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Contents

	Pag
ECONOMIC HIGH LIGHTS	
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	2
Manufacturers' New Orders and Shipments	2
Retail Trade	4
Wholesale Trade	;
Revised Measure of Industrial Production	(
REGIONAL DISTORTIONS RESULTING FROM THE WAR	•
INCOMES IN SELECTED PROFESSIONS— MEDICAL SERVICE	10
STATISTICAL DATA:	
Monthly Business Statistics	S-
General Index Inside back c	ove

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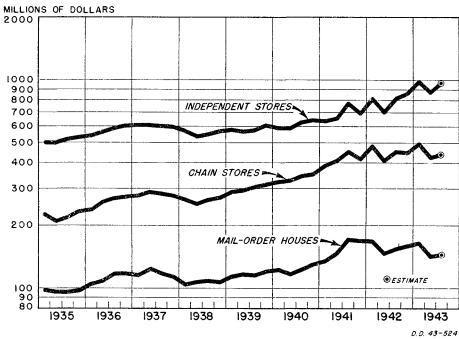
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Economic Highlights

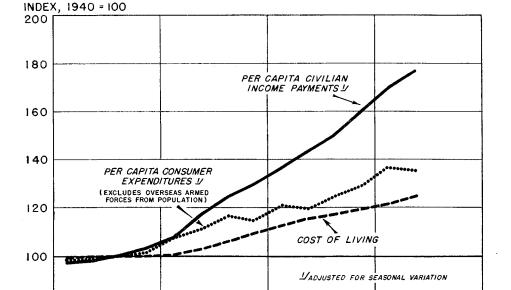
Income Payments Outrun Cost of Living

Chief problems of civilian economy in war are illustrated by relationship of basic factors shown in accompanying chart. Since mid-1940, per capita civilian income payments, chiefly as result of defense and then war expenditures, have risen 20 percent a year. As more industrial output was diverted to war purposes, a smaller fraction of the total was available to civilians. Although consumer per capita expenditures increased only at about half the rate of increase in income payments, they nevertheless outstripped available civilian supplies. Hence rising incomes exerted tremendous pressure on prices of goods growing steadily more scarce in relation to demand. To prevent runaway inflation and to ensure equitable distribution of scarcer goods, price controls and rationing were applied. It is obvious from the chart that price control has been generally successful. Thus during fiscal year 1943 when per capita income payments rose at their most rapid rate since mid-1940, cost-of-living index rose only 2 percent per quarter compared to 3 percent per quarter during 1942 fiscal year. Partly as a result, consumer per capita expenditures have dropped from 86 percent of income in 1940 to 66 percent in 1943 while net savings and personal taxes together have grown from 14 to 34 percent of



Sales of Department Stores, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation.

income. Despite markedly higher taxes, net savings have kept pace. In 1940, consumers saved \$2.27 for each dollar of personal taxes they paid; in 1943, the corresponding figure will be about \$2.25 of savings per tax dollar.



Income Payments, Consumer Expenditures, and Cost of Living.

1942

1943

QD. 43-557

1941

Independent Department Stores Have Larger Sales Gains Than Chains

Wartime shortages and high consumer incomes have enabled independent stores to regain the position they held in the middle 1930's in the department store business. From 1935 to 1941 sales increases were 83 percent for chain stores, 60 percent for mail-order houses, and only 35 percent for independent stores. During this period Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward not only greatly expanded their mail-order business but opened a number of new retail stores. In 1942 shortage of household appliances and rationing of tires adversely affected mail-order houses and many chain stores. With the highest incomes on record consumers have tended to buy higher priced merchandise, and although the mailorder and chain firms are now stressing more expensive lines, they have undoubtedly lost much business because of this trading-up tendency. Beginning with the third quarter of 1942, mail-order sales have been consistently lower than in the same quarter of the preceding year, and chain sales have been about the same. In contrast independent department stores are showing sales gains of around 20 percent over corresponding quarters of 1942. As a result, independents, which had accounted for only 55 percent of department store sales in 1941, did 62 percent of the business in the third quarter of 1943, thus regaining the same position they held in 1935.

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1940

The Business Situation

THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE becomes ever more serious. During September, the number of areas of acute labor shortage rose to 71, or 20 percent of the 349 classified areas. Compared to August, when 17 percent of the 340 areas then classified had acute shortages, the rise in September was the sharpest in the record.

Nevertheless, seasonally adjusted income payments to individuals, which approximately measure in current dollars the net productive efforts of the economy, continued to forge ahead. During August, they attained the annual rate of 144 billion dollars, a rise of about 11/2 billions from the annual rate prevailing in July. The factors chiefly responsible for the August rise were continued increases in total wages and salaries and a sharp spurt in farm income. Although the gains over comparable periods of 1942 are diminishing, there are many reasons to expect that the national income will continue rising for some months to come. Since Government war expenditures, which are the chief motivating factor of the national income rise, declined somewhat in September from their average level in the preceding 4 months, the rate of advance from here on may well be slower. September war expenditures were about 7.2 billion dollars compared to the May-August average of 7.33 billions.

Notwithstanding that from July to August the number of employees in nonagricultural establishments declined by almost 100,000, industrial production actually rose by more than the usual seasonal amount in August. The revised Federal Reserve index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted, rose from 239 to 241. (See the discussion of the revision of Federal Reserve production index in a later section.) There is some indication that aggregate industrial production continued to rise during September. It is evident from table 1 that production advances over the past year were achieved partly by the process of drawing labor away from industries where they were less vitally needed and adding to the work force in key war industries.

The increase in industrial production, at a time when civilian employment in nonagricultural industries is declining, is accomplished by increasing hours of work per week, by making more effective use of employees and by increasing productivity per man-hour. To an important degree, increases in productivity per man-hour (in terms of value added) are achieved merely by transferring a worker from a less- to a more-highly mechanized industry where his output is enhanced by capital equipment of greater power and effectiveness. Transfer of a worker from some service industries or from tobacco manufacture, for instance, to an aircraft factory or tank arsenal would be a case in point. These three factors all boil down to the central one of getting more work from each worker. Unquestionably further increase in output can be obtained from this basic source. However, the shrinkage in the civilian work force may soon reach the point where production will cease to rise unless more recruits are obtained for the labor force from among the nonworkers or perhaps from such other sources as immigration and prisoners.

Munitions output rose 4 percent and the industries largely responsible for it moved ahead again in August. Vital iron and steel virtually regained its peak level of output of last March. Transportation equipment, including merchant ships, aircraft, and many other types of munitions, made its customary new high. The chemicals and products industry, on the other hand, receded from its wartime peak set in July while the machinery industry, unchanged from July, remained below its June wartime peak for the second month.

Some of the industrial declines reflected shortages of materials. The outstanding example of this was the leather and products industry where the shortage of leather has become progressively more acute. In other industries, such as drugs, the materials shortage appears in the guise of scarcity of containers and packaging. Other industries, increasingly numerous, are experiencing production curtailment largely because of labor shortages. This is the case in the paper and pulp, cotton textile, copper and brass mills, and other industries. In the aircraft industry, although production is increasing, labor shortages are rendering it increasingly difficult to maintain scheduled output.

The stress and strain resulting from months of work at top speed is leaving its marks on the transportation system. Railroad capacity is being taxed as traffic volume approaches the fall peak. Surplus car supply (at the lowest level for 20 years) has become inadequate for promptly meeting shipper requirements, as evidenced by mounting car shortages in recent weeks. Consequently, no increase in capacity can be gained by drawing upon surplus equipment without causing even more serious car shortages than have already occurred.

Therefore rail capacity must be increased to a large degree through improved utilization of equipment. Since the effectiveness of car use varies with the volume of traffic, reaching a peak in the autumn, some increase may be expected in October.

Manufacturers' New Orders and Shipments

In times of peace, fluctuations in the volume of new business received by manufacturers are indicative of changes in current demand for goods and point to the future direction of manufacturing activity. Since our entry into the war,

Table 1.—Manpower and Related Factors

	July 1942	August 1942	July 1943	August 1943
LABOR FORCE		Millions	of persons	
Estimated civilian labor force	56. 8	56, 2	55, 5	-1.0
Unemployed		2.2	1. 2	54. 9 1. 0
Employed	54.0	54.0	54.3	53.9
Agriculture.	11.7	11.2	12.1	12.0
Nonagricultural employment, total	42.3	42.8	42. 2	41.9
Industries scheduled for more manpower	13.1	13.4	15.7	15. 7
Munitions and munitions materials	7.8	8.0	9.6	9.6
Government war agencies 2.	1.0	1.1	1.7	11.7
Transportation, fuel, and utilities.	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Industries scheduled to maintain manpower	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0
Food-processing industries	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Textiles, clothing, leather	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6
Industries scheduled for less mannower	25.0	25.0	22. 4	22. 2
Industries scheduled for less manpower	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.0
Trade and service 3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10. 6
All other 4	11.0	10. 9	9.7	9.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PER WORKER		Hours p	er week	
All manufacturing	42.6	43.0	44.4	n, a
Durable goods	44.8	45.3	46.0	n. a
Nondurable goods	39.8	40. 2	42.2	n. a
Selected nonmanufacturing:	1	10. 2	12.2	п. а
Bituminous coal mining	30. 5	32.1	37.1	n. a
Hotels (year-round)	45.6	45.6	44.6	n. a
	43. 3	43. 2	43.9	n. a
Power laundries		40.9	42.4	n. a
Power laundries	41.3			

Includes all metal-using industries, metal mining, 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 agencies.
 Includes trade, finance, 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 between the data of the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

however, new orders data have been of less certain value in the appraisal of future trends. This was true because of uncertainties regarding the inauguration, nature, and extent of wartime controls. Under these circumstances, new orders were not entirely related to current or near future requirements.

Despite these limitations to the use of new order series during the war period, a study of their changes reveals some interesting patterns of demand. With the opening of hostilities in September 1939, new orders received by manufacturers in that month jumped by more than 50 percent from the rate of previous months. This increased demand for goods was a protective measure against anticipated wartime scarcity and consequent rising prices and subsided in the early months of 1940 when it became evident that fears of scarcity were premature.

Table 2.—Value of Manufacturers'
Shipments

[Millions of dollars; adjusted for working days]

Year or month	Total, all indus- tries	Durable- goods in- dustries	Nondu- rable- goods in- dustries
1939	55, 803 64, 337 91, 954	24, 461 30, 924 47, 907	31, 342 33, 413 44, 047
1942—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	8, 557 9, 252 9, 260 9, 280 9, 461 9, 391 9, 634 9, 879 10, 400 10, 605 10, 801	4, 357 4, 731 4, 800 4, 879 5, 177 5, 213 5, 382 5, 506 5, 775 5, 888 6, 113 6, 517	4, 200 4, 521 4, 460 4, 401 4, 284 4, 178 4, 252 4, 373 4, 625 4, 717 4, 688 4, 647
Total	117, 684 10, 506 11, 881 11, 561 11, 748 11, 494 11, 807 11, 571 11, 941	64, 338 6, 079 6, 876 6, 718 6, 899 6, 884 6, 985 7, 052 7, 102	53, 346 4, 427 5, 005 4, 843 4, 849 4, 610 4, 822 4, 519 4, 839

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Since the middle of 1940, the letting of contracts for war goods by Government agencies resulted in a rising wave of new orders placed with manufacturers. New orders for war materials affected mainly the durable-goods manufacturers. Thus from the middle of 1940 to the middle of 1941 incoming business of the durable-goods industries more than doubled. Not all of these, however, were war orders. Increasing demands by consumers, stemming from rising purchasing power and the fear that goods would become scarce, resulted in a growing volume of civilian-goods business placed with manufacturers.

With this country's entry into the war, production goals were stepped up enormously, new war supply and industrial facilities' contracts were let cut, and a further rising tide of new orders were received by manufacturers. From October 1941 to the middle of 1942 new orders received by durable-goods manufacturers increased 130 percent—the bulk

of these calling for war materials. As Digitized for FRASER

chart 2 shows, tremendous backlogs were built up by these manufacturers despite increased shipments.

The large volume of business received by durable-goods manufacturers during the first 6 months of 1942 reflects the huge war orders placed with companies converting to the production of war goods. Since that time new orders have been received at relatively more even rates and reflect renewals of contracts for completion over shorter periods. In recent months the trend in incoming business of durable-goods manufacturers has been increasing but not at rates comparable to preceding periods.

Since the flow of practically all critical materials is controlled by priorities or allocations, new orders now much more nearly reflect actual requirements corresponding to schedules of production. During the first 8 months of this year, orders received by the nondurable-goods manufacturers have shown relatively little change. An 11-percent drop in new orders, however, took place from June to August of this year.

Shipments at Record High.

According to preliminary estimates made from the Department's Industry Survey, the value of all manufacturers' shipments in August of this year were at an all-time record, exceeding by a slight margin the previous peak of February 1943. August shipments, after adjustment for the number of working days, increased about 3 percent from July and reached a total of 11.9 billion dollars. Shipments of durable-goods industries, which have been rising constantly during the war period, also reached a new high during August, exceeding the value of shipments in the same month of 1942 by almost one-third. In fact, August shipments by these industries constituted 60 percent of the shipments of all manufacturing industries. compares with 41 percent in August 1939.

Shipments of the nondurable-goods industries reached a peak last February

Table 3.—Indexes of Value of New Orders Received by Manufacturers

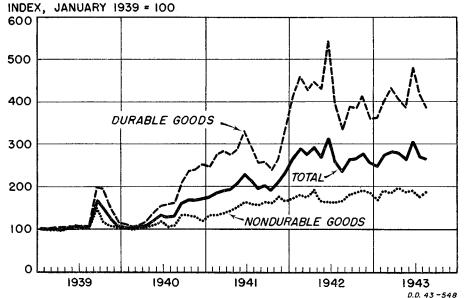
[Adjusted for working days; January 1939=100]

Month or quarter	Total, all in- dustries	Durable- goods indus- tries	Nondu- rable- goods in- dustries
1939			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	160 103 126 126	101 105 137 153	99 102 118 109
1940			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	121 140	109 139 178 241	101 111 116 127
1941			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	186 211 203 212	269 299 271 279	133 154 160 169
1942			
January Pebruary March April May June July August September October November December	292 274 292 270 314 256 233 264 266	414 463 427 449 432 545 399 334 390 387 415 361	174 182 176 192 167 166 163 167 183 188 192
1943			
January February March April May June July August	275 284 280 267 306 272	364 405 433 409 389 484 420 403	172 191 188 197 189 192 176 190

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

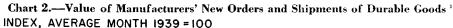
and have been lower since. Following the sharp decline in July from June, August shipments of these industries increased by more than 5 percent. Sharpest advances were made by the food, textile, and wearing-apparel industries.

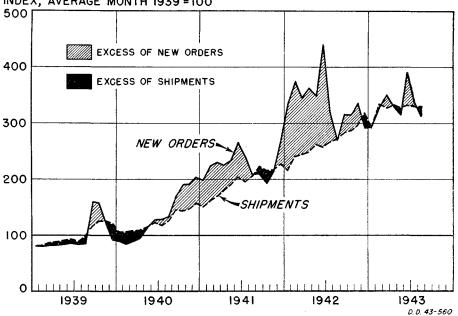
Chart 1.—Value of Manufacturers' New Orders



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce,

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





Data do not include automobiles and equipment, and aircraft. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Retail Trade

Retail sales in the third quarter were well maintained. The gain from the same period of 1942 is estimated at 9 percent. This compares with a gain of 13 percent for the second quarter. Sales of durable-goods stores, which at present represent about one-sixth of sales of all retail stores, continue below last year. In the third quarter they were 7 percent lower. On the other hand, nondurable-goods stores which have shown sales gains from last year in every month of 1943 registered a 13-percent gain in the third quarter.

With the exception of filling stations, all major groups of stores selling principally nondurable goods showed substantial sales increases from last year in each quarter. With the added exception of general merchandise stores, all these groups now have the largest dollar sales volume on record for this time of year.

The rate of gain in food stores is declining because of rationing of meats, fats, and canned goods and also because of more effective price controls. The increase from first quarter of 1942 to first

quarter of 1943 was 14 percent. For the second and third quarters, the increases were, respectively, 7 and 5 percent. Declining rates of gain are also apparent for eating and drinking places and drug stores. For both these groups of stores, however, sales gains over last year are still very large even in the third quarter—31 percent for eating and drinking places and 21 for drug stores.

Only the "other retail stores" group is showing increasingly large gains over 1942, ranging from a 14-percent increase in the first quarter to a third-quarter increase of 24 percent. This increasing rate of gain is due to fuel and ice dealers and feed and the farm supply dealers. Because of growing shortages of supply, summer buying of fuel was much greater this year than last. Feed prices, which were held practically constant in 1942, have increased substantially during 1943.

Among the three major groups of durable-goods stores, household furnishings, including appliance and radio stores, is the only one with larger sales this year than last.

A part-and in the case of home fur-

Table 4.—Sales of Retail Stores, by Quarters, 1943

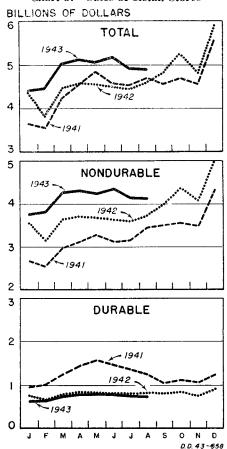
;	Sales ()	million of o	lollars)	Percentage change in sales from same quarter of 1942					
Group	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter ¹	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter 1			
All retail stores.	13, 945	15, 410	15, 150	+10.0	+12.8	+8.			
Food stores Eating and drinking places Apparel stores Filling stations Building materials and hardware dealers Household furnishings stores Automotive stores Drug stores General merchandise stores Other retail stores	1, 637 1, 355 612 746 512 649 605	3, 965 1, 870 1, 543 757 914 623 758 668 2, 321 1, 991	4, 033 2, 026 1, 300 781 856 579 683 701 2, 240 1, 951	+14.0 +35.2 +22.5 -21.2 -10.3 -6.1 -19.8 +25.6 +11.6 +13.6	+7.0 +34.9 +37.4 -10.7 -16.7 +8.8 +1.5 +25.3 +15.6 +21.0	+5.3 +30.3 +15.4 -11.6 -15.6 +6.8 -13.6 +21.3 +21.3 +24.6			

nishings, a large part—of the year's retail sales are being made out of inventories. Current inventory information is much less complete than sales information at the retail level, but the broad trends are brought out clearly by stocks of department stores shown in table 5.

Total stocks of department stores at the end of June, in current dollars, were 27 percent lower than a year ago. They are, however, higher than at the same period of any other year since the great depression. It is true that the level of stocks is low in relation to sales, but it is not low enough to constitute a threat to a continued large volume of sales during the remainder of this year.

When the trend of inventories rather than the level is considered, however, and when durable goods are considered separately from nondurables, the picture is not so bright. In the 12 months ending June 1943, stocks of durable home furnishings in department stores are estimated to have declined by 202 million dollars when valued at retail prices, or 19 percent of sales during the period. For other durable goods, including jewelry, toys, and luggage, 12 percent of sales have come out of inventories in the

Chart 3 .- Sales of Retail Stores



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

same period. This rate of inventory liquidation may continue through the last half of 1943; but if so, it must slacken substantially in 1944. Thus, one important support of the high sales level of durable goods in 1943 will be less important next year. This fact takes on greater significance when it is remem-

Table 5.—Sales, Stocks, and Receipts of Department Stores, Including Mail-Order Houses

[Millions of dollars]

		ł	Sales			Stocks	at ret	ail pr eriod	ices, er	ıd of	Receipts at retail prices (sales plus change in stocks)				
	Total	Durable home furnishings	Other durable goods	Clothing and re- lated products	Other nondura- ble goods	Total	Durable home furnishings	Other durable goods	Clothing and related products	Other nondura- ble goods	Total	Durable home furnishings	Other durable goods	Clothing and related products	Other nondura- able goods
1941															
First quarter 1 Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	908 1, 206 1, 220 1, 693	209 270 305 325	41 63 65 130	496 678 651 918	162 195 199 320	1,063 1,022 1,415 1,235	293 288 360 369	68 69 101 75	532 495 741 580	170 170 213 211	1, 097 1, 165 1, 613 1, 513	255 265 377 334	56 64 97 104	602 641 897 757	184 195 242 318
1942		ļ													
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1, 161 1, 242 1, 234 1, 929	257 270 262 325	47 61 65 145	657 711 699 1, 095	200 200 208 364	1, 598 1, 766 1, 871 1, 327	474 514 501 384	101 131 153 72	763 829 915 649	260 292 302 222	1, 524 1, 410 1, 339 1, 385	$362 \\ 310 \\ 249 \\ 208$	73 91 87 64	840 777 785 829	249 232 218 284
1943															
First quarter Second quarter	1, 280 1, 449	223 254	54 72	783 881	220 242	1, 329 1, 284	359 312	78 92	679 663	213 217	1, 282 1, 404	198 207	60 86	813 865	211 246

¹ Stocks end of December 1940 and March 1941 are not available by departments. They were assumed equal, respectively, to end of January and April 1941.

bered that inventory liquidation of consumer durable goods has been going on at the manufacturing and wholesale levels also.

Wholesale Trade

The estimated volume of wholesale business in August of this year amounted to 8,373 million dollars, an increase of 7 percent in sales from August of a year ago. Wholesale trade normally picks up in July and August from the seasonally low June level, particularly in the clothing and furnishings and the dry-goods lines. Sales this August, however, did not rise sufficiently to meet seasonal expectations, and the August seasonally adjusted index dropped substantially from July.

Sales of wholesale establishments selling primarily nondurable goods, such as food, clothing, and drugs, were up 7 percent this August from the same month last year; but after allowing for the usual seasonal rise, they were 1 percent

Table 6.—Sales of All Wholesalers and Durable and Nondurable Goods Establishments, 1943

Quarter or		(millio Iollars)		Indexes seasonally adjusted, 1935- 39=100						
Quarter or month	Total	Dura- ble goods	Nou- dura- ble goods	Total	Dura- ble goods	Non- dura- ble goods				
1943										
First quarter (monthly average)	8, 172	1, 956	6, 216	195. 3	184. 8	198. 9				
April	8, 470 8, 028 8, 170	2, 108		196.3	192. 2					
(monthly av- erage)	8, 223	2, 177	6, 046	196. 9	193. 1	198. 2				
July	7, 962 8, 373					195. 5 189. 4				

below July sales. Their sales constituted almost three-quarters of total whole-sale sales in August.

Of the major nondurable-goods businesses the sharpest declines in seasonally adjusted sales from July to August were recorded by the establishments dealing primarily in industrial chemicals and food-a loss of about 7 percent. Sales of chemical establishments reached a record peak in June of this year, the seasonally adjusted index rising 23 percent from January of this year. Since June, sales of this group dropped by almost the same percentage. Wholesale sales of food establishments reached a record peak in June of this year, after allowance for the usual seasonal changes, but declined by over 10 percent by August. Other significant declines occurred in sales of establishments selling petroleum and its products, 6 percent, and dry goods, 5 per-

Sales of dry-goods firms were exceptionally high all through the months of this year, reaching a peak in June, although since then they declined rather sharply. Sales of most of the other non-durable-goods lines showed little change in the seasonally adjusted sales from July to August except for sales of paper and products establishments which increased by 9 percent to a level almost as high as its peak in the first quarter of 1942.

Among wholesale establishments selling durable goods, those dealing primarily in machinery and metals accounted for 54 percent of the total sales of the group. An increase in sales of 2 percent from July to August brought the index to a record level of 260 percent of the 1935–39 average. Although jewelry sales continued at the record rate of 50 to 60 million dollars per month, August was the first month of this year that failed to register a gain over the corresponding period of last year.

The sales of automotive goods and furniture and house-furnishing establishments in the first 8 months of this year have been rather stable but considerably below the 1942 levels. Although sales of wholesale hardware, lumber, and building-materials establishments were slightly below the levels of last August,

Table 7.—Wholesale Sales of Nondurable Goods Establishments

		19	43		1942		
Type of establishment	Мау	June	July	Au- gust	Au- gust		
		Millio	ns of	dollar	s		
Total	5, 920	5, 979	5, 834	6, 161	5, 763		
Food		1, 974					
Beers, wines and liquors Tobacco and its products	259 226	291 249		279 248	227 218		
Agricultural raw materials.		1, 095					
Clothing and furnishings	244	243	232	300	246		
Dry goods Drugs and sundries	567 108						
Coal and coke	127						
Petroleum and its products.	395				524		
Chemicals (industrial) Paper and its products	83 139	99			70 113		
All other wholesalers	733						
	so	exes a nal va age, 19	riatio	n, dai	sea ly av		
Total	197. 7	200. 0	195. 5	189. 4	179.8		
Food	185. 0	185. 9	176, 5	165. 0	163. 3		
Beers, wines and liquors	214.3	219.0	225.2	225.0	187.4		
Tobacco and its products. Agricultural raw materials.		165.5 223.0					
Clothing and furnishings.	178.3	209.4	198. 4	234, 9 197, 8	205. 6 163. 9		
Dry goods	246.0	281.6	247.1	234.6	205. 5		
Drugs and sundries Coal and coke	184.0	182. 9	183. 3	189. 3	179, 5		
Petroleum and its products	139, 2	136, 1	140.5	131. 3	200, I 161, 4		
Chemicals (industrial)	214.0	243, 4	211.0	197, 1	191.3		
Paper and its products	183.0 226.6	192.3	191.6	208.6	150.4		
An other wholesalers	220. 0	210. 2	202.9	202.0	201.0		

they were much more favorable than would be expected from the sharp curtailment of construction activity. Sales of electrical goods, on the other hand, were almost 20 percent below last August, due to the drastic limitations on consumer goods supplies.

On the whole, sales of establishments dealing primarily in durable commodities have been recovering slowly from the seasonally adjusted low reached in December 1942, following their steady decline throughout that year. Each of the last 3 months has registered gains above the corresponding months of 1942. On a seasonally adjusted basis, their August sales were almost 2 percent above July 1943 and 5 percent above August 1942.

Inventories held by wholesalers, after their steady depletion beginning in March 1942, have been fairly stable this year. During June and July, however, they dropped by 170 million dollars, and at the end of July they were at the lowest level since the middle of 1942.

During August wholesalers' inventories increased by about 50 million dollars, reaching a total of 3,877 millions. This cut the inventory reduction since the first of the year to 115 million dollars, or 3 percent. The inventory increase during August was due to the accumulation of goods by nondurable-goods establishments. These establishments had reduced their inventories fairly steadily, but in small amounts, each month since

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Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on department-store data collected by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

last March. Their inventory accumulation during August amounted to over 50 million dollars. In contrast, inventories of the durable-goods establishments were practically unchanged during August.

Table 8.—Wholesale Sales of Durable Goods Establishments

			1942									
Type of establishment	Мау	June	July	Au- gust	Au- gust							
]	Millio	ns of	dollar	5							
Total	2, 108	2, 191	2, 128	2, 212	2,060							
Automotive Electrical goods Machinery and metals (ex-	129 222											
cluding scrap) Lumber and building ma-	1, 109 399	· ·	1, 142 414		1							
terials	97	104	97	99	100							
nishings	96 56	98 58										
	Indexes adjusted for seasonal variation, daily average, 1935–39=100											
Total	192, 2	191. 3	194. 0	197. 5	190. 3							
Automotive Electrical goods Machinery and metals (ex-			64. 6 158. 4									
cluding scrap) Lumber and building ma-			254. 0									
terials	184. 3	193. 9	235. 3 193. 7	190.3	196. 6							
nishings			191. 0 161. 7									

Table 9.—Wholesale Inventories
[Millions of dollars]

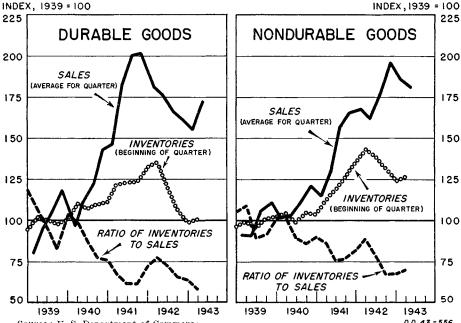
			
End of month	Total	Durable goods	Nondura- ble goods
1939—December	3, 549	1, 444	2, 105
	3, 730	1, 570	2, 160
1941—December 1942:	4, 697	1,901	2,796
January	4, 833	1, 961	2, 872
February	4, 867	1, 965	2, 902
March	4, 899	1, 891	3, 008
April	4, 812	1,888	2, 924
	4, 674	1,809	2, 865
June	4, 632	1,747	2, 885
July	4, 475	1,663	2, 812
August	4, 345	1, 597	2,748
September	4, 245	1, 526	2,719
Oetober	4, 029	1, 429	2,600
November December	3, 956	1, 415	2, 541
	3, 992	1, 423	2, 569
1943: January	3, 991	1, 438	2, 553
February	4, 026	1, 444	2, 582
March	4, 051	1, 444	2, 607
April	3, 994	1, 414	2, 580
MayJune	4, 002	1, 423	2, 579
	3, 882	1, 394	2, 488
July	3, 828	1, 377	2, 451
August	3, 877	1, 373	2, 504

Revised Measure of Industrial Production

For 16 years, the index compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been the most generally accepted measure of industrial production in this country. Hence a material revision of this index is an event of significance to all those interested in current business movements. In the October issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the Board presents in detail a broad revision largely necessitated by the drastic changes in American industries as a re-

Digitized for FR sulf of the war. The revised and, in some http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Chart 4.—Wholesale Sales and Inventories of Durable and Nondurable Goods Establishments



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

respects, new index is currently at a materially (18 percent) higher level than the old index, as may be seen in charts 5 and 6.

The compilers of an index aimed at being a complete measure of a given economic activity (like industrial production) in its entirety in the United States, face very difficult problems. In measuring industrial production, there is, first, the rise of new products and new industries. If these are not included, eventually the index measures only the output of matured industries and products of ancient lineage; it then becomes quite unrepresentative of the increasing proportion of new products turned out by young and rapidly growing industries. Second, there is the problem of changing quality. Here the change may even be drastic enough in certain cases as to constitute substitution of a virtually new product for the original one.

Obviously a World War II superbomber represents a great deal more industrial output than a World War I airplane. Hence a production index that counted physical units only, on a "pigs is pigs" basis, would soon become unrepresentative of the current economy.

Still a third problem of measuring output is that of fairly apportioning work done over a period of time. This is best illustrated by production in shipyards. Here if production per month is measured by tonnages launched in any given month, then a shipyard working on a superdreadnaught taking 2 years to build would be represented as doing nothing most of the time. This problem is important in the case of processed articles requiring a long period of fabrication.

Methods of Measuring Output.

A number of alternative methods may be used to measure industrial output. (1) The counting of physical units of output is one method. This is simplest and best when standardized, relatively

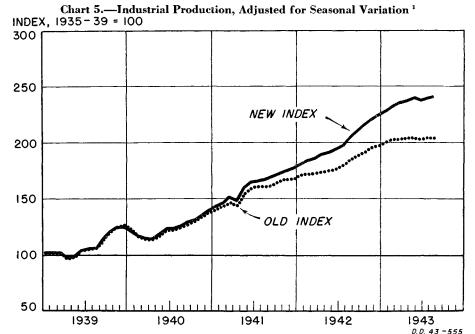
unchanging articles are concerned but becomes misleading when highly fabricated objects subject to rapid changes in quality or basic character are covered. (2) Another is to measure the value of the goods produced in constant prices so that value changes represent changes in quantity and quality of work done rather than mere price fluctuations. But since producers universally report the value of their output in current prices, the great difficulty with this method is to obtain all the price information necessary to convert the reported values into values based on constant prices. (3) A third method is to count man-hours adjusted for changes in productivity per man-hour as a measure of output. Here, of course, the great difficulty is accurately to measure changes in productivity so that the man-hour total adjusted by it will faithfully represent changes in the quantity, quality, and kind of products turned out or work done.

Consideration of the above-mentioned problems and methods of measuring output will perhaps make it clear why there is no such thing as an absolute measure of industrial production in the modern economy. It was inevitable, therefore, that wartime changes would necessitate revisions in the Federal Reserve index of industrial production. The chief object of the current revision is thus (a) to include certain new industries not previously covered or not covered in adequate fashion, (b) to take account of wartime changes in products such as occurred when the automobile industry converted almost entirely to the making of armaments, and (c) to give effect to revisions and substitutions of basic data representing output in certain series such as machinery, shipbuilding, and iron ore.

Nature of the Revisions.

The addition of about 20 new series has made the index more truly representative of present-day industrial output. Some of these new series introduce

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¹ Index is based upon the physical volume of production of manufactures and minerals. Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

new products not previously covered. Thus, aluminum and magnesium are now included at both the smelting and refining and the fabricating stages. Other significant changes are the compilation of new series to represent explosives and ammunition, industrial chemicals and processed fruits and vegetables, none of which had previously been adequately measured. Some other new series were substituted for industrial statistics that had become unrepresentative. Thus a new man-hour series in the rubber products industry was substituted for the former series of (natural) rubber-consumption data which severely understated the industry's wartime activities. Finally a new series for iron ore mined was substituted for the old series of iron ore shipments over the Great Lakes. Many statisticians will welcome this latter revision because it will do away with the logically almost insuperable task of computing a seasonally adjusted iron ore shipments index that registered a high level of shipments in the dead of winter when all Great Lakes ore boats were icebound at their docks.

The changes most important in raising the total production index, however, were in those industries producing chiefly munitions and whose output is measured currently by man-hours. These were the chemical, transportation-equipment, and machinery industries. In these industries monthly changes are measured by man-hours while levels are determined by various physical output criteria. In some of these lines, such as industrial chemicals, available information on output is more satisfactory than in others, particularly machinery. The productivity factors used to interpolate between and extrapolate beyond bench marks are thus more accurate for some industries than for others. The Board has been conservative, however, in its measurement of recent changes in productivity per man-hour, probably erring on the low Digitized for FRASER

rather than on the high side. The new indexes resulting from these changes (see table 11), are on a strikingly higher level than the old ones in recent months.

Interpretation of the Revised Production Index.

The man-hour series adjusted for productivity changes, now dominate the

movements of the index. After the revision, they constituted 58 percent of the total index for June 1943; prior to it, they formed just half of the total index for June. In the 1935–39 base period, man-hour series constituted only 32 percent of the total index.

Three alternative methods of measuring manufacturing output are compared in chart 7. Based on 1939 as the starting point, the man-hour index without any adjustment for increasing productivity per man-hour registered the smallest increase through the first half of 1943. (This is a weighted aver-

Table 10.—Production Index Revisions by Major Groups: Increases in Points in Total Index ¹

	July 1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Total index	35. 5	18. 4	6.0	1.5	0. 5
Chemical products	11, 1	6.4	2. 3	1.0	. 5
Transportation equipment_	9.9	4.1	1. 2	. 2	.0
Machinery	8.3	5. 2	1. 2	1.1	.0
Nonferrous metals	2.1	.7	.2	.1	.0
Rubber products		1.3	.2	.0	.0
Petroleum products		.5	.1	.1	.0
Stone, clay, and glass	.8	.5	.3	.1	.0
Manufacturing arsenals		.2	.1	.0	.0
Textiles and products	. 2	.2	.1	.0	.0
Paper and products	.1	.1	. 3	.0	.0
Leather products	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0
Metal mining	2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Food products	6	-1.0	1	1	.0

¹ Decreases indicated by minus sign.

NOTE: Revisions in annual level were limited to the years beginning with 1940, except for the chemicals group.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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Chart 6.—Production of Manufactures, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation 1 INDEX, 1935 - 39 = 100 400 350 DURABLE (NEW INDEX) 300 250 DURABLE (OLD INDEX) 200 NONDURABLE (NEW INDEX: 150 NONDURABLE (OLD INDEX) 00000 100 1941 1939 1940 1942 1943

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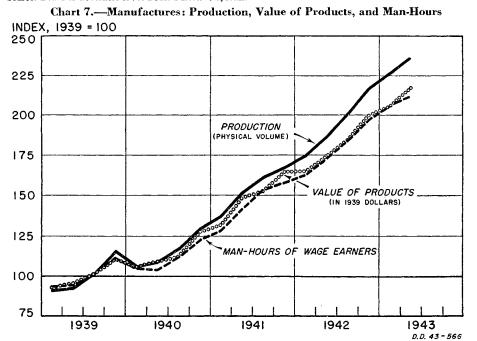
¹ Index is based upon physical volume of production. Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table 11.—Industrial Production: Revised Indexes 1 [1935-39=100]

	[1902-07a — rool]																					
Industry group and industry	1941,							1942										19	43			
industry group and industry	year	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.
									V	Vithout	seasor	ıal adjı	ıstmen	t								
Industrial production, total.	162	199	177	180	182	187	192	195	199	207	213	218	220	221	223	229	232	235	239	238	241	p 243
Manufactures, total	168	212	186	190	194	199	203	206	211	219	227	233	236	239	242	247	251	255	258	259	259	₽ 262
Durable manufactures, total Lumber and products Furniture Lumber Machinery. Nonferrous metals and prod-	201 134 145 129 221	279 134 142 130 340	232 122 142 112 277	239 129 147 119 291	249 130 147 121 305	256 134 141 130 313	265 137 142 135 322	272 142 139 143 333	279 143 138 146 340	291 142 137 144 356	300 139 138 139 365	312 140 145 137 380	319 130 142 123 392	327 120 146 106 407	334 112 142 96 417	342 119 147 104 426	350 123 149 110 436	356 130 149 120 441	360 136 147 130 443	359 135 148 128 441	360 135 148 128 438	P 365
ncts Smelting and refining Fabricating Stone, clay, and glass products. Plate glass Transportation equipment Automobiles	191 163 202 162 122 245 152	214 205 218 168 37 464 155	197 179 205 158 62 330 143	199 183 206 157 43 339 127	204 186 211 162 39 357 128	205 194 210 167 39 380 130	200 195 203 174 32 412 139	205 201 207 171 33 440 147	205 199 207 164 29 471 153	216 210 219 171 27 506 165	223 214 227 171 35 539 172	230 222 234 176 33 567 177	239 238 240 175 35 600 185	243 242 243 169 35 630 191	250 241 254 170 35 651 198	252 253 252 166 36 671 203	256 255 257 168 35 692 204	257 262 255 172 39 718 206	266 271 264 180 43 728 211	264 275 260 177 41 743 215	264 276 258 173 45 752 220	
Nondurable manufactures, total. Chemicals. Industrial ehemicals. Leather and products. Leather tanning. Manufactured food products	142 176 210 123 123 127	158 278 286 122 128 134	148 214 253 125 133 122	149 224 259 134 143 119	149 238 267 130 129 117	152 252 273 132 134 118	152 262 281 127 132 122	152 273 288 118 123 130	156 282 292 116 117 143	161 292 292 118 120 150	167 299 292 115 120 163	168 317 304 120 127 147	168 331 310 119 130 141	168 346 319 116 125 139	167 354 332 123 130 131	171 362 332 126 137 128	171 372 341 117 119 128	173 384 350 118 121 129	175 389 356 118 122 135	177 396 366 113 112 142	177 397 372 109 106 153	p 178
Processed fruits and vege- tables Other food products 2 Paper and products Paper and pulp Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining Rubber products Textile and products	132 163	126 134 142 143 147 144 172 157	88 120 162 160 145 143 153 159	85 120 162 161 145 143 154 158	72 116 163 161 140 137 158 154	74 114 157 157 139 135 150 159	74 115 147 149 140 136 155 158	98 121 131 134 140 136 160 154	168 139 119 121 144 141 169 156	205 153 129 131 148 145 177 155	285 172 132 133 151 149 180 157	157 154 138 139 154 153 191 159	112 145 137 137 157 155 200 159	95 142 132 132 156 155 212 157	79 133 135 135 158 157 215 158	76 130 140 140 165 164 218 162	67 129 141 139 166 166 222 158	75 128 141 139 171 171 222 157	79 130 142 140 173 174 224 159	91 134 140 137 177 180 230 155	146 147 134 132 182 185 229 148	
Minerals, total	149	129 148 229	125 88	124 89	118 97 23	126 155 237	131 190 372	132 195 382	131 192 393	136 194 388	137 184 358	134 176 335	132 143 229	119 79 19	119 88 73	125 90 77	127 90 79	127 104 132	132 147 298	121 160 341	140 164 365	
									А	djusted	l for se	asonal	variati	on								
Industrial production, total	162	199	181	183	186	189	191	193	197	204	208	215	220	223	227	232	235	237	238	237	239	₹ 241
Manufactures, total Durable manufactures, total Nondurable manufactures, total Minerals		212 279 158 129	189 235 152 133	241 153	196 250 153 126	200 257 154 125	203 264 153 126	205 272 152 127	210 278 154 126	217 290 158 130	222 299 161 131	230 311 165 129	236 319 168 130	240 328 169 127	245 336 171 125	250 344 174 131	253 351 174 132	256 356 175 131	258 359 176 129	258 358 177 117	258 359 176 135	p 260 p 364 p 177 p 135

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.



Sources: Production, new index of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (1935-39=100) recomputed to a 1939 base; value of products, U. S. Department of Commerce; Digitized for FR man-Rours, U. S. Department of Commerce from basic data of U. S. Department of Labor.

age index employing the same weights as the Federal Reserve index of manufactures for combining the several components into the aggregate.) The revised Federal Reserve manufactures index scored the largest rise over the period. The ratio between these two curves may be considered as an implied measure of productivity per man-hour. A figure commonly accepted by many statisticians as a conservative measure of rising productivity during pre-war years was 3 percent per year. In the present instance, manufacturing productivity per man-hour appears to have risen 3.1 percent per year since 1939, a rate which seems, all things considered, entirely probable.

The third, and middle curve in chart 7 is the Department of Commerce index of manufacturers' total shipments valued in constant (1939) prices. The close and generally noteworthy correspondence between these three alternative measures of manufacturing output is, with due consideration of the reasons underlying their divergence, evidence that the newly revised Federal Reserve index merits much confidence as to the accuracy with which it measures current manufacturing activity.

Preliminary.

1 This table includes indexes without seasonal adjustment for those series carried regularly on pp. 8-1 and 8-2 of the Survey that have been revised at this time, and a few additional series that have been revised or added. In most cases the revisions began January 1939; all revisions will be published in a later issue of the Survey.

2 Includes baking and minor industries for which the compilinga gency does not compute separate indexes. This series represents approximately half of the manufactured food group.

3 Shipments prior to January 1943.

Regional Distortions Resulting From The War

Elmer C. Bratt and D. Stevens Wilson, National Economics Unit

THE war has overexpanded certain sections of the country. Many questions have been raised as to the particular areas affected and as to the nature and extent of regional expansion. The purpose of this article is to point out areas of greatest overexpansion in order to evaluate the threat of persisting deflated areas after the war.

In determining overexpanded areas, wartime changes are related to indications of past trends and location of industry before the war. Overexpansion is defined as an increase in employment beyond what appears to be the number of persons a region can employ in a period of prosperous peacetime conditions in view of past developments. The analysis deals principally with regional changes in employment and population as they reflect the distribution of industrial activity.

Other regional problems are of equal importance. We are not concerned directly with the probable overexpansion of particular industries, nor the extent to which technological change will produce blighted areas. Those areas which we define as presenting problems might develop so vigorously as to absorb the war expansion. On the other hand, various parts of the country have always fared unequally and regional variation will undoubtedly persist in the post-war

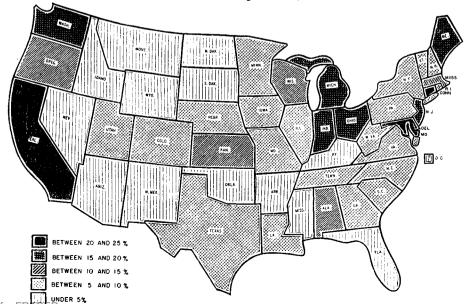
Employment Changes During the War.

The unequal development in the war can be depicted in several ways, since the war reorganizes many civilian activities. The changes in manufacturing activity, however, are undoubtedly of central imwar. The data are presented in table 1.

post. Civilian population in most of the States shows a decline. (See table 6.)

employment is very misleading in a peployees does not provide the basis for a

Map 1.—Percent the Increase in Manufacturing Employment April 1940-January 1943 is of the Total Labor Force April 1940, in Each State ¹



Digitized for FRASE RYERAGE FOR U. S. 10.2% http://fraser.stocliedesl.wage earners and salaried employees. Federal Reserve559800 of \$1. Louis

1 Less than 500 employees.

²The State is a political rather than an economic unit, and therefore far from an ideal basis of division. The extent concentration has occurred in metropolitan places is discussed briefly later in the article.

³ Census data represent the labor force while BLS data are used for employment changes during the war. These series are comparable enough for our purpose. The labor force is not an ideal base for evaluating the property but it is better then evaluable differ. changes, but it is better than available alternatives. Its weakness stands out in an agricultural State, where the labor force overstates the potential supply of manufacturing labor.

portance. Therefore, attention is directed largely to regional variation in manufacturing employment, despite the fact that it represents only about 25 percent of total employment in normal times. Map 1 shows by States the variation in the increase in manufacturing employment which has accompanied the

Before evaluating the geographic inequality reflected by map 1 something may be said regarding the technical character of the data employed. First, the discussion of regional differences must deal with the individual State as the unit since most of the data are available only on a State basis.2 The District of Columbia is considered as a State for purposes of this study. Second, in considering the geographical distribution of employment, labor force, or population, the military forces are omitted. Thus, in analyzing population shifts, only civilians are included, even though a particular State may have a sizable military

Third, in dealing with employment changes the total labor force as given in the 1940 census is used as a base.3 The percentage increase in manufacturing riod when the expansion is so rapid, because of the low level from which the increase starts in some of the States. In Nebraska, for instance, the increase has been over 100 percent, but it started from a level of less than 30,000 manufacturing employees. Also, since the States show so much variation in the size of the labor force, the increase in the number of em-

1.—Increase in Manufacturing **Employment During the War**

[Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

State	Em-	Increase,	Increase,
	ploy-	April	April
	ment,	1940 to	1940 to
	April	January	June
	1940	1943	1943
California	404	598	657
New York	1, 315	542	616
Ohio	784	451	495
Pennsylvania	1, 065	394	423
Michigan	711	329	354
New Jersey	600	301	311
Illinois	826	297	343
Massachusetts	563	222	253
Indiana	358	210	235
Connecticut	306	189	192
Maryland	183	153	160
Washington	119	140	144
Alabama	147	138	137
Texas	185	137	171
Wisconsin	259	134	150
Missouri	238	113	143
Kansas	48	84	82
Georgia	189	76	79
North Carolina	316	72	71
Minnesota	107	69	86
Tennessee	162	68	62
Oregon	78	68	76
Iowa	93	62	53
Virginia	164	60	46
Maine	92	57	48
Louisiana	95	55	56
South Carolina	147	39	32
Rhode Island	120	35	32
Nebraska	29	34	32
Colorado	33	33	32
West Virginia	93	32	39
Oklahoma	43	28	46
Mississippi	58	28	25
Arkansas	51	25	20
Kentucky	85	24	30
Florida	71	22	40
Delaware	31	18	22
Utah	16	15	18
New Hampshire	66	11	7
Vermont	28	10	9
Arizona	8	5	5
South Dakota	8	3	2
Montana	12	3	2
North Dakota	4	2	1
District of Columbia	14	1	1
Idaho Nevada New Mexico Wyoming	11 1 4 4	(1) (1) (1)	(¹) (t)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

¹ Increases in employment during the war cover the period April 1940 to January 1943. Changes in employment since January have been relatively minor, and do not alter the

good comparison. The employee changes shown on the maps are expressed as a percent of the 1940 total labor force for each State. The total civilian labor force has declined since 1940, and therefore the increases shown are significantly large.

Table 2.—Increase in Manufacturing Employment 1940-43, as a Percent of 1940 Unemployment ¹

	Sta	te		Percent
Connecticut.			 	 1
Maryland Delaware				1'
California			 	 1
Washington ndiana			 	 1

¹The unemployment figures used include public emergency workers.

Unemployment which existed in 1940 was the principal reserve which made the employment increases depicted on map 1 possible. In only six States has the increase in manufacturing employment exceeded the unemployment shown in the 1940 census.

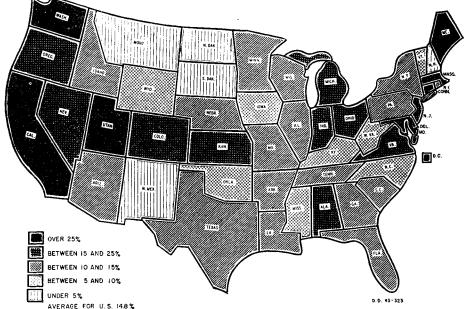
In addition to drawing on the unemployment reserve, the increase in manu-

Table 3.—Increase in Nonagricultural Employment During the War

[Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

State	Em-	Increase,	Increase,
	ploy-	A pril	April
	ment,	1940 to	1940 to
	April	January	June
	1940	1943	1943
California	1, 782	829	944
New York	4, 006	600	702
Pennsylvania	2, 657	570	639
Ohio	1, 768	569	656
Illinois	2, 245	432	509
Michigan	1, 380	386	430
Texas	1, 021	341	427
New Jersey	1, 213	338	363
Massachusetts	1, 335	307	345
Indiana	781	269	299
Virginia	519	243	207
Maryland	498	229	260
Washington	420	218	235
Alabama	394	200	191
Connecticut	570	199	204
Missouri District of Columbia Wisconsin Tennessee Georgia	782	174	215
	333	165	159
	610	152	178
	449	149	136
	508	147	155
Kansas	289	136	131
North Carolina	614	121	110
Florida	380	117	100
Minnesota	508	114	123
South Carolina	291	109	102
Louisiana	381	107	114
Maine	203	94	81
Oregon	247	92	114
Utah	109	73	64
Arkansas	191	70	64
Colorado	220	68	65
Nebraska	200	60	70
Kentucky	374	59	64
West Virginia	376	56	60
Mississippi	203	55	48
Oklahoma Iowa Rhode Island Arizona Idaho	310 398 235 89 83	54 52 43 24 22	83 54 54 20
Delaware	77 33 76 132 73	18 11 9 8 8	24 14 10
Wyoming	50	7	1
North Dakota	65	1	
Montana	109	1	
South Dakota	79	1	

map 2.—Percent the Increase in Nonagricultural Employment April 1940—January 1943 is of the Total Labor Force April 1940, in Each State 1 total labor force civilian labor force to civilian labor force to the condition of the total Labor Force April 1940, in Each State 1



1 Includes wage earners and salaried employees.

facturing employment has pulled workers from farms, retail and wholesale trade, and other normal service fields, as well as bringing into employment women and others not in the labor market in 1940. Furthermore, in the States where the increase in manufacturing employment has been substantially greater than the unemployment reserve, some Stateto-State migration undoubtedly has occurred.

Changes in agricultural employment have been slight during the war, but changes in all nonagricultural employment must be considered. Map 2 and table 3 show the changes which have taken place in all nonagricultural employment. Because of greater inclusiveness, the percentage gains shown on this map average higher than those in manufacturing alone as shown on map 1. The States where the increase in nonagricultural employment has exceeded the 1940 unemployment are shown in table 4.

Employment in service and distributive industries is normally related to the expenditure of income of other groups, such as those in manufacturing industries. However, the increase in service employment during the war has followed most closely the regional requirements of Government and the armed forces. A scatter diagram relating increases in nonmanufacturing, nonagricultural employment to increases in manufacturing employment since 1940 indicates practically zero correlation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment have been stimulated independently by the war activity.

The States experiencing increased employment above the level of the unemployment reserve have drawn on labor from other States or brought nonworkers into the labor force. These States are not necessarily the greatest problem areas. They have shown large gains in employment when related to the size of

the 1940 unemployment, but this is not necessarily indicative of the relative difficulty which will exist after the war. The 1940 unemployment was comparatively large or small when related to the labor force, depending upon the type of industry and its growth in the preceding years. Tables 2 and 4 present States which currently are tight labor areas because of the unusual drains on labor reserves. That these are now critical labor shortage areas does not indicate their probable ability to absorb the increased labor force after the war.

Table 4.—Increase in Nonagricultural Employment 1940–43, as a Percent of 1940 Unemployment ¹

**			
State	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Non- manu- facturing
District of Columbia	392	2	390
	269	179	90
	206	48	158
	206	195	11
	190	39	151
California	183	132	51
Washington	179	112	67
Maine	168	98	70
Kansas	141	87	54
Alabama	140	97	43
Indiana	137	106	31
Nevada	136	10	126
Delaware	134	144	10
Oregon	132	92	40
Ohio	123	98	25
Michigan	117	100	17
South Carolina	117	40	77
New Jersey	108	95	13
Georgia	103	53	50

¹ The unemployment figures used include public emergency workers.

The major cause of the drain on employment reserves has been war demands. Manufacturing of war materials was the principal factor in the six States appearing in table 2 and also was predominantly important in Michigan, Maine, Ohio, Alabama, New Jersey, and Oregon. In other States where manufacturing increases are less important other types of war

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October 1943

effort elsewhere.

activity account for the employment gains. The District of Columbia has become a center of war control and the expansion has spilled over into Maryland and Virginia.

In Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, the Navy yards and Army camps have increased activity. Army depots, arsenals, and flying fields have necessitated substantial increases in civilian employment in Utah, Nevada, and Kansas. In short, virtually every instance where employment gains have been unusually large the war has directly accelerated activity; in areas not directly affected, labor in general service and nonessential manufacturing industries

Table 5.—War Facility Contracts Through February 1943 Compared to Manufacturing Employment in April 1940, Cumulative Percents of United States Totals for 25 States Showing Largest Manufacturing Employment

has been drained off to further the war

State	Cumula- tive per- cent of total war facility	Cumulative percent of April 1940 manufac- turing em- ployment
New York Pennsylvania Illinois Ohio Michigan	6 14 21 29 36	13 23 31 38 45
New Jersey Massachusetts California Indiana North Carolina	46 51	50 55 59 63 66
Connecticut Wisconsin Missouri Texas Georgia	64	68 71 73 75 77
Virginia Maryland Tennessee Alabama South Carolina	66 67 69 71 72	. 79 81 82 84 85
Washington Rhode Island Minnesota Kentucky Louisiana	74 75	86 88 89 90

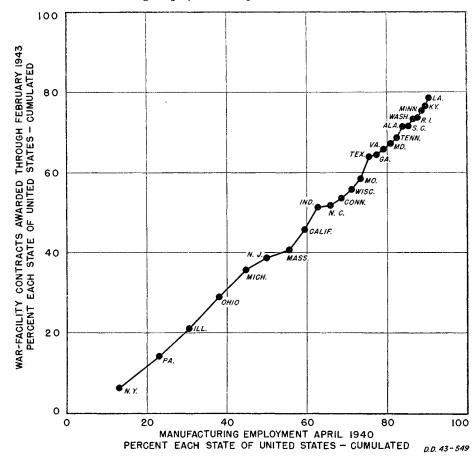
Source: War Production Board and U. S. Department of Commerce.

The consequent population movement has been pronounced during the war. The most pronounced movement has been into the armed services, but this article is concerned with the civilian economy only. The movements of the armed forces are confidential and are only indirectly related to war expansion.

Significance of Shifts in Manufacturing Employment.

Wartime shifts in civilian population are dependent largely upon needs for (1) manufacturing employment and (2) other nonagricultural employment. The relationship of the percent change in civilian population from April 1940 to March 1943 (\mathbf{X}_1) with the changes in manufacturing employment (\mathbf{X}_2), and in nonagricultural, nonmanufacturing employment (\mathbf{X}_3) from April 1940 to January 1943 as percentages of the 1940 labor force, is described by the equation: \mathbf{X}_1 = 11.278+0.464 \mathbf{X}_2 +0.794 \mathbf{X}_3 . A change

Chart 1.—War-Facility Contracts Awarded Through February 1943 Related to Manufacturing Employment in April 1940 for 25 States ¹



¹ Data are percents each State is of the United States, cumulative for States showing the largest manufacturing employment in April 1940.

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

of 1 percent in nonmanufacturing, non-agricultural employment has been more influential in stimulating population movements than a like change in manufacturing employment, as indicated by the fact that the regression coefficient of \mathbf{X}_3 is 70 percent greater than that for \mathbf{X}_2 .

Some reshuffling of workers after the war is inevitable. Generally, provision must be made to employ more workers in the States listed in table 4 than sought work there in peacetime. On the other hand, areas and industries deflated by the war must expand employment to return to normal operations.

A large expansion of employment during the war is not a good measure of the seriousness of the post-war deflation although it poses problems. Some of the workers will migrate, others will return to jobs in service fields and industries considered nonessential during the war, and still others will be needed to boost the level of employment in all fields to a point consistent with increased peacetime business.

The smoothness of the transition will depend on rapid and effective conversion of war facilities to peacetime production. The manufacturing problems of the conversion will not be new to the majority of the communities involved, since most of the new facilities have been located in areas which had a large proportion of

manufacturing activity before the war. The increase in manufacturing employment has followed closely the distribution of new facilities and war supply contracts, with some exceptions related to local situations. In Texas, for instance, war production is coming largely from plants built especially for war purposes, and therefore new facility contracts have been excessively high in comparison to the increase in employment. Since the increases in manufacturing employment generally have been coincident with new war facilities, the location of these facilities will be of major importance in enabling the expansion of peacetime production to reach levels which will absorb a majority of those seeking work after the war. The distribution of war production is roughly indicated by increases in manufacturing employment.

Manufacturing expansion, furthermore, has been closely related to the degree of industrialization at the beginning of the war. Chart 1 and table 5 relate the distribution of war plant facilities to the distribution of manufacturing employment in 1940 (reflecting the degree of pre-war industrialization) for the 25 States showing the greatest industrialization in 1940. The presentation is on a cumulative basis on both axes of the chart. The extent to which new war plants have been placed in pre-

vious industrial localities is reflected by the cioseness with which the points on this chart fall along a 45° line. Although effort was made to spread war facility contracts, the deviations of individual States from pre-war industrial areas are slight as indicated by the few points on the chart which depart radically from a straight line. The distribution of war supply contracts presents a similar exhibit.

The regional pattern of expansion also has been significantly similar to the variation in growth trends which were occurring in peacetime. This is indicated by comparison of employment and civilian population changes resulting from the war with similar changes in earlier periods.

The increase in manufacturing employment during the war is plotted against similar changes during the 1929–39 period in chart 2. Since manufacturing expansion has occurred principally in the States which were highly industrialized before the war, States where manufacturing employment was less than 15 percent of total employment in 1940 are omitted from the chart. If the other States had been included they would merely have shown a second cluster around the origin or the point of zero change on both axes of chart 2.

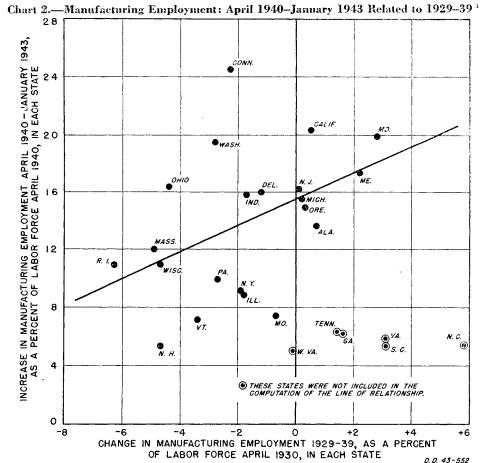
The Southern States are the major exceptions to consistency of pattern of war with pre-war changes, as noted by the points representing West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Vir-

ginia, and North Carolina, tailing off at the bottom of chart 2. Exceptional conditions exist in these Southern States in that rapid advancement occurred in the thirties in such industries as textiles and paper, which have not been readily convertible to major types of war production. In a contrasting manner the points lying in the upper range of the chart, notably Connecticut, Washington, Ohio, and California, represent exceptional war expansion. Facilities in these States for making machinery, aircraft, and ships were readily usable in war production.

Continuity of Regional Change as Indicated by Population Movements.

The industrial development in the war has followed a geographical pattern much in accordance with that which might be expected in peacetime. This can be seen more clearly if we trace the changes in terms of population which have occurred in the past. Since most people either are engaged in some sort of gainful activity or are attached to other persons so engaged, the geographical distribution of population growth indicates the broad industrial redistribution which has been occurring.

Table 7 shows the consistency of population change. From 1900 to 1910 population of the country increased 21 percent with 22 States showing increases greater than average. Of these 22 States 15 had greater than average gains in the 1910 to 1920 period, 16 in the 1920 to



1 Data are for the 27 States in which manufacturing employment was more than 15 percent of total Digitized for French Grant in April 1940 in each State.

http://fraser.stlouisewigesj/ U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 6.—Changes in Civilian Population

During the War
[Thousands of persons]

State	Popula- tion Apr. 1, 1940	Change, Apr 1, 1940, to Mar. 1, 1943
California District of Columbia Florida Maryland Virginia	6, 868 658 1, 891 1, 807 2, 643	+529 +181 +166 +158 +129
Washington Arizona Oregon Connecticut Utah	i 497	+12- +77 +55 +46 +3-
Nevada Michigan Delaware Louisiana Rhode Island	109 5, 251 265 2, 359 709	+2- +19 +0 -9 -10
Wyoming Indiana Vermont New Hampshire New Mexico	245 3, 424 357 491 531	-10 -18 -33 -33 -4
Texas Alabama New Jersey Maine Tennessee	2, 828 4, 154	-4 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5
South Carolina Idaho Colorado Kansas Montana	525	-5 -5 -6 -8 -8
Georgia South Dakota Ohio North Dakota Nebraska	643 6, 904	- 5 - 90 - 90 - 100 - 110
Arkansas Mississippi Massachusetts North Carolina West Virginia	2, 184 4, 312 3, 563	-13: -15: -15: -15: -15: -15:
Wisconsin Missouri Oklahoma Illinois Iowa	3, 784 2, 330 7, 882	16 20 22 23 24
Minnesota Kentucky Pennsylvania New York	9, 896 13, 444	-24 -25 -38 -65
United States total	131, 323	-3, 09

Source: Preliminary Estimates of the Civilian Population of Continental United States by Regions, Divisions, and States: Mar. 1, 1943, Series P-3, No. 36, Sixteenth Census of United States, 1940.

1930 period, 13 in the 1930 to 1940 period, and 11 in the 1940 to 1943 period.

From 1910 to 1920 population of the United States increased 15 percent with 21 States showing increases equal to or greater than average. Of these 21 States 13 had greater than average gains in the decade 1920 to 1930, 15 in the 1930 to 1943 period, and 12 in the 1940 to 1943 period.

From 1920 to 1930 population of the country increased 16 percent with 17

The studies of H. D. Kube and R. H. Danhof analyze the pre-war distribution of marufacturing industry. See, "Changes in Distribution of Manufacturing Wage Earners 1899–1939" (G. P/O., 1942); "Maps of Selected Industries Reported at the Census of Manufactures, 1937" (G. P. O., 1941).

The traces, 1837 (C. 1. 3.) at 1. 3. The traces of the multiple correlation coefficient of percent changes in manufacturing employment from 1940 to 1943 relative to the 1940 labor force (\mathbf{X}_1) with changes in manufacturing employment 1929 to 1939 relative to the 1930 labor force (\mathbf{X}_2) and manufacturing employment in 1940 as a percent of total employment (\mathbf{X}_3) is .69. The line of relationship is $\mathbf{X}_1 = 1.170 + 0.2614\mathbf{X}_2 + 0.3847\mathbf{X}_3$.

States showing increases greater than average. Of these 17 States 12 had greater than average gains in the 1930 to 1940 period and 10 in the 1940 to 1943 period. The population growth from 1930 to 1940 was 7.2 percent with 26 States having greater than average gains and 15 of these are above the average in the 1940 to 1943 period.

Table 7.—Consistency of Population Change

	e).	s show verage				
Period	Average change	In given period	First follow- ing period	Second fol- lowing period	Third tollow- ing period	Fourth following period
1900-1910 1910-20 1920-30 1930-40 1940-43 1	Per- cent +21 +15 +16 +7.2 -2.4	Num- ber 22 21 17 26 21	Num- ber 15 13 12 15	Num- ber 16 15 10	Num- ber 13 12	Num- ber 11

¹ Civilian population only.

Population growth, State-by-State, during the war has been consistent with earlier growth. The change from 1940 to 1943 follows the pattern generally established in the 1930–40 period. The relationship of population growth in each decade to that of the preceding decade in the twentieth century is shown in the following table.

Table 8.—Correlation of Population Growth in Percent by States Between Successive Decades

	Correlation- coefficients
Population growth between: 1910-20 and 1900-1910 1920-30 and 1910-20 1930-40 and 1920-30 1940-43 and 1930-70	0.39 .49 .46 .68

It will be seen that the population changes since 1940 are more closely related to the preceding period than any of the earlier periods are to the periods which preceded them. Although the war period is shorter than those with which it is compared, substantial population shifts might have been expected because of the large war expansion. Population change has been consistent during the war period in spite of the fact that civilian population has shown a decline in the country as a whole.

From the evidence presented it can be concluded that the trend of industrial development and the population movements arising from it have followed a rather consistent pattern. The period covering the first World War did not depart from this; the experiences of the present war evidence the same general tendencies. Departures from the general relationships are also a part of the pattern, but these departures are not peculiar to wartime. It is these departures, however, which give rise to regional Digitize problems FR

Problem Areas.

A region will present problems requiring special consideration to the extent that depressed conditions can be expected in that region when peacetime prosperity is attained for the country as a whole. There is no means of predetermining the location of areas thus defined, but in regions of greatest overexpansion serious problems are most likely to prevail. The difficulties are less than might at first be thought, however, because the regional distribution of war expansion has not deviated far from what might be expected from an equally great expansion in peacetime.

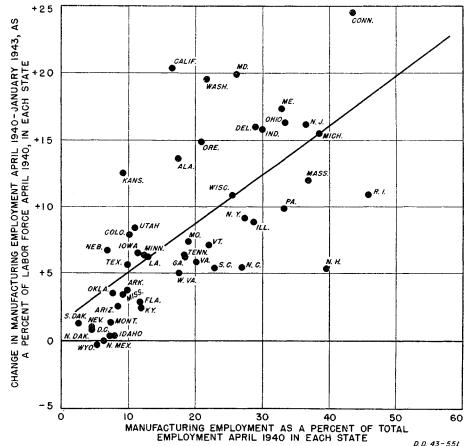
Manufacturing activity must increase substantially over the 1940 level if national prosperity after the war is to occur. Peacetime production will expand in those localities now having appropriate industrial facilities. To the extent that this expansion utilizes the new war facilities local problems will be minimized. If other facilities must be built to meet added demands, expansion will gravitate to the region with the greatest economic advantage.

The conditions which developed after the first World War were not closely analogous to those which will develop after this war if we attain peacetime prosperity. We were much further below the level of effective use of our resources in 1940 than we were in 1914. The war expansion was a smaller factor in the earlier period and the civilian economy was disturbed relatively less.

The present disturbances of the peacetime economy are greater in every respect because of the greater magnitude of the present war effort. We are now maintaining the production of both guns and butter in the sense that we have not materially reduced civilian consumption from the pre-war level. On the other hand, we have not employed in production of goods for civilian use anywhere near the total capacity necessary to provide for increases in consumption possible under a high level of peacetime activity. Such increases in consumption will utilize war facilities which can be converted to peacetime production. Their location, therefore, will critically influence regional distribution.

The places where war expansion has been exceptional are, therefore, more likely to present problems in accordance with our definition. Some areas of exceptional wartime development will share in national post-war prosperity only if the managements of industries located there exercise exceptional imagi-

Chart 3.—Manufacturing Employment: April 1940-January 1943 Related to Percent of Total Employment April 1940



Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Labor.

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

⁷For analysis of the future implications of past population tendencies see Philip M. Hauser's articles "After-the-War Markets." Domestic Commerce, January 28, 1943; U. S. Department of Commerce publication.

⁸ See S. Morris Livingston, "Postwar Manpower and Its Capacity to Produce," April 1943, Survey of CURRENT BUSINESS, U. S. Deportment of COMMERCE

or to the convertibility of any particular plant is beyond the province of this discussion. Purely local factors requiring individual appraisal will be governing in such cases.

nation. The problems in such areas can be most readily determined by those familiar with the specific communities. Hence, in the classifications which follow we shall limit ourselves to pointing out areas of exceptional development, without any attempt to forecast the outcome. These areas present unusual opportunities almost in equal degree to the extent that they present unusual problems.

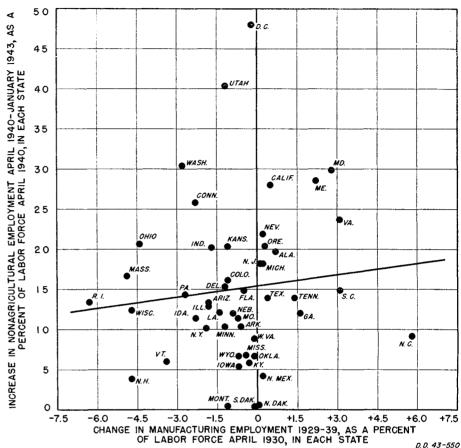
Manufacturing expansion has been exceptional in problem areas because of (1) an intensification of trends already in existence; or, (2) creation of new centers of industrial activity. An increase in manufacturing activity indicates intensification in the sense used here if the war expansion, relative to previous growth, is substantially above average. Intensification is best indicated by chart 2 on which Connecticut, Washington, Ohio, and California stand out. The points for these States are relatively high on the vertical scale in comparison to their positions on the horizontal scale, indicating that war expansion has been exceptional in comparison to that which occurred in the preceding decade.

The creation of new centers of activity is best indicated by the extent to which war expansion in any given State has been above average relative to extent of industrialization in 1940. Chart 3, which shows the relation of manufacturing expansion during the war to the percent that manufacturing employment was of total employment in 1940 (indicating past industrialization), points up such exceptional development. California, Kansas, Washington, Maryland, Connecticut, Alabama, and Oregon stand out on this chart.

The States presenting problems either in the sense of intensification or of new centers are summarized in table 9 with Washington, California, and Connecticut falling in both categories.¹⁰

These States, of course, are the extreme cases. We are not primarily concerned with States wherein problems of lesser degree will arise because if they achieve a reasonable adjustment they will share in national prosperity. There are borderline cases which we have arbitrarily omitted, such as Massachusetts, where shipbuilding and machinery have undergone considerable expansion. An idea of the magnitude of the employment change in the extreme States can be derived by examining table 10. Of the increase in total nonagricultural employment amounting to 2.7 million for the States shown, nearly 2 million or about 70 percent was in manufacturing employment. Of the 5.7 million increase in manufacturing employees in the entire country, 34 percent occurred in these 8 States where manufacturing employment almost doubled. As a result, in June 1943 these States had 25 percent of the manufacturing employment in the coun-

Chart 4.—Nonagricultural Employment April 1940-January 1943 Related to Manufacturing Employment 1929-39



Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Labor.

try compared with 20 percent in April 1940.

Increases in all nonagricultural employment are evaluated in chart 4." The States excessively high on this chart are listed in table 11. These are problem areas representing the expansion of Government (including arsenals and Government shipbuilding) and the supplying of armed forces. Of the States

Table 9.—Problem Areas of Manufacturing Expansion

Type 1—Intensification of Previous Trends

States Major new war plants 1

Connecticut Aircraft, machinery.

Washington Nonferrous metals, ship construction.

Ohio Aircraft.

California Ship construction, aircraft.

Type 2—New Centers of Industrial Activity

States

Major new war plants 1

California

Ship construction, aircraft.

Kansas

Explosives, aircraft.

Washington

Nonferrous metals, ship construction.

Maryland

Ship construction, aircraft.

Connecticut

Aircraft, machinery.

Alabama Explosives.

Oregon Shipbuilding, nonferrous metals.

in the table only Utah, the District of Columbia and Maine are absent from table 9. They are the only cases where comparison with past growth indicates overexpansion in all nonagricultural employment and not in manufacturing employment. On the other hand, Kansas, Alabama, and Oregon, experiencing overexpansion in manufacturing (table 9) fail to do so in all nonagricultural employment.

The problem areas here developed (tables 9 and 11) differ from the States listed in table 4 in that the expansion characterized in table 4 is related to prewar unemployment rather than to prewar growth and degree of industrialization. Unemployment at low levels of output only partially reflects secular expansion possibilities. The growth of the economy has not only continued during the war, it has been accelerated. The analysis shows further that the regional distribution of expansion since 1940 has been consistent with peacetime growth.

The distribution of population at the end of the war will be considerably different from that at the beginning of the war. Some redistribution may be necessitated because of problem areas,

of the variation of conditions within a State.
In California, for instance, war expansion has been exceptionally large because new areas have been developed at such points as San Digitized for FRA Diego at the same time intensification has http://fraser.stlouibeen.daking place in cities like San Francisco.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,\text{Indicates}$ the major war facility expansion in each State.

¹¹ Comparison is made with changes in manufacturing employment 1929 to 1939 relative to the 1930 labor force. In peacetime, the distribution of manufacturing and agricultural employment tends to control the distribution of service employment.

Table 10.—Manufacturing Employment in Problem States

[Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

State	Aptil 1940	June 1943	Increase
Connecticut Washington Ohio California Kansas Maryland Alabama Oregon	306 119 784 404 48 183 147 78	498 263 1, 279 1, 061 130 343 284 154	192 144 495 657 82 160 137 76
Total	2,069	4,012	1, 943
Total United States	10, 343	16,056	5, 713

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

but an even more important source of population shifts will be the demobilization of the armed forces. There is no reason to assume that the demobilized men will universally desire to return to their former homes. If they can be encouraged to move to localities where the employment opportunities are greatest the problem of reshuffling civilian population will be greatly reduced.

Table 11.—Areas of Exceptional Expansion in Nonagricultural Employment, Indicated by Disproportionate Growth Relative to Prewar

State	April 1940 to January 1943 nonagricul- tural employ- ment increase relative to 1940 labor force	1929 to 1939 manufactur- ing employ- ment change relative to 1930 labor force
District of Columbia	40.3	Percent -0.2 -1.2
Washington Connecticut Maryland Maine	25. 8 29. 9 28. 5	-2.8 -2.3 +2.8 +2.2
United States (average)	28.1	+.5 -1.0

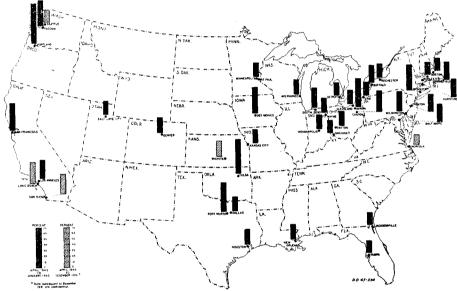
Expansion in Metropolitan Areas.

Most of the States are large enough to comprise variable conditions and therefore the analysis on a State basis should be checked against a finer division. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data on manufacturing employment in metropolitan areas provide the basis for checking the State picture with smaller areas. Manufacturing employment in metropolitan places, having over 100,000 population, for which data are available from April 1940 to January 1943, shows a weighted average increase in manufacturing employment relative to the 1940 labor force of 21 percent. The increase in cities expanding more rapidly than the average is shown by bars on map 3. For five additional places having large increases in employment, the data are confidential since December 1941, and therefore bars representing them on the map show increases only to that date. The map discloses scattered cities outside the problem areas listed on a State basis. Many of these cities are in States where the increase in war production closely follows past developments, notably, Indiana and Massachu-Digitized for FRASER of more than average expansion fall on a north and south line up and down the middle of the country and in the South.

Economic activity after the war may or may not be substantially below wartime levels in some of the cities, depending both on the ingenuity of leaders in the communities and possibilities of conversion. Although intense problems of absorption will arise in some cities outside States representing problem areas, the cases do not aggregate enough to modify substantially the national picture. Metropolitan areas cannot be considered self-contained, homogeneous They are related to the area surrounding them. When the expanded city lies in a countryside which has not exthe trends which have generally persisted during the development of the country since the turn of the century.

Even though effort has been made to spread war activity, the new facilities for war industry and the contracts for war supplies have tended to go into areas previously industrialized—areas having transportation, power, labor, and other resources. Employment has increased most in localities previously having shown an upward trend. The war development has not deviated greatly from the pattern of growth underlying past expansion. Nevertheless, there will be regions presenting special problems after the war just as there always have been.

Map 3.—Percent the Increase in Manufacturing Employment April 1940-January 1943 is of the Total Labor Force April 1940, in Each Metropolitan Area ¹



¹ Includes only the metropolitan areas for which the percent was larger than the weighted average (21 percent) of the 69 metropolitan areas having a population of 100,000 and over for which employment data are available through January 1943. Data for manufacturing employment include wage earners only; employment data shown elsewhere cover wage earners and salaried employees.

perienced great expansion, the impact of the war covers a larger area and is less intense. The expansion may have drawn from farms and nearby localities which will provide employment opportunities in the post-war period.

Regional distortions are not confined to changes in population, employment and the location of war facilities. Great increases in national income have brought important redistribution in payments to individuals and in their accumulations of bank deposits and other liquid assets. Material on the regional distribution of income payments was covered in a previous article in the Survey of Current Business, 22 and an article is planned on the influence of the war on sales territories.

Summary

Regional changes resulting from the war must be analyzed in their proper setting. Regional differences are not peculiar to wartime; shifts in industry and population have been the rule. The major effect of the war has been to speed

¹² Daniel Creamer and Charles F. Swartz, "State Income Payments in 1942," June 1943, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, U. S. Department of Commerce. Regional problems will occur where depressed conditions are likely to persist when peacetime prosperity is attained for the country as a whole. In our determination of where regional problems may arise after the war, the analysis has pointed to areas wherein growth of employment has accentuated the earlier patterns. It has also indicated areas wherein the introduction of new plant during the war has raised disproportionately the level of manufacturing employment.

The major objective for the post-war period is to achieve national prosperity. This will require a much higher level of activity than has ever been attained in peacetime. Areas which failed to share proportionately in wartime expansion will not present problems of difficult readjustment. Post-war deflation in these areas will be a lesser problem since the expansive influence of the war has been relatively small. As an illustration, North Carolina has increased its manufacturing employment by more than 5 percent of its 1940 labor force despite its comparatively small war expansion. This will not detract from the ability of North Carolina to share in the post-

(Continued on p. 20)

Incomes in Selected Professions

Part 4, Medical Service

By Edward F. Denison and Alvin Slater, National Income Unit

ESTIMATED total gross income of physicians engaged in independent practice in the United States reached 1,087 million dollars in 1941, a level exceeding that of any previous year and 60.6 percent above the 1933 depression low. Total net income, estimated at 640 million dollars, also reached a new maximum in 1941 at a level 73.9 percent above 1933.

Average gross and net income in 1941 were slightly below their 1929 peak levels but exceeded each of the 11 intervening years. In 1941, for the first time since comparable data became available, the average net income of physicians engaged in independent practice exceeded that of private legal practitioners and and thus reached the top position among the 3 major independent professions of medicine, law, and dentistry.1 Although accurate data for 1942 are not available, there are indications that average incomes of independent physicians rose substantially in that year, whereas those of independent lawyers declined, resulting in a marked increase in the differential between incomes in the 2 professions

According to the 1940 Census of Pepulation, 164,649 physicians were actively practicing in March 1940. On the basis of information derived from the same source, it is estimated that of this number 128,238, or 77.9 percent, were primarily engaged in independent practice, that not more than 4,000 physicians were employed by these independent practitioners, and that the remainder was about equally divided between other private employment and Government employment.

Table 1 shows the estimated average yearly number of physicians in independent practice during the years 1929 to 1941, together with their total and average gross income, net income, and pay roll. The decline in the number of independent medical practitioners from an average for the year of 129,000 in 1940 to 126,000 in 1941 reflects the initiation of the large-scale transfer of physicians to the armed services. The average number of physicians in independent practice is estimated at 112,000 in 1942 and at not more than 100,000 in 1943.

The 1942 Survey.

During the summer of 1942, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce conducted its fourth Nation-wide survey of economic conditions in the medical profession, covering the years 1936 through 1941. Questionnaires were sent to a representative sample of physicians, who were requested to give information relating to gross and net income, costs of

¹ See Survey of Current Business, August 1943, p. 23, for a series showing the average income of lawyers in independent practice Digitized for from 1929 to 1941. Note: This is the fourth of a series of articles presenting the results of questionnaire surveys of incomes in selected professions. Data for veterinarians, lawyers, and private-duty nurses were published in the July, August, and September 1943 issues, respectively, of the Survey of Current Business. A succeeding article on the income status of dentists will be published at an early date.

practice, age, type of practice, employees, pay rolls, and other selected items during the period from 1936 through 1941. The signature of the respondent was not required, and the returns were not identified in any way. The survey was confined to physicians engaged in independent practice, either alone or as members of a partnership, and to physicians employed by such independent practitioners. However, part-salaried physicians (those receiving income both from independent practice and from salaried employment) were eligible for inclusion in the survey without regard to the source of the salaried portion of their income. The term "medical service classification" will be employed in this report to refer to physicians in types of practice covered by the survey. Physicians employed by hospitals, schools, private firms, and Government units were excluded from the study.

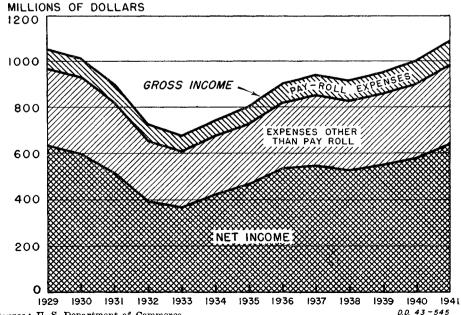
Of a total number of 1,898 returns in the final sample used to determine the 1941 income status of the profession, 1,-586 were received from nonsalaried physicians (those receiving professional income only from independent practice), 230 returns were from part-salaried physicians, and 82 returns were from allsalaried physicians (those receiving only salaried income).

The 1942 canvass of physicians was conducted under special difficulties arising from the impracticability of obtaining full representation of those of the younger doctors who were drawn from independent practice into the armed forces prior to the summer of 1942, and from an error in mailing which resulted in under-representation in the sample of physicians in several Midwestern States. To correct for these deficiencies, the returns were weighted by region, age, and degree of specialization. The resulting weighted-average income for the United States was \$83 lower than the unweighted average. The very close agreement obtained for 1936 income between the present survey and the survey conducted in 1937, which was not subject to special difficulties, increases confidence in the results of the 1942 survey. Because the amount of correction would have been too small to warrant the additional labor, a similar weighting procedure was not followed in the calculation of the medians or percentage income distributions. Data have been omitted from the table presenting results by States for those States seriously under-represented in the sample. Similar data have also been omitted for Texas and the southwest region, as an analysis of the returns indicated a strong bias (overrepresentation of older specialists in the larger cities) in the sample for Texas.

Income in 1941.

Average (arithmetic mean) and median 1941 net incomes of reporting physicians, together with a percentage distri-

Chart 1.—Income and Expenses of Physicians in Independent Practice



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

Table 1.—Estimated Number, Income, and Pay-roll Expense of Physicians in Independent Practice, 1929–41

Year	Average number in inde- pendent Total income and pay roll (millions of dollars)			Average income and pay roll (dollars)			
	practice (thou- sands)	Gross income	Net income	Pay-roll expense	Gross income	Net income	Pay-roll expense
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	121 121 122 123 123 124	1, 051 1, 013 898 724 677 743 802 900 937 913 950 1, 001	635 598 517 395 368 424 467 534 549 527 551 579	89 86 82 73 69 77 85 88 90 93	8, 567 8, 173 7, 191 5, 775 5, 368 5, 871 6, 295 7, 020 7, 276 7, 053 7, 261 7, 632	5, 224 4, 870 4, 178 3, 178 2, 948 3, 382 3, 695 4, 204 4, 285 4, 093 4, 229 4, 441	723 695 657 578 542 550 599 662 684 696 708

Note.—The number in independent practice includes all physicians deriving more than one-half of their total net income from independent practice. Total income and pay-roll figures include gross and net income as well as pay-roll expense both for physicians carning all their professional income from independent practice and for part-salaried physicians. A verage income and pay-roll series represent the average income and pay-roll expense of physicians earning their entire professional income from independent practice.

bution of the returns by net income classes, are shown in table 2. The median is the level above and below which occurs an equal number of cases. Net income is here defined as salaried income from professional employment plus net income from independent professional practice; net income from independent practice, in turn, refers to gross income from independent practice less costs of such practice.

Table 2.—Average and Median Net Income and Percentage Distribution of Physicians, by Net Income Classes, 1941

Physicians, by	Net In	come	Classes	s, 1941
T4	All re-		ans class se of inco	
Item	physi- eians	Nonsal- aried		All- salaried
Number reporting Average net income Median net income	1, 898 \$5, 179 \$3, 912	1, 586 \$5, 047 \$3, 756	230 \$5, 974 \$4, 538	\$5, 495 \$4, 300
	Percent	tage distr income	ribution, classes	by net
Net income class: Loss: \$1–\$2, 999	1.3	1.4	0. 9	
\$0-\$499 \$500-\$999. \$1,000-\$1,499 \$1,500-\$1,999. \$2,000-\$2,499 \$2,500-\$2,999 \$3,000-\$3,499 \$3,500-\$3,999 \$4,000-\$4,499 \$4,500-\$4,999	3. 6 5. 3 5. 8 7. 0 7. 6 7. 4 7. 1 6. 0 5. 7 4. 5	4. 2 5. 7 6. 4 7. 8 8. 2 7. 4 6. 1 5. 6 5. 2 4. 1	3. 9 3. 5 2. 6 5. 7 7. 4 11. 3 6. 5 7. 0 5. 7	2. 4 1. 2 3. 7 2. 4 7. 3 13. 4 12. 2 12. 2 9. 8
\$5,000-\$5,999 \$6,000-\$6,999 \$7,000-\$7,999 \$8,000-\$8,999 \$9,000-\$9,999	7. 3 6. 8 5. 0 3. 6 3. 2	7. 4 6. 6 4. 9 3. 0 3. 3	7. 8 7. 8 6. 5 7. 0 1. 7	4. 9 7. 3 2. 4 4. 9 4. 9
\$10,000-\$12,499 \$12,500-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$17,499 \$17,500-\$19,999	4. 6 3. 4 1. 4 1. 5	4.7 3.3 1.3 1.6	4.3 3.5 2.2 1.3	3.7 3.7 1.2 1.2
\$20,000-\$29,999 \$30,000-\$39,999 \$40,000-\$49,999	1.6 .2 .1	1.6 .1 .1	1.7 .4 .4	1. 2

For all physicians in the medical-service classification, the national average net income in 1941 amounted to \$5,179, compared to a median net income for the country as a whole of \$3,912 for the same period. Both the average and median net incomes of physicians stand Digisubstantially above those of other cura-

tive professions such as dentistry and veterinary medicine. The average 1941 net income of all physicians was also about 7 percent higher than that of lawyers, while the median net income of physicians exceeded that of lawyers by more than 21 percent.

Average and median income of the nonsalaried physicians were lower than those in the part-salaried and all-salaried categories and, consequently, somewhat lower than the figures for the three classifications combined. The superior position of the part-salaried physicians arises from their derivation of income

salaried physicians exhibits little tendency toward concentration about the average or median. More than one-fourth of the physicians reported incomes below \$2,000; whereas, at the upper end of the scale, 22.1 percent earned \$7,000 or more. More than one in eight reported earnings in excess of \$10,000. Nearly one-half of the all-salaried physicians, on the other hand, reported incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000, and only 7.3 percent fell below the \$2,000 level.

Variations in Income by City Size, Region and Age.

Classification of the returns by the size of the city or town in which the physician practices (table 3) indicates that average and medium incomes in 1941 increase sharply from the smallest places to cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Both measures then rise slowly and somewhat irregularly to a maximum in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, decline slightly in the next highest population group, and fall sharply in cities over 500,000 population. Table 4 indicates that incomes in New York City were much below those in other cities over 500,000 population and in the country as a whole. The relation between physicians' incomes and city size does not differ materially from that for most other professions which have been surveyed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 5 shows the average and median net income of physicians by geographic

Table 3.—Average and Median Net Income of Physicians, by Size of City, 1941

	All rep	orting phy	sielans 1	Nons	salaried ph	ysicians
Population of city (thousands)	Number reporting	A verage net in- come	Median net in- come	Number reporting	A verage net in- come	Median net in- come
Under 1. 1, under 2.5. 2.5, under 5. 5, under 10. 10, under 25. 25, under 50. 50, under 100. 100, under 250. 250, under 500. 500 and over. Unknown	137 113 116 162 113 153 152	\$2, 959 3, 682 4, 251 5, 150 5, 723 6, 352 5, 900 6, 943 6, 932 4, 850	\$2, 263 3, 212 3, 406 4, 125 4, 571 4, 432 4, 781 5, 273 5, 050 3, 715	142 113 96 89 138 93 138 123 125 523 6	\$2,873 3,458 4,068 5,098 5,686 6,249 5,798 7,138 7,047 4,619	\$2, 158 2, 979 3, 600 3, 938 4, 500 4, 469 4, 643 5, 361 5, 450 3, 523
Total	1,898	5, 179	3, 912	1, 586	5, 047	3, 756

¹ Includes returns from part-salaried and all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample. However, data can be shown separately, by size of city, for part-salaried physicians as follows: Total—number reporting, 230; average net income, \$5,974; median net income, \$4,588. Cities with population (thousands) 250 but under 500—number reporting, 30; average net income, \$7,349; median net income, \$5,250. 500 and over—number reporting, 80; average net income, \$6,283; median net income, \$4,583.

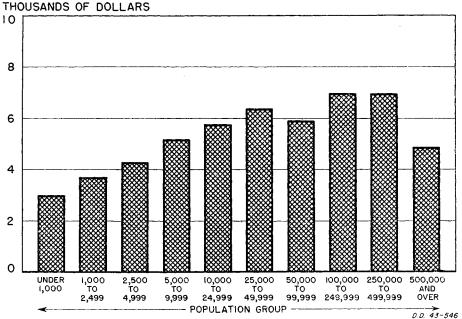
from two sources. The high average shown for the all-salaried group may be explained by their concentration in the larger cities and by the absence of any large number of older men, whose low earnings reduce the summary figures for the independent practitioners. The ratio of nonsalaried physicians 65 years of age and over to all reporting nonsalaried physicians was more than three times as great as the similar ratio for the allsalaried physicians. If physicians 65 years and over are excluded from the tabulations, the 1941 average net income amounts to \$5,671, slightly more than the corresponding figure of \$5,657 for the all-salaried physicians.

The distribution of incomes of non-

region and for selected States within each region. Average and median incomes, both for all physicians in the medical service classification and for the nonsalaried group separately, were highest in the far West. The Central States, the Northwest, the Middle East, New England, and the Southeast followed in descending order (with the minor ex-

² Respondents were instructed to consider as costs of independent practice "such items as office rent, cost of materials other than long-time equipment, salaries and wages of all employees connected with practice, and depreciation on long-time equipment, but not personal 'salary' or withdrawals for own use, personal or family expenses, purchases of capital equipment, or income taxes."

Chart 2.—Average Net Income of Reporting Physicians in 1941 by Size of City 1



¹ Population groups are based upon the 1940 Census

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. ception that the median income of all reporting physicians was slightly higher in the Southeast than in the New England States).

Table 4.—Average and Median Net Income of New York City Physicians and Other Selected Groups of Physicians,

X711			
Item	New York City	Other cities over 500,000 popu- lation	United States
All reporting physicians: Number reporting Average net income Median net income Nonsalaried physicians: Number reporting Average net income Median net income Part-salaried physicians: Number reporting Average pet income Median net income Median net income Median net income Median net income	337 \$4,701 \$3,417 294 \$4,482 \$3,176 39 \$6,309 \$3,964	284 \$5,026 \$4,100 229 \$4,795 \$3,891 41 \$6,259 \$4,750	1, 898 \$5, 179 \$3, 912 1, 586 \$5, 047 \$3, 756 230 \$5, 974 \$4, 538

¹ Includes returns from all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample.

Wide variations in income were in evidence among the various States within the same region. Thus, the median income of physicians in the District of Columbia was the highest in the Nation, although the median for the Middle East region as a whole lay below the national figure. In Alabama and Washington, where the percentage increase in total income payments to individuals from 1939 to 1941 was greater than in any other States listed in the accompanying table (see June 1943 Survey of Current Business, p. 10), physicians' incomes well above those in their respective regions were likewise reported. Because the distribution of physicians by States failed to shift promptly with the changes in the demand for medical services, State differentials in income shown in table 5 reflect the extent to which the various States had shared in defense prosperity

by 1941 almost as much as they show peacetime variations in income.

Earnings in the medical profession are closely related to the age of the practitioner and the number of years engaged in practice. Table 6 shows that

1941 earnings of physicians in the medical-service classification increased consistently as age increased until a peak was reached in the 50-54-year age group and decreased sharply beyond this age period.

Average income of physicians in every age group from 35 to 59 years exceeded the averages for all ages combined. The median incomes of physicians in the age groups beginning with 35 years similarly exceeded the national median, but this advantage was maintained only to the 55-year age class.

The large proportion of reporting physicians 65 years of age and over-18.2 percent of all the physicians reporting on age-was probably not far from the true figure for all physicians in the medical service classification at the time the survey was made in 1942. The sample revealed a much higher proportion of independent practitioners in this age group than in all age groups combined. The decreasing trend of earnings in evidence beyond the 50-54-year age group continued in regular manner with increasing age for each type of income recipient separately, as well as for all reporting physicians combined.

Because of the large number of older practicing physicians and their great importance to the maintenance of health services for the civilian population during the war, a more detailed break-down of the earnings of physicians over 65 years of age is shown in table 7. It is

Table 5.—Average and Median Net Income of Physicians by Geographic Regions and for Selected States, 1941

	All repo	orting phys	sicians 2	No n sal	laried phy	sicians
Region and State 1	Number report- ing	A verage net in- come	Median net in- come	Number report- ing	Average net in- come	Median net in- come
New England Connecticut Massachusetts Middle East District of Columbla Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia Southeast Alabama Arkansas Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi Virginia Southwest 3 Central States 3 Ohio Northwest Kansas Utah Far West California Oregon Washington	34 82 851 27 74 452 238 27 321 37 35 64 29 37 26 47 100 246 116 98 24 29 98	\$4,739 5,927 4,333 4,900 7,610 4,803 5,187 4,746 4,755 5,222 4,586 5,153 2,834 4,818 2,995 4,961 3,236 4,649 6,142 5,664 4,429 6,552 5,604 6,429 6,552 5,606 6,417 8,016 8	\$3, 359 4, 500 3, 214 3, 818 6, 375 3, 750 4, 034 3, 990 3, 450 4, 313 2, 417 7, 750 4, 125 2, 700 4, 250 4, 600 5, 167 4, 000 3, 250 3, 625 4, 667 4, 167 3, 917 5, 625	116 24 58 722 22 22 25 58 387 206 22 271 31 58 28 30 21 36 84 218 95 100 79 16 95 45	\$4,631 5,998 4,196 4,831 6,610 5,144 5,540 4,652 5,123 4,292 4,575 2,691 4,268 2,953 5,192 	\$3, 167 4, 500 3, 125 3, 671 6, 500 3, 833 4, 600 3, 281 3, 700 3, 250 3, 153 3, 153 3, 153 3, 500 4, 500 4, 938 3, 861 3, 500 5, 050 4, 125
State unknown United States	. 1	5, 179	3, 912	1 1,586	5,047	3,756

¹ No data based on less than 22 returns are shown. The geographic regions used in this table are those described in the June 1943 Surver of Current Business, p. 10. The States in each region are as follows: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Mew Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; Middle East—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryiand, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; Central States—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin; Northwest—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming; Far West—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

¹ Includes returns from part-salaried and ad-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample. Data can, however, be shown separately for part-salaried physicians by region and State as follows: Total—Number reporting, 230; average net income, \$5,974; median net income, \$4,538. New England—number reporting, 33; average net income, \$4,600; median net income, \$3,458. Middle East—number reporting, 109; average net income, \$5,413; median net income, \$5,040; median net income, \$4,250. Pennsylvania—number reporting, 27; average net income, \$5,805; median net income, \$4,750. Southeast—number reporting, 30; average net income, \$6,125.

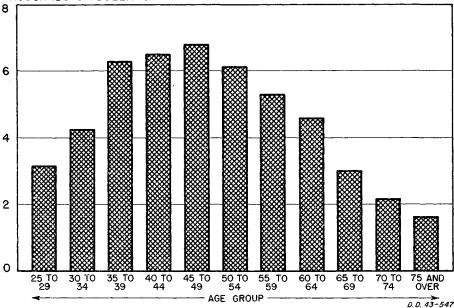
³ Results for Southwest region and for Texas, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan omitted for reasons given in text.

apparent that earnings decline very sharply with an increase in age in the highest age brackets. Since the downward income trend for the older physicians reflects in considerable degree a decrease in the volume of work performed, it is evident that, from the standpoint of meeting requirements for medical care, several of the older physicians would be required to replace one in his most active period of life.

Trend of Income and Costs of Practice, 1936-41

Earnings of physicians classified by type of income recipient are shown for the period from 1936 to 1941 in table 8. The average and median incomes of physicians during this period followed the trend of general business conditions. Specifically, with certain minor exceptions, both the average and median income of each type of income recipient and of all physicians combined increased from 1936 to 1937, dropped from 1937 to 1938, and then steadily increased until 1941, with the greatest percentage gain occurring from 1940 to 1941. The average income of all physicians in the medi-

Chart 3.—Average Net Income of Reporting Physicians in 1941 by Age Groups THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.—Average and Median Net Income of Physicians by Age Classes, 1941

	417	antin a mbar	.i.i t	Physicians classified by type of income									
Age class	An repo	orting phys	sicians i	Nonsa	laried phy	sicians	Part-salarled physicians						
.	Number report- ing	A verage net income	Median net income	Number report- ing	A verage net income	Median net income	Number report- ing	Average net income	Median net income				
25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 30-64 55 and over Unknown	23 212 257 231 217 184 201 196 337 40	\$3, 135 4, 234 6, 292 6, 477 6, 760 7, 097 5, 294 4, 574 2, 552 3, 826	\$2,750 3,536 5,264 5,361 5,306 5,667 3,528 3,464 1,860 3,333	19 154 201 193 178 149 173 176 309 34	\$3, 121 4, 250 6, 292 6, 586 6, 629 6, 736 5, 112 4, 589 2, 469 3, 423	\$2, 375 3, 500 5, 313 5, 469 5, 143 5, 472 3, 438 3, 417 1, 794 3, 000	39 27 33 29 23 16 23 3	\$4, 156 6, 378 5, 823 7, 709 8, 603 6, 066	\$3, 393 5, 313 4, 875 6, 250 6, 250 3, 417 2, 821				
Total	1,898	5, 179	3, 912	1, 586	5,047	3, 756	230	5, 974	4, 538				

¹ Includes all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample. No data based on less than 22 returns are shown.

cal service classification increased 18.6 percent from 1936 to 1941, according to the data collected in the survey, while the median income rose 16.5 percent.

The disposition of the average gross income of physicians in independent practice among the major expense categories of pay roll, and other costs of practice and net income are presented in

Table 7.—Average and Median Net Income of Physicians Over 65 Years of age, by Detailed Age Classes, 1941

		Age	elass	
Item	65-69	70-74	75 and over	All ages
All physicians: 1 Number reporting. Average net income. Median net income. Nonsalaried physicians:	185 \$2, 981 \$2, 103	124 \$2, 125 \$1, 868	28 \$1,608 \$1,111	1, 898 \$5, 179 \$3, 912
Number reporting Average net income Median net income	\$2,860 \$1,972	\$2,061 \$1,816	\$1,673 \$1,107	1, 586 \$5, 047 \$3, 756

¹ Includes part-salaried and all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small Digitine differ in The Sample.

(who receive income on a salary basis as well as from independent practice) are shown in table 10 for the years 1936 to 1941 inclusive. Net income from independent practice was more than twice as large as salaried income for the partsalaried group as a whole. Over three-fourths of the part-salaried physicians reporting derived more than one-half of their net income from independent practice.

The average full-time equivalent earnings of all physicians' employees (nurses, physicians, secretaries, etc.) for selected years from 1936 through 1941 are shown in table 11. Full-time equivalent earnings are obtained by dividing total pay roll by full-time equivalent employment. Full-time equivalent employment represents the sum of the number of full-time employees and of the number of part-

Table 8.—Average and Median Net Income of Physicians Classified by Type of Income, 1936-41

Item and type of income recipient	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of returns: All physicians in the medical service classification. Nonsalaried physicians. Part-salaried physicians. All-salaried physicians. A verage net income: All physicians in the medical service classification. Nonsalaried physicians. Part-salaried physicians. All-salaried physicians. Median net income:	1, 339	1, 532	1, 652	1, 761	1, 854	1, 898
	1, 143	1, 309	1, 388	1, 478	1, 553	1, 586
	136	152	186	200	218	230
	60	71	78	83	83	82
	\$4, 365	\$4, 438	\$4, 252	\$4, 398	\$4, 575	\$5, 179
	\$4, 204	\$4, 285	\$4, 093	\$4, 229	\$4, 441	\$5, 047
	\$5, 711	\$5, 714	\$5, 458	\$5, 541	\$5, 362	\$5, 974
	\$4, 387	\$4, 443	\$4, 228	\$4, 641	\$5, 037	\$5, 495
All physicians in the medical service classification Nonsalaried physicians Part-salaried physicians All-salaried physicians	\$3, 357	\$3, 378	\$3, 169	\$3, 273	\$3, 437	\$3, 912
	\$3, 234	\$3, 229	\$3, 027	\$3, 083	\$3, 245	\$3, 756
	\$4, 004	\$4, 173	\$4, 098	\$4, 281	\$4, 048	\$4, 538
	\$3, 821	\$3, 760	\$3, 492	\$3, 877	\$4, 099	\$4, 300

table 9 for the period 1936 to 1941, inclusive. For the period as a whole, pay-roll expense averaged 9.7 percent of gross income, other costs of practice 31.6 percent, and net income 58.7 percent of gross income. Although these ratios varied slightly from year to year, they were, on the whole, very stable.

Gross and net earnings plus costs of practice for part-salaried physicians

time employees reduced to a full-time basis.

Full-time equivalent earnings of physicians' employees declined from 1937 to 1938 and increased but slightly during the other indicated years, standing in 1941 only 6.5 percent above the 19.6 level. The minor fluctuations in the annual earnings per employee are especially indicative of the stability of the earnings

Table 9.—Average Gross Income, Costs, and Net Income of Nonsalaried Physicians, 1936-41

Item	193 6	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Amount: Average gross income Pay-roll expense. Other costs of practice Net income. Percentage of gross income: Average gross income Pay-roll expense. Other costs of practice Net income.	\$7,020	\$7, 276	\$7, 053	\$7, 261	\$7,632	\$8, 524
	\$662	\$684	\$696	\$708	\$756	\$832
	\$2,154	\$2, 307	\$2, 264	\$2, 324	\$2,435	\$2, 645
	\$4,204	\$4, 285	\$4, 093	\$4, 229	\$4,441	\$5, 047
	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0
	9.4	9. 4	9. 9	9. 8	9.9	9. 8
	30.7	31. 7	32. 1	32. 0	31.9	31. 0
	59.9	58. 9	58. 0	58. 2	58.2	59. 2

Table 10.—Average Gross Income, Costs, and Net Income of Part-Salaried Physicians, 1936–41

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Gross income from independent practice. Costs of independent practice. Pay roll. Other costs. Net income from independent practice. Salaried income.	\$6,971 3,097 672 2,425 3,874 1,837	\$7,047 3,068 646 2,422 3,979 1,735	\$6, 732 2, 979 674 2, 305 3, 753 1, 705	\$6, 907 3, 029 672 2, 357 3, 878 1, 663	\$6,828 3,066 685 2,381 3,762 1,600	\$7, 575 3, 291 733 2, 558 4, 284 1, 690
Total net income from professional service	5, 711	5, 714	5, 458	5, 541	5, 362	5, 974

Table 11.—Average Full-Time Equivalent Earnings of Physicians' Employees, Selected Years 1936–41

Year	Average full- time equiva- lent earnings	Index (1936=100)
1936	\$876 890 869 907 936	100. 0 101. 6 99. 2 103. 5 106. 5

of physicians' employees in view of the more substantial increase in the average salary-wage level of employees in the service industry as a whole, and the far greater increase in the average salary-wage per employee in all nonagricultural industry (excluding Government), during the same period.³

³ See: Gilbert M., and Jaszi, G., National Income and National Product in 1942, Survey OF Current Business, March 1943, pp. 16-17.

Composition of Gross Income.

An important purpose of the 1942 surveys of professional incomes was the collection of data required for the estimation of the value of consumer expenditures, normally the most important component of the national product. In order to determine the proportion of physicians' gross income which was received for medical service furnished to individual consumers, as compared to the amounts received for professional services rendered to business enterprises, the respondents in the present medical survey were requested to estimate the amount of 1941 gross income "which was received from insurance companies, corporations, other business enterprises, or social welfare agencies (as contrasted with fees paid by patients or their relatives and friends)." For all reporting physicians engaged entirely or partially in independent practice, 8.8 percent of total gross receipts from independent practice was derived from these sources, while 91.2 percent of the gross income resulted from individual consumer payments. Consumer expenditures for physicians' services in 1941 may therefore be estimated at 91.2 percent of the total gross receipts of physicians, or at 991 million dollars.

Further analysis of the estimated gross receipts from business enterprises and social welfare agencies indicated that 24.3 percent of all independent practitioners did not receive any gross income from such sources, and that of those receiving such income 73.3 percent received less than \$1,000, 84.3 percent received less than \$1,500, and 94.3 percent received less than \$3,000.

Collectible Bills.

As a basis for determining the extent to which consumer credit arises from the accounts of independent medical practitioners, reporting physicians engaged in private practice on either a full-time or part-time basis were requested to estimate the value of collectible bills owed to them by patients at the end of 1939 and 1941. The returns indicated that the average amount of estimated collectible bills outstanding was \$2,285 at the end of 1939, compared to \$2,594 at the end of 1941. The ratio of the value of collectible bills reported at the year's end to total gross income during the year was 0.272 in 1939 and 0.309 in 1941. Examination of the returns clearly indicated, however, that a very sizeable portion of the reported accounts represented bills for which the probability of collection was at best remote. The data reported may thus be considered as maximum estimates rather than conservative evaluations of the accounts outstanding. Since the over-reporting appears to have been concentrated in a small percentage of the returns, the median, which is only slightly affected by such reporting, probably provides a more reliable evaluating measure. The median reported value of collectible bills outstanding amounted to \$843 at the end of 1939 and to \$875 at the end of 1941.

