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The American Economy in 1943¹

THE most notable feature among the economic developments of 1943 was the attainment of full industrial mobilization for total war.

After but two preparatory years—1941 devoted largely to plans and blueprints, and 1942, to the expansion and conversion of plant and equipment as well as to the corraling and training of an adequate labor force—the economy moved into high gear on the war production front in 1943. Nineteen million tons of new ships, eighty-six thousand aircraft, and equally impressive production feats in combat vehicles, ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and bombs provided evidence of this achievement.

The success of the war production effort was highlighted by the shifting of the initiative to the United Nations forces on all war fronts during the course of the year and by the confident announcement at the end of 1943 that the invasion of Europe from the west was in immediate prospect.

This success was made possible by an unparalleled level of total productive activity for the year as a whole, a substantial expansion of output being piled on top of the sharply rising trend of production during the three previous years. As a measure of the degree to which the productive resources of the Nation were being pressed into service, the gross national product in 1943 reached the record total of 186.8 billion dollars.

This compared with less than 152 bil-

lion dollars in 1942 and only 97 billion in 1940. The gain in output over the 1942 total was, therefore, not less than the expansion which occurred in the previous war years, despite the fact that it proceeded from a position of relatively full utilization of resources by peacetime standards.

Of course the rise in the value of the gross national product from 1940 to 1943 is partly accounted for by the rising trend of prices during this period. Nonetheless, the expansion of real output was quite impressive; it is estimated that more than half the gross product gain over this period represented an expansion in the real flow of goods and services. Although the restrictions that are implicit in a wartime economy affected adversely certain types of economic activity, the vast bulk of our industries operated at record-breaking levels in 1943.

Though economic activity as a whole showed as sizable a gain for 1943 as for 1942, there was a fundamental difference between the economic situations in the 2 years. This difference was the fact that whereas in 1942 there was a sharply rising trend in production within the year, there was in 1943 a decided leveling off in the basic indicators in productive activity as the economy as a whole rapidly approached the limits of its productive capacity.

For example, gross national product in 1942 increased at an annual rate of 10 billion dollars per quarter; in 1943 the increase was about 6 billion per quarter and the rise in each succeeding quarter was less than the preceding one.

As the level of operations began to press upon the capacity limits of the economy it was to be expected that shortages of the two basic economic resources, materials and manpower, would become aggravated. This proved to be the case throughout most of 1943, particularly with respect to manpower. The reason was that war production and essential civilian requirements had to be met in the face of a large increase of the Nation's armed forces.

Although there was some expansion in both the flow of materials and the civilian labor force in 1943, the basic difficulties of the year with respect to these resources were met primarily by improvement of administrative procedures, tightening of controls over the productive mechanism, better use of labor, and more efficient operation in fields and factories. In conjunction with these factors was more precise tailoring of plans for both production schedules and facilities expansion to the supply of our basic resources.

As the war production program approached its peak in the course of 1943, the pattern of the economy that lay behind the plans for an all-out war effort became abundantly clear. The main outlines of this pattern are contained in table 1 which shows the details of the gross national product.

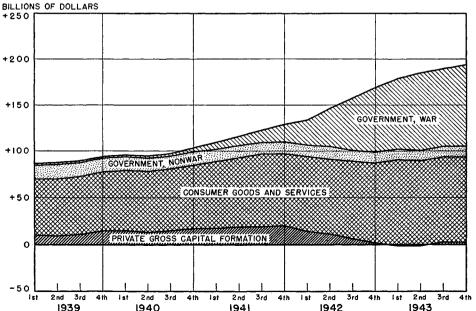
Fullest possible utilization of economic resources coupled with absolute priority for the requirements of war were the cardinal elements which shaped our wartime economic structure. The first produced the tremendous expansion in total economic activity already mentioned, the second produced the enormous flow of war material which did so much to turn the tide of battle. In 1943 this flow accounted for 45 percent of the value of gross national product.

The other changes in the economy were a direct consequence of these two dominant policies. In essence they amounted to allowing the civilian economy only what was most essential for its maintenance or what could not be practicably utilized in the war production program. As may be seen by table 1, this meant in practice that the civilian economy received its current requirements of nondurable goods and services to an extent which hardly seemed possible when the war production goals were announced 2 years earlier.

On the other hand, durable goods production for the civilian economy was very largely eliminated. This was the case with consumers' durable goods and to an even greater extent with plant and equipment for nonwar business enterprises. The pattern of these changes reflects the basic objectives of the extensive wartime controls over the productive process.

Also implicit in this pattern were the effects of the other large body of wartime controls, those relating to the pricing process. Although stress was placed upon avoiding the inequities, both dur-

Chart 1.—Gross National Expenditures by Use of Product, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, at Annual Rate ¹



1 When negative values are shown for "Private gross capital formation," "Gross national expenditures" consists of the positive values shown on the chart minus the negative values. Data for fourth Digitize quarter 1943 are estimated.

http://fraseSourceisfUd.SrePepartment of Commerce.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

¹ All estimates for 1943 given in this review are preliminary and in most cases based upon data for the first 10 or 11 months of the year.

ing and after the war, that always accompany an inflationary spiral, a basic objective of these controls was to prevent the disruptive influence of inflation on the flow of production during the war itself.

Despite the fact that 1943 witnessed some intensification of the inflationary pressure caused by abundant income and shortages of supplies, the anti-inflation program proved very effective during the year in holding the line of prices and wages. While administrative controls were the primary implement in the antiinflation program, it was materially aided by a substantial increase in the amount of income siphoned off by taxes.

Table 1.-Gross National Product or Expenditure

[Billions of dollars]

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	19431
Gross national product or					
expenditure	88.6	97.0	119.2	151.7	186, 8
Government expendi-					
tures for goods and					
services	16.0				
Federal Government	7.9			54.3	
War	1.4	2.7	12.5	49.3	83. 7
Percent war to total		١ ـ			
national product.	6.5	3	10		
Other	0.5	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.8
State and local govern-	0.1	7. 9	7.8	7.4	6.9
ment.	8.1	7.9	1.8	1.9	0.9
Output available for pri-	72.6	80. 4	93, 5	89. 9	91.4
vate use Private gross capital	12.0	au. 4	33.0	05. 5	31. 4
formation	10.0	14.7	19.0	8.0	1.0
Construction	3.6				
Producers' durable	0.0	1. 0	0. 1	2.0	1.0
equipment and	l .]	1		}
other	7.4	10.4	13.5	5.0	6
Consumers' goods and		-0. 2	10.0	""	
services	61.7	65.7	74.6	82.0	90.5
Durable goods	6.4				
Nondurable goods		** -	"	1	1
and services	55.3	58. 3	65, 5	75.6	83.9
	1	1			1

Estimates for the year are preliminary. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Regarding the economic outlook for 1944, there was little prospect for drastic changes until the end of the European war. Consequently, the economic situation as of the end of 1943 was bound to give an approximate picture of the short-term outlook. This situation may be summarized as follows:

1. War production had about reached its peak. Many adjustments were still in prospect within the war production program but it seemed unlikely that any sizable expansion was still in prospect.

2. Both the gross national product and industrial production were rapidly leveling off and it was evident that the economy was close to capacity operations.

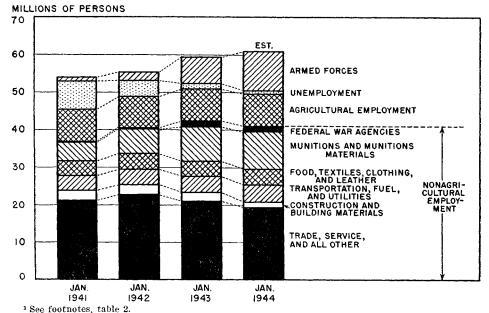
3. Production of civilian goods probably had reached its wartime low. Although a slight expansion of civilian goods output seemed likely for the months immediately ahead, there was little prospect of substantial expansion until the European war ended.

4. The raw materials situation was easing rapidly and allocations for the production of civilian goods were expected to increase moderately.

5. There were definite indications that the manpower problem as a whole would not get more serious, easing up in some areas but still extremely tight in others.

Thus most of the wartime economic problems had passed their critical stage by the end of 1943. The one big continu-Digitized for FRA ing problem was the threat of inflation. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Chart 2.—Total Labor Force 1



Sources: War Manpower Commission, U. S. Department of Labor, and U. S. Department of

However, it seemed possible that if the "hold the line" policy on prices and wage rates could be substantially maintained for 6 months or so, that even this problem would have successfully withstood its most critical period.

Manpower

The tremendous output of goods and services produced during the war period was in the last analysis due to the effective mobilization and employment of the Nation's labor force.

At the time the defense program was initiated in the middle of 1940, there was a vast reservoir of unutilized manpower upon which the Nation could draw, both from the ranks of the unemployed and from that part of the population not usually in the labor force. As the defense program gained momentum the unemployed were rapidly absorbed into productive activity while at the same time the total labor force expanded not only by the normal increases but also by many women, youngsters, and older persons who normally would not be looking for jobs.

Thus during the 3 years from January 1941 to January 1944 the total labor force, including those unemployed.but seeking work, increased by almost 7 million persons whereas normally the additions would have been less than 2 millions. Simultaneously, the number of unemployed was reduced from about 8 million to less than 1 million persons. In other words, total employment, including the armed forces, increased by almost 14 million persons in this period.

As industry and Government stepped up their manpower requirements, it was inevitable that a slowing down in the additions to the employed labor force would result. This situation developed very rapidly in 1943. Less could be drawn from the dwindling number of unemployed which was reduced by almost 3 millions during 1942 and a further 600,-000 during 1943. The result was a total unemployment of only 800,000 persons at the end of the year.

Furthermore, the number of new recruits during 1943 amounted to 1.5 mil-

Table 2.—Utilization of the Labor Force1

[Millions of persons]

Item	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1943	Jan. 1944 ²	Change Jan. 1943 to Jan. 1944
Total estimated labor	54. 0	55. 3	59. 4	eo 0	+1.5
force	04. U	55. 5	59. 4	00.9	T1.0
Armed forces 3	1. 0 53. 0	2. 1 53. 2	7.0	10. 4	+3.4
Unemployed.	7.7		52. 4 1. 4	30.5	-1.9
Employed Agricultural employ-	45. 3		51.0		-1.8
ment	8.4	8. 2	8.7	8.7	0
Nonagricultural em- ployment	36. 9	40. 7	42.3	41.0	-1.3
Munitions and mu- nitions materials					
_ industries 4	5.0			9, 9	
Food processing Textiles, clothing and	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	+.5
leather	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	1
Federal War agen- cies 5	.2	.5	1.5	1.5	0
Transportation, fuel, and utilities	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	+.:
Construction and	3. 9	7.1	1.2	1.0	' ' '
building materials.	2.6				5
Trade and service 6	10.5	10.9			-1.
All other 7	10.8	11.9	10.5	1.0.0	1.,
	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>

¹ All data apply to approximately the tenth day of the month, except for the Armed forces which relate to the first of the month.

² Estimated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

3 Net strength; excludes net attrition due to battle

casualties or other causes.

4 Includes all metal-using industries, metal mining, coke-oven products, abrasives, selected chemicals, and rubber industries.

* Excludes navy yards and manufacturing arsenals

included in the munitions group, as well as off-continent and force-account construction employment of war Includes trade and finance, service and miscellaneous

Includes trade and manne, service and miscellaneous groups as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Includes all other manufacturing, all other Government, and self-employed and domestic servants after adjustment for statistical differences in Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics series.

Sources: War Manpower Commission, U. S. Department of Labor, and U. S. Department of Commerce.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

lions whereas the additions in 1942 exceeded 4 millions. Thus while the net additions to the employed labor force during 1942 amounted to 7 million persons the increase was only slightly greater than 2 millions during 1943.

The slowing down in the rate of increase in the employed labor force during 1943 had its repercussions on the civilian labor front. Since the armed services took an additional 3.4 million persons during the year and the net additions to the employed labor force amounted to only 2.1 million persons, civilian employment suffered a net decline of 1.3 million persons. Thus, at the end of 1943, the civilian labor force reached a wartime low of 50.5 million persons. It was this situation that led to the apprehension during most of the year that civilian labor shortages might become a serious threat to the war program.

However, toward the close of the year there were indications that the general manpower shortage was not getting worse primarily because of the leveling off in industrial activity. Furthermore, estimates of the War Manpower Commission indicate that if additional manpower were needed a fair sized reserve still existed in the half million youngsters coming of age each year, and in the 3.5 million urban housewives without children under 45 years of age. Additional possible sources of supply were the growing number of persons being released from the armed forces due to injury or illness and the further recruitment of workers from Mexico and nearby Caribbean areas.

Table 2 shows the pattern of manpower utilization in January of each year since 1941 and estimates for January 1944. These data clearly reflect the large transfer of workers from constructure and nonindustrial employment into the munitions, fuel and transportation industries. Despite the increases in these latter industries total nonagricultural employment in January 1944 was 1.3 million persons below that of January 1943.

This situation affected some areas of the country much more than others. In fact, critical labor shortages in individual areas increased rapidly throughout the year until December when production cut-backs eased the immediate shortage

Table 3.-Labor Market Areas Classified According to Labor Supply

Year and month	Number of labor mar-	Areas of current acute labor shortage			
rear and month	ket areas classified	Number	Percent of total		
1943: Jan. 1. Feb. 1. March. Apr. 15. May 16. June 15. Aug. 1 Sept. 1 Oct. 1. Nov. 1. Dec. 1 1944: Jan. 1.	272 269 271 275 278 291 335 340 349 351 358	31 32 36 35 42 46 55 59 71 77 69	11. 4 11. 9 13. 3 12. 7 15. 1 15. 8 16. 4 17. 4 20. 3 21. 9 19. 3		

in several areas. The number of labor shortage areas is shown in table 3. Throughout the year the problem of getting new workers into the labor-deficient areas was complicated by the fact that the supply of housing and consumer services were frequently inadequate although some improvement had been made by the end of the year.

As might be expected from the increasing scarcity of labor in many producing areas, there was a substantial rise in the average number of hours worked per week. On the basis of available data, which are summarized in table 4, it appears that manufacturing workers averaged about 2 hours more work per week in 1943 than in 1942. As these data are obtained by dividing actual man-hours for which pay is received by the number of workers paid, they approximate actual average working time after losses from such causes as absences, separations, and strikes. Since losses of this kind were higher than in 1942, it is apparent that average operating time for plants was higher than the averages shown for workers.

Table 4,-Average Hours Worked Per Week in Manufacturing Industries

Industry and industry group	1940	1941	1942	1943 1
All manufacturing.	38, 1	40.6	42.9	45.0
Durable goods.	39.3	42.1	45.1	46.8
Nondurable goods	37.0	38. 9	40.3	42.7
Selected industry groups or	31.0	30. 9	20.0	42.1
industries: 1			1	
Machinery, except electri-				ł
cal	41.9	45.9	49. 2	49, 3
Machine tools	48. 2	51.7	53.4	50.9
	48. 2	31.1	33,4	50.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	41.0	44.4	47.6	47.1
Airene (4 and ports (or	41.0	44.4	47.0	41.1
Aircraft and parts (ex-	43, 2	45.3	47.0	46.3
Shipbuilding and boat-	45, 2	40, 3	44.0	40, 5
building and boat-	39.8	44.4	48.0	47.4
buildingElectrical machinery	40.4	43.7	46. 2	47. 0
Nonferrous metals and prod-	40.4	40.7	40. 2	41.0
	39.9	42, 4	44.6	46.8
ucts	37.7	39.6	44.4	46. 4
Iron and steel and their	3/. /	39.0	44.4	40.4
from and steer and their	38, 6	41.6	43.6	46.4
products	35.0	41.0	40.0	40.4
Chemicals and allied prod-	39.7	40.8	42.8	45.0
Paper and allied products	39.7		42.8	45.6
	36.9	42.0 39.5	41.6	45.6
Rubber products Products of petroleum and	30.9	39.5	41.0	45.3
coal	37.0	37.8	39, 6	44.5
Food and kindred prod-	31.0	31.8	38.0	44.0
rood and kindled prod-	39.9	40.4	41.5	44.2
Lumber and timber basic	39.9	40.4	41.0	44. 2
	38.6	39. 4	40.8	43, 2
products Stone, clay, and glass prod-	35, 0	39. 4	40.0	40. 2
note stay, and glass prod-	37. 4	39.0	40.2	42.8
Textile-mill products and	37.4	39.0	40.2	42.0
other fiber manufactures.	35, 7	38, 6	40.2	41.6
Leather and leather prod-	55.7	30, 0	40.2	41.0
ucts	34. 7	38. 3	38.8	40.0
Apparel and other finished	04. 7	00.0	30.0	70.0
textile products	33.8	35, 8	36.3	38.1
textile products	00.0	50.0	00.0	00.1
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

¹The industrial groups are arranged in descending order of magnitude of hours worked per week in 1943. Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, except 1943 data which were estimated by the U. S. Department of Compared.

The number of strikes during 1943 was one-fourth greater than in 1942, while the number of workers involved. counting the coal miners only once, was over twice as large and man-days lost were more than three times as large. Coal miners accounted for about twothirds of the strike idleness in 1943. However, the loss in working time was only a fraction of 1 percent of the Nation's total working time and was not large in relation to the loss in pre-war years. Apart from coal the loss of time through strikes had only a negligible effect upon production.

Raw Materials

Perhaps the most difficult problem in the early months of 1943 was that of assuring an adequate volume of raw materials to meet the requirements of the war program and at the same time satisfy the essential needs of the civilian economy. Raw materials allocations and priority controls were strengthened, and as industry began to operate under the controlled materials plan of the War Production Board after the middle of the year, these controls in many respects took final shape. Further decentralization in operating the controls and a host of refinements in scheduling raw materials and finished product requirements, were the outstanding development in the latter half of the year.

The most important changes in materials allocations in 1943 reduced the flow of raw materials into construction and combat vehicles and channeled the materials thus saved into other munitions. Only a few civilian items like farm machinery, laundry equipment, refrigerators, and various repair parts, received larger allocations.

The year-end pattern of raw material production and use reflected substantial success in achieving a satisfactory balance between supplies of raw materials, manpower and manufacturing facilities. In fact in the closing months of the year indications pointed to the easing of the position in many industrial materials.

Table 5.—Raw Material Supplies [Indexes, 1935-39=100]

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 1
Industrial production:					
Lumber	106	115	129	130	117
Pulp	116	147	169	174	148
Cement	114	122	154	171	129
Industrial chemicals	120	153	210	286	366
Minerals, total	106	117	125	129	132
Fuels	105	114	122	125	133
Coal	100	113	125	139	140
Petroleum	108	116	120	118	129
Metals, excluding gold	100	110	120	110	123
and silver 2	112	145	168	190	187
Agricultural production:	112	140	100	130	101
For sale and farm con-		l i		{	t
sumption, total	106	110	113	125	128
Crops	107	107	109	123	112
Livestock and livestock					Į
products	106	112	115	126	138

Although no single over-all indicator is at hand, available evidence suggests that total production of raw materials in 1943 was but little larger than in 1942. As shown in table 5, sharp declines occurred in the production of lumber, woodpulp and cement. There was a slight decline in the ore mining phases of metal production, but steel output was up nearly 4 percent and smelting and refining of nonferrous metals as a whole were well above 1942 levels. Production of industrial chemicals and crude petroleum made large gains, while coal output increased slightly. Supplies of nearly all imported materials were larger than in 1942, as might be expected from the great improvement in shipping conditions.

¹ Preliminary.
² Includes mine production of copper, lead and zinc plus iron ore shipments for 1939 through 1942 and iron ore production for 1943.

Sources: Industrial production, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; agricultural production, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Production of agricultural commodities as a whole was up about 2.4 percent above 1942, reflecting a 9.5 percent rise for livestock and products, and a decline of 8.9 percent for crops. Total farm food production was 5 percent more than in 1942, as the result of a 10 percent rise in food produced from livestock and a 9 percent decline in total food crops.

The rising volume of livestock marketings during the year reflected the tightening feed situation. Because of the record livestock numbers, the concentrate feed supply per animal unit in the 1943-44 season will be 12 percent lower than last season. Depletion of the feed grain reserves accumulated during 1937 to 1939 was rapid throughout the year, as indicated by the 125 million bushels of corn and 400 million bushels of wheat which have been sold for livestock feed from Government holdings since the beginning of 1942.

Over-all developments in livestock and feed supplies during the year promised to reduce the supply of red meat and dairy products that will be available for civilians in 1944, but supplies of other major farm foods are expected to be about the same as in 1943 or slightly larger. This is assuming no repetition of the unfavorable crop weather which prevailed in 1943, and no greater increases in lend-lease and European rehabilitation requirements than are implicit in the 16 million additional acres of crops called for by the War Food Administration goal of 380 million acres in 1944.

It is interesting to note that 1943 was a period of rapid development in allocation and priority controls for agricultural products and for farm supplies like fertilizer, feed, and farm machinery, while development of these controls for other raw materials and industrial production equipment entered into more mature stages.

This observation serves as a reminder that the bulk of wartime control to be exercised over the production and marketing of agricultural raw materials must be exercised through price control devices of one sort or another. This is because the diverse character of agriculture and the large number of small producers, processors, and distributors involved make it impossible to administer a system of direct controls as employed for other raw materials. The assurance of adequate supplies of agricultural raw materials for the wartime economy, therefore, hinges partly on the further development of control devices suitable for the full mobilization of agricultural resources.

Plant and Equipment

Since Pearl Harbor this Nation has witnessed an unparalleled expansion of industrial facilities. Impelled by Government demand for war production facilities, the industrial building program attained its maximum momentum in 1942. In that year the Federal Government spent about 3½ billion dollars for new industrial plant construction—an outlay which was as great as the expenditures from Government and private sources for this item during the 5 years Digitized for FRASpreceding Pearl Harbor.

This prodigious effort went far toward fulfilling war needs and as a result there occurred a steady slackening of activity in the industrial construction field during 1943. Total outlays in the past 12 months were 40 percent below 1942, and in the last 3 months of 1943, Government outlays for industrial plant expansion were 75 percent below the expenditures in the last quarter of 1942. Indeed, by the end of 1943, as the necessary capital facilities for the war effort had been acquired, industrial directives stressed more efficient utilization of present plant capacity in contrast to continued expansion of plant facilities.

Additions to privately owned plant facilities were small and declining during the past 2 years. Private plant construction, which was only 8 percent of total plant construction in 1942, fell to slightly less than 5 percent in 1943, reflecting not only the inability of private capital to incur the risks involved in the war facilities program but also the severe curtailment of materials allocations to nonwar construction.

A complete picture of the extent to which new facilities supplemented the capacity obtained by converting existing plants requires discussion of the new industrial equipment added during this period. While available information is not as complete on this point as one would wish, the indications are that new machinery installations kept pace with plant expansion.

The value of Government financed industrial equipment delivered is estimated at about 3 billion dollars in 1942 and slightly less in 1943. The small decline in 1943 reflects a sharply falling trend in the past 12 months as is evident from the fact that the fourth quarter total for 1943 was more than 50 percent below the value of new machinery acquisitions in the similar 3-month period in 1942.

Available data on the new capital equipment situation as a whole (including both public and private outlays) reveal the same pattern of declining trends. In this connection it is noted that while the value of machine tool shipments declined on an annual basis from 1,320 million dollars in 1942 to 1,200 million last year, the shipments of 230 million dollars for the fourth quarter represented only 60 percent of the value of shipments in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

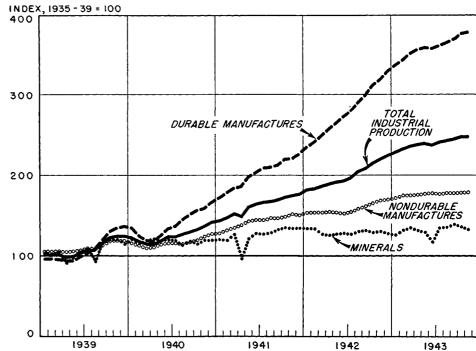
While the decline in industrial construction over the past year was perhaps the outstanding development in this field of activity, it must not be forgotten that the additions to the industrial facilities in 1943 were still of considerable magnitude. For example, public and private plant construction in 1943 was but 200 million dollars short of the total spent for that purpose in the 18 months preceding Pearl Harbor. Even if allowance is made for the higher construction costs in 1943, it is evident that the physical facilities of industry were substantially enlarged during the year.

Industrial Production

The record-breaking rise in industrial production which began with the inauguration of the defense program in June 1940 continued in 1943. Since June 1940, output, as measured by the Federal Reserve index, 1935–39=100, rose from 123 to about 248 in December 1943. The average of 239 for the year 1943 represented a gain of 20 percent over the previous year and 48 percent over 1941.

The bulk of the gain in total production in 1943 occurred in the durable goods industries, which include the major war industries. This group registered an increase of 29 percent from 1942 in contrast to a rise of only 11 per-

Chart 3.—Industrial Production, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

cent in the nondurable goods group. It is significant, too, that the increase in the production of nondurable goods resulted largely from gains in the chemicals and rubber products industries, generally classified as war industries.

The sharp advance in manufacturing output for the year was accompanied by only a 2 percent rise in minerals output. With coal production showing only a slight rise, the gain of more than 9 percent in crude petroleum output was largely offset by the decline in the production of metallic minerals.

It should be noted that the gain in total industrial output was at a much slower rate than in the preceding 2 years, indicating that production was approaching a wartime peak. Since the fourth quarter of 1942, which registered an improvement of 16 points from the previous quarter, there has been a consistent decline in the rate of gain—12 points from the fourth quarter of 1942 to the first quarter of last year; 6 points from the first to the second quarter of 1943; 5 points from the second to the third quarter; and 4 points from the third to the fourth quarter.

As in 1942, the industries in the durable goods group showing the greatest gains were those which were heavily favored with war contracts. As chart 4 indicates the transportation equipment group, which largely reflects activity in aircraft, shipbuilding, and automobile plants, again headed the list with an overall increase of 58 percent, superimposed on a gain of 89 percent in 1942.

With greatly enlarged facilities, aircraft production reached the unprecedented level of approximately 86,000

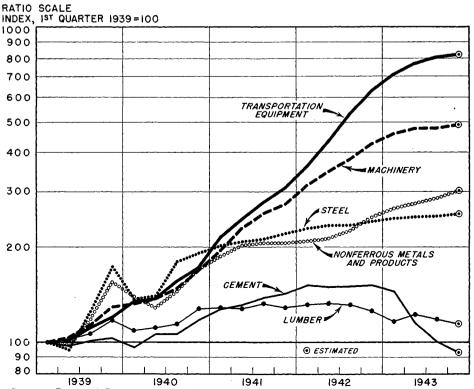
planes of all types, compared with about 48,000 planes of much lighter weight produced in 1942. Volume of ship construction likewise showed a phenomenal gain, from 8,000,000 deadweight tons in 1942 to approximately 19,000,000 deadweight tons in 1943. The converted automobile industry, producing war materials almost exclusively, hit full stride during the year and accounted for a large proportion of the advance in the total transportation equipment index.

Substantial increases were also shown by the machinery and nonferrous metals groups but only modest advances were recorded in iron and steel and stone, clay and glass products. Production of steel ingots, which amounted to about 89,-300,000 tons or 10 percent more than in 1942, was, nevertheless, somewhat less than earlier expectations due to delays in the scheduled completion of new plant facilities. Lumber production, acutely affected by manpower difficulties, declined 10 percent.

In the nondurable goods group sizable gains were shown by chemicals and rubber products which were heavily engaged in the production of war goods. Smaller increases were attained by the petroleum refining and food products industries. Moderate losses as compared with 1942 output occurred in textiles, paper products, and printing and publishing. In the textile group, cotton consumption and woolen and worsted cloth production declined while rayon consumption increased. The manpower problem appeared to be the principal bottleneck in cotton-mill activity.

As may be seen in table 7, it is estimated that about two-thirds of total

Chart 4.—Production of Selected Durable Manufactures, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation



Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; index was recomputed with first Digitized for quarter 1039 as 100 and fourth quarter of 1943 estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

Table 6.—Indexes of Industrial Production

[1935-39=100]

109 109 109 109 106 114 113 128 104	125 126 139 115 117 151 143 212 136	162 168 201 142 125 180 175 357 221	1942 199 212 279 158 129 193 179 495	239 258 360 176 132 198 185 583
109 109 109 106 114 113 128 104	126 139 115 117 151 143 212	168 201 142 125 180 175 357	212 279 158 129 193 179 495	258 360 176 132 198
109 109 109 106 114 113 128 104	126 139 115 117 151 143 212	168 201 142 125 180 175 357	212 279 158 129 193 179 495	258 360 176 132 198
109 109 106 114 113 128 104	139 115 117 151 143 212	201 142 125 180 175 357	279 158 129 193 179 495	360 176 132 198
109 106 114 113 128 104 103	115 117 151 143 212	142 125 180 175 357	158 129 193 179 495	176 132 198
106 114 113 128 104 103	117 151 143 212	125 180 175 357	129 193 179 495	132 198 185
114 113 128 104 103	151 143 212	180 175 357	193 179 495	198 185
113 128 104 103	143 212	175 357	179 495	185
113 128 104 103	143 212	175 357	179 495	185
128 104 103	212	357	495	185
128 104 103	212	357	495	100
104				
103	100	221	340	442
			340	442
	145	245	464	735
	145			
94	118	152	155	220
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113	139	191	214	270
				128
				117
107	118	145	142	148
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114				173
114	122	154	171 [129
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112	114		157	155
110	120	158	171	161
128	138	166	173	182
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112	105	162	178	174
				114
				114
100	200			
108	113	197	134	143
100	110	121	101	110
108	114	131	145	140
				168
112	120	120	140	100
100	119	100	124	143
				118
				133
100	TOA	120	191	133
1,,,	100	150	140	100
				139
				136
106	112	127	115	112
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112	121	147	127	124
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110			147	183
112		126	110	111
105	135	152	164	167
112	130	176	278	387
113	123	163	172	227
-		ŀ	- 1	
99	116	129	145	146
101	101	110	117	119
				129
	}	1		
112	145	168	190	187
***	110	100	100	101
	106 1114 112 110 112 110 128 105 105 105 108 112 108 112 108 113 106 114 113 106 112 110 1112 1112 1112 1112 1112 11	106 113 107 118 114 124 114 122 112 114 110 120 128 138 105 100 108 113 108 114 112 125 108 114 112 125 108 112 108 112 108 112 108 112 109 103 113 120 106 112 110 120 1110 120 1110 120 112 112 105 135 112 130 113 120 114 121 115 135 112 130 115 135 117 130 118 119 119 110 119 110 120 110 120 1110 120 1111 130 112 130 113 120 114 130 115 135 117 130 118 120 119 116 110 1108 116	116	106 115 129 130 130 141 142 162 168 114 122 154 171 112 114 152 157 110 120 135 166 173 112 105 162 178 105 98 123 122 105 100 123 119 108 113 127 134 108 114 131 145 112 125 129 148 106 109 120 131 114 123 150 142 131 120 145 138 106 112 127 115 139 107 103 112 121 127 127 110 120 135 137 135 150 147 112 120 130 176 178 131 123 134 135

Other than wheat flour and cane sugar meltings in addition to the two food industries shown separately

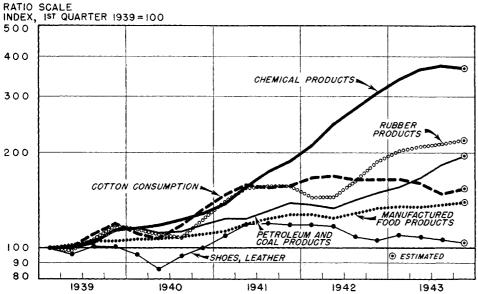
Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, except data for 1943 which were estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

industrial production in 1943 represented war production. This constituted a substantial gain from the war portion of 55 percent estimated for 1942, and almost five times as great as the war portion of 1941. The civilian portion of the index, on the other hand, declined not only as a proportion of the total but in absolute terms, the 1943 volume being 9 percent below 1942 and 35 percent below 1941.

Manufacturers' Shipments

The record levels of industrial production in 1943 resulted in corresponding record sales of manufacturers. On the basis of reports of manufacturing firms to the Industry Survey of the Department of Commerce, the total value of manufacturers' shipments 1943 in amounted to 147 billion dollars, 21.3 percent above 1942. It may be noted that this is the same as the increase in manufacturing production (physical volume), exclusive of Government manufacturing. These results conform with the fact that

Chart 5.—Production of Selected Nondurable Manufactures, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation



Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; index was recomputed with first quarter 1939 as 100 and fourth quarter of 1943 estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce.

average wholesale prices of all commodities other than farm products increased only by about 2 percent from 1942 to 1943.

It is apparent from chart 6 that, just as in the case of physical production, sales increases tapered off during 1943. Deliveries of manufacturers were at near maximum rates in the latter months of the year as additions to existing industrial capacity were drastically curtailed and full utilization of existing resources was approached.

Sales of durable goods industries no longer showed the expansion that was so characteristic of preceding years. Despite the rise of 21 billion dollars from 1942 to 1943, the trend in deliveries was leveling off in the latter year.

The electrical machinery and trans-

-Estimated Portions of the Federal Reserve Industrial Production Index Represented by War and Civilian Production 1

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943

Industrial production.				1	
Total index	109	125	162	199	239
War portion			32	107	155
War portion Civilian portion			130	92	84
Percent war			22	55	66
Manufactures:	i				
Totai index	109	126	168	212	258
War portion			37	118	170
Civilian portion			131	94	88
Percent war			22	56	66
Durable manufactures:					
Total index	109	139	201	279	360
War portion			60	206	292
Civilian portion			141	73	68
Percent war				74	81
Nondurable manufactures:				'-	
Nondurable manufactures: Total index	109	115	142	158	176
War portion			13	47	76
Civilian portion			129	ıîi	100
Percent war			9	30	43
Minerals:				0.,	
Total index	106	117	125	129	132
War portion			25	52	65
Civilian portion				77	65
Percent war			20	40	50

¹ Estimates of the war portion are based on data obtained from numerous government sources and represent government purchases for direct military use, lend-lease and other exports.

2 Preliminary.

portation equipment industries were the only two to show any marked expansion during the year. Shipments of the iron and steel industry have been fairly stable since the middle of 1942. Shipments of the machinery industry (other than electrical), in contrast to the sharp rise in 1942, slackened off during 1943, largely because of the curtailment of deliveries of the machine tool industry.

Nondurable goods industries did not increase shipments much above the 1942 level, although new records were made in 1943. The 1943 gain was only 5.1 billion dollars as compared with an increase of 9.8 billion from 1941 to 1942.

Trade

As a result of an increasing share of manufacturers' output going for war purposes, a smaller proportion of manufactured goods has been passing through wholesale and retail channels. This is clearly seen in chart 6 which shows that while sales of manufacturers continued to increase at substantial rates after June 1942, wholesale and retail sales were far from bouyant.

Nevertheless, the dollar volume of sales of wholesalers and retailers were at record levels in 1943. In the face of the reduction in production of civilian goods mentioned previously, this was due to (1) somewhat higher prices in 1943 from 1942, (2) the drawing down of inventories, and (3) shifting from the production of low-priced items to the more expensive lines.

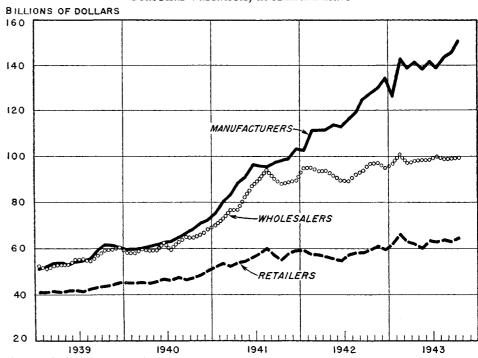
Table 8.-Manufacturers' Shipments 1 [Billions of dollars]

	1939	1940	1941	1942	19432
Total, all industries	56. 9	66. 0	94. 1	121. 3	147. 2
Durable goods industries Iron and steel and their	24. 9	31, 7	49. 0	66. 3	87.4
products	6, 6	8.3	12.8	14. 3	15. 1
their products	2. 6 5. 0			5.8	6. 9 19. 8
Machinery	9.0	0. 3	10. 2	14. 9	19. 8
ment (incl. automo- biles)	4.9				31. 2
All other durable goods	5.8	6.9	10. 2	12. 5	14. 4
Nondurable goods indus- tries	32. 0	34. 3	45. 1	54. 9	59.8
Food and kindred prod- ucts	10. 6			18. 5	
Textile-mill products Chemicals and allied	3. 9		6. 4		
products	3.8		5.8		
goodsthe goods				21.9	

¹ Data represent the aggregate dollar shipments and are not adjusted for the number of working days, ² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 6.—Sales of Manufacturers, Wholesalers, and Retailers, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, at Annual Rate



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Digitized for FRASE Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Sales of Wholesalers.

Primarily as a result of the rise in prices, sales of wholesalers rose by 6 percent in 1943 to a total of 99 billion dolars. This increase was due entirely to the 15 percent increase in the nondurable segment which more than offset the decrease in durable goods sales. Chart 7 illustrates the wide divergence between the sales of these types of establishments.

Wholesalers dealing primarily in nondurable commodities recorded sales of over 78 billion dollars, all types of establishments showing gains from 1942 with the single exception of petroleum products dealers. Among wholesalers handling final consumption goods, the increases ranged from 11 to 20 percent with alcoholic beverages recording the largest and clothing and furnishings the smallest gains.

Food, tobacco products, and drugs and sundries were all up about 14 percent from 1942. Wholesalers' sales of non-durable commodities used primarily in production recorded advances of 32 percent in the farm products-raw materials group, and slightly under 10 percent in the coal and paper products group. Sales of dealers in petroleum products were slightly below the 1942 level.

Sales of durable goods wholesalers shrunk to 21 billion dollars, a decline of 15 percent from the previous year. The most striking decreases were evidenced in the electrical goods line (22 percent) and machinery and metals (20 percent). The rapidly falling volume of construction activity was reflected in the 12 percent slump in lumber and construction materials sales and the 3 percent decline in hardware volume.

Furniture and housefurnishings were off almost 12 percent from the preceding year with a rapidly declining trend while automotive dealers' sales were down 5 percent from the almost irreducible level of 1942. The only exception to the downward trend among the durables was the

Table 9.—Sales of Wholesalers by Kinds of Business

[Millions of dollars]

Kind of business	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 1
Total, all wholesalers	55, 268	61, 755	83, 601	93, 231	99, 266
Ourable goods establishments	15, 104	18, 324	27, 800	25, 054	21, 172
Machinery and metals	6, 123	7, 477	12, 576	12,042	9,667
Automotive	2,908	3,727	4,609	1,973	1, 871
Lumber and building materials	2, 543	3,042	4, 367	4, 791	4, 228
Electrical goods	1,780	2, 156	3, 489	3, 316	2, 573
Hardware	694	790	1, 125	1, 212	1, 171
Housefurnishings	674	717	1,079	1, 159	1, 026
Jewelry and optical goods	382	415	555	561	636
Nondurable goods establishments	40, 164	43, 431	55, 801	68, 177	78, 094
Food.	13, 146	13, 881	16, 679	20, 583	23, 437
Farm products, raw materials	6, 399	7,016	9, 637	13, 309	17, 585
Petroleum and its products	4, 138	4, 324	5, 380	5, 253	5, 238
Dry goods	3, 272	3, 497	4, 924	6, 497	7, 290
Tobacco and its products	1,849	1, 983	2, 206	2, 484	2, 838
Clothing and furnishings	1, 562	1.710	2, 221	2, 574	2, 867
Beers, wines, and liquors	1,686	1,817	2, 240	2, 911	3, 51
Coal and coke	940	1, 251	1, 661	2, 110	2, 27
Paper and products		1, 134	1, 549	1,608	1, 763
Drugs and sundries	808	897	1.082	1, 313	1, 489
All other	5, 325	5, 921	8, 222	9, 535	9, 80

¹ Preliminary data based on the first ten months. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

13 percent increase in the trading of jewelry and optical goods establishments.

Although total wholesale sales were up somewhat from 1942 to 1943, an examination of the trends during the year shows a considerable leveling off in the rate of gain. With wholesalers' inventories at a low level, future sales must come largely from new productive output. While there is some evidence of partial relaxation of some of the limitations on consumer goods output and easing up on some of the raw materials on the critical and strategic list, in the main nonwar production is not apt to expand significantly so long as the European war continues.

Sales of Retailers.

Despite shortages of many civilian goods, sales of retail outlets in 1943 attained a record total of 62.9 billion dollars, exceeding 1942 sales by about 9 percent. The effect of the restricted supply of many goods was evident at

stores handling primarily durable goods where sales dropped 10 percent from 1942. Sales of nondurable goods stores increased substantially from 47.7 billion dollars in 1942 to 53.8 billion dollars in 1943.

A substantial portion of the increase in dollar sales was the result of price rises. Nevertheless, after allowing as far as possible for price changes, it appears that the 1943 total sales in constant dollars were slightly greater than the 1942 volume but about 7 percent below 1941, the peak year in terms of physical quantity.

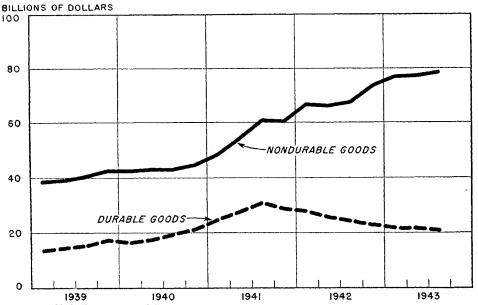
Production restrictions and material shortages were the main factors which caused a decline of 42 percent in the sales of durable goods stores since the peak year of 1941. Priorities for new cars and trucks and rationing of tires and gasoline, introduced in 1942 and intensified in 1943, accounted for the sharp decrease in the sales of automotive stores

This decline occurred in spite of an advance for auto parts and accessory stores, which added such new lines of merchandise as apparel to offset the curtailment in their regular lines. Cessation of production, plus dwindling retail inventories of radios, appliances, certain types of furniture, some hardware and farm implement lines, and many building materials, were factors in the continued drop in sales of durable goods stores in 1943.

Jewelry stores, however, did not follow the downward trend of the other durables. Sales rose sharply and reached an all-time high level of about 1 billion dollars. This represented an increase of over one-fourth from 1942 to 1943. Price increases, large sales of precious stones, the drawing down of inventories, and ingenuity in the use of substitute materials and commodities in the face of everincreasing consumer demand were responsible for the striking uptrend in jewelry store sales.

Inasmuch as they were much less affected by shortages of materials, sales of nondurable goods stores advanced 13 percent from 1942 to 1943. All major groups of nondurable goods stores participated in the rise except filling sta-

Chart 7.—Wholesalers' Sales of Durable and Nondurable Goods, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, at Annual Rate



Digitized for FRASER U. S. Department of Commerce.

tions, where shortage of supplies resulted in a 17 percent decline in sales.

Table 10.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business

[Billions of dollars]

		,			
Kind of business	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 1
All retail stores	42.0	46. 4	55,6	57.8	62, 9
Durable goods stores Automotive Building materials and	10. 4 5. 5	12. 4 6. 9	15. 6 8. 5	10, 1 2, 8	9, 1 2, 5
hardware Home furnishings Jewelry	1.7	3.1 2.0 .4	3.9 2.6 .6	3.8 2.7 .8	3. 2 2. 4 1. 0
Nondurable goods stores Apparel Drug Eating and drinking	3.3	34.0 3.4 1.6 3.9	40.0 4.2 1.9 4.8	47. 7 5. 2 2. 3 6. 2	53.8 6.3 2.7 8.0
	10. 2 2. 8	10, 9 3, 0 6, 8 4, 3	12.6 3.5	15. 8 3. 0 9. 0 6. 3	17.0 2.5 9.9 7.4
All retail stores in 1935-39 dollars	42. 5	46. 2	51. 4	47. 1	47.6

1 Preliminary data based on the first 10 months. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Eating and drinking places and apparel stores were the two nondurable groups showing the largest gains, 29 and 21 percent respectively. While these advances were possible only because of relatively easy supply situations, they do reflect somewhat less effective control of prices. A marked trend toward trading-up (i. e., substitution of higher for lower priced lines) was evident in both these fields and, furthermore, price control for eating and drinking places was not inaugurated until April 1943.

In the other nondurable goods groups increases were less marked, though none-theless substantial. The gain in sales of food stores from 1942 to 1943 was limited to 8 percent, partly as a result of price ceilings and partly because of relative shortages of some foods. Increases in the drug, general merchandise, and the other retail groups reflected prompt replacement with substitutes of some products no longer available and greater concentration on higher-priced items.

It is interesting to note that retail sales of nondurable goods have just about kept pace with the increase in consumer income, after personal tax payments, from 1941 to 1943 despite the fact that durable goods sales fell well below the pre-war relationship. While this is indicative of changes in the basic supply situation, it is also evidence of the effectiveness of price control since, in the absence of control, a substantial spillover of buying power from the durable to the nondurable areas would undoubtedly have taken place.

Business Inventories

Changes in business inventories in 1943 clearly reflect the character of the developing economic situation. On the one hand, the near attainment of maximum war production and full utilization of industrial capacity meant a sharp curtailment in the rate of accumulation of manufacturers' inventories. On the other hand, the restricted supply situation in consumers' goods relative to available income was reflected in an actual drawing down of both wholesalers' and retailers' stocks. On the whole, total business inven-

tories declined during 1943, in sharp contrast to the rapid accumulation during 1941 and 1942, with the 1943 average value about 4 percent below that of 1942. The downward trend began in June 1942 and continued for 12 months, resulting in a total liquidation of 2.3 billion dollars. In each month since June 1943, however, the value of stocks

increased successively, recording a total accumulation of 1 billion dollars in the 4 months ending in October. Nevertheless, total inventories stood at 28 billion dollars at the end of October 1943, 3 percent under a year earlier. Taking into account the fact that prices in general were higher than in 1942, stocks held by business firms at the end of

Chart 8.—Sales of Retail Stores

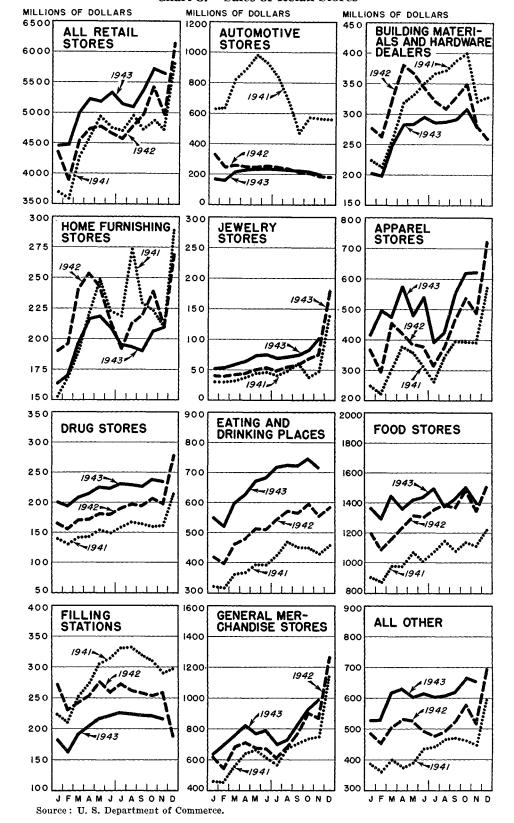


Chart 9.—Inventories of Manufacturers, Wholesalers, and Retailers

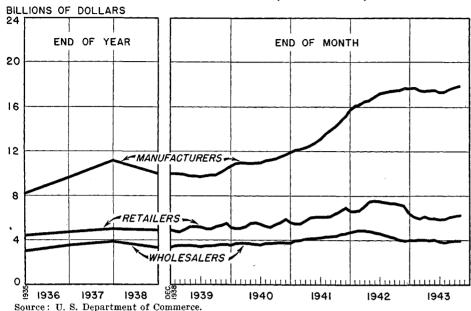


Table 11.—Value of Business Inventories
[Millions of dollars]

End of period	Manu- fac- turers	Whole- salers	Retail- ers	Total
1938	9, 994	3, 319	4, 882	18, 195
	10, 659	3, 549	5, 117	19, 325
	11, 920	3, 730	5, 549	21, 199
	15, 747	4, 697	6, 637	27, 081
	16, 096	4, 833	6, 620	27, 549
	16, 201	4, 867	6, 700	27, 768
	16, 464	4, 899	7, 087	28, 450
	16, 603	4, 812	7, 472	28, 887
May	16, 939	4, 674	7, 565	29, 178
	17, 183	4, 632	7, 496	29, 311
	17, 317	4, 475	7, 439	29, 231
	17, 392	4, 345	7, 357	29, 094
	17, 439	4, 245	7, 350	29, 034
	17, 547	4, 029	7, 275	28, 851
	17, 682	3, 956	7, 090	28, 728
	17, 652	3, 992	6, 384	28, 028
January February March April May June July August September October	17, 676	3, 991	6, 116	27, 783
	17, 440	4, 026	5, 945	27, 411
	17, 386	4, 051	6, 106	27, 543
	17, 433	3, 994	5, 935	27, 362
	17, 460	4, 002	5, 947	27, 409
	17, 318	3, 882	5, 829	27, 029
	17, 391	3, 828	5, 904	27, 123
	17, 577	3, 877	6, 125	27, 579
	17, 719	3, 893	6, 196	27, 808
	17, 793	3, 959	6, 226	27, 978

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

1943 were well below the levels prevailing at the time of our entry into the war.

As shown in chart 9 inventories of manufacturers maintained a somewhat higher position in 1943 than in 1942, although there was an irregular downward movement in the first 6 months which resulted in a drop of 300 million dollars. Successive increases in each month since June, raised total stocks at the end of October to 17.8 billion dollars, an all-time peak. This increase, especially apparent in nondurable goods, accounted for about one-half the rise in the total of all business inventories since the middle of the year and reflected a movement to cover expected heavier demands from wholesale and retail merchants whose stocks had been greatly depleted.

Although stocks of durable goods manufact: rers were higher in 1943 than in Digitized for FRASER 1942, there was a distinct leveling off in these inventories in the course of last year. The primary reason for this trend was, of course, the rapid approach of capacity operations. But increased caution with respect to inventory policy, particularly by firms in war production, was also a significant influence.

The gap between the inventory accumulations of the "war" and "nonwar" industries widened in 1943. As chart 10 indicates finish d goods of both groups remained at about the same level as in 1942, but the differences were quite marked in raw materials and goods in process. In the "war" industries, consisting of the iron and steel, nonferrous metals and their products, machinery,

transportation equipment, chemicals and rubber industries, raw materials and goods in process inventories continued to rise although at a slower rate than in 1942. Materials inventories of the "non-war" industries, on the other hand, continued the decline that began in the middle of 1942.

Table 12.—Manufacturers' Inventories— War and Nonwar Industries

[Millions of dollars]

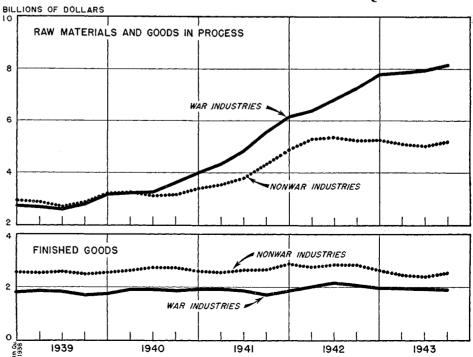
	War i tri		Nonwar i n- dustrie s		
End of period	Raw mate- rials and goods in process	Fin- ished goods	Raw mate- rials and goods in process	Fin- ished goods	
1938	2, 727 3, 194 4, 015 6, 157 6, 402	1, 798 1, 725 1, 918 1, 844 2, 011	2, 917 3, 210 3, 385 4, 879 5, 298	2, 552 2, 530 2, 602 2, 867 2, 753	
Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	6, 810 7, 281 7, 803	2, 011 2, 156 2, 088 1, 970	5, 298 5, 365 5, 237 5, 252	2, 755 2, 852 2, 833 2, 627	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter	7, 847 7, 958 8, 130	1, 964 1, 943 1, 887	5, 114 5, 019 5, 180	2, 461 2, 398 2, 522	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

As chart 11 suggests, the slower rate of inventory accumulation was probably drawing the inventory level closer to production requirements. This contrasts sharply with the situation in 1942 when inventories were far in excess of shipments, due not only to the requirements of expanding output but to anticipation of growing shortages.

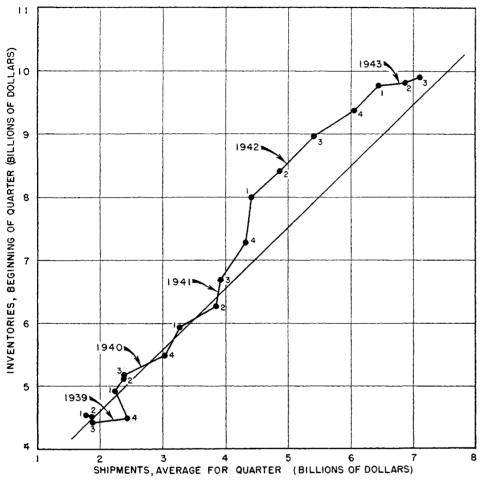
Inventories of wholesalers, under the impact of increased orders from both retailers and producers, began to decline as early as March 1942 and continued down-

Chart 10.—Manufacturers' Inventories at End of Quarter



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 11.—Relationship Between Manufacturers' Inventories and Shipments, for "War" Industries 1



¹ Data include iron and steel and their products, machinery, nonferrous metals and their products, transportation equipment, chemicals, and rubber. Regression line was fitted to date from 1939 through the third quarter of 1941.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

ward for the rest of the year. Although a slight increase took place after the middle of 1943, the volume of wholesalers' stocks throughout last year remained at exceptionally low levels.

Inventories of durable goods establishments decreased appreciably, especially in lines where civilian production had been restricted, as in household appliances. Such increases as were recorded came from inventories of foods and drugs which registered a large increase in the last few months of the year.

At the end of 1943 the value of wholesale inventories was below that of 1941, while in terms of physical volume stocks were below the level of 1939. This indicates that inventories cannot be reduced significantly in relation to current sales if wholesalers are to perform their customary functions.

Retail inventories began to decline in June 1942 and the downward trend continued through June 1943. Despite an increase of some 400 million dollars since the middle of the year, inventories in the closing months of the year were approximately 1 billion dollars below those of the same months of 1942. Contributing factors to the decline were the record volume of sales and the restricted production on goods for civilian use.

Apparel inventories declined during

the first half of 1943 as a result of a buying scare induced by shoe rationing, but since midyear apparel accounted for most of the increase in total retail inventories. One of the chief reasons for the increase since June was the large accumulation in August and September in anticipation of early Christmas buying.

The general pattern of movement in the durable and nondurable goods was the same as in the wholesale inventories: durable goods continued to decline while nondurable goods stocks provided the increase.

Electric Power

The ability of electric power supply to keep pace with the economy's rapidly expanding needs has been an outstanding feature among war production achievements. It is noteworthy that this industry was perhaps the only one confronted with tremendous war demands which was able to continue giving adequate civilian service. Facilities adequate at the start were kept so on the whole by careful expansion and correlated action to improve their utilization. Chief actions of this kind were the well-known ones relating to the location of new plants, inter-connections between systems, maintenance of adequate fuel stocks, and improved load factors. The situation

Table 13.—Supply and Utilization of Electric Energy¹

[Billions of kilowatt-hours]

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 2
Total utilization Industrial Commercial Domestic Traction Government Other 3	166. 0 84. 9 20. 7 23. 0 5. 8 4. 5 27. 1		213. 5 120. 4 24. 6 27. 5 6. 1 5. 2 29. 7	238. 9 136. 9 27. 2 29. 8 6. 6 6. 3 32. 0	274. 0 156. 9 29. 0 32. 0 7. 4 11. 0 37. 7
Total supply Production Imports	163.2			238. 9 236. 5 2. 4	274.0 271.5 2.5

¹ Based on data compiled by Federal Power Commission and Edison Electric Institute.

² Estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce.

³ Includes energy produced and consumed by electric railways, municipal street lighting companies, utilities, other producers, and losses and unaccounted for.

was aided considerably by multiple-shift operations of many war plants.

Net additions to electric power generating capacity in 1943 were close to 3 million kilowatts, compared to 2.5 million kilowatts in 1942. Over-all electric energy consumption was up 15 percent and reached 274 billion kilowatt-hours. The largest increases in consumption were by manufacturers of chemicals and transportation equipment who used about one-third more power than in 1942.

Manufacturers of machinery, nonferrous metals and rubber products increased their consumption about onefifth. Consumption by railways and all manufacturers was up about 12 percent. while the steel industry and domestic and commercial users consumed about 7 percent more than in 1942. Small declines were registered by a few industries, such as leather lumber, paper, and ceramic products.

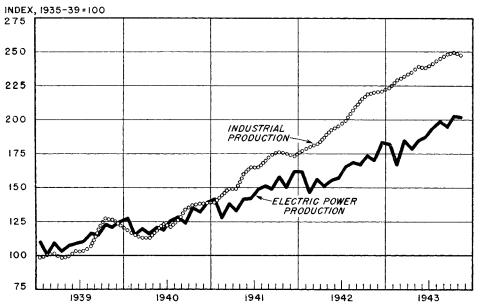
An interesting development during the war period was the ever-increasing divergence between electric power production and industrial output. Chart 12 illustrates the fact that power output which usually follows industrial production very closely failed to keep up during the last three years. This was due to the fact that the major increases in industrial production were in industries engaged in processing which are on the whole low consumers of power. Producers of raw materials, such as pulp, stone, clay, and glass, and the mineral-extractive industries, normally high consumers of power, showed little gain in output throughout 1943.

New Construction

In 1943 the nation put the finishing touches on the most ambitious program of new construction ever undertaken in building a war machine. Most of the groundwork was completed in 1942 when construction projects valued at 13.5 billion dollars and equal to 9 percent of the national product were added to the economic potential of the country. Indeed, so rapidly was this program carried out, that by the end of the third quarter of 1942 men and materials were being shifted from this preparatory form of war production to the more direct forging of the implements of war.

This shifting of resources continued at a rapid pace during the last twelve months with the result that total new

Chart 12.—Electric Power and Industrial Production, Without Adjustment for Seasonal Variation



Sources: Index of electric power production computed from data of the Federal Power Commission; index of industrial production, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

construction was 43 percent below the level of the previous year. The 7.7 billion dollars thus spent represented but a 4 percent share of the national product, the lowest percentage for this sector of the economy since the outbreak of the war in Europe. Rather than being a cause for concern, however, this situation is clear evidence of the rapid progress achieved in mobilizing the economy.

Publicly financed construction-primarily of a war nature - declined sharply from 10.7 billion dollars in 1942 to 6.1 billion dollars last year. Just as military and naval building featured the rapid expansion, so also did it lead the decline. The drop from 5.2 billion dollars in 1942 to 2.7 billion dollars in 1943 was the largest of the major components, and indicated the practical completion of the vast building program required to house a ten-million-man army, float a 2-ocean navy and put into the air the largest air force in history.

The abrupt curtailment of public construction was more than matched, on a percent basis, by the drastic fall in privately financed building. The full significance of this fact is best appreciated by considering the recent record of this class of construction.

In 1941, 5.3 billion dollars of construction, 47 percent of the total, was on private account. In 1942, when construction activity was at its all-time peak, privately financed projects were cut almost to half the 1941 volume. Yet in 1943, the level of private construction was still further reduced to a point where it represented but 30 percent of the 1941 high, and by the end of the year was at the lowest figure in the last decade.

There was some variance in the degree to which the various types of construction shared in the general decline. While military, naval and industrial construction declined at a more rapid rate than the total, such classes as highway Digitized for FRASER utility construction fell to a

lesser extent. One of the most wellsustained types of activity was residential construction, both public and private, in which the decline was only about a quarter from the 1942 level.

The less drastic slackening of residential construction was a result of the continued upward trend of public housing, which partially offset the falling off of privately financed work. In the years immediately prior to the entry of the United States into the world conflict, private residential construction grew

In 1939 and 1940, this sector constituted a growing proportion of total construction, and even 1941, when expanding Government war preparations resulted in larger and larger claims on construction manpower and materials, new privately financed residential building continued to expand.

With Pearl Harbor, this trend was brought to a halt; from the third quarter high of almost 1 billion dollars in 1941, the value of new residences financed by private means declined 65 percent to 325 million a year later. The restrictions which were primarily responsible for this decline continued in effect this past year, and as a result activity in 1943 was lower than the level

Table 14.—New Construction Activity 1 [Millions of dollars]

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total	6, 045	6, 986	11, 145	13, 549	7, 748
Private, total	3, 530	4, 232	5, 261	2, 877	1, 620
Residential building (nonfarm) 2	2, 046	2, 359	2, 881	1, 460	805
Nonresidential build- ing, except farm					
and pub. utility	732				
Industrial	227				
All other	505				
Farm construction	226 130				
Residential					
Nonresidential					
Public utility	526				
Public, total				10,672	
Residential					
Military and naval 3					
Nonresidential					
Industrial					
Other					
Highway	884				
Other public	674	597	662	476	170

¹ Data relate to continental United States; work-relief construction is not included. Estimates for 1943 are pre-liminary.

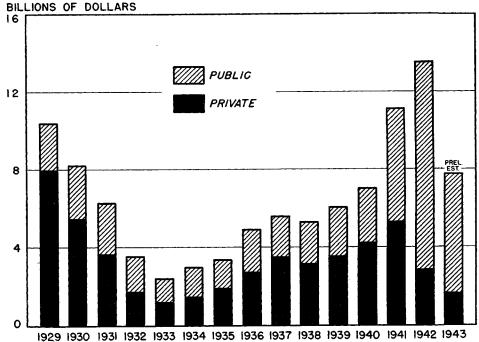
liminary.

² Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S.
Department of Labor.

³ Includes cantonments, aeronautical facilities, navy
yards and docks, army and navy hospitals, etc. Beginning 1941, data are based on statistics prepared by the
War Production Board.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, except as

Chart 13.—New Construction Activity, by Type of Ownership 1



Data relate to Continental United States; work-relief construction is not included.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, War Production Board, and U. S. Department of Labor.

of construction in any year back as far as 1935.

This situation was reversed in the field of public housing. There, the expansion during each of the war years was repeated in 1943. While total construction was being severely reduced in 1943, public construction of new houses increased by about 13 percent from a 600-million-dollar valuation in 1942 to 680 million the following year.

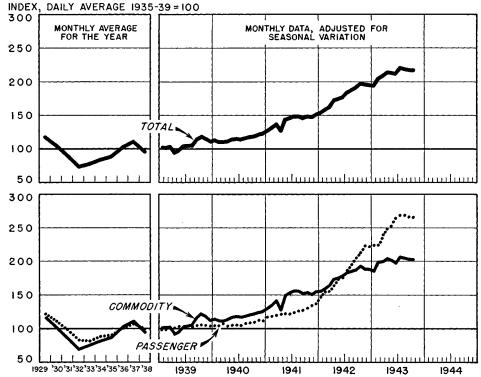
The considerably enhanced governmental participation in the residential construction field is simply a reflection of the nature of the new housing demands being met by the Government. While residential construction in general is definitely of the nonessential class, some facilities had to be added in warexpanded areas to house the new workers in those districts.

In view of the potentially temporary nature of this housing demand, privately developed projects would have been at best risky undertakings unless additional compensation was allowed. This would have entailed raising of rents, which would have greatly reduced the stimulus to movement into the war centers. Also, the risk involved was distinctly a war-engendered one. Therefore the only alternative was the development of low-cost housing facilities by the Government.

In the latter part of 1943, there were indications that the trends in public and private housing were being reversed. Public residential construction in the last half of the year was lower than in the first half, while private projects picked up after the middle of the year, once again assuming the ascendency over public activity in the residential field.

In considering the construction situation, two points need to be borne in mind. In the first place, this review has been confined to construction activity in the continental United States, and hence

Chart 15.—Volume of Transportation ¹



¹ See note 1, table 15.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

it overlooks the fairly substantial building operations undertaken outside the Nation's boundaries.

Secondly, some of the rise in dollar values represented an increase in construction costs rather than additional physical capacity. While available data do not adequately reflect construction costs, they indicate that the rise in costs has been of substantial magnitude.

On the whole new construction, par-

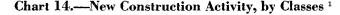
ticularly privately financed building, was one of the most deflated sectors of the economy in 1943. That its volume was not lower, seems to have been due primarily to the carry-over from the vast program undertaken in 1942. For this reason the rate of activity at the year's close gives a closer approximation of the place which construction will have for the duration of the European war than does the total for the year.

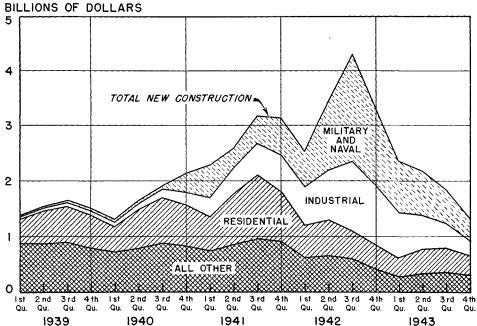
Transportation

An outstanding performance in 1943 was made by the American transportation system in moving the greatest output of goods and mass movement of troops and civilians on record. Although faced with such obstacles as critical shortages of manpower and replacement parts, and with only a very slight net increase in equipment, transportation volume increased 20 percent from the already phenomenal 1942 traffic. The Department of Commerce index of the combined volume of passenger and freight traffic more than doubled between 1939 and 1943.

Despite a sharp decrease in domestic water-borne commerce, due to lack of shipping for the intercoastal and coastal lanes and to an unusually short shipping season on the Great Lakes, the gains made by all other types of freight carriers brought the over-all ton-mile index to 13 percent above the previous year.

Class I railroads, with increases in serviceable cars and locomotives of only 1 and 2 percent respectively, moved a record volume of goods a greater distance than ever before. The result was a 14 percent gain above the previous year. Common and contract motor carriers



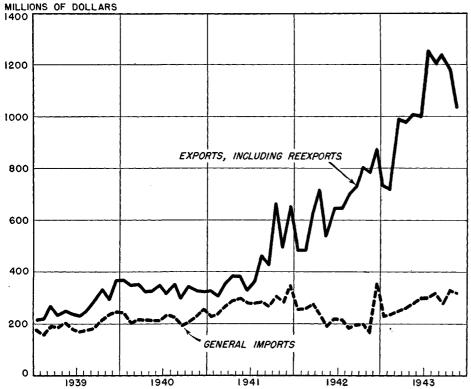


¹ Data relate to Continental United States; work-relief construction is not included. Data for fourth quarter of 1943 are preliminary estimates.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, War Production Board, and U. S. Department of Labor.

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Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.—Volume of Transportation ¹
[Index. daily average 1935-39=100]

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Commodity and passenger, total	105	115	142	179	214
transitCommodity, total Railroad	106 107 104	117 118 115	146 147 148	185 178 194	220 201 221
Air Intercity motor truck Oil and gas pipelines Domestic water-borne	132 114 110 113	156 130 112 121	205 172 130 124	353 190 149 68	568 205 192 59
Passenger, total Total, excluding local transit	102	107	125 143	184 236	256 356
Railroad	103 148 104 100	108 226 110 102	133 294 143 110	244 291 214 140	396 310 284 173
20002 000000000000000000000000000000000	1.50	1 - 72	-10	1	~."

Indexes for commodity and passenger traffic (except local transit) are based upon ton-miles and passengermiles, respectively; index for local transit is based upon number of passengers. All 1943 data are partially estimated.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

overcame their severe manpower and parts shortages by greatly increasing their efficiency through "joint action" plans and by a more intensive use of their aging rolling stock.

While the ton-mile index increased 8 percent from 1942 to 1943, the last quarter of the year showed virtually no change from the corresponding 1942 period. The vastly increased pipe-line construction program in 1943 was reflected in a ton-mile increase of almost 30 percent by this type of transport. The largest increase in commodity transport was the 61 percent gain from 1942 recorded by commercial airlines with air mail and express pound-miles flown increasing by 71 and 26 percent respectively.

Again in 1943 as in the previous year, Digitizedthe most substantial gains were made in the passenger transport field. The movement of our continental armed forces both on official duty and on furlough was enormous. It required more than 30 percent of the coach facilities, 50 percent of the Pullman accommodations afforded by the railroads, and a large share of the services offered by other types of carriers.

Civilian travel continued the sharp upward trend caused by the continued migration of war workers, and the reduction in the use of private passenger automobiles and increased incomes. As a matter of fact, the only deterrents to this almost unlimited demand were the capacity of the transport system, the discomforts of wartime travel, and the appeals of the Government and the carriers themselves. The Department's over-all passenger-mile index in 1943 soared to 256 (1935–39 daily average=100), an increase of 39 percent from the preceding year.

The major contributing factor to this phenomenal rise was the 62 percent increase in rail passenger-miles. The railroads achieved seating capacities and load factors which most railroad men hardly thought possible a short time ago. Intercity motor carriers of passengers and the local transit lines, although faced with serious equipment and manpower problems, increased their output by 33 and 24 percent respectively, while the airlines, with only a few aircraft returned to them by the armed forces, maintained seating capacities of well over 90 percent to register a 7 percent gain from 1942.

That the upward trend of the past few years cannot be continued in 1944 can be seen by a glance at the monthly movement during 1943. (See chart 15.) The rate of gain above 1942, which was nearly 30 percent in the early part of the year, was pared to less than 15 percent by the latter half of 1943. In fact, by the end of the year the two major carriers of merchandise, railroads and trucks, were operating at only a little higher rate than in December 1942.

Near the close of the year a threatened strike by some railroad workers was forestalled by the action of the President who placed the railroads under the temporary control of the Government on December 26, 1943. This step emphasizes the importance of our transportation system to the war effort and the need for the speedy solution of the many problems facing the industry.

Foreign Trade

The dollar value of United States export shipments in 1943, including lend-lease far surpassed all previous records. Exports for the first 10 months of 1943 amounted to 10.4 billion dollars, or more than 2 billion greater than the 12-month total for the previous high year 1920.

For the full year 1943 the value of exports are estimated to have been almost 13 billion dollars, about 60 percent more than the 1942 total. It is to be noted that the exports data do not include shipments to our armed forces.

Imports showed no such spectacular increase, but the estimated 1943 dollar total of 3.4 billion dollars nevertheless surpassed the highest levels since 1929. This was no small achievement in view of the severance of trade with areas formerly furnishing almost half of our total imports and in view of the shipping shortages in the early part of the year. The rise in both export and import dollar totals was attributable, in part, to further price increases in 1943, but represented chiefly an expansion in the actual quantities of goods shipped.

The most striking feature in total exports since 1940, and a key factor in computing the export surplus, was the increasing predominance of lend-lease shipments. These shipments constituted about 14 percent of the total value of exports in 1941. They rose to 60 percent of the total in 1942, to 75 percent in the first quarter of 1943 and to more than 80 percent toward the end of the year. They amounted to 4.9 billion dollars in 1942, a total which was exceeded in the first 7 months of 1943.

In view of the fact that these exports amounted to almost 1 billion dollars a month in the latter part of the year the total for the year is estimated to have

Table 16.—United States Exports and Imports

[Millions of dollars]

	1939	1940	1941	1942	19431
General imports	2, 318	2, 625	3, 345	2,742	3, 400
Total exports including reexports Lend-lease shipments	3, 177 0	4, 021 0	5, 147 741	8, 036 4, 892	12, 700 10, 000
Cash exports (nonlend-					2, 700
Excess of cash exports over general imports	859	1, 396	1, 061	402	2 700

¹ November and December data estimated by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

² Excess of general imports over cash exports.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

approximated 10 billion dollars. It is important to point out that exports to places outside the Western Hemisphere consisted very largely of lend-lease goods, whereas hemispheric exports were predominantly nonlend-lease or "cash-purchase" goods.

Exports for cash were on the average about 14 percent lower in 1943 than in 1942. This came about, however, entirely as a result of the displacement of commercial exports by lend-lease shipments to countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Cash exports to Latin America and Canada in 1943 were not only larger than in 1942 but were also substantially above peacetime levels.

Table 17.—Net Balance of United States
Trade With Latin American Republics

[Millions of dollars; export balance (+), import balance (-).]

Country	Merch gold an	andise, d silver	Merch	nandise		
·	Jan Sept. 1942	Jan Sept. 1943	Jan Sept. 1942	Jan Sept. 1943		
Total	-312	-404	-222	-371		
Mexico Cuba Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Peru Uruguay Venezuela All other	-6	-20 -104 -73 -11 -51 -82 -43 -5 -27 +19 -8	+19 -32 -66 -10 -52 -62 -37 +5 -7 +20 (1)	$\begin{array}{c} -14 \\ -104 \\ -73 \\ -9 \\ -51 \\ -78 \\ -43 \\ +4 \\ -27 \\ +21 \\ +2 \end{array}$		

¹ Less than half a million dollars.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Finished manufactures made up the largest single class of exports and at the same time constituted a larger share of the total in 1943 as compared with 1942. This was in large part due to the rising flow of military goods—aircraft, tanks, explosives, firearms, and other war implements—to members of the United Nations.

Data on imports for the first 9 months of the year indicate that almost half of the increase in the dollar volume of imports from 1942 to 1943 was in foodstuffs, a class which constituted almost 30 percent of the total imports for the period. The importation of many essential metals and minerals also expanded to a significant degree in the year just past. The greater amounts of foodstuffs and strategic metals imported in 1943 were of vital importance to the United States in its expanding military efforts.

One aspect of movement in our foreign economic relations is not reflected in the usually presented data, that is, reverse lend-lease. As the size of our army on foreign soil grew and as the conditions of our Allies improved, the United States received increasing material help from reverse lend-lease operations. So far the only published data cover the situation with respect to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The British Commonwealth reported that expenditures for reverse lend-lease aid to the United States totaled 1.2 billion dollars up to June 30, 1943. The United Kingdom's contribution was 871 million dollars of which 331 million was Digitized for FRASER

spent for goods and services, 169 million for shipping, and 371 million for airports, barracks, hospitals, and other construction. In the first 6 months of 1943, the British Commonwealth was spending for these purposes at an annual rate of 1½ billion dollars.

The extent to which the Latin American Republics helped supply needed materials may be deduced in some degree from table 17 which presents a comparison of the trade balances of these countries with the United States for the first three quarters of 1942 and 1943.

Excess of merchandise imports from these countries over exports to them increased almost 70 percent from 222 million dollars in the first 9 months of 1942 to 371 million in the similar 1943 period. After allowing for changes in prices of imports relative to exports and knowing that United States exports to these countries rose from 1942 to 1943, it is clear that these Nations were supplying this country with a significantly enlarged volume of needed goods in 1943.

The majority of the Latin-American Republics contributed to the increase in the merchandise import balance. Those showing the greatest increases were Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, and Chile. In the process of expanding their trade with the United States these countries added considerably to their dollar balances and hence built up substantial reserves for financing their imports when world conditions are more favorable for such a development.

The main trends of foreign trade appeared to have become stabilized during the latter part of 1943. Lend-lease shipments ranged around 1 billion dollars a month, nonlend-lease exports slightly over 200 million, and imports about 300 million. With the domestic economy approaching full use of productive capacity, with most available sources of

imports already tapped, and with a considerable rigidity observable in our import and export programs, our foreign trade appeared to have reached levels by the end of 1943 which would remain fairly stable until further major changes occurred in the world political situation.

Commodity Prices and Price Controls

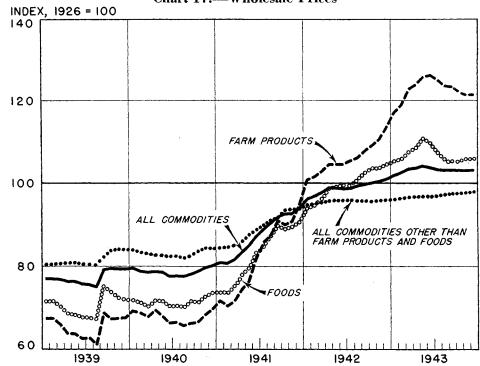
The extensive price control mechanism initiated in 1942 and supplemented to some degree in the following year held prices on a remarkably even keel during the past year of economic mobilization for total war. This is evidenced by the fact that the wholesale price index averaged only 2 percent higher in 1943 than in 1942 while the cost-of-living index rose only about 6 percent.

Within the year 1943 the increases in both indexes were of even smaller magnitudes. The upward trend was limited to the period between January and May, after which there was even a slight decline in the two indexes.

Aside from a 4 percent gain for petroleum products, the only significant gains in wholesale prices during 1943 were for foods, farm, and forest products. As indicated by table 19, lumber prices moved up about 8 percent from January to November, grains about 15 percent, and fruits and vegetables about 16 percent.

As these advances and minor increases for a few other products were offset by declines of 8 percent for meats, 6 percent for hides, and 2 percent for dairy products, the November index for all commodities stood at 103 (1926=100), or only one point higher than in January. In contrast the increase in wholesale prices during 1941 and 1942 was 17 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Chart 17.—Wholesale Prices



Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Chart 18.—Cost of Living of Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in Large Cities

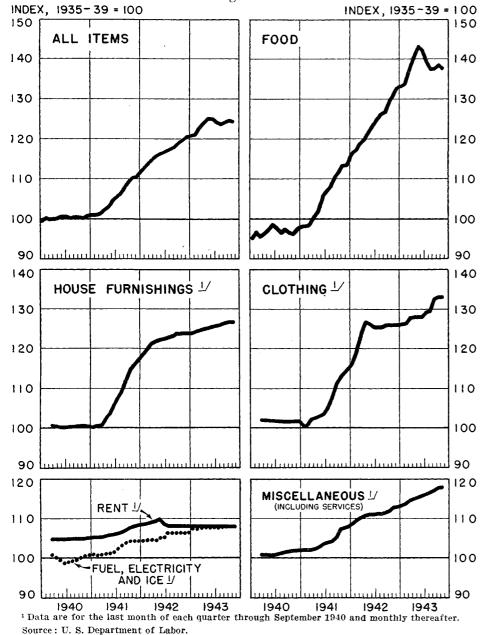


Table 18.—Cost of Living Indexes

	·					
	1940	1941	1942	Sept. 1942	Jan. 1943	
All items	100. 2	105. 2	116. 5	117.8	120. 7	124. 1
Food	101. 7 96. 6		124. 2 123. 9		126. 0 133. 0	133. 0 137. 3
Fuel, electricity, and ice	99. 7 100. 5		105. 4 122. 2		107.3 123.8	108. 0 126. 5
Rent		106. 2	108.5	108.0	108. 0 113. 2	108.0
	ł	Į	1		1	ŀ

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

The rise in the cost of living was also moderate during 1943 as shown by table 18. Clothing prices moved up about 6 percent, food about 3 percent, the miscellaneous group about 4 percent, and other items by smaller amounts. These increases brought the November combined index to 124, only about 3 percent higher than in January. Over the entire Digitized for FRASER

war period from August 1939 to November 1943 the cost-of-living index rose 26 percent.

The chief development relating to price control regulations was the provision of dollar and cent ceilings for many products formerly covered by base period formula ceilings as in the General Maximum Price Regulation. Dollar-and-cent ceilings were also applied to many farm products as their prices reached levels making them subject to control. Margin-type ceilings were frequently applied where dollar-and-cent ceilings were not practicable.

These moves toward more specific pricing were necessary for ceiling simplification and enforcement purposes, but they greatly increased the burden of formulating and revising price control regulations because they involved more differential pricing. For example, the new regulations aimed to designate uniform

dollar-and-cent ceilings for all stores of the same general class within each community. So it was necessary to establish a series of community ceiling prices with differentials calculated to yield the normal profit margin after due allowance for differences in transportation costs, volume of business, trade practices, etc.

To aid in this overhauling of price regulations, and to meet its growing need for more trade and public support, the Office of Price Administration strengthened its Industry Advisory Committees to more than 3,000 members and its local community Price Panels to about 50,000 members. All these members were volunteer workers.

The outstanding event in supplementary aids to price control was the growth in war subsidy payments, which reached an annual rate of 1,143 million dollars for all commodities involved as of October 15, 1943. About 73 percent of the war subsidy payments were for foods and livestock feeds, 12 percent for metals and metal ores, 9 percent for transportation of petroleum products, and 6 percent for coal transportation, jewel bearings, Chilean nitrate of soda, automobile tires, and several miscellaneous commodities.

Although these subsidies were an important factor in preventing substantial price rises during the year, continuance of most of the food and feedstuffs subsidies became increasingly uncertain due to the lack of agreement concerning the need for them.

It is clear from these data that the most significant price advances during 1943 were for farm products or goods made from them. Although these advances were small, they were important because when piled on top of previous price increases they exerted pressures against price-wage relationships already under strain from rising living costs.

Major price and wage stabilization activities in 1943 were focused on extending and supplementing the controls begun in 1942 under the original Price Control Act, the General Maximum Price Regulation, and the October 1942 amendment to the first Price Control Act. Coordinated largely by the Director of Economic Stabilization, other agencies executed and implemented the policies set forth in these instruments and in the "hold the line" Executive Order of April 1943.

Activities to shield the cost of living from further rises in consumer food prices were administered partly by the War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. They sought to increase food output enough so that essential civilan needs would be met after setting aside about 25 percent of the total production for lend-lease and the armed forces. Another part of these activities was administered by the Office of Price Administration through price control and rationing regulations and related enforcement mechanisms.

As jointly determined by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration, still another part was administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The former carried out an enlarged program of commodity price-support loans or purchases. The

Table 19.—Indexes of Wholesale Prices

[1a20=100]								
Class or group	Aı	nual avera	ge	Septem-	January	Novem-		
Class of group	1940	1941	1942	ber 1942	1943	ber 1943		
Ail commodities	78. 6	87.3	98.8	99.6	101.9	102.9		
Raw materials ¹ Semimanufactured awticles Manufactured products¹ Special groups: Commodities other than farm products ¹ All commodities other than farm products and foods¹ Farm products. Grains Livestock and poultry. Foods Cereal products. Dairy products. Dairy products. Fruits and vegetables Meats Building materials Lumber Chemicals and allied products Chemicals Oils and fats Fuels and lighting materials¹ Petroleum products. Hides and leather products Hides and leather products Hides and leather products Hides and leather products Hides and skins. Housefurnishing goods.	71. 9 79. 1 81. 6 80. 8 83. 0 67. 7 68. 0 69. 2 71. 3 78. 3 77. 6 63. 1 73. 2 94. 8 102. 9 77. 0 85. 1	83. 5 86. 9 89. 1 88. 3 89. 0 82. 4 76. 9 91. 6 82. 7 80. 7 80. 7 87. 3 67. 5 90. 4 103. 2 123. 2 177. 6 87. 2 57. 0 108. 3 108. 3	100. 6 92. 6 98. 6 97. 0 95. 5 105. 9 92. 9 117. 8 99. 6 89. 2 100. 0 95. 5 111. 8 97. 1 96. 2 132. 8 97. 1 96. 2 137. 8 117. 7 117. 6	102. 2 92. 9 99. 2 97. 7 95. 5 107. 8 93. 6 122. 1 1002. 4 89. 1 105. 5 97. 5 110. 4 133. 2 96. 2 96. 3 101. 5 79. 0 60. 6 118. 1 118. 0	108. 2 92. 8 100. 1 98. 5 96. 0 117. 0 107. 3 129. 2 105. 2 90. 6 113. 4 102. 6 113. 3 100. 2 96. 9 101. 5 79. 3 60. 8 117. 8	111. 3 92. 9 100. 2 98. 8 97. 4 121. 4 123. 2 120. 5 105. 8 94. 7 110. 9 118. 5 106. 3 103. 1 143. 9 100. 3 96. 3 102. 0 81. 2 63. 5 116. 5 116. 5		
Metals and metal products ¹ Iron and steel Nonferrous metals Textile products Cotton goods Rayon Woolen and worsted goods Miscellaneous	95. 8 95. 1 81. 3 73. 8 71. 4 29. 5 85. 7	99. 4 96. 4 84. 4 84. 8 94. 2 29. 7 96. 6 82. 0	103. 8 97. 2 85. 7 96. 9 112. 4 30. 3 110. 4 89. 7	103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 97. 1 112. 7 30. 3 111. 7 88. 8	103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 97. 3 112. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 7	103.8 97.1 86.0 97.7 112.9 30.3 112.5 93.2		

¹ Index for November 1943 is preliminary. Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

latter administered other forms of subsidies including those involved in the meat and butter price roll-backs and most of the nonagricultural subsidies.

In the field of wage rate control the War Labor Board sought to stop wage increases at the September 1942 level, designated as the general price-wage relationships to be preserved. The general criterion, with exceptions based on hardship and war needs, was the "Little Steel" formula which permitted a 15 percent advance over January 1941 wage rates to compensate for increases in the cost of living.

Part of the difficulty in holding to this 15 percent figure is indicated by the fact that the actual rise in the cost-of-living index from January 1941 to November 1943 was about 23 percent. Also, the cost of living in some areas had increased more than indicated by these figures which represent the general average in large cities. Although increased earnings from more continuous employment and longer hours were sufficient to absorb the differential in most cases, a number of wage rate increases were granted in coal mining, aircraft production, and other industries.

While the economy's overall pricewage relationships were preserved fairly well in 1943 there was uncertainty at the end of the year regarding further rises in the cost of living and increasing pressure for higher wage rates in other important industries such as railroad transportation.

Income Payments and Savings

The expansion of economic activity from 1942 to 1943 resulted in a 26 billion dollar rise in income payments to individuals, which reached a new high of 142 billion dollars in 1943. Wages and salaries of employed persons, including those in the armed forces, accounted for more than 21 billion dollars of this rise. Net farm income, which increased 32 percent over the 1942 total, was responsible for another 3 billion dollars of the rise. The bulk of the remainder came from gains in the net income of nonagricultural proprietors and in Government allowances to soldiers' dependents.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries increased about 7

billion dollars, nearly 30 percent above the 1942 level. This rise reflected the combined effect of an 11 percent increase in number of workers, a 12 percent gain in average hourly earnings, and an average increase of two hours in the length of the work week.

While average earnings of employees in trade, service, and other industries appear to have increased on about the same scale as in manufacturing, the number of such employees declined. The marked shift of workers from low-wage and short-hour industries into highwage and long-hour industries was an important factor in the growth of overall wages and salaries, since there was no significant change in the aggregate number of employed workers.

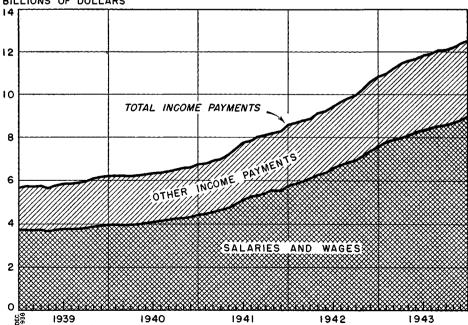
The 32 percent increase in net farm income came largely from the higher prices received for farm products, though the 2.4 percent gain in total farm output and the shift in farm output toward relatively high-value products were of some influence.

Even though a larger portion of the income of individuals was siphoned off by taxes in 1943 than in any previous period, personal tax payments rising from 6.6 billion dollars in 1942 to almost 18 billion dollars the following year, individuals were left with a new high aggregate of income after taxes. Disposable income of individuals reached about 124 billion dollars, 14 percent above 1942.

As a consequence of this record flow of disposable income there was continuous pressure on the level of consumers' expenditures, despite the tightness of the supply situation. Consumer outlays for goods and services advanced 10 percent from the 1942 total, amounting to almost 91 billion dollars, rising prices being the dominant factor in the increase.

Although losses in consumer satisfaction due to substitute goods and re-

Chart 19.—Income Payments, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation ¹ BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

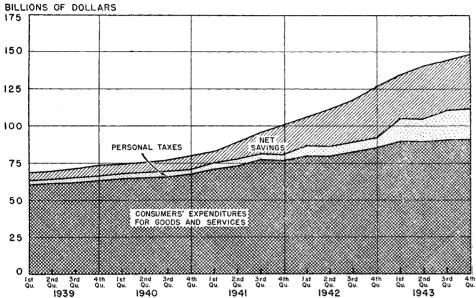


¹ Data for the last three months of 1943 are preliminary estimates. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Chart 20.—Disposition of Income Payments to Individuals, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, at Annual Rate ¹



¹ Data for the fourth quarter of 1943 are preliminary estimates.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

stricted services must be taken into account, all the available statistical evidence points to the fact that "real" consumption by the American people in 1943 was approximately equal to that of any year since the present war began and considerably above pre-war levels. It is thus evident that consumption has been surprisingly well maintained and now stands little chance of suffering more serious restrictions in the future, except possibly in the available food supply.

Furthermore, the war experience has thrown a great deal of light on the consumption patterns needed to utilize the vast industrial potential of the American economy. Both business and Government may well be challenged by the war records of production and civilian consumption in the years to come.

In spite of the increases in both consumers' expenditures and personal taxes in 1943, the rise in income was large enough to allow a further advance in individual savings. The 1943 total amounted to about 34 billion dollars as compared with savings of 27.0 billion dollars in 1942 and only 6.0 billion dollars in 1939.

The exceptionally high relation between savings and disposable income that prevailed in both 1942 and 1943 cannot

Table 20.—Income Payments to Individuals ¹

[Billions of dollars]

					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total	70.8	76. 5	92. 2	115. 5	141.9
Salaries and wages Direct and other relief Social Security benefits and	45. 7 1. 1	49.8 1.1	61. 4 1. 1	79. 9 1. 1	100.6
other labor income	1.8 8.9	2. 0 9. 2	1.9 9.7	2. 1 9. 3	2. 8 9. 8
net rents, and royalties	13. 4	14.5	18. 1	23. 1	27.8

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding; estimates for 1943 are preliminary.

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be explained by any single influence. Patriotic motives and consumer resistance to high wartime prices and quality deterioration, particularly with respect to goods whose purchase could readily be postponed, were undoubtedly significant factors. But more important, perhaps, was the absolute lack of many goods that stand high in the consumer's preference scale and the fact that price control was very largely effective in restricting the amount necessary to spend for the available supplies.

Table 21.—Disposition of Income Payments ¹

[Billions of dollars]

]	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 ²
	70.8	76. 5	92. 2	115. 5	141. 9
Less: Personal taxes and nontax payments Federal State and local	3. 1 1. 3 1. 9	1.4	2.0	4.7	15.8
Equals: Disposable in- come of individuals Less: Consumer expendi-	67.7	73. 2	88. 2	108. 8	124.1
tures Equals: Net savings of individuals	61.7 6.0		' '		

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

² Preliminary.

Corporate Earnings

Corporate earnings, after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, continued to increase in 1943 with a gain of 11 percent over the previous year's total. The estimated total of 8.2 billion dollars was twice that of 1939 and moderately above the previous peak reached in 1929.

Though the increase in profits before taxes has been much more striking throughout the war period, it was in large part offset by increased Federal income and excess profits taxes. Corporate income tax liability was only 1.2

billion dollars in 1939, an effective rate of less than 23 percent, compared to provision for taxes amounting to nearly 65 percent of profits before taxes in 1943.

Net dividend payments during the war period failed to keep pace with increased corporate profits, reflecting the cautious attitude of business management. In 1939 net dividends paid amounted to 95 percent of profits after taxes whereas in 1943 this ratio was cut to under 50 percent. During 1942 and 1943 corporations were establishing reserves to finance reconversion and to tide them over any dislocations which may arise with the return of peace but in addition to such reserves undistributed profits rose appreciably.

Most of the increase in corporate profits, both before and after taxes, from 1942 to 1943, occurred in manufacturing industry. Heavier excess profits taxes resulted in a drop in manufacturing profits after taxes in 1942 despite a large increase in earnings before taxes. However, continued expansion in production and no change in tax rates allowed an increase in profits after taxes in 1943 although they appeared to be still slightly below the 1941 peak.

Profits of the transportation industry continued to rise but with indications of leveling off as capacity of our transport facilities was approached. Both the trade and public utilities groups showed increases in profits after taxes in 1943, returning to approximately the 1941 levels after moderate declines in 1942.

Table 22.—Estimated Corporate Profits Before and After Taxes

[Millions of dollars]

Industrial group	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 1			
		Profi	ts befo	re taxe	9			
Total	5, 320	7, 390	14, 443	19, 037	22, 800			
Mining Manufacturing Trade. Transportation Public utilities. Other	760 109	4, 944 1, 035 259 907	9, 936 2, 022 715	12, 543 2, 463 1, 615 1, 267	14, 750 3, 050 2, 150 1, 450			
	Profits after taxes							
Total	4, 088	4, 847	7, 277	7, 376	8, 200			
Mining Manufacturing Trade Transportation Public utilities Other	593 36	3, 410 734 124 677	4, 990 1, 158 409 678	4, 664 1, 052 781 599	4, 950 1, 150 900 700			

¹ Preliminary, based on reports for first three quarters for a limited number of corporations.

Finance

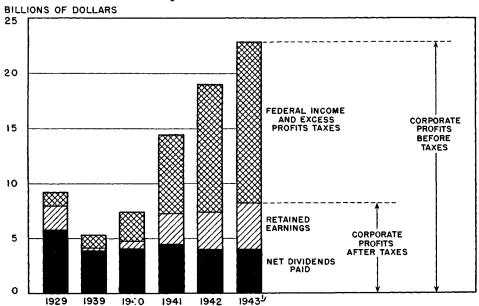
Under the continuing all-pervasive influence of war expenditures, government fiscal and private financial developments were even more striking in 1943 than in the previous war years. Federal Government budgetary expenditures in 1943 amounted to 88 billion dollars, 32 billion more than outlays in 1942. While nonwar expenditures exhibited little change over the year, war

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Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 21.—Corporate Profits Before and After Taxes



¹ Estimates are based upon corporate profits reports for the first three quarters of 1943.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

spending rose not only absolutely but also in proportion to the total.

Whereas in 1942, 50 billion dollars or 89 percent of all budget expenditures was spent for war purposes, 82 billion dollars or 93 percent of the total was classed as war outlays in this past year. The vastness of these magnitudes is one of the clearest indicators of the tremendous claims which total war was making on the economy.

The spectacular aspects of the Gov-

23.—Budget Expenditures and Receipts, Calendar Years 1

[Millions of dollars]								
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943			
EXPENDITURES								
War activities Unemployment relief	1, 358 2, 181	2, 778 1, 813	12, 705 1, 513	49, 860 764	81, 859 152			
Agricultural adjustment program Transfers to trust ac-	967	1, 015		740	832			
Interest on the public	202		1					
Debt retirementAll other	53	144	1, 145 100 2, 577	28	(2)			
Total Total less debt			19, 153					
retirement	8, 888	9, 659	19, 053	56, 020	88, 084			
RECEIPTS								
Income taxes Employment taxes Miscellaneous internal	1,851 784	2, 366 880	4, 253 1, 043	11, 068 1, 339	26, 549 1, 644			
revenue Customs Other receipts			438					
Total					35, 764			
Less: Net appropria- tion to Fed. old-age and survivors insur-								
ance fund	566							
Net receipts	4, 919	5,834	8,849	16, 403	34, 554			

¹ General and special accounts. Classifications are those currently published in the Survey of Current Business. For detailed explanation, see footnotes for page 75 of the 1942 Supplement.

² Less than \$500,000.

Source: Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury.

ernment expenditures picture may lead one to under-emphasize events almost as striking in the revenue field. In 1943 net budgetary receipts of 34.6 billion dollars were over double the collections made in the previous year. While all major classes of receipts were higher in 1943, income taxes furnished the bulk of the additional revenue. These rose from 11 billion dollars in 1942 to almost 27 billion in the 12 months of 1943. This increase was only in part due to higher rates and lower exemptions.

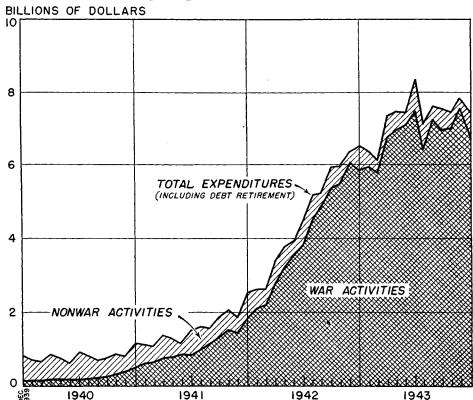
Perhaps equally as important in explaining the rise was the change in the law relating to taxes on individual incomes. The withholding provisions of the Current Tax Payments Act of 1943, in placing payments on a current basis for most individuals during the second half of last year, allowed the Treasury to tap incomes which were on the whole considerably higher than incomes in 1941 and 1942.

A combination of these factorshigher incomes, increased rates, and lower exemptions-resulted in individual income tax collections of over 12 billion dollars, three times as large as the total collected in the previous year. These greater taxes represented about 81/2 percent of income payments to individuals in 1943, in contrast with the 31/2 percent share which individual income taxes represented a year earlier.

Corporate income and profits tax collections also rose markedly from 7 billion dollars in 1942 to about 14 billion in 1943. In addition to these corporate taxes, the United States Treasury received a substantial sum of money as a result of the renegotiation of war contracts. Much of the rise in the item marked "other receipts" in table 23 resulted from collections from this source.

The doubling of receipts, striking as it was in itself, proved inadequate in the face of the huge cash requirements of the Federal Government. Consequently, the deficit continued to climb. The budget deficit for 1943, totalling 53½ billion dollars, was 35 percent greater than in 1942 and five times as large as the deficit

Chart 22.—Budget Expenditures of the Federal Government



Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

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The extra money needed to in 1941. finance this excess was obtained by borrowing, with the result that the direct Federal debt, which had increased during 1942 from 58 billion dollars to 108 billion reached 166 billion at the end of 1943.

Continuing its policy of raising as much of the required funds as possible in short concentrated drives, the Treasury conducted two war bond campaigns in April and September, which brought in 37.5 billion dollars of the 58 billion raised in the whole year. The latter of these drives differed in one important respect from previous ones in that commercial banks were excluded from participation. Yet, in spite of this, the Treasury sold 18.9 billion dollars of securities in the September campaign, as compared with 18.6 billion sales in the April drive during which commercial banks had taken 5.1 billion of the new offerings.

Because of this increased emphasis on noninflationary sources of fund, the share of the Government debt held by individuals, institutional owners, and business rose markedly from 33 percent at the end of 1942 to 36 percent shortly after the completion of the second warloan drive. While other classes of owners also increased their holdings of public issues, their shares in the total were somewhat smaller in the latter part of the year as compared with the end of 1942.

The drift to greater relative holdings by individuals, corporations and partnerships was highlighted by the large purchases of savings bonds made in the last 12 months. The amount of these issues outstanding rose in this period from 15 billion dollars to 27 billions.

This represented a considerable increase in sales, over one billion dollars worth of savings bonds a month in 1943 as compared with the 750 million dollars average monthly sales in the preceding year. The new sales of Series "E" bonds

which are held entirely by individuals, accounted for almost 75 percent of the 12.3 billions of savings bonds sold in 1943.

A large proportion of all savings bonds bought in 1943 was purchased by individuals through pay-roll deduction plans. In the latter part of the year approximately 26½ million workers were having 435 million dollars or 9 percent of their pay deducted each month for the purchase of savings bonds. This is a notable improvement over the previous year when 23 million participants turned over 325 million dollars or 8 percent of their pay each month for such purposes.

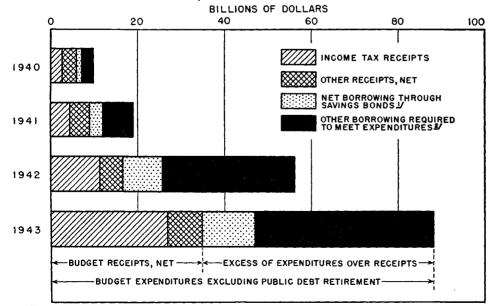
There was, however, a disturbing increased rate of redemptions of these bonds as the year progressed. In the latter part of 1942, an average of 43 million dollars out of monthly receipts amounting to 860 million dollars was returned to the public for savings bonds redeemed. During this period the total outstanding value of savings bonds averaged about 14 billion dollars.

Late in 1943, funds were received from the sale of defense bonds at a monthly rate of 1,300 million dollars, while redemptions averaged 170 million dollars a month. During this latter period, the average level of savings bonds outstanding was 26 billion. In other words, whereas in the closing months of 1942 redemptions amounted to approximately \$3.00 for every thousand dollars of savings bonds in the hands of the public, toward the end of 1943 this rate rose to about \$6.50 per thousand.

Whatever the cause of this phenomenon—increased cost of living, higher taxes, greater reluctance to save in this manner, an increased desire to spend on consumption or a change in attitude as the war situation improved—the main fact is clear; the trend in redemptions was impairing the Government's effort to avoid inflationary methods of raising the money needed.

While in 1943 considerable success was

Chart 23.—Budget Receipts and Expenditures of the Federal Government by Calendar Years



¹ Data include Series A through G. ² Residual figure and not the precise amount of other borrowing which took place during the year. Digitized for Source: RU. S. Treasury Department.

Table 24.-Public Debt of the United States, Direct and Guaranteed

[Millions of dollars]

	De	cember 3	1
	1941	1942	1943
Direct public debt, total	57, 938	108, 170	165, 877
Interest-bearing debt, total.	57, 451	107, 308	163, 508
Public issues:	01, 101	101,000	100,000
Bonds, total	40,000	64, 868	96, 128
U. S. Savings bonds 2	6, 140	15,050	27, 363
All other	33, 860	49, 818	68, 766
Notes, total	8, 468	16, 247	19,761
Regular and national	-,	,	,
defense series	5, 997	9,863	11, 175
Tax and savings	′	1 '	·
series	2, 471	6, 384	3 8, 586
Certificates of indebt-	· 1	1	
edness		10, 534	22, 843
Bills	2,002	6,627	13,072
Special issues	6,982	9,032	12,703
Noninterest-bearing debt	487	862	1,370
		i	
Guaranteed obligations not		1	
owned by the Treasury	6, 327	4, 301	4, 230
Total direct and guaranteed			
debt	64, 265	112, 471	170, 108
ucon	01, 200	112,411	110, 100

¹ Includes 1,278 million dollars as of Dec. 31, 1941, 5,201 million as of Dec. 31, 1942, and 7,853 million as of Dec. 31, 1943, advanced to Government agencies for which their obligations are owned by the Treasury.

² At current redemption values except Series G which is stated at par.

³ Of this total, 8,302 million dollars represents savings

Source: Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury.

achieved by the Government in borrowing from noninflationary sources, commercial banks did increase their holding of the public debt from 41.3 billion dollars as of December 31, 1942, to an estimated 63.2 billion on October 18, 1943. It is true that some part of these additions represented merely a shift in the asset holdings of the commercial banks, and hence did not add to the inflationary potential.

It appears nevertheless that most of the purchases of Government securities by the commercial banking system made available more spending power in the community. It is worth pointing out in this connection, however, that the commercial bank purchases of Federal debt in 1943 were not much greater than in 1942, although the Government's need of borrowed funds, as measured by the budgetary deficit, was markedly more acute in the latter year.

One of the concomitants of the war financing in this last year was the continued rapid growth of liquid assets held by the people of the United States. Deposits and currency which in 1942 had grown by 21 billion dollars continued to expand to an even greater extent in 1943. Indeed, by the end of the year they had reached a level of almost 125 billion, 25 percent greater than the size of consummer holdings at the end of 1942. In view of the great increase in Government bond purchases which were also made in this last year, it is clear that the public at large has accumulated liquid assets to an extent never before approached in the history of the country.

From the point of view of the present inflationary potentialities, the increase in demand deposits and currency in circulation is of particular moment. The total of these at the end of 1943 amounted to slightly over 82 billion dollars, an increase of almost 30 percent over the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year. This percent increase was about the same as that which took place in the previous 12 months. The significance of these increases depends on the relative share held by individuals and by business.

Insofar as business is concerned, the nonavailability of spending outlets coupled with direct restrictions placed on purchases by the control authorities have fairly well sterilized its excess liquid funds. In the case of individuals, the situation is somewhat different. Control of the extent and direction of their spending is only partial with much greater reliance placed on voluntary restraints. Any general move to spend, which could be induced by a variety of events, would inevitably result in a serious breach of the anti-inflationary line.

This, then, was the picture in finance. While the Government encountered no major difficulties in raising money needed for the largest military program in history, it left the people with a tremendous fund of liquid assets. Part of this fund is sufficiently volatile to be a distinct inflationary threat at the mo-

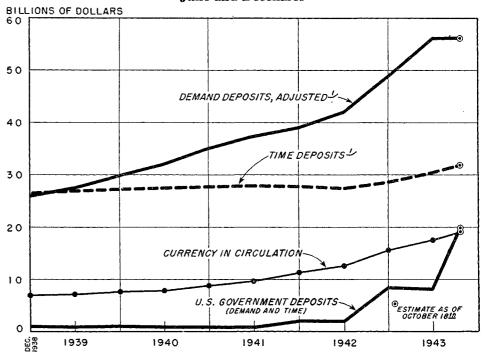
Table 25.—Ownership of U. S. Government Interest Bearing Securities, Direct and Fully Guaranteed

[Billions	۸f	dalle	920
Bunons	OI	COIN	ars

	Dece 31	mber	Oct. 18.
	1941	1942	1943 1
U. S. Government agencies and trust funds Federal Reserve banks Commercial banks Mutual savings banks Insurance companies Other private owners Total interest bearing securities	9. 5 2. 3 21. 8 3. 7 8. 0 18. 5	12. 2 6. 2 41. 3 4. 6 11. 0 36. 3	15. 8 8. 8 63. 2 6. 0 14. 4 59. 5

¹ Preliminary estimates by the compiling agency, except for holdings of mutual savings banks, insurance companies and other private owners, which are estimated by the Department of Commerce.

Chart 24.—Deposits in All Banks and Currency in Circulation at End of June and December



¹ Data are partly estimated; exclude interbank and U. S. Government deposits. Demand deposits, adjusted, also exclude cash items in process of collection (float). Time deposits include deposits in Postal Savings System and in Mutual Savings Banks.

Sources: Bank deposits, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; currency in circulation, U. S. Treasury Department.

ment. It may constitute a problem of major magnitude in the immediate postwar period.

Bank deposits have risen to such an extent that in the face of steady reserve balances, excess reserves have rapidly declined in many instances even to the disappearing point. The excess reserves of members of the Federal Reserve System dropped from about 2.6 billion dollars on November 1, 1942 to 1.1 billion twelve months later.

That they were maintained at even this level, the lowest in the last 6 years, was attributable to Federal Reserve Board action increasing Federal Reserve holdings of Government securities from 4.7 billion dollars at the beginning of November 1942 to 9.4 billion by last November. The credit thus extended not only helped member banks to offset the steady loss of reserves involved in the great increase of money in circulation but also enabled them to lend to the Government some of the funds which were not obtained from current savings.

From the low level of excess reserves, it is evident that if the Treasury is compelled to sell any considerable amount of new securities to the commercial banks, the Federal Reserve must continue to expand its credit to member banks.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Monthly Business Statistics

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1938 to 1941, 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 1938. Series added or revised since publication of the 1942 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 terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate lindex numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	notes 1945 1945													
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES	· · ·						
INCOME PAYMENTS†]	
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments1935-39=100. Salaries and wages	p 248. 1 p 216. 3	183. 0 201. 7 178. 9 10, 836	189. 2 208. 8 184. 2 10, 680	193. 4 213. 9 187. 9 11, 608	196. 5 218. 6 191. 9 10, 819	200. 6 222. 4 194. 8 10, 499	204. 4 225. 0 197. 0 11, 261	207. 3 228. 6 200. 1 11, 240	208. 7 230. 7 201. 9 11, 138	211. 3 234. 6 204. 9 12, 161	213. 1 237. 3 207. 0 11, 748	215. 5 239. 2 208. 6 11, 677	215. 6 241. 7 210. 8 12, 538	7 218.0 7 244.3 7 213.1 7 12,741
Salaries and wages: Total \$	p 8, 886 p 4, 144 0 p 79	7, 396 3, 528 26 85	7, 568 3, 598 24 84	7, 748 3, 627 23 84	7,725 3,598 19 83	7,845 3,665 15 81	8,001 3,743 11 78	8, 127 3, 803 7 77	8, 245 3, 875 4 76	8, 405 3, 938 2 77	8,367 3,974 0 77	8, 466 4, 018 0 77	8, 676 4, 065 0 78	78,810 74,119 0 78
Social-security benefits and other labor in- come mil. of dol. Dividends and interest do Entrepreneurial income and net rents and	p 268 p 531	175 752	174 522	180 1,419	195 781	199 442	210 907	215 753	224 486	231 1,354	234 855	240 466	248 991	252 r 813
Total nonagricultural income do	p 2, 656 p 10, 703	2, 428 9, 266	2, 332 9, 243	2, 177 10, 354	2, 035 9, 733	1, 932 9, 514	2, 065 10, 143	2,068 10,120	2, 107 9, 964	2,094 10,984	2, 215 10, 440	2, 428 10, 159	2,545 10,904	, 2,788 , 10,868
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME														
Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings1935-39=100. Crops	p 153 p 138 p 164	178 221 145	157 178 141	144 153 138	117 112 121	102 84 116	115 85 137	114 71 147	121 75 156	116 66 154	132 114 145	149 161 140	158 181 140	180 217 153
Total farm marketingsdo Cropsdodododo	p 137 p 114 p 154	130 128 132	141 152 133	141 144 139	127 127 127	129 121 134	140 137 141	136 128 141	139 130 147	135 117 149	136 118 150	141 126 152	131 115 143	133 122 142
Cash farm income, fotal, including Government payments*	^p 2, 050 p 2, 012	2,015 1,962	1, 825 1, 764	1, 571 1, 499	1, 361 1, 261	1, 205 1, 126	1, 402 1, 310	1, 387 1, 322	1,440 1,400	1, 408 1, 384	1. 579 1, 544	1, 850 1, 772	1, 992 1, 935	r 2, 282 r 2, 253
Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted 1935-39=100. Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	p 303.0 p 255.5 p 253.5 p 257.0 p 182.5 p 301.0 p 285.5	295. 5 211. 0 225. 0 201. 5 167. 5 230. 0 194. 0	265, 5 224, 0 248, 5 208, 0 168, 0 239, 0 204, 0	225. 5 226. 5 237. 5 219. 0 177. 0 249. 5 233. 5	190, 0 224, 0 237, 0 215, 0 170, 0 222, 5 286, 0	169. 5 239. 5 245. 5 235. 5 183. 0 260. 0 271. 5	197. 0 260. 5 273. 0 252. 5 189. 0 274. 0 319. 5	199. 0 261. 0 272. 0 254. 0 202. 0 284. 0 276. 5	210, 5 258, 0 264, 5 253, 5 204, 5 282, 0 275, 5	208. 5 256. 0 248. 0 261. 5 202. 5 299. 5 275. 5	232. 5 255. 5 263. 0 251. 0 202. 0 280. 0 271. 0	266. 5 265. 5 281. 5 255. 0 197. 0 290. 0 277. 5	291. 0 242. 0 252. 0 235. 5 190. 5 255. 5 271. 5	r 339. 0 r 249. 0 271. 0 r 234. 5 r 184. 5 r 254. 0 282. 5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Federal Reserve)														
Unadjusted, combined index†1935-39=100 Manufactures†	7 131 206 7 788 7 254 7 179 7 119	218 233 312 207 140 145 137 380 234 222 176 202 2151 168 567 177 168 123 317 303	220 236 319 319 204 130 142 239 240 238 175 186 150 171 600 185 168 168 163 331 331	221 239 3207 200 120 146 407 243 242 169 160 630 191 168 94 346	223 242 334 204 112 96 417 250 254 241 170 139 187 651 198 168 90 354	229 247 342 208 119 147 104 426 252 253 166 126 137 184 671 110 203 171 111 362	232 251 250 210 123 149 110 436 256 257 255 168 126 136 186 692 204 171 105 372	235 255 356 209 130 149 120 441 257 255 262 172 138 194 718 206 177 384	239 258 3690 208 136 147 130 443 266 264 271 180 137 136 214 728 211 1706 389 356	238 259 359 201 138 148 128 441 264 275 177 136 137 197 743 215 127 366 366	241 260 362 203 135 148 148 266 276 173 131 132 195 756 220 177 126 398 371	245 263 367 209 137 151 130 443 273 279 179 129 125 135 210 763 232 140 240 382	248 267 7372 213 136 149 129 749 7288 7285 7294 130 129 200 7771 7240 138 395	, 249 , 269 , 377 , 214 , 133 , 152 , 124 , 458 , 295 , 305 , 178 , 131 , 218 , 782 , 249 , 131 , 132 , 140 , 132 , 140

Preliminary. Revised.

