	145, 9 163, 6 105, 3	179, 2 204, 1 122, 0		
Commodity prices:  Cost of living†  Wholesale prices		105. 9 82. 6	106. 4 83. 0	107. 0 83. 3	107. 8 83. 9	108. 0 84. 2	108.3 84.6	108. 2 85. 2	108. 2 85. 9	108, 6 86, 6	109. 4 88. 5	110, 5 90, 0	111. 9 91. <b>1</b>		
Combined index         do           Construction and maintenance         do           Manufacturing         do           Mining         do           Service         do           Trade         do           Transportation         do		127, 9 114, 3 134, 4 168, 1 155, 4 141, 4 94, 8	131, 6 121, 1 138, 4 170, 2 157, 1 142, 9 94, 6	136. 2 121. 1 143. 8 172. 3 147. 3 146. 8 94. 3	139, 2 120, 5 144, 6 174, 0 148, 8 148, 9 93, 5	139, 1 105, 9 144, 7 172, 6 147, 8 154, 4 92, 5	134. 2 83. 0 142. 5 167. 6 149. 5 160. 8 88. 7	135, 2 82, 5 147, 4 169, 1 148, 6 147, 0 89, 4	135, 3 83, 0 150, 8 168, 7 150, 2 145, 7 90, 5	141, 3 100, 2 158, 2 174, 1 158, 3 149, 1 94, 3	145. 5 120. 0 162. 3 174. 8 165. 6 154. 5 99. 2	153, 0 140, 7 167, 9 178, 8 170, 9 156, 8 98, 6			
Finance:  Bank debits mil. of dol.  Commercial failures number  Life-insurance sales, new paid for ordinary†	67	2, 458 86	$2,571 \\ 66$	3, 527 79	3, 049 92	3, 208 95	2, 941 79	2, 540 105	2, 838 90	2, 984 67	3, 266 84	4, 241 72	3, 242 58		
Security issues and prices: New bond issues, total† Bond yields† 1935-39=100.	29, 597 82, 982	24, 698 84, 668 100, 0	26, 156 404, 627 98, 9	31, 210 108, 976 98. 6	32, 899 108, 576 98, 0	33, 727 330, 167 97. 0	28, 326 84, 235 96, 3	31, 500 115, 271 96, 1	33, 700 42, 524 95, 8	35, 398 78, 830 95, 9	36, 172 115, 119 95, 9	33, 670 840, 100 96, 4	32, 681 111, 375 95, 8		
Common stock prices†do	150, 496 14, 721	69. 3 111, 360 11, 401	75. 8 102, 778 9, 500	74. 2 106, 791 9, 659	74. 5 118, 404 17, 278	70. 3 98, 711 11, 762	71, 3 88, 953 4, 880	66. 5 100, 532 9, 460	66. 8 102, 995 11, 623	65. 8 118, 425 20, 322	63. 9 162, 663 29, 623	64. 0 146, 822 23, 114	67. 5 170, 901 19, 346		
Wheat flour thous, of bbl. Imports thous, of dol. Railways: Carloadings thous, of cars.	137, 913	96, 836 256	551 86, 287 252	750 108, 645 281	683 102, 284 259	346 102, 302 231	98, 355 229	89, 632 218	107, 982 250	850 106, 268 252	1, 341 128, 096 276	1, 751 114, 924 271	1, 922 127, 707 277		
Financial results:  Operating revenues thous, of dol.  Operating expenses do  Operating income do		37, 409 30, 240 5, 166	37, 319 29, 463 6, 248	40, 504 28, 573 10, 257	38, 869 26, 964 10, 024	40, 221 28, 602 9, 944	36, 113 29, 224 5, 095	34, 620 28, 558 4, 318	40, 613 30, 941 7, 313	41, 887 30, 180 9, 123	46, 595 32, 257 11, 068	44, 817			
Operating results.  Revenue freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons  Passengers carried 1 milemil. of pass  Production:		2, 987 248	3, 385 190	3, 547 172	3, 371 158	3, 772 278	3, 131 201	3, 127 217	4,001 218	3, 818 225	4, 387 230	4, 381 248			
Electric power, central stations mil. of kwhr Pig iron		2, 500 89 172 1, 291	2, 400 105 165 1, 636	2, 487 109 185 1, 873	2, 525 110 176 1, 588	2, 584 110 185 1, 076	2, 635 103 186 1, 177	2, 407 91 173 1, 462	2, 632 102 195 1, 477	2, 693 103 201 1, 661	2, 805 114 206 2, 121	2, 688 112 187 2, 118	2, 661 102 197 2, 117		

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.
†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 data for these series will be shown in a subsequent issue. Common stock price and bond yield indexes have been converted to the new base by multiplying the old series by a constant. The production and distribution indexes have been completely revised and no comparable data prior to January 1940 are available at this time. Complete 1940 data for production and distribution indexes are shown on p. 56 of the April 1941 Survey.

‡Beginning with July 1940, data are reported by the Industrial Truck Statistical Association and cover reports of 8 companies. They are approximately comparable with previous data which were compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

§Includes straight electric types only (trolley or third-rail and storage battery); data for 1939 and earlier years, published in the Survey, include some units of only partial United States manufacture and are not comparable with data here shown.

\*New series. Comparable data on total shipments are available only beginning January 1940. "Other" includes Diesel-electric, Diesel-mechanical, and gasoline or steam locomotives; these are largely industrial; for data beginning with the first quarter of 1939, see p. 55 of the May 1941 Survey.

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