Regional Distortion Resulting From the War

(Continued from p. 15)

war prosperity as indicated by the relatively large industrial growth there in the thirties. Generally speaking, the expansion of such areas during the war has not been commensurate with that which might be expected, given a high level of activity.

Our analysis of problem areas has dealt with instances of extreme expansion. Those States which have participated less than might have been expected do not offer unusual problems as indicated above. Moreover, the war expansion in most of the remaining States

can be readily absorbed in a period of national prosperity, since it follows roughly the national trend. For example, employment in New Jersey has approximated closely the average relationships indicated on the various charts. The overexpansion in New Jersey has been relatively less than occurred in problem States, such as California. Although aircraft has been the largest single factor in increasing war employment in New Jersey, if the State continues on a comparable footing with the rest of the country it will absorb its war

workers under prosperous conditions.

The threat of post-war deflation centers on the areas where war expansion has been abnormally great. These are in the problem States designated in tables 9 and 11. What happens in problem areas will depend upon the resourcefulness of leaders in the communities, the degree of overexpansion during the war, and, of course, success in converting war plants. In these areas has been centered a wealth of new facilities and skilled labor which make them places of unusual opportunity.

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 index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	i		1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			BUSI:	ness	INDE	XES							
INCOME PAYMENTS;									}				
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments	^p 215. 3 ^p 238. 8 ^p 208. 2 ^p 11,658	176. 2 193. 2 172. 6 9, 547	178. 4 195. 8 174. 5 10, 450	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. 7 208. 7 201. 9 11, 138	211. 3 234. 6 204. 9 12, 161	r 213.1 r 237.3 r 207.0 r 11,748
Total \$	\$\begin{pmatrix} \$p\$ 8, 457 \\ \$p\$ 4, 030 \\ 0 \\ p\$ 78 \end{pmatrix}\$	6, 863 3, 334 35 86	7, 083 3, 414 30 85	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	7 8, 367 7 3, 974 0 7 77
mil. of dol_ Dividends and interestdo Entrepreneurial income and net rents and royaltiesmil. of dol_ Total nonagricultural incomedo	^p 241 ^p 466 ^p 2,416 ^p 10,148	164 437 1, 997 8, 412	176 894 2, 212 9, 092	175 752 2, 428 9, 266	174 522 2, 332 9, 243	180 1, 419 2, 177 10, 354	195 781 2, 035 9, 733	199 442 1, 932 9, 514	210 907 2, 065 10, 143	215 753 2,068 10,120	224 486 2, 107 9, 964	231 1,354 2,094 10,984	7 234 855 7 2, 215 7 10, 440
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME			,	3,200	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,,,,,	,,,,,,,	,	,	1,102	,	=0, 220
Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings1935-39 = 100 Crops	р 149 р 1 61	138 154	165 211	178 221	157 178	144 153	117 112	102 84	115 85 137	114 71	121 75	116 66	132 114
Crops do Livestock and products do Indexes, adjusted: do Total farm marketings do Crops do Livestock and products do	p 140 p 141 p 126 p 152	126 127 117 134	130 132 130 134	130 128 132	141 141 152 133	138 141 144 139	121 127 127 127	116 129 121 134	137 140 137 141	147 136 128 141	156 139 130 147	154 135 117 149	7 136 118 7 150
Crops do Livestock and products do Livestock and products do Cash farm income, total, including Government payments mil. of dol Income from marketings do Indexes of cash income from marketings: † Crops and livestock, combined index:	p 1, 848 p 1, 770	1, 435 1, 412	1,753 1,726	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, 406	1, 408 1, 384	r 1, 579 r 1, 544
Crops and avestock, combined index: Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do do	p 266. 5 p 265. 5 p 281. 5 p 255. 0 p 196. 5 p 290. 0	212. 5 204. 5 209. 5 201. 5 164. 0 234. 0	260.0 207.5 222.5 197.5 166.0 227.0	295. 5 211. 0 225. 0 201. 5 167. 5 230. 0	265. 5 224. 0 248. 5 208. 0 168. 0 239. 0	225. 5 226. 5 237. 5 219. 0 177. 0 249. 5	190. 0 224. 0 237. 0 215. 0 170. 0 222. 5	169. 5 239. 5 245. 5 235. 5 183. 0 260. 0	197. 0 260. 5 273. 0 252. 5 189. 0 274. 0	199. 0 261. 0 272. 0 254. 0 202. 0 284. 0	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	7 232, 5 7 255, 5 263, 0 7 251, 0 202, 0 7 289, 0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Federal Reserve)	p 277.5	187.0	181.0	194.0	204. 0	233. 5	286.0	271. 5	319. 5	276. 5	2/0.0	275. 5	271.0
Unadjusted: Combined index 1935-39=100 Manufactures	54 1 634	187 196 260 197 138 136 139 299 191 160 195 167 30 458	193 203 267 199 135 136 134 310 193 163 200 166 38 479	195 205 276 207 135 141 131 320 192 163 202 167 37 507	195 206 279 203 125 139 118 329 197 157 186 171 39 525	194 207 283 200 116 144 101 340 202 139 156 159 39 547	194 208 287 204 107 139 91 348 200 138 139 187 38 559	197 211 292 208 114 144 99 352 199 132 126 184 40 572	199 212 296 210 119 144 106 359 192 133 126 185 39 583	201 215 300 209 125 144 115 362 194 141 128 194 42 597	204 217 304 208 131 143 125 365 194 154 157 214 47 606	203 r 217 r 303 201 130 144 123 r 363 195 149 136 197 46 618	r 205 r 217 r 303 203 r 130 r 142 r 123 r 361 188 147 131 195 50 r 625
1935-39=100 Nondurable manufactures do	p 176 p 146 p 218 p 108 p 113 p 156	124 144 140 170 118 117 165 192 132	129 151 140 181 112 112 112 181 143 147	135 148 123 192 117 115 • 156 • 109	141 147 103 199 115 111 151 151 166	146 146 94 206 114 110 • 150 • 88 186	151 143 90 209 120 118 • 140 • 89 171	155 146 110 213 123 119 135 102 147	158 144 105 216 114 115 134 119	159 145 107 221 116 117 135 141	162 147 106 220 114 115 ** 142 ** 187	165 148 127 222 110 • 114 • 148 • 208 158	7 169 7 147 126 7 220 7 107 7 112 9 157 9 203 7 170

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.

The industrial production index has been revised beginning January 1939 to take account of changes brought about by the expansion of the military program; new series have been introduced into the index and a number of old series revised. Revised unadjusted indexes for the indicated series, and also adjusted indexes for total industrial production, total manufactures, and durable and nondurable manufactures, are shown in table 11 on p. 8; the accompanying text on pp. 6-8 discusses the revisions and the effects on the total index. Data shown above are on the old basis; in the November Survey they will be replaced by the revised figures and all earlier revisions will be published in a special table.

Scattered revisions in the 1940-41 figures for dairy products, and in the 1941 figures for iron and steel are available on request.

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.

Digitized for the kingadeseries. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for revisions in figures for the first 5 months of 1942. The indexes of cash income headers were revised in the August 1943 Survey; see note marked "†" on p. 8-1 of that issue for revisions in figures for the first 5 months of 1942. The indexes of cash income Ecological Revisions and the first 5 months of 1942. The indexes of cash income Ecological Revisions and the first 5 months of 1942. The indexes of cash income Ecological Revisions and the first 5 months of 1942.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
		BUSIN	NESS :	INDE	XES-	-Conti	nued					-	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Con. Unadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued. Paper and products [1935-39=100. Paper and pulp [p 170	130 130 121 165	134 132 122 166	138 138 123 166	134 137 123 166	129 131 119 166	132 135 116 166	137 140 120 169	137 139 118 169	136 138 121 169	137 140 121 166	r 135 r 137 122 157	130 132 124 7 162
Coke do Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing do Printing and products do Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Tobacco products do Minerals! do Fuels: do Anthracite; do Bituminous coalt do Crude petroleum do Metals do Metals do Metals do Go	" 106 " 143 147 " 178 140 " 143 " 137 " 128 " 153 " 131 " 177	114 103 154 169 169 154 135 136 126 118 140 121	116 109 156 172 170 155 144 137 129 129 150 120 184	117 120 156 172 174 156 149 134 127 117 145 121	117 121 158 171 177 161 141 132 130 124 154 121	112 114 156 163 163 137 119 126 105 143 121	109 111 157 171 180 154 132 116 124 102 145 118 68	113 115 160 171 181 166 122 122 122 131 129 157 121 69	110 114 157 166 181 163 123 124 133 128 161 122 69	114 116 155 166 181 157 125 125 121 129 129 124 85	114 114 157 169 185 123 133 129 124 143 125	117 111 154 160 183 160 128 122 115 74 103 124 164	118 103 1147 153 183 146 138 1141 136 129 155 128 173
Adjusted: • Combined index 4	193 p 143 221 p 107 p 109 p 137 P 186	183 193 258 129 125 191 145 177 153 140 133 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	187 197 265 125 119 193 152 182 163 142 139 179 111 108 **148 **140 159 132 133	191 203 275 129 123 192 152 184 162 144 126 187 117 115 146 139 145 133 133 123	195 207 279 128 122 197 153 180 169 148 122 197 117 116 187 117 118 117 118 1197 117 118 1197 117 118 1197 1197	197 210 285 127 119 202 148 165 171 149 111 205 117 116 158 140 133 119	199 212 291 1124 116 200 163 169 208 149 105 210 122 122 122 122 123 133 135	202 215 295 129 121 199 155 156 199 150 123 213 118 118 215 155 118 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213	202 215 298 124 114 192 149 146 197 211 112 211 112 112 111 115 115 135 137 118	203 216 301 125 115 194 144 134 194 147 103 218 116 117 ** 150 ** 140 143 134 134 136	203 217 303 126 117 194 145 131 200 147 94 4221 116 115 *** 148 *** 137 136 139 121	7 201 7 216 7 301 1 124 1 13 1 195 1 138 1 124 1 188 7 148 1 105 2 227 7 113 7 116 1 148 7 137 7 163 7 138 7 138	7 203 7 215 7 302 7 124 7 114 7 118 1 148 1 145 1 106 7 227 7 109 7 112 7 140 7 140 7 133 1 34 1 36 1 36 1 24
Petroleum and coal products ¶do. Petroleum refining ¶do. Printing and publishingdo. Textiles and products ¶do. Tobacco products ¶do. Minerals ¶do. Metals ¶do. Metals ¶do. BUSINESS INVENTORIES, ORDERS, AND SHIPMENTS	r 114 p 143 134 p 137 p 136	114 111 154 130 130 152	1126 109 156 133 131 145	117 116 156 141 129 139	117 118 158 136 130 133	119 114 114 156 160 127 132	109 113 157 140 125 132	113 113 160 131 131 133	110 110 157 131 133 133	113 110 155 133 131 132	114 111 157 120 130 134	118 112 154 118 118 118 137	119 114 114 117 132 136 138
Estimated value of business inventories * Total		29, 094 17, 392 7, 357 4, 345	29, 034 17, 439 7, 350 4, 245	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 r 5, 947 4, 002	7 26, 029 17, 318 7 5, 829 3, 882	^p 27, 097 ^p 17, 417 ^p 5, 852 ^p 3, 828
New orders, total Jan. 1939=100		334 222 491 421 377 167	264 390 250 411 358 636 183 224	266 387 223 413 387 643 188	279 415 264 586 381 619 192 232	255 361 233 353 361 574 187 240	247 364 258 346 315 587 172 226	275 405 315 437 315 617 191	284 433 383 319 363 622 188 249	280 409 301 406 362 629 197 253	267 389 312 341 294 619 189	306 484 341 943 370 626 192 254	p 271 p 426 p 312 p 505 p 429 p 579 p 172 p 248
Durable goods		270 184 215 212 268	283 194 216 228 286 322	289 207 212 236 317 333	300 223 214 246 351 337	320 240 239 262 408 351	298 231 205 230 369 322	255 337 250 225 262 446 364	330 238 227 255 415 354	338 262 224 269 450 354	338 279 224 259 426 353	343 295 224 248 436 363	p 347 p 318 p 224 p 246 p 453 p 354
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) do. Other durable goods do. Nondurable goods do. Chemicals and allied products do. Food and kindred products do. Paper and allied products do. Rubber products do. Rubber products do. Textile-mill products do. Other nondurable goods do.		167 171 178 131 135 179	1, 579 200 177 187 187 136 140 205 197 165	1,578 197 181 182 190 146 138 207 203 173	1, 692 191 179 183 185 143 154 214 202 171	1, 775 181 178 185 184 144 139 222 204 166	1,797 179 169 193 178 138 135 241 191 140	2, 100 197 192 210 200 152 139 280 216 170	2, 042 201 185 210 185 155 148 271 213 165	2, 063 204 186 211 179 159 161 277 202 177	2, 057 201 177 199 173 160 162 292 195 149	2, 068 205 185 208 185 163 167 292 205 154	p 2, 119 p 199 p 170 p 199 p 166 p 154 p 173 p 177 p 142
Inventories, total do Durable goods do Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do Nonferrous metals and products* do Electrical machinery do Other machinery do Transportation equipment (except auto-		198. 0 229. 9 134. 3 156. 5 299. 9	175. 4 200. 9 241. 4 134. 1 156. 5 307. 1 207. 2	176. 5 204. 1 243. 3 135. 7 152. 6 320. 6 210. 4	177. 9 207. 7 244. I 137. 4 152. 3 326. 1 213. 0	177. 6 210. 1 232. 9 139. 2 151. 9 324. I 219. 6	177. 8 211. 3 233. 8 135. 2 157. 3 327. 0 221. 9	175. 5 209. 6 237. 3 131. 9 150. 1 331. 6 223. 4	174. 9 210. 7 247. 3 129. 0 149. 6 341. 9 225. 5	175. 4 213. 5 251. 2 130. 3 149. 2 350. 4 227. 4	175. 7 213. 5 245. 7 132. 1 148. 2 354. 3 226. 8	174. 2 212. 5 238. 1 132. 5 150. 9 358. 5 222. 7	p 235. 2
mobiles)average month 1939=100_ Other durable goods†do	1	852.8	890. 3 124. 0	924. 2 123. 3	975. 0 123. 6		1,062.7 119.7	1,051.0 117.0		1,087.9 115.1		1, 085. 7 112. 4	p1, 037. 9 p 110. 7

Other durable goods 1 do | 126.5 | 124.0 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 122.2 | 119.7 | 117.0 | 116.6 | 115.1 | 113.4 | 112.4 | 110.7 |

*Revised. **Preliminary. †Shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey; see note marked "*".

*Scattcred revisions in the 1940-41 figures for minerals and fuels, the 1939-41 figures for bituminous coal, and the 1941 figures for anthraeite, are available on request. *Shevisions have been made in seasonal adjustment allowances for the indicated series beginning in 1938 or an earlier year; revisions will be published in a subsequent issue of the Survey.

Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries for which indexes are included regularly in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various months from January 1939 to February 1942, as stated in the descriptive note for the industrial production indexes included in the 1942 Supplement and in the note marked "" on p. S-2 of the April 1943 Survey. Data for these industries are not shown in the adjusted series above as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted series.

Digitized for FRASER New series. For data beginning December 1938 for the estimates of business inventories, see p. 7, table 2, of the June 1942 Survey. Data for shipments and inventity://fraser.stlouisf.tories.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 for the latter series and beginning January 1939 for shipments and December 1938 for inventories, are available on request.

onthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943	ļ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19	042					1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	1	BUSIN	ESS	INDE	XES-	-Conti	inued						
BUSINESS INVENTORIES, ETCCon.													
dexes of manufacturers' orders, shipments, and inventories—Continued.													
Inventories—Continued. Nondurable goods_avg, month 1939 = 100 Chemicals and allied productsdo		154. 8 164. 4	153, 1 161, 0	152. 4	151.8	149. 2	148.6	145.6	143.6	142. 1	142. 6 149. 0	140.8	₽ 144 ₽ 150
Food and kindred productsdo		159. 2 154. 6	158. 0 154. 6	156. 5 161. 2 149. 8	155, 1 160, 1 146, 5	158, 7 156, 2 144, 0	155. 4 152. 5 141. 4	154. 7 147. 3	152. 4 145. 2 139. 3	149. 1 146. 0 138. 6	149. 5 146. 9	149. 0 149. 8 135. 4	p 16
Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do		111, 2 174, 8	109. 6 173. 5	109. 3 172. 7	107. 2	106.8	107. 0	140. 7 106. 7	106.0	104. 3 185. 2	103. 8 188. 0	102.6	p 10
Textile-nill products do Other nondurable goods do		159. 5 161. 3	156. 2 160. 8	155, 1 159, 1	174. 4 153. 1 161. 8	174. 6 147. 2 157, 4	172.3 147.0 161.8	175. 9 142. 2 158. 2	181. 0 140. 0 154. 8	140. 2 149. 6	141. 8 147. 2	180.1 139.4 143.0	₽ 13 ₽ 14
	1	<u> </u>	!	1	1	RICES	<u> </u>		1				1
COST OF LIVING	<u> </u>	 I	1				, 	 	<u> </u>]
ational Industrial Conference Board:			1										
Combined index 1923=100. Clothing do do	102. 8 89. 3	98. 1 88. 2	98. 8 88. 4	99. 8 88. 5	100. 5 88. 6	101. 1 88. 6	101. 5 88. 6	101. 9 88. 6	103.0 88.6	104. 0 88. 6	104. 2 88. 5	104.3 88.6	10
Fooddo Fuel and lightdo	111.4 92.6	101, 1 89, 5	102. 8 90. 5	105, 3 90, 5	106.4 90.6	108. 2 90. 6	108. 8 92. 1	110.0 92.3	112. 8 92. 4	115. 4 92. 5	115. 8 92. 6	115.8 92.5	1
Clothing do fuel and light do Housing do Sundries do S. Department of Labor:\$	90.8 107.3	90.8 104.8	90.8 104.6	90. 8 105. 3	90. 8 106, 2	90. 8 106. 2	90. 8 106. 4	90. 8 106. 5	90. 8 106. 5	90. 8 106. 5	90. 8 106. 7	90.8 107.1	1
S. Department of Labor: Combined index	123. 2	117.5	117.8	119.0	119.8	120, 4	120. 7	121.0	122.8	124. 1	125. 1	124.8	1
1935-39	128.9 137.2	125. 2 126. 1	125. 8 126. 6	125, 9 129, 6	125, 9 131, 1	125, 9 132, 7	126. 0 133. 0	126. 2 133. 6	127. 6 137. 4	127. 9 140. 6	127. 9 143. 0	127.9 141.9	1
Food do do Housefurnishings do	107.8 125.5	106. 2 123, 0	106, 2 123, 6	106, 2 123, 6	106, 2 123, 7	106.3 123.7	107. 3 123. 8	107. 2 124. 1	107. 4 124. 5	107. 5 124. 8	107. 6 125. 1	107. 7 125. 4	1
Rent do Miscellaneous do	116. 2	108.0 111.1	108, 0 111, 4	108. 0 111. 8	108. 0 112. 7	108. 0 112. 8	108.0 113.2	108. 0 113. 6	108. 0 114. 5	108. 0 114. 9	108. 0 115. 3	108. 0 115. 7	
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS;	,						110.2	110.0					
S. Department of Agriculture:	100	100	100	100					***	10"	105		
Combined index	193 193	163 156	163 166	169 173	169 178	178 183	182 185	178 170	182 171	185 173	187 175	190 179	
Dairy productsdo	167 181	151 151	156 156	158 165	160 171	162 175	16 4 177	163 179	166 180	167 180	167 179	166 178	1
Chickens and eggs. do. Cotton and cottonseed do. Dairy products do. Grains do. Grains do.	204 155	126 115	129 119	134 117	127 117	151 124	139 134	156 138	172 143	189 146	212 148	234 151	
Truck cropsdo	206 308	200 256	195 191	200 226	197 238	196 293	205 277	214 301	218 302	218 291	214 253	211 308	
Miscellaneous do RETAIL PRICES	220	173	172	185	181	211	217	158	163	176	196	194	
. S. Department of Commerce: All commodities, combined index*.1935-39=100	<i>p</i> 133. 4	126.0	126.4	127.7	128, 8	129.6	130.0	130, 4	132. 4	133. 9	135. 0	134, 7	1;
S. Department of Labor indexes; Anthracite 1923-25=100.	7 100. 4	88.8	88.8	88. 9	88.9	88.9	93. 4	93. 5	93. 4	93. 5	93.6	93, 5	
Bituminous coaldododododo		96, 9	97.0	97. 0	97. 1	97. 2	97. 9	98. 4	99.8	100.1	101. 4	101.4	1
airchild's index: Combined index	113.1	113. 1	113. 1	113. 1	113. 1	113.1	113. 1	113.1	113. 2	113. 2	113. 0	113.0	1
Apparel: Infants'dodo	108.1	108, 0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108. 1	108, 1	108.1	108.1	108. 1	108. 1	108.1	10
Men's do	105.3 113.0	105, 2 112, 7	105, 2 112, 7	105.3 112.6	105, 3 112, 5	105, 3 112, 6	105. 3 112. 6	105, 3 112, 6	105. 3 112. 7	105.3 112.7	105. 3 112. 6	105.3 112.7	1
Home furnishings do Piece goods do	115.5 112.2	115, 5 112, 3	115, 5 112, 2	115. 5 112. 2	115. 5 112. 2	115. 5 112. 2	115. 5 112. 2	115.5 112.2	115, 5 112, 2	115, 5 112. 2	115. 5 112. 2	115.5 112.2	1 1
WHOLESALE PRICES S. Department of Labor indexes:													
Combined index (889 quotations)1926=100_	p 103.1	99. 2	99.6	100.0	100. 3	101.0	101.9	102. 5	103. 4	103. 7	104. 1	103.8	p 1
Manufactured productsdo	» 99. 7	98.9	99. 2	99. 4 103. 0	99. 4	99.6	100.1	100.3	100. 5	100. 6 112. 8	100. 7 114. 0	100.1	p 1
Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do Go	^p 112.7 92.9	101. 2 92. 7	102. 2 92. 9	92.7	103. 9 92. 6	106. 1 92. 5	108. 2 92. 8	109. 6 92. 9	93. 0	93.1	93. 0 125. 7	92.8	1
Farm products	^p 123. 5 116. 8	106. 1 89. 8	107. 8 93. 6	109. 0 91. 5	110. 5 92. 8	113.8 100.7	117. 0 107. 3	119. 0 108. 6	122.8 112.2	123. 9 112. 5	113. 1	126. 2 113. 8	^p 1
Commodities other than farm products 1926=100.	129.5	122. 6	122. 1	123. 4 97. 9	121.3	123. 9	129. 2	132. 8 98. 7	135.7	134. 0 99. 1	130. 5 99. 2	128.6	1
Foods do do Cereal products do	² 98. 5 105. 8	97. 5 100. 8	97. 7 102. 4	103. 4 89. 3	97. 9 103. 5	98. 1 104. 3	98. 5 105. 2	105.8	99. 0 107. 4	108.4	110. 5	98.7 109.6	1
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	93.8 108.9	87. 8 100. 2	89. 1 105. 5	109. 2	89. 5 111. 2	89, 3 111, 8	90. 6 113. 4	92. 2 113. 3	93. 5 113. 2	93. 7 113. 3	93. 6 113. 1	93. 6 109. 5	1
Meats do Commodities of her than farm products and	125.6 106.0	98. 0 115. 2	97. 5 116. 0	98. 2 115. 5	102, 0 112, 0	104. 3 113. 6	102. 6 115. 5	108. 5 115. 5	115. 6 115. 5	123. 2 115. 8	137. 7 115. 9	143.6 111.6	1
foods	₽ 97. 1	95.6	95. 5	95. 5	95.8	95.9	96.0	96. 2	96. 5	96.6	96. 7	96.8	P
Building materials do Brick and tile do	112. 2 99. 0	110. 3 98. 7	110. 4 98. 7	110. 4 98. 7	110. 1 98. 6	110.0 98.7	109. 8 98. 7	110. 2 98. 6	110. 4 98. 7	110.3 98.7	110. 5 98. 9	110.6 99.0	1
Cement do do Lumber do Paint and paint materials do	93.6 1 42 .0	94. 2 133. 0	94. 2 133. 2	94. 2 133. 3	94. 2 133. 1	94. 2 133, 3	94. 2 133. 3	94. 2 134. 6	94. 2 134. 6	94. 2 134. 7	93. 9 135. 6	93. 6 136. 3	1
Chemicals and allied productsdo	102.8 100.2	100. 1 96. 2	100. 4 96. 2	101. 0 96. 2	100. 7 99, 5	100, 3 99, 5	100. 6 100. 2	101. 2 100. 3	102. 2 100. 0	102.5 100.1	102. 2 100. 2	102. 0 100. 0	1
Chemicals do	96. 5 165. 2	96. 3 129. 0	96. 3 128. 9	96. 2 128. 8	96, 2 165, 4	96. 1 165. 4	96, 9 165, 4	96. 9 165. 5	96. 4 165. 0	96. 4 165. 1	96. 4 165. 1	96. 4 165. 2	1
Fertilizer materialsdo	80.1	78. 3 101. 6	78. 2 101. 5	78.3 101.5	78. 6 101. 5	79. 0 101. 5	79. 0 101, 5	79.0 101.5	79. 0 101. 5	80. 0 101. 5	80.0	78.6	
Oils and fatsdo Fuel and lighting materialsdo	102. 0 80. 9	79.0	79. 0	79. 0 61. 9	79. 1	79. 2	79. 3	79.8	80.3	80.6	102. 0 80. 8	102.0 81.0	1
Electricity do		62. 2 80. 4	62, 6 81, 1	79. 2	62. 3 78. 4	62. 0 76. 1	62. 6 73. 2	63. 0 75. 8	60. 2 75. 6	60.6 76.4	59. 5 77. 5	58. 8 79. 1	

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

revioleum products. do 63.0 60.7 60.6 60.6 60.7 60.6 60.7 60.8 61.2 61.5 62.0 62.5 79.1 77.6 62.8 Preliminary. Revised. Stata for September 15, 1943: Total, 193; chickens and eggs, 201; cotton and cottonseed, 171; dairy products, 185; fruits, 204; grains, 158; meat animals, 207; truck crops, 311; miscellaneous, 205. See note marked "?" 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. Digitized for 1942-20ta shown on a revised basis beginning in the June 1943 Survey; see that issue for figures for all months of 1942. New series; for figures beginning January 1939 and a description of the series, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942				·		1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	C	омм	ODIT	Y PR	ICES-	-Con	tinued	1		·	·	<u> </u>	
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con. Commodities other than farm products and foods—Continued Hides and leather products	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 1 98. 1 7 103. 7 90. 4 97. 4 107. 0 112. 7 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 92. 6 73. 0 104. 3	118. 2 118. 8 101. 3 126. 4 102. 7 107. 9 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 85. 6 94. 1 97. 3 107. 2 112. 9 69. 7 30. 3 111. 7 88. 9 73. 0 98. 9	118.1 118.0 101.3 120.4 102.5 107.4 97.2 86.0 94.1 107.0 112.7 69.7 88.8 73.0 98.8	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 94. 1 97. 1 107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 111. 7 88. 6 73. 0 98. 8	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 98. 0 93. 2 97. 1 107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 111. 7 90. 1 78. 0 98. 8	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 90. 4 97. 2 107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 112. 1 90. 5 90. 5	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 3 107. 0 112. 5 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 7 73. 0	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 3 97. 7 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 3 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 9	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 7 103. 8 97. 7 98. 6 90. 4 97. 3 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 73. 0 102. 1	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 7 103. 8 97. 7 98. 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 4 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 6 73. 0	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 7 107. 3 98. 0 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 4 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 30. 3 112. 5 104. 3	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 8 107. 3 98. 1 103. 8 97. 3 86. 0 90. 4 97. 4 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 8 73. 0	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 1 98. 1 90. 1 86. 0 90. 4 97. 4 107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 92. 3 73. 0
Wholesale prices, actual. (See under respective commodities.) PURCHASING POWER OF THE	78. 1 81. 2 72. 8 54. 4	81. 1 85. 1 79. 2 64. 4	80. 8 84. 8 78. 9 64. 4	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, 8 71, 8 55, 9
	CO	I NSTR	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL	ESTA'	TE	<u> </u>)	1		<u> </u>
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY		1					1						
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do All other do. Assidential do. Residential do. Nonresidential do. Nonresidential do. Public utility do. Public utility do. Residential do. Residential do. Nonresidential do. Residential do. Ninterprivation, total do. Ninterprivation, total do. Ninterprivation, total do. Ninterprivation, total do. Ninterprivation, do. Ninterprivation, do. All other do. All other do. Sewage disposal and water supply do. Sewage disposal and water supply do. Miscellaneous public-service enterprises mil. of dol.	P 626 P 149 P 78 P 16 P 16 P 7 7 P 16 P 7 7 P 9 P 39 P 477 P 68 P 220 P 133 P 130 P 3 P 43 P 5 P 6	1, 486 221 98- 41 30 111 222 13 9 60 1, 265 681 417 408 9 72 10 25	1, 415 215 95 41 31 10 19 12 7 60 1, 200 71 626 403 395 8 65 9 22	1, 274 200 92 37 28 8 15 9 6 6 56 1, 074 66 523 389 382 7 62 9	1, 123 168 80 31 23 8 10 6 4 47 955 61 497 330 324 47 7	889 128 65 22 166 5 5 2 3 3 6 66 761 63 358 286 282 282 4 30 5 17	7 833 7 116 54 18 122 6 6 7 4 7 2 2 2 40 717 59 333 286 283 3 24 5 5 8	7764 7106 45 715 710 5 76 73 3 40 658 59 302 257 257 252 2 23 4 11	7760 7111 44 713 8 5 79 74 75 455 649 75 284 248 246 24 4 12	7,734 7,121 52 10 6 4 7,14 7,6 613 74 276 219 219 219 219 28 3 29 5 8	727 7136 764 12 75 718 77 711 422 591 79 264 200 197 3 35 5 6	7709 7148 73 13 8 5 719 78 711 43 7561 776 7254 40 66 7	7 674 7 150 7 78 15 9 6 7 17 7 10 40 40 7 524 7 164 7
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	p 64 p 36 p 61 p 37	194 64 182 65	181 70 179 70	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	7 67 36 7 60 36
Corporation): Total projects	15, 758 413, 791 351, 371 62, 420 3, 203	30, 055 721, 028 633, 183 87, 845	30, 558 723, 216 660, 953 62, 263 10, 405	35, 934 780, 396 709, 879 70, 517 9, 945	35, 872 654, 184 591, 940 62, 244 12, 281	38, 797 708, 716 663, 817 44, 899 15, 093	25, 338 350, 661 315, 575 35, 086 6, 842	18, 503 393, 517 363, 852 29, 665 5, 090	16, 117 339, 698 304, 032 35, 666 3, 635	15, 435 303, 371 253, 334 50, 037 3, 839	14, 024 234, 426 192, 000 42, 426 3, 455	14, 846 229, 599 183, 167 46, 432 3, 056	13, 779 183, 661 122, 250 61, 411 2, 109
Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Residential buildings: Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Public works:	26, 321 272, 888 10, 988 16, 794 67, 493	90, 774 407, 324 17, 110 26, 177 100, 551	97, 962 466, 860 18, 556 29, 759 126, 708	77, 245 372, 991 22, 218 37, 444 161, 206	52, 615 256, 513 21, 826 37, 707 156, 654	67, 327 278, 091 21, 302 38, 112 159, 652	27, 913 154, 064 17, 428 24, 920 110, 813	37, 810 187, 242 12, 155 22, 188 93, 294	28, 310 144, 935 10, 295 16, 990 71, 786	18, 835 96, 214 10, 440 18, 767 79, 434	15, 126 75, 301 9, 197 15, 207 63, 291	17, 283 94, 834 10, 424 14, 060 61, 508	10, 788 61, 840 10, 506 16, 651 71, 836
Projects. number Valuation. thous of dol Utilities: number Valuation. thous of dol Valuation. thous of dol	1, 185 32, 755 382 40, 655	1,384 111,960 609 101,193	1, 111 65, 811 486 63, 837	3, 035 154, 795 736 91, 404	1,080 94,157 685 146,860	1, 386 142, 157 1, 016 128, 816	38, 254 38, 254 386 47, 530	52, 856 497 60, 125	1, 635 62, 037 552 60, 940	787 41,882 369 85,841	1,010 47,704 362 48,130	35, 720 388 37, 537	920 28, 400 244 21, 585

* Revised.

* Preliminary

*New series. The series on new construction are estimated 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, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
CON	STRU	CTIC)N AN	D RI	EAL E	STAT	E—Co	ontinu	ıed				
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED—Con.													
Indexes of building construction (based on bldg. permits issued, U. S. Dept. of Labor): Number of new dwelling units provided													
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo	98.9	97. 9	1				1	130.3.	102.0	88.7	119.3	82.1	r 85. i
New residential buildings	57. 3 76. 5 32. 8 77. 6	83. 6 72. 5 95. 0 79. 2					69. 8 76. 4 76. 0 38. 9	66. 3 79. 4 63. 3 44. 7	60. 1 73. 3 52. 4 50. 2	54. 4 62. 4 46. 1 57. 9	56. 0 78. 8 35. 3 58. 4	61. 9 62. 7 56. 8 71. 2	r 57. r 67. r 43. r 74.
nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)*	17, 142 11, 305 1, 934	7 16, 976 7 12, 162 7 793	99, 500 22, 067 11, 694 1, 150	21,772 16,448 1,133	14, 522 10, 671 926	89, 200 13, 157 9, 761 1, 058	21, 877 13, 894 898	22, 603 19, 844 588	118, 500 17, 684 14, 175 1, 066	15, 374 11, 924 1, 369	20, 684 16, 664 1, 646	81, 300 14, 230 10, 248 1, 686	7 14, 79 7 11, 20 1, 40
Multifamily dwellingsdo Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous, of dol	3, 903 161, 548	74,021 813,077	9, 223	4, 191 691, 979	2,925 607,622	1, 058 2, 338 373, 622	7, 085 226, 826	2, 171 306, 242	2, 443 305, 973	2, 081 379, 068	2,374 273,650	2, 296 274, 493	1, 40 2, 18 296, 18
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	100,000		, ,	,	,	370,022] ===, ===	000,212		0.0,000	219,000	, 100	200,10
Concrete pavement contract awards: † Total	3, 516 2, 387 620 508	13, 947 10, 091 2, 653 1, 202	20, 090 16, 935 1, 518 1, 637	12, 453 7, 600 2, 806 2, 047	7, 077 4, 802 927 1, 348	9, 328 6, 093 7 1, 968 1, 267	6, 237 5, 065 541 631	6, 872 5, 644 649 579	7, 324 5, 548 927 850	3, 848 2, 240 768 840	7, 842 5, 711 1, 346 785	9, 010 7, 242 1, 104 665	7, 61 5, 58 64 1, 37
Approved for construction: Mileageno. of miles_ Federal lundsthous, of dol		1,606 37,059	1, 534 35, 534	1, 524 34, 968	1, 531 33, 435	1, 404 29, 634	1, 369 29, 042	1, 352 27, 808	1, 401 26, 655				
Mileage no. of miles Federal funds thous, of dol Estimated cost do Grade crossings: Approved for construction:	1	ľ	4, 262 102, 419 174, 898	3, 714 98, 230 165, 052	3,329 91,839 153,221	\$2,955 88,028 143,983	2,807 85,097 139,497	2, 359 73, 657 120, 810					l
Approved for construction: Federal funds		29,412	6, 797 7, 458 26, 417 28, 231	5, 852 6, 512 24, 608 26, 387	5, 904 6, 564 23, 190 24, 835	6, 821 7, 484 22, 242 23, 853	6,776 7,439 21,201 22,797	6, 854 7, 516 17, 905 18, 800	6,300 6,963 15,307 15,947				!
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES		01,200	20, 201	20,007	21,000	20,000	22, 7.0	15, 500	10,011	*******			
A berthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co.:			225			225	********	********	227	*******	44.4.4.4.	227	
American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	252 259 255 233 246	245 248 250 229 241	248 249 251 229 242	246 249 251 229 242	247 250 251 229 242	248 250 251 230 242	249 253 251 230 242	246 253 251 230 242	249 254 251 232 242	250 254 251 232 242	250 254 252 232 243	250 256 252 233 243	25 25 25 23 24
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:	217.0	213.3	213, 3	213, 5	2 13. 5	213.5	213.7	214. 1	214.1	215.0	216. 0	216.0	217.
Atlanta U. S. av., 1926-29=100 New York do. San Francisco do. St. Louis do. Commercial and factory buildings:	108. 5 138. 6 133. 2 131. 7	106, 1 138, 2 130, 0 129, 6	106, 1 138, 2 130, 0 129, 6	106. 1 138. 5 131. 3 129. 6	107. 0 139. 8 132. 0 130. 6	107. 2 139. 8 132. 0 130. 6	107. 3 140. 0 132. 3 130. 7	107. 3 140. 0 132. 3 130. 7	107. 3 140. 0 132. 3 130. 7	107. 3 140. 0 132. 3 130. 7	107. 3 138. 1 132. 3 131. 2	107. 3 138. 3 132. 5 131. 2	108. 138. 132. 131.
Brick and concrete: 40. Atlanta	107. 9 139. 8 136. 1 133. 4	106, 0 139, 6 132, 3 132, 6	106. 0 139. 6 132. 3 132. 6	106. 0 140. 0 134. 6 132. 6	106. 7 141. 0 134. 4 133. 4	106, 9 141, 0 134, 4 133, 4	107. 0 141. 2 135. 6 133. 5	107. 0 141. 2 135. 6 133. 5	107. 0 141. 2 135. 6 133. 5	107. 0 141. 2 135. 6 133. 5	107. 0 139. 5 135. 6 133. 0	107. 0 139. 7 135. 8 133. 0	107. 139. 135. 133.
Brick and steel: do. Atlanta do. New York do. San Francisco do. St. Louis do. Residences: do.	108. 3 137. 6 136. 7 130. 4	106. 5 137. 4 133. 1 129. 4	106. 5 137. 4 133. 1 129. 4	106. 5 137. 5 134. 5 129. 4	107. 2 138. 5 135. 3 130. 2	107. 6 138. 5 135. 3 130. 2	107. 8 138. 9 135. 7 130. 4	107. 8 138. 9 135. 7 130. 4	107. 8 138. 9 135. 7 130. 4	107. 9 138. 9 135. 7 130. 4	107. 9 136. 9 135. 7 129. 7	107. 9 137. 3 136. 1 129. 7	107. 137. 136. 130.
Brick: do. Atlanta	111. 3 142. 2 133. 1 129. 7	104. 1 139. 7 125. 8 126. 9	104. 1 139. 7 125. 8 126. 9	104. 1 139. 9 126. 8 126. 9	105. 3 140. 9 127. 6 126. 7	106 7 140. 9 127. 6 126. 7	107. 4 142. 3 129. 6 127. 4	107. 4 142. 3 129. 6 127. 4	107. 4 142. 3 129. 6 127. 4	107. 7 142. 3 129. 6 127. 4	107. 7 139. 4 129. 6 127. 2	107. 7 140. 8 131. 0 127. 2	109. 142. 131. 128.
Frame: 4 do. Atlanta	112. 6 144. 7 130. 4 128. 2	103. 6 141. 4 122. 0 124. 8	103. 6 141. 4 122. 0 124. 8	103. 6 141. 5 122. 5 124. 8	105, 0 142, 5 123, 3 125, 6	106. 8 142. 5 123. 3 125. 6	107. 7 144. 3 125. 6 126. 5	107. 7 144. 3 125. 6 126. 5	107.7 144.3 125.6 126.5	108. 0 144. 3 125. 6 126. 5	108. 0 141. 1 125. 6 124. 9	108. 0 142. 9 127. 4 124. 9	110. 144. 127. 126.
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:	294. 1 127. 1	281.6 124.0	282, 4 124, 4	283. 6 124. 5	283. 7 124. 4	283. 5 124. 5	283. 5 124. 7	285. 2 125, 5	288. 8 125. 7	289. 9 125. 7	289. 9 126. 2	289. 9 126. 8	291.
Combined index 1935-39=100 Materials do Labor do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher and December 1935-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data for Outpher 2035-39=100 Materials do Combined & Data	123. 4 134. 2	121. 2 129. 4	121, 5 130, 2	121, 6 130, 2	121. 5 130. 2	121. 4 130. 7	121. 5 130. 9	121. 9 132. 5	125. 7 122. 0 133. 0	121.8	122. 2	120. 8 123. 0 134. 3	123. 134.

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

†Data represent 4-week periods except for October 1942 and March and July 1943, which cover 5 weeks, December 1942, which covers Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, and January 1943, which covers Jan. 1-30; carlier data published in the Survey similarly cover, in general, 4- and 5-week periods.

¶Many projects approved for construction and technically under construction are inactive because of suspensions.

New series. For quarterly estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units for 1940 and January-June 1941, see note marked "" on p. S-4 of the November 1942 Survey; this series includes data for urban dwelling units shown above by months and data for rural nonfarm dwelling units which are compiled only quarterly.

†Data have been revised beginning January 1940 and further revisions of the indexes for 1942 are in progress. Revisions for the latter year are at present available only for January-August; January to July 1942 data are available on p. S-5 of the May-September 1943 Surveys.

Ionthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943	 -		i
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
CON	STRU	CTIC	ON AN	ID RI	EAL E	STAT	'EC	ontinu	ıed				
REAL ESTATE													
ed. Hous. Admn. home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous. of dol	68, 029	109,660	100, 456	99,833	73, 768	54,086	45, 562	53, 725	70, 941	74, 226	60, 702	67,820	73, 5
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) thous. of dol				4,393,862		4,554,952	1	4,684,367		4,798,799		4, 917,446	
stimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*thous of dol	355, 432	336,850	345,964	357,083	278, 321	265, 406	228, 283	219, 882	269, 419	308, 957	327, 092	349, 046	351,
stimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total . thous. of dol Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:	117, 389	92, 563	94, 055	91,672	73, 979	70,628	57,856	63, 324	87, 185	98, 735	100, 490	108, 876	111,
Constructiondo Home purchasedo	10, 616 82, 894	12, 568 55, 301	12, 449 58, 060	10, 572 56, 528	9, 275 43, 984	8, 472 41, 440	7,173 32,820	4, 594 39, 084	8, 572 55, 235	9, 85 3 65, 088	9, 039 67, 826	8, 946 74, 885	9, 77,
Refinancingdodododo	14, 600 2, 809	14,019 4,126	14, 063	14, 694 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, 2,
Loans for all other purposesdo Classified according to type of association:	6, 470	6, 549	5, 679	6, 380	5, 241	5,749	4,788	5, 183	6, 127	6, 270	6,176	6, 425	6,
Federal thous of dol. State members do	51, 172 53, 497	36, 620 41, 549	37, 987 42, 249	35, 555 41, 937	28, 163 35, 441	27, 381 32, 751	23, 390 26, 910	26, 566 28, 175	37,850 38,595	42,717 44,461	41,835 47,818	46, 730 50, 182	48, 50,
Nonmembers do	12,720	14, 394	13, 819	14,180	10, 375	10, 496	7,556	8, 583	10, 740	11, 557	10, 837	11, 964	12,
Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns., estimated mortgages outstandingt thous. of dol.	1,880,513	1,856,269	1,861,062	1,862,593	1,862,796	1,853,868	1,843,714	1,839,245	1,839,302	1,846,536	1,849,999	1,865,991	1,871
Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutionsthous. of dol Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of	81, 366	160, 201	144,752	131, 377	121,886	129, 213	113, 399	95, 624	78, 607	87, 369	79, 221	90, 192	91,
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingthous. of doloreclosures, nonfarm;		1,640,119	1,622,087	1,603,106	1,586,709	1,567,367	1,547,994	1,528,815	1,504,368	1,482,225	1,460,221	1,441,153	1,418
Index, adjusted 1935-39=100 ire losses thous, of dol	14. 9 29, 193	24.3 19,680	25. 2	24.4	23.4	21.9	21.0	18.8	17.6	18.3	16.9	16.1	0.5
ire lossesthous, or dol.	29, 193	19,680	20, 443	22, 621	24, 144	36, 469	27,733	33, 175	39, 214	34, 241	29, 297	26, 854	25,
		•	DOM	ESTI	C TR.	ADE							
ADVERTISING		1											
Advertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index1928-32=100	109. 2	88. 2	87.6	84.2	88.4	96.8	84.7	88. 8	87.0	92.1	89.9	96.4	10
Farm papersdododo	110.7 125.2	63. 2 84. 2	69. 4 81. 5	69.8 82.0	73.9 91.7	82.7 101.3	64.8 79.8	64. 9 83. 1	60. 5 78. 7	75. 5 82. 9	77. 4 88. 9	88. 1 107. 7	1:
Newspapersdo Outdoor	96.9 64.5	81.3 72.5	79. 4 86. 9	77. 9 65. 6	82.1 55.6	87.6 77.5	77.3 77.1	81. 9 77. 0	80.8 85.0	87. 4 69. 9	82.3 69.2	86. 6 58. 7	
Farm papers	162. 0 212. 2	122.6 134.9	122.5 140.0	113.3 127.9	117. 1 134. 4	118.6 146.1	123.1 159.6	120.0 144.9	112.4 125.1	123. 1 126. 6	123. 2 131. 1	135. 6 145. 8	1.
Newspapers*do	120.6	101, 2	96.5	95.8	100.1	97.1	103.0	103.4	97. 3	108.5	99.7	106. 4	1
Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol. Automobiles and accessories do	12, 936 800	8, 186 448	8,878 429	10, 332 339	10, 716 362	11, 284 361	11, 169 347	10, 345 348	11, 949 479	11, 971 513	12, 346 596	r 12, 550 682	7 12
Clothing	84	45 57	70 47	94 53	115 67	125 54	61 67	60 57	97 55	92	101 96	99 79	
Electrical household equipmentdo Financialdo Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo	84 3,588	53 2, 051	2, 336	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
Gasoline and oildodo	549	342 51	346 43	480 56	532 54	609 49	646	572 48	638 48	639	504 62	512 50	
House furnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materials	959 1, 454	$9\overline{28} \\ 1, 252$	929 1,347	853 1,485	799 1, 497	904 1,606	810 1,604	836 1,475	1, 040 1, 655	1,022 1,607	977 1, 603	1,028 1,638	1
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	3, 678 1, 579	2, 337 623	2, 659 622	3, 081 815	3, 136 1, 069	3, 275 1, 061	3, 410 1, 169	3, 078 1, 024	3, 491 1, 246	3, 319 1, 284	3, 502 1, 531	7 3, 623 1, 416	73
Magazine advertising: Cost, totaldodo	18, 531	12, 415	1	18, 189	19, 450	16, 940	12, 631	15, 800	17, 459	18, 672	21, 351	7 18, 459	1
Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do	1,656 1,037	765 724	754 1, 208	1, 143 1, 381	979 1, 144	607 870	651	721 725	956 1, 186	1, 033 1, 258	1,452 1,142	1, 282 934	i
Electric household equipmentdoFinancial do	439 314	126 280	232 425	443 441	522 466	401 336	199 340	382 350	351 392	452 337	571 457	516 407	
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo Gasoline and oildo	2, 620 443	1,785 405	2,307 422	2, 947 415	3,377	2,608 187	2, 083 146	2, 772 273	2, 722 336	2, 906 437	3,140 492	2,772 412	2
House furnishings, etc. do	449	266 378	624 350	882 445	757 479	735 270	312 319	342	597 661	802	926	742	
Soap, cleansers, etc do Office furnishings and supplies do Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do Office funcional s	279	193	275	298	322	328 781	166	569 207	238	592 293	666 353	476 267	
Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo	908 3,069	671 2, 268	741 2, 463	831 2,865	983 3,075	2,682	743 2, 166	733 2, 940	866 3, 122	796 3, 242	918 3,650	804 3, 290	3
Linage, total thous, of lines	7, 046 2, 965	4, 554 2, 072	5, 593 2, 344	6, 099 2, 528	6, 979 2, 650	7, 134 2, 033	5, 125 2, 179	5, 785 2, 432	6,032 2,608	6, 523 2, 671	7, 584 2, 788	6, 557 2, 360	6
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) do	113, 215	94, 963	104, 506	117, 442	119, 063	120, 332	94, 488	95, 607	113, 190	125, 282	120, 985	114,016	1
Classified do Display, total do Automotive do	31, 388 81, 827	21, 931 73, 032	22, 658 81, 847	24, 071 93, 371	22, 996 96, 067	21,756 98,575	22, 285 72, 204	22, 235 73, 372	26, 925 86, 265	29, 183 96, 099	31, 220 89, 765	29, 308 84, 709	28
Automotive do Gordon do Go	2, 664 1, 252	2, 146 1, 022	2, 481 1, 099	2, 404 1, 233	2, 787 1, 470	2, 581 1, 467	1, 513	1, 423 1, 232	2, 500 1, 595	2,864 1,817	3, 220 1, 247	3, 079 1, 323	2
General do Retail do	17, 733	13, 195 56, 669	15, 572 62, 695	19, 781 69, 953	21, 775 70, 035	19, 147 75, 381	14, 674 54, 130	17,836	20, 262	20,801	21, 179	21,099	17
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	. 50,178	30,009	02,000	00, 900	10,000	10,301	04, 150	52, 881	61,908	70, 617	64, 120	59, 208	52
		1									1		
Space occupied in public-merchandise ware- houses §percent of total	·	83, 2	81.0	82.1	82, 5	83.6	83.4	83.3	83.7	83.7	83.5	1	1

*Revised.

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 1839 to September 1942 see note marked "" on p. S-5 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 and path and network and national spot advertising beginning with that month), farm papers, and outdoor advertisine, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency, in addition to magazine and newspaper advertising shown above; data beginning will be published in a subsequent issue.