§ The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government which have been discontinued as separate series to avoid disclosure of military pay rolls.

*New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures beginning 1929, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1913 for the dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 issue

dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 25 of the May 1943 Survey. The December 1943 issue.

†Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 27, table 1, of the March 1943 Survey; the 1942 figures for most items were revised in the August 1943 Survey; see note marked "i" on p. 8-1 of that issue for revisions in figures for the first 5 months of 1942. The indexes of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 or pp.

18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

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Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	1943		1942						194	13	7			
data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		Bt	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ntinue	d						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Con.										Ì				
Unadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued. Leather and products† 1935-39=100. Leather tanning*	7 108 7 108 7 108 7 148 7 109 7 210 7 210 7 217 7 111 7 238 7 151 7 151 7 133 7 102 7 102	120 127 115 147 126 146 157 138 139 154 166 153 120 191 159 172 174 160 149 134 127 117	119 130 111 141 166 112 137 137 157 166 155 121 200 159 171 177 161 161 141 132 130 124 154	116 125 110 139 95 186 95 132 132 156 166 155 114 212 157 163 178 163 137 119 126 105	123 130 131 131 131 131 171 171 135 135 166 167 111 1215 180 164 132 119 124 102	126 137 119 127 99 147 76 140 165 169 164 115 122 125 131 122 125 131 129 157	117 119 115 128 115 140 67 141 139 166 169 166 114 222 158 166 181 163 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 12	118 121 117 128 143 136 75 141 139 171 116 222 157 166 181 157 125 127 131 129 151	118 122 115 135 171 162 79 142 140 173 166 174 114 224 159 169 185 158 123 123 129 124 143	113 112 114 141 203 158 91 140 137 157 180 111 111 111 123 160 128 128 128 121 115 74	110 105 112 152 296 170 148 134 132 162 185 104 229 183 153 183 146 138 148 138 149 138 138 149 138 138 149 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	110 105 114 159 179 154 140 193 170 196 110 227 145 147 177 150 140 140 137 128	7 110 7 103 7 114 7 161 153 7 160 259 143 140 202 171 7 206 112 231 150 156 181 141 143 140 129	10 7 2 7 1 7 2 7 1 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 7 1 7 1
Crude petroleum do Metals do	p 138 p 138 p 119	121 176	121 143	121 79	118 88	121 90	122 90	124 105	125 148	124 159	128 163	131 161	136 r 159	71
Adjusted, combined index† do Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Lumber and products do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Clay products* do Clay products* do Clay products* do Clay products* do Clay combiners do Clay combiners do Charlest do Chemicals do Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals do Leather and products do Manufactured food products do Manufactured food products do Pairy products do Processed fruits and vegetables* do Paper and products do Paper and products do Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing do Tobacco products do Metals do Metals SHIPMENTS	P 247 P 268 P 378 P 134 P 168 P 189 P 125 204 P 179 P 141 P 391 P 106 P 146 P 158 P 185 P 118 P 210 P 217 P 171 P 171 P 171 P 177 P 174 P 148 P 132 P 122	215 230 311 133 127 230 167 174 143 163 314 119 126 137 157 152 145 123 138 139 154 153 117 159 140 129 140	220 238 319 132 126 239 170 172 144 170 168 121 330 117 125 140 149 122 137 157 155 116 159 138 130 133	223 240 328 130 122 242 173 171 144 172 169 111 344 117 126 143 145 156 123 132 156 155 111 157 146 127 133	227 245 336 123 113 250 180 171 148 191 171 105 355 123 130 141 131 143 121 135 158 157 115 158 132 125 130	232 250 344 127 117 252 178 166 144 189 174 123 127 141 136 123 127 141 154 121 140 139 165 164 116 162 128 131	235 233 351 129 119 256 175 164 142 185 185 187 174 1117 120 142 137 151 122 141 139 166 168 1118 188 129 133 131	237 236 336 130 121 121 135 142 194 438 119 122 141 137 147 124 141 138 171 171 171 113 157	238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 236 266	236 288 128 118 264 177 139 199 117 109 114 141 139 159 119 140 136 177 180 117 115 124 115 128	240 259 361 128 118 266 173 119 132 203 176 106 402 111 144 143 186 114 135 133 182 185 111 148 134 134 134	242 261 365 130 1173 173 114 132 202 202 177 111 106 144 111 106 144 141 141 193 196 115 145 135 135	7 245 7 264 7 370 129 7 118 8 118 112 125 196 7 177 135 395 110 105 7 141 146 7 178 120 143 140 7 202 7 206 111 150 134 138 7 124	7273771
Estimated value of business inventories:* Total		28, 851 17, 547 7, 275 4, 029	28, 728 17, 682 7, 090 3, 956	28, 028 17, 652 6, 384 3, 992	27, 783 17, 676 6, 116 3, 991	27, 411 17, 440 5, 945 4, 026	27, 543 17, 386 6, 106 4, 051	27, 362 17, 433 5, 935 3, 994	27, 409 17, 460 5, 947 4, 002	27, 029 17, 318 5, 829 3, 882	27, 123 17, 391 5, 904 3, 828	27, 579 17, 577 6, 125 3, 877	27, 808 17, 719 6, 196 3, 893	17.7
and inventories: New orders, total		266 387 223 413 387 643 188 228 207 212 236 317 333 1,578 190 181 182 190	279 415 264 586 381 619 192 232 300 223 214 246 351 337 1,692 183 185 143	255 361 233 353 361 574 187 240 240 240 239 262 408 351 1,78 185 185 184 144 139	247 364 258 346 315 587 172 226 298 231 205 230 369 322 1,797 169 193 178 138	275 405 315 437 315 617 191 255 337 250 225 262 446 364 2,100 100 200 152 139	284 433 383 319 363 622 188 249 330 238 227 255 415 354 2, 042 201 185 210 185 155	280 409 301 406 362 629 197 253 338 262 224 450 450 450 186 211 179 159	267 389 3112 3411 294 619 189 247 336 279 224 259 426 355 2,057 197 199 173 160 162	306 484 341 943 370 626 192 254 354 3295 224 436 363 2,068 208 185 163 163	272 420 306 496 498 599 176 249 318 222 247 449 353 2, 107 200 173 200 172 155	275 406 311 4866 4333 591 191 258 3594 453 361 2, 160 201 183 214 182 160 174	281 427 312 5424 333 626 191 261 356 319 228 265 469 365 2, 181 207 186 213 181 181 181	4 3 3 4 4 3 3 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 5 6 5 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

*Revised. **Preliminary. *New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 19 of the December 1943 issue. Data for shipments of nonferrous metals and their products were included in "other durable goods," as shown in the Survey prior to the May 1943 issue; revised data for the latter series and indexes for nonferrous metals, beginning January 1939, are available on request; for business inventories beginning 1938, see p. 7 of June 1942 Survey.

†Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue. Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries included in the industrial production series shown in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various months from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. Indexes Digitized for FRASE** the durable goods" under manufacturers' shipments are shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey; see note marked "**".

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ESC	ontinue	ed						
BUSINESS INVENTORIES, ORDERS, AND SHIPMENTS—Continued														
Indexes of manufacturers' orders, shipments, and inventories—Continued. Inventories, totalavg. month 1939=100. Durable goodsdo Automobiles and equipmentdo Iron and steel and their proddo Nonferrous metals and prod.*do Electrical machinerydo Other machinerydo Transportation equipment (except automobiles)avg. month 1939=100. Other durable goods†do		176. 5 204. 1 243. 3 135. 7 152. 6 320. 6 210. 4 924. 2 123. 3	207. 7 244. 1 137. 4 152. 3 326. 1 213. 0 975. 0	177. 6 210. 1 232. 9 139. 2 151. 9 324. 1 219. 6 1,020. 8 122. 2	177. 8 211. 3 233. 8 135. 2 157. 3 327. 0 221. 9 1, 062. 7 119. 7	175. 5 209. 6 237. 3 131. 9 150. 1 331. 6 223. 4 1,051. 0 117. 0	174. 9 210. 7 247. 3 129. 0 149. 6 341. 9 225. 5 1,053. 1 116. 6	175. 4 213. 5 251. 2 130. 3 149. 2 350. 4 227. 4 1,087. 9 115. 1	175. 7 213. 5 245. 7 132. 1 148. 2 354. 3 226. 8 1,088. 9 113. 4	174. 2 212. 5 238. 1 132. 5 150. 9 358. 5 222. 7 1,085. 7 112. 4	175. 0 211. 4 235. 5 134. 8 153. 8 362. 8 218. 9 1,052. 0 110. 8	176. 8 213. 4 230. 7 137. 2 154. 2 366. 8 219. 8	178. 3 214. 9 232. 1 137. 7 371. 2 219. 9 1, 102. 0 112. 7	179. 214. 231. 138. 152. 368. 218. 1, 084.
Nondurable goods		152. 4 156. 5 161. 2 149. 8 109. 3 172. 7 155. 1 159. 1	151. 8 155. 1 160. 1 146. 5 107. 2 174. 4 153. 1	149. 2 158. 7 156. 2 144. 0 106. 8 174. 6 147. 2 157. 4	148. 6 155. 4 152. 5 141. 4 107. 0 172. 3 147. 0 161. 8	145. 6 154. 7 147. 3 140. 7 106. 7 175. 9 142. 2 158. 2	143. 6 152. 4 145. 2 139. 3 106. 0 181. 0 140. 0 154. 8	142. 1 149. 1 146. 0 138. 6 104. 3 185. 2 140. 2 149. 6	142.6 149.0 149.5 136.9 103.8 188.0 141.8 147.2	140. 8 149. 0 149. 8 135. 4 102. 6 180. 1 139. 4 143. 0	143. 1 151. 5 160. 8 134. 9 102. 4 175. 8 136. 5 142. 6	144.8 153.9 168.9 135.3 102.5 172.8 133.6 142.2	146. 2 152. 5 174. 8 133. 3 102. 3 173. 7 1310 144. 3	148. 153. 181. 129. 103.
		-	CO	MMO	DITY	PRIC	ES							
COST OF LIVING													 	
National Industrial Conference Board: Combined index	90. 9 112. 1 93. 1 90. 8 109. 1 124. 1 133. 0 137. 3 108. 0 126. 5	99. 8 88. 5 105. 3 90. 5 90. 8 105. 3 119. 0 125. 9 129. 6 106. 2 123. 6	106, 2 123, 7 108, 0	101. 1 88. 6 108. 2 90. 8 106. 2 120. 4 125. 9 132. 7 106. 3 123. 7	101. 5 88. 6 108. 8 90. 8 106. 4 120. 7 126. 0 133. 0 107. 3 123. 8 108. 0	101. 9 88. 6 110. 0 92. 3 90. 8 106. 5 121. 6 126. 2 133. 6 107. 2 124. 1 108. 0	103. 0 88. 6 112. 8 92. 4 90. 8 106. 5 122. 8 127. 6 137. 4 107. 4 124. 5	104. 0 88. 6 115. 4 92. 5 90. 8 106. 5 124. 1 127. 9 140. 6 107. 5 124. 8	104. 2 88. 5 115. 8 92. 6 90. 8 106. 7 125. 1 127. 9 143. 0 107. 6 125. 1 108. 0 115. 3	104. 3 88. 6 115. 8 92. 5 90. 8 107. 1 124. 8 127. 9 141. 9 107. 7 125. 4 108. 0	103. 1 88. 9 112. 4 92. 5 90. 8 107. 2 123. 9 129. 1 139. 0 107. 6 125. 6 108. 0	102. 8 89. 3 111. 4 92. 6 90. 8 107. 3 123. 4 129. 6 137. 2 107. 7 125. 9 108. 0 116. 5	103. 1 89. 8 112. 0 92. 6 90. 8 107. 4 123. 9 132. 5 137. 4 107. 7 126. 3 108. 0	103. 1 90. 6 112. 6 92. 1 90. 8 108. 6 124. 4 133. 6 138. 2 107. 5 126. 9
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS §	114. (111.8	112.7	112.8	113, 2	113.6	114. 5	114.9	115. 5	115.7	116.1	110. 5	117.0	117.1
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index	217 165 190 207	169 173 158 165 134 117 200 226 185	169 178 160 171 127 117 197 238 181	178 183 162 175 151 124 196 293 211	182 185 164 177 139 134 205 277 217	178 170 163 179 156 138 214 301 158	182 171 166 180 172 143 218 302 163	185 173 167 180 189 146 218 291	187 175 167 179 212 148 214 253 196	190 179 166 178 234 151 211 308 194	188 183 163 178 230 154 206 315 190	193 193 167 181 204 155 206 308 220	193 201 171 185 204 158 207 311 205	192 212 171 183 193 162 203 264 208
RETAIL PRICES U. S. Department of Commerce:								:		}				
O. S. Department of Commerce: All commodities, index* 1935-39=100 U. S. Department of Labor Indexes: Anthracite 1922-25=100 Bituminous coal do Food, combined index 1935-39=100 Cereals and bakery products* do Dairy products* do Fruits and vegetables* do Meats* do Meats* Combined index Dec. 31, 1930=100 Apparel: Infants' do	94, 1 101, 8 137, 3 108, 3 133, 5 162, 6 130, 4	127. 7 88. 9 97. 0 129. 6 105. 7 131. 2 137. 1 131. 2 113. 1 108. 0	97. 1 131. 1 105. 7 131. 8 141. 5 131. 9	129, 6 88, 9 97, 2 132, 7 105, 8 132, 3 146, 6 133, 2 113, 1 108, 1	130. 0 93. 4 97. 9 133. 0 105. 9 134. 2 144. 1 134. 7 113. 1 108. 1	130. 4 93. 5 98. 4 133. 6 106. 5 135. 9 148. 9 136. 1 113. 1 108. 1	93. 4 99. 8 137. 4 107. 0 137. 0 164. 9 137. 3 113. 2	133. 9 93. 5 100. 1 140. 6 107. 5 137. 1 179. 5 138. 0 113. 2	93. 6 101. 4 143. 0 107. 6 136. 9 190. 8 138. 3 113. 0	134. 7 93. 5 101. 4 141. 9 107. 5 133. 7 187. 8 138. 3 113. 0 108. 1	93. 3 101. 5 139. 0 107. 8 133. 4 180. 5 130. 9 113. 0	133. 9 93. 3 101. 6 137. 2 108. 1 133. 4 169. 8 129. 7 113. 1 108. 1	134. 7 93. 3 101. 6 137. 4 108. 2 133. 5 167. 0 129. 9 113. 1 108. 1	93.4 101.7 138.5 108.5 133.4 166.6 130.6
Men's do Women's do Home furnishings do Piece goods do	105. 3 113. 1 115. 5	105, 3 112, 6 115, 5 112, 2	105. 3 112. 5 115. 5	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 7 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 7 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 7 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 7 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 113. 0	105. 3 113. 1 115. 5 112. 2	105, 113, 115, 112,
WHOLESALE PRICES			1											
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series) 1926 = 100 Economic classes: Manufactured products do Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do Farm products do Grains do Livestock and poultry do	P 111.3 92.9 121.4 123.2	100. 0 99. 4 103. 0 92. 7 109. 0 91. 5 123. 4	99. 4 103. 9 92. 6 110. 5 92. 8	99. 6 106. 1 92. 5 113. 8 100. 7 123. 9	101. 9 100. 1 108. 2 92. 8 117. 0 107. 3 129. 2	102. 5 100. 3 109. 6 92. 9 119. 0 108. 6 132. 8	103. 4 100. 5 112. 0 93. 0 122. 8 112. 2 135. 7	103. 7 100. 6 112. 8 93. 1 123. 9 112. 5 134. 0	104. 1 100. 7 114. 0 93. 0 125. 7 113. 1 130. 5		99. 6 113. 6 92. 8 125. 0 116. 0 127. 6	92. 9 123. 5 116. 8	123.9 119.7	p 103, p 100, 111, 92, 122, 122, 126,

p Preliminary. §Data for Dec. 15, 1943: Total, 197; chickens and eggs, 210; cotton and cottonseed, 168; dairy products, 191; fruits, 231; grains, 170; meat animals, 192; truck crops, 245; miscellaneous,

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the note marked "t" on p. S-3 of the July 1943 Survey in regard to revisions incorporated in the indexes beginning March 1943. Rents, which are subject to control in all cities covered by monthly reports, vary little in most areas and data are now collected only at quarterly pricing periods.

*New series. Data for inventories of nonferrous metals and their products were included in "other durable goods" as shown in the Survey prior to the May 1943 issue; revised figures for the latter series and data for nonferrous metals, beginning December 1938, are available on request. For data beginning January 1939 for the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities and a description of the series, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey. Earlier data for the indexes of retail prices for the food subgroups will be shown in a subsequent issue; the combined index for foods, which is the same as the food index under cost of living above, includes other food groups not shown separately.

†Revised series. Data shown on a revised basis beginning with the May 1943 Survey. See note marked "*."

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						19	43				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		CC	оммо	DITY	PRIC	ES—C	Continu	ıed						
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued		1												
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con. Commodities other than farm products 1926=100. Foods	110.9 118.5 106.3 p. 97.4 113.1 100.0 93.6 143.9 103.2 100.3 96.3 165.2 81.3 102.0 p. 81.2	97. 9 103. 4 80. 3 109. 2 115. 5 95. 5 110. 4 98. 7 94. 2 133. 3 101. 0 96. 2 128. 8 78. 3 101. 5 79. 2 60. 6 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 88. 0 94. 1 94. 1	97. 9 103. 5 89. 5 111. 2 102. 0 112. 0 112. 0 95. 8 110. 1 98. 6 94. 2 133. 1 100. 7 99. 5 96. 2 185. 4 78. 6 101. 5 79. 1 62. 3 78. 4 60. 7 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 93. 2 97. 1	98. 1 104. 3 89. 3 111. 8 104. 3 113. 6 95. 9 110. 0 98. 7 94. 2 133. 3 100. 3 99. 5 96. 1 165. 4 79. 0 101. 5 79. 2 02. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 107. 3 107. 3 108. 7 109. 7 109. 7 109. 8 109. 7 109.	98. 5 105. 2 90. 6 113. 4 102. 6 115. 5 96. 0 109. 8 98. 7 94. 2 133. 3 100. 6 100. 2 96. 9 165. 4 79. 0 101. 5 79. 3 62. 6 73. 2 60. 8 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 97. 2 97. 2	98. 7 105. 8 92. 2 113. 3 108. 5 115. 5 96. 2 110. 2 98. 6 101. 2 100. 3 96. 9 101. 5 79. 0 101. 5 75. 8 63. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 3 97. 7 103. 8 97. 7 103. 8 97. 2 98. 6	99.0 107.4 93.5 113.2 1115.6 115.5 96.5 110.4 98.7 94.2 134.6 102.2 100.0 96.4 165.0 79.0 101.5 80.3 60.2 75.6 61.5 117.8 116.4 102.6 107.3 97.7 103.8 97.7 103.8 97.2 88.0 97.3	99.1 108.4 93.7 113.3 123.2 115.8 96.6 110.3 98.7 94.2 134.7 102.5 100.1 96.4 165.1 80.0 101.5 80.6 60.6 67.4 46.2 101.3 117.8 116.0 101.3 128.4 107.3 97.7 103.8 97.7 103.8 97.7 103.8 97.4	99. 2 110. 5 93. 6 113. 1 137. 7 115. 9 96. 7 110. 5 98. 9 93. 9 135. 6 102. 2 96. 4 165. 1 80. 0 102. 0 80. 88. 8 59. 5 77. 5 62. 5 117. 8 116. 4 102. 7 107. 3 98. 9 93. 9 93. 9 101. 3 102. 2 96. 4 103. 8 104. 9 105. 1 107. 3 98. 9 98. 9 99. 9 90. 4 100. 2 96. 4 100. 2 96. 4 100. 3 100. 3	98. 7 109. 6 93. 6 109. 5 143. 6 111. 6 99. 0 93. 6 136. 3 102. 0 100. 0 96. 4 165. 2 78. 6 102. 0 81. 0 58. 8 79. 1 62. 6 117. 8 116. 0 99. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 90. 0 9	98. 3 107. 2 93. 8 108. 9 138. 0 105. 9 96. 9 110. 7 99. 0 137. 1 102. 0 100. 1 102. 0 81. 0 59. 0 62. 8 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 1 98. 1 98. 1 99.	98. 5 105. 8 93. 8 108. 9 125. 6 106. 0 97. 1 112. 2 99. 0 102. 8 100. 2 96. 5 165. 2 80. 1 11. 1 102. 0 76. 3 63. 0 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 1 98. 7 97. 1	98. 6 105. 0 94. 4 108. 9 116. 7 106. 0 97. 2 112. 6 199. 0 93. 6 100. 3 142. 7 102. 6 100. 3 165. 2 80. 6 102. 0 81. 0 117. 1 17. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 107. 1 98. 1 103. 7 97. 1 86. 0 90. 2 97. 5	98.7 105.1 94.7 109.1 115.1 106.2 97.2 112.7 99.6 143.1 102.8 100.4 96.4 165.2 81.6 81.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 117.8 116.6 11
Clothing do Cotton goods do Hosiery and underwear do Rayon do Woolen and worsted goods do Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do Paper and pulp do Wholesale priees, actual. (Sec under respective commodities.) PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	107. 0 112. 9 71. 7 30. 3 112. 5 93. 2 73. 0 105. 8	107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 111. 7 88. 6 73. 0 98. 8	107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 111. 7 90. 1 73. 0 98. 8	107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 112. 1 90. 5 73. 0 99. 0	107. 0 112. 5 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 7 73. 0 100. 1	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 9 73. 0 101. 1	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3. 112. 4 91. 4 73. 0 102. 7	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 6 73. 0 102. 9	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 9 73. 0 104. 3	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 8 73. 0 104. 3	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 92. 3 73. 0 104. 3	107. 0 112. 7 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 92. 6 73. 0 104. 3	107. 0 112. 9 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 93. 0 73. 0 105. 6	107.0 112.1 71. 30.1 112.1 93. 73.0 105.0
As measured by— Wholesale prices	78. 2 80. 6 72. 7 54. 8	80. 4 84. 0 77. 1 62. 2	80. 2 83. 5 76. 2 62. 2	79. 6 83. 1 75. 3 59. 1	78. 9 82. 9 75. 1 57. 7	78. 5 82. 6 74. 8 59. 1	77. 8 81. 4 72. 7 57. 7	77. 5 80. 6 71. 0 56. 9	77. 3 79. 9 69. 8 56. 2	77. 5 80. 1 70. 4 55. 3	77. 9 80. 7 71. 8 55. 9		80. 7 72. 7	78. 1 80. 4 72. 3 54. 8
		CON	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ГАТЕ						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*														
New construction, total mil. of dol- Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total do All other do Residential do Residential do Residential do Nouresidential do Public utility Public construction, total do Residential do Nonresidential do Nilitary and naval do Military and naval do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Sewage disposal and water supply do All other do Miscellaneous public-service enterprises mil. of dol	P 448 P 144 P 79 P 17 P 8 P 9 P 6 P 33 P 42 P 304 P 39 P 130 P 93 P 87 P 6 P 30 P 5 P 5	1, 274 200 92 37 29 8 115 9 6 6 56 23 389 382 7 7 62 9 9 22	1, 123 168 80 31 23 8 10 6 4 47 955 61 497 330 324 6 6 7 7	889 128 65 22 16 6 5 2 2 3 36 761 63 3388 286 282 4 4 30 5 17	** 836 116 54 18 12 6 ** 5 ** 7 3 2 2 ** 7 39 ** 7 29 ** 7 289 ** 2 289 ** 2 289 ** 5 ** 8 ** 8 ** 8 ** 8 ** 8 ** 8 ** 8	765 107 45 10 5 77 3 44 40 658 753 7302 223 4 11	7761 110 44 13 8 5 9 4 4 5 744 7651 772 285 7252 22 24 4 12	738 7122 52 10 6 4 716 6 6 710 744 7616 771 7278 7220 3 229 5 8	7737 138 64 12 7 5 721 79 12 141 7599 778 266 207 7204 33 35 6	7716 148 73 13 8 8 5 721 79 712 741 7588 76 7252 185 181 4 40 6 7 2	7677 7151 788 14 9 5 719 8 711 40 7526 63 7230 7174 66 7	6 7 17 7 7 10 7 41 55 7 219 7 145 7 146 7 6 6	83 16 9 7 7 13 7 6 7 7 7 40 7 394 7 134 7 174 7 122 7 117 5 43 5 5	7 499 7 144 8.1 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	p 43 p 31 p 48 p 32	175 80 185 83	174 86 198 90	139 77 175 91	118 66 145 79	88 54 102 56	84 44 85 42	71 39 63 33	62 37 52 31	53 36 45 32	67 36 60 36	63 35 59 35	65 35 65 35	r 4' r 3; r 4'

Preliminary. Revised.

New series. The series on new construction are estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the exception of the series on residential (nonfarm) construction, which is from the U.S. Department of Labor, and the data for military and naval and public industrial construction since January 1941, which are from the War Production Board. For annual data beginning 1929, see p. 32, table 11, of the June 1943 Survey, and for quarterly estimates for 1939 to 1942, see p. 10, table 7, of the May 1943 issue. Additional data relating to the derivation of the estimates are shown on pp. 24-26 of the May 1942 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	CON	STRU	CTION	ANI	REA	L EST	ATE-	-Conti	inued					
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED—Con.														
Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corporation): Total projects	11, 594	35, 934	35, 872	38, 797	25, 338	18, 503	16, 117	15, 435	14, 024	14, 846	13, 779	15, 758	12, 588	14, 739
	184, 399	780, 396	654, 184	708, 716	350, 661	393, 517	339, 698	303, 371	234, 426	229, 599	183, 661	413, 791	175, 115	213, 529
	134, 710	709, 879	591, 940	663, 817	315, 575	363, 852	304, 032	253, 334	192, 000	183, 167	122, 250	351, 361	119, 555	157, 166
	49, 689	70, 517	62, 244	44, 899	35, 086	29, 665	35, 666	50, 037	42, 426	46, 432	61, 411	62, 430	55, 560	56, 363
Projects number Floor area thous of sq. ft. Valuation thous of dol.	2, 341	9, 945	12, 281	15, 093	6, 842	5,090	3, 635	3, 839	3, 455	3, 056	2, 109	3, 203	2, 877	2, 736
	14, 190	77, 245	52, 615	67, 327	27, 913	37,810	28, 310	18, 835	15, 126	17, 283	10, 788	26, 321	11, 437	13, 074
	67, 028	372, 991	256, 513	278, 091	154, 064	187,242	144, 935	96, 214	75, 301	94, 834	61, 840	272, 888	70, 899	80, 30
Residential buildings: Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous. of sq. ft_ Valuationthous. of dol_ Public works:	8, 156	22, 218	21, 826	21, 302	17, 428	12, 155	10, 295	10, 440	9, 197	10, 424	10, 506	10, 988	8, 189	10, 743
	13, 733	37, 444	7 37, 697	38, 112	24, 920	22, 188	16, 990	18, 767	15, 207	14, 060	16, 651	16, 794	11, 409	14, 783
	58, 384	161, 206	156, 654	159, 652	110, 813	93, 294	71, 786	79, 434	63, 291	61, 508	71, 836	67, 493	54, 080	69, 739
Projectsnumber	692	3, 035	1,080	1, 386	682	761	1, 635	787	1,010	978	920	1, 185	1, 214	90;
	30, 436	154, 795	94,157	142, 157	38, 254	52,856	62, 037	41,882	47,704	35, 72 0	28, 400	32, 755	28, 485	33, 86
Projectsnumber. Valuationthous, of dol. (Indexes of building construction (based on bldg, permits, U. S. Dept. of Labor):† Number of new dwelling units provided	405 28, 551	736 91, 404	685 146, 860	1, 016 128, 816	386 47, 530	497 60, 125	552 60, 940	369 85, 841	362 48, 130	388 37,537	244 21,585	382 40, 655	308 21, 651	35; 29, 62;
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo New residential buildingsdo New nonresidential buildingsdo Additional theoretions and resolve de-	99. 0 55. 1 67. 3 36. 7 75. 2	90. 1 109. 6 84. 0 61. 9	86. 2 53. 7 71. 6 40. 6 47. 9	94. 3 65. 7 64. 0 75. 2 45. 3	126. 2 69. 8 76. 4 76. 0 38. 9	130. 3 66. 3 79. 4 63. 3 44. 7	102. 0 60. 1 73. 3 52. 4 50. 2	88. 7 54. 4 62. 4 46. 1 57. 9	56. 0 78. 8 35. 3 58. 4	82. 1 61. 9 62. 7 56. 8 71. 2	85. 3 57. 9 67. 0 43. 4 74. 7	101. 9 59. 5 78. 1 36. 2 78. 2	79. 6 63. 8 60. 9 56. 8 88. 1	r 100, 5 r 69, 5 r 81, 7 r 55, (r 79, 9
Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)* number. Urban, total do 1-family dwellings do 2-family dwellings do Multifamily dwellings do Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)§, thous, of dol.	17, 166 14, 769 1, 309 1, 688 203, 632	22, 431 17, 709 1, 121 3, 601 691, 979	7 14, 954 7 10, 814 7 1, 215 2, 925 607, 622	89, 200 716, 345 711, 223 71, 084 74, 038 373, 622	21, 877 13, 894 898 7, 085	22, 603 19, 844 588 2, 171 306, 242	118, 400 17, 684 14, 175 1, 066 2, 443	15, 374 11, 924 1, 369 2, 081 379, 068	20, 684 16, 664 1, 646 2, 374 273, 650	82, 100 14, 230 10, 248 1, 686 2, 296 274, 493	14, 798 11, 209 1, 408 2, 181 296, 188	17, 662 11, 823 1, 934 3, 903 161, 548	75, 200 13, 796 9, 575 1, 535 2, 686 264, 285	18, 170 13, 348 1, 802 3, 020
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	, ,,,,,,	302, 010	001, 022	010, 022	-20,020	55., 112	500,010	3.0,000	2.0,000	2.1,100	200,100	201, 010	201, 200	155, 57
Concrete pavement contract awards: † Total thous of sq. yd Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	2, 507	12, 453	7,077	9, 328	6, 237	6, 872	7, 324	3, 848	7,842	9,010	7, 611	3, 516	6, 850	4, 500
	1, 613	7, 600	4,802	6, 093	5, 065	5, 644	5, 548	2, 240	5,711	7,242	5, 588	2, 387	4, 296	3, 234
	369	2, 806	927	1, 968	541	649	927	768	1,346	1,104	649	620	1, 385	551
	525	2, 047	1,348	1, 267	631	579	850	840	785	665	1, 374	508	1, 169	724
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100				225			227			227			227	
American Appraisal Co.: 1913=100 Average, 30 cities. 1913=100 Atlanta. do. Ncw York. do. San Francisco. do. St. Louis. do. Associated General Contractors (all types)	254	246	247	248	249	249	249	250	250	250	251	252	254	254
	261	249	250	250	253	253	254	254	254	256	257	259	261	261
	257	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	252	252	254	255	257	257
	234	229	229	230	230	230	232	232	232	233	233	233	233	233
	248	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	243	243	244	246	248	248
1913=100_ E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, botels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:	218. 2	213, 5	213.5	213. 5	213.7	214.1	214. 1	215. 0	216. 0	216. 0	217. 2	217. 0	217.0	217.8
AtlantaU. S. av., 1926-29=100. New York	112. 8	106. 1	107. 0	107. 2	107. 3	107. 3	107. 3	107. 3	107. 3	107. 3	108. 2	108. 5	108. 5	112. 6
	144. 8	138. 5	139. 8	139. 8	140. 0	140. 0	140. 0	140. 0	138. 1	138. 3	138. 6	138. 6	139. 9	143. 8
	135. 3	131. 3	132. 0	132. 0	132. 3	132. 3	132. 3	132. 3	132. 3	132. 5	132. 5	133. 2	135. 3	135. 3
	132. 2	129. 6	130. 6	130. 6	130. 7	130. 7	130. 7	130. 7	131. 2	131. 2	131. 4	131. 7	131. 7	131. 7
Brick and concrete: do. Atlanta	112. 6	106. 0	106. 7	106. 9	107. 0	107. 0	107. 0	107. 0	107. 0	107. 0	107. 7	107. 9	107. 9	112. 4
	147. 3	140. 0	141. 0	141. 0	141. 2	141. 2	141. 2	141. 2	139. 5	139. 7	139. 8	139. 8	141. 9	146. 3
	139. 4	134. 6	134. 4	134. 4	135. 6	135. 6	135. 6	135. 6	135. 6	135. 8	135. 8	136. 1	139. 4	139. 4
	133. 7	132. 6	133. 4	133. 4	133. 5	133. 5	133. 5	133. 5	133. 0	133. 0	133. 1	133. 4	133. 4	133. 4
Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Residences: do	113. 3	106. 5	107. 2	107. 6	107. 8	107. 8	107. 8	107. 9	107. 9	107. 9	107. 8	108. 3	108. 3	112. 1
	144. 2	137. 5	138. 5	138. 5	138. 9	138. 9	138. 9	138. 9	136. 9	137. 3	137. 6	137. 6	138. 2	142. 0
	137. 6	134. 5	135. 3	135. 3	135. 7	135. 7	135. 7	135. 7	135. 7	136. 1	136. 1	136. 7	137. 6	137. 6
	131. 8	129. 4	130. 2	130. 2	130. 4	130. 4	130. 4	130. 4	129. 7	129. 7	130. 0	130. 4	130. 4	130. 4
Brick: Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do	113. 7	104. 1	105. 3	106. 7	107. 4	107. 4	107. 4	107. 7	107. 7	107. 7	109. 5	111. 3	111. 3	113. 7
	147. 1	139. 9	140. 9	140. 9	142. 3	142. 3	142. 3	142. 3	139. 4	140. 8	142. 2	142. 2	142. 8	145. 6
	134. 2	126. 8	127. 6	127. 6	129. 6	129. 6	129. 6	129. 6	129. 6	131. 0	131. 0	133. 1	134. 2	134. 2
	130. 0	126. 9	126. 7	126. 7	127. 4	127. 4	127. 4	127. 4	127. 2	127. 2	128. 3	129. 7	129. 7	129. 7
Frame:	114. 2	103. 6	105. 0	106. 8	107. 7	107. 7	107. 7	108. 0	108. 0	108. 0	110. 3	112. 6	112. 6	114, 2
	148. 2	141. 5	142. 5	142. 5	144. 3	144. 3	144. 3	144. 3	141. 1	142. 9	144. 7	144. 7	145. 3	147, 5
	131. 3	122. 5	123. 3	123. 3	125. 6	125. 6	125. 6	125. 6	125. 6	127. 4	127. 4	130. 4	131. 3	131, 3
	128. 3	124. 8	125. 6	125. 6	126. 5	126. 5	126. 5	126. 5	124. 9	124. 9	126. 4	128. 2	128. 2	128, 2

r Revised. § Data for October and December 1942 and for April, July, and September 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

‡Data published currently and in earlier issues of the Survey cover 4- and 5-week periods, except for January and December; beginning 1939 weekly data are combined on the basis of weeks ended on Saturday within the months unless a week ends on the 1st and 2d of the month when it is included in figures for the preceding month (March and April 1943 are exceptions, as the week ended Apr. 3 is included in figures for March); December figures include awards through Dec. 31 and January figures begin Jan. 1.

"New series. The quarterly estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units include data for urban dwelling units shown above by months and data for rural nonfarm dwelling units which are compiled only quarterly; for 1940 and 1941 data, see p. 8-4 of the November 1942 Survey (revised figures for first half of 1942—1st quarter, 137,300; 2d quarter, 166,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

† Revised series. Data have been revised for 1940-42; revisions for January-September 1942 are published in the May to December 1943 series of the Survey; revised data for August to December 1941 are on p. S-4 of the October 1942 issue; earlier revisions are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	CON	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ΓATE-	-Conti	nued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Con.														
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:														
Combined index1935-39 = 100	129. 8 126. 8	124. 5 121. 6	124.4 121.5	124.5 121.4	124. 7 121. 5	125. 5 121. 9	125. 7 122. 0	$125.7 \\ 121.8$	126. 2 122. 2	126. 8 123. 0	127. 3 123. 7	127. 1 123. 4	127. 6 124. 4	129. 126.
Materials do Labor do do	135, 6	130. 2	130. 2	130.7	130.9	132. 5	133.0	133. 4	134.3	134. 3	134. 3	134. 2	133. 8	135.
REAL ESTATE Fed. Hous. Admn. home mortgage insurance:														
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol	70, 348	99, 833	73, 768	54, 086	45, 562	53, 725	70, 941	74, 226	60, 702	67, 820	73, 563	68, 029	70, 282	66, 2
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol.	5, 256	4, 394	4, 473	4, 555	4, 627	4, 684	4, 747	4, 799	4,856	4, 917	4, 982	5, 051	5, 118	5, 1
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*hous. of dol.	353, 673	357, 083	278, 321	265, 406	228, 283	219, 882	269, 419	308, 957	327, 092	349, 046	351, 516	355, 432	380, 809	386, 3
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total_thous, of dol_ Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:	103, 056	91,672	73, 979	70, 628	57, 856	63, 324	87, 185	98, 735	100, 490	108, 876	111,355	117, 389	122, 973	115, 1
Construction do do	6, 928 73, 053	10, 572 56, 528	9, 275 43, 984	8, 472 41, 440	7, 173 32, 820	4, 594 39, 084	8, 5 72 55, 235	9, 853 65, 088	9,039 67,826	8, 946 74, 885	9, 2 09 77, 555	10, 616 82, 894	13, 211 86, 016	7, 4 83, 2
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do	12, 767 2, 638	14, 691 3, 498	12, 472 3, 007	12, 768 2, 199	11, 408 1, 667	12, 510 1, 953	14,874 2,377	15,040 2,484	14, 843 2, 606	15, 913 2, 707	14, 925 2, 807	14, 600 2, 809	13, 799 3, 229 6, 718	14, 0 2, 8 7, 5
Repairs and reconditioning	7,670	6,380	5, 241	5, 749	4, 788	5, 183	6, 127	6, 270	6, 176	6, 425	6, 859	6, 470	0,718	1,0
Federal Savings and Loan Assns., estimated mortgages outstanding tmil. of dol	1,915	1,863	1,863	1,854	1,844	1,839	1,839	1,847	1,850	1,866	1,871	1,881	1,896	1,9
Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutions, mil. of dol.	116	131	122	129	113	96	79	87	79	90	92	81	130	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmil of dol 'oreclosures, nonfarm: †		1,603	1, 587	1, 567	1, 548	1, 529	1, 504	1,482	1,460	1,441	1,419	1, 400	1,383	1,
Index, adjusted 1935-39=100. Yire losses thous of dol.	14.3 31,647	24. 4 22, 621	23. 4 24, 144	21. 9 36, 469	21.0 27,733	18.8 33,175	17. 6 39, 214	18.3 34,241	16.9 29, 297	16.1 26,854	15. 9 25, 016	14. 9 29, 193	15, 6 26, 488	29,
	1 02,021	1,			1	!	!		1	}		1,	1,	
	T	ŀ	L	OMES	5110	IKAD	<u> </u>		1	T	l .	1	Ī	}
ADVERTISING Advertising indexes, adjusted:		}												
Printers' Ink, combined index 1928-32=100. Farm papersdo	100. 8 93. 5	84. 2 69. 8	88. 4 73. 9	96. 8 82. 7	84.7 64.8	88. 8 64. 9	87. 0 60. 5	92. 1 75. 5	89. 9 77. 4	96. 4 88. 1	104. 7 95. 0	109. 2 110. 7	108. 7 102. 0	97
Magazines do do	117.7	82. 0 79. 9	91. 7 82. 1	101.3 87.6	79. 8 77. 3	83. 1 81. 9	78. 7 80. 8	82. 9 87. 4	88. 9 82. 3	107. 7 86. 6	129. 4 91. 1	125. 2 96. 9	110. 7 96. 3	111
Outdoor do Tide, combined index* 1935-39=100 Magazines* do Newspapers* do	68. 8 140. 5	65. 6 113. 3	55. 6 117. 1	77. 5 118. 6	77. 1 123. 1	77. 0 120. 0	85. 0 112. 4	69, 9 123, 1	69. 2 123. 2	58. 7 135. 6	65.0 152.2	64. 5 162. 0	93. 9 154. 9	6 14
Magazines*do Newspapers*do Radio advertising:	172. 0 107. 3	127. 9 95. 8	134.4 100.1	146.1 97.1	159. 6 103. 0	144.9 103.4	125. 1 97. 3	126. 6 108. 5	131.1 99.7	145.8 106.4	184.8 116.0	212, 2 120, 6	190.0 117.0	17 10
Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo		10, 332 339	10, 716 362	11, 284 361	11, 169 347	10, 345 348	11, 949 479	11,971 513	12, 346 596	12, 550 682	12, 333 692	12, 929 800	13, 127 695	14,
Clothing do do Electrical household equipment do		94 53	115 67	125 54	61 67	60 57	97 55	92 77	101 96	99 79	70 85	84 93	135 79	
Financial do Gasoline and oil do Gasoline and		49 3,027	3, 027	3, 180	76 2,919	62 2,785	72 3, 128	82 3, 288	96 3, 277	64 3,360	3, 409	3, 582	3,710	4,
House furnishings, etc do		480 56	532 54	609 49	646 60	572 48	638	639 50	504 62	512 50	514 67	549	537 63	
Soap, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdo Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo		853 1, 485 3, 081	799 1, 497 3, 136	904 1,606 3,275	810 1, 604 3, 410	836 1,475 3,078	1, 040 1, 655 3, 491	1, 022 1, 607 3, 319	977 1,603 3,502	1, 028 1, 638 3, 623	941 1,509 3,552	959 1, 454 3, 678	1, 012 1, 454 3, 762	1, 4,
All otherdodo	-	815	1,069	1, 061	1, 169	1, 024	1, 246	1, 284	1, 531	1, 416	1, 433	1,579	1,599	1,
Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do	. 1,577	18, 189 1, 143	19, 450 979	16, 940 607	12, 631 651	15, 800 721	17, 459 956	18, 673 1, 033	21, 351 1, 452	18, 459 1, 282	17, 223 1, 565	18, 530 1, 653	20, 990 1, 588	24,
Clothing do Electric household equipment do	589	1, 381 443	1, 144 522	870 401	381 199	725 382	1, 185	1, 258 450	1, 142 567	934 514	429 414	1,030 437	1,918 496	2,
Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do	3, 647 462	441 2, 947 415	3, 377 367	336 2, 608 187	340 2, 083 146	2, 772 273	2, 722 336	337 2, 906 437	457 3, 140 492	2, 772 412	2, 692 407	314 2,620 443	2, 749 425	3,
House furnishings, etcdoSoap, cleansers, etcdo	843	882 445	757 479	735 270	312 319	341 569	594 661	804 592	930 666	745 476	348 241	451 271	838 338	1,
Office furnishings and supplies do Smoking materials do	. 413	298 831	322 983	328 781	166 743	207 733	238 866	293 796	353 918	267 804	139 794	279 914	363 922	1.
Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo	4, 612	2,865 6,099	3, 075 6, 979	2, 682 7, 134	2, 166 5, 126	2,940 5,786	3, 122 6, 036	3, 242 6, 524	3, 650 7, 585	3, 290 6, 557	3, 034 6, 789	3, 069 7, 049	3, 412 7, 538	4, 8,
All other do_ Linage, total thous. of lines_ Newspaper advertising:	1	2, 528	2,650	2,033	2, 179	2, 432	2,608	2,671	2,788	2, 360	2, 553	2, 965	3, 185	3,
Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do	127, 631 27, 105	117, 442 24, 071	119,063 22,996	120, 332 21, 756	94, 488 22, 285	95, 607 22, 235	113, 190 26, 925	125, 282 29, 183	120, 985 31, 220	114, 016 29, 308	103, 109 28, 641	113, 215 31, 388	126, 785 30, 923	134, 30,
Automotive do	1 3 920	93, 371 2, 404 1, 233	96,067 2,787 1,470	98, 575 2, 581 1, 467	72, 204 1, 513 1, 887	73, 372 1, 423 1, 232	86, 265 2, 500 1, 595	96, 099 2, 864 1, 817	89, 765 3, 220 1, 247	84, 709 3, 079 1, 323	74, 468 2, 658 1, 665	81, 827 2, 664 1, 252	95, 862 2, 620 1, 583	104, 2, 1,
Financial do General do Retail do	24, 422 70, 890	1, 233 19, 781 69, 953	21, 775 70, 035	19, 147 19, 147 75, 381	1, 887 14, 674 54, 130	17, 836 52, 881	20, 262 61, 908	20, 801 70, 617	1, 247 21, 179 64, 120	21, 099 59, 208	17, 224 52, 921	17, 733 60, 178	23, 800 67, 858	27, 72,
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	13,000	1 3,000	3,000	,	33,100	-5,001	12,000	,,	, .20	,200				
Space occupied in public-merchandise ware- houses§percent of total_		82.1	82.5	83.6	83, 4	83,3	83,7	83.7	83.5	85.0	86.1	85. 6	85.3	8
tMinor revisions in the data beginning to				•						. 00.0	, 50.1	, 50.0	, 50.0	, ,

†Minor revisions in the data beginning January 1939; revisions not shown in the August 1942 Survey are available on request.

§ See note marked "9" on p. 8-6 of the April 1943 Survey with regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.

New series. The series on nonfarm mortgages recorded is compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration; for information regarding the basis of the estimates and data for January 1939 to September 1942 Series on a marked """ on p. 8-6 of the November 1942 Survey. The new indexes of advertising are compiled by J. K. Lasser & Co. for "Tide" magazine; the combined index includes radio (network only prior to July 1941 and network and national spot advertising beginning with that month), farm papers, and outdoor advertising, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency, in addition to magazine and newspaper advertising, shown above; the component series, with the exception of newspaper advertising, are based on advertising costs; the newspaper index is based on linage; data beginning 1936 will be published in a subsequent issue.

† The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised for 1940 and 1941. Revisions are shown on p. 8-6 of the May 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	194	43				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		I	OME	STIC	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d						
POSTAL BUSINESS														
Air mail, pound-mile performancemillions Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):		4, 335 6, 022	4, 338 7, 748	5, 039 8, 201	4, 658 7, 632	4, 927 5, 983	5, 398 9, 527	5, 729 7, 281	5, 439 6, 923	5, 556 7, 770	6, 033 6, 006	5, 478	6, 385	5, 968
Number thousands. Value thous. of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thousands.	101, 110	78, 748 17, 386	75, 475 15, 649	90, 554	86, 624 16, 681	92, 987 15, 209	178, 211 21, 350	101, 268 18, 269	99, 878 15, 011	158, 381	106, 623	86, 570 13, 867	116, 970 15, 118	104, 640 15, 663
Valuethous, of dolthous, of dolthous, of dolthous.	182, 703	180, 535	162, 162	196, 067	176, 866	171,967	338, 616	243, 825	174, 880	262, 532	237, 398	170, 463	206, 060	197, 296
Estimated expenditures for goods and services:*		7, 520	7, 195	8, 352	6, 816	6, 796	7, 250	7. 438	7, 441	7, 590	7, 454	7,388	7, 672	8, 049
Total mil, of dol. Goods do Services (including gifts) do	5,477	5, 179 2, 340	4, 820 2, 375	5, 976 2, 376	4, 406 2, 411	4, 404 2, 392	4, 826 2, 424	5, 010 2, 427	5, 014 2, 427	5, 140 2, 451	4, 996 2, 458	4, 954 2, 434	5, 237 2, 434	7 5, 577 2, 472
Indexes: Unadjusted, total	179, 6	148. 9 159. 1 131. 1	151. 7 161. 8 133. 9	168.1 188.1 132.9	138. 2 140. 1 135. 0	146. 7 152. 3 136. 9	145. 9 151. 7 135. 7	152. 5 161. 4 136. 9	150. 6 158. 9 135. 9	156. 1 166. 3 138. 2	148. 5 154. 6 137. 7	7 150.3 158.2 136.4	159. 3 171. 8 137. 3	160. 9 • 173. 7 138. 4
Adjusted, totaldo Goodsdo Services (including gifts)do	174, 7	145. 0 153. 0 130. 9	148. 2 156. 2 134. 2	142, 6 148, 5 132, 2	150. 1 159. 6 133. 4	158. 1 171. 4 134. 7	152, 5 161, 9 136, 1	151.3 160.0 136.1	149.8 157.0 137.1	155, 2 164, 6 138, 7	154. 9 163. 9 139. 1	155. 3 164. 8 138. 6	154. 9 164. 7 137. 6	156. 9 7 167. 7 138. 0
RETAIL TRADE										-				
All retail stores, estimated sales, total† mil. of dol	5, 604 787	5, 430 864	4, 966 749	6, 138 889	4, 452 583	4, 459 582	5, 002 718	5, 212	5, 184 805	5, 319 810	5, 139 779	5. 088 777	5, 357 775	r 5, 718 r 810
Durable goods stores† do Automotive group† do Motor vehicles* do Parts and accessories* do	198 136	208 150	184 130	180 117	167 119	158 112	214 163	792 230 174	231 170	231 166	230 164	226 160	220 153	r 214 148
Parts and accessories*do Building materials and hardware†_do Building materials*do	63 279 168	58 349 215	53 280 176	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 259 \\ 142 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48 \\ 202 \\ 122 \end{array}$	46 199 116	51 250 143	56 282 161	61 283 161	65 295 171	67 285 168	66 287 178	67 291 180	r 66 r 308 r 188
Building materials and hardware† .do Building materials* .do Farm implements* .do Hardware* .do Homefurnishings group† .do Furniture and housefurnishings* .do Household anylignce and radio* .do	32 78 209	47 88 239	27 77 210	28 89 269	24 56 163	28 55 170	36 71 196	40 81 216	39 82 218	39 85 209	38 80 195	32 77 193	34 77 190	39 81 062
		182 57	160 50	204 65	121 43	128 42	152 43	169 46	176 42	167 41	156 39	156 37	154 36	168 37
Jewelry stores*do Nondurable goods stores†do Apparel group†do	101 4, 817 621	68 4, 566 537	75 4, 216 486	181 5, 249 722	3, 869 414	54 3,877 496	4, 284 472	64 4, 421 572	73 4, 380 479	4, 509 540	4, 360 391	71 4, 312 424	74 4, 582 553	7 4, 908 7 619
Men's clothing and furnishings* do	154	123 235	119 213	200 298	98 187	111 246	109 220	130 258	$\frac{115}{211}$	136 210	90 179	85 214	118 266	7 148 7 285
Women's apparel and accessories*.do Family and other apparel*.do. Shoes*.do. Drug stores†.do.	94 82 234	76 103 207	73 80 198	112 112 278	57 72 200	68 71 193	66 78 208	79 105 214	69 84 225	74 120 223	58 65 231	61 64 229	78 91 226 721	91 + 95 + 237
Eating and drinking places†do Food group†do Grocery and combination*do	712 1,398 1,058	596 1, 486 1, 146	553 1, 341 1, 040	583 1,514	547 1, 367 1, 056	519 1, 287 1, 000	599 1, 443 1, 101	626 1,356 1,030	670 1,418 1,074	682 1,436 1,090	716 1, 494 1, 143	724 1,376 1,046	1, 417	742 1,500 1,136
Other food*do Filling stations†do	339 215	340 254	301 259	1, 161 353 187	311 182	287 162	342 191	327 204	344 217 769	346 221	351 226	330 224	1, 073 343 222	363 221
General merchandise group do Department, incl. mail order do Department	987 651	906 572	867 558	1, 266 800	633 384	694 432	752 464	820 507	769 46 3	792 479	700 398	728 435	826 516	928 586
General, including general merchandise, with food*mil. of dol Other general merchandise and dry	107	110	100	122	88	90	102	104	105	108	107	103	106	114
goods* mil. of dol. Variety* do. Other retail stores† do. Feed and farm supply* do	102 127 650	100 124 580	90 119 513	134 211 699	69 93 526	74 98 526	80 1 106 619	90 119 630	88 112 602	92 113 615	83 111 603	82 108 607	93 110 618	105 122 662
Feed and farm supply*do Fuel and ice*do	133	137 112	122 104	131 143	121 151	142 128	183 148	194 135	$\frac{174}{125}$	179 135	177 130	177 143	175 146	202 140
Fuel and ice*	112 210	130 201	99 188	154 271	101 152	100 156	115 174	114 187	110 194	106 196	109 186	101 185	107 190	115 r 204
Unadjusted, combined index. 1935-39=100_ Durable goods storesdo	177.8 101.5	160. 2 103. 9	161. 5 100. 0	187. 9 110. 5	137. 3 74. 6	149. 1 78. 6	151.3 86.7	16 2. 1 99. 0	159. 4 102. 9	166, 2 101, 4	154. 0 96. 6	157. 4 96. 5	170. 2 100. 1	172. 5 r 100. 5
Nondurable goods stores do Adjusted, combined index do Index eliminating price changes* do	202.7 174.1 130.3	178. 5 154. 3 122. 7	181. 5 158. 2 124. 7	213. 1 153. 9 120. 2	157. 8 159. 2 124. 2	172. 1 170. 4 132. 4	172. 3 161. 2 122. 9	182. 7 159. 2 120. 0	177. 8 155. 3 115. 9	187. 3 163. 0 122. 1	172, 7 162, 5 122, 6	177. 2 163. 7 123. 5	193.0 162.7 121.9	7 196, 0 166, 3 124, 1
Index eliminating price changes*_dodododododo	48.5	100. 1 48. 7	98. 3 45. 7	91. 9 42. 5	93. 7 46. 1	95. 9 46. 0	95. 1 48. 7	97. 4 50. 5	93. 0 48. 1	93. 8 47. 4	97. 8 48. 8	98. 5 50. 7	97. 1 52. 3	r 97. 2 r 50. 8
Building materials and hardware.do Home furnishings	134. 4 161. 5 359. 6	143. 6 167. 1 267. 8	139. 5 170. 2 277. 4	129. 5 159. 6 270. 0	128. 6 161. 3 263. 5	134. 5 158. 1 302. 4	129. 8 152. 1 301. 9	132. 2 152. 6 319. 6	128. 8 142. 9 301. 8	131. 4 147. 8 293. 3	131. 6 158. 6 335. 2	137. 2 147. 3 338. 5	129, 3 144, 1 348, 1	r 131, 5 148, 4 336, 0
Nondurable goods storesdo Appareldo	198.3 227.2	171, 9 170, 0	177. 7 184. 1	174. 1 185. 8	180. 6 207. 2	194. 7 278. 2	182. 7 200. 7	179. 4 197. 7	175. 6 179. 9	185. 6 215. 0	183. 6 196. 0	185. 0 208. 5	184.1 202.8	r 188. 8 r 203. 3
Drug do Eating and drinking places do Food do	205, 3 297, 0	171. 5 227. 3	175. 1 230. 3	184. 3 226. 3	176. 1 240. 6	179. 2 244. 7	178. 6 242. 8	185. 4 251. 7	186. 0 256. 4	189. 4 265. 2	187. 6 271. 3	188. 6 258. 1	188, 4 270, 8	7 198. 4 7 282. 6
Filling stations do General merchandise do General merchandise	187. 4 105. 3 173. 8	180. 3 116. 4 148. 3	183. 8 127. 5 157. 7	186. 1 93. 3 146. 8	183. 6 102. 2 158. 9	185. 0 98. 3 182. 8	189. 4 97. 3 157. 6	175. 7 98. 5 154. 3	176. 2 97. 9 143. 8	182. 0 99. 3 154. 1	178. 1 96. 1 158. 0	175. 4 99. 2 163. 8	180, 5 102, 7 154, 9	185. 4 101. 6 157. 2
Other retail storesdododo	224.0	185, 1	182.8	189. 2	193. 8	200. 7	204. 3	210. 6	208. 6	216, 5	218. 3	224. 5	210. 5	r 218. 8
Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains) average same month1929-31=100 Apparel chains	187.0 254.0	181. 0 218. 0	187, 0 228, 0	175. 0 216. 0	177. 0 243. 0	194. 0 295. 0	180. 0 239. 0	175. 0 228. 0	171. 0 208. 0	178. 0 208. 0	181. 0 224. 0	184. 0 238. 0	179.0 244.0	181.0 235.0
Drug chain-store sales: Unadjusted1935-39=100 A djusted	₽ 159. 5	149.3 147.1	141, 6 141, 0	210. 3 154. 6	140. 2 146. 3	136. 0 145. 5	148. 4 149. 1	151. 7 156. 9	155. 0 160. 3	156. 4 165. 5	157. 2 165. 0	151. 9 159. 9	147. 5 153. 6	r 160, 3 r 157, 9
Adjusted do Adjusted do Adjusted do		170. 9	169. 5	167.0	158.0	166. 4	165. 5	153. 3	154. 9	157. 1	152, 9	146. 6	155, 9	* 152, 5
Adjusteddo	157.0	170.0	169. 5	162.1	162.8	165. 6	163.9	148.8	152.6	154.8	156.0	152.7	159.1	159.0

Revised.