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

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

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
		DOMI	ESTIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued						
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Air mail, pound-mile performancemillions_ Money orders:		3, 661	3, 870	4, 335	4, 338	5, 039	4,658	4,927	5, 398				
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands	5, 478 86, 570	5, 4 95 68, 098	5, 952 78, 701	6, 022 78, 748	7, 748 75, 475	8, 201 90, 554	7, 632 86, 624	5, 983 92, 987	9, 527 178, 211	7, 281 101, 268	6, 923 99, 878	7, 770 158, 381	6, 006 106, 623
Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thousands Value thous of dol-	13, 867 170, 463	14, 582 142, 851	16, 308 174, 772	17, 386 180, 535	15, 649 162, 162	18, 376 196, 067	16, 681 176, 866	15, 209 171, 967	21, 350 338, 616	18, 269 243, 825	15, 011 174, 880	17, 636 262, 532	16, 612 237, 398
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES	1.0,100	112,001	11.1,112	100,000	102, 102	100,000	2.0,000	111,000	0.00,010	2 10, 020	111,000	202,002	201,000
Expenditures for goods and services:* Totalmil. of dol Goodsdo Services (including gifts)do	p 4, 887	6, 753 4, 442 2, 312	7, 028 4, 698 2, 330	7, 520 5, 179 2, 340	7, 195 4, 820 2, 375	8, 352 5, 976 2, 376	r 6, 794 r 4, 383 r 2, 411	r 6, 846 r 4, 454 r 2, 392	77, 341 74, 917 2, 424	7, 421 4, 994 2, 427	7, 387 4, 960 2, 427	77, 542 75, 091 72, 451	p 7, 336 r 4, 874 p 2, 461
Indexes: Unadjusted, total 1935-39=100	!	136, 4 140, 3	145, 2 153, 1	148. 9 159. 1	151.7 161.8	168, 1 188, 1	* 138.6 * 140.7	r 147.9 r 154.2	146. 1 152. 0	151.6 160.0	150. 7 159. 2	7 154. 1 7 163. 2	147. 0 7 152. 3
Goodsdo Services (including gifts)do Adjusted, totaldo		129. 5 143. 1	131.3 141.7	131. 1 145. 0	133, 9 148, 2	132. 9 142. 6	7 135.0 7 149.6	r 136. 9 r 158. 5	r 135.7 r 152.7	136. 9 150. 2	135. 9 151. 6	r 138. 2 r 155. 3	p 137. 8 p 156. 4
Goodsdododododo	p 165. 4	149. 6 131. 6	147. 4 131. 6	153, 0 130, 9	156, 2 134, 2	148. 5 132. 2	7 158. 8 7 133. 4	* 172.0 * 134.7	r 162. 1 r 136. 1	158. 2 136. 1	159. 8 137. 1	164. 7 r 138. 7	₽ 166. 2 ₽ 139. 2
RETAIL TRADE	4, 915	4, 615	4 , 840	E 057	1 012	5, 926	4, 417	1 100	r 5,041	5 740	5, 073	F 100	# 4 02C
All retail stores, total sales†mil. of dol_ Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods stores†do By kinds of business:	4, 913 762 4, 153	846 3, 769	\$38 4, 003	5, 257 874 4, 384	4, 843 772 4, 071	937 4, 989	635 3, 782	4, 486 638 3, 848	781 r 4, 261	5, 149 835 4, 314	4, 241	5, 189 827 4, 362	r 4, 936 r 777 r 4, 159
Appareldo Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo	230 281	365 269 336	456 247 342	528 240 351	477 211 289	702 208 300	406 201 231	479 191 235	470 256 280	543 262 305	464 252 299	535 245 310	368 7 239 7 287
Drug do Eating and drinking† do Food stores do	233 671 1, 301	195 525 1, 274	194 529 1, 275	207 546 1, 377	200 501 1, 277	280 540 1, 421	203 523 1, 301	194 524 1, 257	209 589 1,407	215 602 1, 293	228 636 1, 320	226 632 1, 352	234 r 664 r 1, 391
Filling stationsdodododo	265 712	280 662	280 765	283 880	277 846	199 1, 214	192 621	7 194 684	7 227 741	241 802	255 751	261 768	266 r 676
Household furnishings do Other retail stores† do All retail stores, indexes of sales:	186 634	187 522	193 558	219 628	201 565	261 801	157 583	163 565	191 670	209 678	212 656	202 658	7 187 7 625
Unadjusted, combined index†_1935-39=100	150. 9 94. 9 169. 1	140. 7 104. 4	152. 5 108. 3	155. 8 105. 0	157. 4 102. 9	180.1 116.8	7 137. 2 80. 6	150.3 86.7	150. 4 94. 8	159. 2 105. 0	157. 5 105. 5	160. 5 104. 0	7 148.8 7 95.9
Nondurable goods storestdo Adjusted, combined indextdo Durable goods storesdo	161.3 96.3	152, 5 149, 6 105, 1	166. 9 146. 1 103. 2	172.3 149.3 100.8	175. 1 152. 3 100. 6	200. 7 143. 3 94. 5	156. 1 156. 9 101. 3	171. 0 169. 9 105. 9	r 168. 4 159. 2 105. 9	176. 8 155. 7 105. 3	174. 4 156. 8 97. 6	178. 9 162. 4 98. 7	7 166. 0 7 163. 3 7 100. 0
Nondurable goods stores† do	182, 4 202, 3	164, 1 180, 7	160. 0 163. 5	165. 1 166. 0	169. 1 182. 1	159, 2 166, 3	175. 0 198. 1	190. 7 260. 8	176. 5 197. 8	172. 1 184. 6	176. 0 184. 9	183. 1 216. 1	r 183. 9 r 196. 3
Automotive §dododo	52. 4 132. 8	61.5 156.9	58. 3 153. 1	54.7 147.0	49.8 147.5	47.5 149.0	45. 9 160. 6	48. 4 169. 5	58. 5 149. 2	61.7 143.4	57. 5 129. 3	57. 7 134. 2	7 54. 5 7 132. 3
Drug do do Eating and drinking† do Food stores do	201. 4 242. 9 170. 1	168. 7 190, 3 166, 5	163. 9 201. 0 160. 4	174.0 209.3 166.7	174.9 208.8 167.8	$180.5 \\ 207.2 \\ 164.2$	176. 5 230. 4 172. 6	176. 2 252. 8 173. 4	177. 5 239. 3 174. 5	185, 0 241, 7 162, 1	189. 6 243. 6 166. 2	194. 0 244. 6 169. 3	7 199. 9 7 252. 3 7 172. 5
Filling stations do. General merchandise do. Household furnishings do. Other retail storest do	111, 2 160, 4 139, 3	115.3 147.1 138.2	124, 8 142, 0 142, 3	128. 9 144. 3 145. 7	136, 3 155, 0 157, 6	96. 8 135, 6 138. 6	111.7 156.4 161.8	123. 5 176. 8 159. 2	7 116. 4 154. 8 159. 3	117. 4 147. 6	115. 4 146. 9 144. 2	113. 7 150. 8 142. 9	116.3 r 159.0
	236. 5	189. 9	183. 6	189. 3	182.8	179.9	190.9	203. 6	197. 1	151. 8 213. 7	231. 2	245. 1	r 155. 6 r 23 8. 7
Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains) average same month 1929-31=100_ Apparel chains	184. 0 238. 0	182, 0 212, 0	183. 0 220. 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
Unadjusted 1935–39=100 Adjusted do do	₽ 151. 6 ₽ 160. 0	135, 2 142, 3	132, 7 138, 2	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	r 157. 2 r 165. 0
Grocery chain-store sales: Unadjusted	p 146. 6 p 152. 7	167.3 174.3	168. 9 172. 4	170. 9 170. 0	169. 5 169. 5	167. 0 162. 1	158.0 162.8	166. 4 165. 6	165. 5 163. 9	153. 3 148. 8	154. 9 152. 6	157. 1 154. 8	r 152. 9 r 156. 0
Variety-store sales, combined sales, 7 chains: Unadjusted 1935-39=100	» 131. 4	124.8	137.8	140. 9	161. 6	263.0	106, 1	125. 1	123. 6	139. 9	133. 9	140.0	134. 1
Adjusted do do Chain-store sales and stores operated: Variety chains:	⊅ 149.9	142. 3	143. 4	,143. 2	157.0	139. 2	144.6	157.6	147. 4	140.0	138. 9	147.6	145. 5
S. S. Kresge Co.: Sales thous, of dol. Stores operated number	14, 588 661	14, 781 671	14, 997 671	17, 237 671	16, 610 671	28, 667 671	12, 277 665	13, 097 663	14, 069 662	16, 060 661	J4, 631 661	15, 167 661	14, 833 661
S. H. Kress & Co.: Sales thous, of dol.	9, 427	9,607	9, 599	10, 278	11,046	18, 397	8,063	8, 750	9, 634	10,013	9, 610	9, 612	9, 507
Stores operated number McCrory Stores Corp.: Sales thous, of dol.	245 5, 176	246 5,017	245 5, 023	245 5, 656	245 5, 648	244 10, 464	244 4, 323	244 4, 671	244 5, 163	244 5, 631	244 5, 192	245 5, 188	245 5, 172
Stores operated number G. C. Murphy Co.: Sales thous, of dol.	202 6, 197	203 6, 156	203 6,094	203 7, 335	203 6, 719	203 12, 269	202 5, 481	202 5, 598	202 6, 051	7, 010	202 6, 845	202 6, 864	202 6, 447
F. W. Woolworth Co.:	206	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	208	208	208	208	207
Salesthous, of dol Stores operatednumber	33, 200 2, 010	33, 675 2, 012	33, 847 2, 015	38, 475 2, 017	36, 376 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

^{*}Revised. * P Preliminary. Since November 1941, seasonal adjustment factors of 100 have been used for this group.

†Revised series. Data for sales of "eating and drinking places," "other retail stores," and the totals for nondurable goods stores and all retail stores, have been revised beginning 1935; revised monthly data beginning August 1941 are shown in the October 1942 Survey and revised 1941 monthly averages are in note marked "i" on p. S-7 of the April 1943 issue; all revisions will be published in a subsequent issue.

*New series. The data on consumer expenditures have been revised beginning 1935. A detailed description of the series, as originally compiled, 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.

Revised dollar figures are available as follows: 1939-41, p. 7 of the April 1943 Survey; January and March 1942, p. S-7 of the May 1943 Survey; Ferruary 1942, p. S-7 of the April 1943 issue. The indexes are shown on a revised basis beginning in the July 1943 Survey. All revisions will be published later.

1943			1942						1943			
August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	DOM:	ESTIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued					•	
	:											
11, 897 493	r 11, 431 494	12, 648 494	15, 111 493	14, 382 493	25, 138 493	9, 382 496	10, 433 492	11, 956 493	13, 824 493	13, 559 4 93	13, 720 493	12, 171 493
35, 860 1, 610	7 40, 530 1, 611	47, 467 1, 611	54, 294 1, 611	49, 426 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, 16 1, 61
40 52	71 53	67 63	65 6 9	65 70	68 91	62 69	58 65	54 65	51 65	48 62	45 64	4 5:
32 62	24 59	25 60	29 65	29 63	31 65	28 61	28 61	31 62	31 63	30 63	29 62	36 6:
	144 75	171 105	183 117	206 116	286 181	151 89	190 90	171 101	133 196 107	193 101	178 97	9 16 r 7
142	134	161	165	187	252	132	155	144	151 162	154	154	7 11 12 16
131 128	114 +113	133 145	146 156	147 144	231 219	126 114	140 132	144 134	151 156	137 135	148 143	12 11
95 107	r 111	143	160	182	262	112	137	135	148	139	133	10
122 • 179	114 158	131 184	145 191	158 219	212 296	117 150	143 184	124 171	136 188	129 180	132 184	10
142 215	169	161	173	186	166	195	216	182	188	196	205	14 25
165 244	157	146	158	170	146	179	194	169	151	152	161	7 10 1 23
147 125	7130 123	126 112	131 115	144 121	141 119	143 123	187 138	137 127	147 114	136 115	144 115	18
145 205	194	170	170	193	164	197	234	180	181	182	184	7 15 20
□ 163 □ 195	152 172	176	182	210	173	195	238	196	129	187	7 200	15
7.0	9. 1	7.0	7.8	7.8	5.0	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.1	4.3	5.
□ 109 □ 114	132 137	130 125	128 115	122 105	95 101	102	93	93 91	90 87	92 90	98	11
												1
49 17	80 64	76 59	73 54	70 50	69 46	64 41	60 36	57 32	57 29	55 26	53 23	,
45	68	64	63	63	79	65	58	53	51	49	48	, ,
22 21	16 13	16 14	18 15	17 15	18 15	17	17	19 18	20 18	22 20	21 21	2
34	25	26	30	31	45	31	30	30	31	33		3
47, 443	48,741	61, 495	76, 068	68, 396	86, 472	39, 983	41, 443	52, 192	60,656	54,099	52, 140	103, 05 41, 81 61, 24
1	1	214. 2	·	1	1		(1		161.6	Į.
	153. 3 178. 0	201. 2 262. 8	245. 4 362. 2	266. 2 334. 6	273. 2 325. 8	149. 7 193. 1	164. 0 245, 8	173. 5 239. 7	198.1 227.3	157. 1 197. 5		
	207.8	272, 2	276.2	298.6	324.5	171.8	192. 3	193.3	215.0	186.1	205.7	r 167.
180.8	192.4	204.6	190.7	206. 5	164.1	197.0	200. 5	193. 2	207.8	170.7	166.3	r 151
174. 2	164.3	181.1	166. 0 230. 0	165. 2	155. 8 298. 8	177.8 233.7	191. 0 259. 9	179.3 234.9	187.3 240.7	149. 4 207. 0	154.5	150.
EMPL	OYM	ENT C	OND	ITION	IS AN	$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{W}_{A}$	AGES					-,
37. 5	41.1	39. 2	39.0	54. 5 38. 5	37. 9	37. 1	36.7	36. 4	36. 5	36, 7	37.3	37
. 53. 9	54. 0	52.4	52. 4	52, 8	51.9	51.0	50.9	51.0	51.2	52.1	53.4	54
16.9	14.3	14. 2	14.3	15. 3	14.9	14. 7	15.0	15. 2	15.2	15. 9	16.7	17.
41.9	42.8	42.2	41. 9 1. 6	43. 0 1. 7	43. 0 1. 5	42.3 1.4	42.1 1.4	42.0 1.0	41.6 9.0	41.3	41.5	42.
	11, 897 493 35, 860 1, 610 40 52 112 183 76 142 183 1128 95 107 156 122 179 142 25 163 195 7.0 109 114 49 17 45 22 21 144, 443 63, 598 157.2 148.9 184.1 192.2 148.9 157.2 148.9 184.5 157.2 148.9 184.1 194.2 204.2 EMPL	August DOM 11, 897	August August September DOMESTIC 11,897	August	August	August	August	August	August	August	August August Ember Octo- Decem De	August

Data for 1940-41 revised slightly and rounded to nearest percent; revisions prior to November 1941, which have not been published, are available on request.
The index on a 1935-39 base shown in the 1942 Supplement is in precess of revision; pending completion of the revision, the index on a 1923-25 base is being continued.
1A 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.
The vised 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.
*New series. Indexes of instalment accounts and collection ratios for furniture, jewelry, and household appliance stores are available beginning February 1941 on p. S-8 of the April 1942 Survey and subsequent issues; earlier data back to January 1940 are available on request (a new series on amount of instalment accounts outstanding is included on p. S-16). For estimates of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment beginning April 1940, see p. 30, table 9, of the June 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			19	42					1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	УМЕ	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Employces in nonagricultural establishments; Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total	38, 295 16, 159 826 1, 180 3, 674 6, 260 4, 335 5, 861	37, 802 14, 980 918 2, 181 3, 533 6, 496 4, 371 5, 323	38, 348 15, 233 910 2, 185 3, 342 6, 561 4, 397 5, 520	38, 478 15, 313 902 2, 028 3, 539 6, 697 4, 327 5, 672	38, 533 15, 434 894 1, 896 3, 520 6, 771 4, 295 5, 723	38, 942 15, 684 885 1, 674 3, 502 7, 107 4, 279 5, 811	37, 862 15, 743 867 1, 470 3, 463 6, 371 4, 259 5, 689	37, 958 15, 851 867 1, 386 3, 456 6, 291 4, 270 5, 837	38, 115 15, 958 861 1, 357 3, 475 6, 328 4, 281 5, 855	38, 336 15, 956 850 1, 328 3, 552 6, 423 4, 337 5, 890	38, 262 15, 911 837 1, 299 3, 587 6, 331 4, 349 5, 948	r 38, 484 16, 056 835 1, 277 3, 653 6, 371 4, 355 r 5, 937	7 38, 383 7 16, 136 7 830 7 1, 218 7 3, 683 7 6, 290 7 4, 350 7 5, 867
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total	38, 054 16, 002 828 1, 038 3, 624 6, 377	37, 453 14, 810 918 1, 916 3, 490 6, 607	37, 645 15, 006 900 1, 959 3, 482 6, 523	37, 962 15, 162 888 1, 902 3, 466 6, 619	38, 325 15, 349 883 1, 889 3, 508 6, 673	38, 842 15, 687 884 2, 004 3, 535 6, 635	38, 791 15, 932 870 1, 843 3, 549 6, 513	38, 821 15, 975 873 1, 748 3, 545 6, 458	38, 656 16, 043 864 1, 564 3, 551 6, 424	38, 478 16, 025 858 1, 363 3, 572 6, 433	38, 222 15, 998 842 1, 213 3, 577 6, 357	r 38, 344 r 16, 138 842 1, 123 3, 610 6, 373	7 38, 298 7 16, 139 7 838 7 1, 063 7 3, 630 7 6, 388
Durable goods dodo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	13, 915 8, 315 1, 709	12, 869 7, 192 1, 620	13, 079 7, 313 1, 621	13, 166 7, 464 1, 635	13, 267 7, 597 1, 643	13, 474 7, 780 1, 676	13, 503 7, 875 1, 693	13,633 7,998 1,715	13, 727 8, 099 1, 726	13, 735 8, 145 1, 729	7 13, 700 8, 159 1, 718	7 13, 826 7 8, 251 1, 718	7 13, 895 7 8, 286 7 1, 711
nills. thousands_ Electrical machinery. do_ Machinery, except electrical. do_ Machinery and machine-shop products	707 1, 247	540 564 1, 114	532 586 1,126	525 610 1, 148	518 630 1, 168	523 649 1, 190	522 661 1, 202	524 676 1, 220	523 693 1, 233	523 695 1, 237	522 695 1, 243	521 703 1, 251	7 709 7 1, 246
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automo-	718	435 534	440 556	449 572	457 592	465 61 3	469 631	476 642	483 649	487 653	491 660	493 676	r 694
biles thousands Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills do	2,319 414 481	1, 673 387 561 313	1,752 390 546 303	1, 836 392 535 295	1,909 398 526 290	1,999 405 515 282	2,067 408 489 266	2, 132 412 478 260	2, 187 410 479 262	2, 221 411 480 262	2, 241 410 479 263	2, 288 415 482 264	7 2, 310 7 414 7 484 263
Furniture and finished lumber products thousands. Furniture	360 360 5, 600	369 170 370 5,677	367 170 369 5, 766	368 173 368 5, 702	363 168 368 5,670	365 170 368 5, 694	362 168 362 5, 628	364 170 359 5, 635	364 171 358 7 5, 628	360 168 359 5, 590	356 167 357 • 5, 541	358 167 360 7 5, 575	7 360 169 7 358 7 5, 609
factures thousands Cotton manufactures, except small wares thousands.	1, 206	1, 283 507	1, 272 505	1, 275 505	1, 277 506	1, 287 510	1, 273 504	1, 275 505	1,270	1, 254 497	1, 239 490	1, 233	r 1, 219
Silk and rayon goods		103 181	98 180	100 177	99 176	99 177	98 176	98	98 174	97	96 170	96	165
Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. Men's clothing do. Women's clothing do. Leather and leather products do. Boots and shoes do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures do. Paper and allied products do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	834 325 1,033 87 316	915 247 252 367 209 1, 125 258 248 179 97 298 152	907 246 252 357 200 1, 210 263 322 178 98 297 151	904 242 253 357 199 1,099 265 191 174 90 300 151	887 235 248 363 204 1,038 263 136 176 100 304 150	886 236 247 364 204 1, 018 264 114 187 90 309 151	884 237 248 361 202 965 258 95 185 96 309 151	897 240 252 259 201 936 252 96 177 94 313 150	903 242 253 354 197 921 254 80 167 93 313 150	889 240 249 346 193 910 247 90 156 93 312 149	* 865 234 241 337 187 914 247 92 154 90 312 149	* 853 231 239 333 185 953 251 108 159 89 * 316 * 150	7 833 228 229 7 330 184 7 1, 016 253 159 161 89 7 316
Chemicals and allied products. do. Chemicals. do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products. do. Rubber tres and inner tubes do	337 734 126 193	325 623 111 129 81 158 69	323 649 111 128 81 164 70	331 673 111 126 79 169 73	338 693 111 125 78 174 77	342 702 112 124 78 180 80	335 715 111 123 77 183 81	338 726 112 122 77 185 82	334 734 113 122 78 186 83	330 744 113 123 79 186 83	329 729 114 124 80 186 83	334 743 116 125 81 189 85	7 339 7 742 117 126 82 7 192 88
Wage earners, all manufacturing industries, un- adjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100. Durable goods. do. Iron and steel and their products. do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	169. 9 230. 3 172. 4	157. 1 199. 2 163. 4	159. 6 202. 5 163. 5	160. 7 206. 7 164. 9	161, 9 210, 4 165, 7	164. 5 215. 5 169. 1	164. 8 218. 1 170. 7	166. 4 221. 5 173. 0	167. 6 224. 3 174. 1	167. 7 225. 6 174. 4	167. 2 225. 9 173. 2	7 168. 8 228. 5 173. 3	7 169. 6 7 229. 8 7 172. 6
mills. 1939=100. Flectrical machinery do. Machinery, except electrical do. Machinery and machine-shop products	272. 9 236. 0	138. 9 217. 8 210. 7	137. 0 226. 3 213. 0	135, 5 235, 3 217, 3	133. 4 243. 0 221. 0	134. 5 250. 3 225. 1	134. 3 255. 1 227. 5	134. 9 260. 8 230. 8	134. 7 267. 4 233. 3	134. 6 268. 4 234. 1	134. 5 268. 3 235. 2	134, 2 7 271, 1 236, 7	133. 3 • 273. 3 • 235. 9
Automobiles 1939=100 Transportation equipment, except auto-	178. 5	214. 9 132. 6	217. 5 138. 2	222. 0 142. 3	226. 0 147. 1	230. 0 152. 5	231. 7 156. 7	235, 5 159, 5	238. 7 161. 4	240. 9 162. 3	242. 6 164. 0	7 243. 4 167. 9	243.3 r 172.6
mobiles 1939=100_ Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmillsdo	1, 461. 2 180. 4 114. 5	1, 054. 3 169. 0 133. 5 108. 5	1, 104. 0 170. 3 129. 9 105. 0	1, 156. 5 171. 2 127. 2 102. 5	1, 202. 8 173. 5 125. 1 190. 6	1, 259. 2 176. 7 122. 5 97. 9	1, 302. 2 178. 1 116. 3 92. 4	1,343.1 179.6 113.8 90.4	1, 378. 1 178. 8 114. 0 90. 8	1,399.3 179.2 114.1 91.1	1, 412. 0 178. 8 114. 0 91. 2	1, 441. 6 180. 9 114. 8 91. 7	r1, 455. 3 r 180. 6 r 115. 1 91. 8
Furniture and finished lumber products 1039=100 Furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do Revised.	109, 8 122, 6	112. 4 107. 0 126. 1	112. 0 107. 2 125. 8	112. 3 108. 3 125. 2	110. 5 105. 8 125. 3	111. 4 106. 7 125. 4	110. 2 105. 5 123. 2	111. 0 106. 6 122. 4	111. 0 107. 1 122. 0	109. 8 105. 6 122. 3	108. 6 104. 9 121. 5	7 109, 1 105, 1 7 122, 5	7 109. 8 105. 9 7 122. 1

*Revised.

†Revised.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	OYME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	L			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Wage earners, all mig., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods	122. 2	123, 9	125. 9	124, 5	123.8	124.3	122. 9	123.0	1 2 2. 9	122. 0	r 121. 0	, 121. 7	r 122, 4
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures1939 = 100	105. 5	112. 2	111. 2	111.5	111.7	112.5	111. 3	111. 5	111.1	109.6	108. 3	107.8	r 106. 5
Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939 = 100. Silk and rayon goodsdo		128. 0 86. 0	127. 7 81. 9	127. 7 83. 2	127. 7 82. 7	128. 9 82. 7	127. 2 81. 6	127. 5 81. 7	126. 9 81. 8	125. 5 80. 8	123. 7 80. 1	123. 2 79. 9	122.3 79.3
Weolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)1939=100		121.3	120.3	118.7	118.1	118.5	117.9	117. 4	116. 9	114.6	113.8	112.6	110. 5
Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100	105. 6	115.9	115.0	114.5 111.0	112.3	112. 2	112.0	113, 7 109, 7	114.4	112.6	r 109. 6	7 108. 0	r 105. 6
Men's clothing do Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do	93. 7	113, 1 92, 9 105, 8	112, 5 92, 1 102, 8	92. 5 103. 0	107. 6 91. 4 104. 7	107. 8 91. 1 104. 9	108. 2 91. 2 104. 1	92.8 103.3	110. 6 93. 2 101. 9	109. 7 91. 6 99. 8	106. 9 88. 7 97. 0	105, 6 87, 8 96, 0	104. 1 84. 4 7 95. (
Boots and shoes do do Food and kindred products do	120. 9	95.6 131.7	91.7 141.6	91.3 128.6	93, 4 121, 5	93. 5 119. 1	92. 8 112. 9	92, 1 109, 5	90.5 107.7	88. 5 106. 5	85. 9 106. 9	84.9 111.5	84.5 + 118.9
Baking do do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do		111.8 184.5 148.6	113. 6 239. 7 147. 3	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 79. 9 132. 1	109.1 118.3 133.4
Tohacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do	93. 5 119. 0	103. 5 112. 3	105. 2 111. 9	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	96.3 117.7	95.7 r 119.0	7 95. I
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939=100	102.8	110. 6 99. 1	109. 7 98. 5	109.5	109.3 103.1	109. 6 104. 3	110. 0 102. 2	109, 3 103, 0	108. 9 101. 8	108, 4 100, 6	108. 4 100. 4	7 109. 4 101. 8	109.
Chemicals and allied products do	254. 5	216.3 158.9	225. 1 159. 2	233. 4 158. 9	240.3 159.7	243. 7 160. 4	248. 0 159. 8	251. 9 161. 3	254. 8 161. 7	258. 3 162. 4	* 256. 4 163. 2	7 257. 7 166. 2	7 103. 4 7 257. 4 168. 5
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	119. 4	121.6 110.8	120.8 110.3	119.3 108.4	117. 8 107. 0	117. 4 107. 1	116.0 106.3	115. 2 106. 1	115.6 107.2	116.0 108.4	117.3 109.7	118, 5 111, 0	* 119. : 112. :
Rubber productsdo Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.)†do	159. 5 167. 9	130. 7 125. 5 155. 1	135.3 130.5 156.9	139. 9 136. 7 158. 9	143.8 141.9 160.9	149. 0 147. 4 164. 4	151. 6 150. 0 167. 1	152, 8 150, 7 167, 9	153. 8 153. 0 168. 6	153. 8 153. 3 168. 5	153.9 153.9 • 168.3	156. 4 157. 1 169. 8	7 158.9 161. 7 169.3
Durable goods do. Nondurable goods do. Manufacturing, unadjusted, by States and	229. 7 119. 3	198. 5 1 2 0. 9	201. 6 121. 6	205. 6 122. 0	209. 6 122. 5	215. 4 124. 3	219.3 126.0	222. 5 124. 9	225, 1 124, 1	225. 7 123, 2	226. 0 122. 8	228. 4 r 123. 6	7 229. 7 122.
cities:													
State: 1940=100. Delaware. 1923-25=100.	300, 4 210, 2	237. 9 170. 6	244. 4 172. 1	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	r 280. 2 r 200. 8
Tilinois	156. 4 191. 2	141.5 + 175.8	141. 2 177. 2	142.9 176.5	142. 8 178. 4	145. 4 180. 3	146.3 186.2	148, 9 189, 7	149. 5 192. 2	150. I 192. 4	151. 2 190. 0	153.5 r 190.1	155. 5 190. 7
Massachusetts† 1935-39=100. New Jersey§ 1923-25=100. New York 1935-39=100	143.8	135. 8 158. 4 146. 4	136. 6 161. 7 149. 7	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	145. 4	146. 1 159. 2	146. 5 159. 4	144. 5
State: 1940=100 California* 1923-25=100 Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100 Maryland 1929-31=100 Massachusettst 1935-39=100 New Jorsey* 1923-25=100 New York 1935-39=100 Ohio. do Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wiscensin 1925-27=100 City or industrial area:	118.7	151.5 114.7	155. 4 114. 7	157.5 115.5	159.3 116.0	163, 1 116, 8	163.5 117.0	165, 9 118, 4	168.0 118.3	168.8 118.1	168.3 117.7	170. 2 118. 8	r 118. 9
Wiscensin 1925-27=100. City or industrial area:	149. 3	136.9 r 174.4	138. 8 174. 8	141. 1 173. 4	143. 5 172. 3	145, 1 174, 2	145. 1 180. 1	146, 3 183, 3	147. 0 184. 9	146. 9 185. 2	147. 0 182. 5	148.7 r 181.8	149. 1
Chicago 1935–39 = 100	156.6	142.3 167.0	142. 9 168. 7	145.8 171.6	146. 5 174. 5	149. 0 178. 7	149. 7 178. 1	152. 5 183. 8	152.7 187.8	151. 9 190. 1	152.8 190.2	154. 0 192. 4	182.3 155.
Detroit 1923-25=100. Los Angeles* 1940=100.	175. 5 297. 8	137. 9 229. 8	143. 1 233. 9	146. 9 243. 3	149. 5 251. 7	150. 3 266. 7	160. 8 271. 3	164. 1 278. 2	165. 0 283. 3	162. 8 286. 8	169. 9 287. 1	171. 5 289. 0	173. - 293.
New York† 1935–39 = 100 Philadelphia 1923–25 = 100	174.9 138.8 143.2	7 155. 7 129. 3 131. 4	157. 6 132. 0 132. 5	160. 0 134. 1 134. 5	163. 6 134. 2 136. 8	164. 3 134. 7 137. 4	165. 5 134. 0 139. 6	168. 4 136. 7 142. 0	170. 1 139. 9 143. 2	170.3 139.8 143.9	171. 1 137. 7 144. 0	172. 7 137. 4 145. 0	174. 135. 1144.
Pittsburgh do San Francisco* 1940=100	132. 1 357. 2	120. 4 274. 6	120. 4 291. 8	122. 5 292. 2	122. 7 292. 8	124. 0 299. 3	125. 4 303. 8	127. 7 317. 9	128. 4 321. 5	129.3 321.5	129. 7 320. 6	131, 7 330, 1	r 131. r 335.
City or industrial area: Balt imore	205. 6	138.9 154.0	138. 6 155. 0	141. 4 162. 6	143. 1 172. 0	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. - 203.
Mining:t	1												
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do	\$4.7 101.9 105.8	92. 8 117. 5 121. 4	92. 5 116. 6 118. 5	91. 8 115. 3 116. 5	91. 8 113. 7 116. 3	90. 9 112. 7 115. 8	83. 4 111. 8 114. 8	89. 5 110. 4 114. 4	89. 4 109. 1 113. 4	88, 8 106, 2 112, 6	87.3 7 103.8 110.9	86.5 r 102.7 110.6	86.1 7 102. 7 108.
Metalliferous doQuarrying and nonmetallic doCrude petroleum and natural gastdo	97. 7 83. 0	116. 3 86. 2	114. 5 85. 0	112. 9 84. 4	109. 5 83. 6	105. 9 83. 0	98. 6 81. 2	96. 7 82. 0	96.3 82.3	98. 2 82. 1	98. 2 • 81. 7	98. 8 82. 6	7 98. 7 82.
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdodododo	86. 2 118. 2	96. 5 108. 7	94. 6 109. 7	92. 9 110. 0	91.3 110.0	90. 4 111. 6	89. 0 113. 2	88. 1 114, 8	87. 4 115. 5	86. 6 117. 1	7 86. 4 117. 5	* 86. 5 117. 7	7 86.1
Telephone and telegraphdo	127. 9	123.8	123. 6	123, 2	122. 9	122.4	122.3	122. 2	122.0	122.8	123. 2	124.7	r 126.
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	118.9 114.2	122. 8 122. 5	122. 1 121. 5	123. 9 121. 0	118.8 119.2	114.8 118.3	111. 8 119. 2	113. 2 118. 5	116. 1 117. 4	125. 1 118. 4	7 126. 5 118. 4	7 128. 9 119. 6	7 125. 7 118.
Year-round hotelsdo Trade: Retail, totaltdo	107. 7 95. 1	101. 5 98. 5	102. 1	103. 9	103. 7 106. 6	103. 3 117. 0	101.8	104, 4 97, 3	104.9 98.3	105, 1	7 105. 8 98. 5	r 106. 8	7 107.0
Food*dododo	103. 3 105. 7	110. 0 104. 5	109.7 112.6	112.0 121.8	111. 4 132. 5	111. 2 166. 3	107. 0 112. 3	106. 4 108. 8	106.1 111.0	106.3 116.4	105.3 112.7	105.7 112.7	7 104. 7 108.
Wholesale†dodo Water transportation*do Miscellaneous employment data:	96. 6 160. 8	101. 1 84. 5	100. 2 86. 9	100.9 90.8	100.1 98.3	99, 6 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	7 96.0 7 152.
Construction, Ohio	Į.	122. 5	116. 5	112.8	108.1	96. 5	84. 9	84.8	86. 3	89. 5	93.3	98.0	
Totaltnumber_ Construction (Federal and State) _ do		238, 722 90, 022	219, 047 80, 836	211, 751 78, 031	186, 942 58, 947	161, 010 40, 588	147, 915 33, 655	7144, 706 33, 328	146, 550 35, 623	154, 164 42, 841	163, 446 49, 175	175, 446 55, 239	180, 220 26, 786
Maintenance (State)	·	117, 972 2, 451	109, 076 2, 549	105, 701 2, 687	100, 898 2, 750	94, 108	88, 831 2, 864	86, 527 2, 945	87, 052 2, 979	87, 429 3, 006	96, 363 • 3, 631	95, 645 3, 068	128, 699
United States thousands District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways):		275	281	284	284	284	285	287	285	283	280		
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100 Adjusted† do	135.1 132.4	1, 349 129. 6 126. 9	1, 349 129, 6 126, 5	1, 348 129. 5 125. 3	1, 343 129. 0 127. 9	1, 351 129. 6 131. 6	1, 346 129. 3 134. 4	1, 340 128. 7 132. 0	1,352 129.9 133.2	1, 374 132. 0 134. 1	1,378 132.3 132.9	1,411 r 135.5 r 133.7	1. 418 136. 0 133. 1

Revised. Includes about 80,000 excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas; such employees have been included in data for earlier years. Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

TRevised series. The Department of Labor's indexes of wage-carner employment in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; see note marked """ on p. S-9. Revised seasonally adjusted employment indexes are as yet available only for all manufacturing, durable goods, and nondurable goods; the indexes for all manufacturing and for nondurable goods are preliminary. Earlier data for the employment index for New York City not shown in the July 1942 and subsequent issues of the Survey and for the Massachusetts 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; revised data beginning 1939 are shown on 31 of the June 1943 Survey. The index of railway employees has been shifted to a 1935-39 base and the method of seasonal adjustment revised; earlier data will be published later.

*New series. See note marked """ on p. S-12.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	OYME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
LABOR CONDITIONS													
A verage weekly hours per worker in factories: Nati. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)hours U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing †		43.2	43. 4	43.6	43.7	44. 2	44.3	44. 5	44.7	44. 9	45.3	45. 2	45. 0
		43.0 45.3 43.7	42. 4 44. 6 43. 0	43.6 45.8 44.3	44.0 46.1 44.8	44. 4 46. 1 45. 3	44. 2 45. 9 45. 0	44. 5 46. 2 45. 8	44. 7 46. 4 46. 1	45. 0 46. 8 46. 2	7 45. 2 7 46. 9 46. 4	45. 2 46. 8 46. 5	44. 4 46. 0 45. 5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		40.2	39. 9 46. 0	40. 9 46. 7	42. 0 47. 0	41. 7 47. 0	41, 9 47, 0	42.8 46.9	43. 2 47. 1	43. 5 47. 0	44.1 47.3	44. 6 r 47. 0	43, 9 46, 1
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products hours. Machine tools do do		48.8	48. 0 47. 8	49. 5 49. 0	49. 5 49. 0	49. 6 49. 4	49. 6 49. 6	49. 6 49. 3	49. 7 7 49. 6	49.8	r 49. 7	r 49. 4	48. 2 47. 9
Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except auto-		52. 8 45. 1 47. 3	51, 2 44, 1 46, 7	52. 5 45. 2 47. 1	52. 8 45. 5 47. 7	53. 0 45. 5 47. 5	52. 5 45. 7 46. 9	51.8 46.0 46.7	52. 0 45. 7 46. 8	52. 0 45. 9	51.8 46.3 47.5	51. 1 46. 2 7 47. 0	49. 8 46. 0
mobiles hours Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) hours	1	46.7	46.3	46.3	46.6	46.9	46.5	46. 2	46. 2	47.5 47.3	46.8	46.5	46. 7 45. 6
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic products do Furniture and finished lumber products		47. 6 44. 8 41. 8	47. 0 44. 1 41. 0	47. 6 45. 4 42. 5	48. 0 46. 0 41. 7	47. 7 46. 1 41. 3	47.1 46.0 39.8	46. 7 45. 9 41. 9	46. 9 46. 6 42. 4	47. 7 46. 8 43. 1	47. 8 47. 1 43. 8	47. 6 7 46. 9 7 44. 3	47. 7 46. 2 42. 7
hours		41. 4 40. 1 40. 2	41.0 39.3 39.7	42.8 41.3 40.8	42.8 41.4 41.3	43.7 41.8 42.1	42.8 41.7 41.8	43. 6 41. 8 42. 0	43. 9 42. 1 42. 3	44. 5 42. 7 42. 5	44.6 + 42.9 42.8	44. 6 7 43. 0 42. 8	43. 5 41. 8 42. 2
ufactures hours hours		40.3	39. 4	40.4	40.8	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.6	40.9
ucts. hours. Leather and leather products. do. Food and kindred products. do. Tobacco manufactures. do. Paper and allied products. do. Printing and publishing and allied indus-		36. 2 38. 4 41. 3 39. 5 41. 2	34. 9 36. 7 41. 8 38. 6 40. 8	37. 1 38. 9 41. 6 40. 4 43. 4	37. 0 39. 0 42. 4 40. 6 44. 0	37. 4 40. 3 43. 9 41. 2 44. 9	37. 4 40. 3 43. 2 39. 6 44. 2	38. 2 40. 2 42. 9 38. 5 44. 5	38. 8 40. 4 43. 4 39. 5 44. 9	39. 0 40. 2 43. 3 40. 0 45. 3	38. 4 r 40. 1 r 44. 6 40. 2 45. 6	38.1 739.7 44.9 41.0 45.7	36. 9 39. 1 44. 4 42. 1 44. 6
tries		38. 0 43. 1 39. 5 42. 3	38. 2 42. 7 39. 5 41. 6	38. 5 43. 6 40. 5 42. 7	39. 5 43. 9 41. 8 43. 4	40. 2 44. 7 41. 8 44. 5	39.8 44.5 41.1 44.4	39. 5 44. 6 42. 4 44. 6	39. 8 45. 0 42. 6 45. 1	39. 8 45. 5 43. 5 45. 1	39. 9 r 45. 7 44. 5 45. 4	40. 1 r 45. 6 r 45. 4 46. 0	40. 1 45. 3 45. 7 44. 2
facturing industries (U.S. Dept. of Labor): Building construction hours.		37.3	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	37. 1	36.3	37.4	38.1	38.1	39. 5	39.0
Mining: 4nthracite do Bituminous eoal do Metalliferous do		34. 0 32. 1 43. 4	35. 8 33. 5 43. 2	35. 1 34. 2 43. 8	35. 7 34. 4 44. 2	35. 9 35. 7 44. 0	31. 0 34. 7 43. 3	41. 5 37. 0 43. 6	41. 3 38. 6 43. 7	41. 2 36. 9 43. 9	36. 1 7 35. 2 44. 3	r 28. 2 r 28. 4 44. 9	37. 7 37. 1 43. 6
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do Public utilities:		44. 7 38. 8 40. 0	44. 7 39. 9 40. 1	45. 7 39. 8 40. 5	45. 6 38. 7 39. 8	43. 8 40. 5 40. 8	44. 3 39. 9 40. 5	44. 4 40. 6 40. 5	43. 8 40. 8	46.0 41.2	7 46. 4 41. 0	7 47. 3 42. 6	46. 5 43. 3
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephone and telegraphdo Services:		48. 5 40. 7	47. 4 41. 4	47. 9 40. 6	49. 0 40. 7	49. 9 40. 7	7 49. 2 7 41. 1	49. 7 41. 2	741.0 49.4 41.1	40.8 48.9 41.3	40.8 49.0 r 42.2	41.7 r 49.5 r 42.1	42. 5 49. 0 42. 2
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Trade:	1	42.8 43.2	43. 1 43. 1	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	7 45. 1 44. 4	45.3 • 44.1	44. 2 43. 3
Retail, totaldo Wholesaledo Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts):		42, 1 40, 9	41. 1 41. 2	40. 9 41. 7	40. 8 41. 7	41.0 41.8	41.3 41.4	41. 1 41. 6	41. 1 41. 7	40.7 41.8	40. 9 41. 7	41.6 42.5	42. 3 42. 4
Beginning in monthnumber In progress during monthdo Workers involved in strikes:		•	274 349	207 269	144 172	147 169	195 225	210 240	260 300	395 445	395 450	400 435	(2) (2)
Beginning in month		92 108 449	88 101 387	62 67 244	52 55 128	59 62 193	90 100 450	42 48 170	72 75 230	200 205 675	620 625 1,275	950 955 4, 750	(2) (2) (2)
Applications: Active filethousands. New and reneweddo Placements, nonagriculturaltdo	897 907	1, 40 3 640	1 2, 400 1, 213 650	1, 267 682	1 1, 895 1, 139 608	1, 154 616	1 1, 678 1, 384 659	1,315 648	1 1, 602 1, 280 718	1, 154 689	1 1, 198 1, 222 708	1, 325 862	1 1, 104 1 1, 034 1 1, 034
Unemployment compensation activities: Continued claimsthousands_ Benefit payments:	488	2, 576	2,026	1, 517	1, 128	1, 130	1, 228	1,059	945	695	610	592	547
Individuals receiving paymentsdo Amount of paymentsthous, of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	89 5, 191	543 28, 252	423 22, 395	310 16,895	222 11, 574	193 11,558	227 12, 183	10, 882	182 10, 750	131 7,355	6, 382	r 5, 938	91 + 5, 554
Accession rate _ mo. rate per 100 employees _ Separation rate, total do Discharges do Lay-offs do		7. 90 7. 06 . 42 . 87	9. 15 8. 10 . 44 . 68	8. 69 7. 91 . 45 . 78	8. 14 7. 09 . 43 . 65	6. 92 6. 37 . 46 . 70	8. 28 7. 11 . 52 . 74	7. 87 7. 04 . 50 . 54	8.32 7.69 .57 .52	7. 43 7. 54 . 53 . 64	7.18 6.57 .55 .45	7 8. 40 7 7. 07 . 61 . 50	7. 68 7. 43 . 66
Quitsdodododo		4. 31 1. 46	5. 19 1. 79	4. 65 2. 03	4. 21 1. 80	3.71 1.50	4. 45 1. 40	4. 65 1. 35	5. 36 1. 24	5.41	4.81 .76	7 5. 20 .76	5. 52
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100. Durable goods		254. 8 342. 0 251. 5	261. 8 352. 4 255. 4	270. 9 366. 2 264. 1	280. 4 382. 8 270. 1	287. 9 391. 6 278. 7	200. 9 399. 8 283. 5	297. 5 410. 6 291. 2	304. 5 421. 0 297. 6	309. 7 430. 4 301. 7	313. 5 437. 1 303. 5	r 317. 3 r 441. 9 305. 6	315. 5 439. 5 299. 7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100.		196.6	199.7	200.7	204.1	203.8				•	222, 2	225. 7	225. 7

^{*}Revised. \$Weekly average of number receiving benefits, based on an average of the weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within the month.

1 Not comparable with data prior to July 1942, owing to change in active file definition (see note 1 on p. S-11 of the December 1942 Survey). The July 1942 figure is also not comparable with figures for later months, as data for July were not completely revised to the new basis.

2 Temporarily discontinued by compiling source.

{Rates beginning January 1943 refer to all employees rather than to wage earners only and are therefore not strictly comparable with carlier data.

{Revised series. For revision in the Department of Labor's series on average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries see note marked "it" on p. S-13. Indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (or total weekly wages) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised, see note marked "it" on p. S-9. The series on placements by the U.S. Employment Service (under War Manpower Commission since December 1942; formerly under Social Security Board) has been revised, beginning in the August 1943 Survey, to exclude agricultural placements, since such placements are now made only in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture Extension Service.

*New series. Data beginning January 1942 for average hours in durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing industries are on p. S-10 of the March 1943 Survey; data beginning 1939 for all series on average hours for the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries shown above will be published in a later issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-		Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July
1942 Supplement to the Survey			tember	ner	ber	ber	агу	ary					
EMPLO	ОҮМІ	ENT C	OND	TION	SAN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
	<u> </u>	l	ī	Ī	1	Ī	1	<u> </u>	1	1	 1		1
PAY ROLLS—Continued		l	1	1	İ	ĺ		1					
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor) †—Con.		ł					1						
Durable goods—Continued		343, 9	368.6	382.7	402.8	415, 5	427. 4	441.6	453.7	454.7	458.9	r 463. 9	459, 1
Electrical machinery 1939=100. Machinery, except electrical do		352.6	352.3	371.5	381.5	392.9	400. 2	410.0	417.7	422.3	427. 2	428.0	417.4
Machinery and machine-shop products 1939=100		352.1	354.8	371.5	381.9	394.6	402.1	413. 4	421.5	429.3	r 432. 5	r 435, 1	423, 9
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except auto-		218.0	225. 2	235. 1	261.4	255.1	277.9	282. 2	283.9	286.7	297. 1	305.8	314.3
mobiles. 1939=100. Nonferrous metals and products. do		1, 920. 8 268. 5	2, 053. 3 273. 3	2, 116. 3 282. 7	2, 275. 9 292. 2	2, 348. 0 303. 2	2, 406. 0 305. 8	2, 486. 5 308. 6	2, 583.3 312.1	2, 692. 9 318. 5	2, 736. 7 322. 0	7 2.768.0 325.0	2, 798. 3 321. 1
Lumber and timber basic productsdo	1	199.1	192, 2 158, 4	198. 2 163. 0	188. 7 152. 8	181. 9 144. 4	166. 9 130. 9	173. 7 138. 7	179. 4 143. 5	186. 2 151. 4	196. 1 160. 4	200. 8 163. 8	193. 3 156, 2
Sawmills do		159.8		1		j	i	i	174.9	1	ĺ	1	l
Furnituredo		154, 3	158. 1 154. 1	168. 2 164. 5	165. 0 158. 2	170, 6 163, 9	165, 9 169, 6	171.8 165.6	169.5	177.9 171.5	178. 9 171. 5	181. 1 174. 2	178.6 171.8
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-		169, 6 169, 5	168.4 173.3	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	r 189. 6 r 195. 6	184, 4 194, 3
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures 1939=100		166.3	166.8	173.0	175. 4	180, 8	179.6	181.1	182. 4	181. 2	180.7	179.4	173. 7
factures 1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939=100		202. 2	208. 2	210.6	212.8	217.7	215.8	217. 2	217.4	217. 1	216. 0	211.3	207. 0
Silk and rayon goods		126. 9	126. 5	130.8	131.3	133. 7	134. 4	132. 2	133.5	135.0	135. 4	135. 3	130, 6
cept dyeing and finishing)1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products		198.1	196, 3	198. 2	201.0	207.9	207.5	207, 2	208.3	205. 4	205. 0	206, 8	198. 2
Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100		151.4	147.4	157.0	152. 7	154.0	155.9	167. 5	177.5	174.8	164.3	161.7	155.8
Men's clothing do Men's clothing do Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do Paper and pulp do Women do Paper and pulp do Women do Paper and pulp do Women s clothing do Women do Women's clothing do Wome		146, 4 119, 6	142, 5 115, 8	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
Leather and leather products do		146.3 134.9	145. 6 134. 9	149.2 134.5	153. 4 137. 4	159.5 144.5	158, 9 + 146, 8	7 157, 4 143, 1	158.1 143.7	155. 9 141. 0	153. 0 137. 3	150.8 134.4	145, 9 131, 4
Food and kindred products do do		161. 6 138. 5	173. 2 140. 7	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	r 167.4 151.6	175. 7 153. 4
Canning and preservingdo		266. 2	373.4	225, 9	162.8	138. 2	115.4	112.8	98.9 180.4	114.1	117. 0 190. 5	135. 3	197.0
Tobacco manufacturesdo		173, 4 144, 3	173. 0 144. 1	176. 8 153. 7	191.3 157.4	213. 6 159. 6	202. 9 147. 8	185. 1 138. 5	143.3	170. 4 146. 8	144.4	200, 9 149, 3	205. 2 153. 5
Paper and allied productsdoPaper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries		147. J 149. 7	147. 0 148. 5	158.9 158.9	163.5 161.1	168. 5 163. 6	167. 6 162. 3	171.3	173.1 165.6	175. 5 167. 2	178. 0 170. 3	τ 180. 9 τ 172. 9	176.3 168.8
1939 == 100		1 110.2	111.2	116.3	122.4	126, 5	121.8	121.6	122.3	121.7	123.0	126, 4	127. 0
Chemicals and allied products do	1	326 4	338. 5 222. 1	351. 4 230. 6	365.3 235.8	383. 4 240. 8	391. 2 247. 2	460.9 250,0	409.7 255.4	423.6 261.8	425, 2 265, 4	432. 5 274. 0	432. 0 277. 0
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do		156.4	160.5	160, 8	165.4	165, 1	162.8	164.9	166. 8 154. 2	173.9	182. 3 170. 5	189, 2 170, 2	191, 9 179, 9
Rupper products		184.4	144.3 189.9	145.7 201.9	150.9 213.3	151.5 228.6	149.3 234.6	151, 3 238, 3	246. 2	162, 8 248, 1	250. 9	264, 0	256. 1
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Manufacturing, unadjusted, by States and cities:		172.9	178. 6	190.0	205.3	219.7	226, 6	228, 9	239.7	240. 2	243. 9	256, 5	263, 3
State: 1940=100	538. 8	376, 5	397, 5	403, 7	421, 0	430, 3	436, 5	454, 5	466.1	486, 2	495.0	503.2	7 507. 7
California* 1940=100 Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100	383. 0 273. 3	256, 9 210, 3	279, 8 210, 3	277. 8 220. 4	294. 7 223. 7	288. 2 233. 1	292. 8 233. 6	299. 2 244. 8	316.0 249.5	330.9 255.7	346. 1 259. 8	355, 1 266, 3	7 367. 9 267. 4
Maryland 1929–31 = 100 Massachusetts† 1935–39 = 100	383. 7 280. 7	7 310, 0 229, 4	322. 3 235. 9	330, 5 244, 5	339. 4 248. 0	335.0 257.4	357.1 267.3	362, 0 265, 9	359.0 271.8	391. 4 274. 7	376. 4 278. 0	376. 4 282. 1	384. 6 275. 4
New Jersey 1923-25=100	291. 4	243, 0	255. 4	261.5	269.3	276.3	281.0	285.8					
New York 1935-39=100 Ohio do do	. <u>-</u>	229, 8 255, 3	239. 9 261. 2	248. 4 275. 0	252. 8 285. 1	261.1 294.9	264. 5 300. 0	274, 6 308, 1	285. 8 317. 1	288.6 320.0	284. 9 325. 3	287. 7 328. 7	283. 6
Ohio do Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wisconsin 1925-27=100	193. 3 263. 6	160, 3 • 218, 5	161.8 212.3	168. 2 228. 7	172. 4 236, 5	175.0 244.1	176. 6 244. 6	181. 3 252. 6	184. 7 256. 8	186. 5 2 6 0. 1	188. 2 259. 8	7 190. 9 265. 2	7 188. 2 259. 0
City or industrial area:	376. 9	310, 2	320.6	329. 4	336. 2	333.1	350.9	355, 6	354.5	384.1	370. 2	370.8	378.3
Chicago 1935-39 = 100 Clercland do Los Angoles* 1940 = 100 Milwaukee 1925-27 = 100	270.0	206. 7 300. 9	209. 0 306. 0	218, 4 325, 8	223. 0 339, 0	231. 9 345. 2	232, 8 355, 8	244. 7 373. 0	249. 1 389. 2	254. 6 394. 4	258. 2 404. 9	263.9 465.7	264. 4
Los Angeles* 1940 = 100	532. 1 301. 4	367, 4 • 242, 9	378. 4 247. 0	402. 5 261. 1	426. 3 271. 3		454.9 278.9	474. 4 292. 3	488.6 297.6	512.0 299, 9			7 523. 4 296. 6
New York† 1935-39 = 100 Philadelphia 1923-25 = 100	238. 0 255. 1	184, 3 205, 3	192.3	198. 4	200. 7 226. 9	203, 6	208.0	220.7	234. 9 248. 0	235. 5	226. 7 253. 8	228. 7 258. 0	226, ? r 254, 6
Pittsburgh do	222. 1	168.4	212, 1 171, 5	217, 9 177, 0	181.2	230, 8 186, 3	236, 6 189, 0	243, 7 197, 6	205. 5	251. 9 207. 1	211. 6	215. 5	7 215. 0
Pittsburgh do San Francisco* 1940=100 Wilmington 1923-25=100 Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	642. 7 383. 5	434, 7 +250, 1	481, 9 255, 1	481. 9 271. 3	516.3 288.9	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
Dauor):		1	1			1							
Mining:† Anthracite 1939=100		123, 0	128.1	123, 4	125. 6	128. 4	101. 5	154, 9	152.7	150, 2	127. 1	7 99. 3	133.1
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do do		170.1	175. 3 163, 0	179. 0 163. 8	177. 7 167. 5	183, 7 166, 7	178. 6 163. 8	196, 2 166, 3	202.1 165.5	189, 9 167, 5	176. 4 170. 2	144. 0 172. 2	190. 4 163. 8
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do		175. 2 102, 3	175.4	179.1	172, 5 104, 3	160, 6	151, 0	150, 3 106, 9	150, 2 107, 0	162.8 109.6	166.3 r111.9	169. 5 r 117. 4	169. 4 120. 3
			106.4	105, 1		106.8	103.9	1		į.	ļ	1	i
Electric light and powerdoStreet railways and bussesdoTelephone and telegraphdo		112.3 134.9	112.0 134.7	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	7 106. 5 153. 8	7 107. 7 155. 9	110. 5 156. 1
			136.5	134. 3	134, 9	134, 1	137.0	137. 5	136.7	139. 4	r 143. 8	⁷ 145. 0	148. 2
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		145, 1 140, 5	147. 1 141. 1	153. 5 143. 2	147. 1 142. 7	142.9 144.6	142.8 147.6	143, 8 145, 4	150.3 145.2	176. 2 150. 7	7 177. 8 153. 8	7 182. 5 154. 6	170. 6 152. 3
			121.3	127. 1	128.0	131.8	129.8	130. 6	120. 4	132. 1	r 134. 5	r 137. 7	139. 7
Retail, total†		111.9	114.4	118.4	121.6	131.5	115. 3	114.9	115.7	119.0	7117.1	, 121, 1	119.9
General merchandising tdo		126.8 116.8	126. 6 125. 2	128. 1 135. 4	128, 5 145, 6	127. 7 181. 7	125. 7 129. 1	126. 4 126. 2	125. 3 128. 0	126. 4 133. 0	7 125. 8 7 129. 8	7 130. 2 7 133. 3	131. 6 131. 4
Wholesale†do Water transportation*do		119.8 172.0	120. 6 189. 5	123, 6 203, 3	125. S 225. 9	124. 6 225. 0	122. 3 231. 4	124. 3 257. 8	124. 0 271. 9	125. 1 288. 0	124. 3 307. 7	126. 5 326. 7	127. 1 345. 3
Revised. Sindex is being revised	1	1	1 -55.5	1		1 -20.0		1		1			

Revised. §Index is being revised.
†Revised series. Indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (or total 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. Indexes of pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries have been revised to a 1939 base and, in some instances, adjusted to 1939 Census data; revised data beginning 1939 are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.

*New series. Data beginning Junuary 1935 for the indexes of employment and pay rolls for California and the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay industrial areas will be shown in a later issue; data beginning 1939 for the new series on employment and pay rolls for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.

Pactory average weekly earlinest August Au													=	
### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES — Continued WAGES Factory average weakly centings:		1943			1942						1943		, _	
### PAID YMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES COntinued VACES	to the sources of the data, may be found in the	August	August							March	April	May	June	July
Factory pursues weekly estimated		0.773.63	22167		L	<u>'</u>				1			1	·
Factors provides entitles	EMPL	OYMI	ENT (COND.	ITION	SAN	D WA	AGES-	-Con	tinue	1			
Number N	WAGES		}				ĺ					}	}	
U.S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing f. do	Factory average weekly earnings:	1									47.00	47.00		
Durable geods. Author Aut	Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars. U.S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		40.87 37.38		38, 89	39.78	40.27	40.62	41.12	41.75	42.48	r 43.08	43. 35	46.10 42.76
Bilast furnees, steel works, and rolling	Durable goodsdo		43.84 41.56	44.45			46. 28	46.68				r 49. 25		48. 81 47. 27
Electrical machinary	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	i			ĺ	•		1	1	!		ĺ		49. 97
Machine tools	Electrical machinery do		42.32	43.65	43.73	44. 24	44.32	44.70	44.46	44.93	45. 17	r 45. 64	r 45. 59	44.72
Machine tools	Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop products		i	[[Ţ	i	l		Į.	l		t t	51.14
Automobiles S2.72 S2.26 32.97 S4.65 64.51 55.85 55.71 57.00 57.10	dollars_	/ -			48.30 52.32			53, 25	53.16	54.10				50. 21 52. 63
mobiles. — dollars. — 48.1	Automobilesdo							55.85	55.71	55.62	55. 77	57.00		57.18
Shiphuliding and beatbuilding	mobiles dollars dollars		53. 17	54. 22	53.34	55. 49	54. 25	53, 65	53.80	54.48	55. 77	56, 29	r 55, 84	55, 90
Nonferrous melals and products do 41.50 42.16 43.42 44.15 44.90 45.31 45.20 46.13 45.20 46.13 50.20 25.20 25.85 27.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 77.22 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.00 27.44 28.46 27.38 27.24 28.25 28	dollars			46. 55										48.76
Lumber and timber basic products. do. 23.0 27.96 29.52 25.58 28.00 27.10 27.10 29.68 30.52 23.28 72.78 72.87 Furniture and finished lumber products 27.38 77.27 27.68 29.30 27.44 28.46 27.45 28.27 28.28 27.45 28.27 28.28 28	Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo			58. 60 42. 16	43. 43	44.15	44.99	45.31	45. 26	46.13	46.85	47.76		60. 62 47. 03
Furniture and finished lumber products	Lumber and timber basic products_do		28.30 27.33		29. 52 28. 69	28. 58 27. 44					30.82 29.75			31.51 30.43
Furnituredo	Furniture and finished lumber products		ì		i	1	i		30.56	31, 39	i		1	32. 36
manufactures colours	Furniture do		28 95	28.90	30.56	30.35	31.40	30.74	31.66	32, 22	32.86	33.14	33.68	33. 05 35. 40
manufactures colours	Nondurable goods do		29.36				32. 08				33. 58			34. 01
Ware and worsted manufacture of the control of the	manufactures dollars		24, 82	24. 98	25, 84	26. 17	26. 73	26. 93	27.14	27.36	27. 54	r 27. 82	27.66	27.16
Apparel and other finished textile products of the products of	Cotton manufactures, except small waresdollars	 	22.37	23.12	23.39	23.62	23.95	24. 22	24. 19	24.36	24. 54	24, 78	r 24. 33	24.15
Apparel and other finished textile products of the products of	Silk and rayon goodsdo		23.62	24. 69	25. 31	25.46	25.88	26.30	26. 07	26. 26	26. 67	* 27. 05	r 26. 99	2 6. 4 9
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	cept dyeing and finishing) dollars.		31. 43	30. 40	31.13	31. 53	32. 62	32.84	32.82	33, 15	33. 39	33. 56	33.97	33. 35
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	ucts dollars		22. 95	22. 51	24. 17	23. 97		24.50			27. 44			26.05
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Women's clothing do		24.70 26.38	25. 67	28.17	27.48	27.60	28.75	31. 10	33.65	33, 31	31.45	r 31. 64	27. 62 31. 59
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Boots and shoesdo		26. 23 24. 89	25. 93	27. 58 26. 03			27.98		28.07	28. 15			29. 13 27. 43
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Food and kindred productsdo		29.65 31.69	29.89 31.72				33. 22 33. 35	33.08 33.55					35. 52 35. 98
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Canning and preserving do		23. 14	24.88	25. 34	25. 53	25, 94	26.14	26.79	26.42	27. 23	27.45	26. 95	26. 45 42. 07
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Tobacco manufacturesdo		23. 42	23.04	24, 32	24.82	25, 26	24. 27	23. 22	24, 21	24.80	25, 29	26, 45	27.37
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Paper and affed productsdo Paper and pulpdo		31. 19		36. 59		37.83							35. 59 39. 02
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Printing, publishing, and allied indus- triesdollars		36.06	36. 67	37. 51	38. 56	39.40	38. 73	38. 35	39 . 08	39. 32	r 39, 82	r 40.38	40.02
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do	Chemicals and allied products do		37.76 41.73		37. 74 43. 38									42.04 49.18
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)	Products of petroleum and coal do		41.63	42.98	43.80	45. 61	45.65	45. 42	46.30	46.48	48. 33	49. 93	* 51. 21	49. 18 51. 73 54. 74
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)	Rubber productsdo		39.47	39.31	40.39	41.48	42, 99	43.11	43.57	44.74	45. 01	45, 63	47.10	45.00
Particle products	Factory average hourly earnings:		40.10		ļ.	1			1				1	52. 48
Particle products	U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		. 940 . 870	. 892	, 893	.905	. 907	.919	. 924					1,019 ,963
Machinery	Durable 2000S		. 303	.997										1,061 1,039
Machinery and machine-shop products dollars. .963 .979 .983 .986 .991 1.003 1.014 1.021 1.028 1.037 1.040 1. Machine tools. .060 .987 .990 .998 1.007 1.013 1.014 1.026 1.040 1.051 1.657 1.058 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 .1692 .1693 1.236 1. Machine tools. .169 1.185 1.183 1. Machine tools. .169 .185 1.183 1. Machine tools. .169 .185 .1	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		1 038	ŀ	l	1	{	[(1		1		1.148
Machinery and machine-shop products dollars. .963 .979 .983 .986 .991 1.003 1.014 1.021 1.028 1.037 1.040 1. Machine tools. .060 .987 .990 .998 1.007 1.013 1.014 1.026 1.040 1.051 1.657 1.058 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 1.185 1.172 1.202 1.198 1.222 1.211 1.217 1.215 1.231 1.236 1. Machine tools. .060 .169 .1692 .1693 1.236 1. Machine tools. .169 1.185 1.183 1. Machine tools. .169 .185 1.183 1. Machine tools. .169 .185 .1	Electrical machinery do		.912	. 949	. 936	. 942	.943	.951	.948	.954	. 961	r. 965	r. 970	. 970 1, 061
Machine tools.	Machinery and machine-shop products		1	1	i		(1	l	ł	}	1	l	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	Machine toolsdodo		. 987	.990	. 998	1.007	1.013	1.014	1.026	1.040	1,051	1.057	1.058	1.045 1.050
Microaft and parts (excluding engines) Gollars Gol	Transportation equipment, except auto-		į.	l	ì	ļ	ì	ŀ	ŀ	!		l	1	1.243
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo 1.93 1.247 1.208 1.246 1.220 1.210 1.025 1.052 1.063 1.055 1.255 1.253 1.	Mobiles	İ	i	1	1		[Į.	ļ	1.164	i	1.185	r 1.188	1.197
Nonferrous metals and products	dollars Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo													1.073 1.266
dollars .677 .682 .694 .685 .679 .681 .687 .700 .715 r. 737 r. 740 .700	Nonterrous metals and productsdo											1.014		1.018
Furniture and finished lumber products 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.00 0.00 0	dollars		. 677					. 681						. 738 . 724
[3.33]	Furniture and finished lumber products		, 903			ĺ	4	1	ì			i		!
Furniture $do = -0.0000000000000000000000000000000000$	Furnituredodo		. 682	. 700	. 708	. 705	.708	.711	.720	.733	. 740	. 752	. 761	. 744
Nondurable goods do 730 743 751 756 762 768 773 782 790 796 804	Nondurable goodsdo			.799					. 773	.828 .782				. 847 . 806
Textue-mill products and other fiber manufactures	manufactures and other fiber	ł	. 616	. 634	. 639	. 642	. 644	. 652	.654				ĺ	.664
Cotton manufactures, except small wares dollars 549 .575 .576 .577 .579 .582 .584 .586 .588 .591 .589	Cotton manufactures, except small wares dollars	i	ł	1	ł		İ							. 590
Silk and rayon goodsdo	Silk and rayon goodsdo													.640
cept dyeing and finishing) dollars 774 779 783 789 789 789 789 799 801 804 809 .	cept dyeing and finishing) dollars		. 774	.779	.783	. 789	.789	. 789	.795	.799	. 801	. 804	. 809	. 809
	uctsdollars							. 655	. 673		704			. 706
Men's clothingdo	Men's clothingdo										. 743 . 837			. 747 . 844

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to	1943			1942			1			1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
WAGES—Continued													
Factory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg.†—Continued. Nondurable goods—Continued. Leather and leather productsdollars. Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo Canning and preservingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied indus-		0. 683 . 657 . 718 . 732 . 611 . 807 . 593 . 757 . 814	0.702 .677 .715 .733 .612 .813 .597 .767	0. 708 . 683 . 744 . 740 . 664 . 821 . 602 . 771 . 828	0. 713 . 683 . 751 . 749 . 674 . 823 . 611 . 772 . 831	0.719 .691 .761 .758 .676 .839 .613 .771	0. 721 .694 .769 .764 .681 .830 .613 .774 .828	0. 720 . 691 . 771 . 768 . 684 . 828 . 603 . 781 . 836	0. 729 . 702 . 777 . 775 . 681 . 836 . 613 . 782 . 838	0. 739 . 709 . 788 . 787 . 706 . 848 . 620 . 790 . 842	0. 747 . 717 . 797 . 793 . 697 . 871 . 629 . 794 . 845	7 0. 751 7. 718 7. 802 801 696 878 645 798 851	0. 74 . 71 . 80 . 80 . 69 . 88 . 65 . 79
tries. dollars. dollars. Chemicals and allied products. do. Chemicals. do. Products of petroleum and coal. do. Petroleum refining. do. Rubber products. do. Rubber tres and inner tubes. do. Factory average weekly earnings, by States:		. 949 . 876 1. 001 1. 054 1. 130 . 933 1. 105	. 960 . 881 1. 014 1. 088 1. 165 . 945 1. 114	. 973 . 866 1. 019 1. 081 1. 160 . 947 1. 115	. 976 . 867 1. 027 1. 093 1. 174 . 955 1. 125	. 980 . 878 1. 032 1. 092 1. 176 . 966 1. 130	. 973 . 886 1. 040 1. 105 1. 182 . 971 1. 139	. 971 . 890 1. 044 1. 092 1. 162 . 977 1. 135	. 982 . 892 1. 047 1. 091 1. 161 . 992 1. 159	. 988 . 901 1. 053 1. 111 1. 183 . 998 1. 162	7. 998 7. 909 1. 055 1. 122 1. 196 1. 005 1. 167	r 1. 007 r. 921 1. 064 r 1. 128 r 1. 202 1. 024 1. 183	. 99 . 92 1. 07 1. 13 1. 21 1. 01 1. 18
Delaware 1923-25=100. Illinois 1935-39=100 Massachusetts† 1935-39=100 New Jersey† 1922-25=100. New York 1935-39=100 Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wisconsin 1925-27=100 Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly	175. 6 177. 9 195. 6 181. 8 185. 9 176. 6	7 145. 2 150. 9 169. 1 184. 7 157. 0 159. 8 157. 8	150. 9 151. 3 172. 9 190. 1 160. 3 161. 9 153. 1	157. 4 156. 7 176. 2 194. 5 163. 3 166. 9 162. 0	159. 4 159. 8 176. 7 198. 8 164. 7 169. 7 164. 9	153. 6 163. 3 180. 2 202. 2 167. 6 171. 6 168. 2	157. 6 163. 2 184. 9 204. 2 169. 6 172. 3 168. 6	157. 9 168. 0 183. 7 204. 8 173. 4 175. 1 172. 6	164. 6 170. 1 187. 0 177. 9 177. 6 174. 7	168: 0 173: 5 189: 2 179: 9 180: 1 177: 1	172. 2 175. 0 190. 6 179. 0 182. 8 176. 7	172. 7 176. 8 192. 9 	7 176. 175. 190. 177. 7 181. 7 173.
earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor):* Building construction dollars Mining: Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		1. 174 . 992 1. 061 . 909 . 727 1. 020	1. 201 . 986 1. 065 . 906 . 738 1. 037	1. 198 . 984 1. 070 . 913 . 744 1. 039	1. 209 . 993 1. 073 . 926 . 750 1. 066	1, 230 1, 003 1, 085 , 931 , 757 1, 057	1. 240 1. 007 1. 085 . 941 . 759 1. 059	1. 240 1. 064 1. 113 . 947 . 755 1. 074	1. 242 1. 060 1. 119 . 949 . 766 1. 068	1, 235 1, 060 1, 128 , 962 , 776 1, 069	1. 240 1. 037 1. 120 . 984 7. 785 1. 100	1. 230 7 1. 043 1. 124 . 983 7. 781 7 1. 099	1. 230 1. 060 1. 150 . 98 . 790 1. 110
Public utilities: Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telephone and telegraph do Services: Dyeing and cleaning do		.993 .829 .819	1.005 .836 .829	1.004 .840 .833	1.027 .847 .835	1,023 .856 .835	1. 026 r. 856 r. 842	1. 032 . 854 . 846	• 1. 020 . 857 . 845	1. 034 . 870 . 850	1. 051 . 876 7. 854 7. 648	1. 038 . 879 . 857 r. 649	1, 05 , 88 , 85
Power laundries do Trade: Retail do Wholesale do Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):		.487 .619 .870	. 496 . 625 . 878	. 502 . 627 . 879	. 510 . 631 . 893	. 513 . 614 . 884	. 519 . 645 . 903	. 517 . 650 . 911	. 523 . 650 . 909	. 536 . 657 . 923	. 545 . 663 . 934	. 673 . 926	. 54 . 67 . 93
Common labor dol. per hour Skilled labor do Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month Railway wages (avg., class I) dol. per hour	. 869 1. 62	. 823 1. 59 . 828	. 823 1. 59	. 826 1. 59 59. 25 . 832	. 832 1. 60	. 832 1. 60	.832 1.61 62.43 .850	.832 1.61	.842 1.61	.858 1.61 67.21 .843	. 863 1. 61	. 863 1. 61 1 71. 84 . 839	76.0
Road-building wages, common labor: United States, average	. 74 . 94 . 55 . 93 . 87 . 1. 06 . 61 . 79 . 55	.61 .76 .43 .66 .77 .65 .97 .50	. 63 .77 . 46 .64 .74 .66 1.08 .50 .66	. 66 . 83 . 48 . 72 . 82 . 70 1.04 . 52 . 72 . 47	. 66 . 83 . 47 . 75 . 87 . 75 1. 06 . 54 . 77 . 46	. 67 . 88 . 46 . 82 . 88 . 80 1. 02 . 56 . 69 . 48	. 63 . 89 . 47 . 84 . 95 . 81 1. 03 . 52 . 66 . 49	.61 .91 .49 .79 .86 .82 1.03 .52 .75	. 62 . 87 . 52 . 84 . 90 . 87 1. 02 . 52 . 71 . 50	.64 .90 .57 .88 .85 .90 I.04 .54 .74	. 68 . 88 . 58 . 95 . 92 . 85 1. 05 . 57 . 79 . 54	.71 .91 .57 .91 .85 .83 1.09 .75	.7 .9 .5 .9 .8 .8 1.0 .5 .7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE Total public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs [5] mil. of dol	p 77	110	105	104	101	101	96	91	88	83	79	77	, 7
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total mil. of dol. Old-age assistance do. General relief do	69	65 50 13	65 50 13	66 51 13	66 52 12	67 52 12	67	66 52 10	67 52 11	67 53 11	67 53 10	67 53 9	6 5
				FINA	NCE	.,,-							
BANKING													
Acceptances and com'l paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances, totalmil. of dol. Held by accepting banks, totaldo. Own billsdo. Bills boughtdo. Held by others Commercial paper outstandingdo.	94 59 35 36 156	139 108 71 37 31 297	123 97 64 33 26 282	119 94 63 31 25 271	116 90 61 29 26 261	118 93 60 34 25 230	35 24 220	127 102 64 38 25 209	130 101 62 39 29 201	128 99 61 38 29 179	136 105 65 40 31 160	140 102 62 40 38 143	10

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Farm wages as of June 1 (data now collected for selected months between quarterly reports).

None held by Federal Reserve banks. Data are being revised.

I Rates as of September 1: Construction—common labor, \$0.869; skilled labor, \$1.62.

Includes through June 1943 earnings of persons employed under Federal emergency work programs shown separately in the April 1943 and earlier issues; by the end of June 1943 these emergency programs had been liquidated.

Trevised series. For an explanation of the revisions in the U. S. Department of Labor's series on hourly earnings in manufacturing industries, see note marked "it" on p. S-13. The index of weekly earnings in Massachusetts has been revised to a new base; data beginning March 1942 are in the May 1943 Survey; earlier data will be shown later.

New series. Data beginning 1939 for the Department of Labor's series of hourly earnings in nonmanufacturing industries will be published later. Data for building construction, the mining industries, dyeing and cleaning plants, and power laundries relate to wage earners only; for crude petroleum and natural gas, the clerical field force is included; for the public utilities, all employees except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
]	FINAL	CE-	Conti	nued	`	· · · · · · ·					
BANKING—Continued		l]	1					
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, excl. joint-stock land bksmil. of dol Farm mortgage loans, totaldo Federal land banksdo Land Bank Commissionerdo Loans to cooperatives, totaldo Banks for cooperatives, including central	2, 528 1, 900 1, 452 447 120	2,818 2,232 1,679 553 117	2, 776 2, 207 1, 663 544 126	2, 733 2, 179 1, 645 534 145	2, 696 2, 148 1, 625 523 155	2, 659 2, 115 1, 603 512 159	2, 608 2, 080 1, 579 501 146	2, 590 2, 057 1, 564 494 135	2, 582 2, 023 1, 540 483 124	2, 585 1, 996 1, 520 475 119	2, 582 1, 970 1, 502 468 114	2, 584 1, 953 1, 489 463 113	2, 566 1, 927 1, 472 455 118
bank. mil. of dol. Agr. Mktg. Act revolving fund do. Short term credit, total do. Federal intermediate credit banks, loans to and discounts for: Regional agricultural credit corps.,	111 8 509	104 12 469	112 12 443	130 13 409	140 13 392	145 13 384	132 12 382	121 12 398	111 11 434	106 11 470	102 11 498	102 11 518	107 11 521
prod. credit ass'ns, and banks for cooperatives of mil. of dol. Other financing institutions	272 38 253 55 121 42 12 54, 580 21, 221 33, 359	255 47 243 5 128 46 26 46,610 18,324 28,286	249 43 225 5 124 46 1 25 49,909 19,919 29,990	246 39 202 5 118 45 1 24 51, 954 19, 823 32, 131	253 38 190 5 114 45 23 48,001 18,512 29,489	273 39 185 4 113 44 21 61, 974 25, 897 36, 077	265 38 185 3 113 44 20 52, 160 21, 437 30, 723	267 39 197 3 117 43 20 49, 549 21, 112 28, 437	275 40 217 14 121 43 18 59, 323 24, 062 35, 261	276 39 233 32 124 43 17 66, 876 29, 193 37, 683	279 39 245 47 124 43 16 58, 339 25, 737 32, 602	284 41 257 54 124 42 14 60, 423 25, 464 34, 959	282 41 259 56 123 42 12 r 58, 930 23, 976 r 34, 954
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of mo.: Assets, total mil. of dol. Res. bank credit outstanding, total do. Bills discounted do. United States securities do. Reserves, total do. Gold certificates do. Liabilities, total do. Deposits, total do. Excess reserves (estimated) do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation do. Reserve ratio percent. Federal Reserve reporting member banks, con-	31, 146 9, 466 59 9, 088 20, 389 20, 071 31, 146 14, 665 1, 123 14, 921 68, 9	25, 298 3, 565 7 3, 426 20, 803 20, 575 25, 298 13, 952 12, 338 2, 143 10, 157 86, 3	25, 754 3, 774 8 3, 567 20, 808 20, 576 25, 754 13, 660 11, 592 1, 690 10, 658 85. 6	26, 953 4, 959 11 4, 667 20, 813 20, 569 26, 953 14, 313 12, 735 2, 644 11, 220 81, 5	27, 748 5, 714 7 5, 399 20, 799 20, 573 27, 748 14, 534 13, 208 2, 909 11, 756 79, 1	29, 019 6, 679 6, 189 20, 908 20, 554 29, 019 15, 194 13, 117 1, 988 12, 193 76. 3	28, 556 6, 339 14 5, 969 20, 931 20, 520 28, 556 14, 805 13, 630 2, 387 12, 265 77, 3	28, 515 6, 296 16 5, 871 20, 859 20, 476 28, 515 14, 308 13, 067 1, 925 12, 627 77, 4	28, 347 6, 191 13 5, 919 20, 785 20, 413 28, 347 13, 981 12, 759 1, 518 12, 758 77, 7	28, 982 6, 846 13 6, 455 20, 656 20, 303 28, 982 14, 131 12, 204 2, 315 13, 128 75, 8	28, 548 6, 647 31 6, 222 20, 614 20, 261 28, 548 13, 459 12, 031 1, 728 13, 539 76, 4	29, 599 7, 576 5 7, 202 20, 582 20, 224 29, 599 14, 022 12, 085 1, 210 13, 872 73. 8	30, 462 8, 685 16 8, 187 20, 508 20, 163 30, 462 14, 557 12, 590 1, 268 14, 364 r 70, 9
dition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjustedmu. of dol_ Demand, except interbank:	3 5, 733	27, 217	27, 424	28, 63 9	28,852	28, 257	29,743	31, 305	31,848	30, 098	31,386	32, 289	⁷ 33, 840
Individuals, partnerships, and corpora- tions	35, 533 1, 922 3, 072 5, 960	26, 818 1, 806 1, 511 5, 158	27, 344 1, 909 2, 018 5, 285	28, 345 1, 947 2, 696 5, 215	28, 733 1, 867 3, 092 5, 228	28, 709 1, 759 6, 757 5, 256	29, 434 1, 888 5, 245 5, 408	31, 162 1, 858 2, 964 5, 467	31, 815 1, 913 2, 266 5, 479	30, 112 1, 890 8, 044 5, 527	31, 395 1, 838 7, 981 5, 633	32, 536 1, 852 5, 652 5, 688	33, 688 1, 846 4, 777 5, 837
Time, except interbank, total do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mill of dol States and political subdivisions do Interbank, domestic do Investments, total do U. S. Gov't direct obligations, total do Bills do Certificates do Bonds do Notes do do	5, 792 123 8, 817 37, 035 32, 282 3, 524 7, 635 16, 250 4, 873	5, 019 115 8, 681 24, 075 18, 493 2, 245 2, 267 11, 228 2, 753	5, 038 121 8, 527 25, 593 19, 948 2, 337 3, 029 11, 257 3, 325	5, 087 102 8, 898 27, 229 21, 879 2, 811 2, 945 11, 725 4, 398	5, 102 100 9, 454 28, 092 22, 874 3, 570 3, 429 11, 634 4, 241	5, 130 100 9, 141 31, 148 25, 898 3, 786 4, 958 12, 985 4, 169	5, 268 112 9, 197 31, 918 26, 740 4, 476 5, 059 13, 117 4, 088	5, 333 105 9, 509 31, 953 26, 738 4, 244 5, 001 13, 394 4, 099	5, 361 89 9, 195 31, 935 26, 766 3, 755 4, 993 13, 821 4, 197	5, 381 115 9, 148 35, 135 29, 917 74, 840 76, 532 714, 357 74, 188	5, 480 121 8, 879 37, 394 32, 467 r 5, 636 6, 883 r 15, 760 4, 188	5, 530 119 8, 716 36, 358 31, 414 4, 860 7 6, 991 7 15, 685 7 3, 878	5, 677 120 7 8, 593 37, 003 32, 347 4, 478 7, 029 15, 988 4, 852
Bills do Certificates do Bonds do Notes do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government mill. of dol Other securities do Commerc'l, indust'l, and agricult'l† do To brokers and dealers in securities do.	1, 818 2, 935 9, 704 5, 735 1, 127	2,095 3,487 10,382 6,595 493	2, 106 3, 539 10, 361 6, 552 526	1,907 3,443 10,320 6,581 529	1, 934 3, 284 10, 295 6, 440 700	1, 937 3, 313 10, 321 6, 304 850	1,908 3,270 9,790 6,131 637	1, 919 3, 296 9, 517 5, 963 585	1, 940 3, 229 9, 456 5, 912 617	1, 992 3, 226 10, 637 5, 850 1, 652	1, 850 3, 077 9, 788 5, 662 1, 046	1, 881 3, 063 9, 485 5, 542 1, 014	1, 725 2, 931 9, 479 5, 628 992
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol Real estate loans do. Loans to banks do. Other loans do. Money and interest rates:	358 1, 145 74 1, 265	381 1, 230 26 1, 657	381 1, 221 65 1, 616	369 1, 217 46 1, 578	389 1, 207 22 1, 537	382 1, 199 53 1, 533	358 1, 184 46 1, 434	342 1, 176 57 1, 394	344 1, 162 54 1, 367	504 1, 161 83 1, 387	491 1, 150 94 1, 345	424 1, 158 28 1, 319	379 1, 157 47 1, 276
Bank rates to customers: New York City. 7 other northern and eastern cities. 11 southern and western cities. ODiscount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal land bank loans. Go Federal intermediate credit bank loans. Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate:	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2. 28 2. 66 3. 25 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2.09 2.63 3.26 1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.09 4.00 1.50	2. 36 2. 76 3. 24 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2. 70 2. 98 3. 38 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50
Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days Com'l paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Average rate:	. 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
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-modo Average yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.: Taxable*percent.	1.00 .375 1.29	1,00 .370 1,25	1.00 .370 1.27	1.00 .372 1.28	1.00 .371 1.28	1.00 .363 1.34	1.00 .367 1.29	1.00 .372 1.24	1.00 .373 1.33	1.00 .373 1.39	1.00 .373 1.36	1.00 .374 1.32	1.00 .374 1.30
Savings deposits: Savings banks in New York State: Amount due depositorsmil. of dol. U. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositorsdo. Balance on deposit in banksdo	5, 922 1, 660 11	5, 427 1, 344 20	5, 449 1, 358 19	5, 459 1, 377 18	5, 492 1, 396 17	5, 570 1, 417 16	5, 594 1, 445 14	5, 622 1, 468 14	5, 663 1, 493 13	5, 677 1, 517 12	5, 726 1, 546 12	5, 813 1, 578 12	5, 867 * 1, 620

r Revised

1 Amount estimated for 1 bank.

3 To avoid duplication these loans are excluded from the totals.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ From bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

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\$ For bond yields see p. S-20.

\$ For bond yield

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
			FINAL	ICE-	Conti	nued					·		
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT													
otal consumer short-term debt, end of month* mil. of dol_		6, 719	6, 557	6, 403	6, 169	r 6, 155	r 5, 703	7 5, 491	⁷ 5, 353	5, 243	5, 079	r 5,065	4, 8
Instalment debt:		2,032	1,862	1,704	1,571	1,494	1, 314	1, 190	1,071	1, 020	955	896	8
Sale debt, total* do Automobile dealers* do Department stores and mail order		874	769	664	573	482	404	351	287	260	235	208 108	1 1
houses mil. of dol	\$ I	277 449	261 428	253 408	247 392	254 391	228 359	210 338	196 322	190 319	178 308	168 301	1 2
Furniture stores* do Household appliance stores* do Jewelry stores* do Go		183 67	169 63	154 61	141 61	130 77	116 64	103 56	9i 51	81 50	72 48	64 47	1
All other* do Cash loan debt, total* do Commercial banks, debt* do		182 1,716	172 1,642	164 1,551	157 1, 483	160 1,428	143 1,346	132 1, 275	$124 \\ 1,252$	120 1, 206	114 1, 161	108 1,150	1 1, 1
Commercial banks, debt*do Credit unions:	278	491	460	421	393	370	345	319	312	299	290	287	7 2
Debt§dodo	112 15	166 16	160 16	152 14	145 14	141 18	132 11	126 13	127	122 15	118 14	118 19	1
Debt§ do Loans made do Repayments§ do Industrial banking companies:	17	23	22	22	21	22	20	19	22 21	20	18	19	
Debtdo	167	246	236	222	211	202	193	185 26	184	179	174	174	1
Debt	28 31	33 40	31 41	30 44	25 36	31 40	25 34	34	38 39	31 36	29 34	35 3 5	
Personal finance companies: Debtdo	357	466	452	437	428	424	403	387	387	378	366	371	3
Debt do do Loans made do Repayments do Repair and modernization debt* do Repair and modernization debt* do do do description debt* do do description debt* do description debt* de description debt* de description debt* de description debt* de de description de description de description de de de de de de de de de de de de de	64 70	60 75	60 74	59 74	59 68	82 86	45 66	50 66	86 86	62 71	58 70	80 75	
Repair and modernization debt*do Miscellaneous debt*do		252 95	240 94	227 9 2	215 91	200 91	184 89	170 88	155 87	141 87	128 85	114 86	1 1, 2
Charge account sale debt*dodo		1, 232 1, 102	1,320 1,095	1,419 1,088	1,386 1,085	1, 513 1, 072	1, 333 1, 058	88 1,333 1,038	1, 343 1, 031	1, 331 1, 029	$1,275 \\ 1,027$	1, 338 1, 014	ç
Miscellaneous debt* do Charge account sale debt* do Open credit cash debt* do dervice debt* do dexes of total consumer short-term debt, end		637	638	641	644	648	7 652	r 65 5	r 656	*657	661	r 667	6
		112	109	106	102	102	95	91	89	87	84	84	
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do		113	109	106	102	98	94	93	90	88	85	84	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
and total numberCommercial service, total do do	227 15	698 47	556 27	673 40	585 27	506 22	458 28	422 28	410 23	362 28	281 19	265 31	2
Construction, total do	31 33	66 119	54 77	61 102	63 98	47 86	28 53 79	28 38 67 3	23 41 79	54 61	35 48	33 39	
Construction, total do Manufacturing and mining, total do Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous) do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Large and tol was do to the coal of the c	$\frac{2}{2}$	5 5	5 4	0 7	4 5	2 3	79 2 4	3 2	2 4	2 2	2 5	2	
Food and kindred products do	5	23 5	5 2	17 1	10	11 4	$\frac{14}{2}$	2 9 2	8	12 0	3	5 2	
Iron and steel productsdo Leather and leather productsdo Lumber and productsdo	i	$\frac{4}{10}$	10	3 9	18	3 11	1 11	2 3 9	$\hat{1}$	0 8	0	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Machinerydo	4	8 12	5 11	7 13	16 16	12	5 14	5 9	7 10	9 11	1 11	$\frac{2}{7}$	
Paper, printing, and publishing	0	5 20	5 15	3 20	3 16	19	1 16	4 9	4 16	10	4 8	i 4	
Transportation equipment do	0	20 2 20	0 13	20 4 18	2	3 10	2 7	2 10	1	0 5	1	2	
Retail trade, total do	120	405	355	405	15 352	307	267	255 34	232	195	156	147	
wholesale trade, total do abilities, grand total thous. of dol.	28 2,905	61 6, 781	5, 473	65 7, 181	5, 245	6, 950	5, 515	4, 163	35 7, 282 305	3, 523	23 2, 550	6,076	3,
		538 520	268 646	525 756	267 717	526 1, 189	396 698	331 379	903	579 597	393 267	1,600 577	
Manufacturing and mining, totaldododododo	913 78	2, 249 237	1, 661 519	2, 374 0	1, 823 198	1, 997 7	2, 249 206	1,342 69	4, 144 100	1, 105 22	826 28	1, 441 40	2, 0
Chemicals and allied products do	25 187	33 421	28 90	146 352 7	64 176	12 195	34 469	44 195	52 169	20 192	66 90	25 396	
Iron and steel and products do Leather and leather products do Lumber and products do	468 2	76 50	17 29 217	21	297 49	120 40	105 52	132 97	97 20	0	45 0	50 71	
Lumber and products do Machinery do do do do do do do do do do do do do	19 51	207 163	131	81 69	185 12	272 288 77	139 333	128 269 107	368 2,441	117 289	106 15	341 203	:
Machinery do Paper, printing, and publishing do Stone, clay, and glass products do Textile-mill products and apparel do	8 0	34 1 53	110 100	580 125	132 62	49	498 4 252	45	165 76	169 50	218 95	76 15	;
		262 22	280	628 170	467 17	216 525 196	252 42	79 54	162 244	150	76 8	$\frac{25}{174}$	
Miscellaneous do Retail trade, total do Wholesale trade, total do	30 786	384 2, 475	140 2, 2 76	195 2,660	164 2,009	196 2, 392	115	123 1,782	250 1, 540	96 1,031	79 756	25 2, 334	
	435	999	622	866	429	846	1, 800 372	329	390	211	308	124	2
LIFE INSURANCE ssociation of Life Insurance Presidents:		l											
Assets, admitted, total mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do	29,868 5,216	27, 725 5, 212	27, 909 5, 220	28, 083 5, 225	28, 236 5, 230	28, 394 5, 224	28, 572 5, 223	28, 757 5, 213	28, 999 5, 203	29, 188 5, 201	29, 340 5, 201	29, 542 5, 197	29, 7 5, 2
Farmdo	655	687 4, 525	685 4, 535	680 4, 545	675	667 4, 557	661 4, 562	651 4, 562	6 46	651	653	654	ϵ
Other do Real-estate holdings do do	4, 561 1, 161	1, 392	1, 382	1,370	4, 555 1, 356 2, 092	1, 308	1, 302	1, 286 2, 024	4, 557 1, 262	4, 550 1, 238	4,548 1,218	4, 543 1, 204	4, 8 1, 1
Policy loans and premium notes do Bonds and stocks held (book value), total	1,901	2, 144	2, 129	2, 110	1	2,068	2,045	1	2,003	1, 982	1,962	1,942	1,9
mil. of dol Gov't. (domestic and foreign), total_do	10,939	17, 843 8, 888	17, 905 8, 908	17, 904 8, 938 7, 204	17, 882 8, 929	18, 641 9, 756	18, 672 9, 797	18, 713 9, 832	18, 490 9, 575	19, 740 10, 833	19,802 10,899	19,867 10,998	19,8 11,0
U. S. Government do Public utility do	9,324 4,429	7, 093 4, 409	7, 132 4, 444	4, 434	7, 196 4, 432	8, 0 6 0 4, 44 3	8, 089 4, 438	8, 163 4, 466	7, 933 4, 465	9, 222 4, 467	9, 258 4, 461	9, 360 4, 450	9, 4 4, 4
Railroad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.912	2, 616 1, 930	2, 597 1, 956	2, 581 1, 951	2, 566 1, 955	2, 517 1, 925	2, 515 1, 922	2, 508 1, 907	2, 525 1, 925	2, 528 1, 912	2, 523 1, 919	2, 515 1, 904	2, 4 1, 9
Cashdo Other admitted assetsdo	1, 111 719	574	690 583	868 604	1,074 602	537 616	716 614	870 651	1, 370 671	394 633	495 662	618 714	8
* Revised.	110									300	302	*11	

* Revised.

136 companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

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

*New series. Earlier figures and a description of the data appear on pp. 9-26 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 banks 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; revisions, which in most cases are minor, are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
			FINAN	ICE—	Conti	nued							
TIPE INSUBANCE Continued							1]			
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued Association of Life Insurance Presidents—Con.													
Association of Life Insurance Presidents—Con. Insurance written: Policies and certificates, total thousands. Group do Industrial do Ordinary do Ordinary do Industrial do Ordinary do Industrial do Ordinary do Industrial do Ordinary do Ordinary do Industrial do Ordinary do Industrial do Ordinary do Industrial do Industrial do Industrial do Industrial do Industrial do Ordinary do Institute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous of dol Death claim payments do Matured endowments do Insability payments do Insidents do Insurance values, premium notes, etc. do Life Insurance written, ordinary, total do New England do New England do New England do Insurance written, ordinary, total do New England do	627	5 92	594	679	628	679	585	623	754	719	722	700	644
Groupdododododo	54 346	42 364	55 356	46 428	72 358	165 315	54 340	42 380	75 432	61 405	74 409	71 385	45 357
Ordinarydo Value, total†thous. of dol	228 651, 543	186 535, 016	184 532, 294	204 588, 237	197 584, 743	200 817, 547	191 576, 435	201 5 93, 733	248 750,957	253 747,226	239 742,925	243 745, 646	722, 928
Groupdo Industrialdo	89, 168 105, 585	83, 304 112, 240	84, 799 111, 795	78, 094 135, 727	114, 180 111, 801	317, 373 97, 863	93, 818 103, 873	90, 690 117, 563	130, 390 134,479	124, 984 126,688	154, 406 126,333	143, 888 119, 505	131, 599 110, 096
Ordinary †dodododododo	456, 790	339, 472 247, 852	335, 700 253, 735	374, 416 262, 368 21, 753	358, 762 260, 427	402, 311 387, 033	378, 744 281, 077	385, 480 279, 445	486, 088 316, 139 27, 602	495, 554 271, 638	462,186 274,776	482, 253 297, 643	481, 233 279, 851
Annuitlesdododo		18, 935 14, 291	20, 092 15, 382	16,073	22, 128 16, 857	60, 577 17, 775	33, 984 19, 312	23, 504 19, 334	18,918	25, 949 19, 410	23, 405 15, 630 57, 341	24, 516 18, 610	29, 613 18, 324
Industrialdodododo		58, 855 155, 771	58, 805 159, 456	56, 836 167, 706	58, 539 162, 903	97, 855 210, 826	57, 639 170, 142	59, 376 177, 231	68, 170 201, 449	56, 736 169, 543	57, 341 178, 400	65, 817 188, 700	57, 644 174, 270
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,		165 966	176, 104	189, 326	176, 247	244, 909	203, 604	187, 853	229, 883	205, 253	194, 285	002 415	100 10
Death claim payments do		71, 785	76, 726	84, 114	80, 109	97, 826 21, 802	93, 442 25, 777	85, 549 24, 237	105, 836 30, 556	93, 508 31, 709	89, 485	203, 417 92, 978	192, 134 90, 052 25, 388
Disability payments do		7, 930	20, 283 7, 021 12, 978	22, 464 8, 053 13, 968	22, 132 7, 218 12, 763	7, 414 13, 192	8, 302 17, 015	7, 135 12, 796	8, 272 14, 135	7, 710 14, 016	27, 950 7, 255 12, 842	27, 489 7, 584 14, 572	7, 280 13, 992
Dividends do Surrender values premium notes etc do		24, 851 33, 244	27, 510 31, 586	27, 258 33, 469	25, 880 28, 145	68, 314 36, 361	34, 377 24, 691	33, 817 24, 319	40, 234 30, 850	31, 680 26, 630	30, 812 25, 941	35, 650 25, 144	31, 723 23, 699
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, totaldo	610, 607	430, 297	432, 679	467, 814	447, 749	521, 524	485, 782	508,908	631, 863	634, 209	605, 286	632, 597	632, 881
New England do do Middle Átlantic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	45, 328 151, 171	100, 695	101, 125	37, 408 118, 351	34, 767 119, 590	36, 426 143, 961	39, 396 137, 295	36, 761 136, 677	48, 103 166, 717	50, 757 170, 949	48, 325 155, 785	45, 838 162, 344	49, 505 162, 769
East North Central do West North Central do do do do do do do do do do do do do	134, 403 63, 610	97, 929 44, 693	96, 148 45, 203	106, 057 47, 518	100, 774 44, 357	114, 554 52, 563	108, 316 46, 684	117, 268 49, 563	146, 476	140, 101 61, 742	133, 426 64, 615	138, 914 63, 243	136, 557 65, 077
South Atlanticdo East South Centraldo	67, 305 24, 259	44, 285 17, 515	46, 426 18, 413	47, 720 18, 867	45, 188 17, 410	50, 307 20, 220	43, 661 18, 131	49, 708 19, 722	62, 379 26, 192	65, 961 24, 402	61, 797 24, 316	63, 313 27, 620	67, 621 25, 077
West South Centraldodododo	18, 507	32, 785 12, 123	35, 445 12, 390	32, 234 13, 059	30, 565 12, 703	38, 142 16, 069	34, 133 12, 798	37, 235 13, 752	44, 098 17, 803	42, 887 17, 501	41, 843 17, 565	46, 796 20, 116	45, 377 17, 808
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, total do New England do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do Lapse rates 1925-26=100	03, 705	45, 289	43, 939	46, 600	42, 395	49, 282 77	45, 368	48, 222	59, 760	59, 909	57, 614	64, 413	63, 090
Foreign evolunge rates:				ļ									
Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, officialo dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, frec rates dol. per Canadian dol Colombia dol. per peso Marie	. 298	. 298 . 061	.298	. 298	.298	. 298 . 061	. 298	.298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298
British India dol. per rupee. Canada, free rates dol. per Canadian dol.	.301	.301 .895	.301 .878	.301	.301 .881	. 301 . 879	.301	.301	. 301 . 899	.301	.301	.301	. 301
Colombia dol. per peso. Mexico do United Kingdom, official rates dol. per £	1 .200	. 572 . 206	. 571 . 206	. 570 . 206	. 570 . 206	.572	. 572	. 572	. 572 . 206	. 573	. 573	. 573 . 206	. 573
Gold.	4.035	4, 035	4. 035	4, 035	4.035	4.035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4. 035	4.035	4.035	4.035
Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmarkthous. of dol	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22,243 \\ -91,332 \end{array} $	22,756 $-21,763$	$ \begin{array}{r} 22,754 \\ -27,759 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 22,740 \\ -56,440 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 22,743 \\ -10,752 \end{array} $	22, 726 -30, 974	22, 683 -76, 063	22, 644 -63, 411	22, 576 58, 996	$\begin{bmatrix} 22,473 \\ -101,005 \end{bmatrix}$	22, 426 -45, 122	22, 388 51, 684	$ \begin{array}{r} 22,335 \\ -63,713 \end{array} $
Production: Reported monthly, total ‡do		r 77, 382	776, 813	78, 269	70, 386 743, 479	r 68, 374 r 43, 000	7 64, 862 7 41, 807	763,90 742,59	\$ 61, 871 \$ 39, 086	» 63, 584	₽ 63, 030	<i>p</i> 62, 080	p 62, 707
Reported monthly, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \\ Africa \\ Canada \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \\ United States \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \\ Currency in circulation, total \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		7 46, 057 14, 221 10, 166	7 45, 049 13, 325 7 11, 839	7 45, 460 13, 479 12, 015	12, 801 7, 831	12, 704 6, 212	11, 708 4, 654	11, 459 4, 121	12, 169 4, 520	P 41, 253 11, 308 4, 891	10,969	7 41, 056 11, 431	^p 41, 489 10, 240
Currency in circulation, totalmil. of dol_ Silver:	18, 529	13, 200	13, 703	14, 210	14, 805	15, 410	15, 590	16, 088	16, 250	16,660	4, 065 17, 114	3, 945 17, 421	4, 755 17, 955
Price at New York dol. per fine oz. Production:	. 448	. 351	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	.448	. 448	.448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448
Canadathous, of fine oz		1,505 4,412	1,758 4,561	1,870 3,819	1, 623 3, 292	1,634 3,673	1,606 3,538	1,623 3,172	1,771 3,636	1, 672 3, 579	1,458 3,013	1, 375 3, 664	4, 318
United Statesdo Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of monthdo BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS		4, 510	2, 922	3, 505	3, 128	3, 150	2,851	2,714	1, 931	1,988	2, 717	1, 632	1,115
New incorporations (4 States)number_	1, 031	832	818	890	784	939	1,032	810	962	988	1,026	1,008	1,028
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS													
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol Iron and steel (47 cos.)do			451 51			557 72			441 51			452	
Machinery (69 cos.)do Automobiles (15 cos.)do			36 46			49 92			39 47			52 43 49	
Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)_do			1 49			1 54 36			1 54 34			1 51 33	
Other durable goods (75 cos.)do Foods, beverages, and tobacco (49 cos.), do			22 42			30 44			19 39			22 40	
Uni producing and renning (45 cos.)do		 -	42 41			49 48			36 42			42 41	
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*			35 52			35 47			36 42			39 40	
Net profitsdo			211			294			211			216	
Dividends: Preferred			7 20 7 125			23 158			21 127			22	
Electric nower companies net income (28 cos.)	1	ı	7 26			35			34			132	
(Federal Reserve) mil. of dol. Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) do. Telphones, net operating income (Federal			284.1			383. 9			209. 4			239. 3	
Communications Commission) mil. of dol		ncrease ir	66.8			66.2		l	63. 6		l	61. 9	

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

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Preliminary.

Preliminary.

Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the currency was the "milreis."

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Preliminary 1942 to January 1943. The official rate for Canada has been \$0.909 since first quoted in March 1940.

The official and free rates (rounded to thousandths) were identical from January 1942 to Indianary 1942 to January 1942 for the total, excluding Mexico and including certain other revisions, are as follows: 1941, 88,452; 1942, 80,674. Revised 1941 and 1942 monthly averages for Canada and the 1942 monthly average for the United States are as follows: Canada—1941, 15,590; 1942, 14,121; United States—10,914. Monthly revisions for 1941 and January-May 1942 are available on request.

Prevised beginning December 1933; revised figures beginning March 1942 are on p. S-17 of the May 1943 Survey; earlier revisions are available on request.

Prevised beginning December 1934; revised figures beginning March 1942 are on p. S-17 of the May 1943 Survey; earlier revisions are available on request.

Prevised beginning December 1934; revised figures beginning March 1942 are on p. S-17 of the May 1943 Survey; earlier revisions are available on request.

Prevised beginning December 1934; revised figures beginning March 1942 are on p. S-17 of the May 1943 Survey; earlier revisions are available on request.

Prevised menual

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942	<u></u>					1943			====
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
1042 Supplement to the Survey		<u></u>	FINA		Conti	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)	1			1	1	1		1]	1	1		1
United States war program, cumulative totals	1			İ					ļ.				
from June 1940: * Programmil. of dol	339, 738	221, 968	221, 918	237, 913	237, 659	237, 949	238, 398	238, 952	246, 147	246, 116	246, 024	275, 753	339, 854
Commitments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	124, 280	153, 052 44, 791	160, 155 50, 250	168, 313 55, 972	177, 913 62, 084	183, 802 68, 208	190, 108 74, 461	197, 523 80, 543	203,832 87,655	212, 039 94, 945	220, 273 102, 318	228, 041 110, 005	1230, 252 116, 751
Program	802 144, 059	734 81,685	838 86, 483	92, 904	735 96, 116	1,014 108,170	1, 240 111, 069	887 114, 024	944	1, 470 129, 849	1, 335 135, 913	876 136, 696	890 141, 524
Interest bearing: Public issues do Special issues to government agencies and trust funds mil. of dol. Noninterest bearing do Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: Total amount outstanding (unmatured)	130, 814	72, 982	77, 338	83, 680	86, 671	98, 276	100,852	103, 286	104, 284	118, 848	124, 477	124, 509	128, 782
Special issues to government agencies and trust funds mil. of dol.	11, 907	8, 262	8,509	8, 585	8,787	9,032	9, 172	9, 565	10,004	9, 795	19, 198	10, 871	11, 456
Noninterest bearingdo Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:	1, 338	441	637	639	657	862	1,045	1,773	1, 219	1, 206	1, 238	1, 316	1, 286
		4, 567	4, 552	4, 243	4, 244	4, 283	4,277	4, 275	4, 350	4, 363	4, 082	4,092	3, 782
By agencies: o	484	754	738	749	749	788	782	780	779	777	485	480	483
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpdo	930 1, 533	930 1, 533	930 1, 533	930 1, 533	930 1,533	930 1,533	930 1,533	930	930 1, 533	930 1, 533	930	930	930
Reconstruction Finance Corpdo	850	1, 216 5, 215	1, 216 5, 931	896 5, 937	896 6, 363	896 6, 501	896 6, 372	896 6, 119	971	986 7, 466	996	1, 533 1, 011	1, 533 700
War activities do	7, 617 7, 232	4,884	5, 384	5, 481 48	6,042	5,825	5, 947 86	5, 770	7, 354 6, 744	b 6, 974	7, 435 7, 092	8, 327 7, 469	7, 112 6, 432
Unemployment reliefdo	45 4	30 52	40	35	31	12	29	92 23	103 21	81 835	65 12	43 6	42
Interest on debtdo	15 46	19	224	56 70	28	25 353	35 54	35	262	38 89	42	609	344 68
All other tdo	0 275	(a) 224 797	(a) 242	(a) 247	193	215	(a) 222	198	(a) 223	(a) 250	(a) 223	198	219
Receipts, totaldodo	3, 005 2, 721	587	2, 528 2, 527	648 607	830 601	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
Internal revenue, totaldo	39 2,602	22 748	20 2, 476	24 603	23 784	24 2, 649	25 724	26 1, 075	32 5, 154	32 1, 396	37 1, 581	$\frac{34}{4,211}$	33 1, 815
Social security taxes do	1, 564 310	155 232	2, 126 43	206 48	199 248	1, 972 50	306 52	380 343	4, 732 50	1, 000 50	940 282	3, 803 57	1, 255 48
By ageneies: \(\text{o}^*\) Commodity Credit Corp	26, 435	19, 401	19, 974	20, 534	20, 992	21, 715	22, 643	23, 437	24, 151	24, 706	24, 805	26, 708	25, 555
Loans to financial institutions (incl. pre-	8, 078	8,859	8, 813	8, 781	8,779	8,746	8,691	8, 588	8, 565	8, 652	8, 507	8, 241	8, 139
ferred stock)mil. of doldo	754 448	974 497	964 498	949 497	953 496	957 486	920 489	858 474	833 469	837 462	821 459	828 451	795 448
Farm mortgage and other agricultural	1, 896	2, 297	2, 286	2, 286	2, 265	2, 241	2, 237	2, 219	2, 197	2, 158	2, 141	1, 937	1, 914
loans mil of dol All other do U. S. obligations, direct and fully guaran	2, 750 2, 2 30	2, 994 2, 096	2, 949 2, 117	2, 925 2, 124	2, 916 2, 149	2, 912 2, 151	2,878 2,168	2, 871 2, 167	2, 868 2, 196	3, 003 2, 193	2, 891 2, 194	2, 813 1, 885	2, 790 2, 193
tood rail of dol l	1, 691	1,144	1, 197	1, 219	1, 222	1, 272	1, 284	1, 375	1,424	1, 510	1, 549	1, 565	1, 638
Business propertydo Property held for saledo	1, 966 7, 019	924 4, 177	952 4, 287	976 4, 710	1,001 4,701	1, 020 5, 187	1, 041 5, 638	1, 359 5, 883	1,408 6,074	1, 428 6, 081	1, 475 6, 167	1, 674 6, 310	1, 561 6, 750
Business property. do. Property held for sale do. All other assets do. Liabilities, other than interagency, total	7, 682	4, 295	4,725	4,848	5 , 2 88	5, 489	5, 989	6, 232	6, 681	7, 035	7, 108	8, 917	7, 466
Ronds notes and debentures:	11, 289	9, 728	10, 161	9, 863	10, 268	10, 345	10, 533	10, 791	10, 850	11, 386	11, 177	11, 456	10, 969
Guaranteed by the U.S	$\frac{4,046}{1,271}$	4, 592 1, 445	4, 574 1, 434	4, 265 1, 413	4, 264 1, 404	4, 301 1, 414	4, 291 1, 413	4, 332 1, 383	4, 365 1, 375	4, 372 1, 366	4, 092 1, 340	4, 101 1, 333	3, 936 1, 276
Other liabilities, including reservesdo	5, 972 440	3, 691 439	4, 154 439	4, 185 442	4, 601 443	4, 630 439	4, 829 439	5, 076 440	5, 109 441	5, 648 440	5, 746 440	6, 022 440	5, 757
U. S. Government interests do Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans out-	14, 706	9, 234	9, 373	10, 230	10 , 2 81	10, 931	11, 671	12, 206	12, 860	12, 880	13, 188	14, 812	441 14, 146
standing, end of month:¶ Grand total thous, of dol.	7,540,174	4,545,609	4,628,502	4.848.279	4,916 ,22 6	5,312,352	5,604,641	5,805,976	6,107,850	6,368,364	6,678,095	6 0 4 0 4 = =	# 912 Fue
Section 5, as amended, totaldo Banks and trust companies, including	621, 989	735, 862	73 5, 093	4,848,279 735,685	735, 209	723, 554	723, 906	706, 520	706, 147	693, 233	715, 774	6,840,475 581, 012	7,213,782 623, 429
receivers thous, of dol Building and loan associations do	58, 948 3, 033	67, 449 4, 705	66, 793 4, 574	66, 434 5, 170	65, 711 5, 060	65, 082 4, 671	63,876 4,315	63, 362 4, 218	62, 576 3, 835	62, 128 3, 904	61,006 2,812	60, 566	59, 654
Insurance companies do Mortgage loan companies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 033 462 144, 620	659 200, 562	600 199, 737	597 200, 522	529 202, 044	529 201, 689	529 200, 686	522 198, 689	519 204, 161	488 199, 402	485 225, 243	3, 242 485 98, 608	3, 463
Railreads, including receiversdo All other under Section 5	413, 153	461, 563 924	462, 470 920	462, 050 912	460, 968 898	450, 499 1, 085	453, 432 1, 069	438, 668 1, 661	434, 378 678	426, 665 646	424, 338 1, 890	416, 261	144, 544 413, 448
Emerg. Rel. and Constr. Act, as amended: Self-liquidating projects (including financ-	1, 772		,			,	,	.,			1,000	1,848	1,834
ing repairs) thous, of dol. Financing of agricultural commodities	16, 650	17, 194	17, 153	17, 133	17,056	16,960	16, 954	16, 809	16, 824	16, 757	16, 724	16, 702	16, 692
thous, of dol. Loans to business enterprises (including	57	349	349	349	349	339	204	157	117	117	57	57	57
participations) thous of dol. National defenses do	102, 742 5,616,292	132, 942 2,409,243	131, 349 2,484,112	129, 187 2,715, 892	126, 516 2,770,068	123, 775 3,188, 266	117, 536 3,493,874	115, 250 3,734, 583	111, 206 4,045, 737	107, 541 4,330,509	105, 567 4,628,627	103, 950	101, 768 5,280,748
Bank Conservation Act, as amendeddo Drainage, levee, irrigation, etcdo	664, 655 58, 860	693, 213 69, 357	690, 851 69, 076	689, 429 67, 115	688, 208 66, 832	687, 421 66, 665	683, 069 65, 469	679, 830 64, 444	677, 112 63, 366	676, 123 61, 477	673, 940 60, 830	4,932,910 672, 275	669, 467 \$ 60, 046
Other loans and authorizationsdo	458, 929	487, 450	500, 519	493, 489	511, 987	505, 373	503, 628	488, 382	487, 341	482, 608	476, 574	60, 603 472, 967	\$ 60,046 461,576
SECURITIES ISSUED (Securities and Exchange Commission)†													
Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	936	2, 059	2, 550	5, 003	786	6, 958	1,389	994	1,092	10, 279	1. 455	3, 733	1, 015
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	916	2, 059	2, 536	5, 001	786	6, 958	1, 389	994 40	1,078	10, 274	1, 440	3, 723	1, 001
Corporate. do Preferred stock do	86 12	43	68 11	43	34	34	9	49	84	86	68	89	62 12
Common stockdo	8	0	3	(a)	(0)	1 0	0	(0)	8	(a)	14	3	

Common stock

Common stock

Cless than \$500,000. Includes repayments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.