*Preliminary.

*New series. The dollar figures for consumer expenditures have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey and the indexes beginning in the July 1943 issue. Dollar figures for years prior to 1942 are available as follows: 1939-41, p. 7, of the April 1943 Survey; annual figures for years prior to 1939 for the total only, p. 12, table 2, of the May 1942 issue. All revisions will be published later. A detailed description of the series, as originally empiled, appears on pp. 8-14 of the October 1942 Survey and a subsequent change in the concepts is outlined in the descriptive notes for table 10, lines 16 to 19, included on p. 24 of the March 1943 issue. Data for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 for the new series under sales of retail stores are shown on p. 7, and pp. 11-14, of the November 1943 Survey.

†Revised series. Sales of retail stores have been completely revised; for figures for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 and a description of the data, see pp. 6-14, 19 and 20 of the November 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		D	OMES	STIC '	ΓRAD	E—Co	ntinue	1						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Chain-store sales, indexes—Continued, Variety-store sales, combined sales, 7 chains: Unadjusted	160. 7 156. 1	140. 9 143. 2	161.6 157.0	263. 0 139. 2	106. 1 144. 6	125. 1 157. 6	123. 6 147. 4	139. 9 140. 0	133. 9 138. 9	140.0 147.6	154. 1 145. 5	132. 6 151. 2	138, 1 143, 7	r 143, 6 r 145,⊁
S. S. Kresge Co.: Salesthous. of dol_ Stores operatednumber_ S. H. Kress & Co.:	17, 874 661	17, 237 671	16, 610 671	28, 667 671	12, 277 665	13, 097 663	14, 069 662	16,060 661	14, 631 661	15, 167 661	14, 833 661	14, 588 661	15, 385 661	17, 210 66.
Salesthous, of dol. Stores operatednumber. McGrory Stores Corn	. 244	10, 278 245	11, 046 245	18, 397 244	8,063 244	8, 750 244	9, 634 244	10, 013 244	9, 610 244	9, 612 245	9, 507 245	9, 427 245	9, 380 245	10, 54 24
Sales thous. of dol. Stores operated number. G. C. Murphy Co.:	6, 114 201	5, 656 203	5, 648 203	10, 464 203	4, 323 202	4, 671 202	5, 163 202	5, 631 202	5, 192 202	5, 188 202	5, 1 72 202	5, 176 202	5, 188 202	5, 74 20
Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number. F. W. Woolworth Co.:	6,802 206	7, 335 207	6, 719 207	12, 269 207	5, 481 207	5, 598 207	6,051 208	7,010 208	6, 845 208	6, 864 208	6, 447 207	6, 197 206	6,279 206	6, 99 20
Salesthous, of dol_ Stores operatednumber_ Other chains:	38, 440 2, 009	38, 474 2, 017	7 36, 380 2, 018	64, 240 2, 015	29, 639 2, 012	30, 965 2, 012	32, 901 2, 010	37, 317 2, 009	34, 859 2, 008	34, 677 2, 009	34, 687 2, 008	33, 200 2, 010	33, 495 2, 010	37, 14 2, 00
W. T. Grant Co.: Salesthous, of dol. Stores operatednumber. J. C. Penny Co.:	14, 969 493	15, 111 493	r 14, 380 493	25, 138 493	9, 382 496	10, 433 492	11, 956 493	13,824 493	13, 559 493	13, 720 493	12, 171 493	11, 897 493	13, 635 493	14, 81 49
Salesthous, of dol. Stores operatednumber. Department stores:	47, 516 1, 610	54, 303 1, 611	1,611	63, 320 1, 611	29, 729 1, 611	32,890 1,611	35, 517 1, 610	40, 623 1, 610	38, 576 1, 610	40,968 1,610	34, 168 1, 610	35, 860 1, 610	43, 041 1, 610	50, 58 1, 61
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts Dec. 31, 1939 = 100 Open accounts dodo	46 75	65 69	65 70	68 91	62 69	58 65	54 65	51 65	48 62	45 64	41 53	40 52	41 62	4
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Instalment accounts	37 66 7 173 259 132 7 186 212 314 7 189 7 176 163 199 252 7 183	29 65 137 183 117 154 165 170 146 150 130 159 211 145	29 64 157 206 116 168 187 191 147 144 144 7 180 7 220 158 219	31 7 64 222 286 181 246 252 280 231 219 215 262 304 212 296	28 7 60 111 151 89 123 132 155 126 114 97 112 134 117 150	28 61 132 190 90 155 155 205 140 132 112 137 161 143 184	31 62 121 471 101 136 144 160 144 134 104 135 171 124	31 63 133 196 107 151 162 192 151 156 116 149 190 136 188	30 63 125 193 101 138 154 191 137 135 108 139 181 129 180	29 62 124 178 97 143 154 183 148 143 110 133 175 132 184	30 62 98 166 74 115 124 163 126 110 91 102 144 108	32 62 112 183 77 127 142 188 131 133 96 107 156 122 180	33 62 143 224 105 159 166 251 167 166 127 149 201 151 197	7 5 6 18 22 7 11 18 20 16 16 16 17 17 17 21 17
Sales, total U. S., adjusted 1923-25=100 Atlanta† 1935-39=100 Chicago .do Cleveland† .do Dallas 1923-25=100 Minneapolis 1935-39=100 New York‡ 1923-25=100 Phitadelphia 1935-39=100 Richmond • .do St. Louis¶ 1923-25=100 San Francisco 1923-25=100 Instalment sales, New England dept, stores	234 170 193 280 176 137 156 215 7156 226	128 173 147 158 150 137 115 139 170 129	138 186 153 170 171 144 121 141 181 135 210	125 166 146 146 162 141 119 140 164 129 173	143 195 155 179 204 143 123 157 197 146 195	168 216 185 194 241 187 138 185 234 166 238	136 182 149 169 172 137 127 154 180 138 196	128 188 144 151 190 147 114 155 181 129 190	125 196 136 152 191 136 115 141 182 129 187	129 205 147 161 206 144 115 140 184 143 200	142 233 164 170 233 151 128 154 205 156 199	142 215 161 165 244 153 126 146 206 163 198	132 210 144 151 226 145 118 138 196 142 189	12 22 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
percent of total sales. Stocks, total U. S., end of month: Unadjusted		7.8 128	7.8	5. 0 95	7.8	7.6	6. 3 93	6.3	5. 1 92	4. 3 93	5. 7	7.0	5, 6 114	6.
Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment accounts:*	.] 97	114	105	101	102	93	91	87	90	98	110	114	110	7 10
Furniture stores percent. Household appliance stores do Jewelry stores do	_ 24	18 15 30	17 15 31	18 15 45	17 16 31	17 16 30	19 18 30	20 18 31	22 20 33	21 21 33	22 21 34	22 21 34	21 21 33	
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies thous, of dol. Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo	156, 922 64, 452 92, 469	174, 045 76, 068 97, 977	153, 406 68, 396 85, 010	193, 412 86, 472 106, 941	96, 682 39, 983 56, 699	99, 300 41, 443 57, 857	118, 532 52, 192 66, 340	133, 981 60, 656 73, 325	120, 845 54, 099 66, 746	121, 285 52, 140 69, 145	103, 052 41, 811 61, 240	47, 443	133, 422 54, 280 79, 142	60,6
Rural sales of general merchandise: 1929-31=100 East do South do Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do South do Middle West do Far West do	241. 5 242. 5 320. 4 216. 0 260. 3 185. 7 188. 2 233. 4 164. 7	250. 5 245. 4 362. 2 210. 8 276. 2 192. 8 190. 7 244. 4 166. 0	253. 6 266. 2 334. 6 216. 5 298. 6 194. 9 206. 5 243. 7 165. 2 246. 2	272. 7 273. 2 325. 8 243. 0 324. 5 170. 5 164. 1 216. 9 155. 8 298. 8	152. 2 149. 7 193. 1 136. 0 171. 8 200. 0 197. 0 244. 1 177. 8 233. 7	174. 3 164. 0 245. 8 151. 9 192. 3 215. 5 200. 5 224. 1 191. 0 259. 9	239. 7 158. 9 193. 3 211. 3 193. 2 265. 4	194. 3 198. 1 227. 3 175. 0 215. 0 211. 4 207. 8 258. 0 187. 3 240. 7	160. 5 157. 1 197. 5 141. 5 186. 1 174. 9 170. 7 232. 8 149. 4 207. 0	161. 6 152. 7 192. 3 145. 9 205. 7 177. 4 166. 3 239. 2 154. 5 215. 8	125. 0 108. 0 151. 6 111. 4 167. 9 171. 2 151. 2 223. 2 150. 9 204. 8	157. 2 148. 9 184. 5 143. 8 188. 1 192. 2 186. 8 255. 9 174. 2	204. 3 184. 4 291. 6 178. 6 219. 6 193. 3 187. 5 264. 1 174. 2 187. 6	225 214 322 195 244 173 166 217 153

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary.

Indexes for November 1942 and October and November 1943 are on a revised basis; not comparable with figures for other months.

Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941, which have not been published, are available on request.

The index on a 1935-39 base shown in the 1942 Supp'ement is in process of revision; pending completion of the revision, the index on a 1923-25 base is being continued. A few revisions in data for 1938-41, resulting from changes in the seasonal adjustment factors, are shown on p. S-8 of the November 1942 Survey.

New series. Collection ratios for furniture, jewelry, and household appliance stores represent ratio of collections to accounts receivable at beginning of month; data beginning February 1941 are on p. S-8 of the April 1942 Survey; data back to January 1940 are available on request; the indexes of instalment accounts outstanding, included in the October 1943 and earlier issues, have been discontinued in the Survey; dollar figures are shown, however, on p. S-16.

Revised series. Indexes of department store sales for Atlanta district revised beginning 1935, see p. 22, table 19 of the December 1942 Survey. Revised data beginning 1919 for the Cleveland district are shown on p. 32 of the April 1943 issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	1943		1942						194	3				
data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	El	MPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT:	IONS	AND	WAGE	S					
EMPLOYMENT				ļ										
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census);*		1												
Labor force, total millions Male do		54.0 39.0	54. 5 38. 5	53. 4 37. 9	52. 4 37. 1	52. 3 36. 7	52. 0 36. 4	52.1 36.5	53, 0 36, 7	54. 6 37. 3	55. 5 37. 8	54, 9 37, 5	53, 3 36, 2	52. 35.
Femaledo Employmentdo	16.3	15. 0 52. 4	16. 0 52. 8	15. 5 51. 9	15.3 51.0	15. 6 50. 9	15.6 51.0	15.6 51.2	16. 3 52. 1	17. 3 53. 4	17.7 54.3	17. 4 53. 9	17. 1 52. 5	16. 51.
Maledodo	35. 3 16. 0	38.1 14.3	37. 5 15. 3	37.0 14.9	36.3 14.7	35. 9 15. 0	35. 8 15. 2	36. 0 15. 2	36. 2 15. 9	36. 7 16. 7	37. 2 17. 1	37. 0 16. 9	35.8 16.7	35, 16.
Agricultural do Nonagricultural do do	9.8 41.5	10.5 41.9	9.8 43.0	8.9 43.0	8. 7 42. 3	8. 8 42. 1	9.0 42.0	9. 6 41. 6	10.8 41.3	11.9 41.5	12.1 42.2	12.0 41.9	$\frac{11.3}{41.2}$	10. 41.
Unemployment	. 6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	.9	.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8	
Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thousands	38, 251	38, 478	38, 533	38, 942	37, 862	37, 958	38, 115	38, 336	38, 262	38, 484	38, 364	38, 245	r 38, 227	r 38, 27
Manufacturingdo Miningdo	_} 810	15, 313 902	15, 434 894	15, 684 885	15, 743 867	15, 851 867	15, 958 861	15, 956 850	15, 911 837	16, 056 835	16, 136 830	16, 245 823	16, 179 825	7 16, 20
Constructiondodo	3, 693	2, 028 3, 539	1,896 3,520	1,674 3,502	1,470 3,463	1, 386 3, 456	1,357 3,475	1, 328 3, 552	1, 299 3, 587	1, 277 3, 653	1, 218 3, 683	1, 162 3, 695	1,066 3,708	r 97
Trade do Einancial, service, and miscl do	4, 269	6, 697 4, 327	6, 771 4, 295	7, 107 4, 279	6, 371 4, 259	6, 291 4, 270	6, 328 4, 281	6, 423 4, 337	6, 331 4, 349	6, 371 4, 355	6, 290 4, 359	6, 218 4. 331	6, 285 4, 334	7 6, 4 7 4, 3
Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve):		5, 672	5, 723	5, 811	5, 689	5,837	5,855	5, 890	5, 948	5, 937	5, 848	5,771	75,830	* 5, 8
Total dododo	_ 16, 230	37, 962 15, 162	38, 325 15, 349	738, 742 15, 687	38, 791 15, 932	38, 821 15, 975	38, 656 16, 043	38, 478 16, 025	38, 222 15, 998	38, 344 16, 138	38, 261 16, 124	38, 067 16, 145 825	737, 724 16, 029	737, 94 716, 16
Mining do Construction Transportation and pub. utilities do Construction and pub. utilities do Construction and pub. utilities do Construction and pub.		888 1,902	\$83 1,889	7 1, 904	870 1,843	873 1, 748	864 1, 564	858 1, 363	842 1, 213	842 1, 123	835 1,065	1, 023 3, 645	817 957 3, 641	781 791
Tradedo	- 0, 449	3, 466 6, 619	3, 5^8 6, 673	3, 535 6, 635	3, 549 6, 513	3, 545 6, 458	3, 551 6, 421	3, 572 6, 433	3, 577 6, 357	3, 610 6, 373	3, 630 6, 388	6, 335	6, 248	*3,62
Estimated wage earners in manufacturing in- dustries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*		10.100	10.00	10.474	10 500	10.000	10.707	10 705	10 700	10.007	10.011	r13, 990	713, 938	7 13, 96
Durable goods thousands do	8,448	13, 166 7, 464	13, 267 7, 597	13, 474 7, 780	13, 503 7, 875	13, 633 7, 998	13, 727 8, 099	13, 735 8, 145	13, 700 8, 159	13, 827 8, 252	13, 911 8, 296	8, 321 1, 718	78, 324 1, 721	78, 38
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1	1,635	1,643	1,676	1,693	1, 715 524	1,726	1, 729 523	1, 718 522	1, 719 521	1, 715 518	515	512	51
mills thousands Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do	745	526 610	630	649	661	676 1, 220	693 1, 233	695 1, 237	695 1, 243	703 1, 251	714 1, 251	717	725 1, 248	773 71, 25
Machinery and machine-shop products thousands		1,148 449	1, 168	1, 190 465	1, 202	476	483	487	491	493	495	497	7496	49
Machine tools do		120 572	121 592	122 613	123 631	121 642	120 649	119 653	117 660	115 676	111 694	106 714	101 738	775
Transportation equipment, except auto-		1,836	1, 909	1, 999	2,067	2, 132	2, 187	2, 221	2, 241	2, 288	2,306	2, 304	r 2, 300	r 2, 31
mobilesthousands Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo	426 462	392 535	398 526	405 515	408 489	412 478	410 479	411 480	410 479	415	414 484	415 482	417 467	7 42 40
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products	-	295	290	282	266	260	262		263	264	265	264	256	25
thousands Furniture do do	362	368 173	363 168	365 170	362 168	364 170	364 171	360 168	356 167	358 167	360 169	362 170	356 167	735 16
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo	350	368 5, 702	368 5,670	368 5, 694	362 5,628	359 5, 635	358 5, 628	359 5, 590	357 5, 541	360 5, 575	358 5, 615	358 775, 669	352 75, 614	7 5, 57
Textile-mill products and other fiber man- ufacturesthousands	1, 189	1, 275	1, 277	1, 287	1, 273	1, 275	1, 270	1, 254	1, 239	1, 233	1, 219	1, 204	1, 185	1, 18
Cotton manufactures, except small waresthousands.	_}	7 506	506	510	504	505	502		490	488	484	478	471	4)
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (ex.	. }	100	99	99	98	98	98	97	96	96	95	95 162	94	,
dyeing and finishing)thousands Apparel and other finished textile prod-	•	177	176	177	176	175	174		170	168	165		160 822	85
wets thousands Men's clothing do		904	887 235	886 236	884 237	897 240 252	903 242 253		865 234 241	853 231 239	833 228 229	834 225	221 231	2:
Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do Roots and shows	. 316	7 251 357 199	248 363 204	247 364 204	248 361 202	359 201	354 197	346 193	337 187	333 185	330 184	234 325 183	315 178	73 1
Boots and shoes do Boots and kindred products do Boking	1,009	1.099	1, 038 263	1, 018 264	965	936 252	921 254	910 247	914 247	953 251	1, 019 253	r1, 097 251	r 1, 102 251	71, 0 2
Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do		191 174	136 176	114 187	258 95 185	90 177	80 167	90 156	92 154	109 160	162 161	7 235 163	7248 159	1
Paper and allied products do	317	99	100	99 309	96 309	94 313	93 313	93	90 312	89 316	89 316	88 315	88 311	r3
Paper and pulpdo. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3	151	150	151	151	150	150		149	150	150	150	149	1
thousands. Newspapers and periodicalsdo	341	331 • 117	338 117	342 118	335 114	338 113	334 113	330 114	329 114	334 114	339 112	337 112	330 112	7 33
Printing, book and jobdododododo	723	129 673	133 693	134 702	133 715	135 726	132 734	744	127 739	130 743	135 745	134 741	129 736	1: - 7:
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	126		111 125	112 124	111 123	112 122 77	113 122	123	114 124	116 125	117 126	118 127	119 126	12
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do	198		78 174	78 180	77 183	185	78 186	79 186	80 186	81 189	82 192		82 195	719
Wage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted	l	. 774	77	80	81	82	83		83	85	88	89	91	-170
(U. S. Dept. of Labor) †	170. 7 234. 0		161. 9 210. 4	164. 5 215. 5	164. 8 218. 1	166. 4 221. 5	224.3	225. 6	167, 2 225, 9	168.8 228.5	169, 8 229, 7	7170. 8 230. 4	7 170. 1 7 230. 5	r 170. r 232.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	[]	1	165. 7	169. 1	170.7	173.0	174.1	1	173. 2	173. 4	172, 9	ì	173. 6	r 174.
mills		135. 5	133. 4	134. 5	134.3	134. 9	134.7	134.6	134.5	134, 2	133, 3	132. 6	131.7	131.

^{*}Revised. The estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and in each of the component groups, with the exception of the trade group and the financial, service, and miscellaneous group, have been revised beginning 1939 and revisions of the earlier data are in progress; the revised data will be published when revisions are completed (data beginning August 1941 are in the October 1942 Survey). The indexes of wage-earner employment and of wage-earner pay rolls (p. S-12) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries, except newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and 1939-40 data for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey. Indexes for the totals and the industry groups have been further revised beginning January 1941; data for 1941 are shown on p. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 issue.

*New series. For estimates of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment beginning April 1940, see p. 30, table 9, of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the new series on wage earners in manufacturing industries will be shown in a later issue; data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except machine tools, newspapers and periodicals, and printing, book and job, are available on pp. S-8 and 8-9 of the December 1942 Survey; the figures for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups are shown on a revised basis beginning with the March 1943 Survey and figures previously published for these series are not comparable with the current data.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
E	MPLO	YMEI	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES-C	ontinu	ed	<u>' - </u>	·	·	'
EMPLOYMENT—Continued											į			
Wage earners, all mfg., unadj.†-Con. Durable goods-Con.														
Electrical machinery 1939=100. Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products	287. 4 239. 5	235. 3 217. 3	243, 0 221, 0	250, 3 225, 1	255. 1 227. 5	260. 8 230. 8	267. 4 223. 3	268. 4 234. 1	268, 3 235, 2	271. 1 236. 7	275. 5 236. 8	276. 7 236. 8	279, 8 236, 2	r 283.
1939=100 Machine tools‡do Automobilesdo	191. 2	222, 0 327, 6 142, 3	226. 0 330. 3 147. 1	230, 0 333, 1 152, 5	231. 7 334. 8 156. 7	235. 5 331. 4 159. 5	238. 7 328. 5 161. 4	240. 9 324. 3 162. 3	242.6 318.5 164.0	243. 4 312. 8 167. 9	244. 13 301. 8 172. 6	245. 6 289. 5 177. 5	244. 9 275. 5 183. 4	246. 266. 7 187.
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939 = 100. Nonferrous metals and products do	1, 465. 1 186. 0	1, 156. 5 171. 2	1, 202. 8 173. 5	1, 259. 2 176. 7	1, 302. 2 178. 1	1, 343. 1 179. 6	1, 378. 1 178. 8	1, 399. 3 179. 2	1, 412. 0 178. 8	1, 441. 6 180. 9	1, 452. 6 180. 6	1, 451. 7 180. 9	71, 449. 3 181. 8	r1, 457. r 184.
Lumber and timber basic proddo Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber products	109.9	127. 2 102. 5	125. 1 100. 6	122. 5 97. 9	116. 3 92. 4	113. 8 90. 4	114. 0 90. 8	114. 1 91. 1	114.0 91.2	111.8 91.7	115. 1 91. 8	114.6 91.7	111.0 88.9	110. 88.
Furnituredo	110. 4	112.3 108.3	11, 05 105, 8	111.4 106.7	110. 2 105. 5	111.0 106.6	111. 0 107. 1	109. 8 105. 6	108.6 104.9	109. 1 105. 1	109, 8 105, 9	110. 4 106. 5	108. 6 104. 9	r 109. 105.
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo Textile-mill products and other fiber man-	119. 2 120. 9	125. 2 124. 5	125. 3 123. 8	125. 4 124. 3	123. 2 122. 9	122. 4 123. 0	122. 0 122. 9	122. 3 122. 0	121.5 121.0	122. 5 121. 7	122, 1 122, 6	121. 8 7 123. 8	119.8 + 122.5	† 119. † 121.
ufactures 1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares do	103, 9	111. 5 127. 7	111, 7 127, 7	112. 5 128. 9	111. 3 127. 2	111, 5 127, 5	111, 1 126, 9	109. 6 125. 5	108, 3 123, 7	107. 8 123. 2	106, 5 122, 3	105. 2	103. 6	103,
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (ex-		83. 2	82.7	82, 7	81.6	81. 7	81.8	80.8	80. 1	79.9	79.3	120. 8 79. 1	118.9 78.3	119. 78.
cept dyeing and finishing) _1939=100_ Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts1939=100_	103. 9	118. 7 114. 5	118. 1 112. 3	118. 5 112. 2	117. 9 112. 0	117. 4 113. 7	116. 9 114. 4	114, 6 112, 6	113. 8 109. 6	112. 6 108. 0	110. 5 105. 6	108.3	107. 4 104. 1	107.
Men's clothing do do Women's clothing do		111.0 92.5	107.6 91.4	107. 8 91. 1	108. 2 91. 2	109. 7 92. 8	110.6 93.2	109. 7 91. 6	106. 9 88. 7	105.6 87.8	104. 1 84. 4	102. 7 86. 1	101. 1 85. 1	101. 85.
Leather and leather products do Food and kindred products do Gordon	91. 0 118. 1	103. 0 91. 3 128. 6	104, 7 93, 4 121, 5	104, 9 93, 5 119, 1	104. 1 92. 8 112. 9	103. 3 92. 1 109. 5	101, 9 90, 5 107, 7	99. 8 88. 5 106. 5	97. 0 85, 9 106, 9	96. 0 84. 9 111. 5	95, 0 84, 5 119, 3	93.6 784.0 7128.4	90. 8 7 81. 8 7 129. 0	7 90. 81. 7 122.
Leatner and leatner products do. Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do.		114, 7 142, 4 144, 6	114, 1 101, 3 145, 8	114, 4 84, 5 155, 0	111.6 70.5 153.7	109. 2 67. 0 146. 8	110. 1 59. 5 138. 4	107. 1 66. 9 129. 3	107. 1 68. 2 127. 8	108. 9 81. 2 132. 4	109. 7 120. 3 133. 7	109.0	108.6 + 184.5	111 127.
	96. 6 119. 3	106. 4 113. 1	106.8 114.7	106, 3 116, 4	102. 4 116. 6	100. 2 117. 8	99. 9 118. 0	99. 9 117. 7	96. 3 117. 7	95, 7 119, 0	95. 1 118. 9	135.0 94.8 118.8	132. 2 r 94. 8 117. 2	132. • 95. • 118.
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939 = 100	103. 9	109. 5 100. 9	109. 3 103. 1	109.6	110.0 102.2	109. 3 103. 0	108. 9 101. 8	108.4	108. 4 100. 4	109.4	109, 1	109, 4	108. 0 100. 7	108.
Mayrononess and pariodicals* do		98. 1 101. 8 233. 4	98, 5 105, 4 240, 3	99. 5 106. 3 243. 7	96. 3 104, 9 248. 0	95. 4 106. 9 251. 9	94. 9 104. 6 254. 8	95. 8 101. 0 258. 3	95. 7 100. 6 256. 4	95. 7 103. 2 257. 7	94.4 106.6 258.6	94. 4 106. 1	94. 7 102. 0	94. 105.
Printing, book and job* do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	250. 9 119. 0	158. 9 119. 3	159. 7 117. 8	160. 4 117. 4	159. 8 116. 0	161. 3 115. 2	161. 7 115. 6	162. 4 116. 0	163. 2 117. 3	166. 2 118. 5	168. 2 119. 1	257. 0 169. 3 119. 7	255. 4 171. 1 119. 0	r 256. 173. r 119.
Petroleum refining	163. 6	108, 4 139, 9 136, 7	107. 0 143. 8 141. 9	107. 1 149. 0 147. 4	106.3 151.6 150.0	106. 1 152. 8 150. 7	107. 2 153. 8 153. 0	108. 4 153. 8 153. 3	109, 7 153, 9 153, 9	111. 0 156. 4 157. 1	112.6 158.9 161.7	113. 4 160. 3 165. 2	113. 0 161. 2 168. 6	113. * 161. 166.
	170. 7 233. 8	159. 6 206. 5	161, 5 219, 2	164. 2 215. 5	165.8 218.6	167. 4 222. 1	168. 1 224. 7	168, 4 225, 8	167. 9 225. 9	169. 0 228. 3	169. 7 229. 4	7 169. 6 230. 0	7 168.3 7 230.2	† 170. † 232.
Nondurable goodsdo_ Manufacturing, unadjusted, by States and cities:	120. 9	122, 6	123, 2	123, 7	124. 1	124, 3	123. 5	123. 2	122. 2	122.3	122.6	7 121.9	119.6	⁷ 121.
State: 1940=100. Delowers 1992-25-100	277. 7 191. 7	244. 7 169. 3	245, 8 177, 8	253. 0 180. 8	254. 3 179. 2	261. 9 183. 7	266. 4 185. 9	270. 1 189. 6	269. 6 193. 6	274. 2 198. 2	280. 2 200. 8	297.7	284.7	7 281.
State: 1940 = 100 California* 1923-25 = 100 Delaware 1923-25 = 100 Illinois 1935-39 = 100 Maryland 1929-31 = 100 Massachusetts† 1935-39 = 100 New Jersey \$ 1923-25 = 100 New York 1935-39 = 100 Ohio do	163.0 186.2	142, 9 178, 4	142. 8 r 178. 5	145. 4 180. 3	146. 3 186. 2	148. 9 189. 7	149. 5 192. 2	150. 1 192. 4	151. 2 190. 0	153. 5 190. 1	155. 5 190. 7	212. 4 156. 4 191. 5	214. 7 157. 7 191. 1	200. 159. + 186.
Massachusetts†	144.1	138. 9 161. 9 152. 1	140. 6 163. 2 153. 6	143. 1 164. 7 155. 8	144. 8 165. 9 156. 0	145. 0 168. 2 158. 4	145, 6 160, 7	145, 4 160, 4	146, I 159, 2	146. 5	144. 5	143. 8	143. 2 161. 3	143.
Ohio do. Pennsylvania¶ 1923-25 = 100. Wisconsin 1925-27 = 100. City or industrial area:	122.7	157. 5 115. 5 141. 1	159. 3 *118. 7 143. 5	163. 1 116. 8 145. 1	163. 5 117. 0 145. 1	165. 9 118. 4 146. 3	168. 0 118. 3 147. 0	168. 8 118. 1 146. 9	168.3 117.7 147.0	170. 2 118. 8 148. 7	170.7 119.0 149.1	170. 6 119. 0 149. 3	169. 5 r 121. 9 148. 4	7 122. 149.
	182. 7 163. 1	173. 4 145. 8	r 172. 4 146. 5	174. 2 149. 0	180. 1 149. 7	183. 3 152. 5	184. 9 152. 7	185. 2 151. 9	182, 5 152, 8	181. 8 154. 0	182. 3 155. 7	182. 1 156. 6	182. 1 157. 1	182. 159.
Chicago 1935-39 = 100 Cleveland do Detroit 1932-25 = 100 Los Angeles* 1940 = 100	176.8	171. 6 146. 9	174. 5 149. 5	178. 7 150. 3	178. 1 160. 8	183. 8 164. 1	187. 8 165. 0	190. 1 162. 8	190. 2 169. 9	192. 4 171. 5	193. 1 173. 7	192. 4 175. 5	189. 2 175. 7	177.
Milwaukee 1925-27 = 100 New York† 1935-39 = 100	293. 3 141. 6	243. 3 160. 3 134. 1	251. 7 163. 6 134. 2	266. 7 164. 3 134. 7	271, 3 165, 5 134, 0	278. 2 168. 4 136. 7	283. 3 170. 1 139. 9	286, 8 170, 3 139, 8	287. 1 171. 1 137. 7	289, 0 172, 7 137, 4	293. 2 174. 4 135. 6	302. 4 174. 9 138. 8	292. 1 174. 6 140. 7	7 292. 171. 141.
Philadelphia 1923-25 = 100 Pittsburgh do San Francisco* 1940 = 100.	146, 1 132, 3	134. 5 122. 5 292. 2	7 137. 0 122. 7 292. 8	137. 4 124. 0 299. 3	139. 6 125. 4 303. 8	142. 0 127. 7 317. 9	143. 2 128. 4 321. 5	143. 9 129. 3 321, 5	144. 0 129. 7 320. 6	145. 0 131. 7 330. 1	144. 0 131. 8 335. 2	143. 3 132. 2 357. 2	143.9 131.5	7 145. 131.
St. Louis 1937=100. Wilmington 1923-25=100.	336. 1 193. 8	141. 4 165. 8	143. 1 175. 5	147. 2 174. 8	146. 9 177. 8	147. 2 181. 0	147. 8 184. 9	151.9 191.0	154. 2 194. 3	159. 1 198. 8	161. 5 203. 1	160. 7 206. 4	349. 6 159. 3 209. 2	7 342. 161. 200.
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Mining:†														
Anthracite	82, 9 99, 5	91.8 115.3	91. 8 113. 7	90. 9 112. 7	83. 4 111. 8	89. 5 110. 4	89. 4 109. 1	88. 8 106. 2	87. 3 103. 8	86. 5 102. 7	86. 2 102. 2	7 84. 9 101. 4	7 83. 5 101. 0	84. r 160.
Metalliferous doQuarrying and nonmetallic doCrude petroleum and natural gastdo	104. 0 91. 0 80. 6	116. 5 112. 9 84. 4	116. 3 109. 5 83. 6	115. 8 105. 9 83. 0	114, 8 98, 6 81, 2	114. 4 96. 7 82. 0	113. 4 96. 3 82. 3	112.6 98.2 82.1	110. 9 98. 2 81. 7	110. 5 98. 8 82. 6	108. 1 98. 8 82. 3	105.5 98.1 782.4	108, 5 95, 6 7 81, 7	7 106. 7 94. 7 80.
Public utilities:† Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telephone and telegraph do	84. 9	92. 9 110. 0	91. 3 110. 0	90. 4 111. 6	89. 0	88. 1 114. 8	87. 4 115. 5	86. 6	86. 4	86. 5	86. 3	86.1	85. 5	r 84.
Services:t	118. 1 126. 3	123. 2	122. 9	122. 4	113. 2 122. 3	122, 2	122.0	117. 1 122. 8	117. 5 123. 2	117. 7 124. 7	117. 7 126. 8	117. 6 127. 5	r 118. 0 r 126. 9	7 118. 7 126.
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	115. 5 109. 1	123. 9 121. 0 103. 9	118. 8 119. 2 103. 7	114. 8 118. 3 103. 3	111.8 119.2 101.8	113. 2 118. 5 104. 4	116. 1 117. 4 104. 9	125. 1 118. 4 105. I	126, 5 118, 4 105, 8	128. 9 119. 6 106. 7	125, 2 118. 7 107. 6	119. 4 113. 8 107. 8		7 120. 110. 7 108.

Revised.

† Revised.

† Only figures marked "" are comparable with November, 1943.

† For data for December 1941-July 1942, which were not available for publication currently, see note marked "" on p. S-10 of the November 1943 Survey.

† Revised series. The Department of Labor's indexes of wage-earner employment in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; see note marked "" on p. S-10 of the November 1943 Survey.

The seasonally adjusted employment indexes, revised in the April 1943 issue, have been further revised beginning 1941 to more accurately portray changing wartime trends. The indexes are as yet available only for all manufacturing, durable goods, and nondurable goods, and for all manufacturing and for nondurable goods are preliminary. Earlier data for the New York City employment index not shown in the July 1942 Survey and subsequent issues and for the Massachuestts index, shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey, will be published later. The Department of Labor's indexes of employment in nonmanufacturing industries have been revised to a 1939 base, and, in some instances, adjusted to 1939 Census data; for data beginning 1939, see p. 31 of the June 1948 Survey.

*New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, and beginning 1935 for the employment indexes for California and the Los Angeles and San Francisco industrial areas, will be shown in a later issue.

Ionthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	3 1945 1942					1943									
data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo ber	
E	MPLO	YME.	NT CO	ONDIT	CIONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	Continu	ied					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														1	
Ionmanufacturing, unadj.—Continued. Trade:															
Retail, total†	103, 3 106, 9	104.3 112.0	106. 6 111. 4	117.0 111.2	199. 0 107. 0	97. 3 106. 4	98. 3 106. 1	100.8 106.3	98. 5 105. 6	98. 9 105. 7	96. 6 104. 2	94. 9 102. 5	97. 4 104. 1	7 100 7 100	
General merchandising tdo	128. 7	121.8 100.9	132. 5 190. 1	166.3 99.6	112.3	108.8	111.0	116.4	112, 5	112.7	108.6	105. 4	110.6	7 115	
Water transportation*do	95. 6 184. 2	90.8	98.3	98. 4	97. 7 100. 8	97. 6 110. 2	97. 3 117. 0	96. 5 124, 9	95. 1 131. 8	95. 8 143. 0	96. 0 152. 5	95. 3 162. 1	93. 9 170. 3	r 9	
Federal and State highways:															
Totalt number. Construction (Fed. and State) do Maintenance (State) do		211, 751 78, 031	186, 942 \$ 58, 947	161, 010 40, 588	147, 915 33, 655	144, 706 33, 328	146, 550 35, 623 87, 052	154, 164 42, 841	163, 446 49, 175	175, 446 55, 239 95, 645	180, 228 26, 786 128, 699	181, 863 59, 547	175, 939 55, 875 95, 814	170, 50,	
Federal civilian employees:	!	105, 701	100, 898	94, 108	88, 831	86, 527	i	87, 429	90, 363	l	l	98,090		95,	
United States thousands District of Columbia do		2, 687 284	2,750 284	1 2, 891 284	2, 864 285	2, 945 287	2, 979 285	3,006 283	3, 031 280	3, 253 280	3, 223 279	7 3, 099 274	3, 069 270	3,	
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100.		1, 348	1, 343	1, 351	1, 346	1, 340	1, 352	1, 374	1, 378	1, 411	1,418	1, 406	1, 400	1,	
Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-39=100 Adjusted†do	133.6 132.5	129. 5 125. 3	129. 0 127. 9	129. 6 131. 6	129. 3 134. 4	128.7 132.0	129. 9 133. 2	132. 0 134. 1	132. 3 132. 9	135. 5 133. 7	136. 3 133. 5	135. 1 132. 4	r 134. 5	13 12	
LABOR CONDITIONS				,							}				
verage weekly hours per worker in factories: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) hours		43.6	43.7	44. 2	44.3	44.5	44.7	44.9	45. 3	45. 2	45.0	45.1	45. 3	4	
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingt hours		43.6	44.0	44.4	44, 2	44.5	44.7	45.0	45. 2	45. 1	44. 4	45.1	44.7	4	
Durable goods*do Iron and steel and their products*.do		45.8 44.3	46. 1 44. 8	46. 1 45. 3	45.9 45.0	46, 2 45, 8	46.4	46.8 46.2	46.9 46.4	46.8 46.4	46.0 45.5	46.8 746.6	46. 5 46. 1	4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1	40. 9	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.8	43. 2	43. 5	44.1	44. 2	43.9	45.7	45.3	4	
Electrical machinery*do Machinery, except electrical*do		46.7 49.5	47.0 49.5	47. 0 49. 6	47. 0 49. 6	46.9 49.6	47. 1 49. 7	47. 0 49. 8	47.3 49.7	47. 0 49. 4	46. 2 48. 1	46.9 48.8	46.7 r 48.6	4	
Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts*hours	•	49.0	49.0	49. 4	49.6	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.3	49. 2	48.0	48.4	r 48. 2	4	
Machine tools*do Automobiles*do		52. 5 45. 2	52. 8 45. 5	53. 0 45. 5	52. 5 45. 7	51.8 46.0	52.0 45.7	52.0 45.9	51.8 46.3	50.7 46.2	49.5 46.0	49.7 47.1	49.8 45.9	5	
Transportation equipment, except auto-		47. 1	47.7	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.8	47.5	47.5	47.1	46.8	47. 0	7 47. 2	4	
mobiles*hours_ Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* hours		46, 3	46.6	46.9	46.5	46. 2	46. 2	47.3	46.8	46. 5	45. 5	46, 1	46, 7		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*.do Nonferrous metals and products*.do		47. 6 45. 4	48. 0 46. 0	47.7 46.1	47. 1 46. 0	46.7 45.9	46.9 46.6	47. 7 46. 8	47.8 47.1	47. 7 46. 9	47. 9 46. 1	7 47. 6 46. 6	7 47. 6 46. 8	4 4	
Lumber and timber basic prod*do Furniture and finished lumber products*		42. 5	41.7	41.3	39.8	41.9	42. 4	43.1	43.8	44. 4	42.7	45. 2	43.5	4	
hours		42, 8 41, 3	42.8 41.4	43.7 41.8	42.8 41.7	43. 6 41. 8	43. 9 42. 1	44. 5 42. 7	44.6 42.9	44. 0 43. 1	43.6 41.8	44. 6 7 43. 4	43. 6 42. 3	4	
Stone, clay, and glass products*_do Nondurable goods*do Textile-mill productsand other fiber man-		40.8	41.3	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.7	42. 2	r 42. 6	42. 2	4	
ufactures* hours Apparel and other finished textile prod-		40.4	40.8	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.5	40.9	41. 3	41.0	4	
nets* hours		37. 1 38. 9	37.0 39.0	37. 4 40. 3	37. 4 40. 3	38. 2 40. 2	38. 8 40. 4	39.0 40.2	38. 4 40. 1	38.1 39.8	37.1 39.1	37.8 40.0	37.4	3	
Leather and leather products*do Food and kindred products*do		41.6 40.4	42. 4 40. 6	43. 9 41. 2	43. 2 39. 6	42.9 38.5	43. 4 39. 5	43. 3 40. 0	44. 6 40. 2	44.9 41.0	44. 3 42. 1	7 44.1 41.1	39, 2 r 43, 2	4	
Tobacco manufactures* do. Paper and allied products* do. Printing and publishing and allied indus-		43.4	44.0	44.9	44.2	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.6	45.7	44.6	45. 6	7 41.3 7 44.6	4	
tries*hours Chemicals and allied products*do Products of petroleum and coal* _do		38. 5 43. 6	39.5 43.9	40. 2 44. 7	39. 8 44. 5	39. 5 44. 6	39. 8 45. 0	39. 8 45. 5	39.9 45.7	40. 1 45. 6	40.2	7 40. 6 7 45. 6	40.4	4	
Products of petroleum and coal* do		40. 5 42. 7	41.8 43.4	41.8 44.5	41.1	42. 4 44. 6	42. 6 45. 1	43.5	44.5	44.9	45. 3 44. 9	r 46. 2	45.7	4	
Rubber products* do Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U.S. Dept. of Labor):*		12. 1	40.4	44.0	44. 4	44.0	45.1	45.1	45.4	46.0	44.1	7 44.3	7 44. 9	4	
Building construction hours			38.0-	37.8	37. 1	36.3	37. 4	38.1	38. 1	39. 5	39.0	7 39.8	39. 4	3	
Mining: Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metallicerous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do		35. 1 34. 2	35.7	35.9	31.0	41.5	41.3	41.2	36.1	28.2	37.7	r 42. 3	40.6	4	
Metalliferous do		43. 8 45. 7	34. 4 44. 2 45. 6	35. 7 44. 0 43. 8	34. 7 43. 3	37. 0 43. 6	38. 6 43. 7	36.9 43.9	35. 2 44. 3	28. 4 45. 0	37. 1 43. 7	7 40. 3 46. 0	7 39. 4 44. 5	3 4	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities:		39.8	38.7	40.5	44. 3 39. 9	44. 4 40. 6	43. 8 40. 8	46. 0 41. 2	46. 4 41. 0	47. 3 42. 6	46. 3 43. 3	47. 7 43. 2	r 46. 4	4	
Electric light and power do		40.5	39.8	40.8	40.5	40.5	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.7	42.0	7 42.1	42.3	4	
Street railways and busses do Telephone and telegraph do Services:		47. 9 40. 6	49. 0 40. 7	49.9 40.7	49. 2 41. 1	49. 7 41. 2	49. 4 41. 1	48.9 41.3	49. 0 42. 2	49. 5 42. 1	49. 4 42. 2	50. 9 r 42. 0	49. 1 42. 3	4	
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo		43. 5 43. 3	43. 1 43. 3	43. 3 44. 0	43. 6 44. 1	43. 0 43. 7	43. 5 43. 8	45. 7 44. 4	45. 1 44. 4	45. 3 44. 1	44. 1 43. 9	44. 2 44. 0	45. 0 44. 0	4	
Trade: Retail, totaldo		40.9	40.8	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	40. 9	41.0	41.7	42, 1	40.3	3	
Wholesaledo ndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts):		41.7	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.5	42, 4	42.9	42.6	4	
Beginning in monthnumber In progress during monthdo	.} 300	207 269	144 172	147 169	195 225	210 240	260 300	395 445	395 450	425 460	375 410	335 370	245 270		
Workers involved in strikes:	i	62	52	59	90	42	72	225	650	2 975	118	105	67		
Beginning in monththousands In progress during monthdo Man-days idle during monthdo	510 2, 825	67 244	55 128	62 193	100 450	48 140	75 230	230 675	655 1,500	2 980 4, 750	193 690	115 355	72 195		

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943	<u> </u>	1942						194	i3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
E	MPLO	YMEI	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed	1	1		
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued]	i							1				}
U. S. Employment Ser. placement activities: Nonagricultural placements t thousands	834	682	608	616	659	648	718	689	708	862	880	907	909	858
Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Bd.) Continued claims thousands	354	1, 517	1, 128	1, 130	1, 228	1,059	945	695	610	592	547	489	389	330
Benefit payments: Individuals receiving payments • _ do	. 56	310	222	193	227	209	182	131	119	100	91	89	75	61
Amount of paymentsthous. of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	3, 540	16, 895	11, 574	11, 558	12, 183	10,882	10, 750	7,355	6,382	5, 938	5, 554	5, 191	4, 433	3, 546
Accession rate_mo. rate per 100 employees_ Separation rate, totaldo	6. 51 6. 2 9	8. 69 7. 91	8. 14 7. 09	6. 92 6. 37	8. 28 7. 11	7. 87 7. 04	8, 32 7, 69	7. 43 7. 54	7, 18 6, 57	8. 40 7. 07	7. 83 7. 56	7. 62 8. 16	r 7. 73	7, 17 7, 02
Discharges do do	61	. 45	. 43	.46	.52	.50	.57	.53	.55	. 61	. 68	67	r. 62 r. 53	. 64
Quitsdo Military ¶do Miscellaneous ¶do	4. 40	4, 65 1, 71	4. 21 1. 55	3, 71 1, 29	4, 45 1, 26	4. 65 1. 23	5. 36 1. 12	5. 41 . 87	4.81 .69	5. 20 . 69	5, 61	6.30	7 6. 29 64	5. 19 , 61
Miscellaneous¶ do do PAY ROLLS	. 07	.32	. 25	. 21	.14	. 12	. 12	.09	. 07	.07	.08	.08	.08	. 07
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing,														
unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100 Durable goodsdodo		270. 9 366. 2	280. 4° 382. 8	287. 9 391. 6	290. 9 399. 8	297. 5 410. 6	304. 5 421. 0	309. 7 430. 4	313. 5 437. 1	317. 1 441. 6	315, 6 439, 7	r 322, 2 r 448, 2	328. 3 7 461. 2	333. 4 470. 3
Iron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1	264, 1	270.1	278.7	283. 5	291. 2	297.6	301.7	303.5	304.6	299.6	308, 1	312.8	319. 8
mills 1939=100 Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do		200. 7 382. 7	204. 1 402. 8	203, 8 415, 5	208. 8 427. 4	211.8 441.6	215. 3 453. 7	217. 4 454. 7	222, 2 458, 9	223. 8 463. 9	223. 7 462. 8	229. 9 475. 3	232. 7 487. 7	234. 1 494. 7
Machinery and machine-shop prod-	1	371. 5 371. 5	381.5	392.9	400.2	410.0	417.7	422.3	427. 2 432. 5	428.0	420.1	423, 9 429, 9	435.2	441.4
ucts		532. 8 235. 1	545. 3 261. 4	394, 6 554, 5 255, 1	402. 1 562. 1 277. 9	413, 4 557, 7 282, 2	421, 5 559, 1 283, 9	429, 3 555, 2 286, 7	547. 2 297. 1	435. 1 526. 3 305. 8	425. 5 491. 2 314. 3	470. 2 324. 2	455. 3 338. 7	455. 8 368. 5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100		2, 116, 3	2, 275. 9	2,348.0	2, 406, 0	2, 486, 5	2, 583, 3	2, 692, 9	2,736.7	2, 768. 0	2, 790. 6	2,805.5	72, 944, 4	2, 944, 8
Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do		282.7	292. 2 188. 7	303, 2 181, 9	305. 8 166. 9	308. 6 173. 7	312. 1 179. 4	318. 5 186, 2	322. 0 196. 1	325, 0 200, 8	321, 1 193, 3	325. 4 206. 0	336. 8 197. 7	338. 2 200. 9
Sawmills do		163.0	152.8	144. 4	130. 9	138. 7	143. 5	151. 4	160. 4	163, 8	156, 2	169.0	162, 1	163. 8
1939=100. Furnituredo		168, 2 164, 5	165.0 158.2	170. 6 163. 9	165, 9 159, 6	171. 8 165. 6	174. 9 169. 5	177. 9 171. 5	178. 9 171, 5	181. 1 174. 2	178. 6 171. 8	185. 5 179. 2	183, 2 176, 7	191. 0 184. 4
Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber		178. 9 177. 7	179, 2 180, 3	181. 2 186. 4	178. 5 184. 5	179. 2 186. 9	181. 9 190. 7	185.3 191.7	187. 7 192. 6	189. 6 195. 4	184, 4 194, 2	192.3 7 199.0	188, 5 198, 3	194, 0 199, 6
manufactures1939=100.		173.0	175. 4	180.8	179.6	181.1	182. 4	181. 2	180.7	178. 7	173.0	173. 2	172.0	174. 4
Cotton manufactures, except small wares1939=100. Silk and rayon goodsdo	.	210, 6	212.8	217. 7	215.8	217. 2	217. 4	217. 1	216.0	211.3	207.0	203. 6 133. 6	204. 8	205. 1 136. 1
woolen and worsted manufactures (ex-	3	130, 8 198, 2	131.3 201.0	133. 7	134. 4 207. 5	132, 2 207, 2	133. 5 208. 3	135. 0 205. 4	135, 4 205, 0	135. 3	130.8 198.2	198.3	r 131, 5	197. 6
cept dyeing and finishing). 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100.	1	157.0	152.7	207. 9 154. 0	155.9	167. 5	177.5	174.8	164.3	161.7	155, 8	164.1	163, 4	164. 1
Men's clothing do Women's clothing do		148. 4 127. 1	144. 7 123. 1	145. 7 124, 0	149. 6 125. 0	159. 2 137. 2	168. 5 148. 0	169. 7 143. 8	162. 8 131. 0	159. 1 130. 6	151. 3 125. 3	153.8 137.5	153. 8 136. 1	158. 2 132. 1
Leather and leather products do	1	149, 2 134, 5	153. 4 137. 4	159. 5 144. 5	158. 9 146, 8	157. 4 143. 1	158. 1 143. 7	155, 9 141, 0	153. 0 137. 3	150, 8 134, 4	145. 9 131. 4	147. 8 135. 4	143. 1 131. 1	143. 2 129. 8
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do Baking do		164. 4 143. 5	160, 5 144, 0	165. 4 149. 3	155.6 144.3	150.7 141.5	151.3 145.8	150.3 143.4	158. 5 147. 8	167. 4 151, 6	175. 9 153. 4	r 187. 8 152. 5	7 184.8 155.3	182. 2 159. 0
Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do		225, 9 176, 8	162, 8 181, 3	138. 2 213. 6	115, 4 202, 9	112, 8 185, 1	98. 9 180. 4	114. I 170. 4	117. 0 190. 5	137, 2 200, 8	200. 7 203. 9	7 316.3 7 202.6	7 304.0 7 192.4	224. 7 201. 2
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do		153. 7 158. 9	157. 4 163. 5	159, 6 168, 5	147. 8 167. 6	138. 5 171. 3	143. 3 173. 1	146. 8 175. 5	144. 4 178. 0	149.3 180.9	153. 5 176. 3	151.1 181.9	7 154. 1 176. 6	160. 2 183. 0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	158. 9	161, 1	163. 6	162, 3	164.8	165. 6	167. 2	170, 3	172, 9	168.8	175. 2 128. 8	168. 4 128. 9	174. 1
1939=100. Newspapers and periodicals* do Printing, book and job* do Chemicals and allied products. do		116, 3 109, 4 7 119, 2	122. 4 111. 3	126. 5 113. 4	121. 8 107. 2 128. 0	121.6 107.3 129.1	122. 3 108. 2	121. 7 109. 8	123. 0 110. 7	126. 4 112. 0	127. 0 112. 4 132. 7	112.7 112.7 134.8	114. 5 133. 1	114. 4
Chemicals and allied products do		351. 4 230. 6	127. 5 365. 3 235. 8	132. 9 383. 4 240. 8	391. 2 247. 2	400. 9 250. 0	127. 7 409. 7 255. 4	123. 9 423. 6 261. 8	126. 1 425. 2 265. 4	131. 4 432. 5 274. 0	435. 7 277. 0	435. 8 281. 0	438. 4 285. 5	438. 9 290. 4
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do		160. 8 145. 7	165. 4 150. 9	165. 1 151. 5	162. 8 149. 3	164. 9 151. 3	166.8	173. 9 162. 8	182. 3 170. 5	187. 5 175. 2	190. 3 179. 9	197. 1 184. 8	195. 0 182. 4	197. 7 185. 5
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Manufacturing, unadj., by States and cities:		201, 9 190, 0	213. 3 205. 3	228. 6 219. 7	234. 6 226. 6	238.3 228.9	154. 2 246. 2 239. 7	248. 1 240. 2	250. 9 243. 9	264. 0 256. 5	256. 1 253. 3	258. 4 253. 8	273. 4 277. 2	278. 0 279. 3
Manufacturing, unadj., by States and cities: State:														
California*	533. 1 362. 9	403. 7 277. 8	421. 0 294. 7	430. 3 288. 2	436, 5 292, 8	454. 5 299. 2	466. 1 316. 0	486. 2 330. 9	495. 0 346. 1	503. 2 355. 1	507. 7 367. 9	539. 2 384. 1	540. 4 394. 9	7 524. 1 362. 9
Maryland 1929-31 = 100	298, 1 409, 5	220. 4 331. 4	223. 7 r 339. 3	233. 1 335. 0	233. 6 357. 1	244. 8 362. 0	249. 5 359. 0	255. 7 391. 4	259. 8 376. 4	266. 3 376. 4	267. 4 384. 6	273.3 385.7	281. 2 396. 0 285. 7	289. 3 r 397. 6 287. 6
State: 1940=100 California* 1923-25=100 Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100 Maryland 1929-31=100 Massachusetts† 1935-39=100 New Jersey\$ 1923-25=100 New York 1935-39=100 Ohio do Pennsylvania⊗ 1923-25=100 Wisconsin 1925-27=100	290. 8 304. 3	244.5 261.5 248.4	248. 0 269. 3 252. 8	257. 4 276. 3 261. 1	267. 3 281. 0 264. 5	265. 9 285. 8 274. 6	271. 8 285. 8	274. 7 288. 6	278. 0 284. 9	282.1	275. 4 283. 6	280.7	285. 7	299.
Ohio	204. 2	248. 4 275. 0 168. 2	285. 1 175. 2	294. 9 175. 0	300. 0 176. 6	308.1 181.3	317. 1 184. 7	320. 0 186. 5	325. 3 188. 2	328. 9 190. 9	326. 1 189. 4	333. 9 193. 9	338. 5 r 200. 4	7 202. 0
City or industrial area:		229. 2	236. 5	244.1	244.6	252. 6	256.8	260. 1	259.8	265. 2	259. 0	263.6	259. 4	271. (
Baltimore 1929-31=100 Chicago 1935-33=100 Cleveland do Los Angeles* 1940=100	404. 5 297. 0	329. 4 218. 4	7 336.1 223.0	333. 1 231. 9	350. 9 232. 8	355. 6 244. 7	354. 5 249. 1	384. 1 254. 6	370. 2 258. 2	370. 8 263. 9	378.3 264.4	377. 2 270. 0	387. 0 278. 1	392. 4 285. 3
Cleveland do Los Angeles* 1940=100	545.6	325. 8 402. 5	339. 0 426. 3	345. 2 443. 2	355. 8 454. 9	373.0 474.4	389. 2 488. 6	394. 4 512. 0	404. 9 520. 6	406. 6 523. 0	402. 8 523. 4	413. 4 537. 0	408, 2 542, 2	532.
		260. I 198. 4	271.3 200.7	277. 2 203. 6	278. 9 208. 0	292. 3 220. 7	297. 6 234. 9	299. 9 235. 5	296. 4 226. 7	300. 6 228. 7	296. 6 226. 2	301.4 238.0	301. 7 242, 8	309. 2 245.
New York† 1935-39=100 Philadelphia 1923-25=100 Pittsburgh do San Francisco* 1940=100 Wilmington 1923-25=100	275, 7 222, 8	217. 9 177. 0	7 227. 2 181. 2	230. 8 186. 3	236. 6 189. 0	243. 7 197. 6	248. 0 205. 5	251. 9 207. 1	. 253. 8 211. 6	258. 0 215. 5	254. 8 215. 0	255. 5 223. 3	263. 2 224. 4	r 265, 3
8an Francisco* 1940=100. Wilmington 1923-25=100.	653. 9 370. 6	481. 9 276. 9	516.3 + 294.2	521. 5 288. 0	529. 7 295. 7	549. 9 301. 4	560. 4 320. 1	574. 7 336. 8	582. 5 352. 6	596. 6 362. 3	611.0 375.8		670, 3 395, 4	r 631. 1

^{**}Revised. \$ Index is being revised. \$ See note marked "‡" on p. S-10. ¶ Military separations included in "Miscellaneous" prior to November 1943 Survey.