Secondo,000 added to unemployment relief and deducted from war activities to adjust for erroneous classification of this amount in December 1942.

Beginning July 1, 1943, data included for the army represent obligations, or formal contracts; commitments include also other transactions on which definite action has been taken toward procurement. April-June figures comparable with July are as follows (millions of dollars): 203,341; 214,123; 223,458; 230,252.

Sefigures are on the basis of Daily Treasury Statements (unrevised). The total includes guaranteed debentures of certain agencies not shown separately. The resistors see p. S-17 of the November 1942 issue. Figures for war activities for April-June 1943 include payments of \$500,000,000, \$350,000,000, and \$250,000,000 respectively, by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to the Commodity Credit Corporation in reimbursement for agricultural commodities purchased in connection with the lend-lease program (such purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation in reimbursements by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation on the appear in expenditures for war activities; the June figure includes also approximately \$500,000,000 of nonrecurring book keeping adjustments.

Scovers all loans for national defense beginning October 1942; prior to October some defense leans are included in "other loans and authorizations;" loans to foreign governments for dollar exchange, formerly included in "national defense" beginning October 1942, are now included in "other loans and authorizations" for all months.

New series. The series on the war program has been revised to cover the United States program only; for revised data beginning July 1940, see p. 29, table 7, of the June 1943 issue; see also note marked "1" on Treasury expenditures for war activities in regard to transactions by the Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with the lend-lease program.

Interest for the following formula in the foll	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
,)	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued		<u></u>					
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued												,	
(Securities and Exchange Commission)†						!							
stimated gross proceeds—Continued.													
By types of issuers: Corporate, totalmil. of dol.	106	43	82	46	35	34	9	49	98	91	83	99	76
Industrial do Public utility do	51	38	39 41	7 30	17 17	3 27	9	3 39	61 22	28 59	18 39	52	41
Rail do do Other (real estate and financial) do	46 6	2	1	9	0	4	0	8	15	3	14	1 47	26
Other (real estate and financial)do Non-corporate total	830	$\frac{0}{2,016}$	2, 468	0 4, 958	752	6, 925	0 1,380	0 945	0 994	(a) 10, 188	$\frac{12}{1,371}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3,634 \end{array}$	93
Non-corporate total⊗ do U. S. Government do State and municipal do	802 28	1, 969 47	2, 444 23	4, 919 38	735 17	6, 906 18	1, 240 49	887 57	944 50	10, 165 23	1, 335 37	3, 583 51	890 49
ew corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total do													
	103	42	80	45	34	33	8	49	96	88	81	97	74
New money, total do Plant and equipment do	15 12	38 33	31 12	4 2	5 1	$\frac{16}{15}$	1 0	12 10	39 6	9	32 14	25 10	(a)
Working capital doRepayment of debt and retirement of	3	5	19	2	4	i	1	2	32	6	18	15	
stock, totalmil, of dol	89	4	29	41	29	17	8	37	49	79	49	70	6:
Funded debt do do do do do do do do do do do do do	79 8	4 0	24 4	(a) 41	28 1	13 (a)	6 2	34 3	42 1	74	49 0	51 (a)	40
Preferred stock	1 0	(a) 0	2 20	(a) 0	(a) (a)	(a) 4	0	0	7 8	(a) 2	(a) 0	19	1 1
Other purposesdo. Proposed uses of proceeds by major groups; Industrial total net proceeds mile of del	49	2	38	6	17	3	8	2	59		17	50	1
Industrial, total net proceeds mil. of dol New moncy	9	2	23	4	4	2	1	2	33	27 5	11	25	41
Repayment of debt and retirement of stockmil. of dol	41	(a)	3	3	13	1	8	(a)	18	22	7	23	2
Public utility, total net proceedsdo New moneydo	46	38 34	40 6	29 (a)	17 1	27 10	0	39	22 1	58 1	38 0	(a) 1	(a) 2
Repayment of debt and retirement of		4	26				0	37	21	l I	38		
stock mil of dol Railroad, total net proceeds do	6	2	1	29 9	16 0	17	0	8	15	57 3	14	1 46	2
New moneydo Repayment of debt and retirement of	6	2	1	0	0	4	0	8	5	3	14	0	(
stockmil. of dol_	0	0	0	9	0	0	U	0	10	0	0	46	:
(Commercial and Financial Chronicle)	ĺ												
curities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)thous, of dol.	144, 757	161, 739	100, 977	115,001	99, 871	150, 404	176, 420	102, 306	199, 837	159, 700	157, 362	221, 374	169, 377
New capital, totaldodo	28, 989 28, 989	103, 133 103, 133	45, 085 45, 085	28, 145 28, 145	31,029 31,029	40, 792 40, 792	6, 670 6, 670	57, 900 57, 900	89, 645 87, 395	37, 677 37, 677	43, 727 32, 070	41, 333 41, 333	30, 537 30, 537
Corporate do do	22, 404	58,600	28, 446	2, 434	6, 679 17, 125	14, 717 16, 720	2,798	11, 330	54, 693 0	20, 785	28, 621 3, 449	29, 999 1, 140	19, 173
Municipal, State, etcdo	6, 585	44, 533	16,639	25, 711	7, 225	9,355	3,872	46, 570	32, 702	6, 860 10, 032	0	10, 194	4, 025 7, 338
scurities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) thous. of dol. New capital, total do. Domestic, total do. Corporate do. Federal agencies do. Municipal, State, etc. do. Foreign do. Refunding, total do.	115, 768	58,606	55, 893	86, 856	68,842	109, 613	169, 750	44, 406	2, 250 110, 192	122, 023	11,658 113,635	180, 041	138, 839
Domestic, total do	115, 768 79, 311	58,606 6,018	55, 393 30, 437	86, 856 43, 846	68, 842 13, 531	109, 613 66, 329	79, 750 7, 517	44, 406 1, 865	110, 192 38, 447	122, 023 74, 902	88,780 44,744	162, 041 77, 813	138, 839 65, 580
Federal agencies do	14, 875	49,925	18, 400	30, 645	45, 520	34, 245	26, 805 45, 428	31,875	54, 830 16, 915	34, 505	44,036	43, 475	31, 108
Foreign	21, 582	2, 663 0	6, 556 500	12, 365 0	9,792	9, 039 0	90,000	10,666	10, 913	12,616	24, 855	40, 753 18, 000	42, 158
Oomestic issues for productive uses (Moody's): Totalmil. of dol	18	26	7	26	5	14	4	53	33	5	20	12	
Corporate do Municipal, State, etc. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6	17 9	4 3	1 25	2 3	7 7	2 2	10 43	5 28	4	16 4	3 9	4
(Bond Buyer)	12	ľ		20		•	_	~		,	1	3	
tate and municipal issues:							j				•		1
Permanent (long term) thous. of dol. Temporary (short term) do do	37, 987 44, 051	60, 862 53, 672	28, 862 203, 704	36, 036 79, 815	24, 188 6, 905		61, 17 3 145, 734	61,336 59,482	51, 369 69, 492	24, 539 22, 335	24, 119 38, 013		7 55, 05; 7 121,710
COMMODITY MARKETS	<u> </u>	ĺ	,	,			, , , ,			, , , , ,	,		
olume of trading in grain futures:	257	257	261	190	146	224	212	188	236	910	150	00.5	00
Wheat mil. of buccorn do	257	141	85	81	94	125	103	30	15	210 44	155 18	235 1 12	32
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶			1		1				!		l	1	
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol	740	490	500	510	520	543	540	550	610	670	740	761	780
Oash on hand and in banks do		300	310	310	320	160 378	290	320	350	570	550	167 529	530
ustomers' free credit balancesdo		240	240	250	250	270	280	310	320	330	330	334	340
Bonds		1						1					
rices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)		l .					1						
_ dollars	99. 23 100. 24	96. 08 97. 75	96. 18 97. 83	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. 3 100. 3
Foreign do do Standard and Poor's Corneration	72, 13	62, 51	62.97	63. 16	65, 24	66. 11	68. 88	70. 01	70. 90	71, 21	71.87	72. 26	73.0
Domestic. do. Foreign. do. Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade(15 bonds). dol. per \$100 bond. Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds). do. Industrials (10 bonds). do. Public utilities (20 bonds) do. Rails (20 bonds) do.													
High grade(15 bonds)dol, per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	121.1	118.7	119.0	119.3	119. 5	118.9	119. 5	120.0	119.8	119.9	120.1	120.5	121.
Composite (50 bonds) do	110. 4 117. 0	99. 3 108. 7	100.7 109.8	102. 1 111. 2	103. 2 113. 8	103. 6 115. 3	105. 4 115. 7	106. 4 115. 9	108. 0 116. 7	109. 2 116. 3	110.0 116.1	109. 9 116. 6	110. 8 116. 6
Public cutilities (20 bonds)do	115.6	104.1	105.8	107.1	108.3	109. 1	110.5	111.4	112.1	113.4	113.7	114.4	115. 3
Rails (20 bonds)doDefaulted (15 bonds)doDomestic municipals (15 bonds)†dodoU.S. Treasury bondsdodo	98. 6 44. 2		86. 4 29. 4	88. 0 30. 3	87. 6 29. 6	86. 5 29. 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
Domestic municipals (15 bonds) tdo	134. 6 112. 7	127.6	128.1 109.8	128.6 109.5	129. 0 109. 4	127. 8 108. 9	127.7	128.6	128.7	129.1	130. 4 111. 4	131. 5 112. 4	133, 4 112, 9

Revised. • Less than \$500,000. ¹ Trading suspended on all markets beginning June 27.

Solution Includes for January 1943 a Canadian Government issue of \$90,000,000 and, for certain months, small amounts for nonprofit agencies, not shown separately.

Complete reports are now collected semiannually; except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a small number of large firms.

Solution Includes for "Other corporate," not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.

Revised series. For an explanation of changes in the data on security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and revised 1941 monthly averages for selected series, see p. S-18 of the April 1943 Survey; data for 1942 published prior to the August 1943 Survey have also been revised; all revisions are available on request. The price indexes for domestic municipals are converted from yields to maturity, assuming a 4-percent coupon with 20 years to maturity, as formerly; revised data beginning February 1942 are on p. S-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be shown in a subsequent issue.

Face value	July 173, 474 319, 102 157, 731 298, 556 275, 368 275, 066 3, 013 80, \$77, \$66 3, 013 80, \$78, 152 2, 200
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Market value.	319, 10: 157, 73: 298, 556 275, 338 275, 00: 264, 11: 10, 890 80, 876 77, 866 3, 01: 80, 36: 80, 35: 78, 15:
Sakes (Securities and Exchange Commission):	319, 10: 157, 73: 298, 556 275, 338 275, 00: 264, 11: 10, 890 80, 876 77, 866 3, 01: 80, 36: 80, 35: 78, 15:
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	319, 10: 157, 73: 298, 556 275, 338 275, 00: 264, 11: 10, 890 80, 876 77, 866 3, 01: 80, 36: 80, 35: 78, 15:
Market value	319, 10: 157, 73: 298, 556 275, 33: 275, 00: 264, 11: 10, 89: 80, 87: 77, 86: 3, 01: 80, 35: 78, 15:
Market value	157, 733 208, 556 275, 338 275, 000 264, 113 10, 890 80, 876 77, 801 80, 352 78, 152
Face value. do. 185, 284 162, 734 300, 306 285, 683 192, 439 214, 320 310, 531 259, 290 554, 885 412, 821 404, 339 292, 590 Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.) face value, (total	298, 556 275, 333 275, 003 264, 113 10, 896 80, 876 77, 866 3, 013 80, 352 78, 152
Coloration of the coloration	33: 275, 00: 264, 11: 10, 89: 80, 876 77, 86: 3, 01: 80, 35: 78, 15:
Other than U. S. Govt., total., do. 157, 180 159, 400 276, 667 266, 684 169, 072 206, 880 180, 072 195, 384 208, 080 245, 0	275, 003 264, 113 10, 890 80, 876 77, 866 3, 013 80, 353 78, 153
Value, issues listed on N.Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues	80, 879 77, 866 3, 013 80, 352 78, 152
Domestic	77, 866 3, 013 80, 353 78, 153
Market value, all issues. do. 80, 109 62, 720 62, 760 64, 844 70, 584 71, 039 71, 346 71, 575 71, 858 81, 049 80, 704 </td <td>80, 35; 78, 15;</td>	80, 3 5; 78, 15;
Yields: Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent. 1.81 2.15 2.16 2.13 2.16 2.17 2.12 2.08 2.08 2.01 1.93 1.86 Moody's: Domestic corporate	2, 200
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent. 1.81 2.15 2.16 2.13 2.16 2.17 2.12 2.08 2.08 2.01 1.93 1.86 Moody's:	
Domestic corporate	1. 83
Aaa	3.11
By groups: Industrials	2.69
By groups: Industrials	2. 82 3. 09 3. 81
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)	2. 80
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)	2, 95 3, 56
Partially tax-exempt	1. 97
Stocks Cash dividend payments and rates (Moody's) Indicate the control of the companies of the compani	1. 82 2. 27
Total annual payments at eurrent rates (600 companies) mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions dollars	2.24
Number of shares, adjusted millions 942. 70 938. 08 938. 08 938. 08 938. 08 942. 70 942.	
Banks (21 cos.)	, 681. 19 942. 7 0
	$\frac{1.78}{2.82}$
Public utilities (30 cos.) do 1.76 1.74 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	$\begin{array}{c} 2.82 \\ 1.71 \\ 2.69 \end{array}$
Dividend rearments by industry groungs	1. 74 2. 13
Total dividend payments	330.8
Manufacturing do. 71.9 67.0 189.5 128.1 101.6 370.0 91.9 61.6 198.7 124.5 64.7 236.4 Mining do. 1.2 3.1 25.3 5.0 3.5 55.6 1.7 8 23.4 3.0 9 26.9	131.6 3.1
Finance 3 do 25 0 26 6 21 0 47 7 8 3 53 9 73 4 28 1 16 3 46 0 7 9 27 8	15. 6 74. 0
Railroads do 7.9 8.0 9.3 12.2 3.4 64.2 16.7 7.1 12.2 17.0 1.3 34.8 Heat, light, and power do 29.7 34.3 27.8 36.9 32.1 47.2 33.7 36.4 29.8 34.8 35.0 35.6 Communications do 1.1 12.5 46.5 .2 13.6 46.0 1 9.6 46.6 .1 15.1	13. 7 41. 4 46. 4
Miscellaneous 2.2 1.1 7.3 5.0 2.8 27.8 2.6 2.0 8.3 5.2 1.5 10.2 Prices:	5. 0
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100. Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) P 63. 6 47. 2 48. 2 51. 1 50. 6 52. 6 56. 1 59. 0 62. 1 62. 6 65. 6 66. 3	p 64. 0
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (68 stocks) 47. 16 35. 46 36. 00 38. 37 38. 81 38. 81 40. 73 42. 78 44. 64 46. 37 48. 19 48. 67 1ndustrials (30 stocks) 40. 131. 15 136. 34 106. 08 107. 41 113. 51 115. 31 117. 16 121. 52 127. 40 131. 15 134. 13 138. 60 141. 25	49.71
Public utilities (15 stocks)	142.90 21.72 36.92
Now York Times (50 stocks) do 1 93.65 1 73.10 t 74.40 t 79.06 t 80.13 t 81.51 t 84.67 t 88.18 t 91.13 t 92.79 t 96.83 t 98.78 t	98. 80 169. 19
Industrials (25 stocks) do. 160. 98 120. 93 128. 65 136. 56 139. 23 142. 86 147. 75 153. 76 157. 06 158. 43 105. 21 169. 86 Railroads (25 stocks) do. 26. 32 19. 26 20. 16 21. 55 21. 03 20. 18 21. 59 22. 61 25. 21 27. 16 28. 46 27. 87 Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks). 1935-39=100. 94. 4 68. 3 69. 4 74. 2 75. 2 75. 9 79. 7 84. 8 88. 2 91. 3 95. 2 96. 7 Combined index (402 stocks). 1935-39=100. 94. 4 68. 3 74. 2 75. 2 75. 9 79. 7 84. 8 88. 2 91. 3 95. 2 96. 7	28. 43
Industrials (534 Stocks) 05.5 1 (0.5 1	98, 5 100, 9 94, 0
Capital goods (116 stocks)do 88. 8 71. 0 71. 8 77. 6 77. 7 81. 1 86. 1 89. 0 90. 1 92. 5 93. 3 Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do 96. 4 68. 9 69. 6 72. 7 74. 1 75. 8 79. 7 84. 8 87. 4 90. 9 94. 9 98. 8 Public utilities (28 stocks)do 85. 9 58. 8 59. 5 63. 7 66. 2 65. 2 69. 3 73. 3 76. 2 79. 1 84. 0 84. 7	100. 4 87. 7
Rails (20 stocks)do 90.5 65.4 66.7 72.7 73.0 69.3 73.7 77.5 86.4 92.8 97.5 94.3 Other issues:	96.6
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)	95.3
1935-39=100. 119.1 98.5 100.6 104.7 104.4 104.9 108.4 111.0 112.7 114.8 115.6 118.9 Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	120. 8
Market valuethous. of dol. 597, 906 253, 211 284, 995 465, 937 411, 312 629, 403 507, 440 614, 765 996, 931 1,012,679 970, 787 851, 107 (Shares soldthousands. 27, 964 12, 553 15, 381 24, 753 22, 053 33, 651 28, 067 38, 457 63, 006 58, 703 62, 040 44, 248	000 504
On New York Stock Exchange: Morbet reline thous of dol. 508 868, 214 217, 241 517, 400 475, 352 283, 536 509, 432 974, 597, 643, 861 091, 889 343, 823 359, 715, 329	930, 724 43, 681
Shares sold	43, 681 782, 864
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:	43, 681 782, 864 32, 136
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol. 47, 710 34, 872 35, 605 37, 738 37, 374 38, 812 41, 411 43, 539 45, 846 46, 192 48, 438 48, 877 Number of shares listed millions 1, 489 1, 471 1, 471 1, 471 1, 471 1, 470 1, 470 1, 469 1, 469 1, 470 1, 469	43, 681 782, 864

*Revised. **Preliminary.

*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; the 2½-percent bonds of 1962-67, 2½-percent bonds of 1963-68, and 2½-percent bonds of 1964-69 are excluded because of restrictions on their purchase and negotiability. 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 Digitized for FRASEMarch 1942 (figures beginning March 1942 are in the May 1943 Survey) will be published later. For a description of the data see pp. 26-28 of the November 1942 Survey.

**Industrial 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,4

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942				1	1	1943	, ,		
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
]	FINA	CE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks—Continued Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent Banks (15 stocks)	4.7 4.0 4.4 3.8 5.5 6.6	6.3 5.1 6.0 4.7 8.0 7.5	6. 1 4. 9 5. 8 4. 5 7. 9 7. 3 4. 27	5.8 5.0 5.5 4.4 7.2 7.0	5. 9 5. 2 5. 5 4. 5 7. 1 8. 0 4, 23	5.7 5.0 5.3 4.2 7.2 8.6	5. 4 4. 5 5. 0 4. 1 6. 8 7. 9	5. 1 4. 4 4. 7 4. 1 6. 3 7. 3	4.8 4.0 4.5 3.9 6.2 6.8	4.8 4.1 4.5 3.9 5.8 6.6	4. 6 4. 0 4. 3 3. 8 5. 5 6. 2	4.5 3.9 4.2 3.8 5.4 6.4	4. 4. 4. 3. 5. 6. 3. 9
Stockholders (Common Stock)			641, 301 5, 184 205, 405 1, 367 163, 754 2, 577 24, 88			642, 631 5, 159 205, 965 1, 360 163, 296			645, 084 5 150			647, 040 5, 119 208, 678 1, 335 163, 803 2, 586	
			FOF	REIGN	TRA	.DE							
INDEXES		199 185 93 78 57 74	215 191 89 84 62 74	225 206 92 95 70 74	208 200 96 79 59 74	241 226 94 167 127 76	190 185 98 102 77 75	186 178 96 102 77 75	244 245 101 109 83 76	300 r 302 101 107 r 84 78	292 r 289 99 114 89 78	264 268 102 115 7 90 79	354
Exports, total incl. reexportsthous. of dol Exports of U. S. merchandise	1,205,396 1,194,031 315,730 306,878	703, 096 696, 245 186, 323 184, 766	732, 014 725, 896 196, 033 196, 755	801, 382 794, 258 199, 750 223, 409	786, 860 780, 753 168, 079 186, 715	873, 145 864, 866 358, 787 407, 417	694, 348 687, 732 228, 214 245, 588	669, 331 661, 545 233, 959 245, 173	912, 675 249, 240 263, 992	1,123,766 1,115,013 257, 891 267, 771			1,242,76 300, 28
TRANSPORTATION Commodity and Passenger*	LILAN		AII	A									
Unadjusted indexes: Combined index, all types. 1935-39=100 Excluding local transit lines do Commodity do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines do By types of transportation: Air, combined index. do Commodity do Passenger do Passenger do		193 201 190 202 284 326 372	198 206 195 207 286 343 406	203 211 202 207 276 351 431	196 203 192 209 284 337 438	191 196 181 226 302 323 474	187 7 190 7 176 221 286 319 445	7 201 7 205 7 192 232 304 377 515	203 7 207 7 193 234 311 379 515	7 208 213 7 196 246 335 419 568	7 210 7 216 7 199 247 341 395 523	214 219 7 196 7 270 7 386 423 551	223 23 203 273 399 431 577
Intercty motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100 For-hire truck do. Motor bus do. Local transit lines do. Oil and gas pipe lines do. Gil and gas pipe lines do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Waterborne (domestic), commodity.		296 217 200 273 134 134 218 209 289 84	220 211 250 142 141 224 214 304 81	298 226 224 235 149 145 230 221 296 77	270 218 216 227 147 152 221 209 314 65	224 222 216 240 162 156 212 195 339 42	236 7 199 7 189 232 167 155 211 197 317 29	286 7 211 7 201 244 173 163 229 215 336 34	289 r 214 r 205 243 171 160 234 216 347 35	7 319 7 222 7 209 264 172 163 235 217 372 47	310 • 213 • 194 277 169 158 240 222 376 68	338 - 236 - 216 301 175 161 - 237 212 - 432 - 78	236 200 316 163 185 255 224 44. 85
Adjusted indexes: Combined index, all types		187 192 185 194 2 48	190 197 187 203 271	195 202 191 210 285	194 202 187 218 307	194 200 187 218 295	r 194 r 198 r 184 227 302	208 - 214 - 198 239 326	209 - 216 - 199 242 335	214 • 221 • 203 250 351	r 213 r 220 r 201 254 358	211 216 196 7 262 7 365	22 22 20 26 36
Air, combined index. do Commodity do Passenger do		296 372 245	313 407 251	323 421 258	356 451 293	348 454 277	376 481 306	407 520 332	381 • 515 304	406 r 568 304	382 r 523 292	391 551 294	42 57 30
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100. For-hire truck do Motor bus do Local transit lines do Oil and gas pipe lines do Railroads do Commodity do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do Local transit lines do Commodity do C		198 196 216 149 142 211 205 264 62	201 201 227 147 146 216 206 294	210 209 247 147 149 221 210 307 57	211 208 245 145 151 221 205 340 57	233 225 232 154 150 214 199 328 66	7 216 7 199 271 165 148 214 201 318 66	7 225 7 206 289 166 150 234 220 345 71	7 228 7 212 282 166 154 236 220 364 7 67	7 230 7 213 285 166 160 243 224 388 7 69	7 217 7 194 202 167 161 245 226 396 62	7 228 7 214 7 275 177 168 236 213 7 416 7 63	22 20 26 18 19 25 22 41 6
Express Operations Operating revenuethous.ofdol. Operating incomedo		12, 106 77	12, 922 88	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, 46 6
Local Transit Lines Fares, average, cash ratecents_ Passengers carried§thousands_ Operating revenuesthous, of dol.	7.8032 1,213,353	7. 8060 1,037,054 78, 399	7. 8060 1,059,727 78, 782	7. 8060 1,152,868 85, 257	7, 8060 1,100,451 81, 356	7. 8060 1,254,329 94, 248		7. 8060 1,147,971 87, 326	7.8060 1,254,163 93, 720	7.8060 1,220,211 92,325		7.8032 1,259,983 94,944	7. 8032 1,241,05 96, 566

^{*}Revised.

1 For 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 January-June 1942 are available on request; figures beginning July 1942 were revised in the September 1943 issue. The April 1943 export figures include shipments valued at \$160,000,000 which were actually exported in January-March.

§For 1941 figures revised to cover the same companies as for 1942, see note marked "†" on p. S-21 of the April 1943 Survey.

*New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes see pp. 26 and 27, table 5, of the May 1943 Survey.

fonthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
TRANSI	PORT	ATIO	N ANI	D CO	MMU	NICA	rions	-Cor	tinue	d	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	'
TRANSPORTATION—Continued	-	· · · ·		}		Ī	1			j	1]
Class I Steam Railways		l						1			ļ	İ	
ight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	1.5	.,,	150	1.50	140	100	104	100	100	100	105	100	
Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100 Coaldo	145 145	144 136	152 142	150 138	140 139	126 132	124 135	130 145	130 144	132 133	137 132	132 100	14 14
Coke do do forest products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	183	175	184	180	186	193	193	189	189	183	179	162	17
Grains and grain productsdo	156 158	173 129	167 139	158 139	138 123	122 130	117 138	129 142	133 131	138 124	143 123	145 140	15 17
Livestock do	111	100	135	169	144	113	98	90	92	105	101	86	1 2
Merchandise, l. c. ldododo	$\frac{64}{312}$	57 308	57 304	58 260	59 206	56 59	55 50	58 48	62 56	63 106	62 269	63 297	32 14
Miscellaneous	147	152	162	163	150	135	132	137	138	143	145	146 129	14
Combined index, adjusted †do Coal †do	141 145	* 141 * 136	7 138 7 142	7 136 7 138	r 136	7 136 7 132	* 138 * 135	r 143	136 - 144	r 134	r 134	7 100	7 14 7 14
Coal Coal Coal	191 148	182 165	r 186	r 184 149	7 186 140	r 184	7 184 130	7 178 135	7 187	r 186	7 181 138	7 166 140	r 18
Grains and grain productsdo	148	7 119	154 7 124	- 139	126	137	7 138	7 145	133 7 142	138 7 140	r 140	r 137	18
Livestock†do	117 63	106	102	110	114	117	102	113	117	118	112 62	7 113 63	r 11
Ore†dodo	208	57 r 206	55 r 203	56 r 190	r 190	59 r 189	57 202	61 193	61 r 193	62 7 163	r 163	r 192	r 20
Miscellaneousdo	147	152	146	144	144	146	149	153	141	142	143	144	14
otal carsthousands	3, 554	r 3, 488	3, 504	4, 512	3, 236	2, 834	3, 531	3,056	3,073	3, 136	4, 150	3, 151	4, 30
Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	705 58	659 55	661 56	83 7 71	649 57	612 57	790 75	705 60	706 60	666	792 71	457 50	84
Forest products do do	193	r 214	199	244	164	148	172	160	164	169	221	176	22 29
Forest productsdododo	226 62	r 184 r 57	188 71	247 118	168 78	176 63	237 66	203	187 52	173	222 72	189 48	29
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	403	r 360	347	460	356	340	421	51 370	389	58 397	488	386	48
Oredo	356 1,551	7 352 7 1,606	336 1,647	373 2, 162	230 1,534	1, 371	1,698	55 1, 453	63	95	364 1,920	329 1 515	44
Miscellaneous do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	24	59	43	30	53	68	67	41	1, 452 35 15	1, 519 35	49	1, 515 72	1,88
Box carsdodo	9	40 5	28	17 5	28	35 20	35 20	19	15	16	21 5	18 34	1
nancial operations:	_	l '	*	l	1				i '	"			
perating revenues, total thous. of dol Freight do		683, 807 537, 412	697, 792 546, 791	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	791, 19 582, 49
Passenger do		103, 463	104, 971	108, 322	108,060	119, 151	111, 725	107, 224	121,448	127, 915	133, 581	147, 294	156, 62
perating expenses do- axes, joint facility and equip. rents do- let railway operating income do-		399, 292 149, 250	399, 706 143, 455	416, 430 144, 439	406, 389 134, 770	431, 873 100, 271	424, 201 141, 829	408, 459 148, 942	449, 440 177, 163	179, 590	454, 362 176, 800	451, 946 185, 764	466, 65 203, 92
Tet railway operating incomedo		135, 264	154, 632	184, 715	148, 949	170,851	105, 304	106, 133	129,647	127,059	128, 169	109,655	120, 61
Vet incomedodo		89, 243	105, 190	135, 538	111, 310	137, 101	62, 980	61, 819	84, 651	82,901	85, 732	70,626	83, 300
Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons		62, 405	61, 934	66,019	60, 464	58, 356	58, 929	58, 102	64, 686	62, 947	66, 528	61, 339	68, 19
Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile millions		. 917 5, 395	, 941 5, 500	. 946 5, 508	. 939 5, 663	. 967 6, 314	. 934 5, 914	5,668	. 956 6, 482	. 966 6, 715	. 924 7, 008	. 948 7, 813	
ancial operations, adjusted:		· ·			1					1	1		
perating revenues, total mil. of dol Freight do		668. 9 534. 2	662, 6 517, 9	660. 8 501. 9	722. 5 553. 5	708. 4 551. 0	710. 4 553. 8	743. 7 576. 1	739. 9 560. 4	766. 7 578. 4	783.0 587.3	749.3 557.1	760.5 567.
Passenger do		92.3	100.4	113.0	120. 4	109. 2	107.5	117.6	129.5	138.0	145.6	142. 2	139, 1
Railway expenses do Jet railway operating income. do		539.3 129.5	534.7 127.9	533.3 127.5	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. 1 108.
Vet incomedo		84.6	81.8	80.9	120. 3	109. 3	92. 0	111, 2	81.5	101.5	118.0	78.0	66.
Waterway Traffic						1			1	1			1
anals, New York State_thous. of short tons	434	461	544	436	451 140	0	98	0	93	71	114	460	412
ivers, Mississippi (Gov. barges only)do Travel		247	196	222	140	103	98	101	93	125	186	146	172
perations on scheduled air lines:						1			1			1	
Miles flown thous, of miles Express carried thous, of lb		8, 451 3, 927	8, 099 4, 375	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	8, 323	8, 410 4, 834	8, 881 5, 261
Passengers carriednumber		283, 145	273, 022	273, 162	240, 705	202, 623	208, 380	233, 049	265, 175	4, 816 280, 914	4, 549 282, 103	297, 760	320, 096
Passengers carriednumber_ Passenger-miles flownthous. of miles_		127, 393	125, 327	128, 329	112, 488	96, 308	101, 411	110, 983	124, 256	132, 985	133, 267	140, 746	150, 01
otels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars	4.04	3. 74	3. 70	3. 73	3.79	3. 56	3.60	3. 66	3. 56	3.86	3.55	3.70	3.6
Rooms occupiedpercent of total Restaurant sales index1929=100_	86 200	$\frac{75}{143}$	78 134	80 135	79 137	74 132	81 131	82 136	83 140	83 156	85 162	84 174	18
reign travel:						}			ì	130	102	174	18
U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber U. S. citizens, departuresdo		7, 0 31 5, 005	10, 393 4, 400	7,902 5,190	7, 474 5, 077	8, 995 5, 152	6, 442 4, 879	6, 969 5, 527	7, 285 5, 178				
Emigrante		344	423	463	563	460	398	480	336				
mmigrants do do	11, 763	1, 932 11, 635	2, 336 19, 128	2, 147 14, 667	1, 915 11, 173	1, 837 8, 247	1,782 11,628	1, 504 12, 679	1,815 12,178	12,772	10, 334	9, 564	9,700
Immigrants do Passports issuedo do ational parks, visitors do	148, 957	330, 540	210, 020	76, 659	51, 976	11, 865	13, 211	14, 638	17, 751	32, 270	45, 660	67, 345	135, 40
illman Co.:		1,843,326	1,925,459	1,961,986	1,906,714	1,869,952	2,036,175	1,849,643	2,091,358	2,126,103	2,105,321	2,186,161	2, 192,30
Revenue passenger-milesthousands Passenger revenuesthous. of dol		9,638	10, 169	10, 444	10, 052	10,080	11,018	10, 151	11, 511	11, 627	11, 797	12, 132	12,007
COMMUNICATIONS					Į							ĺ	
lephone carriers: ‡								Í					
Operating revenues thous, of dol Station revenues do		135, 328 78, 897	138, 015 80, 413	142, 864 82, 507	140, 447 81, 576	146, 483 82, 891	146, 688 83, 610	142, 578 82, 425	150, 342 85, 287	147, 946 84, 941	149, 989 84, 733	149,020 85,561	152, 52 84, 42
Tolls message do		44, 666	45,680	48, 161	46, 566	50, 766	50, 274	48, 286	53, 122	51, 144	53, 089	51,841	56, 25
Operating expenses do Net operating income do Phones in service, end of month thousands		86, 439 22, 632	87, 832 22, 846	89, 260 20, 337	87, 940 24, 310	97, 411 21, 588	90, 310 21, 197	87, 591 21, 298	93, 783 21, 090	92, 897 21, 009	96, 127 20, 791	96, 624 20, 098	98, 439 21, 240
Phones in service, end of month_thousands_		22, 048	22, 146	22, 284	22, 400	22, 544	22, 835	22, 947	23, 124	23, 285	23, 408	23, 510	23, 59
legraph and cable carriers:		14, 282	14, 617	14, 956	14, 250	15, 970	1 14, 253	1 13, 663	1 15, 768	1 16, 023	1 16, 234	·	
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol Telegraph carriers, total do		14, 282 13, 254	13, 600	13, 875	13, 151	14, 667	1 13, 138	1 12, 729	1 14, 677	1 14, 766	1 16, 234 1 14, 997	1 16, 459 1 15, 253	1 16, 792 1 15, 563
Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues		·		819	863	ŕ	1 894	1 793	1 906		1 934		-
from cable operationsthous. of dol Cable earriersdo		712 1, 028	755 1, 018	1, 082	1,099	1, 104 1, 303	1 1, 115	1 934	1 1, 091	1 933 1 1, 257	1 1, 237	1 890 1 1, 206	$^{1}955$ $^{1}1,229$
Operating expensesdo		11, 932	11, 912	12, 179	11,625	13, 182	1 11, 762	1 11, 111	1 12, 165	1 12, 101	1 12, 409	1 12, 673	1 13, 502
Net operating revenuesdo Net income trans. to earned surplusdo		1, 031 501	1, 384 946	1, 336 812	1, 237 658	1, 927 947	¹ 535 ⁴ 199	1 618 4 86	1 1, 672 742	1 1, 951 824	¹ 1,865 ^d 1,323	1 1, 821 397	1 1, 310 364
diotelegraph carriers, operating revenues													
thous. of dol		999	961	998	1,007	1, 184	1,092	1, 033	1, 094	1,095	1, 116	1,008	1, 105

thous. of dol. 999 961 998 1, 007 1, 184 1, 092 1, 033 1, 094 1, 095 1, 116 1, 008 1, 105

Revised. Data for October 1942, January, May and July 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
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.
Seasonal factors for the indicated component series revised beginning 1939 or 1941; for coal the seasonal factor was fixed at 100 beginning May 1941.
Owing to changes in accounting system, 1943 figures are not companable with earlier data above; available data on the new basis for January-May 1942 are shown in footnote 1 on p. S-22 of the September 1943 Survey; comparable data for June and July 1942 are as follows: Operating revenues—total, June, 14,674; July, 14,695; telegraph carriers, Digitized for FRASE Frevenues—June, 1,951: July, 1,645; 1942 data shown above for the latter item are operating income.

Here the details of June, 13,407; July, 1,645; 1942 data shown above for the latter item are operating income.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	CHI	EMICA			<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	!		<u> </u>	<u>}</u>	<u> </u>	
CHAMICALS	ſ	<u> </u>	i		l .	1	1			1	Ī.	1	
CHEMICALS Methanol, prices, wholesale:			İ										ļ
Wood, refined (N. Y.) dol. per gallon.	0.63 .28	0. 58 . 28	0.58 .28	0. 58 . 28	0.58 .28	0, 58 , 28	0. 58 . 28	0. 58 . 28	0.58 .28	0.62 .28	0.63 .28	0.63 .28	0. 63 . 28
Explosives, shipmentstbous. of lb Sulphur production (quarterly):		41,709	42, 571	41, 407	41, 477	30, 626	33, 392	35, 282	39, 337	38, 588	36, 154	36, 853	. 28 36, 570
Louisiana long tons Texas do Sulfuric acid, price, wholesale, 66°, at works			148, 570 739, 665			147, 850 645, 380			139, 505 525, 106			172, 935 491, 676	
dol. per short ton	16.50	16.50	16, 50	16.50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16, 50	16. 50
FERTILIZERS Consumption, Southern States						:							
thous of short tons. Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses—dol. per cwt.	140 1.650	66 1,650	169	1,650	221	340	1,006	1, 325	1, 281	800	387	117	87
Potash deliveriesshort tonsshort 471	59, 371	1. 650 56, 439	59,846	1. 650 54, 855	1. 650 67, 876	1, 650 61, 637	1. 650 56, 586	1, 650 64, 616	1, 650 61, 310	1. 650 32, 543	1.650 67,006	1.650 59, 250	
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo		501, 592 1,070,785	574, 721 1,296,529	554, 067 1,271,890	547, 576 1,197,472	571, 369 1,148,688	577, 842 1,143,446	577, 281 1,025,992	611, 773 843, 764	560, 346 610, 744	585, 937 591, 127	580, 139 737, 004	555, 477 813, 074
NAVAL STORES Rosin, gum:				:			ļ						
Price, wholesale "H" (Savannah), bulk dol. per cwt	4.00	2 . 91	3.30	3.50	3.46	3.43	3. 50	3.48	3.57	3.50	3, 54	3. 55	3.73
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	16, 748 202, 298	35, 415 245, 937	24, 713 250, 079	18, 922 263, 434	19, 432 267, 144	20, 108 277, 546	7,817 276,791	7, 728 265, 912	7, 572 251, 799	13, 437 253, 134	17, 992 249, 087	19, 719 246, 127	17, 587 221, 988
Turpentine, gum, spirits of: Price, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal	. 67 9, 239	. 55 10, 421	.60 9,290	. 64 6, 474	. 64 6, 047	.64	. 64 2, 102	. 63 1, 105	. 64 1, 548	. 64 5, 892	. 63 8, 035	. 66	. 67
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	84, 851	39, 821	45, 705	49, 525	51,913	6, 806 55, 900	57, 627	55, 071	51, 321	54, 095	58, 481	66, 518	15, 012 79, 784
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS Animal, including fish oils:													
Animal fats:† Consumption, factorythous. of lb Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo		120, 265 213, 963	137, 997 220, 217	136, 624	108, 682	114, 466	114, 315	110, 671 237, 931	118, 521 210, 021	111, 060 223, 448	100, 668	94,700	81, 434
(treases:T	I	•	311, 526	223, 747 289, 743	255, 989 286, 358	290, 597 306, 055	263, 560 295, 350	298, 988	290, 458	308, 448	276, 540 307, 190	269, 652 359, 464	274, 402 375, 404
Consumption, factorydoProductiondoStocks, end of monthdo		46, 245 41, 313	42, 549 42, 086	51, 239 45, 084	41, 333 45, 693	44, 716 50, 942	49, 935 45, 5 99	57, 593 45, 136	61, 067 45, 023	59, 857 46, 031	61, 158 47, 807	57, 890 49, 873	45, 419 49, 310
Fish oils:t	[104,028	96, 432 14, 496	104, 916 11, 568	108, 570	107, 104	96, 683	87, 460 12, 483	81, 186 15, 326	81,770 21,965	82, 475	100, 480
Consumption, factorydo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo		27, 575 178, 219	15, 319 27, 291 178, 247	20, 895 207, 131	23, 845 208, 237	16, 549 15, 373 215, 619	13, 164 6, 420 204, 804	4, 304 204, 704	736 197, 053	1, 169 195, 551	21, 903 2, 637 177, 148	21, 589 12, 767 158, 764	13,838 14,776 155,910
Vegetable oils, total: F Consumption, crude, factorymil. of lb		212	266	342	355	362	332	339	344	313	276	293	225
Productiondodododododododo		212 726	333 764	432 834	419 884	416 914	402 922	359 936	352 967	321 923	274 880	270 788	220
Refined do Coconut or copra oil:		373	312	299	354	407	438	438	446	445	423	400	749 359
Consumption, factory:‡ Crudethous, of lb		10,026	7,352	8,058	7,639	7, 442	6, 132	7, 117	7, 422	7, 308	9, 691	18, 970	21,801
Refineddo Production: Crude‡do		5, 218 (a)	2, 742	2, 259 9, 111	2, 151 5, 208	3, 900 7, 472	3, 922 8, 362	3, 423 8, 924	3,859 17,712	3, 690 14, 951	5, 019 14, 671	8, 458 9, 078	4,885 6,664
Refineddodo		4, 2 89	ì, 822	2,370	2,684	4, 293	2,675	3, 434	3,068	3, 454	3, 481	8, 300	4, 211
Crude do do Cottonseed:		128, 602 6, 988	121, 262 8, 141	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
Cousumption (crush)thous, of short tons Receipts at millsdo	133 391	r 98 r 169	529 1, 085	738 1,635	714 833	652 340	528 178	397 107	332 61	213 28	147 25	92 18	61 47
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	349	r 153	701	1, 598	1, 714	1, 401	1,049	759	483	298	177	103	90
Productionshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, crude:	58, 978 29, 241	r 42, 332 r133, 234	224, 921 146, 533	330, 025 134, 136	317, 338 117, 778	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
Production thous. of lb Stocks, end of month do	40, 010 32, 588	29, 383 28, 786	161, 748 90, 601	232, 888 133, 726	217, 103 157, 849	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
	~	99, 522	129, 9 52	135, 377	119, 374	137, 469	132, 710	145, 702	134, 575	112, 241	93, 763	82,858	83, 318
In oleomargarinedo	. 140	11, 312	13, 487	15, 612	19, 126 . 140	21, 035	30,050	26, 132 . 140	25, 187 . 140	15, 624 . 140	9, 917 . 140	9, 736 . 140	15,051
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do	27, 839	r 32, 426 r 214, 642	80, 512 199, 396	169, 490 201, 427	181, 960 254, 713	185, 433 300, 519	151, 406 327, 618	134, 595 318, 380	119, 766 318, 303	89, 836 299, 847	65, 677 266, 557	49, 797 239, 462	. 140 35, 620 207, 081
Flaxseed: Duluth: Receiptsthous, of bu	522	517	·	·	·				•				
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	145 426	236 379	2,438 750 2,066	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
Minneapolis: Receiptsdo	4, 988	5, 438	5, 678	5, 564	1, 320	744	581	627	1, 265	1, 311	813	680	632
Shipmentsdo Stocksdo	801 100	483 835	465 2,734	554 2, 780	252 2, 535	110 2, 269	186 1, 865	165 1, 288	305 871	113 868	333 41 2	117 97	51 51
ł		ı (!	1	

[•] Not available.

• Price of crude sodium nitrate in 100-pound bags, f. o. b. cars, Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific port warchouses. This series has been substituted beginning 1935 for the scries shown in the 1940 Supplement; figures for August 1937 to December 1941 are the same as published in the Supplement; for data for 1935-36 and all months of 1937, see note marked "9" on p. S-23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to price per bag.

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

‡Revised series. The turpentine price shown beginning with the April 1943 Survey is the bulk price; data shown in earlier issues represented 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 a revised basis beginning September 1942, covering all known manufacturers of superphosphate, including Tennessee Valley Authority; the new series include all grades, normal, concentrated, and wet base, converted to a basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid. Earlier data include normal and concentrated superphosphate as reported by concerns which for 1939 and earlier years accounted for about 95 percent of the value of superphosphate produced, exclusive of T. V. A. production, according to Biennial Census data; it is estimated that this earlier series represented approximately 94 percent of the total produced, exclusive of T. V. A., for 1935, 93 percent for 1937, and 89 percent for 1939. The coverage declined to around 83 percent by the latter part of 1942, on the basis of comparisons with the new data. Data are shown on an 18 percent, A. P. A. basis; data in the Survey prior to the June 1943 issue are on a 16 percent basis and can be converted to 18 percent by multiplying by 0.8889.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	·=		1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	MICA	LS A					TS-C		ued	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Con.		Ī	i i		1	1		1	1	<u> </u>		:	!
Flasseed—Continued.					İ							!	
Oil mills:‡ Consumption thous of bu Stocks, end of monthdo		3, 899	3, 778	4, 445	3, 993	3, 817	3, 713	3, 582	3, 383	3, 264	2, 688	3, 713	3, 10
Stocks, end of month	3, 02 2 54, 720	5, 467 2. 40	10, 347 2. 43	11, 938 2. 46	11, 254 2, 43	11, 682 2. 56	9,006 2.76	6, 746 2. 97	4, 910 3, 17	3, 584 3. 21	2, 993 3. 16	2, 389 3, 05	3, 81 3, 0
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb	40, 980	34, 200	54, 640	47, 240	56, 820	1 40, 660 64, 740	60, 660	45, 180	44, 100	46,320	41, 520	45, 180	32, 82
Timpood oils	l '	44, 407	46, 726	44, 383	40, 198	40, 879	37, 820	41, 558	46, 320	44, 375	44, 265	48, 780	43, 16
Consumption, factory‡ do Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production‡ thous of lb Shipments from Minneapolis do	. 153	. 136 76, 308	72, 023	. 131 84, 785	77, 045 25, 560	73, 569 27, 780	71, 780	143 69, 346	63, 214	62, 298	50, 691	71, 316	60, 97
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo	27, 120	21, 850 230, 252	22, 750 242, 879	24, 850 273, 101	25, 560 291, 212	27, 780 297, 244	26, 280 289, 245	28, 560 278, 601	38, 100 228, 551	39, 360 233, 561	40, 380 228, 796	36, 060 191, 855	29, 34 189, 79
Soybeans: Consumptiont thous, of bu Production (crop estimate) do Stocks, end of month do	² 268, 763	6, 218	6,081	6, 893	8, 145	10,058 1209,559	12, 293	12, 215	13,066	14, 892	13, 635	12, 709	10, 58
Sovbean oil:		5, 931	1, 120	25, 213	35, 356	34, 938	31, 353	28, 782	28, 325	26, 230	20, 607	17, 246	14, 69
Consumption, refined† thous, of lb_Price, wholesale, refined, domestic (N. Y.)		58, 478	63, 940	60, 393	49, 691	53, 608	62, 320	80, 168	95, 622	89, 614	80, 903	93, 025	66, 46
Production: dol. per lb	l .	. 135 57, 413	. 137 55, 389	64, 451	75, 393	92, 326	109, 704	107, 739	115, 321	131, 833	122, 746	114, 814	96, 34
Crudet thous of lb Refined do Stocks, end of month:		62, 407	60, 879	55, 435	58,061	65, 414	73, 875	89, 103	96, 989	105, 341	100, 182	109, 617	70, 70
Stocks, end of month: CrudedoRefined‡do		68, 896 67, 761	52, 456 55, 134	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, 93 93, 28
		24, 379	29, 537	35, 403	39, 371	42, 151	53, 311	50, 984	57, 482	32, 363	20, 651	24, 509	31,08
Cleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)†.do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)	. 165	. 150 38, 495	. 150 39, 604	. 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	7, 16, 43, 95
Shortenings and compounds: Production thous, of lb.		125, 918	158, 107	130, 336	96, 229	117, 915	119, 748	124, 958	134, 785	134, 111	122, 568	126, 989	93, 53
Production thous, of lb. Stocks, end of montht do Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chicago) dol, per lb.	. 165	50, 953	43, 583	41, 142	37, 853	42,648	43, 230	41, 285	38, 272	44, 603	51, 920	48, 571	53, 163
PAINT SALES	.100	, 10.,	.100	.100	.103	.103	.100	. 100	.100	.100	.195	. 105	.100
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous, of dol		117	147	100	77	104	114	104	123	128	121	157	91
Plastic paintsdodo		36	33	45	37	33	45	34	42	45	43	41	34
In dry form do		219 385	196 410	190 481	177 456	153 394	154 360	169 443	234 590	235 611	266 565	283 497	251 422
Point warnish leadurer and fillers:	1 :	41, 106 36, 935	43, 028 37, 782	44, 122 39, 186	38, 122	37, 141	37, 843	38, 392	46, 398	50, 923	51, 435	55, 482	50, 107
Total		16, 748 20, 187	17, 243 20, 540	17, 906 21, 280	34, 315 16, 221 18, 094	33, 518 16, 905 16, 612	33, 677 16, 221 17, 456	34, 530 16, 726 17, 804	42, 710 19, 897 22, 225	46, 221 20, 907 25, 313	46, 710 21, 830 24, 880	50, 282 22, 750 27, 532	45, 369 21, 344 24, 028
Unclassified do do		4, 170	5, 246	4, 935	3, 807	3, 623	4, 166	3, 862	4, 275	4, 702	4, 725	5, 199	4, 738
		ELEC	CTRIC	POV	VER A	ND (GAS						
ELECTRIC POWER					I								
Production, total mil. of kwhr By source:	19, 198	16, 262	16, 114	16, 753	16, 459	17, 681	17, 651	16, 110	17, 829	17, 238	17, 865	18, 080	r 18, 668
FueldoWater powerdoBy type of producer:	13, 312 5, 885	10, 946 5, 315	10, 895 5, 219	11, 244 5, 509	10, 726 5, 733	11, 571 6, 110	11, 255 6, 396	10, 220 5, 890	11, 205 6, 623	10, 474 6, 764	10, 669 7, 196	11, 599 6, 481	* 12, 458 * 6, 210
Privately and municipally owned electric	16, 480	14, 047	13,804	14, 282	14, 086	15, 237	15, 170	13, 936	15, 377	14, 824	15, 276	15 501	15 000
utilities mil, of kwhr. Other producers do Sales to ultimate eustomers, total (Edison	2, 718	2, 214	2, 310	2, 470	2, 373	2, 444	2, 481	2, 174	2, 451	2, 414	2, 589	15, 521 2, 558	15, 999 • 2, 669
Electric Institute) mil. of kwbr Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do		13, 650 2, 104	13, 712 2, 156	13, 970 2, 223	14, 097 2, 342	14, 747 2, 522	14, 881 2, 678	14, 394 2, 519 176	14, 810 2, 385	14, 782 2, 318	14, 758 2, 240	15, 240 2, 241	15, 412 2, 233
Rural (distinct rural rates)do Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo		386 2,328	355 2, 322	269 2, 272	197 2, 308	187 2, 366	174 2, 470		171 2, 334	195	219	299	332
Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do		7,716 151	7, 724 157	7, 946 185	7, 938 197	8, 188 216	8, 021 202	2, 381 7, 793 182	8, 369 176	2,349 8,409 160	2, 307 8, 458 148	2, 385 8, 801 138	2, 460 8, 849 143
Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Railways and railroads do		376 522	384 523	396 560	402 568	439 671	580 671	655 608	638 653	671 596	732 576	743 555	751 568
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers		66	92	118	144	158	85	79	84	84	78	78	79
(Edison Electric Institute)thous. of dol GAS†		238, 059	240, 253	243, 094	246, 749	255, 711	260, 780	253, 645	250, 823	250, 156	246, 789	251, 566	253, 900
Manufactured gas: Customers, total thousands		10, 548	10, 580	10, 559	10, 534	10, 603	10, 538	10, 575	10, 537	10, 523			
Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do		9,732 343	9, 752 360	9, 722 381	9, 696 388	9, 754 398	9, 708 369	9, 735 380	9, 707 361	9, 678 378			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft		462 29, 481 15, 882	459 30, 957 17, 127	445 34, 811 18, 084	38, 413 16, 319	442 45, 947 17, 441	453 46, 954 19, 082	449 45, 396 18, 647	457 45, 037	455 42, 716 17, 796			
Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do		15, 882 1, 339 12, 056	17, 127 1, 411 12, 194	3, 285 13, 160	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	9, 060 15, 524			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol		29, 515	31, 017	33, 796	35, 681	39, 968	40, 990	39, 816	39, 035	37, 027			
Domestic do do House heating do		21, 254 1, 115	22, 438 1, 311	23, 454 2, 557	22, 622 4, 744	23, 377 7, 771	23, 938 8, 349	22, 899 8, 304	22, 814 7, 413	22, 574			
Industrial and commercial do		7,008	7, 139	7, 622	8, 123	8, 591	8,479	8, 401	8, 592	8, 580			

*Revised. *Data not available.

Dec. 1 estimate. 2 Sept. 1 estimate.

Small revisions have been made in the data for 1941 for the indicated series on oils and oilseeds.

Revised series. Manufactured and natural gas revised 1929-42. All changes are minor, amounting to less than 1 percent. Data beginning June 1942 are in the Digitized for FRASER.

Digitized for FRASER.

Agust 1943 Survey; earlier data are are available on request.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			<u>1</u>	1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	ELEC	TRIC	POW	ER A	ND (AS—	Conti	·	!	1	1	11	
GAS—Continued†			0.007	0.070		0.205			0.400				
Customers, total thousands. Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft	. i 	8, 269 7, 702 564 118, 463	8, 307 7, 738 566 123, 464	8, 379 7, 783 594 137, 605	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			
Domestic do		18, 557 96, 997 33, 874	19, 625 101, 183 34, 914	26, 744 108, 240 41, 113	38, 585 114, 556 49, 554	57, 334 118, 888 62, 181	69, 577 120, 778 70, 863	68, 206 123, 048 69, 367	63, 627 122, 497 66, 449	50, 589 116, 562 57, 173	Į		į.
Domestic. do Indl., coml., and elec. generation. do		14, 753 18, 746	15. 044 19, 520	19, 218 21, 528	25, 582 23, 544	35, 497 26, 127	42, 659 27, 730	41, 204 27, 598	38, 783 27, 055	32, 133			
		FOO	DSTU	FFS A	ND ?	гова	cco						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	Ì												
Fermented malt liquors:† Production thous of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:†	6, 898 7, 221 7, 346	7,002 6,937 8,483	6. 587 6. 208 8, 593	5, 770 5, 626 8, 483	4, 705 4, 717 8, 253	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, 295	7, 329 7, 421 7, 893
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes thous of wine gal. Production thous of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	733 7, 235	7 16, 690 7 6, 925 7 15, 366	7 19, 136 6, 526 15, 129	7 26, 766 7, 528 16, 596	r 13, 440 4, 071 8, 583	15, 730 1, 571 10, 100	12, 217 876 10, 273	12,779 1,179 9,054	13, 746 811 10, 056 461, 146	11, 942 636 8, 669	10, 459 423 7, 361	9, 768 457 7, 181	444 7, 092
	426, 204 0 4, 756	r 529, 238 r 5, 746 r 10, 140	521, 243 4, 945 10, 068	1, 797 11, 439	499, 350 0 5, 656	489, 418 0 6, 873	479, 196 0 7, 114	470, 259 0 6, 138	0 6, 649	453, 034 0 5, 774	7445, 915 0 4, 725	439, 519 0 4, 779	432, 654 0 4, 639
Production do. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalt thous. of proof gal Whisky do.	412, 294	7, 548 6, 652	7, 756 6, 753	7, 952 6, 926	480, 325 4, 982 4, 228	471, 026 5, 399 4, 628	461, 686 5. 177 4, 619	453, 387 4, 836 4, 238	5, 536 4, 785	437, 398 4, 780 4, 074	430, 917 4, 608 3, 917	424, 831 4, 884 4, 134	418, 532 4, 898 4, 308
Production thous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do.			19, 225 10, 747 113, 962	85, 753 11, 473 142, 851	48, 360 9, 963 152, 288	12, 458 11, 498 141, 403	5, 422 9, 009 132, 012	5, 327 8, 564 122, 707	3, 595 8, 311 114, 214	2, 930 8, 066 106, 200	1, 527 7, 053 99, 122	2, 533 7, 059 91, 031	
Sparkling wines:† Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do		55 69 1, 019	58 93 979	64 121 916	68 119 854	75 159 761	41 65 730	77 62 736	153 74 812	112 79 845	122 97 854	136 96 882	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		., 010										002	
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.). dol. per lb. Production (factory)† thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Cheese:	a. 425 151, 880 231, 359	. 414 167. 330 152, 198	. 439 137. 375 123, 599	. 465 123, 954 86, 981	. 465 106, 023 45, 937	. 466 116, 103 24, 979	a. 476 122, 880 15, 607	480 121, 995 12, 327	a, 485 140, 075 16, 676	a. 476 150, 185 30, 190	a. 475 190. 535 82, 761	434 202, 195 157, 540	4, 425 181, 335 7 210, 546
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb. Production, total ((actory)) thous of lb. American whole milk do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do. American whole milk do. Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed ((sweetened) do. per case. Evaporated ((unsweetened) do. Production, case goods:	. 233 94, 415 77, 185 209, 322 173, 008	. 210 101, 528 85, 644 279, 905 243, 596	. 217 82, 837 67, 931 259, 078 224, 861	. 271 71, 580 56, 884 195, 378 169, 913	. 233 55, 616 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 79, 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 r 182, 967 r 150, 245
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case Production, case goods:† Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb		5. 65 3. 50	5, 83 3, 66	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
Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo.: Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb	8, 931 275, 500 10, 736	8, 506 270, 024 5, 412	6, 789 221, 679 4, 149	5, 580 203, 114 2, 445	5, 168 165, 956 2, 586	7, 088 178, 333 4, 226	8, 283 204, 698 5, 286	8, 500 210, 315 6, 395	9, 450 252, 339 7, 198	19, 500 288, 923 6, 739	11, 240 376, 015 9, 121	11, 500 386, 000 10, 736	9, 204 335, 500 10, 949
Evaporated (unsweetened) do— Fluid mik: Price, dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb— Production mil. of lb—	376, 779 3. 20	210, 140 2 76 10, 766	2. 82 9. 498	97, 706 2, 85 8, 903	90, 678 2, 93 8, 172	82, 672 2. 95 8, 473	94. 071 3. 00 8, 773	3. 08 8, 380	77, 807 3. 09 9, 759	3. 14 10, 245	252, 422 3, 16 11, 904	373, 784 3, 18 12, 600	3. 19 11, 765
Utilization in manufactured dairy products† mil. of lb Dried skim milk:	10, 571 4. 866	5, 227	4, 300	3, 864	3, 222	3, 478	3, 740	3, 731	4, 377	4, 773	6, 097	6, 439	5, 810
Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U.S. average dol. per lb. Production, total† thous, of ib. For human consumption† do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total	. 138 44, 100 42, 350	. 129 58, 273 52, 896	131 47, 568 43, 957	. 133 39, 913 36, 853	. 132 31. 186 28, 809	. 134 34, 419 32, 134	.137 29, 316 27, 399	. 137 30, 882 28, 169	. 138 41, 500 39, 271	. 139 46, 940 44, 306	. 138 60, 158 57, 142	. 139 67, 075 63, 675	. 137 56, 000 53, 650
thous, of lb For human consumptiondo	46, 458 45, 565	41, 826 36, 703	32.392 28,432	19, 570 17, 332	17, 833 16, 322	⁷ 27, 668 26, 329	^r 28, 543 26, 673	7 27, 655 24, 995	30, 652 29, 884	33, 065 32, 352	43, 907 42, 984	7 56, 428 7 55, 005	49, 786 48, 543
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples:	1												
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Shipments, carlot no. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of mo thous. of bu Citrus fruits, carlot sbipments no. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	2 92, 392 907 0 8, 667	742 0 9,947	5, 523 11, 105 8, 888	11, 432 32, 706 11, 578	7, 462 35, 761 12, 407	1128, 597 4, 823 30, 577 19, 428	3, 893 23 , 66 3 19, 173	4, 891 16, 549 17, 529	4, 746 9, 403 21, 736	2, 793 4, 623 18, 24 7	1, 845 1, 760 17, 190	777 0 14, 648	955 0 11, 328
Frozen regetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous of lb Potatoes, white:	180, 206 128, 634	207, 767 102, 186	225, 104 117, 796	221, 727 115, 810	206, 396 115, 845	18 8 , 04 1 10 3 , 333	172, 103 92, 344	145, 272 74, 821	124, 39 2 70, 478	98, 967 62, 076	96, 515 56, 689	107, 138 73, 888	r 162, 034 r 100, 066
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (erop estimate) †thous. of bu Shipments, cariot	2. 988 ² 460, 512 17, 614	2. 150 10, 026	1.615 15, 223	1. 950 22, 998	2. 206 15, 924	2. 275 1371, 150 15, 846	2. 379 21, 331	2. 800 21, 514	3, 394 23, 398	3. 460 12, 684	4. 936 18, 490	3, 865 27, 094	2. 925 23, 077

Revised. December 1 estimate. September 1 estimate. September 1 estimate.

Reflects all types of wholesale trading for eash or short-term credit; base ceiling price comparable with data prior to January 1943 is \$0.46 % through June 5 and \$0.41% effective June 6, 1943.

Not including data for unfinished and high-proof spirits, which are not available for publication. For revised data for 1941, see p. S-24 of the February 1943 Survey.

Data on alcoholic beverages have been revised as follows: Consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, beginning January 1940; production and stocks of distilled spirits, January-December 1941 (see note marked "f") of the series, July-December 1941; revised 1941 monthly averages are available in notes marked "f" and "f" on p. S-24 of the April 1943 Survey. Revisions not published, which in most cases are minor, are available on request. Data for the utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products have been revised to include the milk equivalent of dry whole milk and condensed bulk goods; earlier revisions will be shown later. 1941 revisions for other indicated dairy products series are shown in notes marked "f" on pp. S-24 and -25 of the March 1943 Survey; revisions for the first 5 months of 1942 are shown in the note for dairy products at the bottom of p. S-28 of the July 1943 Survey. Crop estimates for potatoes have been revised beginning 1929; revised 1941 estimate is 355, 602; earlier Digitized for revisions are available on request. For note on gas see p. S-24.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			_
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FOOI	STUI	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	cco—	Conti	nued		-			
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	1.00	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.05	0.74	0.00		0.00	205	0.84	0.00	1.05
No. 3, straight dol. per bu No. 2, malting do Production (crop estimate) † thous. of bu	1.08 1.18 2333,282	0, 64 , 82	0.64	0.61 .88	0.65 .90	0.74 .95 1426,150	0.80 .96	0.83 .97	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.99 1.08	1.05 1.13
Stocks, commercial, dom., end of modo	. 23, 789	18, 872 5, 691	15, 566 10, 551	14, 963 11, 887	9, 436 12, 154	9, 967 10, 743	7, 725 9, 771	7, 456 9, 000	8, 969 6, 987	8, 814 7, 224	9, 053 8, 767	12,603 9,028	15, 480 11, 611
Corn: Grindings, wet processdo	b 10, 214	10, 749	10, 642	11, 276	11, 175	10, 922	11, 387	10, 581	11, 513	b 10, 713	b 10, 107	b 8, 736	69, 198
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)	1. 23 1. 04	. 84 1. 02 . 86	. 84 1. 06 . 85	.77 1.04 .77	. 81 1. 07 . 79	. 89 1. 08 . 85	. 97 1. 09 . 92	. 97 1. 15 . 93	1.01 1.20 .96	1. 03 1. 22 1. 03	1. 06 1. 23 1. 04	1. 06 1. 23 1. 04	(a) (a) 1.03
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks domestic end of month:	² 2,985,267 21,500	20, 126	22, 183	27, 835	30, 999	¹³ , 175, 154 41, 389	35, 929	37, 303	30, 568	26, 433	22, 507	13, 032	11,681
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms† do	8, 649	43, 697	38, 641 3423, 758	39, 969	40, 734	43, 407 2, 277, 332	42,829	48, 769	42, 326 1,395,112	29, 463	24, 173	9, 663 812, 692	6, 432
Oats: Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	.71	. 49	.49	. 47	. 50	. 54	. 59	. 60	.64	. 67	. 65	. 69	. 71
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do	21,145,060 24, 538	16, 918	17, 414	13, 125	6, 209	1,358,730 6, 783	6, 353	7,894	8, 568	8, 362	10,002	9, 172	11,098
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms† do	13, 100	5, 132	10, 123 1, 132, 933	12, 106	10, 451	9, 534 887, 575	7, 649	7, 608	6, 182 508, 208	5, 083	8, 761	7, 746 3 236, 444	7, 270
Rice: Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans)									1				
dol. per lb Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu California:		. 069	. 067	.062	. 067	1 66, 363	. 067	.067	.067	.067	. 067	. 067	. 067
Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.)_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks_rough_and_cleaned_(in_terms_of_	236, 238 158, 880	40, 293 69, 944	36, 666	394, 062 60, 150	531,917 111,630	543, 339 383, 414	484, 751 319, 526	541, 602 290, 039	528, 399 326, 014	395, 030 339, 188	431, 401 401, 271	477,897 309,872	325, 079 279, 345
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of mobags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at mills	154, 247	107, 281	70,919	247, 027	457, 565	428, 358	3 67, 863	421,529	416, 408	335, 955	255, 036	248, 106	162, 164
thous, of bbl. (162 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled rice	464	298	1, 295	r 2, 933	r 2,708	7 2, 308	1,365	r 907	7 541	r 220	r 171	125	18
thous, of pockets (100 lb.). Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month	295	253	781	r 1,776	r 1, 950	⁷ 2, 106	⁷ 1, 758	7 1, 101	7 1, 337	7792	r 649	455	438
Rye:	435	158	677	• 1,927 .59	, 2, 792 .59	7 3, 107	7 2,827	r 2, 685	r 1, 964	r 1, 434	974	661	243
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.) dol. per bu- Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, principal marketsdo	. 95 2 33, 314 2, 334	2, 508	2,393	3,846	1,577	.70 1 57, 341 1, 061	.75 802	1,345	2, 943	1,818	3,909	3, 438	J. 01
Stocks, commercial, dom., end of modo	23, 850	17, 288	18, 477	19, 295	19, 761	19,889	19, 924	19, 645	20, 458	21, 053	22, 656	23, 309	23, 318
Disappearance, domestictdo Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)			234,856			218,806			258, 862			282, 557	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do	1. 41	1, 13 1, 26 1, 11	1.19 1.33 1.20	1, 19 1, 38 1, 21	1. 20 1. 32 1. 23	1, 32 1, 48 1, 31	1.39 1.54 1.37	1.41 1.55	1.44 (a) 1.40	1. 40 1. 52	1. 42 1. 58 1. 38	1.41 (a) 1.37	i. 41 1. 66
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do. No. 2 Hard Winter (K. C.)do. Weighted av., 6 markets, all gradesdo. Production (crop est.), totalfthous. of bu. Spring wheatdo. Winter wheatdo. Receipts, principal marketsdo. Stocks. end of month:	1. 41 2834, 957	1, 11	1.18	1.15	1. 17	1, 28 1981, 327	1.36	1.37 1.38	1.40	1. 38 1. 39	1.40	1.39	1. 40 1. 42
Spring wheat do	2 301, 100 2 533, 857 75 165	38, 951	53,694	45, 416	32, 261	1 278, 074 1 703, 253 31, 811	35, 398	36, 106	47, 528	36, 334	37, 271	56,041	116, 989
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do	369, 715		386, 956	425, 614	435, 180	447, 960	447,094	438, 615	420, 863	409, 388	390, 802	387, 497	386, 589
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total ¶t do. Commercial do Country mills and elevatorst do	1		1,378,224 269, 290 257, 765	268, 658	259, 487	1,159,418 245, 150 235, 221	230, 639	214, 954	900, 556 212, 131 174, 591	194, 163	173, 113	617, 998 162, 150 102, 446	221, 287
Merchant mills doOn farms† doWheat flour:			151, 927 644, 146			235, 221 139, 385 494, 662			123, 455 327, 667			104, 378 190, 054	
Grindings of wheatdodo Prices, wholesale:		40, 920	44, 563	47, 703	43, 307	46, 069	49, 959	44, 286	47, 927	40, 668	35, 482	37, 893	40, 053
Standard patents (Mpls.)dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census):	4 6. 36 4 6. 00	5, 73 5, 13	5. 95 5. 45	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	4 6.43 4 5.93	4 6. 42 4 6. 02
Flour, actualthous. of bbl_ Operations, percent of capacity	1	8, 968 59. 6	9, 793 67. 9	10, 497 67. 4	9, 516 68. 8	10, 152 67. 9	11, 037 73. 8	9, 780 70, 7	10, 569 66. 8	8, 973 59. 2	7, 853 54, 0	8,384 55.4	8, 826 58. 7
Offal thous. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.	- -	705, 516	765, 128 3, 838	817,014	743, 560	787, 629 3, 925	847, 171	752, 936	818, 299 4, 235	693, 035	603, 659	643, 084 5, 055	682, 257
LIVESTOCK			0,000			0, 020			4,200			0,000	
Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets													
thous. of animals. Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States † thous. of animals.	2, 178 160	2, 39 8 222	2,605 387	2, 9 95 579	2, 535 391	1,845	1,613 104	1, 541 85	1,811	1, 661 142	1,597 99	1, 433 81	1, 616 64
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	15. 36	14.87	14.84	15, 21	15.30	14.85	14.84	15.14	15. 54	15.71	15. 44	15. 56	15.32
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kan. City)_do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	12. 17 15. 20	12. 0 5 13. 70	11.64 14.00	11.83 13,50	12. 62 13. 50	12, 24 13, 50	12.67 14.25	13. 49 14. 63	14. 49 15. 00	14, 58 13, 88	14, 60 14, 40	14.38 14.63	12.48 14.63

*No quotation. *For domestic consumption only, excluding grindings for export.

*Revised.

*December 1 estimate. *September 1 estimate.

*Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats until the crop year hegins in July.

*Prices were quoted for sacks of 100 pounds and have been converted to price per barrel of 196 pounds to have figures comparable with the 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. The indicated grain series 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 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly by 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 "f". All revisions are available on request. The series for feeder shipments of cattle and calves has been revised heginning Jan. 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on p. 8-26 of the August 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FOOL	STUE	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	cco-	Conti	nued	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
		<u> </u>		 	1	1	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		1	
LIVESTOCK—Continued Hogs: Receipts, principal markets_thous, of animals	3,016	2, 187	2, 529	2, 687	3,310	4, 225	3, 431	2,815	3, 027	2,844	3,321	3,675	3, 467
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	0,010	2, 101	2, 023	2,001	3, 510	1, 220	0, 101	2,010	0,021	2,011	0,021	0,010	3, 10,
Hog-corn ratio†	13. 97	14. 37	14. 45	14. 98	13, 96	14. 01	14.78	15, 35	15. 59	15. 13	14. 44	13. 85	13. 56
bu. of corn per cwt. of live hogs Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal markets	12, 6	16. 9	16.4	18. 2	17.7	16, 5	16.0	16. 2	15. 5	14.3	13. 4	12.8	12. 2
thous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statest_do	3, 399 432	2,772 488	3, 657 789	3, 741 1, 002	2,780 465	2,379 202	1, 939 178	1, 671 191	1,738 221	1,603 139	2, 074 194	1,784 151	2, 446 120
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago) _dol. per 100 lb_	14.06	14.60	14, 16	14.30	14, 53	15.39	15.86	15. 91	16. 24	15.98	15.82	15. 22	14. 49
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) dol. per 100 lb	13. 47	12, 94	12.89	12. 20	12, 35	13. 12	13. 59	14.26	14. 91	14. 42	14. 07	(a)	(0)
MEATS													
Fotal meats (including lard): Consumption, apparentmil. of lb		1,326	1,406	1, 413	1,404	1,557	1, 404	1, 213	1, 374	1,320	1,397	1,386	1, 442
Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Miscellaneous meats do	983 112	1,329 607 94	1,449 519 80	1, 532 521 72	1,553 579 73	1, 887 829 86	1, 632 913	1,380 956 84	1, 490 909 79	1,384 864 86	1, 544 880 94	1,603 924 100	1, 690 7 998 7 110
Reaf and yeal:	112	614, 900	634, 822	675, 290	535, 969	557, 014	81 546, 821	499, 481	534, 497	475, 877	482, 234	433, 087	493, 360
Consumption, apparent thous of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)	. 200	. 210	. 210	.210	.210	, 216	. 220	. 220	. 220	. 220	, 220	. 212	. 200
Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of modo Lamb and mutton:	552, 554 101, 451	613, 620 83, 288	641, 531 95, 146	686, 028 116, 892	548, 612 130, 454	547, 100 127, 034	522, 960 107, 185	489, 664 102, 246	534, 147 97, 736	466, 858 92, 981	459, 331 90, 060	421, 212 81, 744	485, 412 7 88, 046
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	89, 478	70, 790 72, 821 7, 602	83, 407 86, 982 11, 260	84, 004 90, 733 17, 896	72, 380 82, 547 26, 462	76, 839 87, 881 34, 819	58, 877 71, 225 24, 885	52, 424 63, 412	56, 571 64, 804 12, 571	59, 279 64, 101 11, 649	65, 380 69, 941 10, 284	61, 439 65, 929 7, 808	74, 707 78, 136
Production (inspected slaughter)do		640, 169	687, 628	653, 932	795, 162	923, 282	797, 985	19,748 660,876	783, 126	784, 700	849, 521	891, 267	874, 175
Production (inspected slaughter)do Pork: Prices, wholesale (Chicago):		642, 827	720, 437	755, 565	922, 019	1,251,573	1,037,942	826, 672	891, 478	853, 259	1,015,157	1,115,854	1,125,954
Hams, smokeddol. per lb	. 258	. 303 . 298	.325 .310	.325 .311	. 293	. 293 . 284	. 293	. 293 . 284	. 293 . 284	. 293 . 284	. 293 . 284	. 293 . 270	. 258 . 256
Hams, smokeddol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. averagedo Production (inspected slaughter).thous.of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	495 360	496, 360 336, 634	557, 953 270, 287	590, 541 257, 445	721, 781 291, 841	952, 397 490, 476	793, 048 588, 419	638, 132 627, 399	703, 700 591, 597	670, 622 524, 049	771, 300 519, 798	853, 729 513, 784	851, 814 r 544, 297
ard: Consumption, apparentdo		82,097	87, 170	66, 631	108, 432	153, 448	125, 961	100, 203	84, 976	72, 411	105, 244	58, 421	103, 087
Prices, wholesale:									,				
Refined (Chicago) do. Productiou (inspected slaughter) thous of lb.	. 139 . 146	.129 .139 106, 660	. 129 . 139 118, 236	.136 .142 119,978	. 139 . 146 145, 578	. 139 . 146 218, 107	. 139 . 146 178, 549	. 139 . 146 137, 304	. 139 . 146 136, 444	. 139 . 146 132, 836	. 139 . 146 177, 699	. 139 . 146 . 191, 028	. 139 . 146 200, 072
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo POULTRY AND EGGS	260, 973	85, 274	62, 143	57, 547	57,434	91, 333	111,867	122, 240	128, 264	149, 141	166, 129	220, 831	⁷ 240, 950
Poultry:		•			1								
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb	. 250	. 224	. 230	. 210	. 209	. 234	. 245	. 245	. 245	. 246	. 250	. 250	. 250
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	29, 381 54, 717	37, 307 86, 645	46, 666 115, 505	58, 910 161, 011	78, 661 193, 263	64, 495 187, 943	28, 484 142, 002	19,009 101,741	14, 290 58, 079	9, 452 32, 513	9, 469 20, 963	14, 742 25, 379	24, 213 r 38, 851
Eggs: Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)‡ dol. per doz	. 399	, 337	. 351	. 390	. 390	.390	. 384	.355	.374	. 372	.379	. 386	. 382
Production millions. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	3, 863	3, 547	3, 019	2, 725	2, 558	3,006	3, 769	4, 577	6, 462	6, 732	6, 506	5, 356	4, 532
Shell thous. of cases Frozen thous. of lb	7, 529 341, 491	6, 751 272, 042	5, 421 234, 876	3, 117 180, 329	1, 170 126, 321	273 82, 948	214 59, 781	974 56, 508	3, 236 99, 180	6, 227 172, 279	8, 266 251, 526	8, 966 323, 194	7 8, 578 7 351, 169
TROPICAL PRODUCTS													
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total_thous, of bags_	1, 193	269	519	716	510	506	414	732	591	615	144	1, 114	1, 475
To United States do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)	985	136	3 6 6	508	384	506 378	248	682	471	515	137	860	1,070
dol. per lb Visible supply, United States_thous. of bags Sugar, United States:	. 134 1, 550	. 1 34 795	. 134 539	. 134 381	.134 361	. 134 703	. 134 247	.134 554	. 134 383	.134 530	. 134 646	. 134 627	. 134 818
Raw sugar: Price, wholesale, 96° centrifugal (N. Y.)							Ì						
dol. per lb Refined sugar, granulated:	. 037	. 037	. 037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037
Price, retail (N. Y.)	. 065 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 068 . 055	.068 .055	.068 .055	. 068 . 0 55	.068 .055	.068 .055	. 068	.068 .055	. 067 . 055	.066	.065
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Candy sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	27, 025	23, 962	29, 234	35, 665	32,099	32, 741	28, 212	29, 676	33, 831	32, 139	26, 997	24, 837	23, 098
Landings, fresh fish, prin. ports⊗thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month¶do Gelatin, edible:	48, 078 92, 476	r 49, 605 100, 088	7 40, 322 109, 428	7 39, 010 115, 128	, 28, 526 114, 198	7 13, 431 105, 343	15, 733 74, 949	17, 532 52, 902	25, 906 29, 782	30, 434 21, 371	34, 133 34, 755	56, 092 59, 162	46, 548 75, 934
Monthly report for 7 companies: Productiondodo	(1)	1, 715	1,712	2, 128	2, 217	2, 014	1, 913	2, 078	1, 961	2, 046	2, 150 2, 071	(1)	(1)
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	(1) (1)	2, 130 2, 783	1, 907 2, 588	2, 050 2, 666	2, 339 2, 544	2, 054 2, 504	1, 927 2, 490	2, 147 2, 421	1,863 2,519	2, 214 2, 352	2, 071 2, 431	(1)	(i) (i)

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	1942					1943						
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	FOOI	STU	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co-	Conti	nued					
TOBACCO		1											
Leaf: Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb.	a 1, 372					11,417			<u></u>				
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb			3, 260	 		3, 434			3, 329			2,943	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo		<u> </u>	381			337			389			368	
Cigar leaf do Green do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Flue-cured and light air-cured do Green do Gre			249 2, 519			242 2,752						269 2, 220	
Miscellaneous domesticdo			3			3			3			3	
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do			24 85			22 77			22 68			25 58	
Manufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):		l									i		
Small cigarettes millions	23, 682 425, 363	20, 941 498, 872	721, 798 519, 976	23, 075 633, 350	20, 447 474, 348	19, 716 685, 002	20, 370 436, 744	17, 678 410, 599	20, 612 427, 836	19, 943 451, 899	18, 476 441, 372	20, 894 449, 641	22, 878 427, 231
Large cigarsthousands Mfd. tobacco and snuffthous, of lb Prices, wholesale (list price, composite):	25, 821	25, 329	27, 329	30, 956	25, 882	24, 081	25, 297	22, 691	26, 856	25, 135	23, 906	23, 246	23, 966
Cigarettes, f. o. h., destination,dol. per 1.000	6.006	5, 760 46, 592	5.760 (2)	5, 760 (²)	6,006	6.006 (2)	6,006 (2)	6.006 (2)	6.006 (2)	6, 006 (2)	6, 006 (2)	6.006 (2)	6.006 (2)
Cigars, delivereddo Production, manufactured tobacco: Total thous. of lb		26, 475	27, 535	29,845	28, 209	25, 636	26, 273	24, 857	29, 266	26, 856	25, 147	25, 467	(-)
Fine-cut chewing do Plug do		437 4, 749	437 5, 128	426 5, 036	425 4,686	429 4,061	413 4, 684	356 4,608	399 5, 368	348 4,878	319 4, 704	422 4, 589	
Scrap chewing do Scrap chewing do		4, 724 13, 259	4, 260 14, 035	4, 624 15, 980	4, 033 15, 247	3, 795 13, 046	3, 676 13, 317	3, 907	4, 150 14, 447	4, 151 13, 145	3, 927 12, 434	4, 405 12, 153	
Snuff do Twist do		2, 799 506	3, 169	3, 252 526	3, 297 522	3, 783 522	3, 681	3, 824 500	4, 344 559	3, 752 583	3, 212	3, 371 527	
1 Wist		300	1 307	320	322	322	000	3,00	309	365	351	327	
		LEA	THE	R ANI	PRO	DDUC	TS						
HIDES AND SKINS							į						
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected):	404	460	, ,,,	F70	501	470	240	001	410		000		007
Cattledo	434 988	1, 103 3, 223	1, 159	578 1, 280	1,018	476 982	340 928	331 854	410 923	365 796	328 774	327 708	335 845
Hogsdodo	4, 464 2, 269	3, 223 1, 840	3, 843 2, 223	4, 218 2, 344	5, 023 2, 126	6, 778 2, 175	5, 431 1, 724	4, 335 1, 499	4, 661 1, 495	4, 463 1, 458	5, 357 1, 622	5, 650 1, 594	5, 427 1, 988
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers	1	1,55	1.55	,,,,	155	1.55	,						
dol. per lbdododo	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218
LEATHER Production:					1								
Calf and kin thous of skins	963	1,093	1, 029	1,073	1,009	1,045	969	973	1,082	986	923	1,010	924
Cattle hide thous, of hides Oost and kid thous, of skins	1, 967 2, 971	2, 402 2, 433	2, 401 2, 735	2, 647 2, 933	2, 460 2, 660	2, 647 3, 169	2, 451 3, 017	2, 436 2, 984	2, 516 3, 597	2, 401 3, 383	2, 244 2, 983	2, 187 3, 212	7 1, 941 2, 935
Prices, wholesale:	5, 568	4, 287	4, 150	4, 462	4, 860	4, 543	4,844	5,023	5, 027	4,918	4,901	4, 959	4, 643
Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	(3)	. 440	.440	. 440	. 440	.440	. 440	.440	.440	.440	. 440	. 440	(3)
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	(3)
month: Totalthous. of equiv. hides_	9, 914	12, 519	12, 590	12, 597	12, 429	12, 225	11, 964	11,827	11, 590	11, 197	11, 087	10, 714	r 10, 265
Leather, in process and finished do do Hides, raw do do	6, 685 3, 229	8, 639 3, 880	8, 623 3, 967	8, 680 3, 917	8, 652 3, 777	8, 591 3, 634	8, 420 3, 544	8, 174 3, 653	7, 986 3, 604	7,717 3,480	7, 522 3, 565	7, 255 3, 459	7 6, 943 7 3, 322
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		ļ											
Gloves and mittens: Production (cut), totaldozen pairs		272, 256	268, 191	295, 715	260, 337	274, 695							
Dress and semidress do do do do do do do do do do do do do		159, 056 113, 200	150, 656 117, 535	166, 831 128, 884	146, 021 114, 316	156, 680 118, 015							
Boots, shoes, and slippers: Prices, wholesale, factory:		110, 200	111,000	120,001	111,010	110, 010							
Men's black calf blucher dol. per pair	6.75 4.60	6.75 4.60	6. 75 4. 60	6. 75 4. 60	6.75 4.60	6. 75 4. 60	6.75 4.60	6.75 4.60	6.75 4.60	6.75 4.60	6.75 4.60	6. 75 4. 60	6.75 4.60
Men's black calf oxford, corded tipdo Women's plain, black, kid blucher †do Production, boots, shoes, and slippers:	3.50	3. 50	3.50	3. 50	3.50	3. 50	3. 50	3.50	3. 50	3.50	3. 50	3. 50	3.50
Total thous of pairs Athletic do		38, 812 424	37, 119 460	39, 986 475	35, 247 415	38, 501 453	37, 504 341	37, 797 327	41, 945 367	40, 657 322	36, 313 248	r 39, 614 157	37, 228 127
All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.) do Part fabric and part leather do	i	175 613	227 727	368 1,007	305 901	317 1, 003	899 801	1, 188 700	1, 380 738	1,624 871	1,661 611	2,807 655	3, 086 568 29, 152
High and low cut, leather, totaldo Government shoesdo		33, 054 3, 879	31, 092 3, 333	33, 041 3, 960	28, 974 3, 424	32, 351	31, 992 3, 913	31, 777 4, 002	34, 811 4, 090	33, 503	29, 394	⁷ 31.372	29, 152
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'do	Į.	1, 401	1, 379	1, 549	3, 424 1, 164	3, 831 1, 323	1, 630	1,481	1, 486	1,578	3,995	4, 138	3, 192
Infants' do Misses' and children's do		2, 136 3, 224	2, 079 3, 080	2, 048 3, 259	2, 003 2, 743	2, 101	2,095	2,019	2, 283	1,578 2,129	1, 468 2, 019 2, 525	1,684 2,132	1,792 2,085
Men'sdo		7, 410	7, 561	8, 310	7, 119	3, 236 7, 814	2, 773 7, 086	2,797 7,235	2, 966 7, 775	3,061 7,819	6,899	r 2, 710 r 7, 155	2, 648 6, 815
Women's do Slippers and moccasins for housewear		15, 003	13, 660	13, 916	12, 521	14, 047	14, 496	14, 244	16, 211	14, 638	12, 487	r 13, 553	12,621
thous. of pairsdo		4, 083 462	4, 219 395	4, 447 647	3, 989 664	3, 682 695	2, 749 722	3, 053 751	3, 578 1, 071	3, 795 542	3, 993 405	7 4,069 7 554	3,779 516

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943 1942							1943							
to the servence of the data may be found in the	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July		
		LUMI	BER A	ND N	1ANU	FACT	URES								
LUMBER-ALL TYPES													į		
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:† Production, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do Shipments, total do Hardwoods do O		2, 980 471 2, 509 3, 100 510	2,896 451 2,445 3,024 523	2,847 442 2,405 2,988 541	2, 410 410 2, 000 2, 575 490	2, 105 381 1, 724 2, 386 434	1, 919 387 1, 532 2, 225 460	1, 972 382 1, 590 2, 207	2,380 420 1,960 2,550 463	2, 452 390 2, 062 2, 641	2, 578 390 2, 188 2, 620 425	2, 602 402 2, 200 2, 583 416	2, 581 410 2, 171 2, 552 404		
Softwoods do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do FLOORING		2, 590 5, 164 1, 734 3, 430	2,501 5,062 1,662 3,400	2, 447 4, 914 1, 563 3, 351	2, 085 4, 777 1, 485 3, 292	1, 952 4, 429 1, 432 2, 997	1, 765 4, 151 1, 360 2, 791	425 1,782 3,934 1,317 2,617	2,087 3,776 1,284 2,492	458 2, 183 3, 639 1, 216 2, 423	2, 195 3, 590 1, 181 2, 409	2, 167 3, 625 1, 168 2, 457	2, 148 3, 672 1, 174 2, 498		
Maple, beech, and birch:															
		6, 950 8, 100 6, 850 7, 500 11, 500	5, 900 7, 200 8, 000 6, 950 12, 500	6,000 5,700 6,500 7,500 11,500	5, 850 5, 500 6, 250 6, 300 11, 275	6, 600 6, 150 5, 050 5, 750 10, 650	6, 900 6, 550 5, 500 6, 300 9, 800	5, 850 7, 400 4, 500 5, 050 9, 450	5, 850 7, 000 4, 675 5, 900 8, 350	6, 575 8, 000 4, 150 5, 575 6, 750	4, 850 7, 500 3, 700 5, 150 5, 500	4, 400 7, 500 3, 600 4, 500 4, 500	3, 300 7, 450 3, 550 3, 600 4, 650		
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	16. 354 23, 600 15, 108 18, 085 8, 375	22, 720 27, 771 19, 288 18, 906 76, 422	22, 609 22, 631 18, 633 21, 214 73, 841	23, 249 19, 101 20, 174 26, 779 65, 236	18, 626 19, 476 18, 400 18, 251 63, 563	17, 641 20, 053 18, 007 17, 064 64, 506	15, 797 20, 824 15, 948 15, 026 65, 428	29, 612 27, 626 15, 535 19, 810 51, 153	32, 295 33, 637 17, 806 26, 284 42, 675	31, 584 37, 373 17, 104 27, 848 32, 931	24, 572 34, 708 15, 994 25, 437 23, 065	19, 135 31, 699 15, 758 22, 144 16, 679	16, 153 25, 900 15, 711 19, 770 11, 352		
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													Ę		
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4—16 dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L.	3 2. 340	32. 340	32. 340	32. 340	32, 340	32.340	3 2. 340	32, 340	32, 340	32. 340	32, 340	32, 340	32, 340		
Southern pine:	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100 653	44.100 746	44. 100 720	44. 100 694	44. 100 642	44. 100 643		
Prices, wholesale: Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8		772 793	791 794	808 818	612 736	637 726	721 771	747	771	748	727	709	713		
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4do Production† mil. bd. ft Shipments† do Stocks, end of month do	37. 000 55. 000	30. 000 55. 000 779 819 791	30, 000 55, 000 757 790 758	30. 000 55. 000 758 784 732	30, 000 55, 000 687 694 725	30. 000 55. 000 662 647 740	30. 000 55. 000 635 676 699	32. 000 55. 000 657 677 679	32, 000 55, 000 706 722 663	32. 000 55. 000 715 733 645	33. 000 55. 000 655 715 585	33. 000 55. 000 629 670 544	33. 000 55. 000 650 639 555		
Western pine: Orders, newdodododododo	540 561	564 578	586 562	640 578	474 566	439 539	370 512	397 542	460 565	504 587	491 564	556 577	603 591		
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1 x 8	54. 59 616 569 1, 108	31. 53 666 612 1, 391	31. 53 637 602 1, 426	32. 01 650 615 1, 443	31. 38 432 486 1, 389	31. 83 343 466 1, 192	31, 54 244 374 1, 062	31, 36 246 366 941	31. 47 351 438 853	31. 59 424 482 795	32. 08 585 514 866	33. 36 645 544 967	34. 52 635 589 1, 013		
Orders, new † do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production † do Shipments † do Stocks, end of month do do do		842 1, 145 820 858 572	847 1, 150 812 830 578	711 1, 095 757 768 578	684 1, 106 669 673 596	580 1, 057 524 624 497	532 1, 063 476 525 474	529 1,045 506 537 463	659 1,006 695 699 463	770 1, 048 713 724 504	781 1, 105 731 721 500	753 1, 111 705 716 505	700 1, 103 660 687 504		
Redwood, California: M bd. ft Orders, new M bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		58, 135 87, 154 38, 790 48, 647 195, 721	44, 983 88, 086 38, 462 48, 738 182, 697	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		
FURNITURE All districts: Plant operationspercent of normal Grand Rapids district:	64.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	73. 0	67. 0	66. 0	67.0	69.0	69.0	66.0	65.0	64.0		
Orders: Canceled percent of new orders New no. of days' production Unfilled, end of month do Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no. of days' production Prices, wholesale:	9. 0 15 90 55. 0 21	4. 0 25 55 60. 0 18	5. 0 30 63 51. 0 20	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	$\begin{array}{c} 6.0 \\ 21 \\ 108 \\ 66.0 \\ 21 \end{array}$	8. 0 17 104 65. 0 20		
Beds, wooden 1926=100 Dining-room chairs, set of 6 do Kitchen cabinets do Living-room davenports do Steel furniture (see Iron and Steel Section).	(1) (1) 102. 6 (1)	101, 0 118, 9 102, 6 104, 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101.0 118.9 102.6 104.2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	100. 9 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	100, 9 118, 9 102, 6 104, 2	100. 9 118. 9 102. 6 (¹)	100. 9 118. 9 102. 6 (¹)	100. 9 118. 9 102. 6 (¹)	(1) 118. 9 102. 6 (1)	(1) 118. 9 102. 6 (1)		
	1	META	LS Al	ND M	ANUI	ACT	URES								
IRON AND STEEL										İ					
Iron and Steel Scrap															
Consumption, total * thous. of short tons		5, 015 2, 812 2, 203 4, 780 1, 337 3, 443	4, 955 2, 846 2, 109 4, 993 1, 388 3, 605	5, 342 3, 034 2, 308 5, 530 1, 460 4, 070	4, 930 2, 796 2, 134 6, 078 1, 544 4, 534	5, 037 2, 779 2, 258 6, 274 1, 600 4, 674	5, 031 2, 856 2, 175 6, 233 1, 653 4, 580	4, 680 2, 600 2, 080 6, 209 1, 699 4, 510	5, 361 3, 007 2, 354 6, 179 1, 688 4, 491	5, 199 2, 938 2, 261 6, 253 1, 682 4, 571	5, 289 2, 990 2, 299 6, 279 1, 670 4, 609	5, 032 2, 855 2, 177 6, 365 1, 715 4, 650	5, 119 2, 919 2, 200 6, 351 1, 727 4, 624		

¹ No quotation. Revised.
1 For 1941 and, in some instances, earlier revisions for the indicated lumber series, see pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey: revisions in figures for January-April 1942 for total lumber and total softwoods (production, shipments, and stocks) and southern pine production, shipments, and new orders are given in note marked "t" on p. S-29 of the January-April 1942 Survey.
1942 Survey: The description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig-iron consumption and stocks and 1939-40 data, see note marked "t" on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey; later data are available on p. S-30 of the April 1942 and subsequent issues.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
7	мета	LS A	ND M	ANUF	ACT	JRES-	-Con	tinue	1				
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Iron Ore													
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces. thous of long tons. Shipments from upper lake ports. do. Stocks, end of month, total do. At furnaces. do. On Lake Erie docks do.	7, 617 13, 977 38, 572 33, 816 4, 756	7, 155 13, 236 43, 236 38, 124 5, 112	7, 140 11, 848 48, 422 42, 548 5, 874	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
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, malleable: Orders, new, netshort tons. Productiondo Shipmentsdo	108, 505 67, 515	63, 978 56, 304	87, 697 61, 021	70, 907 68, 251	74, 080 59, 287	93, 824 66, 177	73, 524 63, 572	787, 728 66, 401	785,744 78,143	74, 244 72, 559	777,768 69,959	78, 289 69, 111	r 91, 653 66, 011
Shipments do Pig iron: Consumption* thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale:		56, 651 4, 935	58, 977 4, 836	65, 457 5, 145	58, 484 4, 883	63, 703	59, 557 5, 057	67, 895 4, 661	76, 526 5, 219	70, 744	69, 146 5, 052	70, 584 4, 748	67, 954 5, 010
Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long tondodofoundry, No. 2, Neville Island*doFoundry, No. 2, Neville Island*doFroduction*thous. of short tons. Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 316	23. 50 24. 20 24. 00 5, 009	23, 50 24, 20 24, 00 4, 937	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
month* thous of short tons Boilers, range, galvanized: Orders, new, net number of boilers Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	86, 823 97, 066 92, 532 89, 667 12, 976	1, 272 46, 025 39, 324 40, 454 41, 373 9, 646	1, 284 41, 779 35, 879 43, 410 45, 224 7, 832	1, 266 43, 829 42, 597 35, 681 37, 111 6, 402	1, 334 40, 130 45, 737 37, 353 36, 990 6, 765	1, 425 33, 700 36, 474 42, 913 42, 963 6, 715	1, 458 55, 239 56, 687 41, 266 40, 926 7, 259	1,534 58,646 66,704 47,919 48,629 6,549	1, 512 68, 051 75, 763 60, 177 58, 992 7, 734	1, 486 76, 198 94, 318 58, 841 57, 643 8, 832	1, 487 64, 274 92, 137 70, 845 66, 455 13, 222	1, 539 89, 821 99, 679 83, 596 82, 279 14, 539	70, 308 99, 910 65, 649 70, 077 10, 111
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured Castings, steel, commercial: Orders, new, total, net		141, 239 113,480 139, 184 12, 988	177, 478 13, 546 139, 774 12, 051	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
Percent of capacitys.	7, 562 98	7, 228 95	7, 058 96	7, 580 100	7, 180 98	7, 305 97	7, 424 97	6, 826 99	7,670 100	7, 374 99	7, 545 98	7, 027 95	7, 376
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per lb. Steel scrap (Chicago) dol. per long ton. U. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of fin- ished steel productsthous. of short tons.	.0210 18.75 1,704	.0210 18.75 1,789	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75 1, 788	. 0210 18. 75 1, 666	.0210 18.75 1,850	.0210 18.75 1,686	.0210 18.75 1,692	.0210 18.75 1,772	.0210 18.75 1,631	.0210 18.75 1,707	. 0210 18. 75 1, 553	. 0210 18. 75 1, 661
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: ¶				 									
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: ¶ Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Production	13, 424 2, 424 2, 420 61	1, 506 1, 536 1, 538 40	1,704 1,838 1,823 56	1, 215 1, 498 1, 504 49	1, 671 1, 388 1, 386 49	2, 696 1, 426 1, 419 56	3, 448 1, 269 1, 279 48	4, 139 1, 574 1, 595 45	4, 201 2, 005 1, 990 60	4, 793 2, 132 2, 108 86	5, 699 2, 233 2, 233 83	7, 278 2, 248 2, 272 60	8, 764 2, 274 2, 274 60
Areathous, of sq. ft_ Quantitynumber_ Porcelain enameled products, shipments;	4,869 1,792	1, 812 888	3, 956 2, 338	2,772 1,086	1, 914 874	2, 201 819	2, 464 917	595 732	1, 259 1, 043	557 380	75,681 71,336	5, 049 1, 449	r 2,669
Spring washers, shipments do Steel products, production for sale: The steel products of short tone	2, 632 5, 088	3, 357 317	3, 104 321 4, 999	3, 195 382	2, 652 336 4, 716	2, 489 353 4, 917	2, 460 334 5, 054	2, 324 300 4, 781	2, 603 357 5, 516	2, 605 348 5, 132	2, 472 326 5, 156	2, 377 345 5, 062	2, 416
Total	510 505 1,032 173 655	5, 048 439 404 1, 062 182 521	4, 999 449 405 1, 035 178 583	5, 141 494 427 1, 062 186 711	481 410 964 175 679	4, 917 493 412 1, 016 169 735	5,034 525 437 1,095 180 717	4, 761 457 449 1, 020 165 704	5,510 580 510 1,127 172 790	523 512 1,068 155 701	501 498 1, 066 154 666	489 488 1,002 162 676	5, 069 514 484 1, 048 172 684
Strip: do	100 111 324 205 355	68 82 439 194 345	74 89 439 140 346	75 92 417 113 349	77 99 396 101 327	83 115 355 127 356	91 111 345 157 345	83 108 303 152 345	100 124 327 185 397	98 114 312 169 357	97 111 320 203 359	99 107 280 220 364	100 103 298 209 361
NONFERROUS METALS Metals				İ									
Prices, wholesale: Aluminum, scrap, castings (N.Y.) dol. per lb Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.)	.0623 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	. 0875 . 1178 . 0650 . 5200 . 0825	.0875 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	.0857 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	. 0812 . 1178 . 0650 . 5200 . 0825	.0812 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	.0812 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	. 0812 . 1178 . 0650 . 5200 . 0825	.0812 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	.0812 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	.0812 .1178 .0650 .5200 .0825	. 0738 . 1178 . 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0725 . 1178 . 0650 . 5200 . 0825
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total (59 manufacturers)	827	2, 907 649	3, 296 699	3, 459 744	3, 176 596	3, 605 528 1, 970	3, 453 641	3, 687 513	4, 175 544	4, 351 632	4, 315 655	4, 184	4, 097 496
Shipmentsdo Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill_dol. per lb	1,982 ,195	1,310 .195	1,453 .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

^{*}Revised. ¹ Cancelations exceeded new orders by the amount shown above as a negative item.

§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 data are based on capacity as of July 1, 1942, or Jan. 1, 1943.

¶Coverage increased in 1943; manufacturers reporting in 1943 accounted for approximately 98 percent of the total value of these products reported at the 1939 Census.

♠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.

10f the 99 manufacturers on the reporting list for Jan. 1, 1942, 24 have discontinued shipments of these products for the duration of the war.

New series. For sources of earlier data on pig iron consumption and stocks and a description of the data see note marked """ on p. S-29. The new series on blast furnace production of pig fron, including blast furnace 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.