**Weekly average of number receiving benefits, based on an average of the weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within the month.

**Revised series. The series on placements by the U. S. Employment Service has been revised beginning in the August 1943 refer to all employees rather than to wage earners only and are therefore not strictly comparable with earlier data. See note "¶", p. S-10.

**The vised series. The series on placements by the U. S. Employment Service has been revised beginning in the August 1943 Survey to exclude agricultural placements which are now made only in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture extension service; comparable earlier data are available on request; the series on applications formerly shown in the Survey have been dropped, as placements are now made, in many instances, without filing formal applications. Indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (or weekly wages) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; see note marked "†" on p. S-9. Earlier data for the revised pay-roll index for New York City not shown in the July 1942 Survey and subsequent issues, and for the Massachusetts index, shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey, will be published later.

*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries and beginning 1935 for the indexes of pay rolls for California and the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay industrial areas will be shown in a later issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942		1943									
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
E	MPLO	YMEN	VT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed	!	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	
PAY ROLLS—Continued														
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):														
Mining:† Anthracite		123. 4	125. 6	128. 4	101.5	154.9	152.7	150. 2	127. 1	99.3	133.1	, 150. 6	r 144. 2	146.5
Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do		179. 0 163. 8 179. 1	177. 7 167. 5 172. 5	183. 7 166. 7 160. 6	178. 6 163. 8 151. 0	196. 2 166. 3 150. 3	202, 1 165, 5 150, 2	189. 9 167. 5 162. 8	176. 4 170. 2 166. 3	142. 9 172. 0 169. 5	190. 0 164. 3 168. 9	203. 8 169. 2 174. 8	203. 3 170. 6 168. 0	198. 8 169. 2 169. 4
Public utilities:t	1	105. 1	104.3	106.8	103. 9	106. 9	107. 0	109. 6	111.9	117. 4	120.3	r 119. 7	r 124. 4	122. 1
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephone and telegraphdo		110. 7 137. 1	108. 9 140. 7	109. 4 145. 7	107. 6 147. 3	106. 7 150. 6	105. 8 150. 7	106. 4 152. 0	106, 5 153, 8	107. 7 156. 0	110, 5 156, 1	111.9 162.1	111.4 7 157.6	111. 8 158. 3
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdodo	1	134. 3 153. 5	134. 9 147. 1	134. 1 142. 9	137. 0 142. 8	137, 5 143, 8	136, 7 150, 3	139. 4 176. 2	143. 8 177. 8	145. 0 182. 5	148. 2 170. 6	149. 1 164. 3	170.6	149. 0 173. 4
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		143. 2 127. 1	142.7 128.0	144. 6 131. 8	147. 6 129. 8	145. 4 130. 6	145. 2 130. 4	150. 7 132. 1	153. 8 134. 5	154.6 137.4	152. 4 139. 7	147.3 r 140.8	146. 2 r 143. 7	149. 1 147. 2
Trade: Retail, total†dodo		† 118. 3 † 128. 2	121. 6 128. 5	131. 5 127. 7	115.3 125.7	114. 9 126. 4	115, 7 125, 3	119. 0 126. 4	117. 1 125. 8	121. 1 130. 2	119. 9 131. 6	119.7 131.2	119. 9 128. 7	123. 3 130. 4
Food* do General merchandising† do Wholesale† do Water transportation* do General merchandising† do Gene		135. 4 123. 6	145. 6 125. 8	181. 7 124. 6	129. 1 122. 3	126. 2 124. 3	128, 0 124, 0	133. 0 125. 1	129.7 124.3	133, 3 126, 5	131. 4 127. 1	127. 8 129. 5	130.5 127.9	138. 7 129. 5
WAGES		203, 3	225. 0	225. 0	231.4	257.8	271.9	288.0	307.7	326, 7	345, 3	363, 2	384. 4	393, 6
Factory average weekly earnings		40.10	40.50	40.00	40.50	40.05	44.20	45.00	45.00	40 10	46 14	46, 25	- 47 10	45. 50
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg†do Durable goods†do		42, 10 38, 89 45, 31	42. 50 39. 78 46. 27	42. 98 40. 27 46. 28	43. 56 40. 62 46. 68	43.85 41.12 47.12	44. 30 41. 75 47. 79	45. 02 42. 48 48. 67	45. 92 43. 08 49. 25	46, 16 43, 25 49, 33	46. 14 42. 76 48. 76	43, 52 49, 61	7 47. 12 7 44. 43 51. 06	47. 50 44. 90 51. 46
Iron and steel and their prod.tdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		43.45	44. 20	44. 67	44. 91	45. 75	46. 47	47.08	47. 61	47.84	47.09	r 48. 32	r 49. 10	49. 78
mills†	.	43, 93 43, 73 49, 34	45. 27 44. 24 49. 64	45. 15 44. 32 50. 15	46. 16 44. 70 50. 69	46. 57 44. 46 51. 09	47. 24 44. 93 51. 59	47. 95 45. 17 52. 14	49. 12 45. 64 52. 48	49. 62 45. 59 52. 31	50. 01 44. 81 51, 13	51.59 45.68 51.92	52.67 46.42 753.12	52. 99 46. 48 53. 92
Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts tdollars_		48.30	48. 65	49. 28	49. 84	50.09	50.69	51. 13	51, 16	51. 21	50. 30	50.64	r 52. 12	60. 15
Machine toolsdodo Automobiles†do Transporation equipment, except auto-	. - 	52. 32 52. 97	53, 18 54, 65	53. 73 54. 51	54, 16 55, 85	54. 22 55. 71	55. 09 55. 62	55. 50 55. 77	55, 29 57, 00	54. 23 57. 10	52, 62 57, 18	52. 49 57. 41	53. 43 58. 06	55. 34 59. 98
mobilestdollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)		53.34	55. 49	54. 25	53, 65	53. 80	54, 48	55. 77	56, 29	56.00	55. 88	56. 35	r 59. 09	58.60
dollars Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.do Nonferrous metals and products†.do		45.75 57.54	46. 53 60. 67	47. 08 58. 09 44. 99	46, 94 57, 24 45, 31	47. 12 57. 16 45. 26	47, 29 58, 46 46, 13	49. 69 59. 50 46. 85	49. 67 60. 04 47. 76	49.78 59.83 47.42	48, 82 60, 55 46, 79	49. 26 - 60. 80 47. 39	52. 56 	52. 40 62. 00 48. 46
Lumber and timber basic prod.t.do Sawmills§do	.	43. 43 29. 52 28. 69	44. 15 28. 58 27. 44	28. 04 26. 46	27, 10 25, 38	28. 79 27. 43	29. 68 28. 31	30. 82 29. 75	32. 28 31. 49	32. 90 32. 06	31. 51 30. 50	33. 72 32. 99	33. 41 7 32. 67	34. 21 33. 39
Furniture and finished lumber products dollars.	 	29.33	29. 34	30. 11	29. 79	30. 56	31.39	32. 13	32.74	33. 05	32. 48 33. 05	33. 45 34, 29	7 33. 62	34. 84
Furniture‡do Stone, clay, and glass products†_do Nondurable goods†do		30, 56 33, 52 30, 66	30. 56 33. 53 31. 25	31. 40 33. 86 32. 08	30. 74 34. 15 32. 10	31. 66 34. 36 32. 47	32. 22 34. 86 33. 08	32. 86 35. 57 33. 58	33. 14 36. 16 34. 07	33. 68 36. 38 34. 29	35. 49 34. 01	7 37. 06 7 34. 55	34, 23 36, 93 34, 73	35. 56 38. 11 35. 18
Textue-mil products and other fiber manufactures		25. 84	26. 17	26. 73	26. 93	27. 14	27.36	27. 54	27. 82	27. 56	27.16	27.46	27.68	28.08
Cotton manufactures, except small wares†dollars Silk and rayon goods†do		23, 39 25, 31	23. 62 25. 46	23. 95 25. 88	24. 22 26. 30	24. 19 26. 07	24. 36 26. 26	24. 54 26. 67	24.78 27.05	24. 33 26. 99	24. 14 26. 41	24. 03 26. 97	7 24. 58 7 26. 79	24. 57 27. 85
Woolen and worsted manufactures (exc. dyeing and finishing) † dollars.	. !	31, 13	31.53	32, 62	32.84	32. 82	33. 15	33.39	33. 56	33, 97	33. 35	34. 08	33. 62	34. 24
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts†dollars Men's clothing†do		24. 17 25. 56	23. 97 25. 66	24. 27 25. 70	24. 50 26. 40	25. 71 27. 79	27. 16 29. 03	27, 44 29, 31	26. 61 28. 93	26. 63 28. 64	26. 16 27. 56	27. 48 * 28. 34	r 27. 79 r 28. 80	27, 86 29, 34
Women's clothing to do		28. 17 27. 58	27. 48 27. 79	27. 60 28. 98	28, 75 29, 06	31, 10 28, 94	29.03 33.65 29.49	33, 31 29, 69	31.45 29.95	31, 53 29, 81	31.34 29.09	7 33. 74 30. 00	7 33. 95 7 29. 99	32. 92 30. 22
Food and kindred products†do		26, 03 30, 97	25. 97 31. 84	27. 37 33. 41	27. 98 33, 22	27. 45 33, 08	28.07 33.72	28. 15 34, 12	28. 24 35. 55	27, 90 36, 01	27. 43 35. 40	7 28. 49 7 35. 46	7 28.38 34.60	28. 33 35. 86
Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and allied do		31, 90 25, 34 34, 02	32, 32 25, 53 34, 52	33, 46 25, 94 38, 46	33. 35 26. 14 36. 66	33. 55 26. 79 34. 91	34. 20 26. 42 36. 04	34, 42 27, 23 36, 40	35. 40 27. 45 41. 09	35. 76 26. 95 41. 75	35, 98 26, 38 42, 01	36, 01 r 28, 80 r 41, 37	36. 80 r 26. 41 r 40. 11	36, 43 27, 94 41, 94
Tobacco manufactures†do Paper and allied products†do	~	24, 32 33, 46	24.82 34.01	25. 26 34. 62	24. 27 34. 21	23. 22 34. 75	24. 21 35. 11	24. 80 35. 79	25. 29 36. 21	26. 45 36. 47	27. 41 35. 55 39. 04	27.04 36.66	7 27. 67 7 36. 17	28. 54 37. 06
Printing, publishing, and allied indus-		36, 59 37, 51	37. 18 38. 56	37. 83 39. 40	37. 19 38. 73	37. 93 38. 35	38. 41 39. 08	38. 87 39. 32	39, 58 39, 82	39, 83 40, 34	40.08	40.44	39. 36 41. 81	40. 63 41. 57
tries†dollars Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do		42. 29 35. 32	42.88 36.48	43, 36 37, 66	42. 42 37. 19	42. 74 36. 34	43. 52 36. 71	43. 79 36. 81	44. 29 37. 63	44. 80 38. 12	45. 62 37. 27	45. 69 37. 74	46. 27 38. 78	46. 33 38. 96
Products of petroleum and coalt do		37, 74 43, 38 43, 80	38. 10 44. 18 45. 61	39. 25 44. 86 45. 65	39. 43 46. 15 45. 42	39. 69 46. 23 46. 30	40. 14 47. 15 46. 48	41. 00 48. 10 48. 33	41. 54 48. 53 49. 93	42. 04 49. 23 50. 65	42. 13 49. 45 51. 14	7 42, 32 49, 94 7 52, 53	42. 91 50. 08 7 52. 32	42, 87 50, 34 53, 04
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do Rubber tires and inner tubes do		46. 56 40. 39	48. 80 41. 48	48. 91 42, 99	48. 38 43. 11	49. 08 43. 57	49. 36 44. 74	51. 58 45. 01	53.42 45.63	54. 03 47. 10	54, 75 44, 94	7 55. 96 7 44. 96	r 55. 34 r 47. 46	56, 10 48, 08
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Factory average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do	1	46. 5 5 . 958	48.45 .966	49, 93 . 970	50. 53 . 979	50, 95 . 982	52. 68 . 987	52. 54 . 998	53. 15 1. 009	54. 60 1. 016	52. 48 1, 020	51. 54 1. 020	55. 18 7 1. 036	56. 49 1. 036
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mig.† do_ Durable goods† do_ Iron and steel and their products† do_	1	. 893 . 990	. 905 1. 005	. 907 1. 004	. 919 1. 017	. 924 1. 920	. 934 1. 030	. 944 1. 040	. 953 1. 050	. 959 1. 054	. 963 1, 060	. 965 1. 060	r. 994 1. 098	. 989 1. 088
Blast furnaces, steel works, and roll-	!	. 979	. 984	. 986	. 998	. 999	1.008	1. 019	1, 026	1.031	1.035	1.037	r 1. 065	1. 057
ing mills†dollars			1.078	1.083	1. 103	1, 094	1,099	1. 109	1, 120	1, 122	1. 140	1.130	1. 164	1. 144

r Revised. \$Revisions in 1942 monthly averages shown in the April 1943 Survey: Weekly earnings, \$25.58; hourly earnings, \$0.635.

Data beginning November 1942 are not strictly comparable with figures for prior months because of a change in the reporting sample. Figure for November 1942 comparable with figures for prior months is \$30.10.

Revised series. For revised data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries, see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. The Department of Labor's series on hourly earnings and hours per week (p. 8-11) in manufacturing industries have been revised and differ from those published prior to the March 1943 Survey owing to the inclusion of additional data for industries not heretofore covered and extensive corrections, on the basis of Census and Social Security data, in the employment estimates of the Bureau which are used for weighting purposes. The series of average weekly earnings for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry group averages are now computed by taking the product of the averages of hourly earnings and hours worked per week. The industry classifications have been revised for all series to agree with definitions of the 1939 Census of Manufactures and the Standard Industrial Classification Manual; there were no changes, however, in the data for the industries which do not carry a reference to this note. Data for years prior to 1942 for all series will be published in a subsequent issue; figures for the early months of 1942 are in the March 1943 Survey.

*New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and heginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Earlier data for average weekly earnings in the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries will be published later.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943 1942				1943										
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	
E	MPLO	YMEN	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinue	ed					
WAGES—Continued															
Factory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg—Continued. Durable goods—Continued.															
Electrical machinery†dollarsdollarsdo		0. 936 . 997	0, 942 1, 003	0. 943 1. 011	0. 951 1. 022	0, 948 1, 030	0. 954 1. 038	0. 961 1. 047	0. 965 1. 056	0, 970 1, 059	0. 970 1. 063	0. 974 1. 064	0. 994 r 1. 093	0. 98 1. 08	
Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts†dollars_ Machine toolsdo		. 983 . 998	. 986 1. 007	. 991 1. 013	1.003 1.033	1. 014 1. 042	1. 021 1. 055	1.028 1.065	1.037 1.067	1.040 1.069	1.048 1.064	1.045 1.056	7 1. 079 1. 072	1.06 1.08	
Automobiles †do Transportation equipment, except auto-		1. 172 1. 132	1, 202 1, 163	1. 198 1. 142	1. 222	1, 211 1, 152	1. 217 1. 164	1. 215 1. 174	1. 231 1. 185	1. 236 1. 189	1. 243 1. 194	1. 219 1. 199	1. 265	1. 25	
mobiles†dollars_ Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars_		. 991	. 997	1.002	1. 144 1. 010	1.019	1.025	1.052	1.063	1,070	1.073	1.070	1. 252	1. 23	
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and products †do Lumber and timber basic products†		1. 208 . 956	1, 264 . 959	1. 220 . 976	1. 210 . 985	1, 224 , 986	1. 246 . 990	1. 246 1. 001	1. 255 1. 014	1. 255 1. 011	1. 264 1. 015	7 1. 277 1. 017	r 1. 337 r 1. 046	1, 30 1, 03	
dollarsdo Sawmills§do Furniture and finished lumber prod-		.694 .684	. 685 . 670	.679	. 681 . 657	. 687 . 666	. 700 . 681	. 715	. 737 . 726	.741 .729	.738 .725	.746	. 768 . 759	.76	
ucts†		. 685 . 708 . 812	. 685 . 705 . 810	. 689 . 708 . 810	. 696 . 711 . 819	. 706 . 720 . 822	. 715 . 733 . 828	.722 .740 .833	. 734 . 752 . 843	. 741 . 761 . 844	.745 .765 .849	. 750 . 771 . 854	7. 771 . 793 . 873	.77	
Nondurable goods†do Textile-mill products and other fiber	-	.751	. 756	.762	.768	.773	. 782	. 790	. 796	. 803	. 806	. 811	. 823	. 82	
manufactures†dollars_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares†dollars_		. 639	. 642	. 644	. 652	. 654	. 657	. 660	. 664	. 589	. 664	. 586	. 675	. 67	
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (exc. dyeing and finishing)†dollars_		. 615 . 783	.619	. 619	. 639	. 627	. 630	. 637	. 642	. 644	. 643	. 647	r. 655	. 65	
Apparel and other finished textile products to dollars.		. 652	. 648	. 649	. 655	. 673	. 700	. 704	. 693	. 699	. 705	. 727	r. 743	. 73	
Men's clothing tdo Women's clothing tdo Leather and leather products tdo		. 702 . 747 . 708	. 705 . 734 . 713	.707 .733 .719	.714 .758 .721	. 721 . 798 . 720	. 738 . 834 . 729	. 743 . 837 . 739	.746 .808 .747	. 745 r. 831 . 749	.746 .843 .744	r.752 r.888 .750	r. 768 r. 911 r. 765	. 88	
Boots and shoes do do		. 683 . 744	. 683 . 751	. 691	. 694 . 769	. 691 . 771	. 702 . 777	.709	.717 .797	.718 .802 .801	.714	7.721 .804 .802	r. 736 r. 801	. 73	
Baking do do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do		.740 .664 .821	.749 .674 .823	.758 .676 .839	. 764 . 681 . 830	. 768 . 684 . 828	. 775 . 681 . 836	. 787 . 706 . 848	. 793 . 697 . 871	. 696	. 804 . 698 . 877	7.739 7.884	. 818 . 702 r. 879	. 81	
Tobacco manufactures†do Paper and allied products†do		. 602 . 771	. 611 . 772	. 613 . 771	. 613 . 774	. 603	. 613 . 782	. 620	. 629 . 794	. 645 . 798	. 651	. 658 . 804	7. 670 . 811	. 67	
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied indus- tries†dollars		.828	. 831	. 829	. 828	.836	. 838	. 842	. 845	. 851 1, 006	. 851	. 859 1. 002	. 861 1. 035	1.03	
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do		1. 146 . 886	1. 153 . 886	1.155	1. 151 . 894	1.151	1. 156 . 896	1. 168 . 898	1.177 .912	1, 187	1. 193 . 903	1. 200 . 905 . 928	1. 215	1. 20	
Chemicals and affied products do		. 866 1. 019 1. 081	. 867 1. 027 1. 093	. 878 1. 032 1. 092	. 886 1. 040 1. 105	1.044 1.092	1. 047 1. 091	. 901 1. 053 1. 111	. 909 1. 055 1. 122	. 922 1. 064 1. 128	. 930 1. 076 1. 139	1. 071 1. 137	1. 086 1. 155	1. 07 1. 15	
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do		1.160 .947	1.174 .955	1.176 .966	1. 182 . 971	1.162 .977	1. 161 . 992	1.183 .998	1.196 1.005	1. 202 1. 024	1. 214 1. 019	1. 208 1. 015	r 1. 223 1. 057	1. 22	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Factory average weekly earnings, by States: California*	190. 6	1.115 163.7	1.125	1, 130 168, 4	1.139 169.9	1. 135 172. 6	1.159 174, 4	1. 162	1. 167 183. 0	1. 183 182. 7	1.181	1. 164 179. 6	1. 222	1. 23	
Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100	182. 6 186. 4	158. 1 156. 7	⁷ 159. 7 159. 8	153.6 163.3	157. 6 163. 2	157. 9 168. 0	164.6 170.1	168.0 173.5	172. 2 175. 0	172. 7 176. 8	176.7 175.1	174. 4 177. 9	177. 4 181. 5	174. 184.	
Massachusetts†	202. 2	176. 2 194. 5 163. 3	176, 7 198, 8 164, 7	180. 2 202. 2 167. 6	184. 9 204. 2 169. 6	183. 7 204. 8 173. 4	187.0	189. 2 179. 9	190. 6 179. 0	192. 9	190. 9	195. 6 181. 8	199. 9 182. 9	200. 186.	
New York 1935-39=100 Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wisconsin 1925-27=100 Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly	190. 4	166. 9 162. 4	169. 7 164. 9	171.6 168.2	172.3 168.6	175. 1 172. 6	177. 6 174. 7	180. 1 177. 1	182. 8 176. 8	183. 2 178. 4	181. 4 173. 8	185. 0 176. 6	188. 1 174. 8	7 188, 181,	
earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor):* Building constructiondollars		1. 198	1. 209	1. 230	1. 240	1. 240	1, 242	1. 235	1, 240	1. 230	1. 231	1. 246	1. 258	1, 27	
Mining: Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo		. 984 1. 070	. 993 1. 073	1.003 1.085	1.007 1.085	1.064 1.113	1.060 1.119	1.060 1.128	1.037 1.120	1.043 1,124	1.063 1.150	1.073 1.150	r 1.078	1.06	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	_	.913	. 926 . 750	. 931	. 941	. 947	. 949	. 962	. 984	. 982	.986	. 983	. 995 7. 812	. 99	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		1.039 1.004	1.066 1.027	1. 057 1. 023	1.059 1.026	1.074 1.032	1,068	1.069	1, 100 1, 051	1.099 1.038	1.113	1.076	1.130	1. 12	
Street railways and bussesdo Telephone and telegraphdo Services:		. 840 . 833	. 847 . 835	. 856 . 835	.856 .842	. 854 . 846	. 857 . 845	. 870 . 850	.876 .854	. 879 . 857	. 881 . 855	. 887 . 861	. 894 r. 866	. 86	
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	-	.601 .502	.608	. 601 . 513	. 615 . 519	. 618 . 517	. 619 . 523	. 650 . 536	. 648 . 545	. 648 . 544	. 641 . 549	. 648 . 550	r. 666 . 563	. 67	
Trade: Retaildo		.627 .879	. 631	. 614 . 884	. 645	. 650 . 911	. 650	. 657	. 663 . 934	. 669	. 675	. 678	. 687	. 68	
Wholesaledo Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):		l	. 893		.903		. 909	. 923	. 934		. 933	. 944	. 952	. 98	
Common labordol. per hr. Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly)	. 869 1.62		.832 1.60	. 832 1. 60	. 832 1. 61	. 832 1. 61	. 842 1. 61	. 858 1. 61	. 863 1. 61	. 863 1. 61	. 863 1. 62	. 869 1. 62	. 869 1. 62	1.6	
Railway wages (avg., class I)dol. per month_		59. 26 . 832	.850	.845	62. 43 . 850	.864	.842	67, 21 , 843	.848	1 71.84 .839	76.00 .843	.845	. 857	75. 4	

1943		1942						19	43				
Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	O
MPLO	YMEN	VT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinue	ed			1	
0.74	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.68	0.71	0. 73	0.74	0.76	
. 93	. 83	.83	.88	.89	, 91	.87	.90	. 88	. 91	. 96	. 94	. 95	
. 94	. 72	.75	.82	. 84	. 79	.84	.88	. 95	. 91	. 95	. 93	.94	
. 93	. 70	.75	.80	. 81	. 82	. 87	.90	.85	. 83	. 86	.87	. 97	
. 63	. 52 . 72	. 54 . 77	. 56	. 52 . 66	. 52 . 75	. 52	. 54	. 57	. 59	. 59	. 61	. 59	
. 58	. 47	. 46	.48	. 49	. 49	. 50	. 52	. 54	. 57	. 55	. 55	. 58	
		ļ											
₽ 79	104	101	101	96	91	88	83	79	77	77	77	78	
. P 70	66	66	67	67	66	67	67	67	67	69	69	69	
p 57	51 13	52 12	52 12	52 11	52 10	52 11	53 11	53 10	53 9	55 9	56 8	56 8	
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		Ì											
2,443 1 797	2,733 2,179	2, 696 2, 148	2,659 2,115	2,608 2,080	2, 590 2, 057	2, 582 2, 023	2, 585 1, 996	2, 582 1, 970	2, 584 1, 953	2, 566 1, 927	2, 528 1 900	2, 505 1,868	
1.381	1,645	1,625	1,603	1,579	1,564	1,540	1, 520	1, 502	1, 489	1, 472	1,452	1, 431	
. 225	145	155	159	146	135	124	119	114	113	118	120	157	
215	130 13	140 13	145 13	132 12	121 12	111 11	106 11	102 11	102 11	107 11	111	148 8	
421	409	392	384	382	398	434	470	498	518	521	509	479	
1				•							1		
. 32	246 39	253 38	273 39	265 38	267 39	275 40	276 39	279 39	284 41	282 41	272 38	268 34	
200	202 5	190	185 4	185 3	197	217 14	32	47	257 54	56	253 55	234 53	
- 109	118 45	114 45	113 44	113 44	117 43	121 43	124 43	124 43	124 42	42	121 42	117 42	
59 549	1 24 51, 954	48, 001	61, 974	20 52, 160	20 49, 549	18 59, 323	66,876	16 58, 339	14 60, 423	58, 930	54, 580	68, 365	
23, 327 35, 215	19, 823 32, 131	18, 512 29, 489	25, 897 36, 077	21, 437 30, 723	21, 112 28, 437	24, 062 35, 261	29, 193 37, 683	25, 737 32, 602	25, 464 34, 959	23, 976 34, 954	21, 221 33, 359	27, 913 40, 452	
32, 488	26, 953	27, 748	29, 019	28, 556	28, 515	28, 347	28, 982	28, 548	29, 599	30, 462	31, 146	31, 354	1 :
10,763	11	7	6	14	16	13	13	31	5	16	59	12	1
10, 348 20, 202	20, 813	20,799	6, 189 20, 908	20, 931	20, 859	20, 785	20,656	20, 614	20, 582	20, 508	20,389	20, 344	1
19,898	20, 569 26, 953	27,748	29,019	28, 556	28, 515	20, 413 28, 347	28, 982	28, 548	29, 599	30 462	31, 146	31, 354	
12,400	14, 313 12, 735	13, 208	13, 117	13,630	13,067	12,759	12, 204	12,031	12,085	12,590	12,855	11,864	İ
_ 16, 312	11, 220	11,756	12, 193	12, 265	12, 627	12,758	13, 128	13, 539	13, 872	1, 268 14, 364	14, 921	15, 266	
- 65.8	81. 5	79.1	76.3	77.3	77.4	77.7	75, 8	76.4	73.8	70.9	68.9	69.0	
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	28, 639	28, 852	28, 257	29, 743	31, 305	31,848	30,098	31,386	32, 289	əə, 840	35, 733	7 30, 601	
33, 970	28, 345	28, 733	28, 709	29, 434	31, 162	31, 815	30, 112	31, 395 1 838	32, 536 1 852	33, 688 1, 846	35, 533 1 922	30, 903 1, 676	:
- 1,766 - 9,068 6 106	2,696	3,092	6, 757 5 25e	5, 245	2,964	2, 266 5 470	8,044	7, 981 5 633	5,652	4,777	3,072	11,833	1
5. 020		1	1		1	5, 361	1			1	1 '		
8,753	102	100	100	9, 197	9,509	89	115	121 8, 879	119	120 8,593	123	7 119 8, 805	
40, 141 35, 565	27, 229 21, 879	28, 092 22, 874	31, 148 25, 898	31, 918	31, 953	31, 935 26, 766	35, 135 29, 917	37, 394 32, 467	36, 358 31, 414	37, 003 32, 347	37, 035 32, 282	39, 196 34, 334	
3, 918 9, 165	2, 811 2, 945	3, 570 3, 429	3, 786 4, 958	4, 476 5, 059	5,001	3,755 4,993	4, 840 6, 532	5, 636	4,860 6,991	4, 478 7, 029	3, 524 7, 635	4, 360 8, 368	
17, 599 4, 883	11, 725 4, 398	11, 634 4, 241	12, 985 4, 169	13, 117 4, 088	13, 394 4, 099	13, 821 4, 197	14, 357 4, 188	15, 760 4, 188	15, 685 3, 878	15, 988 4, 852	16, 250	16, 659 4, 947	
1.776	1, 907	1. 934	1, 937	1, 908	1, 919	1,940	1, 992	1, 850	1, 881	1,725	1,818	1,876	
	3, 443 10, 320	3, 284 10, 295	3, 313 10, 321	3, 270 9, 790	9, 517	9, 456	10, 637	9, 788	9, 485	9, 479	9,704	11,802	
- 6,379 - 1,447	6, 581 529	6, 440 700	6, 304 850	6, 131 637	5, 963 585	5, 912 617	5, 850 1, 652	5, 662 1, 046	5, 542 1, 014	5, 628 992	5, 735 1, 127	6, 207 1, 994	
635	369	389	382	358	342	344	504	491	424	379	358	999	
1,125	46	1, 207	1, 199 53	46	} 57	1, 162 54	83	94	28	1, 157 47	74	76	
_i 1,350	1,578	1,537	1,533	1,434	1, 394	1, 367	1, 387		1, 319	1, 276			
tion credit	t associati	ons, and l	banks for	cooperative	ves; to ave	oid duplic	ation thes	e loans ar	e excluded	from the	e totals.	h y the an	d of
persons en	upwyed u	muer Fed	erai emera	ency Wo	ik prograi	115 SHOWN	separatel	ушиле А	4 tha Go-	and earn	er 1880es;	oy the en	ag (
revised be	ginning M	viay 1942 (o incinge	addinous	u Danks II	л гне 141 (жигега; se	p. 8-15 0	тие вер	emper 19	no ourvel	tor revise	≅u I
e figures or eported se	the new	and old b	asis for th	e 12-mont	h period e	ended Jun	ie 30, 1943.	The ser	ies on con	ımercial,	industria	i, and agi	rici
I	November MPLO 0.74 93 60 94 80 93 1.08 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	November October MPLOYMEN - 0.74	November October November	November October November December	November December December	November December December	November	November	Novem	November Decem Decem Janu Febru March April May June	November Octo- December D	November Octo	November

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			F	NAN(CEC	ontinu	ed		,				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
BANKING—Continued		<u> </u>												
Money and interest rates:¶ Bank rates to customers: New York Citypercent				2. 09			2. 36		•	2.70			2. 05	
7 other northern and eastern cities.do 11 southern and western citiesdo		<i>-</i>		2. 63 3. 26			2. 76 3. 24			2.98 3.38			2.71 2.73	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Gen market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50
percent Com'l paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25
A verage rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-modo Average yield, U. S. Treas. notes, 3-5 yrs.;	1. 00 . 375	1.00 .372	1.00 .371	1.00 .363	1.00 .367	1.00 .372	1,00 .373	1.00 .373	1.00 .373	1.00 .374	1.00 .374	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375
Taxable*percent_ Savings deposits: Savings banks in New York State: Amount due depositorsmil. of dol	1. 29 6, 051	1.28	1. 28 5, 492	1. 34 5, 570	1. 29 5, 594	1. 24 5, 622	1. 33 5, 663	1. 39 5, 677	1, 36 5, 726	1, 32 5, 813	1. 30 5, 867	1. 29 5, 922	1. 31 5, 949	5, 982
U. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositorsdo Balance on deposit in banksdo	1, 753	5, 459 1, 377 18	1, 396 17	1, 417 16	1, 445 14	1, 468 14	1, 493 13	1, 517 12	1, 546 12	1, 578 12	1, 620 11	1,660	1,683	r 1, 716
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT														
Total consumer sbort-term debt, end of month*							- 050	. 040	- 0-0			4.770	- 4 000	4.056
Instalment debt, total* do. Sale debt, total* do. Automobile dealers* do Department stores and mail order		6, 403 3, 255 1, 704 664	6, 169 3, 054 1, 571 573	6, 155 2, 922 1, 494 482	5, 703 2, 660 1, 314 404	5, 491 2, 465 1, 190 351	5, 353 2, 323 1, 071 287	5, 243 2, 226 1, 020 260	5, 079 2, 116 955 235	5, 065 2, 046 896 208	4, 844 1, 956 838 196	4, 770 1, 899 807 190	7 4, 863 7 1,869 7 786 186	4, 959 1, 836 776 181
houses* mil. of dol. Furniture stores* do Household appliance stores* do Jewelry stores* do All other* do Cash loan debt, total* do Commercial banks, debt* do		253 408 154 61	247 392 141 61	254 391 130 77	228 359 116 64	210 338 103 56	196 322 91 51	190 319 81 50	178 308 72 48	168 301 64 47	155 286 55 45	149 279 48 44	148 272 42 44	151 269 37 44
		164 1, 551 421	157 1, 483 393	160 1, 4 28 370	143 1, 346 345	132 1, 275 319	124 1, 252 312	120 1, 206 299	114 1, 161 290	108 1,150 2 87	101 1, 118 283	1, 092 278	1, 083 277	1, 060 r 273
Debt.t do Loans made do Repaymentst do Industrial banking companies:	109 15 17	152 14 22	145 14 21	141 18 22	132 11 20	126 13 19	127 22 21	122 15 20	118 14 18	118 19 19	114 15 19	112 15 17	113 18 17	111 16 18
Loans made do Repayments do	165	222 30 44	211 25 36	202 31 40	193 25 34	185 26 34	184 38 39	179 31 36	174 29 34	174 35 35	170 30 34	168 29 31	169 32 31	167 28 30
Personal finance companies: Debt	1 70 1	437 59 7 4	428 59 68	424 82 86	403 45 66	387 50 66	387 86 86	378 62 71	366 58 70	371 80 75	363 62 70	357 64 70	358 70 69	354 67 71
Repayments do Repair and modernization debt* do Missellaneous debt* do Charge account sale debt* do Single-payment loans, debt*\$ do Service debt* do		227 92 1,419 1,088 641	215 91 1,386 1,085 644	200 91 1, 513 1, 072 648	184 89 1, 333 1, 058 652	170 88 1, 333 1, 038 655	155 87 1,343 1,031 656	141 87 1, 331 1, 029 657	128 85 1, 275 1, 027 661	114 86 1, 338 1, 014 667	103 85 1, 222 994 672	93 84 1, 198 996 677	81 85 1, 275 1,038 681	1, 366 1, 073 684
Indexes of total consumer short-term debt, end of month:* Unadjusted		106 106	102 102	102 98	95 94	91 93	89 90	87 88	84 85	84 84	80 82	79 81	81 81	82
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES		100												
Grand totalnumber_		673 40 61	585 27	506 22 47	458 28 53 79 2	422 28 38 67	410 23	362 28	281 19	265 31	203 20	227 15	124 7	169 16 27 33
Commercial service, total		102 0 7 17 1	63 98 4 5 10	86 2 3 11 4	79 2 4 14 2	3 2 9	410 23 41 79 2 4 8	362 28 54 61 2 2 12	281 19 35 48 2 5 3 3 0 2	33 39 2 2 5 2 2 6 2 7	23 43 3 1 7 5 0 8 3 7	31 33 2 2 2 5 7	7 18 26 2 2 2 5 0	4 2 4
Paper, printing, and publishing do		13	18 2 16	3 11 4 12	1 11 5 14	2 3 9 5 9	1 12 7 10	0 8 9 11	1 11	2 6 2 7	0 8 3 7	1 1 4 2	3 4	(
Stone, clay, and glass products do Textile-mill products and apparel do Transportation equipment do Miscellaneous do Retail trade, total do		3 20 4 18 405	3 16 2 15 352	19 3 10 307	1 16 2 7 267	4 9 2 10 255	16 1 10 232	10 0 5 195	4 8 1 8	1 4 2 4 147	3 0 5	0 4 0 5 120	1 2 1 4 64	8
Wholesale trade, total do Liabilities, grand total thous, of dol Commercial service, total do		7, 181 525	5, 245 267	6, 950 526	5, 515 396	4, 163 331	7, 282 305	3, 523 579	156 23 2,550 393 267	15 6, 076 1, 600	98 19 3, 595 300 647	28 2, 905 294 477	1, 488 134 159	3, 78 32
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 and products. do. Leather and leather products		756	717 1,823 198 64 176 297	1, 189 1, 997 7 12 195 120	469	379 1, 342 69 44 195 132	903 4, 144 100 52 169 97	597 1, 105 22 20 192 0	267 826 28 66 90 45	577 1, 441 40 25 396 50	647 2, 017 144 8 508 175	913 78 25 187	504 64 53 84	110
Leather and leather productsdo Lumber and productsdo		21 81	49	40	52	97	20	0	0	71	0 208	19	0	1

*Revised.

*For bond yields see p. S-20.

*Revisions in 1941 data for credit unions are shown on p. S-15 of the January 1943 Survey.

*New series. Earlier data for the series on taxable Treasury notes are available on p. S-14 of the April 1942 and succeeding issues of the Survey; there were no tax-exempt notes outstanding within the maturity range after March 15, 1942. Earlier figures and a description of the data on consumer credit appear on pp. 9-25 of the November 1942 Survey; subsequent revisions in 1941 data for total short-term debt (dollar figures and indexes), total cash loan debt, and commercial bank debt are shown on p. S-15 of the February 1943 Survey.

There have been additional revisions in the 1941 and early 1942 figures for the series revised in the July 1943 Survey as indicated by an "r" on the figures in that issue; revisions, which in most cases are minor, are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Scp- tember	Octo- ber
			FJ	NANC	СЕ—С	ontinu	ed							
INDUSTRIAL, etc., FAILURES—Con.														
Liabilities—Continued. Manufacturing and mining—Con. Machinerythous. of dol. Paper, printing, and publishingdo. Stone, elay, and glass productsdo. Textile-mill products and appareldo. Transportation equipmentdo. Miscellaneousdo. Retail trade, totaldo. Wbolesale trade, totaldo.		69 580 125 628 170 195 2,660 866	12 132 62 467 17 164 2,009	288 77 49 216 525 196 2, 392 846	333 498 4 252 42 115 1,800 372	269 107 45 79 54 123 1,782	2,441 165 76 162 244 250 1,540	289 169 50 150 0 96 1,031	15 218 95 76 8 79 756 308	203 76 15 25 174 25 2, 334 124	38 808 35 38 0 55 429	51 8 0 45 0 30 786 435	80 39 7 10 8 80 501 190	387 52 64 1, 364 175 21 544 150
LIFE INSURANCE														
Association of Life Insurance Presidents: Assets, admitted, total		2, 110 17, 904	28, 236 5, 230 675 4, 555 1, 356 2, 092	28, 394 5, 224 667 4, 557 1, 308 2, 068	28, 572 5, 223 661 4, 562 1, 302 2, 045	28, 757 5, 213 651 4, 562 1, 286 2, 024 18, 713	28, 999 5, 203 646 4, 557 1, 262 2, 003 18, 490	29, 188 5, 201 651 4, 550 1, 238 1, 982	29, 340 5, 201 653 4, 548 1, 218 1, 962	29, 542 5, 197 654 4, 543 1, 204 1, 942	29, 716 5, 214 655 4, 559 1, 183 1, 920	29, 868 5, 216 655 4, 561 1, 161 1, 901	30, 055 5, 208 651 4, 557 1, 158 1, 884	30, 229 5, 205 647 4, 558 1, 130 1, 867 20, 885
Govt. (domestic and for.), totaldo U. S. Governmentdo Public utilitydo Railroaddo Otherdo Cashdo Other admitted assetsdo		7, 204 4, 434 2, 581 1, 951 868 604	8,929 7,196 4,432 2,566 1,955 1,074 602	9, 756 8, 060 4, 443 2, 517 1, 925 537 616	9, 797 8, 089 4, 438 2, 515 1, 922 716 614	9,832 8,163 4,466 2,508 1,907 870 651	9,575 7,933 4,465 2,525 1,925 1,370 671	10, 833 9, 222 4, 467 2, 528 1, 912 394 633	10, 899 9, 258 4, 461 2, 523 1, 919 495 662	10, 998 9, 360 4, 450 2, 515 1, 904 618 714	11, 038 9, 400 4, 441 2, 481 1, 923 805 711	10, 939 9, 324 4, 429 2, 480 1, 912 1, 111 719	12, 014 10, 408 4, 414 2, 460 1, 910 412 595	12, 115 10, 529 4, 404 2, 458 1, 908 480 662
Policies and certificates, total	666 73 338 256 747, 358 129, 670 121, 566 496, 122	679 46 428 204 588, 237 78, 094 135, 727 374, 416 262, 368 21, 753 16, 073 56, 836 167, 706	628 72 358 197 584, 743 114, 180 111, 801 358, 762 260, 427 22, 128 16, 857 58, 539 162, 903	679 165 315 200 817, 547 317, 373 97, 863 402, 311 387, 033 60, 577 17, 775 97, 855 210, 826	585 54 340 191 576, 435 93, 818 103, 873 378, 744 281, 077 33, 984 19, 312 57, 639 170, 142	623 42 380 201 593, 733 90, 690 117, 563 385, 480 279, 445 23, 504 19, 334 59, 376 177, 231	754 75 432 248 750, 957 130, 390 134, 479 486, 088 316, 139 27, 602 18, 918 68, 170 201, 449	719 61 405 253 747, 226 124, 984 126, 688 495, 554 271, 638 25, 949 19, 410 56, 736 169, 543	722 74 409 239 742, 925 154, 406 126, 333 462, 186 274, 776 23, 405 15, 630 57, 341 178, 400	700 71 385 243 745, 646 143, 888 119, 505 482, 253 297, 643 24, 516 18, 610 65, 817 188, 700	644 45 357 241 722, 928 131, 599 110, 096 481, 233 279, 851 29, 613 18, 324 57, 644 174, 270	627 54 346 228 651, 543 89, 168 105, 585 456, 790 271, 540 25, 878 17, 513 61, 085 167, 064	636 61 347 228 684, 608 112, 707 123, 859 448, 042 282, 143 22, 527 18, 200 61, 173 180, 243	697 78 375 245 746, 202 132, 778 134, 335 479, 089 266, 369 24, 859 18, 525 58, 414 164, 571
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous, of dol. Death claim payments do Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc. do Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau:		189, 326 84, 114 22, 464 8, 053 13, 968 27, 258 33, 469	176, 247 80, 109 22, 132 7, 218 12, 763 25, 880 28, 145	244, 909 97, 826 21, 802 7, 414 13, 192 68, 314 36, 361	203, 604 93, 442 25, 777 8, 302 17, 015 34, 377 24, 691	187, 853 85, 549 24, 237 7, 135 12, 796 33, 817 24, 319	229, 883 105, 836 30, 556 8, 272 14, 135 40, 234 30, 850	205, 253 93, 508 31, 709 7, 710 14, 016 31, 680 26, 630	194, 285 89, 485 27, 950 7, 255 12, 842 30, 812 25, 941	203, 417 92, 978 27, 489 7, 584 14, 572 35, 650 25, 144	192, 134 90, 052 25, 388 7, 280 13, 992 31, 723 23, 699	200, 094 107, 428 22, 477 7, 114 13, 204 27, 762 22, 109	158, 880 64, 106 24, 368 6, 994 13, 156 28, 615 21, 641	181, 138 86, 721 26, 106 7, 051 13, 453 26, 670 21, 133
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, total	645, 275 49, 933 168, 647 142, 685 65, 415 65, 498 23, 687 40, 634 19, 567	467, 814 37, 408 118, 351 106, 057 47, 518 47, 720 18, 867 32, 234 13, 059 46, 600	447, 749 34, 767 119, 590 100, 774 44, 357 45, 188 17, 410 30, 565 12, 703 42, 395	521, 524 36, 426 143, 961 114, 554 52, 563 50, 307 20, 220 38, 142 16, 069 49, 282	485, 782 39, 396 137, 295 108, 316 46, 684 43, 661 18, 131 34, 133 12, 798 45, 368	508, 908 36, 761 136, 677 117, 268 49, 563 49, 708 19, 722 37, 235 13, 752 48, 222	631, 863 48, 103 166, 717 146, 476 60, 335 62, 379 26, 192 44, 098 17, 803 59, 760	634, 209 50, 757 170, 949 140, 101 61, 742 65, 961 24, 402 42, 887 17, 501 59, 909	605, 286 48, 325 155, 785 133, 426 64, 615 61, 797 24, 316 41, 843 17, 565 57, 614	632, 597 45, 838 162, 344 138, 914 63, 243 63, 313 27, 620 46, 796 20, 116 64, 413	632, 881 49, 505 162, 769 136, 557 65, 077 67, 621 25, 077 45, 377 17, 808 63, 090	610, 607 45, 328 151, 171 134, 403 63, 610 67, 305 24, 259 42, 319 18, 507 63, 705	595, 634 43, 778 144, 828 129, 887 62, 358 65, 230 25, 200 43, 928 18, 054 62, 371	631, 021 46, 283 161, 932 140, 318 65, 086 64, 195 24, 330 40, 720 18, 830 69, 327
MONETARY STATISTICS														
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, officialo dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rate dol. per Canadian dol Colombia dol per peso Mexico do United Kingdom, official rate dol. per £ Gold:	. 061 . 301 . 894 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 876 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 881 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 879 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 896 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 900 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 899 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 902 . 573 . 206 4. 035	.298 .061 .301 .901 .573 .206 4.035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 901 . 573 . 206 4, 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 906 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 .061 .301 . 906 .573 . 206 4.035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 902 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 573 . 206 4. 035
Monetary stock, U. S	.	22,740 -56,440 78,269 45,460 13,479 12,015 14,210	22, 743 -10, 752 70, 386 43, 479 12, 801 7, 831 14, 805	22, 726 -30, 974 68, 374 43, 000 12, 704 6, 212 15, 410	22, 683 -76, 063 64, 862 41, 807 11, 708 4, 654 15, 590	22, 644 -63, 411 63, 904 42, 592 11, 459 4, 121 16, 088	22, 576 58, 996 61, 871 39, 086 12, 169 4, 520 16, 250	22, 473 -101, 005 63, 551 41, 253 11, 309 4, 891 16, 660	22, 426 -45, 122 -62, 984 -41, 999 10, 975 4, 065 17, 114	22, 388 -51, 684 -62, 104 -41, 022 11, 442 3, 945 17, 421	22, 335 -63, 713 • 61, 658 • 41, 408 10, 246 3, 945 17, 955	22, 243 -91, 332 -960, 157 -940, 692 10, 268 3, 634 18, 529	22, 175 -80, 562 259, 297 240, 248 9, 898 3, 306 18, 844	₽ 59, 945 ₽ 40, 627
Silver: Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz_ Production: Canadathous. of fine oz_ United Statesdo_ Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of modo	.448	. 448 1, 870 3, 819 3, 505	. 448 1, 623 3, 292 3, 128	1, 634 3, 673 3, 150	. 448 1, 606 3, 807 2, 851	. 448 1, 623 3, 421 2, 714	.448 1,771 3,919 1,931	1, 673 3, 753 1, 988	. 448 1, 462 3, 222 2, 717	1, 380 3, 935 1, 632	1, 336 4, 438 1, 115	1, 287 4, 026 753	. 448 1, 162 2, 786 769	3, 055 1, 846

*Preliminary. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3,505 | 3,128 | 3,150 | 2,851 | 2,714 | 1,931 | 1,988 | 2,717 | 1,632 | 1,115 | 753 | 769 | 1,846 |

*Preliminary. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 36 companies having \$2\$ percent of the total assots of all United States legal reserve companies.

© 39 companies having \$1\$ percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

© 10 rincrease in earmarked gold (—).

© 10 rincrease in earmarked gold (—).

© 10 rincrease in earmarked gold (—).

¶ 10 rincrease in earmarked gol

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			F	(NAN	CE—C	ontinu	ed							
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS														
New incorporations (4 States)number.	1,043	890	784	939	1,032	810	962	988	1,026	1,008	1,028	1,031	985	982
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.	1													1
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve):			1				440						450	
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol Iron and steel (47 cos.)dodo Automobiles (15 cos.)dodo Other transportation equip. (68 cos.). do. Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.).do. Other durable goods (75 cos.)do. Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.). do. Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.). do. Miscellaneous services (74 cos.).do. Profits and dividends (152 cos.).* Net profitsdo				557 72			442 53			7 442 48			452 50	
Machinery (69 cos.)				49 92			39 47	l		42 49			43	
Other transportation equip, (68 cos.).do				154			154			1 52				
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do				36			34			32			32	
Other durable goods (75 cos.)do	·	1		30 44			19 39			22 40				
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do				49			36						49	
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do				48			42 36			41			40	
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do	·	·		35 47			36 42			36 38			36 41	
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*				*"	!	i		1	1	1			41	
Net profitsdo	. .			294			211			221	·		225	
Dividends: Preferreddo		l]	23			21			22	İ		21	
Commondodo	.			158			127			132			127	
Flactric nower companies net income (28 cos)	1			35			34			29		<u> </u>	•	
(Federal Reserve)* mil. of dol_ Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) do				383.9			209.4			239.3			29 236. 7	
Telephones, net operating income (Federal Communications Commission) mil. of dol				ł	1					l	ŀ	i		
Communications Commission) mil. of dol.				66.2			63.6		-	61.9			63. 4	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)												ļ		}
United States war program, cumulative totals		į			!									
from June 1940.* Programmil. of dol	338, 971	237, 913	237, 659	237, 949	238, 398	238, 952	246, 147	246, 116	246, 024	275, 753	339,854	339, 738	r 340, 167	7 340, 03
Commitments		155, 589	165, 772	173, 184	179, 174	185, 776	193, 323	202, 443	212, 323	222, 207	230, 252	238, 375	244, 734	250, 466
Cash expendituresdo	146, 391	55, 972	62,084	68, 208	74, 461	80, 543	87,655	94, 945	102, 318	110,005	116,751	124, 280	131, 492	138,597
U. S. Savings bonds:* Amount outstandingdo	26, 697	13, 381	14,079	15,050	16, 246	17,068	17,891	19, 267	20, 507	21, 256	22,030	22, 694	24, 478	26, 056
Sales, series E, F, and Gdo	798	814	735	1,014	1,240	887	944	1,470	1, 335	876	890	802	1, 927	1,708
Redemptionsdo Debt, gross, end of month⊗do	171	92, 904	96, 116	55 108, 170	63 111,069	76 114,024	131 115, 507	103 129, 849	104 135, 913	141 136, 696	138 141, 524	152	155	144
Interest bearing:	166, 158	92, 904	30, 110	ì	1	114,024	110,007	120,040	100, 510	130,030	i -	144, 059	158, 349	165, 047
Public issuesdo	152, 504	83, 680	86, 671	98, 276	100,852	103, 286	104, 284	118,848	124, 477	124, 509	128,782	130, 814	145, 336	151, 720
Special issues do	12, 278 1, 377	8, 585 639	8, 787 657	$9,032 \\ 862$	9,172 1,045	9, 565 1, 173	10,004 1,219	9, 795 1, 206	10,198 1,238	10,871 1,316	11, 456 1, 286	11, 907 1, 338	11, 717 1, 296	11, 868 1, 458
Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:	. 1, 3//	009	001	302	1,040	1,175	1, 215	1,200	1,200	1,510	1,200	1, 336	1, 290	1,400
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)				4 200	4.000		4.050	4 000	4.000	4 000				
mil. of dol.	4, 154	4, 243	4, 244	4, 283	4,277	4, 275	4,350	4, 363	4,082	4,092	3, 782	3, 934	3, 964	4, 113
Commodity Credit Corpdo	607	749	749	788	782	780	779	777	485	480	483	484	488	602
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpdo	.] 930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.do Reconstruction Finance Corpdo	1, 533	1,533 896	1, 533 896	1,533 896	1, 533 896	1, 533 896	1,533 971	1, 533 986	1, 533 996	1,533 1,011	1, 533 700	1, 533 850	1, 533 876	1, 533 911
Expenditures and receipts:										['		0.00	0,0	911
Treasury expenditures, totaldo	7,839	5, 937	6,363	6,501	6,372	6, 119	7, 354	7, 466 2 6, 974	7, 435	8,327	7, 112	7, 617	7, 535	7, 456
War activities do Agricultural adjustment program do Agricultural adjustment	7, 541	5, 481 48	6,042	² 5, 825	5, 947 86	5, 770 92	6, 744 103	81	7, 092 65	7, 469 43	6, 432 42	7, 232 45	6, 952 59	6, 989
Unemployment reliefdo	4	3 5	31	2 12	29	23	21	2 35	12	6	9	4	4	
Transfers to trust accounts;do	2 47	56 70	3 28	25 353	35 54	2 35	1 262	38 89	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 42 \end{array}$	609	344	15	2	30
Interest on debtdo Debt retirementsdo	(a) 41	(4)	(4)	393 1	(a)	(a)	(4)	(0)	(a)	009	68 0	46	311	13
All other:dodo	. 148	247	193	215	(a) 222	198	223	250	223	198	219	275	206	223
Treasury receipts, total do Receipts, net do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 370 2, 099	648 607	830	2, 702 2, 701	824 788	1, 190 955	5, 207 5, 206	1, 555 1, 514	1,742 1,480	4,569 4,569	2,048 2,007	3, 005 2, 721	5, 448 5, 447	2, 069 2, 030
Customs	2,038	24	601 23	24	788 25 724	26	32	32	37	34	33	2, 121	31	2,03
Internal revenue, totaldo	. 2, 105	603	784 199	2,649	724	1,075	5, 154	1,396	1,581	4,211	1,815	2,602	5, 160	1,81
Income taxesdo Social security taxesdo	1, 459 292	206 48	248	1, 972 50	306 52	380 343	4, 732 50	1,000 50	940 282	3,803 57	1, 255 48	1, 564 310	4, 765 53	1, 30
Net expenditures of Government corpora-	1		i							l	l			
tions and credit agencies*mil. of dol- Jovernment corporations and credit agencies:	-64	583	-449	548	186	370	300	17	356	-82	726	148	146	199
A ssets, except interagency, total mil. of dol.	27, 788	20, 534	20,992	21, 715	22, 643	23, 437	24, 151	24,706	24,805	26, 708	25, 555	26, 435	26, 284	27, 218
Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol. Loans and preferred stock, total dol. Loans to financial institutions (incl. pre-	7, 951	8, 781	8,779	8,746	8,691	8,588	8, 565	8, 652	8, 507	8, 241	8, 139	8, 078	8, 054	7, 98
Loans to mancial institutions (incl. pre- ferred stock) mil of dol	772	949	953	957	920	858	833	837	821	828	795	754	797	78
ferred stock) mil. of dol Loans to railroads do	430	497	496	486	489	474	469	462	459	451	448	448	448	433
Home and housing mortgage loansdo.	. 1,840	2, 286	2, 265	2, 241	2, 237	2, 219	2, 197	2, 158	2, 141	1, 937	1,914	1,896	1,878	1,860
Farm mortgage and other agricultural loansmil. of dol.	2,728	2,925	2, 916	2, 912	2,878	2,871	2,868	3,003	2.891	2,813	2,790	2,750	2, 731	2, 70
All other do		2, 124	2, 149	2, 151	2, 168	2, 167	2, 196	2, 193	2, 194	2, 212	2, 193	2, 230	2, 200	2, 194
TT 0 11 11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 '	i '	· ·	1			1, 424	1, 510	1,549		1,638	1, 691	1, 722	
U. S. obligations, direct and fully guaran-	1 000	1 010												1, 784
teedmil. of dol.		1, 219 976	1, 222 1, 001	1, 272 1, 020	1, 284 1, 041	1,375 1,359		1, 428	1,475	1, 565 1, 674	1,561			1, 609
U. S. obligations, direct and thirty guaranteed mil. of dol. Business property do Property held for sale do All other assets.	1, 611 7, 309	976 4, 710	1, 222 1, 001 4, 701 5, 288	1, 272 1, 020 5, 187 5, 489	1, 284 1, 041 5, 638 5, 989	1, 375 1, 359 5, 883 6, 232	1, 424 1, 408 6, 074 6, 681	1, 428 6, 081 7, 035	1,475 6,167 7,108	1,674 6,310 8,917	1,561 6,750 7,466	1, 966 7, 019 7, 682	1, 470 7, 234 7, 805	1, 602 7, 115 8, 736

*Revised. *Less than \$500,000. ¹ Partly estimated. \$Special issues to government agencies and trust funds.

*\$20,000,000 added to unemployment relief and deducted from war activities for April to adjust for erroneous classification of this amount in December 1942.

•In addition to data shown above, quarterly estimates of profits of all corporations are published in special tables in the Survey as follows: January-September 1943, p. 17 of the December 1943 issue; 1941-42. September 1943 Survey, p. 1939-40, June 1943 Survey, p. 25. The latter includes also, on p. 24, annual data back to 1929.

③ Figures are on the basis of Daily Treasury Statements (unrevised). The total includes guaranteed debentures of certain agencies not shown separately. \$500,000,000; figures for this month and certain other months reflect also large payments by the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation to the Commodity Credit Corporation in relimbursement for agricultural commodities purchased in connection with the lend-lease program.

*New series. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for net income of electric power companies are available on request. For data beginning July 1940, for the series on the war program, see p. 29, table 7, of the June 1943 issue; commitments were revised in the December 1943 Survey to include for the Army obligations or formal contracts only (commitments include also other transactions on which definite action has been taken toward procurement); see that issue for revised data prior to October 1942, beginning October 1943, a comparatively small amount of intercompany duplication in the figures for the R. F. C. and its subsidiaries included in the totals for all series was eliminated; the cumulative amounts of such duplication, which were deducted in compiling the October figures shove, were (millions of dollars): Program and commitments, 543; expenditures 55; see also note marked "t" on Treasury expenditures for w

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942		-				194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			FI	NAN(CE—C	ontinu	ed							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Con.		1												
Government corp. and credit agencies—Con. Liabilities, other than interagency, total mil. of dol	11, 277	9,863	10, 268	10, 345	10, 533	10, 791	10, 850	11, 386	11, 177	11, 456	10, 969	11, 289	10, 915	11, 277
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U. Sdo	4, 180	4, 265	4, 264	4, 301	4, 291	4, 332	4, 365	4, 372	4, 092	4, 101	3, 936	4,046	4, 081	4, 125
Other do Other do Other liabilities, including reserves. do Other liabilities, including reserves. do Other liabilities, including reserves. do Other liabilities do Other liabil	1, 308 5, 788 439 16, 073	1, 413 4, 185 442 10, 230	1, 404 4, 601 443 10, 281	1, 414 4, 630 439 10, 931	1, 413 4, 829 439 11, 671	1, 383 5, 076 440 12, 206	1, 375 5, 109 441 12, 860	1, 366 5, 648 440 12, 880	1, 340 5, 746 440 13, 188	1, 333 6, 022 440 14, 812	1, 276 5, 757 441 14, 146	1, 271 5, 972 440 14, 706	1, 274 5, 560 441 14, 929	1, 285 5, 867 440 15, 501
outstanding, end of month: † Grand total mil. of dol- Banks and trust companies, including	8, 239	4, 848	4, 916	5, 286	5, 579	5, 780	6,082	6, 368	6, 678	6, 840	7, 214	7, 540	7, 781	7, 973
receivers mil. of dol. Other financial institutions do. Railroads, including receivers do. Loans to business enterprises, except to aid	425 210 396	461 273 462	476 275 461	475 274 450	468 272 453	463 270 439	458 275 434	456 270 427	451 296 424	448 169 416	443 216 413	436 216 413	432 213 413	428 213 396
in national defense	6, 415 736	2, 760 804	86 2,814 805	3, 206 798	78 3, 511 796	3, 752 780	72 4, 063 779	70 4, 372 773	4,670 768	4, 974 766	5, 322 755	5, 657 753	5, 910 749	62 6, 135 739
SECURITIES ISSUED (Securities and Exchange Commission)†														
Estimated gross proceeds, total_mil. of dol_By types of security:	1, 035	5, 003	786	6, 958	1, 389	994	1,092	10, 279	1, 455	3, 733	1,015	936	11,053	3, 485
Bonds, notes, and debentures, total_do Corperatedo Preferred stockdo Common stockdo	152	5, 001 43 3 (a)	786 34 0 (°)	6, 958 34 0 0	1, 389 9 0 0	994 49 0 (a)	1,078 84 7 8	10, 274 86 4 (a)	1,440 68 1 14	3,723 89 8 3	1,001 62 12 3	916 86 12 8	11, 048 64 5	3, 450 96 27 7
By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldodo Industrialdo Public utilitydo	200 136 38	46 7 30	35 17 17	34 3 27	9 9 0	49 3 39	98 61 22	91 28 59	83 18 39	99 52 1	76 41 26	106 51 46	69 14 49	130 50 51
Rail do Other (real estate and financial) do Other (real estate and financial) do Non-corporate total⊗ do U.S. Government do State and municipal do do	835 798	9 0 4, 958 4, 919 38	752 735 17	6, 925 6, 906 18	1, 380 1, 240 49	8 0 945 887 57	15 0 994 944 50	10, 188 10, 165 23	14 12 1, 371 1, 335 37	47 0 3,634 3,583 51	939 890 49	830 802 28	10, 984 10, 964 21	28 1 3,355 3,334
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo		45	34	33	8	49	96	88	81	97	74	103	68	127
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo	122 91 31	4 2 2	5 1 4	16 15 1	1 0 1	12 10 2	39 6 32	9 3 6	32 14 18	25 10 15	(a) 3 3	15 12 3	11 6 5	(a) 3
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock, total mil. of dol. Funded debt do	75	41 41 (a)	29 28 1	17 13 (4)	8 6 2 0	37 34 3	49 42 1	79 74 3	49 49 0	70 51 (a)	61 40 2	89 79 8	55 42 5	122 97 22
Other debt do Preferred stock do Other purposes do	5	(a) 0	(a) (a)	(a) 4	0	0	7 8	(a) 2	(a) 0	19	19 10	1 0	9 2	4
Proposed uses by major groups: \(\) Industrial, total net proceeds \(\). \(\) do \(\). \(\)	134 119	6 4	17 4	3 2	8 1	2 2	59 33	27 5	17 11	50 25	40 3	49 9	14	48 2
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock		3 29 (a)	13 17 1	1 27 10	8 0 0	(°) 39 2	18 22 1	22 58 1	7 38 0	23 1 (a)	27 26 (a)	41 46 0	11 49 4	45 50 (a)
Repayment of debt and retirement of stockmil. of dol	26	29 9 0	16 0 0	17 4	0	37 8	21 15	57 3	38 14	1 46	26 7 0	46 6	44 4	50 28
New money	3 23	9	0	0	0	8	5 10	3	14	0 46	7	6	0	(4)
(Commercial and Financial Chronicle)		1												
Securities issued, by type of security,total (new capital and refunding)thous. of dol. New capital, totaldododo	357, 319 165, 293	115, 001 28, 145 28, 145	99, 871 31, 029 31, 029	150, 404 40, 792 40, 792	176, 420 6, 670 6, 670	102, 306 57, 900 57, 900	199, 837 89, 645 87, 395	159, 700 37, 677 37, 677	157, 362 43, 727 32, 070	221, 374 41, 333 41, 333	169, 377 30, 537 30, 537	144, 757 28, 989 28, 989	109, 470 20, 325	200, 846 56, 897
Corporata do	101 099	2, 434 0 25, 711	6, 679 17, 125 7, 225	14,717 16,720 9,355	2, 798 0 3, 872	11,330 0 46,570	54, 693 0 32, 702	20, 785 6, 860 10, 032	28, 621 3, 449 0	29, 999 1, 140 10, 194	19, 175 4, 025 7, 338	22, 404 0 6, 585	20, 325 9, 875 0 10, 450	56, 897 40, 673 10, 860 5, 364
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do Foreign do Refunding, total do Domestic, total do Corporate do	09,802	86, 856 86, 856 43, 846	68, 842 68, 842 13, 531	109, 613 109, 613 66, 329	169, 7 50 79, 750 7, 517	44, 406 44, 406 1, 865	2, 250 110, 192 110, 192 38, 447	122, 023 122, 023 74, 902	11, 658 113, 635 88, 780 44, 744	180, 041 162, 041 77, 813	138, 839 138, 839 65, 580	115, 768 115, 768 79, 311	89, 146 89, 146 55, 165	143, 948 143, 948 86, 662
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do Foreign do Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's)	15, 444	30, 645 12, 365 0	45, 520 9, 792 0	34, 245 9, 039 0	26, 805 45, 428 90, 000	31, 875 10, 666 0	54, 830 16, 915 0	34, 505 12, 616 0	44, 036 0 24, 855	43, 475 40, 753 18, 000	31, 105 42, 155 0	14,875 21,582 0	23, 900 10, 081 0	46,060 11,226 0
Total mil. of dol Corporate do Municipal, State, etc do	65	26 1 25	5 2 3	14 7 7	. 4 2 2	53 10 43	33 5 28	5 4 1	20 16 4	12 3 9	6 2 4	18 6 12	26 17 9	8 3 5
(Bond Buyer)														
State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	34, 179 4, 390	36, 036 79, 815	24, 188 6, 905	34, 486 45, 464	61, 173 145, 734	61, 336 59, 482	51, 369 69, 492	24, 539 22, 335	24, 119 38, 0 13	61, 370 48, 341	55, 051 121, 710	38, 140 44, 051		7 50, 790 35, 700

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			FI	NANO	СЕ—С	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS														
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) §			Ì,											
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol_ Cash on hand and in banksdo	740	510	520	543 160	540	550	610	670	740	761 167	780	740	770	780
Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do	600 340	310 250	320 250	378 270	290 280	320 310	350 320	570 330	550 330	529 334	530 340	490 340	770 320	740 330
Bonds Prices:														
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars Domesticdo	99. 02 99. 91	96, 48 98, 08	96. 11 97. 59	96. 70 98. 04	97. 47 98. 72	97. 79 99. 03	98. 24 99. 42	98. 69 99. 88	99. 47 100. 53	99. 64 100. 69	99. 35 100. 37	99, 23 100, 24	99, 37 100, 37	99. 45 100. 34
Standard and Poor's Corporation:	71, 91	63. 16	65, 24	66.11	68.88	70. 01	70. 90	71.21	71.87	72. 26	73. 01	72.13	72, 33	72.04
Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade(15bonds)dol.per \$100 bond. Medium and lower grade:	120. 4	119.3	119. 5	118.9	119. 5	120. 0	119.8	119.9	120, 1	120. 5	121. 1	121.1	120.8	120.9
Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do	111.3 118.9 115.2	102, 1 111, 2 107, 1	103. 2 113. 8 108. 3	103. 6 115. 3 109. 1	105. 4 115. 7 110. 5	106. 4 115. 9 111. 4	108. 0 116. 7 112. 1	109. 2 116. 3 113. 4	110. 0 116. 1 113. 7	109. 9 116. 6 114. 4	110.8 116.6 115.3	110. 4 117. 0 115. 6	110. 4 117. 1 115. 7	110. 6 117. 9 115. 4
Railroads (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do	99.8 45.4	88. 0 30. 3	87. 6 29. 6	86. 5 29. 9	89. 9 31. 7	92. 0 33. 5	95. 3 39. 9	97. 8 44. 7	100. 1 49. 1	98. 7 47. 6	100. 4 48. 1	98.6 44.2	98. 4 46. 4	98. 6 49. 9
Domestic municipals (15 bonds) †do U. S. Treasury bondsdo Bales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	134, 9 112, 4	128. 6 109. 5	129. 0 109. 4	127. 8 108. 9	127. 7 109. 1	128. 6 109. 4	128. 7 109. 1	129. I 109. 9	130. 4 111. 4	131.5 112.4	133, 4 112, 9	134. 6 112. 7	134. 4 113. 2	135. 2 113. 0
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol			98, 513	114, 943 233, 873	144, 737	134, 433	260, 794	214, 979 439, 701	216, 442	164, 430	173, 474	115, 776	125, 866	137, 656
Face valuedodo On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo	ļ	303, 128 122, 448	207, 713 87, 421	101, 549	329, 565 132, 378	276, 381 122, 202	580, 038 243, 869	197, 276	429, 012 199, 696	284, 117 147, 981	319, 102 157, 731	200, 797	229, 324 112, 695	253, 466 123, 096
Face valuedo Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, totalthous. of dol		285, 683 266, 931	192, 439 169, 301	214, 320	310, 531 302, 817	259, 290 252, 254	554, 858 497, 869	412, 821 372, 722	404, 339 343, 226	262, 596 236, 099	298, 556 275, 338	185, 284 157, 440	212, 072 196, 560	234, 183 208, 876
U. S. Governmentdo Other than U. S. Gov., total_do	187, 211	248 266, 684	169, 072	199 206, 880	251 302, 566	253 252, 001	197 497, 672	257 372, 465	316 342, 910	400 235, 699	333 275, 005	260 157, 180	307 196, 253	208, 648
Domestic do Odo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	176, 486 10, 725	258, 361 8, 323	157, 269 11, 803	195, 834 11, 046	290, 890 11, 676	245, 656 6, 345	481, 522 16, 150	360, 470 11, 995	331, 153 11, 757	227, 205 8, 494	264, 115 10, 890	150, 709 6, 471	186, 855 9, 398	201, 371 7, 277
Face value, all issuesmil. of dol	88, 089	67, 207 64, 139	67, 156 64, 088	72, 993 69, 934	72, 880 69, 831	72, 962 69, 837	72, 856 69, 835	72, 812 69, 794	81, 479 78, 462	80, 999 77, 984	80, 879 77, 866	80, 729 77, 824	80, 656 77, 773	91, 004 88, 123
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do Foreign do	2, 881 90, 077 88, 005	3, 068 64, 844 62, 906	3, 067 64, 544 62, 543	3, 059 70, 584 68, 562	3, 049 71, 039 68, 939	3, 125 71, 346 69, 159	3, 021 71, 575 69, 433	3, 018 71, 858 69, 709	3, 017 81, 049 78, 880	3, 015 80, 704 78, 525 2, 179	3, 013 80, 352 78, 152	2, 904 80, 109 78, 014	2, 883 80, 150 78, 064	2, 881 90, 502 88, 426
Foreigndo Yields: Bond Buver:	2, 072	1, 938	2,001	2,022	2, 100	2, 188	2, 142	2,149	2, 169	2, 179	2, 200	2,095	2, 085	2,075
Domestic municipals (20 cities)percent Moody's:	1.82	2. 13	2. 16	2, 17	2, 12	2.08	2.08	2, 01	1.93	1,86	1.83	1.81	1.79	1.69
Domestic corporatedo By ratings:	3. 13	3. 31 2. 80	3. 31 2. 79	3. 32 2. 81	3. 27 2. 79	3. 2 3 2. 77	3. 20 2. 76	3, 19 2, 76	3, 16 2, 74	3, 14 2, 72	3.11 2.69	3. 10 2. 69	3, 11 2, 69	3. 11 2. 70
By ratings: Aaa	2, 84 3, 11 3, 83	2. 95 3. 24	2, 94 3, 24 4, 25	2. 96 3. 23 4. 28	2. 93 3. 20	2.89 3.17 4.08	2. 88 3. 14	2. 88 3. 14	2.87 3.13 3.91	2, 85 3, 11 3, 88	2.82 3.09	2.81 3.08	2. 82 3. 10	2, 83 3, 10 3, 82
By groups: Industrials do Public utilities do	1	4. 24 2. 94	2.93	2. 94	4. 16 2. 90	2.88	4. 01 2. 87	3. 96 2. 87	2.86	2, 84	3. 81 2. 80	3.81	3, 83 2, 82	2.82
Public utilitiesdododododododododododo	2. 98 3. 56	3. 07 3. 92	3.06 3.93	3. 07 3. 96	3. 05 3. 86	3. 02 3. 78	3. 00 3. 73	3. 01 3. 69	3.00 3.64	2, 98 3, 61	2.95 3.56	2. 96 3. 55	2.96 3.56	2. 96 3. 55
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds:	1.90	2. 22	2. 20	2. 26	2. 27	2.22	2. 21	2. 20	2. 13	2,07	1. 97	1.91	1.92	1,88
Partially tax-exemptdo Taxable*do	1, 85 2, 32	2, 05 2, 33	2.06 2.34	2. 09 2. 36	2.06 2.32	2.06 2.32	2. 08 2. 33	2. 02 2. 32	1. 92 2. 30	1.85 2.29	1, 82 2, 27	1.83 2.28	1.80 2.30	1, 81 2, 30
Stocks Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's:								{		!				
Total annual payments at current rates (600 companies) mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions	1, 726. 71	1,645.97	1,647.36	1,677.20	1, 682. 83	1, 686. 26			1, 694. 13	1,683.55	1, 681. 19	1, 681. 66	1, 684. 70	1, 695. 79
Number of shares, adjustedmillions_ Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 companies)dollars_	1.83	938. 08 1. 75	938.08	942.70	942.70	942.70	942.70 1.78	942.70	942.70	942.70	942.70	942.70	942.70	942.70
Banks (21 cos.)	2.81 1.76 2.69	2.81 1.70 2.69	2, 81 1, 69 2, 69	2.82 1.71 2.64	2.82 1.71 2.64	2.82 1.72 2.64	2. 82 1. 71 2. 64	2. 82 1. 71 2. 64	2. 82 1. 73 2. 64	2.82 1.72 2.69	2.82 1.71 2.69	2, 81 1, 71 2, 69	2.81 1.71 2.69	2.81 1.73 2.69
Public utilities (30 cos.) do. Railroads (36 cos.) do. Dividend payments, by industry groups:*	1. 78 2. 25	1. 73 1. 85	1.74 1.96	1. 75 2. 12	1.75 2.12	1.75 2.16	1.74 2.18	1. 74 2. 18	1. 74 2. 13	1. 74 2. 13	1. 74 2. 13	1. 76 2. 13	1. 77 2. 13	1. 78 2. 13
Dividend payments, by industry groups:* Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol. Manufacturingdo	127. 5 72. 9	296. 8 128. 1	r 128. 4 r 74. 3	7704.1 7397.3	282. 4 91. 9	7 142. 2 7 61. 6	330. 5 202. 8	295. 9 127. 0	7 114. 1 65. 0	413.9 • 237.6	7 332.3 7 132.2	144.9	7 336. 7 7 196. 7	7 305.3 7 134.6
Mining do do Trade do do do do do do do do do do do do do	.] 1.9 4.7	5. 0 15. 4	3. 5 3. 8	55. 6 44. 5	1. 7 16. 3	. 9 5. 9	23. 4 22. 4	3. 0 15. 1	.9 3.6	27. 0 • 25. 3	3, 1 15, 8	1. 3 3. 5	7 25. 2 26. 3	4. 2 14. 8
Fin ance do do Ra ^l Iroads do Heat, light, and power do	8.8 2.7 33.8	47.7 12.2 36.9	8. 3 3. 4 32. 1	53.9 64.2 47.2	73. 4 16. 7 33. 8	28. 2 7. 1 36. 5	19. 0 12. 2 30. 1	46. 5 17. 0 35. 4	7. 9 1. 3 35. 2	7 28. 7 7 34. 8 35. 8	74.3 13.7 41.5	25. 0 7. 9 30. 3	7 18. 5 13. 8 7 30. 5	7 48. 4 13. 3 37. 4
Heat, light, and power do Months do Miscellaneous do Months de Mon	33.8 .2 2.5	46. 5 5. 0	2.8	13. 6 27. 8	46. 0 2. 6	1.9	12. 1 8. 5	46. 6 5. 3	1.6	14. 2 10. 7	46. 4 • 5. 3	2.3	13, 3 12, 4	46. 4 7 6. 2
Prices: A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100.	59.8	51.1	50.6	52.6	56. 1	59.0	62. 1	62.6	65. 6	66.3	64.0	63. 7	64.8	64.0
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stks.) dol. per share Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do	45, 89 132, 66	38.37 113.51 13.35	38. 81 115. 31 14. 16	38. 81 117. 16 14. 02	40. 73 121. 52 15. 57	42.78 127.40 16.87	44.64 131.15 17.58	46. 37 134. 13 19. 00	48. 19 138. 60 20. 13	48. 67 141. 25 20. 35	49. 71 142. 90 21. 72	47. 16 136. 34 20. 75	48. 03 138. 90 21. 54	48. 01 138. 25 21. 68
Railroads (20 stocks) do do	32.85		28. 13	26. 83	28. 59	29.80	32. 47	34.73	36. 43	35. 84	36. 92	34. 35	34. 64	34. 97

^{*}Revised. **Gomplete reports are now collected semiannually; except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a small number of large firms.
*New series. The new bond series represents the average yield of taxable Treasury bonds (interest subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax) neither due nor callable for 12 years; this average started Oct. 20, 1941, following the issuance of the second series of such bonds: bonds which may not be held by all classes of investors (the 2½'s of 1962-67, the 2½'s of 1963-68, and the 2½'s of 1964-69) are excluded. The series on dividend payments has been revised because of certain shifts in the industrial classifications, principally a shift of leased railroad lines from "railroads" to the "finance" group. Revised data prior to March 1942 (figures beginning March 1942 are in the May 1943 Survey) will be published later. For a description of the data sep p. 26-28 of the November 1942 Survey.

18evised series. The price indexes for domestic municipals are converted from yields to maturity, assuming a 4-percent coupon with 20 years to maturity instead of 3¾-percent http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Research Researc

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						1943					
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			Fl	NAN(CE—C	ontinu	ed				···			
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks—Continued														
Prices—Continued. New York Times (50 stks.)dol. per share. Industrials (25 stocks)do Railroads (25 stocks)do	157.13	79. 06 136. 56 21. 55	80. 13 139. 23 21. 03	81. 51 142. 86 20. 18	84. 67 147. 75 21. 59	88. 18 153. 76 22. 61	91, 13 157, 06 25, 21	92. 79 158. 43 27. 16	96. 83 165. 21 28. 46	98. 78 169. 86 27. 87	98. 80 169. 19 28. 43	93. 65 160. 98 26. 32	96. 01 165. 14 26. 87	95, 2 163, 5 26, 9
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stks.)1935-39=100. Industrials (354 stocks)do Capital goods (116 stocks)do Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do Public utilities (28 stocks)do	85. 2 93. 8	74. 2 76. 5 77. 6 72. 7 63. 7	75. 2 77. 2 77. 3 74. 1 66. 2	75. 9 78. 5 77. 7 75. 8 65. 2	79. 7 82. 3 81. 1 79. 7 69. 3	84. 8 87. 7 86. 1 84. 8 73. 3	88. 2 90. 8 89. 0 87. 4 76. 2	91. 3 93. 7 90. 1 90. 9 79. 1	95. 2 97. 2 92. 5 94. 9 84. 0	96. 7 99. 3 93. 3 98. 8 84. 7	98. 5 100. 9 94. 0 100. 4 87. 7	94. 4 96. 3 88. 8 96. 4 85. 9	95. 6 97. 5 89. 4 98. 1 87. 3	94. 96. 89. 96. 86.
Railroads (20 stocks)do Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)	86. 5 92. 7	72. 7 75. 7	73. 0 73. 1	69. 3 74. 2	73. 7	77. 5 84. 7	86. 4 89. 7	92. 8 93. 2	97. 5 92. 3	94. 3 93. 4	96. 6 95. 3	90. 5 94. 8	91, 3 93, 6	92. 93.
1935-39=100_ Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous, of dol_	117.0	104. 7 465, 937	104. 4	104. 9 629, 403	108. 4 507, 440	614, 765	996, 931	114. 8 1,012,679	970, 787	118. 9 851, 107	120. 8 930, 724	119. 1 597, 906	120. 4 558, 819	120. 545, 44
Shares soldthousands_ On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuethous. of dol_ Shares soldthousands_		24, 753 400, 475 19, 610	22, 053 352, 283 17, 310	33, 651 536, 509 25, 160	28, 067 432, 974 21, 682	38, 457 527, 643 29, 388	63, 006 861, 091 48, 026	58, 703 869, 343 44, 673	62, 040 823, 352 44, 948	44, 248 715, 329 32, 704	43, 681 782, 864 32, 136	27, 964 508, 868 21, 227	26, 321 467, 087 19, 122	25, 24 453, 83 18, 08
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times)thousands. Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol. Number of shares listedmillions.	18, 246 45, 102 1, 487	15, 933 37, 738 1, 471	13, 437 37, 374 1, 471	19, 313 38, 812 1, 471	18, 032 41, 411 1, 470	24, 434 43, 539 1, 470	36, 997 45, 846 1, 469	33, 554 46, 192 1, 469	35, 052 48, 438 1, 470	23, 416 48, 877 1, 469	26, 324 47, 578 1, 479	14, 252 47, 710 1, 489	14,986 48,711 1,484	13, 92 48, 17 1, 48
Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody's_percent_ Banks (15 stocksdo Industrials (125) stocks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do Public utilities (25 stocks)do	5. 1 4. 0 4. 9 4. 0	5. 8 5. 0 5. 5 4. 4 7. 2	5. 9 5. 2 5. 5 4. 5 7, 1	5. 7 5. 0 5. 3 4. 2 7. 2	5. 4 4. 5 5. 0 4. 1 6. 8	5. 1 4. 4 4. 7 4. 1 6. 3	4. 8 4. 0 4. 5 3. 9 6. 2	4. 8 4. 1 4. 5 3. 9 5. 8	4. 6 4. 0 4. 3 3. 8 5. 5	4. 5 3. 9 4. 2 3. 8 5. 4	4. 7 4. 1 4. 5 3. 9 5. 5	4.7 4.0 4.4 3.8 5.5	4. 6 4. 0 4. 3 3. 7 5. 5	4. 4. 4. 3. 5.
Railroads (25 stocks)do. Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corppercent.	7.8	7. 0 4. 23	8. 0 4. 23	8. 6 4. 19	7. 9 4. 17	7.3 4.10	6.8	6. 6 4. 08	6. 2 4. 07	6. 4	6. 8 3. 98	6. 6 3. 97	6. 5 3. 98	6. 4. (
	7		1	FOREI	GN T	RADE								
INDEXES;														
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity	275	233 213 92	218 210 96	246 232 94	202 194 96	203 191 94	272 261 96	264 261 99	297 289 97	268 268 100	339 334 98	318 320 101	346 327 94	31
mports for consumption: Quantitydo Valuedo Unit valuedo	97	94 70 74	79 59 74	167 128 76	102 77 75	102 77 75	109 83 76	107 84 78	114 89 78	115 90 79	118 95 81	121 96 79	110 88 80	
VALUE; Exports, total incl. reexportsthous, of dol	1 036 252	801 382	786, 860	8 73 , 145	730, 083	719, 528	988, 326	979, 837	1 084 514	r1 001 507	1 951 141	1 203 826	1 233 004	r1 105 0
Exports of U. S. merchandise do General imports do Imports for consumption do	1.024.517	794, 258	780, 753 168, 079	864, 866 358, 787	721, 958	710, 414 • 233, 836 • 244, 940	973, 885 r 249, 225	970, 315 r 254, 558 r 266, 788	+281,016	7 295, 279	7300,369	1314,686	1,233,094 1,216,417 280,466 279,305	1 328, 53
	TR.	ANSP	ORTA'	rion	AND	COM	MUNIC	CATIO	NS					
TRANSPORTATION Commodity and Passenger														
Unadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types† 1935-39=100 Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity† do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines do		204 211 202 207 276	197 204 193 209 284	193 196 182 226 302	188 191 178 221 286	202 206 193 232 304	204 208 194 234 311	208 213 196 246 335	210 216 199 247 341	214 220 197 270 386	222 230 206 274 402	225 234 210 275 407	7 225 7 232 212 7 269 7 388	22 23 21 26 36
By types of transportation: Air, combined indexdo Commoditydo Passengerdo		351 431 298	337 438 270	323 474 224	319 445 236	377 515 286	379 515 289	419 568 319	395 523 310	423 551 338	439 576 349	460 604 365	469 619 370	47 63 36
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined 1935-39 = 100		235 149	218 216 227 147	222 216 240 162	199 189 232 167	211 201 244 173	214 205 243 171	221 208 264 172	211 192 277 169	234 214 301 175	229 201 322 168	7 235 203 336 166	7 232 211 7 299 171	23 21 28 17
Oil and gas pipe lines† do Railroads, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do Adjusted indexes:*		160 230 221 296 71	167 221 209 314 60	171 212 195 339 37	177 211 197 317 26	184 229 215 336 31	180 234 216 347 31	178 235 217 372 48	172 240 222 376 64	181 237 212 432 74	181 253 228 447 78	191 257 231 461 82	208 253 230 435 r 83	20 25 23 41
Combined index, all typestdo Excluding local transit linesdo Commoditydo Passengerdo Excluding local transit linesdo		197 204 192 210 285	196 202 188 218 307	195 200 188 218 295	194 198 185 224 295	205 211 199 224 295	209 215 200 240 328	214 221 204 248 347	213 220 201 252 356	212 217 196 264 369	221 226 206 269 372	220 225 204 269 377	* 217 * 223 203 * 265 * 372	25 26 26 26 37
By type of transportation: Air, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do	-	323 421 258	356 451 293	348 454 277	376 481 306	407 520 332	388 515 304	409 568 304	384 523 292	396 551 294	415 576 309	426 604 309	437 619 316	41 63 33

Revised.

1For revised 1941 monthly averages, see note 2 on p. S-20 of the April 1943 Survey; revised monthly data for 1941 and preliminary revisions for the early months of 1942 are available on request.

2 New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27, table 5, of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data bening 1947 for the series marked "f"; revisions are available on request).

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						1943	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
TF	RANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS-	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued														1
Commodity and Passenger—Continued						,								
Adjusted indexes*—Continued. Intercity motor bus and truck, combined	[
index 1935-39=100. For-hire truck do do do do do do do do do do do do do		210 209	211 208	233 225	211 199	220 206	223 212	226 212	213 192	230 212	226 205	222 199	224 201	22 20
Motor busdododo		247 147	245 145	232 154	250 165	264 166	261 166	274 166	284 167	287 177	293 184	298 181	7 284 176	29 17
Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo	(163 221	165 221	165 214	169 214	170 234	173 236	176 243	176 245	188 236	190 251	200 249	215 244	21 24
Commodity do do do do do do do do do do do do do		210 307 61	205 340 52	199 328 61	201 318 59	220 345 64	220 364 60	224 388 63	226 396 55	213 416	229 416	226 421	7 421	22 42
Waterborne (domestic), commodity†.do Express Operations		01	32	01	99	04	00	03	55	55	54	57	⁷ 60	5
Operating revenuethous, of dol		13, 319 56	14, 773 153	18,071 157	14, 295 67	14, 306 78	15, 363 68	15, 803 145	16, 084 53	16, 315 64	16, 469 68	16, 579 64	17, 355 71	17, 29
Local Transit Lines		00	100	10,	"		"	113		01	00	04	'1	5
Fares, average, cash rate cents. Passengers carried thousands.	1, 252, 313	7.8060 1,152,868	7.8060 1,100,451	7.8060 1,254,329	7.8060 1,239,428	7.8060 1,147,971	7.8060 1,254,163	7.8060 1,220,211	7.8032 1,247,526			7.8004 1,213,353	7.8004 1,205,969	7. 800 1,273,91
Operating revenuesthous, of dol Class I Steam Railways		85, 257	81,356	94, 248	93, 600	87, 326	93, 720	92, 325	93, 371	94,944	96, 560	92, 566	90, 024	94, 84
Freight earloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):		150	140	126	124	130	130	132	137	132	140			
Combined index, unadjusted _ 1935-39 = 100	142 127 186	138 180	139 186	132 193	135 193	145 189	144 189	133 183	132 179	100 162	146 146 178	145 145	151 152 193	14
Forest products do Grains and grain products do Grains and Grain products do Grains and Grain products do Grains and Grain products do Gra	147 157	158 139	138	122 130	117 138	129 142	133 131	138 124	143 123	145 140	150 172	183 156	150 153	19 14
Livestockdodo	166 68	169 58	r 143 59	113 56	98 55	90 58	92 62	105	101	86 63	97 63	158 111	151 66	16 18
Oredo	193 153	260 163	206 150	59 135	50 132	48 137	92 62 56 138	106 143	62 269 145	297 146	323 147	312	314 154	27
Miscellaneous do Combined index, adjusted† do Coal† do do	139 127	140 138	136 139	135 132	135 135	139 145	138 144	136 133	135 132	127	141 146	147 140 145	140 152	15 13 14
Coke† do do Forest products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	186 150	184 149	186 140	184 137	184 130	178 135	187 133	186 138	181 138	166 140	184 150	191 148	195 139	19
Grains and grain productstdo	161 132	139 110	126 114	139 117	138 102	145 113	142 117	140 118	140 112	137 113	143 113	147	137 114	16 11
Merchandise, l. c. ldodo	67 191	56 190	58 190	59 189	57 202	61 193	61 193	62 163	62 163	63 192	64 202	63 208	63 209	6
Miscellaneous†do	147	150	145	144	144	146	145	145	143	142	146	145	143	140
Total cars thousands Coal do	3, 305 580	4, 512 837	7 3, 237 649	2, 834 612	3, 531 790	3,056 705	3, 073 706	3, 136 666	4, 150 792	3, 151 457	4,307 842	3, 554 705	3, 546 706	4, 518 85
Cokedo Forest productsdo	56 175	71 244	57 164	57 148	$\frac{75}{172}$	60 160	60 164	59 169	$\frac{71}{221}$	50 176	68 224	58 193	59 179	7 22
Grains and grain products do Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l do	214 91	247 118	168 78 356	176 63	237 66	203 51	187 52	173 58	72 72	189 48	295 65	226 62	209 79	29 12
Ore	414 216	460 373 2, 161	230	340 66	421 71	370 55	389 63	397 95	488 364	386 329	484	403 356	399 346	52 39
Miscellaneous do Freight-car surplus, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 558 17	2, 101 30 17	r 1, 535 53 28	1, 371 68 35	1,698 67	1, 453 41 19	1, 452 35	1, 519 35 16	1, 920 49 21	1, 515 72	1,886 30	1,551 24	1, 568 20	2, 02
Box cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3	5	14	20	35 20	9	15 7	6	5	18 34	11 4	9 4	7 4	
Operating revenues, total thous, of dol	762, 058 566, 422	745, 584 587, 612	690, 108 534, 762	702, 995 531, 918	671, 334 514, 316	663, 534 513, 191	756, 251 585, 252	748, 798 570, 136	759, 331 573, 788	747, 365 549, 134		800, 233 585, 644	776, 539 576, 092	796, 28: 594, 560
Freight	141, 924 502, 213	416, 430	108, 060 406, 389	119, 151 431, 873	111, 725 424, 201	107, 224 408, 459	121, 448 449, 440	127, 915 442, 149	133, 581 454, 362	147, 294 451, 946	156, 628 466, 658	161, 971 467, 288	146, 727 478, 074	144, 885 513, 571
Operating expenses do Taxes, joint facility and equip. rents do Net railway operating income do	153, 464 96, 381	144, 374 184, 780	†134, 710 †149, 009	100, 271 170, 851	141, 829 105, 304	148, 942 106, 133	177, 163 129, 647	179, 590 127, 059	176, 800 128, 169	185, 764 109, 655	203, 927 120, 611	208, 384 124, 561	188, 290 110, 175	169, 629 113, 084
Net incomedo Operating results:		135, 538	111, 310	137, 101	62, 980	61, 819	84, 651	82, 901	85, 732	70, 626	82, 278	84, 472	69, 978	τ 76, 027
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile millions Financial operations, adjusted:		*66,021 .946 5,508	60, 464	58, 356 . 967	58, 929 . 934	58, 102 . 943 5, 668	64, 686 . 956	62, 947 . 966 6, 715	66, 528	61, 339	68, 193	68, 950 . 900	66, 522 . 921 7, 851	69, 222
Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol.		660.8	5, 663 722. 5	6, 314 708. 4	5, 914 710. 4	743. 7	6, 482 739. 9	766. 7	7,008	7,813	8, 342 760. 9	8, 610	737. 7	730. 9
		501.9 113.0	553. 5 120. 4	551.0 109.2	553. 8 107. 5	576. 1 117. 6	560. 4 129. 5	578. 4 138. 0	587, 3 145, 6	557. 1 142. 2	567. 5 139. 7	778. 6 582. 1 144. 4	545. 7 140. 4	527. 151.
PassengerdoRailway expensesdoNet railway operating incomedo		533. 3 r 127. 6	563. 2 159. 3	553, 6 154, 9	576. 6 133. 8	591. 0 152. 8	615. 9 124. 0	623. 1 143. 6	623. 8 159. 2	629.3 119.9	652. 5 108. 4	663. 2 115. 4	655. 4 82. 2	657. 7 73.
Net incomedo		7 81.2	120.3	109. 3	92.0	111.2	81. 5	101.5	118.0	78.0	67.7	74. 9	r 41.0	⊅ 32. 3
Operations on scheduled air lines:														
Miles flown thous, of miles Express carried thous, of lb		8, 408 4, 341	7, 777 3, 974	7, 292 3, 634	7, 508 3, 600	7, 585 3, 619	8, 127 4, 320	8, 288 4, 816	8, 323 4, 549	8, 410 4, 834	8, 881 5, 261	9, 303 5, 335	9, 215 5, 385	9, 51 5, 17
Express carried thous. of lb. Passengers carried number. Passenger-miles flown thous. of miles.		273, 162 128, 329	240, 705 112, 488	202, 623 96, 308	208, 380 101, 411	233, 049 110, 983	265, 175 124, 256	280, 914 132, 985	282, 103 133, 267	297, 760 140, 746	320, 096 150, 014	338, 059 156, 873	321, 616 153, 980	
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomlollars	4.02	3. 73	3. 79	3. 56	3. 60	3.66	3. 56	3.86	3. 55	3. 70	3. 66	4.04	3.96	3. 9.
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index 1929=100	86 171	80 135	79 137	74 132	81 131	82 136	83 140	83 156	85 162	84 174	79 180	86 200	86 178	86 16
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber U. S. citizens, departuresdo		7, 902 5, 190	7, 474	8,995	6,442	6, 969	7, 285	9, 693	11,601	12, 709	8, 215	6, 848	6, 803	7, 30
Emigrants do	1 1	5, 190 463 2, 147	5, 077 563 1, 915	5, 152 460 1, 837	4, 879 398 1, 782	5, 527 480 1, 504	5, 178 336 1, 815	5, 461 385 1, 933	5, 361 336 2, 177	6. 238 500	5, 459 563	4, 326 382	4, 396 540	4, 69 46.
Immigrantsdo Passports issued♂do National parks, visitorsdo	23, 851	2, 147 14, 667 76, 659	11, 173 51, 976	8, 247 11, 865	1, 782 11, 628 13, 211	1, 504 12, 679 14, 638	1, 815 12, 178 17, 751	1, 933 12, 772 32, 270	10, 334 45, 660	2, 152 9, 564 67, 245	2, 192 9, 700	2, 320 11, 763	2, 612 6, 711	2, 777 8, 162
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles thousands		1.961.986		,						2.186.161	2 192 301	2 364 069	97, 667 2 250 820	55, 696 2 202 553
Passenger revenuesthous. of dol.	1	10, 444	10,052	10, 080	11,018	10, 151	11, 511	11, 627	11, 797	12,132	12,007	2,364,069 12,904	12, 338	12, 743

*Revised. * Preliminary. \$For 1941 figures revised to cover the same companies as for 1942, see note marked "f" on p. S-21 of the April 1943 Survey.

*Glicludes passports to American seamen. *Data for October 1942, January, May, July, and October 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

*Seasonal factors revised beginning 1939 or 1941; for coal the seasonal factor was fixed at 100 beginning May 1941; revisions are available on request.

Digitized for FRASEP *New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27, table 5, of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the index http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

1943		1942						1943					
Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
ANSP	ORTAT	TION	AND	COMN	IUNI(CATIO	NS-C	ontinu	ied	· · · · ·		·	
	-140.010	140 447	140 400	140 000	140 570	150 240	147 040	140.000	140,000	150 500	150 540	150 650	155 450
	⁷ 82, 586			83, 610		85, 287	84,941	84, 733		84, 426	84, 501		155, 47, 86, 77
	* 48, 421	46, 566	50,766	50, 274	48, 286	53, 122	51,144	53, 089	51,841	56, 253		55, 305	56, 68
-	21, 180	24, 310		21, 197						21, 240	20,758	98, 231 21, 386	98, 26 21, 61
	+ 22, 359	22, 400	22, 544	22, 835	22, 947	23, 124	23, 285	23, 408	23, 510	23, 595	23, 685	23,777	23, 87
_	14, 956	14, 250	15,970	114,253	1 13, 663	1 15, 768	1 16, 023	1 16, 234	¹ 16, 459	1 16, 792	1 16, 750	¹ 16, 585	116, 47
-1	13, 875	13, 151	14, 667	1 13, 138	1 12, 729	1 14, 677	1 14, 766	1 14, 997	1 15, 253	1 15, 563	1 15, 553	15, 422	115, 23
1	819	863	1, 104	1 894	1 793	1 906	1 933	1 934	1 890	1 955	1 976	11, 027	195
1	1,082	1,099	1,303	1 1, 115	1 934	11,091	11, 257	1 1, 237	11,206	11,229	1 1, 198	11, 163	11, 23
	12, 179	1, 625	13, 182					11, 865	1 1, 821	1 1, 310	1 4, 880		113, 18 11, 43
-	812	658	947	d 199	4 86	742	824	⁴ 1, 323	397	364	471	304	34
_	r 993	1,007	1, 184	1,092	1,033	1,094	1,095	1,116	1,008	1, 105	1, 103	1, 112	1, 16
<u> </u>	<u> </u>					1	! ' !	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		!	'	1 ,
	CHEM	IICAL	S AN	D ALI	JED :	PROD	UCTS						
1													İ
0.63													0.6
36, 149	41, 407	41, 477	30,626	33,392	35, 282	39, 337	38, 588	36, 154	36,853	36, 570	42,022	42,020	38, 73
	ł		147 850	ł		130 505		!	172.935			190 390	
			645, 380			525, 106			491, 676			426, 052	
16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16.50	16, 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16, 50	16. 50	16. 5
	l												
												1	
. 1		221	340	1,006	1, 325	1,281	800	387	117	87	140	251	35
1.650	1,650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1,650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.65
•-	59, 846	54,855	67,876	61, 637	56, 586	64,616	61,310	32, 543	67,006	59, 250	57, 471	59, 115	
·•[554, 067	547, 576	571, 369	573, 097	570, 858	608, 525	550, 459	578, 679	578, 543	549,718	602,644	7572, 768	594, 78
· -	1,271,890	1,197,472	1,148,688	1,129,912	1,008,719	828, 750	602, 116	589, 201	133,390	500, 455	843, 177	7887, 729	886, 63
									}				
4.00	2.50	2.46	2.42	2 50	2.40	2 57	2 50	2 54	2.55	2 72	4.00	2.05	4.0
-	18, 922	19, 432	20, 108	7,817	7, 728	7, 572	13, 437	17,992	19,719	17, 587	16,748	16,774	11,94
·-	263, 434	267, 144	277, 546	276, 791	265, 912	251, 799	253, 134	249, 087	246, 127	221, 988	202, 298	189, 392	177, 79
	. 64	. 64	. 54	54	. 63	. 64	. 64	. 63	. 66	. 67	. 67	. 66	.6
.)	6, 474 49, 525						5, 892 54, 095						3, 42 96, 58
	,			}			,	,		}		01,001	00,00
	ł	}					Ì				}		
												1	
· • · - · · · ·	136, 624 223, 747	108,682	290 597		110,671		111,060 223,448			274, 402	95, 052 256, 596		126, 52 239, 05
	289, 743	286, 358	306, 055	295, 350	298, 988	290, 458	308, 448	307, 190	359, 464	375, 404	398, 998	332, 372	303, 99
[51, 239	41, 333	44, 716	49, 935	57, 593	61, 067	59, 857	61, 158	57, 890	45, 419	64, 346	68, 018	53, 58
	45, 084	45, 693	50, 942	45, 599	45, 136	45, 023	46, 031	47,807	49,873	49,310	47,851	44, 882	46,04
	96, 432	104, 916	108, 570	107, 104	96, 683	87, 460	81, 186	81,770	82,475	100, 480	101,138	89, 991	86, 38
	14, 496	11,568	16, 549	13, 164	13, 890	12, 483	15, 326	21,965	21, 589	13,838	16,547	15, 311	15, 59
	20, 895	208, 237	215, 619	204, 804	204, 704		195, 551	177, 148					14, 81 182, 69
	i	355	362	332	339	344	1	276	293	225	261	300	36
1	1 342	419	416	402	359 359	352		274	270	220		389	43
	432	410											
	1	}	1	029	026	067	033	880	789		1	1	26
	834	884 354	914 407	922 438	936 438	967 446		880 423	788 400	749 359	734	759	
	834	884	914							749	734	759	
	November RANSPO 10.63 28 36,149 3. 16.50 4.06 4.06 7.75	November October RANSPORTAT	November October November	November December November December	November Deta December De	November December November October November December Janu February March	November Octo- November December Janu- Febru- March April	November	November Octo- November December Janu- ary Febru- ary March April May June	November Dete December De	Novem	November Octo- December Janu	

*Revised. *Deficit.

1 Owing to changes in the accounting system, 1943 figures are not comparable with earlier data above; available data on the new basis for January-September 1942 are shown in footnotes in the September to December 1943 Surveys; October 1942 figures on the new basis are as follows: Operating revenues—total, 15,277; telegraph carriers, total, 14,181; Western Union cable operations, 819; cable carriers, 1,097; operating expenses—no comparable data; net operating revenues—total, 15,277; telegraph carriers, total, 14,181; Western Union cable operations, 819; cable carriers, 1,097; operating expenses—no comparable data; net operating revenues—total, 15,277; telegraph carriers, total, 14,181; Western Union cable operations, 819; cable carriers, 1,097; operating expenses—no comparable data; net operating revenues—2,028; 1942 data shown above for the latter item are "operating income."

1 Data for 3 companies operating outside of United States, included in original reports for 1943, are excluded to have all figures cover the same companies.

1 Price of crude sodium nitrate in 100-pound bags, 1. o. b. cars, Atlantic, Guilf, and Pacific port warehouses. This series has been substituted beginning 1935 for the series shown in the 1942 Supplement; figures for August 1937 to December 1941 are the same as published in the Supplement; for data for 1935–38 and all months of 1937, see note marked "on p. S-23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to a price per bag.

1 Data for the indicated series on oils and fats revised for 1941; revisions for fish oils are shown in note marked "f" on p. S-22 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for all other series were minor and are available on request.

1 Revised series. The turpentine price shown beginning with the April 1943 Survey is the bulk price; data shown in earlier issues represent price for turpentine in barrels and can be converted to a comparable basis with the current data by deducting 6 cents. Superphosphate is reported on

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	1943		1942						194	3				
data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	CHE	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued					
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Con.														
oconut or copra oil—Continued. Production:														
Crudet thous, of lb. Refined do Stocks, end of month:		9, 111 2, 370	5, 208 2, 684	7, 472 4, 293	8, 362 2, 67 5	8, 924 3, 434	17, 712 3, 068	14, 951 3, 454	14, 671 3, 481	9,078 8,300	6, 664 4, 211	11, 437 8, 952	16, 255 6, 955	17, 86 6, 04
Crudedodo		126, 739 7, 243	138, 142 7, 243	134, 971 6, 415	136, 684 5, 109	146, 491 4, 732	161, 712 4, 188	174, 833 4, 149	188, 423 4, 447	182, 275 4, 908	166, 327 4, 248	153, 142 3, 682	151, 234 3, 910	149, 44 4, 30
Cottonseed: Consumption (crush) thous. of short tons	622	743	7707	652	528	397	332	213	147	92	61	133	506	62
Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	674 1,514	1, 634 1, 608	r 1,715	340 1,401	178 1,049	107 759	61 483	28 298	25 177	18 103	47 90	391 349	1, 158 1, 001	1, 08 1, 46
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	289, 954 65, 353	331, 798 133, 515	r 313, 996 r 117, 440	291, 922 92, 672	234, 952 75, 866	176, 317 58, 800	146, 393 39, 853	93, 988 37, 431	67, 569 36, 258	41, 642 29, 629	28, 141 18, 593	58, 978 29, 241	229, 598 48, 512	286, 82 56, 69
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo	192, 047 135, 493	234, 308 133, 595	7 214, 965 7 158, 727	200, 882 157, 212	165, 824 153, 873	123, 138 140, 655	104, 833 116, 640	68, 247 89, 472	47, 231 65, 880	30, 364 41, 523	19,768 21,825	40, 010 32, 588	152, 861 80, 894	190, 80 114, 53
Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory tdodo		135, 377	119, 374	137, 469	132, 710	145, 702	134, 575	112, 241	93, 763	82, 858	83, 318	107, 654	105, 893	117, 49
In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime	, 140	15, 612	19, 126	21, 035	30,050	26, 132	25, 187	15, 624	9, 917	9,736	15,051	20,650	23, 852	28, 92
(N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production thous of lb. Stocks, end of month do	167, 545 219, 244	169, 397 200, 564	r 179, 784 r 258, 821	185, 433 300, 519	151, 406 327, 618	. 140 134, 595 318, 380	119, 766 318, 303	89, 836 299, 847	65, 677 266, 557	49, 797 239, 462	35, 620 207, 081	27, 839 139, 909	90, 451 126, 583	151, 40 164, 9
laxseed:				l I	ļ									
Receipts thous, of bu Shipments do Stocks do	876 2, 214 2, 077	2, 646 2, 398 2, 304	828 1, 695 1, 437	366 887 916	24 0 940	24 2 963	10 0 972	104 173 904	252 329 827	252 547 532	32 515 49	522 145 426	3, 173 1, 899 1, 701	3, 72 2, 00 3, 41
Minneanolis:	1,683	5, 564	1, 320	744	581	627	1, 265	1, 311	813	680	632	4, 988	8, 982	4, 3
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do Coll millert	371 4, 196	554 2,780	252 2, 535	2, 2 69	186 1,865	165 1, 288	305 871	113 868	333 412	117 97	51 51	801 100	855 3, 159	4, 14
Oil mills:‡ Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Mpls.)_dol. per bu		4, 445 11, 938	3, 993 11, 254	3, 817 11, 682	3, 713 9, 606	3, 582 6, 746	3,383 4,910	3, 264 3, 584	2,688 2,993	3,713 2,389	3, 109 3, 815	3, 515 10, 133	5, 501 13, 967	5, 16 14, 81
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	3. 05 1 52, 008	2.46	2, 43	2, 56 2 41, 053	2.76	2.97	3. 17	3. 21	3, 16	3.05	3.05	3.02	3. 05	2.9
inseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolis_thous. of lb_ inseed oil:	53, 040	47, 240	56, 820	64, 740	60, 660	45, 180	44, 100	46, 320	41,520	45, 180	32, 820	40, 980	53, 040	51,66
Consumption, factory do. Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production thous of lb.	. 152	44, 383 . 131	40, 198 . 127	40, 879 . 129	37, 820 134	41, 558 . 143	46, 320 . 153	44, 375 . 157	44, 265 . 155	48, 780 . 153	43, 161 . 153	46, 247 . 153	44, 022	48, 47 . 18 98, 72
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo	30, 780	84, 785 24, 850 273, 101	77, 045 25, 560 291, 212	73, 569 27, 780 297, 244	71, 780 26, 280 289, 245	69, 346 28, 560 278, 601	63, 214 38, 100 288, 551	62, 298 39, 360 263, 561	50, 691 40, 380 228, 796	71,316 36,060 191,855	60, 976 29, 340 189, 798	67, 981 27, 120 177, 211	105, 006 31, 440 182, 352	98, 72 32, 70 244, 66
lovbeans:	1	6,893	8, 145	10,058	12, 293	12, 215	13,066	14, 892	13, 635	12,709	10, 580	9, 853	8, 234	8, 12
Consumptiont thous of bu Production (crop estimate) do Stocks, end of month do	1 195, 762	25, 213	35, 356	² 187, 155 34, 938	31, 353	28, 782	28, 325	26, 230	20, 607	17, 246	14, 692	9, 048	4, 763	28, 02
Soybean oil: Consumption, refined:thous. of lb Production:		60, 393	49,691	53,608	62,320	80, 168	95, 622	89, 614	80, 903	93, 025	66, 462	89, 617	74, 419	70, 67
Production: Crudet do do Stocks, end of month:		64, 451 55, 435	75, 393 58, 061	92, 326 65, 414	109, 704 73, 875	107, 739 89, 103	115, 321 96, 989	131, 833 105, 341	122, 746 100, 182	114, 814 109, 617	96, 314 70, 707	91, 238 86, 365	76, 301 77, 429	73, 72 68, 91
Crudedodo		51, 364 51, 234	62, 268 51, 476	83, 416 57, 080	99, 156 63, 545	108, 735 69, 995	126, 507 73, 753	126, 332 84, 221	129, 161 96, 092	107, 929 97, 481	123, 937 93, 289	120, 657 90, 596	104, 518 89, 853	100, 48 81, 70
Dieomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) §_do			39, 371	42, 151	53, 311	50, 984	57, 482	32, 363	20, 651	24, 509	31, 082	38, 144	46, 676	57, 12
Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago) dol. per lb_thous. of lb_	. 165	. 150 46, 283	. 150 47, 635	. 150 42, 099	. 150 61, 984	. 163 62, 982	. 170 70, 045	. 165 43, 120	. 165 30, 775	. 165 36, 062	. 165 43, 956	. 165 53, 950	. 165 50, 606	58, 33
Shortenings and compounds:	1	130, 336	96, 229	117, 915	119, 748	124, 958	134, 785	134, 111	122, 568	126, 989	93, 535	119, 239	117, 424	121, 64
Productiondo Stocks, end of montht do Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chicago) dol. per lb	. 165	41, 142	37,853	42, 648	43, 230	41, 285 . 165	38, 272	44, 603 . 165	51,920	48, 571 . 165	53, 167	55,065	45, 261	46, 79
PAINT SALES	}	,	1200	1	1200		1100	. 200			, 100			1
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol		100	77	104	114	104	123	12 8	121	157	91	134	100	9
Plastic paintsdodo		45	37	33	45	34	42	45	43	41	34	41	32	3
In dry formdo In paste form, for interior usedo Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers:	1		177 456	153 394	154 360	169 443	234 590	235 611	266 565	283 497	251 422	286 414	251 426	26 36
Totaldodododododo		44, 122 39, 186	38, 122 34, 315	37, 141 33, 518	37, 843 33, 677	38, 392 34, 530	46, 398 42, 710	50, 923 46, 221	51, 435 46, 710	55, 482 50, 282	50, 107 45, 369	51, 059 46, 166	49, 377 44, 639	49, 56 44, 69
Total		17, 906 21, 280	16, 221 18, 094	16, 905 16, 612	16, 221 17, 456	34, 530 16, 726 17, 804	19, 897 22, 225	20, 907 25, 313	21,830 24,880	22, 750 27, 532	21, 344 24, 025	22, 902 23, 264	21, 639 23, 000	22, 30 22, 38
Unclassifieddo	1	1	3,807	3, 623	4, 166	3,862	4, 275	4,702	4,725	5, 199	4, 738	4, 893	4, 738	4, 86
	,	<u> </u>	ELECT	RICI	OWE	K AN	D GAS) 	ï	1	<u> </u>	i	1	
ELECTRIC POWER	10 400	1	10 450	15 001	17.05	10.110	15 000	1E 000	15 005	10.000	10 000	10 000	10.000	- 10 -
Production, totalmil. of kwhr By source: Fueldo	19, 488	16, 753 11, 244	16, 459	17, 681	17, 651 11, 255	16, 110	17, 829 11, 205	17, 238 10, 474	17, 865 10, 669	18, 080 11, 599	18, 668 12, 458	19, 206 13, 315	18, 833 13, 472	7 19, 56 7 14, 06
Water powerdo		5, 509	5, 733	6, 110	6, 396	5, 890	6, 623	6, 764	7, 196	6, 481	6, 210	5, 891	5, 361	5, 50
Privately and municipally owned electric utilities mil. of kwhr_Other producers do	16, 536 2, 953		14, 086 2, 373	15, 237 2, 444	15, 170 2, 4 81	13, 936 2, 174	15, 377 2, 4 51	14, 824 2, 414	15, 276 2, 589	15, 521 2, 558	15, 999 2, 669	16, 480 2, 726		16, 64 7 2, 91

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						19	43				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
]	ELEC'	rric	POWE	R AN	D GA	S—Co	ntinue	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
ELECTRIC POWER—Continued		1												
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil. of kwhr Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do Commercial and industrial:		13, 970 2, 223 269	14, 097 2, 342 197	14, 747 2, 522 187	14, 881 2, 678 174	14, 394 2, 519 176	14, 810 2, 385 171	14, 782 2, 318 195	14, 758 2, 240 219	15, 240 2, 241 299	15, 412 2, 233 332	15, 880 2, 219 366	16, 122 2, 326 328	16, 34 2, 35 31
Small light and power do Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Railways and railroads do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers		2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671	2, 470 8, 021 202 580 671	2, 381 7, 793 182 655 608	2, 334 8, 369 176 638 653	2, 349 8, 409 160 671 596	2, 307 8, 458 148 732 576	2, 385 8, 801 138 743 555	2, 460 8, 849 143 751 565	2, 478 9, 224 155 802 561	2, 505 9, 339 168 826 552	2, 43 9, 50 18 88 59
Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol		118 243, 094	144 246, 749	158 255, 711	260, 7 80	79 253, 645	84 250, 823	250, 156	78 246, 789	78 251, 566	79 253, 900	76 254, 730	78 261, 045	263, 08
GAS † Manufactured gas:		ļ												
Customers, total thousands Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft. Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total		10, 559 9, 722 381 445 34, 811	10, 534 9, 696 388 440 38, 413	10, 603 9, 754 398 442 45, 947	10, 538 9, 708 369 453 46, 954	10, 575 9, 735 380 449 45, 396	10, 537 9, 707 361 457 45, 037	10, 523 9, 678 378 455 42, 716	10, 581 9, 733 386 451 39, 175	10, 589 9, 755 373 449 35, 115	10, 612 9, 794 355 451 32, 846	10, 694 9, 878 354 451 31, 833	10, 706 9, 884 367 447 33, 412	
			16, 319 8, 103 13, 665	17, 441 13, 577 14, 516	19, 082 13, 033 14, 437	18, 647 12, 405 13, 969	18, 696 10, 803 15, 178	17, 796 9, 060 15, 524	17, 181 7, 382 14, 308	17, 925 3, 220 13, 711	17, 248 1, 957 13, 338	16, 574 1, 455 13, 569	17, 847 1, 599 13, 698	
Domestic thous. of dol. House heating do Industrial and commercial do		33, 796 23, 454 2, 557 7, 622	35, 681 22, 622 4, 744 8, 123	39, 968 23, 377 7, 771 8, 591	40, 990 23, 938 8, 349 8, 479	39, 816 22, 899 8, 304 8, 401	39, 035 22, 814 7, 413 8, 592	37, 027 22, 574 5, 656 8, 580	35, 456 23, 041 4, 080 8, 158	33, 445 23, 273 2, 319 7, 715	31, 976 22, 817 1, 481 7, 544	31, 103 22, 205 1, 192 7, 550	32, 574 23, 327 1, 439 7, 656	
Natural gas: Customers, total thousands Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft.		8, 379	8, 473 7, 856 615 156, 140	8, 507 7, 885 620 180, 000	8, 446 7, 842 601 193, 526	8, 448 7, 850 596 195, 113	8, 498 7, 892 604 190, 074	8, 477 7, 878 596 168, 846	8, 493 7, 894 596 151, 572	8, 471 7, 891 578 139, 883	8, 516 7, 930 583 135, 194	8, 498 7, 924 572 137, 971		
Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec, generation do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol.		26, 744 108, 240	38, 585 114, 556 49, 554	57, 334 118, 888	69, 577 120, 778 70, 863	68, 206 123, 048 69, 367	63, 627 122, 497 66, 449	50, 589 116, 562 57, 173	36, 150 112, 028 48, 026	26, 756 109, 605 41, 476	20, 772 111, 004	19, 573 114, 199	21,080	
Domesticdododododo		19, 218 21, 528	25, 582 23, 544	62, 181 35, 497 26, 127	42, 659 27, 730	41, 204 27, 598	38, 783 27, 055	32, 133 24, 777	24, 689 22, 898	19, 656 21, 421	38, 710 16, 602 21, 577	37, 636 15, 360 21, 808	15, 844 22, 313	
	e	.]	FOODS	TUFF	SAN	D TO	BACC)	,					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		-												
Fermented malt liquor:† Production	5, 758 5, 816 7, 509	5, 833 5, 680 8, 488	7 4, 750 74, 760 7 8, 255	4, 813 4, 699 8, 159	4, 421 4, 236 8, 121	5, 218 4, 550 8, 565	5, 891 5, 547 8, 661	5, 984 5, 683 8, 705	5, 834 6, 067 8, 215	7, 392 7, 025 8, 29 5	7, 329 7, 421 7, 893	6, 898 7, 221 7, 346	7, 348 6, 690 7, 773	6, 64 6, 28 7, 84
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes. thous, of wine gal Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals. do Stocks, end of month do. Whisky:	4, 264 8, 078 405, 859	26, 766 7, 911 16, 575 507, 230	13, 440 r 4, 192 r 8, 578 r 499, 360	15, 730 1, 571 10, 100 489, 418	12, 217 876 10, 273 479, 196	12, 779 1, 179 9, 054 470, 259	13, 746 811 10, 056 461, 146	11, 942 636 8, 669 453, 034	10, 459 423 7, 361 445, 915	9, 768 457 7, 181 439, 519	10, 627 444 7, 092 432, 654	10, 452 733 7, 235 426, 204	11, 389 3, 439 7, 258 419, 040	7, 83 7, 55 412, 62
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	5, 572 392, 063	11, 425	5, 656 7 480, 328	0 6, 873 471, 026	7, 114 461, 686	6, 138 453, 387	0 6, 649 444, 878	5, 774 437, 398	0 4, 725 430, 917	0 4, 779 424, 831	4, 639 418, 532	4, 756 412, 294	0 4,879 405,894	5, 35 399, 02
Whisky thous. of proof gal.	5, 811 4, 987	8, 124 7, 096 85, 753	4, 982 4, 228 48, 360	5, 399 4, 628 12, 458	5, 177 4, 619 5, 422	4, 836 4, 238 5, 327	5, 536 4, 785 3, 595	4, 780 4, 074 2, 930	4, 608 3, 917 1, 527	4, 884 4, 134 2, 533	4,898 4,308 3,579	5, 331 4, 701 8, 112	5, 081 4, 551 51, 690	5, 35 4, 32
Still wines:† Production thous of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Sparkling wines:† Production do		11, 473 142, 851 64	9, 963 152, 288 68	11, 498 141, 403	9, 009 132, 012 41	8. 564 122, 707	8, 311 114, 214 153	8, 066 106, 200	7, 053 99, 122 122	7, 059 91, 031	6, 589 90, 629	6, 997 84, 561 76	6, 576 94, 211	
Production		121 916	119 854	159 761	65 730	62 736	74 812	70 845	97 854	96 882	92 912	91 897	102 879	
Butter, creamery:														
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.) dol. per lb- Production (factory)† thous of lb- Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Cheese:	92, 965 176, 045	. 465 123, 954 86, 981	106, 023 45, 937	. 466 116, 103 24, 979	1.476 122,880 15,607	1 . 480 121, 995 12, 327	1 . 485 140, 075 16, 676	1 . 476 150, 185 30, 190	1 , 475 190, 535 82, 761	1 . 434 202, 195 157, 540	1 . 425 181, 335 210, 546	1 . 425 151, 880 231, 543	1 . 425 126, 485 232, 497	1 , 42 107, 64 7 211, 22
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)dol. per lb. Production, total (factory)†thous of lb. American whole milk;do. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. American whole milkdo.	202 639	. 271 71, 562 56, 884 195, 378 169, 913	. 233 , 55, 592 42, 341 153, 806 134, 332	. 233 54, 932 41, 020 131, 398 112, 348	. 233 60, 155 46, 545 113, 797 97, 103	. 233 60, 375 46, 945 93, 379 76, 678	. 233 74, 345 58, 035 77, 615 64 , 890	. 233 83, 590 66, 740 70, 464 65, 843	. 233 109, 410 87, 560 97, 327 80, 495	. 233 116, 280 97, 600 144, 867 117, 094	. 233 106, 450 87, 340 182, 967 159, 245	. 233 94, 415 77, 185 209, 365 172, 937	. 233 83, 590 65, 950 218, 270 181, 627	. 23 73, 17 54, 56 • 223, 69 • 193, 39
Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	5. 84 4. 15	5. 83 3. 75	5. 83 3. 73	5. 83 3. 85	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 14	5, 84 4, 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5.84 4.15	5, 8 4, 1

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Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	1943		1942						1943					
data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	F	OODS	TUFF	S ANI	о тов	BACCO	—Con	tinued	_					
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued													:	
Condensed and evaporated milk—Continued. Production:														
Condensed (sweetened):	13, 334	21, 558	15, 481	20, 288	20, 267	19, 835	27, 411	28, 746	38, 184	40, 288	32, 169	26,015	23, 463	17,
Bulk goods* thous of lb Case goodst do Evaporated(unsweetened), case goods do	7, 752 155, 999	5, 580 203, 114	5, 168 165, 956	7, 088 178, 333	8, 283 204, 698	8, 500 210, 315	9, 450 252, 339	10, 500 288, 923	11, 240 376, 015	11,500 386,000	9, 204 335, 500	8, 931 275, 500	8, 079 232, 763	9, 188,
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb.:	7, 039	2, 445	2, 586	4, 226	5, 286	6, 395	7, 198	6, 739	9, 121	10,736	10,949	10, 736	10, 238	8,
Evaporated (unsweetened)do	198, 595	97,706	90, 678	82, 672	94,071	89, 499	77, 807 3. 09	114, 682	252, 422	373, 784	400, 397	376, 779	329, 364	265,
Price, dealers', stand. grade dol. per 100 lb. Production mil. of lb.	3. 23 7, 980	2.85 8,903	2. 93 8, 172	2.95 8,473	3. 00 8, 773	3.08 8,380	9,759	3. 14 10, 245	3. 16 11, 904	3. 18 12, 600	3. 19 11, 765	3. 20 10, 571	3. 2 2 9, 2 55	3 8,
Utilization in manufactured dairy products mil. of lb Dried skim milk:	2, 903	3, 767	3, 139	3, 385	3, 645	3, 636	4, 267	4,655	5, 947	6, 281	5, 621	4,749	4,021	3,
Price, wholesale, for human consumption,	. 140	. 133	. 132	. 134	. 137	. 137	. 138	. 139	. 138	. 139	. 137	. 138	, 138	
U. S. average dol. per lb. Production, totalt thous of lb. For human consumptiont do	18, 500 17, 675	39, 913 36, 853	31, 186 28, 809	34, 419 32, 134	29, 316 27, 399	30, 882 28, 169	41, 500 39, 271	46, 940 44, 306	60, 158 57, 142	67, 075 63, 675	56,000 53,650	44, 100 42, 350	34, 650 33, 250	24, 23,
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total thous, of lb.	21, 639	19, 570	17, 833	27, 668	28, 543	27, 655	30, 652	33,065	43, 907	56, 428	49,786	46, 458	37, 346	27,
For human consumptiondo	21, 344	17 , 3 32	16, 322	26, 329	26, 673	24, 995	29, 884	32, 352	42, 984	55, 005	48, 543	45, 665	36, 624	27,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES														
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1 88, 086			² 128, 273		4.000		0.000	1 050	700	070		0.510	 <u></u> -
Shipments, carlot no. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of mo thous. of bu	5, 530 25, 095	11, 432 32, 690	7, 462 35, 761	4, 823 30, 577	3, 903 23, 663	4, 909 16, 549	4,787 9,403	2,823 4,623	1,858 1,760	782 0	972	913	3, 548 7, 028	7 5, 25.
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of	18, 087 239, 413	11, 578 221, 727	12, 407 206, 396	19, 428 188, 041	19, 154 172, 103	17, 513 145, 272	21, 989 124, 392	18, 436 98, 967	17, 464 96, 515	14, 927 107, 138	11, 580 162, 034	8, 600 184, 763	6, 056 223, 965	77,
month thous, of lb. Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of lb.	194, 370	115, 810	115, 845	103, 333	92, 344	74, 821	70, 478	62,076	56, 689	73, 888	100,066	134, 162	165, 209	, 190,
Potatoes, white: Price. wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb.	2. 975	1. 950	2. 206	2, 275	2, 379	2.800	3. 394	3. 460	4. 936	3. 865	2, 925	2. 988	2. 781	2.
Production (crop estimate)† thous of bu Shipments, carlot no. of carloads	1 464, 656 22, 863	22, 998	15, 924	² 370, 489 15, 846	21, 357	21, 572	23, 593	12, 837	18, 847	27, 124	23. 278	17, 757	25, 103	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		i									}			
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):								}						
No. 3, straightdol. per bu_ No. 2, maltingdo	1. 16 1. 32	. 61 . 88	. 65 . 90	.74 .95	.80 .96	.83 .97	.86 .98	.85	. 84 . 99	. 99 1. 08	1.05 1.13	1, 08 1, 18	1. 15 1. 30	1
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, principal marketsdo	1 322, 187	14, 963	9, 436	2429, 167 9, 967	7,725	7, 456	8, 969	8, 814	9, 053	12, 603	15, 480	23, 789	19, 860	19,
Stocks, commercial, dom., end of mo.do Corn:	22, 691	11,887	12, 154	10, 743	9,771	9,000	6, 987	7, 224	8, 767	9,028	11, 611	17, 548	20, 588	24,
Grindings, wet processdo Prices, wholesale:	b 10, 650	11, 276	11, 175	10, 922	11, 387	10, 581	11, 513	11, 167	10, 518	9, 189	9, 243	10, 287	10, 744	b 10,
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu.	(a) (a)	.77 1.04	. 81 1. 07	1. 08	. 97 1. 09	. 97 1. 15	1.01 1.20	1, 03 1, 22	1, 06 1, 23	1.06 1.23	(a) (a)	1.23	(a) (a)	(0
Weighted avg., 5 mkts., all gradesdo Production (crop estimate) † thous. of bu.	193,076,159		.79	. 85 23,131,518	. 92	.93	. 96	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.02	
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:		27, 835 39, 969	30, 999 40, 734	41, 389	35, 929 42, 829	37, 303 48, 769	30, 568 42, 326	26, 433 29, 463	22, 507 24, 173	13, 032 9, 663	11, 681 6, 432	21,500 8,649	18, 891 7, 452	25, 9,
Commercial do On farms† do Oats:		39, 909	40,734	2, 277, 332		40, 703	1, 395, 112		24, 175	812, 692		0,010	3 364, 844	
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	.83	. 47	. 50	. 54	. 59	. 60	. 64	, 67	, 65	. 69	.71	.71	.77	
Production (crop estimate) tthous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	11,143,867		6, 209	21,349,547 6, 783	6, 353	7,894	8, 568	8, 362	10, 002	9, 172	11,098	24, 538	20, 303	16,
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do do	18, 626	12, 106	10, 451	9, 534	7, 649	7,608	6, 182	5, 083	8, 761	7, 746	7, 270	13, 100	16, 407	18,
On farms†	-			887, 575			508, 208			236, 444		-	941, 092	
Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb Production (crop estimate) t. thous. of bu.	. 067	. 062	. 067	.067 2 64, 549	. 067	. 967	. 067	.067	. 067	. 067	. 067	.067	.067	.
California: Receipts, domestic, rough_bags (100 lb.).	1	r 383, 864	, 541, 829	498, 331	470, 922	541,602	528, 399	395, 030	431, 401	477,897	325, 079	236, 238	202, 756	617,
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of	_ 317, 066	60, 150	111, 630	383, 414	r 316, 349	290, 039	326, 014	339, 188	401, 271	309, 872	279, 345	158, 880	167, 186	
cleaned rice), end of mo. bags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at mills	362, 062	, 2 39, 993	r 455, 060	r 395, 029	371, 477	421, 529	416, 408	335, 955	255, 036	248, 106	162, 164	154, 247	115, 773	, 241
thous. of bbl. (162 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled rice	2,978	2, 933	2, 708	2, 308	1, 365	907	541	220	171	125	18	464	1,605	3
thous. of pockets (100 lb.). Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in	2,702	1,776	1, 950	2, 106	1,758	1, 101	1, 337	792	649	455	438	295	1, 075	1
terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	ļ	1, 927	2, 792	3, 107	2, 827	2, 685	1, 964	1, 434	974	661	243	435	1,023	2
Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.) dol. per bu.	1. 11	. 59	, 59	. 70	.75	. 79	1		.87	. 94	1. 01	.95	1	1
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Receipts, principal marketsdo	1 30, 781 1, 011	3.846	1, 577	2 57, 673 1, 061	802			1,818	3, 909					
	1, 011			1,061	802			1, 818 21, 053						

^{*}Revised. *No quotation. b For domestic consumption only, excluding grindings for export. ¹ Dec. 1 estimate. ² Revised estimate.
³ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats until the crop year begins in July.
† Revised series. For revisions in the indicated dairy products series see note marked "†" on p. 8-25. The indicated grain series above and on p. [8-27 have been revised as follows: All crop estimates beginning 1929; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators beginning 1934; corn, oat, and wheat stocks on farms and total stocks of United States domestic wheat beginning 1926. Revised 1941 crop estimates and December 1941 stock figures are on pp. 8-25 and 8-26 of the February 1945 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly averages for all series other than crop estimates are given on pp. 8-25 and 8-26 of the April 1943 issue, in notes marked "†". All revisions are available on request.
*New series. Data for January 1939-July 1942 on production of condensed milk bulk goods are available on request; figures for 1918-38 are published on p. 103 of the 1940 Supplement to the Survey; monthly data were not collected currently from October 1939 to August 1942.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						1943	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	1	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	р тоі	BACCO)—Cor	tinued						
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.														
Wheat: Disappearance, domestictthous. of bu. Prices, wholesale:	1			224, 507		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	258, 862			282, 557			344, 708	
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)dol. per bu. No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do. No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.)do. Weighted av., 6 mkts., all;grades. do. Production (erop est.), total†.thous. of bu.	1. 55 1. 67 1. 56 1. 56 1836, 298	1, 19 1, 38 1, 21 1, 15	1. 20 1. 32 1. 23 1. 17	1. 32 1. 48 1. 31 1. 28 2974, 176	1. 39 1. 54 1. 37 1. 36	1, 41 1, 55 1, 37 1, 38	1. 44 (e) 1. 40 1. 41	1. 40 1. 52 1. 38 1. 39	1. 42 1. 58 1. 38 1. 40	1. 41 (a) 1. 37 1. 39	1, 41 1, 66 1, 40 1, 42	1, 41 1, 69 1, 40 1, 41	1. 43 1. 72 1. 46 1. 44	1. 49 1. 76 1. 52 1. 49
Spring wheat do Winter wheat do Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, end of month:	1 306, 692 1 529, 606 44, 754	45, 416	32, 261	2277, 726 2696, 450 31, 811	35, 398	36, 106	47, 528	36, 334	37, 271	56, 041	116, 989	75, 165	50, 852	48, 587
Canada (Canadian wheat)		425, 614 268, 658	259, 487	447, 960 1,159,418 245, 150 235, 221	447, 094 230, 639	438, 615 214, 954	420, 863 900, 556 212, 131 174, 591	409, 388 194, 163	390, 802 173, 113	387, 497 617, 998 162, 150 102, 446	386, 589 221, 287	369, 715 220, 348	361, 780 1,109,107 199, 583 205, 587	350, 682 178, 541
On farms† do Wheat flour: Grindings of wheat do	t		43, 307	139, 385 494, 662 46, 069	49, 959	44, 286	123, 455 327, 667 47, 927	40, 668	35, 482	104, 378 190, 034 37, 893	40, 053	42, 828	131, 695 517, 740 45, 565	48, 690
Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Mpls.) \[\frac{1}{2} \] \[\dots \] dol. per bbl Winter, straights (Kansas City) \[\frac{1}{2} \]do	1	6. 04 5. 60	6. 09 5. 60	6. 18 5. 60	6. 33 6. 12	6. 35 6. 16	6. 38 6. 20	6. 44 6. 11	6. 45 6. 07	6. 43 5. 93	6. 42 6. 02	6.36 6.00	6. 42 6. 40	6. 44 6. 52
Production (Census): Flour, actual thous, of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity Offal thous, of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month		10, 497 67. 4 817, 014	9, 516 68, 8 743, 560	10, 152 67, 9 787, 629	11, 037 73, 8 847, 171	9, 780 70. 7 752, 936	10, 569 66, 8 818, 299	8, 973 59, 2 693, 035	7, 853 54, 0 603, 659	8. 384 55. 4 643, 084	8, 826 58, 7 682, 257	9, 406 62, 1 736, 985	10, 053 69, 3 776, 800	10, 737 71, 1 832, 679
thous, of bbl LIVESTOCK				3, 925			4, 235			5, 055			4, 949	
Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets thous, of animals	2, 817	2, 995	2, 535	1 045	1,613	1 541	1, 811	1, 661	1,597	1, 433	1, 616	2, 178	2, 616	3, 005
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†	382	2, 995 579	391	1, 845 223	1,013	1, 541 85	1, 811	1,001	99	81	64	160	400	546
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (K. C.)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs:	15. 10 10. 97 13. 90	15. 21 11. 83 13. 50	15. 30 12. 62 13. 50	14. 85 12. 24 13. 50	14. 84 12. 67 14. 25	15, 14 13, 49 14, 63	15. 54 14. 49 15. 00	15. 71 14. 58 13. 88	15. 44 14. 60 14. 40	15. 56 14. 38 14. 63	15. 32 12. 48 14. 63	15. 36 12. 17 15. 20	15. 45 11. 81 14. 81	15, 30 11, 36 13, 88
Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals	4, 681	2, 687	3, 310	4, 225	3, 431	2, 815	3, 027	2, 844	3, 321	3, 675	3, 467	3, 016	2, 841	3, 278
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	13. 64	14. 98	13.96	14.01	14.78	15, 35	15, 59	15, 13	14. 44	13.85	13. 56	13, 97	14.68	14, 63
Hog-corn ratio † bu. of corn per cwt. of live hogs Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal markets	12.3	18, 2	17.7	16. 5	16.0	16. 2	15. 5	14. 3	13. 4	12.8	12. 2	12. 6	12.9	13. 1
thous, of animals. Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statest thous, of animals.	3, 208 558	3,741 1,002	2, 780 465	2, 379 202	1,939 178	1,671	1,738 221	1, 603 139	2, 074 194	1, 784 151	2, 446 129	3, 399 432	4, 248 927	4, 022
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb.	13. 54	14.30	14. 53	15, 39	15. 86	15.91	16. 24	15.98	15. 82	15, 22	14.49	14.06	13.96	13. 75
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) dol. per 100 lb	11. 35	12. 20	1 2. 35	13. 12	13. 59	14. 26	14, 91	14. 42	14.07	(a)	(4)	13.47	12. 67	11.81
M EATS T ctal meats (including lard):		1												
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb. Production (inspected slaughter)do. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. Miscellaneous meatsdo. Beef and veal:	2,014	1,413 1,532 521 72	1, 404 1, 553 579 73	1, 557 1, 887 829 86	1, 404 1, 632 913 81	1, 213 1, 380 956 84	1, 374 1, 490 909 79	1, 320 1, 384 864 86	1, 397 1, 544 880 94	1,386 1,603 924 100	1, 442 1, 690 998 116	1,319 1,572 985 113	1, 488 1, 567 795 106	1, 504 1, 680 7761 104
Consumption, apparent thous, of lb.	. 200	675, 290 . 210	535, 969	557,014	546, 821 . 220	499, 481	534, 497	475, 877	482, 234 . 220	433, 087	493, 360	557, 347	626, 759	668, 772
(Chicago) dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb. Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of modo Lamb and mutton: Consumption apparent do	675, 952 183, 096	686, 028 116, 892 84, 004	548, 612 130, 454 72, 380	547, 100 127, 034 76, 839	522, 960 107, 185 58, 877	489, 664 102, 246 52, 424	534, 147 97, 736 56, 571	466, 858 92, 981 59, 279	459, 331 90, 060 65, 380	421, 212 81, 744 61, 439	485, 412 88, 046 74, 707	552, 554 101, 254 83, 480	628, 439 112, 300 87, 404	684, 459 134, 694 90, 619
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Pork (including lard):	94, 356 31, 074	90, 733 17, 896	82, 547 26, 462	87, 881 34, 819	71, 225 24, 885	63, 412 19, 748	64, 804 12, 571	64, 101 11, 649	69, 941 10, 284	65, 929 7, 808	78, 136 9, 660	89, 478 13, 777	98, 228 17, 704	104, 485 r 23, 207
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Pork: Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	1,243,399	653, 932 755, 565	795, 162 922, 019	923, 282 1,251,573	797, 985 1,037,942	660, 876 826, 672	783, 126 891, 478	784,700 853, 259	849, 521 1,015,157	891, 267 1,115,854	874, 175 1,125,954	678, 505 929, 828	773, 771 840, 251	744, 242 891, 077
Hains, smoked dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average do Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Lard:	. 258 . 256 954, 017 376, 072	. 325 . 311 590, 541 257, 445	. 293 . 284 721, 781 291, 841	. 293 . 284 952, 397 490, 476	. 293 . 284 793, 048 588, 419	293 . 284 638, 132 627, 399	. 293 . 284 703, 700 591, 597	. 293 . 284 670, 622 524, 049	. 293 . 284 771, 300 519, 798	. 293 . 270 853, 729 513, 784	. 258 . 256 851, 814 544, 297	. 258 . 256 703, 109 497, 164	. 258 . 256 646, 802 363, 615	. 258 . 256 687, 405 r341, 432
Consumption, apparentdo Prices, wholesale: Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)	1	66, 631	108, 432	153, 448	125, 961	100, 203	84, 976	72, 411	105, 244	58, 421	103, 087	50,961	133, 976	104, 203
Refined (Chicago) dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	. 139 . 146 210, 948 133, 232	. 136 . 142 119, 978 57, 547	. 139 . 146 145, 578 57, 434	. 139 . 146 218, 107 91, 333	. 139 . 146 178, 549 111, 867	. 139 . 146 137, 304 122, 240	. 139 . 146 136, 444 128, 264	. 139 . 146 132, 836 149, 141	. 139 . 146 177, 699 166, 129	. 139 . 146 191, 028 220, 831	. 139 . 146 200, 072 240, 950	. 139 . 146 . 165, 420 • 260, 009		. 139 . 146 . 148, 249 . 157, 163

Revised.

No quotation.

Dec. 1 estimate.

Revised estimate.

Prices beginning June 1943 are quoted for sacks of 100 pounds and have been converted to price per barrel of 196 pounds to have figures comparable with earlier data.

The total beginning June 1942 includes comparatively small amounts of wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the break-down of stocks. June figures include only old wheat; new wheat not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July.

Revised series. For revisions in the indicated grain series see note marked "7" on p. 8-26. The hog-corn ratio has been revised beginning 1913. Revisions beginning February 1942 are in the March and April 1943 issues; earlier revisions are available on request. The series for feeder shipments of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs have been revised beginning January 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on pp. 8-26 and 8-27 of the August 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
]	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Cor	ntinued	l					
POULTRY AND EGGS														
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)							2 245	0.040	0.050					
dol. per lb Receipts, 5 marketsthous, of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Eggs:	0. 225 71, 117 197, 382	0. 210 58, 910 161, 011	0, 209 78, 661 193, 263	0. 234 71, 137 187, 943	0. 245 28, 484 142, 002	0. 245 19, 009 101, 741	0. 245 14, 290 58, 079	0. 246 9, 452 32, 513	0, 250 9, 4 39 20, 963	0. 250 14, 742 25, 379	0, 250 24, 213 38, 851	0, 250 29, 6 91 55, 315	0. 243 42, 562 86, 279	0, 229 53, 158 7 140, 230
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago); dol. per doz	. 428	.390	. 390	. 390	. 384	. 355	. 374	. 372	.379	. 386	. 382	.399	. 417	. 42
Production millions. Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases. Frozen thous. of lb.	2,707 1,762 173,019	2,753 3,117 180,329	1, 170 126, 321	3,006 273 82,948	3, 769 214 59, 781	4, 577 974 56, 508	6, 462 3, 236 99, 180	6, 732 6, 227 172, 279	6, 506 8, 266 251, 526	5, 356 8, 966 323, 194	4, 532 8, 578 351, 169	3,863 7,529 343,601	3, 304 6, 018 306, 189	2, 95' 7 3, 994 7 242, 26
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	1.0,010	100,020	123,022	02,010	00,101	35,100	00, -00	,		, , , , ,	002, 200	0 20, 001	3110, 250	-12,20
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags. To United States	693 569	716 508	510 384	506 378	414 248	732 682	591 47 1	615 515	144 137	1, 114 860	1,475 1,070	1, 193 985	1, 225 1, 018	278 14
dol. per lb_ Visible supply, United States_thous. of bags Sugar, raw: Cuban stocks, end of month§	. 134 1, 450	. 134 • 387	. 134 361	. 134 703	. 134 247	. 134 554	. 134 383	.134 530	. 134 646	.134 627	, 134 818	. 134 1, 550	. 134 1, 374	1, 530
United States:	1,076	r 2, 038	71,748	1, 521	1, 324	1, 261	2, 154	3, 070	3, 294	3, 069	2, 660	2, 310	1,997	1,536
Meltings, 8 portslong tons. Price, wholesale, 96° centrifugal (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	382, 354 . 037	.037	.037	217, 409	248, 233	256, 731	308, 657	. 037	274, 003	356, 650 . 037	388, 262	369, 566 . 037	.037	383, 463
Stocks at refineries, end of mos_long tons_ Sugar, refined, granulated;	253, 818	73, 471	123, 604	222, 214	226, 557	222, 467	204, 332	182, 290	221, 488	242, 334	278, 974	261, 352	207, 247	245, 222
Price, retail (N. Y.) dol. per lb Price, wholesalc (N. Y.) do	. 066 . 055	.068	.068	.068 .055	.068	. 068 . 055	.068	.068	.067	.066	.065 .055	. 065 . 055	. 065 . 055	.066
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS							20.001		22 22=	0. 00=				
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol Fish: Landings, fresh fish, principal ports	37, 463	35, 665	32, 099	32, 741	28, 212	29, 676	33, 831	32, 139	26, 997	24, 837	23, 098	27, 025	34, 862	37, 651
thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Gelatin, edible (7 companies): Production	28, 201 107, 416	38, 920 115, 128	728, 512 114, 198 2, 217	13, 431 105, 343 2, 014	15, 733 74, 949 1, 913	17, 532 52, 902 2, 078	25, 906 29, 782 1, 961	30, 434 21, 371 2, 046	34, 133 34, 755 2, 150	56, 092 59, 162	46, 548 75, 438	48, 078 93, 121	45, 091 r 98, 225	32, 885 97, 056
Shipments do Stocks do	(1) (1) (1)	2, 128 2, 050 2, 666	2, 339 2, 544	2,014 2,054 2,504	1, 927 2, 490	2, 078 2, 147 2, 421	1, 863 2, 519	2, 040 2, 214 2, 352	2, 130 2, 071 2, 431	(1) (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOBACCO	, ,				ŕ	ĺ					.,			
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb	2 1, 403			3 1, 409 3, 434			3, 329			2, 952			2,888	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo				337 242			389 294			377 269	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		337 245	
Cigar leaf. do. Fire-cured and dark air-cured do. Flue-cured and light air-cured do. Miscellaneous domestic. do. Foreign grown:							2, 553 3			2, 220 3			2, 222 2	
Cigar leafdo Cigarette tobaccodo Manufactured products:				22 77			22 68			26 58			25 56	
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): Small cigarcttes millions Large cigars thousands Mid. tobacco and snuff thous, of lb.	24, 324 428, 942 28, 791	23, 075 633, 350 30, 956	20, 447 474, 348 25, 882	19,716 685,002 24,081	20, 370 436, 744 25, 297	17, 678 410, 599 22, 691	20, 612 427, 836 26, 856	19, 943 451, 899 25, 135	18, 476 441, 372 23, 906	20, 894 449, 641 23, 246	22, 878 427, 231 23, 966	23, 682 425, 363 25, 821	22, 573 424, 896 25, 796	23, 508 432, 860 28, 308
Prices, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destination dol, per 1,000.	6.006		6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6,006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.00
Production, manufactured tobacco: Totalthous, of lb		5, 760 29, 845	28, 269	25, 636	26, 273	24,857	29, 266	26,856	25, 147	25, 467	25, 979	27, 752	29, 403	
Fine-cut chewing do Plug do Scrap, chewing do	i	426 5,036 4,624	425 4,686 4,033	429 4,061 3,795	413 4,684 3,676	356 4,608 3,907	399 5, 368 4, 150	348 4,878 4,151	319 4,704 3,927	422 4, 589 4, 405	345 5,059 4,279	373 5, 433 4, 615	370 5, 300 4, 519	
Smoking do Snuff do Twist do		15, 980 3, 252 526	15, 247 3, 297 522	13, 046 3, 783 522	13, 317 3, 681 503	11,663 3,824 500	14, 447 4, 344 559	13, 145 3, 752 583	12, 434 3, 212 551	12, 153 3, 371 527	12, 386 3, 403 506	13, 357 3, 449 525	15, 186 3, 512 516	
	1	<u>!</u>	LEAT	HER .	AND	PROD	UCTS	<u>t</u>		<u> </u>	\	!	İ	<u> </u>
HIDES AND SKINS		1												
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals	625	578	501	476	340	331	410	365	328	327	335	434	532	85
Cattle do do Hogs do Sheep and lambs do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 290 6, 972 2, 370	1, 280 4, 218 2, 344	1,018 5,023 2,126	982 6, 778 2, 175	928 5, 431 1, 724	854 4, 335 1, 499	923 4,661 1,495	796 4,463 1,458	774 5, 357 1, 622	708 5,650 1,594	845 5, 427 1, 988	988 4, 464 2, 269	1, 146 4, 174 2, 454	1, 27 4, 93
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers dol. per lb. Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 155	. 155 . 218	.155	. 155	.155	.155	.155	.155	. 155 . 218	.155	.155	. 155	. 155	.15
							1		1		1	1	1 0	1
LEATHER Production:										1				}

*Revised. 1 Temporarily discontinued. 2 Dec. 1 estimate. 3 Revised estimate. 4,860 | 4,543 | 4,844 | 5,023 | 5,027 | 4,918 | 4,991 | 4,950 | 4,643 | 75,568 | 74,756 | 5,010 |

*Revised. 1 Temporarily discontinued. 2 Dec. 1 estimate. 3 Revised estimate. 4 Prior to January 1943, data are as of the 15th of the month. 4 Data compiled by the Department of Labor from a trade journal have been substituted, beginning in the May 1943 Survey, for the Department of Agriculture's series formerly shown, which has been discontinued; except for the difference in source, the same as that published in the 1942 Supplement. 5 Data through June 1942 are available in the 1942 Supplement and on p. 8-26 of the October 1942 Survey, except for revisions as follows (units as above): Cuban stocks, 1941—December, 156; 1942—January, 46; February, 1,162; March, 1,943; April, 2,604; May, 2,736; June, 2,563; July, 2,314. Meltings, 8 ports, 1941—December, 331,357; 1942—January, 300,444; http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942					•	194	43		,		
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		LEAT	HER	AND	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued						
LEATHER—Continued		}					[
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	(1)	0. 440	0.440	0.440	0. 440	0.440	0.440	0. 440	0. 440	0.440	0.440	0. 440	0. 440	(1)
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	(1)	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	(1)	.529	. 529	(1)
Totalthous. of equiv. hides. Leather, in process and finisheddo Hides, rawdo	10, 702 6, 661 4, 041	12, 597 8, 680 3, 917	12, 429 8, 652 3, 777	12, 225 8, 591 3, 634	11, 964 8, 420 3, 544	11, 827 8, 174 3, 653	11, 590 7, 986 3, 604	11, 197 7, 717 3, 480	11, 087 7, 522 3, 565	10,714 7,255 3,459	10, 265 6, 943 3, 322	9, 985 6, 689 3, 296	9, 827 6, 494 3, 333	7 10, 159 7 6, 501 3, 658
LEATHER MANUFACTURES											·			
Boots, shoes, and slippers: Prices, wholesale, factory:		Ì				:						,		
Men's black calf blucherdol. per pair Men's black calf oxford, corded tipdo Women's plain, black, kid bluchert do	6, 75 4, 60 3, 50	6.75 4.60 3.50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6, 75 4, 60 3, 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50	6, 75 4, 60 3, 50	6. 75 4. 60 3. 50
Production, boots, shoes, and slippers: Totalthous. of pairs Athleticdo		39, 986 475	35, 247 415	38, 501 453	37, 504 341	37, 797 327	41, 945 367	40, 657 322	36, 313 248	39, 614 157	37, 445 127	39, 682 191	7 37, 924 169	37, 70, 17,
All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.)do Part fabric and part leatherdo High and low cut, leather, totaldo Government shoesdo		368 1,007 33,041 3,960	305 901 28, 974 3, 424	317 1,003 32,351 3,831	899 801 31,992 3,913	1, 188 700 31, 777 4, 002	1,380 738 34,811 4,090	1, 624 871 33, 503 4, 278	1,661 611 29,394 3,995	2,807 655 31,372 4,138	3, 122 568 29, 304 3, 207	3, 082 676 30, 627 3, 557	7 3. 061 627 7 29, 156 7 3, 627	3, 140 674 28, 564 3, 478
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'do		1,549	1, 164	1, 323	1, 630	1, 481	1,486 2,283	1, 578	1,468	1,684	1,792	1,782	1,893	1, 801 2, 177
Infants' do do Misses' and children's do Men's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	·	2, 048 3, 259 8, 310	2,003 2,743 7,119	2, 101 3, 236 7, 814	2,095 2,773 7,086	2, 019 2, 797 7, 235	2, 966 7, 775	2, 129 3, 061 7, 819	2, 019 2, 525 6, 899	2, 132 2, 710 7, 155	2, 102 2, 648 6, 816	2, 135 2, 889 7, 082	2, 554 6, 682	2, 479 6, 535
Women's do Slippers and moccasins for housewear thous, of pairs		13, 916 4, 447	12, 521 3, 989	14, 047 3, 682	14, 496 2, 749	14, 244 3, 053	16, 211 3, 578	14, 638 3, 795	12, 487 3, 993	13, 553	12, 738 3, 807	13, 182 4, 513	12, 271	12, 094 4, 752
All other footweardo		647	664	695	722	751	1,071	542	405	554	516	593	463	399
		L	UMBE	R AN	D MA	NUFA	CTUR	RES						
LUMBER-ALL TYPES														
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:† Production, total mil. bd. ft Hardwoods do		3, 201 596	2, 715 526	2, 385 481	2, 156 430	2, 290 442	2, 643 507	2, 754 479	2, 898 483	2,866 507	2, 883 516	2, 978 558	2, 904 592	2, 749 535
Softwoodsdo Shipments, totaldo		2, 605 3, 358	2, 189 2, 877	1,904 2,651	1, 726 2, 524	1,848 2,574	2, 136 2, 840	2, 275 3, 031	2, 415 3, 022	2, 359 2, 975	2, 367 2, 848	2, 420 2, 962	2, 312 2, 888	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,214\\ 2,791 \end{bmatrix}$
Hardwoods do Softwoods do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do Hardwoods do		708 2,650 5,204	626 2, 251 5, 068	545 2, 106 4, 764	584 1,940 4,447	539 2,035 4,197	583 2, 257 4, 024	606 2, 425 3, 778	562 2, 460 3, 649	565 2,410 3,615	541 2, 307 3, 686	552 2,410 3,704	549 2, 339 3, 718	482 2, 309 3, 675
Hardwoodsdodododo		1, 680 3, 524	1, 601 3, 467	1, 565 3, 199	1, 455 2, 992	1,386 2,811	1, 329 2, 695	1, 221 2, 557	1, 154 2, 495	1, 106 2, 509	1,095 2,591	1, 102 2, 602	1, 134 2, 584	1, 176 2, 499
FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:														
Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		6,000 5,700	5, 850 5, 500	6, 600 6, 150	6, 900 6, 550	5, 850 7, 400	5, 850 7, 000	6, 575 8, 000	4,850 7,500	4, 400 7, 500	3, 300 7, 450	3, 850 7, 550	4,000 7,575	4, 025 8, 000
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Stipments do Stocks, end of month do		6, 500 7, 500 11, 500	6, 250 6, 300 11, 275	5, 050 5, 750 10, 650	5,500 6,300 9,800	4, 500 5, 050 9, 450	4, 675 5, 900 8, 350	4, 150 5, 575 6, 750	3, 700 5, 150 5, 500	3, 600 4, 500 4, 500	3, 550 3, 600 4, 650	3, 100 3, 550 4, 150	2,725 3,975 2,900	2, 925 3, 600 2, 225
Oak: Orders, newdodododo	19, 182	23, 249	18, 626	17, 641	15, 797	29, 612	32, 295	31, 584	24, 572 34, 708	19, 135	16, 153	16, 354	14, 496	12,844
Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 035 16, 382	19, 101 20, 174 26, 779	19, 476 18, 400 18, 251 63, 563	20, 053 18, 007 17, 064	20, 824 15, 948 15, 026	27, 626 15, 535 19, 810	33, 637 17, 806 26, 284	37, 373 17, 104 27, 848	15, 994 25, 437 23, 065	31, 699 15, 758 22, 144	25, 900 15, 711 19, 770	23, 600 15, 108 18, 085	24, 510 14, 034 13, 586	22, 546 14, 986 14, 808
Stocks, end of monthdodo	7,654	65, 236	63, 563	64, 506	65, 428	51, 153	42, 675	32, 931	23, 065	16, 679	11, 352	8, 375	8, 823	9, 001
Douglas fir: Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4-16		ł												
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L.	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32. 340	32. 340	32. 340	32. 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340	32. 340
dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine: Orders, new†mil. bd. ft	44. 100	44. 100 1, 009	44. 100 764	44. 100 796	44. 100 916	44. 100 830	44. 100 948	44. 100 915	44. 100 882	44. 100 816	44. 100 816	44. 100 843	44. 100 836	44. 100 910
Orders, unfilled, end of month†do Prices, wholesale:		880	778	768	830	805	843	834	813	783	792	795	795	842
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8 dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4.do	37. 000 55. 000	30. 000 55. 000	30.000 55.000	30.000 55.000	30.000 55.000	32, 000 55, 000	32. 000 55. 000	32. 000 55. 000	33. 000 55. 000	33. 000 55. 000	33. 000 55. 000	37. 000 55. 000	37. 000 55. 000	37. 000 55. 000
Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do		962 977 740	873 866 747	841 806 782	807 854 735	834 855 714	897 910 701	908 924 685	833 903 615	799 846 568	826 807 587	838 840 585	796 836 545	814 863 496
Western pine: Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	412 433	640	474	439	370	397	460	517	513	577	574	540	459	495 495 469
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1 x 8dol. per M bd. ft	34. 67	578 32. 01	566 31, 38	539 31.83	512 31.54	542 31. 36	565 31. 47	585 31. 59	565 32. 08	33. 36	591 34. 52	561 34. 59	488 34. 50	34. 62
Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do	475 448 1,092	660 624 1, 443	439 493 1, 389	348 473 1, 192	244 374 1,062	246 367 941	351 438 853	424 500 777	585 533 829	645 565 909	635 561 983	616 590 1,009	578 532 1,055	524 514 1,065
West coast woods: Orders, new†do Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	l '	707	683	589	553	582	652	785	768	749	696	715	743	711
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production†do Sbipments†do		1,095 743 761	1, 106 673 661	1, 057 526 613	1,063 480 521	1, 055 574 601	1, 018 665 667	1, 056 732 738	1, 105 743 734	1, 111 671 730	1, 103 681 699	1, 117 738 741	1, 127 722 720	1, 097 688 717
Stocks, end of monthdo		635	644	557	521 522	501	502	738 504	734 500	505	504	503	511	497

Revised. 1 No quotation.
†Revised series. The price series for sole oak leather is shown on a revised basis beginning with the October 1942 Survey; revisions beginning July 1933 are available on request.
The shoe price series for plain, black, kid blucher has been substituted beginning in the June 1943 issue for the colored, elk blucher series formerly shown; data beginning 1940 are shown in footnote marked "1" on p. 8-28 of that issue. Revised 1937-39 figures for total lumber stocks, hardwood stocks and softwood stocks, and revisions for 1941 and, in some instances, earlier years for the other indicated lumber series are on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey. Total stocks and hardwood and softwood stocks were trither revised beginning Digitiz Japuiery 1940 of the basis of data collected by the Bureau of the Census and all series have been revised beginning January 1942 to the 1942 Census of Forest Products data; all revisions will be published later; the 1942 Census included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of the statistics for 1942-43 with those Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	LU	MBE:	R ANI	D MA	NUFA	CTUR	ESC	Continu	ed					
SOFTWOODS—Continued														
Redwood, California: Orders, new		58, 278 90, 997 41, 163 51, 567 170, 197	44, 868 91, 542 35, 399 40, 979 163, 457	38, 864 85, 128 33, 571 38, 830 158, 153	42, 188 88, 984 31, 946 35, 030 155, 145	46, 176 96, 319 31, 198 41, 734 144, 593	67, 666 110, 895 37, 343 51, 659 128, 152	34, 608 93, 040 37, 420 48, 346 115, 857	47, 407 90, 949 35, 551 47, 856 101, 246	73, 863 118, 148 38, 489 42, 624 94, 881	59, 415 137, 297 33, 853 39, 641 86, 487	30, 731 126, 551 38, 528 40, 212 82, 315	34, 150 121, 865 37, 013 35, 898 81, 578	41, 002 126, 186 37, 038 43, 293 71, 77
FURNITURE							·		·					
Il districts: Plant operationsper cent of normal Grand Rapids district: Orders:	64.0	74.0	73.0	67.0	66.0	67. 0	69.0	69.0	66.0	65.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	65.0
Canceledpercent of new orders Newno, of days' production Unfilled, end of monthdo Plant operationspercent of normal Shipmentsno, of days, production	14. 0 15 69 54. 0 17	2. 0 26 58 58. 0 26	8.0 24 54 69.0 26	7. 0 22 46 73. 0 25	2. 0 56 85 71. 0 21	5. 0 25 89 72. 0 21	6. 0 23 91 74. 0 22	5. 0 23 100 74. 0 19	4. 0 20 108 65. 0 17	6. 0 21 108 66. 0 21	8. 0 17 104 65. 0 20	9. 0 15 90 55. 0 21		50.0 1
	<u> </u>	M	ETAL	S ANI) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES	<u>'</u>	·			·	
IRON AND STEEL				1										
Iron and Steel Scrap		5, 342	4,930	5,037	5, 031	4,680	5, 361	5, 199	5, 289	5, 032	5 110	F 949	5, 215	5 40
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons. Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do tocks, consumers', end of mo., total*do Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do		3, 034 2, 308 5, 530 1, 460 4, 070	2, 796 2, 134 6, 078 1, 544 4, 534	2,779 2,258 6,274 1,600 4,674	2, 856 2, 175 6, 233 1, 653 4, 580	2,600 2,080 6,209 1,699 4,510	3, 007 2, 354 6, 179 1, 688 4, 491	2, 938 2, 261 6, 253 1, 682 4, 571	2, 990 2, 299 6, 279 1, 670 4, 609	2, 855 2, 177 6, 365 1, 715 4, 650	5, 119 2, 919 2, 200 6, 351 1, 727 4, 624	5, 248 3, 036 2, 212 6, 282 1, 726 4, 556	3, 000 2, 215 6, 131 1, 732 4, 399	5, 409 3, 119 2, 299 5, 94 1, 65 4, 280
Iron Ore														
ake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces_thous. long tons Shipments from upper lake portsdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo	7, 409 6, 941 49, 371 42, 977 6, 394	7, 599 11, 417 52, 667 45, 883 6, 784	7, 456 7, 582 53, 703 46, 552 7, 151	7,759 636 47,424 40,603 6,821	7, 765 0 39, 742 33, 815 5, 927	7, 104 0 32, 743 27, 642 5, 101	7, 723 0 25, 088 21, 150 3, 938	7, 186 1, 955 18, 497 15, 682 2, 815	7, 374 10, 975 21, 297 18, 520 2, 777	6, 940 11, 864 26, 098 23, 273 2, 825	7, 156 13, 589 32, 389 28, 650 3, 739	7, 617 13, 977 38, 572 33, 816 4, 756	7, 493 12, 743 43, 840 37, 859 5, 981	7, 751 11, 613 48, 614 41, 880 6, 734
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures		,	,,,,,,,,	-,	.,	1,242	-,	_,	_,	,,,,,,	-,,	1,.00	,,,,,,	-,,,,
Castings, malleable: Orders, new, net	93, 159 71, 911 72, 759	70, 907 68, 251 65, 457	74, 080 59, 287 58, 484	93, 824 66, 177 63, 703	73, 524 63, 572 59, 557	87, 728 66, 401 67, 895	85, 744 78, 143 76, 526	74, 244 72, 559 70, 744	77, 768 69, 959 69, 146	78, 289 69, 111 70, 584	91, 653 66, 011 67, 954	108, 505 67, 615 68, 485	99, 911 74, 874 71, 869	101, 510 74, 254 72, 209
Pig iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:		5, 145	4, 883	5, 001	5, 057	4, 661	5, 219	4, 954	5, 052	4,748	5, 010	5, 174	5, 120	5, 27
Basic (valley furnace) dol. per long ton. Composite do Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island do Production thous of short tons. Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of	23.50 24.17 24.00 5,096	23. 50 24. 20 24. 00 5, 237	23. 50 24. 20 24. 00 5, 084	23. 50 24. 23 24. 00 5, 201	23. 50 24. 23 24. 00 5, 194	23. 50 24. 23 24. 00 4, 766	23. 50 24. 23 24. 00 5, 314	23. 50 24. 23 24. 00 5, 035	23. 50 24. 20 24. 00 5, 178	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 4, 836	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 023	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 316	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 226	23, 50 24, 13 24, 00 5, 32-
month*thous, of short tons Boilers, range, galvanized:		1, 266	1, 334	1,425	1, 458	1, 534	1,512	1,486	1, 487	1,539	1,505	1, 527	1, 551	1, 50
Orders, new. net	88, 659 105, 779 88, 841 87, 825 12, 898	43, 829 42, 597 35, 681 37, 111 6, 402	40, 130 45, 737 37, 353 36, 990 6, 765	33, 700 36, 474 42, 913 42, 963 6, 715	55, 239 56, 687 41, 266 40, 926 7, 259	58, 646 66, 704 47, 919 48, 629 6, 549	68, 051 75, 763 60, 177 58, 992 7, 734	76, 198 94, 318 58, 841 57, 643 8, 832	64, 274 92, 137 70, 845 66, 455 13, 222	89, 821 99, 679 83, 596 82, 279 14, 539	70, 308 99, 910 65, 649 70, 077 10, 111	86, 814 97, 047 93, 056 89, 667 13, 500	95, 072 97, 915 93, 657 94, 204 12, 953	103, 318 104, 945 95, 217 96, 288 11, 885
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured Castings, steel, commercial:														
Orders, new, total, net short tons. Railway specialties do Production, total do Railway specialties do		179, 537 7, 708 152, 080 13, 979	173, 285 9, 385 140, 399 11, 133	172, 263 15, 446 143, 860 10, 785	213, 130 23, 020 154, 736 11, 440	191, 217 17, 658 151, 530 12, 832	202, 731 34, 064 176, 470 17, 777	165, 792 20, 461 161, 403 17, 467	192, 531 19, 951 163, 812 21, 424	171, 774 18, 370 163, 934 22, 108	187, 281 15, 637 158, 783 19, 761	200, 634 39, 637 158, 832 20, 883	7214, 086 66, 146 7157, 818 24, 564	211, 34 28, 870 163, 883 27, 01
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, of short tons. Percent of capacitys.	7, 357 98	7, 580 100	7, 180 98	7, 305 97	7, 424 97	' 6, 824 99	77, 673 100	77, 375 99	77, 551 98	77,041 95	77, 416 96	77, 592 98	7, 519 7 101	7, 81 10
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	, 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	.0265	. 0265	. 026
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton U. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of finished	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34, 0 , 021 18, 7
steel productsthous, of short tons.	1,661	1, 788	1,666	1,850	1,686	1, 692	1, 772	1,631	1, 707	1, 553	1,661	1,704	1, 665	1,79
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:														
Orders, unfilled, end of month—thousands. Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		1, 215 1, 498 1, 504 49	1, 671 1, 388 1, 386 49	2, 696 1, 426 1, 419 56	r3,607 r1,344 r1,354 48	r 4, 254 r 1, 639 r 1, 660 45	74, 286 72, 069 72, 049 765	74,890 72,222 2,201 789	75,947 72,373 72,371 788	77,611 72,388 72,413 763	79,004 72,427 72,422 767	72, 582 72, 583	r 14, 556 r 2, 584 r 2, 578 r 69	14, 87 2, 58 2, 58 6
Boilers, steel, new orders: Areathous. of sq. ft. Quantitynumber **Revised**	797 722	2,77 2 1,086	r 1, 595 r 794	2, 201 819	2, 464 917	595 732	1, 259 1, 043	557 380	5, 681 1, 336	5, 049 1, 449	, 2, 235 , 904			86 97

Revised.

\$Beginning July 1943, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of July 1, 1943, of 90,877,410 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; earlier 1943 data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1943 (90,288,860 tons) and 1942 data on capacity as of July 1, 1942 (89,194,520 tons).

**The for 1943 cover practically the entire industry; manufacturers reporting for 1942 accounted for approximately 92 percent of the industry according to 1939 census data.

*New series. For a description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig-iron consumption and stocks and 1939-40 data, see note marked """ on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey; later data are available on p. S-30 of the April 1942 and subsequent issues. The new scries on blast furnace production of pig iron, including blast furnace ferro-alloys, is from the American Iron and Steel Institute and is approximately comparable with data from the Iron Age in the 1942 Supplement (data in the Supplement are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated), but include charcoal furnaces; ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces are not included; for 1941 monthly average from American Iron and Steel Institute and data beginning January 1942, see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey. The new pig iron price, f. o. b. Neville Island, replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in bittee. Institute and data beginning January 1942, see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey. The new pig iron price, f. o. b. Neville Island, replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in bittee. Institute and data beginning January 1942, see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey. The new pig iron price, f. o. b. Neville Island, replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in bittee. If the survey prior to the April 1943 issue; 1941 average, \$24; earlier data will be shown later.

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Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						19	43				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	M	ETAL	S ANI	O MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES-C	ontinu	ed					
IRON AND STEEL-Continued	İ								1					
Steel, Manufactured Products—Con.		İ		1	!]	
Porcelain enameled products, shipments;			0.050	0.400	0.400	0.004	0.000	2.005	0.470	0.277	0.110	0.00=	2.540	2 - 1 -
Spring washers, shipments dodo	2, 853	3, 195 382	2, 652 336	2, 489 353	2, 460 334	2, 324 300	2,603 357	2, 605 348	2, 472 326	2, 377 345	2, 416 327	2, 637 345	2, 548 317	2, 547
Total thous, of short tons Merchant bars do	5, 316 546	5, 141 494	4, 716 481	4, 917 493	5, 054 525	4, 781 457	5, 516 580	5, 132 523	5, 156 501	5, 062 489	5, 069 514	5, 088 510	5, 250 514	5, 334 526
Pipe and tubedododo	477 1, 107	$\frac{427}{1,062}$	410 964	412 1,016	437 1,095	449 1,020	510 1, 127	512 1,068	498 1,066	488 1,002	484 1, 048	505 1, 032	508 1,072	513 1, 113
Rails do do do	180	186 711	175 679	169 735	180 717	165 704	172 790	155 701	154 666	162 676	$\frac{172}{684}$	173 655	201 682	192 732
Strip: Cold rolleddo	95	75	77 99	83	91	83	100	98	97	99 107	100 103	100	110	97
Hot rolled do	117 336 136	92 417 113	396 101	115 355 127	111 345 157	108 303 152	124 327 185	114 312 169	320 203	280 220	298 209	111 324 205	113 321 190	122 345 151
Tin platedodododo	380	349	327	356	345	345	397	357	359	364	361	355	388	377
NONFERROUS METALS Metals		}												
Prices, wholesalc:														
Aluminum, scrap, castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.)de		. 0857 . 1178	.0812	. 0812 . 1178	.0812 .1178	.0812 .1178	. 0812 . 1178	. 0812	. 0812	. 0738 . 1178	. 0725 . 1178	. 0623	. 0575	. 0575
Lead, refined, pig, desilverized (N.Y.) do	.1178	. 0650	.0650	.0650	.0650	.0650	.0650	. 0650	.0650	. 9650	. 0650 . 5200	.1178 .0650 .5200	. 1178 . 0650 . 5200	. 1178 . 0650 . 5200
Zinc, prime, western (st. Louis)do	. 5200	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825
Miscellaneous Products Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), con-														
sumption and shipments, total (59 manufacturers) thous, of lb	4,814	3, 459	3, 176	3, 605	3, 453	3, 687	4, 175	4, 351	4, 315	4, 184	4, 097	4, 259	4, 563	4, 663
Consumption and shipments, 37 mfrs.: Consumed in own plants thous, of lb	736	744	596	528	641	513	544	632	655	601	496	827	813	615
Shipments do Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill_dol. per lb.	2, 303 . 195	1, 760 . 195	1, 623 . 195	1, 970 . 195	1, 526 . 195	2, 013 . 195	2, 262 . 195	1, 961 . 195	2,058 .195	2, 037 . 195	2, 180 . 195	1, 982 . 195	2,084 .195	2, 412 . 195
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS												•		
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Electric overhead cranes: §		0.150	1 000	10, 685	1 501		9,672	1.005	333	10, 649	700	149	14, 974 595	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do		2, 170 30, 872 3, 185	1, 228 28, 477 2, 989	551 25, 705 3, 180	1, 581 24, 666 2, 518	502 21, 867 3, 270	1, 128 19, 907 3, 326	1,005 17,134 2,612	14, 654 2, 713	13, 133 2, 545	706 11, 336 2, 504	8, 505 2, 888	7, 336 1, 817	
Foundry equipment: New orders, net total 1937-39≈100	388. 0	540, 6	338. 8	382. 5	429.8	399. 5	562.7	362.7	348. 9	413, 6	379.4	390. 4	346.6	436. 6
New equipmentdo Repairsdo Fuel equipment and heating apparatus:	328. 0 600. 3	552, 2 505, 5	286. 1 497. 7	319. 8 571. 3	394. 9 534. 9	348, 1 554, 4	538. 6 635. 2	297, 7 558, 7	274. 3 573. 7	355. 6 609. 2	320. 9 577. 0	341.0 556.9	268. 7 621. 0	375. 7 650. 9
On burners:														0.000
Orders, new, netnumber_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	4, 706 14, 906	10, 761 20, 799	7, 945 21, 138	7, 910 20, 713	9, 617 22, 827	7, 285 24, 160	6, 347 23, 146	7, 125 24, 351	3, 857 22, 111	6, 7 87 22, 477	5, 561 20, 628	4, 4 32 20, 546	3, 347 19, 705 4, 208	7 3, 933 7 19, 532 7 4, 000
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Machanical stokass salas:	9, 332 32, 601	8, 392 37, 416	7, 606 37, 149	8, 335 36, 513	7, 503 36, 661	5, 952 41, 221	7, 361 35, 429	5, 920 34, 985	6, 097 45, 745	6, 421 35, 406	4, 938 35, 796	4, 514 34, 868	34, 303	7 33, 433
Mechanical stokers, sales: ¶ Classes 1, 2, and 3do Classes 4 and 5:		5, 548	1,994	1, 447	1, 808	2, 183	1, 960	1,932	1, 926	2, 126	2, 330	2, 779	2, 297	r 2, 785
Number	302 54, 814	438 76, 208	453 109, 598	395 76, 087	588 78, 571	682 118, 531	687 126, 318	532 97, 953	510 97, 529	485 110, 477	480 104, 454	514 94, 109		r 550 r 107, 859
Horsepower				5, 282			4, 014			2, 733			3, 326	
systems, and equipment, new orders thous. of dol. Machine tools, shipments*do	71, 543	130, 008	120, 871	5, 452	117, 384	114 500	2, 630	118, 024	113, 859	3, 313 108, 736	97, 541	87, 805	4, 821 85, 842	r 78, 302
Pumps and water systems, domestic, ship- ments:	71, 545	130,008	120, 671	131, 960	117,354	114, 593	125, 445	110,024	115,009	100, 730	97, 541	51,000	00,012	. 10, 002
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps units.	32, 568	26, 192	7, 041	14, 305	18, 122	25, 381	28, 668	33, 600	32, 739	31, 139	31,657	38,846	31, 185	, 3 0, 553
Power pumps, horizontal typedo Water systems, including pumpsdo	482 20, 414	104 19, 792	67 3, 393	188 4, 965	163 8, 106	159 7, 311	190 9, 514	224 8, 772	182 11, 183	280 11,745	161 11, 769	343 13, 548	443 13, 491	364 16, 355
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, newthous. of dol.	2, 946	5, 243	8, 229	9, 421	8, 133	7, 468	6, 043	6, 115	6, 091	4, 697	5, 609	12, 580	3, 664	4, 620
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number thousands.		1,914	1,750	1,827	1, 532	1,302	1, 155	989	911	1, 162	1,347	1, 690	1,801	1, 750
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed_1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo		390. 0 322. 0	376. 0 394. 0	388.0 697.0	372.0 653.0	382. 0 661. 0	433. 0 639. 0	421.0 356.0	411.0 471.0	420. 0 409. 0	423. 0 387. 0	421. 0 401. 0	417. 0 527. 0	429. 0 464. 0
Transmission and distribution equipment, new orders 1936=100	ļ	186. 0	160.0	188. 0	109.0	106.0	125. 0	94.0	94.0	108.0	152. 0	114.0	(a)	(a)
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unitkilowatts		20, 297	13, 321	29, 879	10, 541	17, 201	16, 265	14,765	9, 205	10,788	12, 647	14, 282	10, 596	22, 259
Value thous. of dol_ Laminated fiber products, shipments do	6, 236	1, 534 5, 279	1, 357 5, 163	1,845 5,302	928 5, 015	1, 287 5, 191	1, 197 5, 813	1, 157 5, 850	662 5,742	1,067 5,904	961 6, 103	1, 407 5, 978	781 6, 057	2, 031 6, 364
Motors (1-200 hp): Polyphase induction, billingsdo		8, 287	7,484	8, 753	7,079	6, 982	8, 114	7,965	7,388	7, 198	6,420	5, 908 6, 705	6,073	6, 128
Polyphase induction, new ordersdo Direct current, billingsdo		7, 291 4, 433	6, 098 5, 300	9, 296 6, 892	6, 750 4, 336	7, 854 4, 082	8, 608 5, 708	5,586 6,480 5,313	6, 887 6, 441 7, 362	8,494 5,906 5,500	4, 597 5, 876	6, 705 6, 053 5, 072	7, 322 5, 840	8, 016 6, 323 7, 880
Direct current, new ordersdo		3, 614	6, 946	9, 214	3, 267	4, 794	6, 298	5, 313	7, 362	5, 590	8, 247	5, 972	11, 506	7, 880

Precisions in unfilled orders and shipments for April-July 1942 are available on request; data cover 8 companies beginning March 1943.

* Revised. § Revisions in unfilled orders and shipments for April-July 1942 are available on request; data cover 8 companies beginning March 1943.

* Temporarily discontinued by the compiling agency.

* For earlier 1942 data except for April, see the October 1942 and July 1943 Surveys; for April data see note at bottom of p. S-31 in the September 1943 issue.

¶ Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 20 have discontinued the manufacture of stokers; some manufacture stokers only occasionally. The manufacture of class 1 stokers was discontinued Sept. 30, 1942, by order of the War Production Board; this accounts for the large reduction after that month in figures for classes 1, 2, and 3. † Revised series. Indexes for cleetrical products have been completely revised; for 1941 monthly averages see note marked "†" on p. S-30 of the April 1943 Survey and for monthly data beginning November 1941, see p. S-30 of the January 1943 issue; earlier data are available on request.

*NewSeries. For 1940-41 data for machine tool shipments, see p. S-30 of the November 1942 issue. The series on number of automotive replacement batteries shipped represents Digitize estimated industry totals compiled by Dun & Bradstreet; it has been substituted for the indexes formerly shown; data beginning 1937 will be published later.

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Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the	1943		1942			· ,	· ,		1943	3 				
data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	\mathbf{M}	ETALS	SAND	MAN	NUFAC	CTURI	ESCo	ontinue	\mathbf{d}					
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—Continued		-												
Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments short tons		14, 509	12, 389	12, 126	9, 102	9, 613	9, 463	10, 602	7, 90 7	7, 006	6, 459	7, 535	6, 708	7, 1
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipmentsthous. of dol	4, 599 1, 368	4,832 1,614	4, 314 1, 465	4,707 1,595	5, 056 1, 650	4, 551 1, 620	5, 026 1, 852	4, 924 1, 613	4, 969 1, 479	4,873 1,441	4, 627 1, 441	4, 884 1, 499	4, 752 1, 374	5, 5 1, 4
	-,		<u> </u>		ND PI					,				
WOOD PULP							110							1
Production:	700 007	000 FOO	762 414	726 670	715 060	710 624	793, 998	770 001	788 , 48 6	720 E10	719 875	770 977	720 000	-770
Total, all grades short tons Chemical: Sulphate, total do	270 722	838, 520 39 2 , 821	763, 414 348, 313	736, 670 332, 679	755, 069 349, 217	719, 634 331, 060	367, 410	770, 921 355, 324	368, 032	730, 518 324, 889	713, 5 75 336, 127	770, 877 373, 524	739, 822 359, 344	7778,
Unbleached do Sulphite, total do Bleached do Soda do Groundwood do Stocks, end of month:†	308, 153 194, 156	317, 980 241, 946	278, 360 216, 902	266, 238 208, 883 127, 291 34, 794	278, 534 208, 302	271, 264 201, 685	304, 363 215, 849	355, 324 292, 973 212, 331	303, 550 217, 313	269, 430 210, 708	276, 366 194, 260	308, 970	296, 471 194, 790	*310.
Bleached do do	119, 949 35, 000	147, 973 38, 898	134, 214 35, 533	127, 291	129, 033 36, 716	126, 549	138, 335 36, 545	136, 946 35, 000	141, 756 34, 947	135, 148 32, 080 141, 624	124, 795 33, 215 130, 751	205, 441 131, 718 35, 400	123, 521	7131.
Groundwood do	143, 855	144, 933	143, 421	141, 909	140, 500	33, 810 133, 485	151, 169	146, 419	147, 799	141, 624	130, 751	35, 409 134, 755	34, 187 129, 234	35, 138,
I otal, all glades	10,124	159, 357	149, 299	143, 983	129, 405	111, 459	97, 595	97, 722	103, 34 3	101, 743	91, 187	84, 880	81, 445	, 73 ,
Chemical: .do Sulphate, total .do Unbleached .do Sulphite, total .do Bleached .do Soda .do Groundwood .do	15, 354	74, 274	65, 248	59, 205	46, 464	31, 589	16, 508	14, 918	12, 687	11,056	9, 188	11, 059	13, 382	r 12,
Unbleached do do do	10,671 22,096	67, 118 35, 745	56, 480 36, 843	50, 250 38, 963	37, 776 35, 694	25, 074 30, 336	12, 432 28, 666	11, 074 25, 951	8, 284 28, 352	8, 193 27, 903	6, 518 24, 033	7, 974 24, 030	8, 867	7,
Bleached do do	12, 390 3, 200	21, 434 4, 392	20, 136 3, 717	21, 382 3, 529	22, 089 3, 398	16, 898 3, 175	17,713 2,858	16, 367 2, 558	28, 352 18, 600 2, 785	17,703 2,544	14, 624 2, 641	14, 012 2, 910	14, 563 3, 206	7 14,
Groundwooddo	29, 932	42, 404	40, 865	39, 624	40, 940	43, 048	46, 435	51, 389	56, 785	57, 658	52, 879	44, 300	37, 200	31,
PAPER														
otal paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard:														
Production short tons. Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard:	1		1,097,445	1,107,547	1,131,925	1,096,530	1,250,818	1,203,257	1,213,177	1,171,486	1,148,026	r1,214,945	r1,180,183	1,045
Orders, new short tons Production do Shipments do		7 554, 484	510, 260 467, 090	497, 048 473, 162	513, 361 485, 757	486, 846 463, 535	549, 592 509, 204	498, 050 484, 808	488, 36 2 489, 209	495,674 473,451	491,104 467,920	7469, 266	r 475, 503 r 478, 339	486 491
Shipmentsdo		, 509, 433	471, 924	490, 217	482, 607	469, 454	518, 986	493, 375	496, 962	489,515	478,010	494, 631	r 487, 405	509
ine paper:		64, 588	52, 106	50, 495	56,066	53, 109	68,826	60, 130	59, 524	57, 328	61,673	r 48, 843	r 44, 656	53,
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		44, 983 52, 787	48, 101 48, 274	49, 892 48, 545	53, 132 50, 213	58,960 47,373	75, 418 52, 259	80, 386 50, 679	87, 420 52, 036	97, 727 48, 154	107,638 49,015	7 103, 313 7 52, 537	r 95, 387 r 47, 314	93, 49,
Shipmentsdo		53, 935	47,885	49, 578	51, 553 42, 616	48, 231 41, 851	53, 481 40, 661	52, 592 38, 437	53, 345 37, 732	50, 091 34, 958	49,608	r 52, 357	r 53, 552	59, 29,
rinting paper:		48,014	49, 017	45, 692	} `		1		1	1	36,108	7 36, 143	r 32, 281	'
rinting paper: Orders, new		7 195. 864 7 99, 209	174, 633 111, 631	174, 515 121, 551	164, 400 119, 959	162, 27 2 124, 841	180, 176 134, 564	161, 950 132, 096	156,322 128,277	164, 831 127, 773	158,078 126,569	7 154, 381 7 125, 979	r 167, 309 r 137, 087	160,
Production do do		r 177, 162	160, 457 164, 263	157, 532 167, 963	164, 468 165, 938	158, 588 156, 641	172, 064 169, 413	163, 067 163, 601	159,642 161,496	159, 890 164, 453	153,123 157,899	r 165, 707	1160.948	161 164
Stocks, end of monthdo		7 91, 453	86, 651	75, 524	73, 233	76, 533	74, 186	72, 200	70,571	65, 085	60,024	, 163, 327 , 63, 020	r 62, 236	57
Vrapping paper: .do. Orders, new. .do. Orders, unfilled, end of month. .do. Production. .do. Shipments. .do. Stocks, end of month. .do.		195, 215	187, 773	174, 198	190, 145	179, 799	200, 667	183, 845	183, 022	179, 104	182, 252	177, 209	167, 771	173
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		116, 100 183, 488	138, 215 163, 393	140, 841 166, 015	156, 074 173, 517	166, 2027 165, 274	171, 848 182, 732	174, 557 173, 524	174, 858 180, 155	184, 215 162, 924	188, 325 175, 192	184, 106 180, 472	178, 992 170, 932	172 176
Shipments do		180, 037	164, 521 118, 742	172, 137 112, 061	179, 100 107, 581	168, 757 104, 312	193, 247 95, 227	179, 717 89, 322	183, 026 85, 731	169, 917 78, 416	178, 641 76, 078	181, 564 75, 883	172, 871 75, 237	180 71
sook paper:		110,007	110,712	1112,001	107, 001	101, 012	30, 221	00,022	00, 701	70, 110	10,010	10,000	10, 201	''
Coated paper: Orders, newpercent of stand. capacity_	53. 9	59.7	62.7	55.3	53. 7	60.8	62.6	66.5	61.0	56.6	46.0	49. 9	58. 0	
Orders, newpercent of stand, capacity_ Productiondo Shipmentsdo	56. 1 56. 1	51.3 51.8	50.3 54.0	52.6 53.0	54. 4 55. 9	55.3 59.5	59.5 59.7	61. 2 59. 3	54. 2 58. 9	58.6 58.9	52.0 53.2	56. 9 59. 4	57. 6 60. 0	
Uncosted namer:	1	105. 3	97.5	97.5	86.1	92.6	94.1	89.0	87.7	89.0	80.9	76. 5	88.4	
Orders, new do Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill_dol. per 100 lb.	7 20		7.30	7. 30	ļ		ļ	1	}	}			Ì	1
Productionpercent of Stand. capacity.	. 84.0	7.30 96.3	90.7	86. 1	7.30 89.6	7. 30 93. 6	7.30 92.5	7.30 90.1	7.30 88.2	7.30 88.3	7.30 82.2		7. 30 88. 4	
Shipmentsdo Tewsprint:	85.8	95.0	92.9	91.4	89.9	90.4	92. 1	90.9	89. 4	88. 6	84.6	84. 5	88. 8	
Canada:	256, 336	271, 555	251, 147	244, 191	233, 544	221, 807	246, 855	229, 573	254, 046	257, 845	262, 323	259, 612	251, 827	259
Production short tons Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	260, 590	295, 625	255, 087	243, 530	215, 016	221, 807 222, 383	246, 855 248, 469	243, 813	254, 046 257, 756	268, 990	284, 216	260, 792	244, 593	261
United States:	1 '	95, 265	91, 325	91, 986	110, 514	109, 938	108, 324	94, 084	90, 374	79, 229	57, 336	56, 156	63, 3 90	61
Consumption by publishers do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. pershort ton	222, 343	254, 349 50. 00	260, 542 50. 00	252, 399 50. 00	226, 741 50. 00	208, 143	237, 111 54. 00	243, 281 54. 00	248, 255 54, 00	228, 450 54. 00	212, 260 54. 00	217, 054 54, 00	222, 718 58. 00	
Production short tons Shipments from mills do	66, 465	84, 217 85, 458	75,065 76,207	74, 655 75, 222	69, 792 69, 691	64, 358 60, 147	71, 357 71, 824	68,001 70,368	68,707 67,138	70, 274 71, 944	67, 883 68, 083	68,011	64, 328 63, 315	63
Stocks, end of month:	1			ì		1		1		1	1			1
At mills do At publishers do In transit to publishers do	13, 783 341, 085	11, 310 470, 852	10, 168 447, 396	9,601 429,255	9,702 391,102	13, 913 381, 466	13, 446 377, 790	11,079 361,553	12,648 339, 299	10,978 347,350	10, 778 377, 487	13, 534 384, 089	14, 547 365, 260	14 343
In transit to publishersdo	53, 110	58, 655	60, 108	50,094	66,707	63, 166	53,774	57,680	58, 820	62, 197	63, 767	44, 009	53, 036	
Orders, newdodo	646, 473	660, 890	613, 746	615, 184	629, 900	616, 167	723, 296	686, 179	690, 364	672, 371	644, 349			656
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	. 635, 118		321, 885 555, 290	379, 573 559, 730	413, 084 576, 376	454, 308 568, 637	511, 220 670, 257	525, 287 650, 448	545, 673 655, 261	580, 683 627, 761	571, 705 612, 223	570, 859 649, 082	637, 516	
Percent of capacity. Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	- 93	81	82	77	86	88	94	94	96	94	89	96	94	
Consumption short tons. Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	-	343, 460	316, 454	331, 895	344, 388	350, 885	393, 634	1 389, 304	1 393, 197	1 397, 129	1373, 698	1395, 746	1382, 686	
	-	424, 451	408, 753	394, 527	374, 301	355, 044	341, 097	1 322, 678	291, 378	257, 578	1245, 472	1 204, 724	156,000	1124
PRINTING														
Book publication, totalno. of editions. New booksdo	731 628	969 821	842 693		671 602	731 528	668 538	693 565	848 701	679 531	720 567	512 421		
New editions do Sales books, new orders thous of books	103	148	149	108	69	203	130	128	147	148	567 153	91	129	İ
	21, 648	21,602	23, 229	16, 726	19, 196	25, 707	20,604	18, 625	21, 824	22, 804	22, 269	20,037	18, 731	17

^{*}Revised. \$Beginning September 1942, 3 companies, formerly accounting for about 7 percent of the total, discontinued reporting.

1 Computed by carrying forward the March figure on the basis of percentage changes in data for 59 identical companies reporting to the National Paperboard Association.

1 Wood pulp production statistics have been revised beginning January 1940 and stocks beginning January 1942; for revisions through March 1942, see p. 30, table 8, of the Junc http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						19	43				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		PET	ROLEU	JM A	ND C	OAL P	RODU	JCTS		·				
COAL Anthracite:]												
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	13, 22	12, 49	12, 49	12, 49	13. 13	13. 14	13. 13	13. 14	13. 16	13. 14	13.11	13. 11	13, 11	13. 12
Wholesale dodo	4, 125	10.344 5,132	10.344 4,824	10.383 4,639	10.661 4,314	10.801 5,092	10.811 5,824	10.811 5,437	10.812 5,240	10.795 3,227	10.795 5,668	10, 795 5, 624	10. 831 5, 445	10. 831 5, 331
Stocks, end of month: In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards	1	608	792	798	. 542	379	216	173	173	186	196	247	344	404
number of days' supply Bituminous;		60	64	33	21	19	15	12	18	14				
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries,		45, 500	45, 407	52, 272	53, 407	49, 217	53, 387	48, 152	45, 369	42, 771	44,841	47, 365	r 49, 122	51, 040
Industrial consumption, totaldo Beehive coke ovensdodo		37, 800 1, 126	37, 707 1, 041	41, 142 1, 071	41, 437 1, 044 7, 682	38, 207 1, 055	41,514 1,186	38, 572 1, 080	37, 449 1, 034	35, 271 662	37, 161	37, 696 1, 126	7 37, 780	40, 458 1, 145
Cement millsdo		7, 542 714 149	7, 334 678 146	7,583 645 155	571 157	6, 969 547 137	7, 647 552 149	7, 494 468 139	7, 666 495 136	7, 185 475 126	7, 491 501 128	7,768 493 115	7,609 r 460 116	7, 707 462 124
Electric power utilities do Railways (class I)		5, 787 10, 279	5, 570 10, 271	6, 159 11, 155	5, 981 11, 443	5, 370 10, 568	5, 965 11, 689	5, 493 10, 761	5, 500 10, 751	6,025	6, 482 10, 196	6, 924 10, 382	r 6, 969 r 10, 488	7, 321 11, 145
Steel and rolling millsdododo		843 11, 360	867 11,800	1,034 13,340	1,049 13,510	1,021 12,540	1,046 13,280	937 12, 200	10,990	9,853 824 10,121	854 10,536	858 10, 030	865	942 11, 612
total thous, of short tons thous, of short tons Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do .		7, 700 247	7, 700 229	11, 130 234	11, 970 228	11,010 237	11,873 273	9, 580 242	7, 920 232	7, 500 168	7, 680 254	9, 669 250	11, 342 251	10, 582 236
Prices, composite: Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton Wholesale:		9. 54	9. 55	9.56	9.63	9.68	9.83	9.86	9.99	9.98	10.01	10.01	10.02	10. 03
Mine run do do Prepared sizes do Production tons		4.805 5.097	4.815 5.131	4.858 5.177	4.866 5.180	4, 949 5, 208	5. 021 5. 239	5. 033 5. 276	5.045 5.317	5. 055 5. 324	5.059 5.334	5, 059 5, 333	5, 059 5, 330	5, 059 5, 330
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of	1	51, 791	47, 474	49, 595	47,029	48, 920	56, 450	49,900	47,855	34, 650	52, 540	51,700	51, 840	48, 740
month, totalthous. of short tons Industrial, total	.(89, 937 79, 057 10, 998	90,874 79,244 11,151	85, 889 75, 699 10, 721	79, 379 71, 079 9, 958	76, 626 69, 366 9, 778	77, 292 70, 412 9, 851	78, 667 71, 927 9, 732	79, 525 72, 485 9, 219	74, 075 67, 225 7, 143	75,570 68,610	75, 276 68, 497 6, 811	72, 866 67, 260	68, 799 63, 619
Byproduct coke ovensdo Cement millsdo Coal-gas retortsdo		1,092 413	1,052	998 439	851 414	818 371	817 361	782 374	755 370	659 352	6,819 644 350	677	6, 591 722 357	6, 657 702 336
Electric power utilities do	[20, 452 13, 663	20, 607 13, 293	19, 982 12, 579	19, 276 11, 575	19,056 11,364	19, 204 12, 149	19,703 13,175	20,009 13,475	18,821 11,965	18, 700 12, 575	18, 882 13, 388	18, 722 13, 511	17, 715 12, 559
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do		1,239 31,200	1,206 31,500	1, 140 29, 840	1,085 27,920	1,069 26,910	1,120 26,910	1, 161 27, 000	1, 107 27, 550	991 27, 294	918 28, 604	940 27, 460	940 26, 417	897 24, 753
Retail dealers, totaldodo		10,880	11,630	10, 190	8,300	7, 260	6,880	6,740	7,040	6,850	6,960	6,779	5,606	5, 180
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	0.500	6 000	6 000		2.000	0.075	e 500	0.500	0 500	0.500	0.500	0.500		
Production: Beehive thous, of short tons.	6. 500	6.000 722	6.000	6.000	6.000	6, 375	6. 500 755	6. 500	6. 500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6. 500	6.500 - 732
Byproductdodo	5.148	5, 344 123	5, 196	5, 373 142	5, 395 113	4, 903 93	5, 427 98	5, 276 102	5, 401 105	5,062 115	5, 268 113	5, 468 122	5, 343 134	5, 440 123
Stocks and of month:		1,606	1,646	1, 511	1, 269	1,069	866	953	949	843	866	1,016	1,095	1, 127
Byproduct plants, total do At furnace plants. do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	605 380	955 651	917 728 198	882 629	816 453	757 312	636 230	743 210	720 229	602 241 325	570 297	650 366	691 404	709 418
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		184	180	234	273	276	294	310	315	340	340	355	357	184
Crude petroleum:		116 001	110 200	110 040		101 005	***		117 007	115.004	100 000	5100 000		
Consumption (runs to stills) † thous. of bbl. Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl. Production †	1. 110	116, 381 1, 110 120, 523	112, 368 1, 110 1116, 230	113, 342 1, 110 120, 634	111,606 1.110 117,227	101, 935 1, 110 108, 399	112, 013 1, 110 121, 560	111, 945 1, 110 119, 000	115,005 1.110 123,854	115, 984 1, 110 119, 302	1.110	126, 908 1, 110 130, 633	1.110	129,036
Stocks, end of month:		02	82	80	79	79	79	81	82	85	86	89	91	136, 503 90
Refinable in II S t thous of bhl		237, 901 43, 552	234, 635 42, 699 178, 405	234, 889 43, 620	234, 423 44, 213	237, 075 44, 874	242, 181 46, 426	242, 934 47, 639	243, 880 47, 562	240, 601 48, 662	238, 346 48, 223	236, 285 48, 160	236, 287 49, 131	239, 451 49, 015
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipe lines do On leases† do Heavy in California do Wells completed† number		181, 203 13, 146 10, 868	178, 405 13, 531 10, 724 765	177,904	176, 956 13, 254 10, 804	179, 119 13, 082	182, 709 13, 046	182, 313 12, 982	183, 074 13, 244 9, 748 720	178, 942 12, 997	177, 247 12, 876	175, 215 12, 910	174, 163 12, 993	176, 831 13, 605
Wells completed†number_ Refined petroleum products:		817	765	10, 865 804	688	10, 394 638	10, 402 706	9, 674 767	720	10, 064 796	10, 279 856	10,009 827	8, 905 957	8, 716 922
Gas and fuel oils: Consumption:														
Electric power plantsthous. of bbl Railways (class I)do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania).dol. per gal	2, 359	1,331 7,798	1,112 7,808	1, 281 8, 341	1, 317 8, 145	1, 108 7, 485	1, 194 8, 382	1,043 7,861	1,092 7,802	1, 160 7, 704	1, 305 7, 784	1,465 7,700	7,628	r 1, 648
Production: Gas oil and distillate fuel oil		. 059	.059	.059	.059	.062	. 063	. 063	.065	.065	.065	.065	. 065	. 065
thous. of bbldodo		18, 858 31, 239	17, 562 31, 311	18, 073 31, 890	17, 306 32, 544	16, 24 0 30, 799	17, 288 32, 700	16, 690 34, 095	16, 075 33, 732	15, 261 33, 510	16, 073 36, 624	18, 210 37, 418	18, 523 36, 610	20, 549 34, 66 3
Stocks, end of month: Gas oil and distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo		49, 701	50, 709	44, 940	39, 014	35, 298	31, 135	30, 674	30, 665	32, 467 55, 879	34, 324	36,931	39,681	44,857
Motor fuel:	ł ,	68, 873	66, 664	61, 783	60,808	59, 657	57, 280	57, 381	57, 757	65,879	57, 107	56,857	57, 977	54, 952
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do	.060	.059 .161	.059	.059	. 059 . 161	.059 .161	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	.059 .161	.059		.060
Retail, service stations 50 citiesdo Production, totalththous. of bbl	. 146	51, 668	. 144 50, 176	. 145 48 050	. 145 47, 236 17, 309	. 145 43, 280	. 145 46, 653	. 145 46, 025	. 145 48, 482	. 146 49, 230	. 146 51, 044	. 146 54, 031	. 146 54, 847	. 146 56, 816
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.).dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations 50 citiesdo Production, totalt†thous. of bbl. Straight run gasolinetdo Cracked gasolinedo Natural gasolinet†do Natural gasolinet†do		19, 997 24, 905 7, 429	19, 116 24, 433 7, 314	18, 891 23, 225 7, 675	17, 309 23, 391 7, 360	15, 426 21, 947	16, 797 23, 297 7, 557	15, 290 24, 264	16, 777 25, 037 7, 490	18, 063 24, 763	17, 927 26, 433 7, 487	19, 378 27, 940	20, 557 27, 477	19, 723 30, 099
Natural gasoline blendeddo		7, 429 5, 455	7, 314 4, 989	7,675 4,929	7, 360 4, 425	6, 840 4, 326	7, 557 4, 907	7, 371 4, 986	7, 490 5, 197	7, 252 5, 089	7, 487 5, 161	7, 601 5, 493	7, 702 5, 613	8, 0 34 5, 5 64

*Revised.

**Revised.

**Tigures for the production of natural gasoline include total sales of liquefied petroleum gas as follows (thous, of barrels): 1942—October, 663; November, 687; December, 832. 1943—January, 824; February, 829; March, 889; April, 755; May, 677; June, 711; July, 695; August, 774; September, 756; October, 876; these data are not included in the total for motor fuel; similarly, sales of liquefied petroleum gas are included in the total production of natural gasoline but excluded from total motor fuel production in the revised 1941 figures referred to in the note marked "†". Production of straight-run gasoline includes transfers of cycle products as follows: 1943—January, 108; February, 104; March, 109; April, 145; May, 145; June, 137; July, 108; August, 114, September, 133; October, 164; these data are not included in the total for motor fuel.

TRevised series. Production of bituminous coal revised beginning June 1939; see note marked "†" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey. Data for the indicated series of petroleum products revised for 1941 and 1942; for 1941 revisions, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues.

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Transfer Production of bituminous coal revised beginning June 1939; see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues.

1942 revisions not shown above are available on request.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	3				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	PET:	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODU	JCTS-	–Conti	nued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Con.								ļ				İ		
Refined petroleum products—Con. Motor fuel—Continued. Retail distribution§mil. of gal. Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl	1 1	2,017 67,669 46,158	2,074 64,224 44,623	1, 483 70, 772 49, 054	1, 390 78, 475 56, 617	1, 397 82, 867 61, 873	1,660 84,077 62,987	1, 743 78, 653 58, 312	1, 845 73, 137	1, 924 67, 345 45, 869	1,978	71,970 60,664 40,503	1 1, 859 59, 186	59, 10 39, 49
Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl. At refineriesdo. Unfinished gasolinedo. Natural gasolinedo.		8, 953 5, 424	8, 992 4, 996	9, 354 4, 632	10, 202 4, 904	9, 981 4, 996	10, 037 5, 462	10, 923 5, 425	51, 393 10, 750 5, 407	10, 285 5, 179	42,860 10,358 5,028	10, 395 4, 893	39, 813 10, 033 4, 723	9, 9 4, 4
Kerosene: Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Lubricants:	. 070	. 063 5, 907 8, 599	. 063 5, 759 8, 770	. 063 5, 351 7, 537	. 063 5, 602 5, 146	. 063 5, 852 3, 996	. 066 6, 326 3, 158	. 069 6, 299 3, 513	. 069 6, 511 4, 478	. 070 6, 060 5, 678	. 070 5, 769 5, 939	. 070 5, 394 6, 293	. 070 5, 817 6, 558	. 0 5, 9 6, 8
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asnhalt.		. 160 3, 057 9, 421	. 160 2, 983 9, 336	. 160 3, 049 9, 424	. 160 2, 935 9, 725	. 160 2, 780 9, 771	, 160 3, 184 9, 689	3, 107 9, 474	. 160 3, 281 9, 155	. 160 3, 162 8, 695	. 160 3, 257 8, 412	3, 296 8, 170	. 160 3, 236 7, 831	3, 6 7, 7
Production short tons. Stocks, refinery, end of month do- Wax: Production thous, of lb.		656, 900 343, 100 75, 320	549, 100 340, 200 59, 920	545,800 411,000 64,960	436,000 499,800 57,680	390, 500 552, 700 54, 600	483, 100 671, 700 65, 240	521,800 704,000 66,920	583, 100 745, 600 63, 840	639, 300 715, 300 60, 480	674,000 641,800 59,920	694, 500 562, 000 61, 320	662, 500 469, 300 62, 160	652, 4 445, 5 67, 2
Stocks, refinery, end of month		5, 774 1, 847 2, 283	86, 520 4, 926 1, 555 2, 060	5, 400 1, 547 2, 666	3, 767 1, 269 1, 733	3, 516 1, 182 1, 567	3, 411 1, 221 1, 429	3, 673 1, 294 1, 347	3, 695 1, 270 1, 331	81,480 4,149 1,364 1,528	76, 720 4, 417 1, 406 1, 561	73, 640 4, 505	77, 560	81, 48
Shingles, all typesdo		1,644	1,311	1, 187	765	767	762	1,032	1, 093	1, 257	1, 450	1, 559		
		STON	E, CL	AY, AI	ND GI	LASS I	PRODI	UCTS						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS		l			-									
Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT	126, 559	120, 953	126, 874	157, 573	125, 258	119, 776	150, 497	153, 639	145, 123	138, 181	123, 081	157, 290	142, 508	134, 1
Production	9, 218 45 8, 405 20, 386 5, 181	18, 293 87 20, 384 10, 625 2, 733	16, 273 80 14, 653 12, 248 2, 840	14, 116 67 8, 955 17, 428 3, 509	12, 560 60 8, 641 21, 368 3, 771	10, 293 54 8, 656 22, 985 4, 566	11, 392 54 10, 107 24, 111 4, 926	11, 239 55 12, 757 22, 579 5, 312	12, 384 59 12, 075 22, 891 5, 574	11, 895 58 12, 702 22, 067 5, 455	11, 880 56 12, 411 21, 542 5, 568	11, 673 56 12, 587 20, 620 5, 688	11, 380 56 12, 296 19, 703 5, 253	11, 13 11, 28 19, 50 14, 7
CLAY PRODUCTS														
Common brick, price, wholesale, composite, f. o. b. plant dol, per thous	13. 739	13, 213	13, 215	13. 236	13, 243	13, 219	13, 260	13, 279	13, 384	13. 433	13.442	13. 423	13. 427	13.4
GLASS PRODUCTS Glass containers:				}										
Production thous of gross Percent of capacity Shipments, total thous of gross Narrow neck, food do Wide mouth, food do Pressed food ware do Pressure and nonpressure do Beer bottles do Liquor ware do Medicine and toilet do General purpose do Mik bottles do Fruit jars and jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do	7,813 124.5 7,922 547 2,265 77 400 615 833 2,152 684 250	6, 869 98. 3 7, 005 511 1, 845 49 350 625 1, 172 1, 662 455 276 29	6, 235 100. 4 6, 281 450 1, 661 39 331 681 820 1, 508 520 236 13	6, 299 93. 6 6, 564 418 1, 735 39 362 823 868 1, 491 516 272 16	7, 361 112. 8 7, 246 491 1, 841 366 849 796 1, 924 551 267 100	6,672 110.7 7,060 471 1,808 18 386 862 731 1,708 609 217 227	7, 561 111. 5 8, 154 499 2, 144 46 478 952 857 1, 906 671 235	7, 622 116. 8 8, 132 499 2, 109 33 553 852 817 1, 922 702 207 404	8, 104 129. 1 8, 359 567 2, 220 42 584 819 798 1; 970 682 194 464	7,773 119. 1 8, 262 590 2, 227 55 608 783 757 1, 891 682 247 398	7, 685 117. 7 7, 616 661 1, 956 34 562 570 676 1, 890 614 251 359	8, 272 126. 7 7, 997 748 2, 204 419 416 738 1, 979 683 281 406	7, 589 120. 9 7, 619 833 2, 127 39 386 419 768 1, 829 582 264 333	8, 5 131 8, 4 7 2, 5 3 3 5 8 2, 2 6 6 2
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:	4, 605	8, 299	8, 119	7,774	7,775	7, 288	6, 631	5,894	5, 583	4,882	4,845	5, 022	4, 882	4,9
Production thous of doz. Shipments do. Stocks. do. Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous of doz.	4, 878 4, 445 6, 745	4, 500 4, 888 7, 837 4, 608	3, 778 3, 535 8, 076 3, 909	3,837 3,746 7,177 3,744	4, 475 3, 763 7, 877 3, 585	4, 190 4, 210 7, 803 3, 713	4, 284 5, 338 6, 870 4, 760	4, 227 4, 936 6, 181 3, 622	4, 929 4, 597 6, 544 2, 996	4, 550 4, 924 6, 179 3, 402	4,800 4,835 6,160 2,692	5, 090 4, 775 6, 467 2, 365	4, 519 3, 996 6, 953 2, 168	5, 1 5, 8 6, 3 2, 2
Plate glass, polished, production f thous. of sq. ft Window glass, production ofthous. of boxes	7, 349	4, 924 960	4, 612 984	5, 001 1, 297	4,910 1,166	4,775 1,113	5, 237 1, 249	5, 488 1, 005	5, 855 942	5, 898 1, 079	6, 416 1, 096	6, 994 1, 296	7, 313	6, 7
Percent of capacity of		5 9. 2	60.6	79.9	71.8	68. 6	76.9	61.9	58. 1	66. 5	67. 5	79.8		
Typsum production:														
Crude short tons calcined do 3ypsum products sold or used:				1,119,863 658,053			855, 028 546, 388			1,017,131 675, 307			1,056,379 688, 592	
Uncalcineddodo	1			388, 625			275, 250				İ		326, 458	
For building uses: Base-coat plasters				129, 468 2, 258 61, 695 159, 123 12, 328			104, 262 1, 959 60, 310 115, 407 3, 161			143, 148 2, 081 62, 627 144, 658 2, 982			154, 076 2, 094 60, 105 183, 090 2, 796	
Wallboard⊕ do				408, 044 38, 301			372, 440 36, 252			7 457, 576 39, 769			414, 173 44, 124	

r Revised.

1 Excludes Colorado and Oklahoma.

2 Collection of data temporarily discontinued. Production from October 1942 to August 1943 is partly estimated.

Digitized for FRASER§ For revisions for 1941, see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey.

http://fraser.stlouisfedd_According to the compiling agency, these data have represented approximately the entire industry since February 1942.

Beginning September 1942 includes laminated board reported as component board; this is a new product not produced prior to that month,

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						1943	;				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			TE	XTILI	E PRO	DUC	rs							
CLOTHING		}	-											
Hosiery: Production thous, of dozen pairs Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	. 12, 493	12, 650 13, 012 21, 736	11,711 12,059 21,369	12, 178 12, 441 21, 100	12, 186 12, 937 20, 409	12, 255 12, 975 19, 748	13, 442 14, 534 18, 715	12, 618 13, 355 18, 037	12, 211 12, 316 17, 992	12, 966 13, 033 17, 984	11, 527 11, 386 18, 125	12, 267 12, 714 17, 677	12, 564 12, 879 17, 362	12, 375 12, 561 17, 177
COTTON		ł												
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Consumption Prices received by farmers On per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling 1916" average, 10 markets dol. per lb. Production:	. 197	973, 086 . 189 . 189	912, 920 . 192 . 193	935, 870 . 196 . 197	916, 785 . 197 . 204	879, 572 . 197 . 207	997, 422 . 199 . 212	939, 178 , 201 , 212	902, 301 . 201 . 211	918, 433 . 200 . 211	839, 868 . 196 . 209	842, 260 . 198 . 205	872, 109 . 202 . 204	846, 209 . 203 . 203
Ginnings §thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	10, 560	9, 713	11, 535	11,745	12, 117		1 12, 438				107	1, 785	5,757	9, 061
thous. of bales Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month: Warehousesthous. of bales	12, 896	12, 614	13, 604	13, 538	13,036	12, 315	11, 432	10, 569	9, 636	8, 521	7,648	7, 999	10, 402	12, 226
Millsdo Cotton linters: Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	110 185	1,991 116 220 596	2, 325 113 216 710	2, 458 108 199	2, 408 111 162 871	2,438 98 120	2, 408 109 99 877	2,347 105 63 843	2, 252 99 44 798	2, 156 97 29 733	2, 056 107 20 658	1,876 108 40 613	1, 881 111 150	2, 158 117 186
COTTON MANUFACTURES	749	990	/10	813	8/1	899	811	040	198	100	000	013	660	708
Cotton cloth:		l			ļ	{								
Prices, wholesale:	3.087 5.108	21.85 .192 .090 .108	21.47 .192 .090 .108	21.08 .192 .090 .108	20.32 .192 .090 (4)	20. 05 . 192 . 090 (4)	19.60 .192 .090 (4)	19. 62 . 192 3. 087 5. 108	19. 69 . 192 3. 087 3. 108	19.69 .192 3.087 5.108	19. 94 . 192 3. 087 4. 108	20.34 .192 3.087 5.108	20. 37 . 192 3 . 087 5. 108	20. 47 . 192 3. 087 5. 108
Active spindles thousands. Active spindle hours, total thin of hr. Average per spindle in place hours. Operations. percent of capacity Cotton yarn, wholesale prices:	10, 179 436 125, 3	23, 018 11, 420 480 137. 3	22, 978 10, 558 444 133. 9	22, 923 10, 726 451 128. 3	22, 935 10, 825 458 139. 8	22, 907 10, 254 435 135. 9	22, 925 11, 648 495 134. 4	22, 895 10, 928 465 133. 2	22, 777 10, 577 451 134. 1	22, 769 10, 714 458 130. 0	22, 667 9, 888 423 120. 0	22, 633 10, 091 122. 5	22, 631 10, 325 442 127. 5	22, 599 10, 070 432 129. 8
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knit- ting (mill)†	.414	. 414 . 515	. 414	.414 .515	.414 .515	.414	.414 .515	. 414 . 515	.414 .515	.414 .515	. 414 . 515	.414 .515	. 414 . 515	. 414 . 51
RAYON Consumption:					}									
Yarn mil. of lb Staple fiber do Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini-	- 13.9	41. 1 12. 6	38. 8 12. 4	41. 0 13. 2	37. 9 12. 7	39. 0 12. 6	42. 8 14. 0	41. 5 13. 2	41. 8 12. 9	39. 6 13. 3	40.0 13.2	41. 4 13. 8	40. 2 14. 0	r 43.
mum filamentdol. per lb. Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	. 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	.550	. 55
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	7.0	7.7 4.1	8.1 4.4	8.7 3.3	8. 9 3. 0	7. 1 2. 5	6.8 2.8	6. 6 2. 3	6. 7 2. 8	6. 5 2. 9	6. 4 3. 2	6. 5 3. 5	7.8 2.8	* 7.
WOOL		1		İ	1	}		ļ			1		1	
Consumption (scoured basis): Apparel class			44, 388 3, 036	45, 504 3, 168	56, 160 2, 665	49, 320 2, 944	50, 280 2, 972	58, 980 3, 610	48, 832 2, 400	47, 328 2, 132	54, 800 2, 180	46, 216 2, 456	r 43, 056 2, 052	54, 28 3, 38
Woolen and worsted: Broadthous, of active hours Narrowdo Carpet and rug:		2, 703 75	2, 650 71	2, 711 68	2, 676 63	2, 813 67	2,809 70	2, 721 63	2,716 59	2, 615 61	2, 415 55	2, 554 66	r 2, 455	2, 520 6
Broad dodo Narrow do	-	69 44	66 42	64 42	63 40	65 41	67 41	60 39	60 40	54 37	48 31	55 35	50 35	5 3
Spinning spindles: Woolen do- Worsted do- Worsted combs do-		128, 423 118, 676 217	125, 194 115, 344 207	126, 337 114, 958 205	124, 120 112, 922 206	133, 482 119, 015 217	134, 890 118, 835 218	129, 049 114, 009 219	130, 201 118, 047 226	127, 186 113, 716 219	115, 836 105, 100 203	126, 341	r120, 844	122, 73
Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, fine, scoureddol. per lb. Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleecesdo	. 545	1. 205 . 535	1, 205 . 535	1. 205 . 535	1, 205 . 535	1, 205 , 535	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 538	1. 205 . 543	1. 205 . 544	1. 205 . 545	1. 205 . 545	1.20 .54
Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston) dol. per lb Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at	1	. 790	.790	.790	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765	. 765	. 765	.765	.76
worsted yarn, 362's, crossbred stock	1. 559	1. 559	1, 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1.800	1.800	1. 559	1. 55
(Boston) dol, per lb.,			1.800 ings of 194	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	•	•	1.800 1.800	•	•	1.800	1.00

⁽Boston)......dol. per lb... | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 |

Monthly statistics through December 1941, together with explanatory notes	1943		1942						194	13				
and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Sup- plement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
•		T	EXTII	E PR	ODUC	TS—C	Continu	ed						
WOOL-Continued														
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:† Total				265, 535 194, 167 95, 790 98, 377 71, 368			194, 066 136, 752 59, 332 77, 420 57, 314			296, 514 251, 717 138, 459 113, 258 44, 797			134, 345	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				11,000			0.,			11,700			12,010	
Fur, sales by dealers	. 10,551	2, 721 8, 913 4, 621 4, 950	9, 959 3, 570 4, 248	4, 484 9, 658 3, 776 4, 510	6, 918 10, 212 3, 790 4, 320	6, 406 10, 036 3, 269 4, 323	8, 663 9, 231 3, 783 4, 766	6,004 8,760 3,803 4,678	9, 761 4, 016 4, 760	7 5, 712 10, 226 4, 220 5, 330	7 3, 786 10, 234 4, 159 4, 672	9, 605 4, 193 5, 090	* 2, 808 11, 429 4, 435 5, 194	10, 688 4, 658 5, 340
		T]	RANSI	PORTA	TION	EQU	IPME	NT			·			
AUTOMOBILES														
Indexes of retail financing: Passenger car financing, volume:† Total Jan. 1942=100. New cars do Used cars do Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month Dec. 31, 1939=100. Automobile rims, production thous of rims.	38	32 26 34 51 547	26 16 28 44 488	20 11 22 37 554	17 11 19 31 567	21 13 23 27 527	36 30 37 22 638	41 39 41 20 653	39 36 40 18 683	40 28 42 16 634	37 23 41 15 648	40 22 44 15 686	38 14 44 14 732	3 1 3 3 1 74
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT														
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, total. number. Domestic. do. Passenger cars, total. do. Domestic. do. Association of American Railroads:	3, 670 2, 271 288 288	2, 142 1, 970 0 0	2, 202 1, 896 8 1	2, 244 1, 428 0	3, 061 1, 447 0	3, 365 1, 321 3 0	5, 584 1, 469 0	8, 045 1, 641 6 0	8,009 1,034 0	7, 837 1, 420 0	7,752 2,382 0 0	6, 843 2, 995 0	6, 105 3, 599 3 0	3, 94 3, 05 6
Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands	1,750 43	1, 7 37 42	1, 739 45	1,739 42	1, 740 46	1, 741 45	1,741 44	1,740 47	1,740 48	1, 741 49	1,742 50	1,744 49	1,747 48	1, 74 4
Percent of total on line	2. 5 35, 053 23, 176 11, 877	2. 4 29, 204 22, 419 6, 785	2. 6 27, 308 22, 167 5, 141	2. 4 27, 061 20, 065 6, 996	2. 6 19, 281 15, 069 4, 212	2. 6 19, 329 15, 417 3, 912	2. 6 20, 712 17, 393 3, 319	2. 8 19, 397 16, 162 3, 235	2. 8 33, 537 28, 227 5, 310	2. 9 31, 744 27, 011 4, 733	2. 9 27, 795 23, 577 4, 218	2. 8 28, 133 22, 975 5, 158	2. 8 27, 696 21, 410 6, 286	2. 32, 89 21, 87 11, 01
Percent of total on line number Orders unfilled number Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do	2, 109 5. 3 387 323 64	2, 143 5. 5 289 216 73	2, 098 5. 4 369 279 90	1, 932 4. 9 355 263 92	1, 957 5. 0 365 269 96	1, 975 5. 0 394 312 82	2, 081 5. 3 416 312 104	2, 082 5. 3 394 305 89	2, 052 5. 2 418 340 78	2, 051 5, 2 506 391 115	2, 014 5. 1 485 385 100	2, 105 5. 3 461 371 90	2, 070 5. 3 468 387 81	2, 07 5. 42 35 7
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS														
Shipments, total number Domestic do Exports do	.l .	420 418 2	367 352 15	411 380 31	285 280 5	342 309 33	435 425 10	410 384 26	353 342 11	378 362 16	299 296 3	352 346 6	369 361 8	
			CAI	NADIA	N ST	ATIST	ICS			•				·
Physical volume of business, adjusted:		907.0	907.6	201.0	205 6	207.2	921 7	236.9	231.8	232. 4	206 2	941.0	gne r	000
Combined index†		207. 2 238. 6	207. 8 239. 3	221. 2 250. 8	225. 8 254. 6	227.3 267.8	231.7 269.1	274.4	267.8	267. 2	236. 3 270. 2	241. 0 276. 8	236. 7 280. 9	239. 283.
Construction do		97.8 138.5 262.6 126.7 195.7 142.1	106. 9 137. 3 263. 4 116. 7 192. 0 142. 7	101. 5 140. 1 276. 2 124. 7 209. 6 160. 6	95. 0 142. 5 279. 0 105. 6 225. 3 166. 3	140. 7 141. 8 290. 8 120. 7 236. 1 143. 3	90. 8 146. 5 294. 1 124. 4 250. 6 154. 3	83.7 153.0 296.7 116.0 281.2 159.2	91. 3 161. 2 286. 5 118. 5 285. 0 157. 2	73. 6 161. 6 285. 6 132. 2 295. 5 160. 5	69. 5 167. 3 284. 8 126. 6 327. 7 166. 1	84. 9 163. 7 290. 8 127. 2 337. 7 166. 9	77. 5 160. 5 299. 2 127. 2 322. 4 7 154. 0	82. 151. 304. 114. 310. 148.
Agricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined indexdo Graindo Livestockdo		108. 6 112. 9 78. 9	95. 4 90. 4 117. 0	141. 7 146. 4 121. 2	133. 5 149. 8 62. 8	110.3 113.3 97.2	108. 8 108. 4 110. 7	224. 9 256. 7 86. 6	252. 7 290. 4 88. 9	258. 3 293. 0 107. 6	295. 2 339. 3 104. 0	120. 5 123. 4 108. 1	53. 4 45. 3 88. 7	51. 44. 78.
Commodity prices: Cost of livingdo	1	117. 8 96. 6	118.6 96.9	118.8 97.0	117. 1 97. 1	116. 9 97. 5	117. 2 98. 5	117.6 98.9	118. 1 99. 2	118. 5 99. 5	118.8 100.1	119. 2 100. 4	119. 4 101. 2	119. 101.
Railways: Carloadings thous of cars. Revenue freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons. Passengers carried 1 mile mil. of pass.		3 23 5, 171 404	291 5, 077 385	273 4, 750 652	237 4, 063 411	247 4, 456 388	286 5, 083 481	280 5, 167 519	284 5, 460 508	298 5, 611 564	293 5, 515 657	302 5, 659 662	303 5, 670 573	31

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary.
†Revised series. Wool stocks are compiled on a revised basis beginning 1942 and cover all known stocks of wool in commercial channels, including stocks in the hands of country dealers and in country warehouses; figures exclude stocks afloat which are no longer available for publication. Stocks of foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation are not included. For reference to approximately comparable 1941 data, except for exclusion of country dealer and warehouse stocks, see note marked "t" on p. S-35 of the May 1943 Survey. The indexes of retail automobile financing shown above on a January 1942 may be linked to the indexes on a 1939 base shown in the 1942 Supplement to the January 1942 index on a 1939 base given in footnote 5 to p. 170 of the 1942 Supplement. The revision of the Canadian index of physical evolution of business is due mainly to changes in the weighting and in the list of components, so as to present a picture of the expansion in industries engaged in war production. Revised data were first shown on p. S-36 of the December 1942 Survey; subsequently the construction index was further revised in the March 1943 Survey. The revised index of grain marketings is based on receipts at country elevators. For revised monthly averages for 1941 see note marked "t" on p. S-36 of the April 1943 Survey. Revisions for agricultural marketings beginning 1919 and for other series beginning January 1940 are available on request.

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