1. o. b. Neville Island, replaces the Pittsburgh price, derivered, shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue; 1941 average, \$24.00; earlier data will be shown later.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
, D	1ETA	LS AN	ID M.	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued	L				
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS				1									
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol Electric overhead cranes:	1	1	13, 658			10, 685	ļ		9, 672			10, 256	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do		3, 355 35, 072 2, 701	1, 160 32, 883 3, 002	2, 170 31, 436 3, 030	1, 228 29, 118 2, 912	551 26, 413 3, 112	1, 581 25, 358 2, 534	502 22, 699 3, 131	1, 128 20, 845	1,005 17,134	333 14,654 2,713	1, 024 13, 133 2, 545	706 11, 336 2, 504
		510.8	446. 4	540.6	338.8	382.5	429.8	399. 5	3, 313	2, 612 362. 7	348. 9	413.6	379. 4
New orders, net total 1937-39=100 New equipment do Repairs do Fuel equipment and heating apparatus:	341. 0 556. 9	536. 7 433. 0	452. 4 428. 4	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
Orders, new, netnumber_	4, 432	8, 100	8,589	10, 761	7, 945	7, 910	9, 617	7, 285	6, 347	7, 125	3, 857	6, 787	r 5, 561
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	20, 546 4, 514 34, 868	19,066 8,034 39,323	18, 430 9, 225 36, 858	20, 799 8, 392 37, 416	21, 138 7, 606 37, 149	20, 713 8, 335 36, 513	22, 827 7, 503 36, 661	24, 160 5, 952 41, 221	23, 146 7, 361 35, 429	24, 351 5, 920 34, 985	22, 111 6, 097 45, 745	22, 477 6, 421 35, 406	7 20, 628 7 4, 938 7 35, 796
Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3do	2, 696	7, 961	8, 723	5, 548	1, 994	1, 447	1, 808	2, 183	1, 960	1,932	1,926	2, 126	7 2, 330
Classes 4 and 5: Number	508 92,679	389 90, 344	373 81,991	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
Unit heaters, new ordersthous, of dol Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning systems, and equipment, new orders			6,094			5, 282			4, 014			2, 733	
Machine tools, shipments *	87, 877	117, 342	5, 956 119, 883	130, 008	120, 871	5, 452 131, 960	117, 384	114, 593	2, 630 125, 445	118, 024	113, 859	3, 192 108, 736	97, 541
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps units	′, 431	3 2 , 163	24, 148	26, 192	7,041	14, 305	18, 122	25, 381 159	28, 668 190	33,600 224	32,739	31, 139 280	7 31, 657
Power pumps, horizontal typedo Water systems, including pumpsdo Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:	42 3, 147	126 18, 610	20, 052	19, 792	3, 393	188 4, 965	163 8, 106	7, 311	9. 514	8,772	11, 183	11,745	161 11, 769
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, newthous of dol. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1 ~50	6, 417	5, 494	5, 243	8, 229	9, 421	8, 133	7, 468	6, 043	6, 115	6,091	4, 697	5, 609
Battery shipments (automotive replacement													
only): Unadjusted 1934-36=100 Twelve-month moving total do do do do do do do do do do do do do		151 148	205 145	221 142	202 144	211 146	178 152	151 149	132 147	114 149	103 152	128 157	159 163
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100		330. 6	371. 7	390.0	376.0	388.0	372.0	382.0	433. 0 639. 0	421.0	411.0	r 420. 0	423.0
Motors and generators, new orders do Transmission and distribution equipment, new orders 1936=100.		805. 4 198. 5	366. 7 212. 8	322. 0 186. 0	394. 0 160. 0	697. 0 188. 0	653. 0 109. 0	661. 0	125. 0	356. 0 94. 0	471. 0 94. 0	409. 0 108. 0	387. 0 152. 0
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts Value thous. of dol		31,310	26, 528	20, 297	13, 321 1, 357	29, 879	10, 541 928	17, 201 1, 287	16, 265 1, 197	14, 765 1, 157	9, 205 662	10, 788 1, 067	12, 647 961
thous, of dol		2,378	2, 237 965, 120	1,534		1,845 1,095,565			831, 401			(1)	
Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo Motors (1-200 hp): Polyphase induction billings do	1	4, 475 7, 710	5,028 8,088	5, 279 8, 287	5, 163 7, 484	5,302 8,753	5, 015 7, 079	5, 191 6, 982	5, 813 8, 114	5, 850 7, 965	5, 742 7, 388	5, 904 7, 198	6, 103
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do do do do do do do do do do do do do		9, 272 3, 857	8, 257 4, 584	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	6, 887 6, 441	8, 494 5, 9 06	
Direct current, new orders do Unit thous, of ft	1	10, 377 8 9 9	4, 341 1, 074	3, 614	6, 946 888	9, 21 4 879	3, 267 1, 256	4, 794	6, 298	5, 313	7, 362	5, 590	
Unit thous, of ft. Value thous, of dol. Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments	j	1,123 21,420	1,435 17,452	1,269 14,509	978	928 12, 126	1, 173 9, 102	9, 613	9, 463	10,602	7, 907	7,006	6, 459
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	4,884	4, 219	4,364	4,832	4,314	4,707	5, 056	4, 551	5, 026	4, 924	4, 969	4, 873	4, 627
Shipments thous, of dol.	1,499	1, 351 D	1,581 APER	1,614	1,465	1,595	1,650	1,620	1,852	1, 613	1, 479	1, 441	1, 441
	Ι	1		HILL	1 101		,]	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
WOOD PULP Production:† Total, all gradesshort tons	770, 840	819, 372	774, 144	838, 520	763, 414	736, 670	755,069	719, 634	793, 998	770, 921	788, 486	730, 518	713, 575
		398, 460 329, 413	371, 796 299, 910	392, 821 317, 980	348, 313 278, 360	332, 679 266, 238	349, 217 278, 534	331, 060 271, 264	367, 410 304, 363	355, 324	368, 032 303, 550	324, 889 269, 430	336, 127 276, 366
Sulphite, total do Bleached do	308, 667 205, 522 131, 840	239, 660 144, 930	299, 910 226, 093 132, 724 33, 391	241, 946 147, 973	216,902 134,214	208 883	208-302-1	201, 685 126, 549	215, 849 138, 335	292, 973 212, 331 136, 946	217, 313 141, 756	210, 708 135, 148	7 194, 260 7 124, 795
Chemical: Sulphate, total do Unbleached do Sulphite, total do Bleached do Soda do Groundwood do Stocks, end of month; Total all grades do	35, 600 134, 749	33, 284 130, 761	33, 391 126, 037	38, 898 144, 933	35, 533 14 3 , 421	127, 291 34, 794 141, 909	129, 033 36, 716 140, 500	33, 810 133, 485	36, 545 151, 169	35, 000 146, 419	34, 947 147, 799	32, 080	7 33, 215 7 130, 751
Chemical:	02,001	185, 828	175, 241	159, 357	149, 299	143, 983	129, 405	111, 459	97, 595	97, 722	103, 343	101,743	r 91, 187
Sulphate, total do do Sulphite, total do do do Sulphite, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 059 7, 974 24, 127	61, 576 56, 988 47, 838	72, 816 66, 067 41, 345	74, 274 67, 118 35, 745	65, 248 56, 480 36, 843	59, 205 50, 250 38, 963	46, 464 37, 776 35, 694	31, 589 25, 074 30, 336	16, 508 12, 432 28, 666	14, 918 11, 074 25, 951	12, 687 8, 284 28, 352	11, 056 8, 193 27, 903	9, 188 6, 518 7 24, 033
Sulphite, total do Bleached do Soda do Groundwood do	14, 146 2, 516 44, 674	31,948 4,386	25, 969 4, 395	21, 434 4, 392	20, 136 3, 71 7	21, 382 3, 529 39, 624	22, 089 3, 398 40, 940	16, 898 3, 175 43, 048	17, 713 2, 858 46, 435	16, 367 2, 558 51, 389	18, 600 2, 785 56, 785	17, 703 2, 544 57, 658	7 14, 624 7 2, 641 7 52, 879
Groundwood	44,074	10, 174	04, 754 1	42, 404	12∪,805 .	əv, 024	20,940	40,048	10,435	01,089	JU, 180	57,055	1 . 92,819

^{*}Revised series. A new method has been employed in the construction of the indexes for electrical products to overcome a strong upward bias in the two series on orders received, and, in addition, the number of products composing the individual indexes has been increased. For revised 1941 monthly averages see note marked "†" on p. S-30 of the April 1943 Survey and for revised monthly data beginning January 1940 and stocks beginning January 1942; for revisions through March 1942, see p. 30, table 8, of the June 1943 Survey.

*New series. For 1940 and 1941 data for machine tool shipments and a description of the series, see p. S-30 of the November 1942 issue

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the	1943		Sep-	1942 Octo-	Novem-	Doggo	Janu-	Febru-		1943		1	
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	J
	P	APER	AND	PRIN	TING	Cor	ntinue	d				 	
PAPER					į								
Total paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard: Productionshort tons		1,076,589	1,067,024	1,205,873	1,097,445	1,107,547	1,131,925	1,096,530	1,250,818	1,203,257	r1,213,177	1,171,486	1,1
Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard: Orders, newshort tons		425, 825	452, 683 457, 365	554, 191	510, 260	497, 048	513, 361	486, 846	549, 592	498, 050	488, 362	r 495, 639	48
Productiondo Shipmentsdo		463, 337	457, 365 452, 323	514, 231 511, 460	467,090 471,924	473, 162 490, 217	485, 757 482, 607	463, 535 469, 454	509, 204 518, 986	484, 808 493, 3 75	r 489, 209	7 473, 451 7 489, 511	47
Fine paper: Orders, newdodo		42,805	43,612	64, 588	52, 106	50, 495	56,066	53, 109	68,826	60, 130	59, 524	57. 328	
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		36, 354 45, 917	35, 657 45, 360 44, 448	44, 983 52, 787 53, 935	48, 101 48, 274 47, 885	49, 892 48, 545	53, 132	58, 960 47, 373 48, 231	75, 418 52, 259 53, 481	80, 386 50, 679 52, 592	87, 420 52, 036	97, 727 48, 154	1
			49, 553	48,614	49,017	49, 578 45, 692	51, 553 42, 616	41,851	40, 661	38, 437	53, 345 37, 732	7 50, 091 34, 958	
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.		143, 837 80, 572	153, 122 82, 249	192, 283 99, 025	174, 633 111, 631	174, 515 121, 551	164, 400 119, 959	162, 272 124, 841	180,176 134, 564	161, 950 132, 096	r 156, 322 r 128, 277	7 164,831 7 127,773	
Production do do Shipments do		143, 658 141, 885	148, 520 151, 884	177, 981 175, 194	160, 457 164, 263	157, 532 167, 963	164, 468 165, 938	158, 588 156, 641	172, 064 169, 413	163, 067 163, 601	7 159, 642 7 161, 496	7 159, 890 7 164, 453	
wrapping dader:	1	I .	91, 502	90,829	86, 651	75, 524	73, 233	76, 533	74, 186	72, 200	770, 571	r 65, 085	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do		158, 618 93, 863	165, 769 99, 334	195, 215 116, 100	187, 773 138, 215	174, 198 140, 841	190, 145 156, 074	179, 799 166, 202	200, 667 171, 848	183, 845 174, 557	183, 022 174, 858	184, 215	
Supmentsdo		164, 092	169, 643 161, 266	183, 488 180, 037	163, 393 164, 521	166, 015 172, 137	173, 517 179, 100	165, 274 168, 757	182, 732 193, 247	173, 524 179, 717	180, 155 183, 026	162, 924 169, 917	
Stocks, end of monthdoBook paper:		102, 317	111, 204	116,007	118, 742	112,061	107, 581	104, 312	95, 227	89, 322	85, 731	78, 416	-
Coated paper: Orders, new_percent of standard capacity	49.9	36. 4	47.4	59.7	62.7	55. 3	53. 7	60.8	62. 6 50. 5	66. 5	61.0	₹ 6 . 6	
Production do Shipments do Uncerted paper	56. 9 59. 4	34. 0 35. 8	45. 2 48. 8	51. 3 5 1. 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	
Uncoated paper: Orders, new	76.5	78. 6	88. 1	105. 3	97. 5	97. 5	86.1	92, 6	94. 1	89.0	87. 7	89.0	
white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb Production_percent of standard capacity	7.30 86.9	7.30 79.2	7.30 85.3	7.30 96.3	7.30 90.7	7. 30 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	
Shipmentsdo	84.5	79. 5	86.6	95. 0	92. 9	91. 4	89. 9	90.4	92. 1	90. 9	89.4	88. 6	
Canada: Production short tons	259, 612	253, 239	257, 618	271, 555	251, 147	244, 191	233, 544	221, 807 222, 383	246, 855	229, 573	254, 046	2 57. 845	
Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	260, 792 56, 156	255, 563 154, 122	292, 405 119, 335	295, 625 95, 265	255, 087 91, 325	243, 530 91, 986	215, 016 110, 514	222, 383 109, 938	248, 469 108, 324	243, 813 94, 084	257, 756 90, 374	268, 990 79, 229	
United States: Consumption by publishers do	217, 054	223, 189	231, 691	254, 349	260, 542	252, 399	226, 741	208, 143	237, 111	243, 281	248, 255	228, 450	
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol per short ton short tons	54. 00 68, 011	50,00 79,885	50.00 77,962	50.00 84,217	50. 00 75, 065	50,00 74,655	50.00 69,792	50.00 64,358	54.00 71,357	54. 00 68, 001	54.00 68,707	54.00 70,274	
Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	65, 255	79, 556	83, 560 12, 551	85, 458	76, 207	75, 222	69,691	60, 147 13, 913	71,824	70, 368	67, 138	71,944	
At millsdo At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	13, 534 384, 089 44, 009	18, 149 430, 409 40, 270	12, 551 455, 263 52, 538	11,310 470,852 58,655	10, 168 447, 396 60, 108	9,601 429,255 50,094	9, 702 391, 102 66, 707	381, 466 63, 166	13, 446 377, 790 53, 774	361, 553 57, 680	12, 648 339, 299 58, 820	10, 978 347, 350 62, 197	
Paperboard: Orders, newdo	662, 252	523, 648	555, 071	660, 890	613, 746	615, 184	629, 900	616, 167	723, 296	686, 179	690, 364	672, 371	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	570, 859 649, 082	212, 953 529, 214	236, 208 535, 850	272,006 607,425	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	
Percent of capacity Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	96	75	76	81	82	77	86	88	94	94	96	94	
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do		304, 215 422, 958	312, 279 420, 465	343, 460 424, 451	316, 454 408, 753	331, 895 394, 527	344, 388 374, 301	350, 885 355, 044	393, 634 341, 097	⁶ 389, 304 ⁶ 322, 678	6393, 197 6291, 378	\$397, 129 \$257, 578	b
PRINTING													-
Book publication, totalno. of editions	512 421	809 642	739 582	969 821	842 693	702 594	671 602	731 528	668 538	693 565	848 701	531	
New editions do Continuous form stationery, new orders	91	167	157	148	149	108	69	203	130	128	147	148	-
thous, of setsthous, of books	1 20, 037	227, 722 17, 235	1 16, 047	1 283, 108 1 21, 602	1 236, 362 1 23, 229	¹ 230, 646 ¹ 16, 726	1 19, 196	1 250, 410 1 25, 707	1 451,613 1 20,604	1 238, 720 1 18, 625	1 21,824	1 22, 804	1
	PE'	rrol	EUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCI	`S					,
COAL Anthracite:				1									-
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail		12.48		12.49				13, 14	13. 13	13, 14	13. 16	13. 14	
Wholesale	10.795 5.624	10. 344 5,212	10. 344 5, 459	10. 344 5, 132	10. 344 4, 824			10. 801 5, 092	10, 811 5, 824	10, 811 5, 437	10. 812 5, 240	10. 795 3, 227	
In producers' storage yardsdodo		289	472	608	792	798	542	379	216	173	173	186	
number of days' supply_	-	. 39	45	60	64	33	21	19	15	12	18	14	-
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.		40, 296	42,228	45, 500	45, 407	52, 272	53, 407	49, 217	53, 387	48, 152	45, 369	42,771	
Industrial consumption, totaldo Beehive coke ovensdo		34, 686 1, 087	35, 038 1, 088	37, 800 1, 126	37, 707 1, 041	41, 142 1, 071	41, 437 1, 044	38, 207 1, 055	41, 514 1, 186	38, 572 1, 080	37, 449 1, 034	35, 271 662	
Byproduct coke ovensdododo		7,508 663	7, 294 678	7, 542	678	7, 583 645	571	6, 969 547	7,647 552	7, 494 468	7,666 495	7, 185 475	
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do Bailways (aleas I)	_1	5, 672		149 5, 787	5, 570	6, 159	5, 981	5, 370	5, 965	139 5, 493	136 5, 500	126 6, 025	-
Railways (class I) do. Steel and rolling mills do. Other industrial do.	i	760	9,465 775 9,940	10, 279 843 11, 360	867	11, 155 1, 034	1,049	10, 568 1, 021	11,689 1,046	10, 761 937	10,751 877	9, 853 824	-
Retail deliveries do Other consumption, coal mine fuel do	-	5, 610 250	7, 190	7, 700 247	7, 700 229	11, 130	11,970	12, 540 11, 010 237	13, 280 11, 873 273	12, 200 9, 580 242	10, 990 7, 920 232	10, 121 7, 500 168	
Prices, composite: Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton		1		9. 54	1	1		9. 68	9, 83	9. 86	9, 99	9.98	
Wholesale: Mine run do Prepared sizes do		4. 787	4. 797	4.805	4.815		1	4.949	5, 021	5. 033	5. 045	5. 055	
		5.021							5, 239	5. 276	5. 317		Ì
b Computed by carrying forward the March f	figures on	tbe basis o	for a boart	7 norgant	of the tot	ol diccon	tinued re-	orting for	wthor obo	mass in th	nal Paper	board As	30
Econtinuous form stationery affected the compara	nmerry a bility of t	the data to	such an e	r percent extent tha	of the tot it publicat	ai, discontion of the	figures ha	orang; fu is been dis	continue	niges in th d.	e coverag	e of the r	ŗ
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Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			19	42	<u> </u>				1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
PET	ROL	EUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCI	S—Co	ntinu	ed			<u>'</u> .	
COAL—Continued													
Bituminous—Continued. Production thous. of short tons	51, 700	47, 851	49, 843	51, 791	47, 474	49, 595	47,029	48, 920	56, 450	49, 900	47, 855	34, 650	52, 540
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of	i i	20.000	87, 311	89, 937	90, 874	85, 889	79, 379	76, 626	77, 292	78, 667	79, 525	74, 075	73, 763
Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do		73, 186 10, 238	77, 261 10, 566	79, 057 10, 998	79, 244 11, 151	75, 699 10, 721	71, 079 9, 958	69, 366 9, 778	70, 412 9, 851	71,927 9,732	72, 485 9, 219	67, 225 7, 143	68, 119 6, 819
Cement mills do Coal-gas retorts do		1, 074 402	1,081 409	1,092	1, 052 435	998 439	851 414	818 371	817 361	782 374	755 370	659 352	644 350
Railways (class I) do		18, 165 13, 462 1, 235	19, 872 13, 542 1, 251	20, 452 13, 663 1, 239	20, 607 13, 293 1, 206	19, 982 12, 579 1, 140	19, 276 11, 575 1, 085	19, 056 11, 364 1, 069	19, 204 12, 149 1, 120	19, 703 13, 175 1, 161	20,009 13,475 1,107	18, 821 11, 965 991	18, 700 12, 574 919
month, total thous, of short tons. Industrial, total do. Byproduct coke ovens do. Cement mills do. Coal-gas retorts do. Electric power utilities do. Railways (class I) do. Steel and rolling mills do. Other industrial do. Retail dealers, total do.		28, 610 9, 500	30, 540 10, 050	31, 200 10, 880	31, 500 11, 630	29, 840 10, 190	27, 920 8, 300	26, 910 7, 260	26, 910 6, 880	27,000 6,740	27, 550 7, 040	27, 294 6, 850	28, 113 5, 64
COKE Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)													
dol. per short ton	6. 500	6.0 00	6,000	6. 000	6 . 0 00	6. COO	6. 000	6, 375	6. 500	6. 500	6. 500	6. 500	6, 500
Beehive thous of short tons Hyproduct do Petroleum coke do Stocks, end of month:	704 5, 468	697 5, 320 111	5, 168 108	722 5, 344 123	667 5, 196 122	686 5, 373 142	5, 395 113	672 4, 903 93	755 5, 427 98	5, 276 102	659 5, 401 105	422 5, 062 115	7 620 5, 268 113
Byproduct plants, totaldodo	1, 016 650	1,564 1,026	1, 614 1, 021	1, 606 955	1, 646 917	1, 511 882	1, 269 816	1,069 757	866 636	953 7 4 3	949 720	843 602	860 570
Byproduct plants, total do At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	366	539 179	593 173	651 184	728 198	629 234	453 273	312 276	230 294	210 310	229 315	241 325	29 340
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS Crude petroleum:		i											
Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl. Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl. Production†thous. of bbl. Refinery operationspct. of capacity.	1, 110	114, 135 1, 110 120, 429 80	113, 474 1, 110 115, 801 83	116, 381 1, 110 120, 311 82	112, 368 1, 110 116, 101 82	113, 342 1, 110 120, 519 80	111, 606 1. 110 117, 227 79	101, 935 1, 110 108, 399 79	112, 013 1, 110 121, 560 79	111, 945 1, 110 119, 000	115,005 1.110 123,854 82	115, 984 1, 110 119, 302	120, 689 1, 110 127, 495
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in H.S. t. thous of bbl.		944 195	240, 043	237, 361	234, 100	234, 354	234, 423	237, 075	242, 181	81 242, 934	243, 880	85 240, 601	238, 346
At refineries do. At tauk farms and in pipe lines do. On leases† do. Heavy in California do Wells completed† number		46, 435 184, 757	44, 569 182, 825	43, 552 181, 203	42, 699 178, 405	43, 620 177, 904	44, 213 176, 956	44, 874 179, 119	46, 426 182, 709	47, 639 182, 313	47, 562 183, 074	48, 662 178, 942	48, 223 177, 247
On leases† do Heavy in California do Wells completed†		12, 933 10, 706 745	12, 649 10, 167 836	12, 606 10, 868 817	12, 996 10, 724 765	12, 830 10, 865 804	13, 254 10, 804 688	13, 082 10, 394 638	13, 046 10, 402 706	12, 982 9, 674 767	13, 244 9, 748 720	12, 997 10, 064 796	12, 876 10, 279 856
Gas and fuel oils:		1 110	330	011	700	301	033	000	700	107	120	190	300
Consumption: Electric power plantsthous. of bbl_ Railways (class I)do		1, 349 6, 985	1, 431	1,331 7,798	1, 112	1, 281	1, 317 8, 145	1, 108	1, 194 8, 382	1,043	1,092	1, 160	1, 305
Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Production:	. 065	. 059	7, 131 . 059	.059	7, 808 . 059	8, 341 . 059	.059	7, 485 . 062	. 063	7,861 .063	7,802 .065	7, 704 . 065	7, 784
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do		17,052	18,062	18,858	17, 562	18,073	17, 306	16, 240	17, 288	16, 690	16, 075	15, 261	16, 073
Stocks, end of month:		30, 446 42, 918	30, 402 45, 817	31, 239 49, 701	31, 311 50, 709	31,890 44,940	32, 544 39, 014	30, 799 35, 298	32, 700 31, 135	34, 095 30, 674	33, 732 30, 665	33, 510 32, 467	36, 624 34, 324
Gas oil and distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Motor fuel:		67, 613	69, 264	68, 873	66, 664	61,783	60, 808	59, 657	57, 280	57, 381	57, 757	55, 879	57, 107
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal.	. 059	. 059 . 166	. 059	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	.059	.059	. 059	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	. 059	. 059	. 059
Retail, service stations 50 citiesdo Production, totalt tthous, of bbl.	. 146	. 100 . 144 51, 105	. 161 . 144 49, 389	. 144 51, 495	. 144 50, 018	. 145 48, 800	. 145 47, 236	. 161 . 145 43, 280	. 145	. 145 46, 025	.161 .145 48,482	. 161 . 146 49, 230	. 161 . 140 51, 044
Straight run gasoline‡ do do do do do do do do do do do do do		19, 192 25, 3 87	19,088 23,882	19, 997 24, 905	19, 116 24, 433	18, 891 23, 225 7, 516	17, 309 23, 391 7, 360	15, 426 21, 947	16, 797 23, 297	15, 290 24, 264	16, 777 25, 037	18, 063 24, 763	17, 927 26, 433
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do. Retail, service stations 50 cities		7,028 4,909 1,994	6, 998 5, 108 2, 025	7, 256 5, 455 2, 017	7, 156 4, 989 2, 074	4, 929 1, 483	4, 425 1, 390	6,840 4,326 1,398	7, 557 4, 907 1, 660	7, 371 4, 986 1, 743	7, 490 5, 197 • 1, 845	7, 252 5, 089 1, 903	7, 487 5, 163
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl		71,403	69, 293	67, 669	64, 224	70, 772	78, 475	82, 867	84, 077	78, 653	73, 137	r 67, 345	62, 791
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural de do Descripción		47, 924 8, 123	46, 736 8, 853	46, 158 8, 953	44, 623 8, 992	49,054 9,354	56, 617 10, 202	61, 873 9, 981	62, 987 10, 037	58, 312 10, 923	51, 393 10, 750	45, 869 10, 285	42, 860 10, 358
Natural gasolinedo Kerosene: Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery		6, 405	6,056	5, 424	4, 996	4,632	4,904	4, 996	5, 462	5, 425	5, 407	5, 179	5, 168
(Pennsylvania) dol. per gal. Production thous, of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do		. 063 5, 340 8, 261	.063 5,421 8,203	.063 5,907 8,599	. 063 5, 759 8, 770	.063 5,351 7,537	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	5, 769
Lubricants: Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Penn-		0, 201	0, 203	0,099	0,770	1,001		3, 990	3, 100	3, 513	4,410	5,078	5, 939
sylvania) dol. per gal- Production thous, of bbl		. 160 3, 141	. 160 2, 951	3, 057	. 160 2, 983	.160 3,049	2, 935	2, 780 9, 771	3, 184	3, 107	. 160 3, 281	. 160 3, 162	3, 25
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt: Productionshort tons		9, 301 619, 500	9, 278 631, 800	9, 421 656, 900	9, 336 549, 100	9, 424 545, 800	9, 725 436, 000	390, 500	9, 689 483, 100	9, 474 521, 800	9, 155 583, 100	8, 695 639, 3 00	8, 415 674, 000
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:		396, 500	366, 900	34 3, 100	340, 200	411,000	499, 800	552, 700	671, 700	704,000	745, 6 00	715, 300	641, 800
Productionthous. of lb_Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments:		61,040 77,000	57, 120 77, 840	75, 32 0 86, 240	59, 920 86, 520	64, 960 85, 400	57, 680 84, 000	54, 600 81, 480	65, 240 83, 440	66, 920 84, 280	63, 840 85, 680	60, 480 81, 480	59, 920 76, 720
Total thous. of squares. Grit surfaced do		5, 152 1, 823	5, 440 1, 802	5, 774 1, 847	4, 926 1, 555	5, 400 1, 547	3, 767 1, 269	3, 516 1, 182	3, 411 1, 221	3, 673 1, 294	3, 695 1, 270	4, 149 1, 364	4, 413 1, 400
Ready roofingdo	1	1,918	2,091	2, 283	2,060	2,666	1, 733	1, 567 767	1, 429	1,347	1, 331	1,528	1, 56

^{*}Revised.

‡ Figures for the production of natural gasoline include total sales of liquefied petroleum gas as follows (thous. of barrels): 1942—Aug., 502; Sept., 579; Oct., 663; Nov., 687; Dec., 832. 1943—Jan. 824; Feb., 829; Mar., 889; Apr., 755; May, 677; June, 711; July, 695; 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 of straight-run gasoline includes transfers of cycle products as follows: 1943—Jan., 108; Feb., 104; Mar., 109; Apr., 145; May, 145; June, 137; July, 108; these data are not included in the total for motor fuel.

†Revised 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; for revisions see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues. See also note marked "‡" above.

§Data revised beginning 1941. For revisions see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	STO	NE, C	LAY,	AND	GLAS	SS PR	ODU	CTS	<u>' </u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS				İ	1				ĺ		ļ	l	!
Coated abrasive paper and cloth:													
Shipments reams. PORTLAND CEMENT	157, 290	135, 030	142, 985	120, 953	126, 874	157, 573	125, 258	119,776	150, 497	153, 639	145, 123	138, 181	123, 081
Production thous of bbl	11,673	17,605	17, 541	18, 293	16, 273	14, 116	12, 560	10, 293	11, 392	11, 239	12, 384	11,895	11, 880
Percent of capacity	56 12, 625	85 21, 282	20, 148	87 20, 384	80 14, 653	67 8,955	8, 641	54 8,656	54 10, 107	55 12, 757	59 12, 075	58 12, 702	12, 41
Percent of capacity Shipments. thous. of bbl Stocks, finished, end of month do Stocks, clinker, end of month do	20, 590 5, 710	15, 268 4, 493	12,708 3,606	10, 625 2, 733	12, 248 2, 840	17, 428 3, 509	21, 368 3, 771	22, 985 4, 566	24, 111 4, 926	22, 579 5, 312	22, 891 5, 574	22, 067 5, 455	21, 54, 5, 568
CLAY PRODUCTS		1											
Common brick, price, wholesale, composite,	13. 423	13. 265	13, 255	13, 213	13, 215	13, 236	13. 243	13, 219	13. 260	13, 279	13. 384	13, 433	13.442
f. o. b. plant dol. per thous Vitrified paving brick: Shipments thous, of brick Stocks, end of month do		3, 682				1		1		1		10,100	
		19, 215							-				
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Glass containers: Productionthous, of gross	8, 272 126, 7	6, 609 98, 2	6, 328 97, 8	6, 869 98. 3	6, 235 100. 4	6, 299 93. 6	7, 361 112. 8	6, 672 110, 7	7, 561 111. 5	7, 622 116. 8	8, 104 129, 1	7, 773 119, 1	7, 685 117. 7
Percent of capacity Shipments, total thous. of gross Narrow neck, food do	7, 997 748	6, 921 546	6, 897 818	7,005 511	6, 281 450	6, 564 418	7, 246 491	7,060 471	8, 154 499	8, 132 499	8, 359 567	8, 262	7, 616 661
Pressed food waredodo	2, 204 56	1,837 33	1, 632 31	1,845 49	1,661 39	1, 735 39	1,841 41	1,808	2, 144 46	2, 109	2, 220 42	2, 227 55	1, 956 3 565
Pressure and nonpressuredododo	449 416	320 738	315 647	350 625	331 681	362 823	366 849	386 862	478 952	553 852	584 819	608 783	570
Liquor waredodododododo	738 1, 979	1, 164 1, 253 329	1,095 1,286 361	1, 172 1, 662 455	820 1,508 520	868 1,491	796 1, 924 551	731 1,708	857 1,906	817 1, 922	798 1, 970	757 1,891	1,890
General purposedo Milk bottlesdo Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo	683 281 406	270 401	286 395	276 29	236 13	516 272 16	267 100	609 217 227	671 235 334	702 207 404	682 194 464	682 247 398	614 251 359
Stocks, end of monthdo	5,022	9, 139	8, 490	8, 299	8, 119	7, 774	7,775	7, 288	6, 631	5, 894	5, 583	4,882	4,845
Tumblers: Productionthous. of doz	5,090	4,498	3,880	4,500	3,778	3,837	4,475	4, 190	4, 284	4, 227	4, 929	4, 550	4,800
Shipmentsdodododo	4, 775 6, 467	4, 532 8, 196	3, 829 8, 239	4,888 7,837	3, 535 8, 076	3, 746 7, 177	3, 763 7, 877	4, 210 7, 803	5, 338 6, 870	4, 936 6, 181	4, 597 6, 544	4, 924 6, 179	4,835 6,160
Table, kitchen, and householdware, ship- mentsthous. of doz Plate glass, polished, production	2, 365	3,048	3,606	4,608	3, 909	3, 744	3, 585	3, 713	4, 760	3,622	2, 996	3,402	2, 692
thous. of sq. ft Window glass, productionthous. of boxes	6, 994 1 1, 296	3,863 1,075	4,741 1,097	4, 924 1 960	4,612 1984	5,001 11,297	4, 910 1 1, 166	4, 775 11, 113	5, 237 1 1, 249	5, 488 1 1, 005	5, 855 1 942	5, 898 1 1, 079	6, 416
Percent of capacity	79.8	66. 2	67. 6	59. 2	60.6	79.9	71.8	68. 6	76. 9	61. 9	58. 1	66. 5	67. 5
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS													
Gypsum, production: Crudeshort tons Calcineddodo			1,213,817			1,119,863			855, 028			1,017,131	
Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcineddo						388, 625			Į.			675, 307 337, 936	
Calcined:		ŀ			İ			1		1			
Rose-coat plasters. do Keene's cement do All other building plasters do Lath thous of sq. ft Tile do			199, 061 2, 905			129, 468 2, 258			104, 262 1, 959			143, 148 2, 081	
Laththous of sq. ft			77, 483 197, 845			61, 695 159, 123			61, 310 115, 407			62,627 144,658	
Wallboard do Industrial plasters short tons			404, 896 36, 399			408, 044 38, 301			320, 946 36, 252			2, 982 348, 412 39, 769	
magnin pulse,		<u> </u>							00, 202			05,105	
			TEXT	ILE P	RODI	UCTS							
CLOTHING Hosiery:									1				
Productionthous, of dozen pairs	12, 267 12, 714	11, 982 12, 118	12, 335 12, 649	12, 650 13, 012	11, 711 12, 059	12, 178 12, 441	12, 186 12, 937	12, 255 12, 975	13, 442 14, 534	12, 618 13, 355	12, 211 12, 316	12, 966 13, 033	11, 527 11, 386
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	17,672	22, 435	22, 110	21, 736	21, 369	21, 100	20, 409	19, 748	18, 715	18, 037	17, 992	17, 984	18, 125
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Consumption Bales Consumption Consu	842, 260	925, 089 . 180	966, 149	972, 490 . 189	913, 038 , 192	935, 511 . 196	915, 479	878, 154	995, 512	938, 989	901, 608	916, 789	839, 705
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 1546", average, 10 markets dol. per lb	. 198	. 180	. 186	. 189	. 192	. 196	. 197	. 197	. 199	. 201	. 201	. 200	. 196
Production: Ginnings (running bales) thous. of bales	1, 785	739	5,006	9, 713	11, 535	11, 745	12, 117	. 201	212, 438	. 212	. 2.11	, 211	109
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales.	3 11, 679								212, 820				
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:	- cos		0.075	10.004	10 50	10 500	10 000	10.040	11 400	10 504	0.005	0.500	
Warehouses thous of bales Mills do	7, 999 1, 876	7, 502 1, 848	9, 676 1, 711	12, 624 2, 006	13, 587 2, 330	13, 539 2, 467	13, 036 2, 418	12, 340 2, 443	11, 438 2, 406	10, 564 2, 347	9, 637 2, 253	8, 520 2, 159	7, 676 2, 058
Cotton linters: Consumptiondo Productiondo	108 40	122 27	115 154	116 221	114 215	108 200	111 162	98 120	109 99	105 62	99 45	97 29	107 20
Stocks, end of monthdo			505	588	698	810	868	893		844	792	729	

^{*}Revised. ¹ Partly estimated. ² Total ginnings of 1942 crop. ³ September 1 estimate of 1943 crop.

*Data are being compiled on a revised basis.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see p. S-34 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1942, including stocks on farms and in transit, was 10,505,000 bales and on July 31, 1943, 10,599,000 bales; stocks of foreign cotton in the United States on these dates totaled 135,000 bales and 88,000 bales, respectively.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			1942						1943			
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	T	EXTI	LE P	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued			<u> </u>			
COTTON MANUFACTURES											******		
Cotton cloth:					ļ								
Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb	20, 34	22. 17	22.03	21, 85	21. 47	21.08	20.32	20. 05	19. 60	19, 62	19. 69	19.69	19.94
Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd Print cloth, 64 x 60 o dol. Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4 dol.	. 192	. 193	. 192 . 090	.192	. 192	. 192 . 090	. 192 . 090	. 192	. 192	.192	. 192 . 090	. 192	, 192
Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4do Finished cotton cloth, production: §	(a)	. 108	.108	.108	.108	.108	(a)	(4)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bleached, plain thous. of yd Dyed, colors do do		178, 185 149, 159	179, 363 157, 074	182, 176 167, 390	168, 349 143, 165	182, 841 145, 133	175, 919 140, 098						
Dyed, blackdo		5, 121	5,472	5,503	5,860	5, 295	4,608						
Printeddo Spindle activity:‡	!	60, 073	65,606	70,935	63,144	84, 216	71,033						
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr	22,633 10,091	22, 974 10, 981	22,956 11,191	23, 012 11, 429	22, 948 10, 558	22, 887 10, 734	22, 890 10, 820	22, 859 10, 246	22, 925 11, 647	22, 894 10, 927	22, 788 10, 581	22, 777 10, 702	22, 655 9, 885
Average per spindle in placehours Operationspercent of capacity	431 122. 5	458 136. 4	468 134. 9	478 136. 9	443 133. 4	450 127. 9	455 138, 8	435 135, 9	495 134. 4	465 133. 2	451 134. 1	457 129, 7	422 120. 0
Cotton varn, wholesale prices:						,		253.0					
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill) †dol. per lb_Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	.414	. 421 . 515	. 420	.414 .515	.414	. 414	. 414	. 414	. 414	. 414 . 515	. 414	. 414	.414 .515
		. 313	. 515	.515	. 515	. 515	. 515	. 515	. 313	. 515	. 515	. 313	. 515
RAYON Consumption:	40.4									43.2			40.0
Yarn mil. of lb Staple fiber do	42. 4 13. 8	38, 2 12, 7	38. 4 12. 5	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	7 40. 0 7 13. 2
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini-		1										}	
mum filament dol. per lb. Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denier do Stocks, producers', end of month:	. 550	. 550 . 250	.550	. 550	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550	. 550 . 250	.550	. 550 . 250
Stocks, producers', end of month: Yarnmil. of lb	6. 2	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	76.4
Staple fiberdo	3.5	3. 9	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	2. 3	2.8	2.9	3. 2
WOOL	1						ł						
Consumption (scoured basis):								40.000	*0.000	*0.000	40.000	- 17 000	
Apparel class thous. of lb. Carpet class do		45, 372 2, 000	52, 305 3, 045	45, 100 3, 240	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	7 47, 328 2, 132	54, 740 2, 180
Machinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:		}				ļ							ļ
Woolen and worsted: • Broad thous of active hours		2,744	2,657	2,703	2,650	2,711	2,676	2,813	2,809	2, 721	2,716	2,615	2,414
Narrowdo		70	65	75	71	68	63	67	70	63	59	61	55
Carpet and rug: Broad do Narrow do		72 45	66 40	69 44	66 42	64 42	63 40	65 41	67 41	60 39	60 40	7 54 37	48 31
		i .	İ	ł			ł	ł					
Woolen do Worsted do Worsted combs do		125, 473 120, 250	121, 812 112, 150	128, 423 118, 676	125, 194 115, 344	126, 337 114, 958	124, 120 112, 922	133, 482 119, 015	134, 890 118, 835	129, 049 114, 009	130, 201 118, 047	r 127, 186 r 113, 716	116, 509 105, 094
Prices, wholesale:	1	237	217	217	207	205	206	217	218	219	226	219	202
Raw, territory, fine, scoureddol. per lb Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleecesdo	1, 205 545	1. 195 . 499	1. 199 . 527	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 535	1. 205	1. 205	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 535	1. 205 . 538	1. 205 543	1. 205 . 544
Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston) dol. per lb	. 765	. 790	.790	.790	. 790	. 790	. 765	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765
(Boston)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at	(1)	1. 552	1. 558	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1, 559	1.559	1, 559	1, 559	(1)
Worsted yarn, 3/32's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. pcr 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
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter: † Total thous, of lb	1.000	1.000	335, 796	1.800	1.800		1.300	1.300	194, 066	1.000	1.800	296, 514	1.000
Wool finer than 40s, totaldo			254, 817			265, 535 194, 167			136, 752			251,717	
Domestic do Goriela do			128, 205			95, 790 98, 377			59, 332 77, 420		[138, 459 113, 258	
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo			80, 979			71, 368			57, 314			44, 797	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS					1								
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol. Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics):		3, 197	2,630	2, 626	3,096	4, 484	1	6, 406	8,655	5, 989	4, 747	4,687	» 2,620
Orders, unfilled, end of mo_thous. linear yd Pyroxylin spreadthous. of lb Shipments, billedthous. linear yd	9,605 4,193	4,686 4,275	5, 752 4, 855	8,913 4,621	9, 959 3, 570	9, 658 3, 776	10, 212 3, 790	10, 036 3, 269	9, 231 3, 783	8, 760 3, 803	9, 761 4, 016	10, 226 4, 220	10, 234 4, 159
Shipments, billedthous. linear yd	5,090	4,734	4, 855 4, 720	4, 950	4, 248	4, 510	4, 320	4, 323	4,766	4,678	4, 760	5, 330	4,672
	7	ran	SPOR	TATI	ON E	QUIPI	MENT						
AUTOMOBILES		}											
Indexes of retail financing:						·				}			,
Passenger car financing, volume:† TotalJan. 1942=100	40	53	42	32	26	20	17	21	36	41	39	40	37
New carsdodododo	22 44	54 54	45 42	26 34	16 28	11 22	11 19	13 23	30 37	39 41	36 40	28 42	23 41
Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of month Dec. 31, 1939=100	15	67	59	51	44	37	31	27	22	20	18	16	15
Automobile rims, productionthous. of rims		586	633	547	488	554	567	527	638	653	683	634	648

Automobile rims, production....thous. of rims ... | 686 | 586 | 633 | 547 | 488 | 554 | 567 | 527 | 638 | 653 | 683 | 634 | 648

* Revised. * Preliminary. * 1 No quotation. * 1 For revised figures for all months of the cotton year 1941-42 see p. S-35 of the November 1942 Survey.

* The production of 56 x 60 sheeting, the series shown above, has been discontinued; the price of 56 x 56 sheeting was \$0.108 for April-August 1943.

* Data for September 1942 and January, April, and July 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

* Data to bring these series up to date are not available; moreover, the latest figures shown may not accurately reflect production in the industry.

* A large portion of carpet and rug looms have been converted to the manufacture of blankets and cotton fabrics, principally the latter; data for these looms have been excluded beginning January 1942; they accounted for less than 2 percent of the total carpet and rug loom activity in that month and 71 percent of the total (broad, 64 percent; narrow, 77 percent) in July 1943. Similarly, data for woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton years have been excluded beginning July 1942; they accounted for only 0.4 percent of the woolen and worsted loom activity in that month and 2.7 percent (broad, 2.2 percent; narrow, 20.3 percent), in July 1943.

* The visual production of the woolen and worsted loom activity in that month and 2.7 percent (broad, 2.2 percent; narrow, 20.3 percent), in July 1943.

* The visual production of the woolen and worsted loom activity in that month and 2.7 percent (broad, 2.2 percent; narrow, 20.3 percent), in July 1943.

* The visual production of the woolen and worsted loom activity in that month and 2.7 percent (broad, 2.2 percent; narrow, 20.3 percent), in July 1943.

* The visual production of the woolen and worsted loom activity in the month and 2.7 percent (broad, 2.2 percent; narrow, 20.3 percent), in July 1943.

* The visual production of the woolen and worsted loom activity in the woolen and worsted

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Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the	1943		Sep-	1942 Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	l	1943	35		
1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	August	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	агу	March	April	Мау	June	July
Т	RANS	SPORT	CATIC	N EQ	UIPM	ENT-	-Con	tinue	1 				
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT				1		İ		1					
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, total	6, 843 2, 995 0	955 574 10 10	1, 575 1, 408 0	2, 142 1, 970 0 0	2, 202 1, 896 8	2, 244 1, 428 0 0	3,061 1,447 0	3,365 1,321 3 0	5, 584 1, 469 0	8,045 1,641 6 0	8,003 1,034 0	7,837 1,420 0	7,752 2,382 0 0
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned	1,744	1,737	1,737	1, 737 42	1,739 45	1,739 42	1, 740 46	1,741 45	1,741	1,740 47	1,740 48	1,741 49	1,742
Percent of total on line	2. 8 28, 133 22, 975 5, 158	53 3. 1 34, 195 24, 626 9, 569	46 2, 7 35, 637 28, 352 7, 285	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	50 2. 9 27, 795 23, 577 4, 218
Percent of total on line. Orders, unfilled	2, 105 5. 3 461 371 90	2, 593 6, 6 323 256 67	2, 381 6. 1 314 238 76	2, 143 5, 5 289 216 73	2, 098 5, 4 369 356 13	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
Orders, unfilled, end of mo., total do Steam do Other do Shipments, total do Steam do Other do			1, 932 1, 065 867 177 83 94	1, 839 979 860 177 96 81	1, 822 938 884 124 81 43	1, 967 1, 139 828 146 63 83	2, 043 1, 249 794 159 104 55	1, 973 1, 221 752 219 155 64	2, 296 1, 544 752 286 202 84				
Shipments (quarterly), total			266 116 112 150			261 136 122 125			328 136 124 192				
AND TRACTORS Shipments, total number Domestic do Exports do		382 344 38	438 415 23	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	
	<u>'</u>	C.	ANAD	IAN S	TATI	STIC	s	·				·	
Physical volume of business, adjusted:		201.7	000.1	207.0	907.0	001.0	005.0	007.0	001.7	000.0			
Combined index† 1935-39=100 Industrial production, combined index† 1935-39=100 Construction† do Electric power do Manufacturing† do Forestry† do Mining† do Distribution, combined index† do Tons carried* do Agricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined index do do		232. 5 114. 3 142. 8 248. 8 120. 7 216. 6 150. 4 163. 0	206. 1 235. 1 127. 8 140. 0 253. 3 116. 2 225. 8 145. 8 127. 1	207. 2 238. 6 97. 8 138. 5 262. 6 126. 7 195. 7 142. 1 127. 9	207. 8 239. 3 106. 9 137. 3 263. 4 116. 7 192. 0 142. 7 142. 0	221, 2 250, 8 101, 5 140, 1 276, 2 124, 7 209, 6 160, 6 175, 9	225, 8 254, 6 95, 0 142, 5 279, 0 105, 6 225, 3 166, 3 158, 6	227. 3 267. 8 140. 7 141. 8 290. 8 120. 7 236. 1 143. 3 183. 2	231, 7 269, 1 90, 8 146, 5 294, 1 124, 4 250, 6 154, 3 202, 3	236, 9 274, 4 83, 7 153, 0 296, 7 116, 0 281, 2 159, 2 201, 6	231, 8 267, 8 91, 3 161, 2 286, 5 118, 5 285, 0 157, 2 190, 8	232, 4 267, 2 73, 6 161, 6 285, 6 132, 2 295, 5 160, 5 214, 5	236. 3 270. 2 69. 5 167. 3 284. 8 126. 6 327. 7 166. 1 190. 3
Agricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined index. do Grain. do Livestock do Commodity prices:		99. 6 98. 8 102. 9	43. 6 33. 9 85. 7	106. 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
Commodity prices: Cost of livingdo Wholesale prices1926=100 Employment (first of month, unadjusted):	119. 2 100. 4	117. 7 95. 5	117. 4 95. 8	117. 8 96. 6	118. 6 97. 0	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
Combined Index		177. 8 146. 8 212. 4 172. 3 189. 4 152. 5 110. 4	179. 3 146. 5 215. 6 166. 8 188. 2 152. 3 110. 0	181. 3 149. 6 218. 3 164. 3 185. 1 153. 5 111. 7	183. 3 154. 9 218. 6 163. 0 182. 6 156. 5 170. 6	186. 5 151. 3 221. 7 162. 0 182. 0 164. 5 109. 4	183. 7 132. 1 219. 6 162. 4 180. 5 169. 9 107. 8	181. 2 125. 7 222. 1 161. 4 179. 7 149. 3 105. 5	181. 5 122. 6 223. 4 162. 2 179. 9 147. 1 107. 1	180. 6 118. 8 224. 3 160. 6 181. 2 148. 8 109. 4	178. 2 115. 6 222. 9 157. 8 182. 7 151. 8 111. 7	224.1	
Finance: Bank debitsnumber_ Commercial failuresnumber_ Life-insurance sales, new paid for ordinary	7	3, 480 42	3, 516 39	4, 073 47	4, 967 56	4, 195 36	3, 900 25	3, 712 29	4, 012 35	4, 071 25	5, 424 7	4. 350 50	4, 406 12
Railways: Carloadings		39, 963 282 58, 881 43, 371 10, 753 4, 593 532	55, 798 290 58, 590 42, 670 11, 803 4, 550 452	57, 795 323 61, 281 43, 742 15, 424 5, 171 404	52, 042 291 56, 926 41, 885 11, 509 5, 077 385	45, 576 273 63, 593 45, 750 13, 284 4, 750 652	40, 420 237 50, 679 41, 146 6, 190 4, 063 411	40, 420 247 53, 025 41, 721 7, 239 4, 456 388	46, 730 286 62, 811 46, 658 11, 098 5, 083 481	51, 104 280 65, 338 47, 389 12, 632 5, 167 519	49, 726 284 64, 366 46, 656 12, 445 5, 460 508	52, 475 298 66, 682 48, 572 13, 100 5, 611 564	
Electric power, central stations mil. of kwhr. Pig iron thous. of long tons. Steel ingots and castings do. Wheat flour thous. of bbl.	147 220	2, 990 145 222 1, 820	2, 947 139 219 1, 737	3, 166 157 242 1, 851	3, 181 152 242 1, 973	3, 249 147 241 2, 063	3, 218 104 185 1, 963	2, 951 123 219 1, 991	3, 329 143 242 2, 193	3, 268 134 236 2, 057	3, 503 138 243 2, 100	3, 355 132 214 1, 855	3, 404 135 224 1, 945

^{&#}x27;Revised. \ Data discontinued by compiling source for the duration of the war.

†Revised series. The revision of the index of physical volume of business is due mainly to a change 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. 8-36 of the December 1942 Survey; subsequently the construction index was
further revised in the March 1943 Survey. The index of grain marketings is based on receipts at country elevators instead of receipts at head of Lake and Paelic ports, as
formerly. For revised monthly averages for 1941 see note marked "†" 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.

*New series. The index of tons carried has been substituted for the index of carloadings, beginning in the January 1943 Survey; data beginning 1928 are available on request.

Components included in the distribution index other than tons carried are retail sales, wholesale sales, exports, and imports.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S36

CLASSIFICATION, BY SECTION	NS
CLASSIFICATION, BY SECTION Monthly business statistics: Business indexes. Commodity prices Construction and real estate Domestic trade. Employment conditions and wages. Finance. Foreign trade Transportation and communications. Statistics on individual industries: Chemicals and allied products. Electric power and gas. Foodstuffs and tobacco. Leather and products. Lumber and manufactures.	Page S-1 S-3 S-4 S-6 S-8 S-14 S-21 S-21 S-21 S-23 S-24 S-25 S-28
Metals and manufactures: Iron and steel Nonferrous metals and products. Machinery and apparatus. Paper and printing. Petroleum and coal products. Stone, clay, and glass products. Textile products. Transportation equipment. Canadian statistics.	S-29 S-30 S-31 S-31 S-32 S-34 S-35 S-36

CLASSIFICATION, BY INDIVIDUAL SERIES

SERIES	
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)	Pages marked S
Accentances hankers'	
Acceptances, bankers'Advertising	6
Agricultural income, marketings	1
Agricultural wages, loans	14, 15
Advertising Agricultural income, marketings Agricultural wages, loans. Air mail and air-line operations Aircraft. Alcohol, methyl Alcoholic beverages Aluminum Animal fats, greases Anthracite. 2,3 Apparel, wearing. 3,6,7,9,10 Asphalt Automobiles. 1,2,6,7,9 Banking. Barley Bearing metal	7,22
Aircraft	11,13
Alcoholic heverages	1 2 25
Aluminum	30
Animal fats, greases	23
Anthracite 2,3	, 10, 11, 12, 14, 32
Apparel, wearing 3, 6, 7, 9, 10	, 11, 12, 13, 34, 35
Asphalt	33
Automobiles 1,2,6,7,9	, 11, 12, 13, 17, 35
Rocley	26
Bearing metal	30
Beef and veal	27
Beverages, alcoholic	1, 2, 25
Bituminous coal 2,3,10	, 11, 12, 14, 32, 33
Boilers	30
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields.	19, 20
Bress bronze and copper product	te 30
Brick	3.34
Brokers' loans	15, 19
Building contracts awarded	4,5
Building costs	5
Barley Bearing metal Beef and veal Beverages, alcoholic Bituminous coal Boolers Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields Book publication Brass, bronze, and copper product Brick Brokers' loans Building contracts awarded Building costs Building expenditures (indexes) Building materials, prices, retail to	4,5 rade 3,7
Building-materials, prices, retail to	rade 3,7
California employment and pay r	olle 10 12
Canadian statistics	17.36
Canal traffic	
Candy	27
Capital flotations	18, 19
For productive uses	19
Carloadings	22
Building expenditures (indexes) Building-materials, prices, retail to Butter California, employment and pay reconstruction of the construction of	1 2 3 34
Chain-store sales	7.8
Cheese	25
Chemicals 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12	2, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23
Cigars and cigarettes	28
Cigars and cigarettes. Civil-service employees. Clay products. Clothing. Coal. Coffee. Coffee. Cowe.	11 12 13 16 24
Clothing 3 6 7 9 10	11 12 13 34 35
Coal	11.12.14.32.33
Coffee	27
Coke	2,33
Commercial failures	16
Construction:	
Construction estimates	4.5
Contracts awarded	4.5
Construction estimates. Contracts awarded Costs. Highways and grade crossings.	4,5 4,5
Highways and grade crossings	5 14
Wage rates Consumer credit. Consumer expenditures Copper Copper Copra or coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index. Cotton raw and manufactures	
Consumer credit	16
Consumer expenditures	7
Copra or coconut oil	23
Corn	26
Corn	3,4
Cotton, raw, and manufactures	
	, 3, 9, 10, 13, 34, 35
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil	23
Currency in circulation	1, 43, 44, 23, 20, 27
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops	1.2 3.25
Debits, bank	15
Debt, United States Government	
Delaware, employment, pay rolls, Department stores, sales, stocks,	wages 10, 12, 14
Department stores, sales, stocks,	collections 8
Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial	
	11
.stlouisfed.org/	

Pages marked S	
Dividend payments and rates	
Earnings, weekly and hourly 13, 14 Eggs and chickens 1, 3, 27 Electrical equipment 2, 6, 31 Electric power production, sales, revenues 24, 25	
Electrical equipment 2, 6, 31	
Electric power production, sales, revenues 24, 25	
Employment, estimated	
Factory, by cities and States 10 Factory, by industries 9,10	
Factory, by industries 9, 10	
Nonmanufacturing 10 Employment, security operations 11	
Emigration and immigration 22 Engineering construction 5 Exchange rates, foreign 17 Expenditures, United States Government 18 Explosives 23 Exports 21 Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Fairchild's retail price index 3, 23, 24 Farm wages 14 Farm prices, index 3, 4 Fars and oils 3	
Exchange rates, foreign 17	
Explosives 23	
Exports 21	
Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours,	
Fairchild's retail price index 3, 23, 24	
Farm wages14	
Farm prices, index	
Fats and oils 3 Federal Government, finance 18	
Federal Reserve banks, condition of 15	
Federal Reserve reporting member banks 15	
Fertilizers 3, 23 Fire losses 6 Fish oils, and fish 23, 27	
Fish oils, and fish 23, 27	
Flaxseed 23, 24	
Flour, wheat 26	
Flored programs real estate Flored programs real estate Flored products 1, 2, 3, 14, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27 Footwear 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 28 Footchears real estate	
6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27	
Foundry equipment 31	
Foundry equipment 31 Freight cars (equipment) 36 Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 22	
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 22 Freight-car surplus 22	
Fruits and vegetables 3,25	
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes. 22 Freight-car surplus 22 Fruits and vegetables. 3, 25 Fuel equipment and heating apparatus 23, 32, 33 Furniture 1, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30 Gas, customers, sales, revenues 24, 25 Gas and fuel oils 33 Gasoline 33 Gelatin, edible 27 Glass and glassware 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 34 Gloves and mittens 28	
Furniture 1 4 9 11 12 13 20 30	
Gas, customers, sales, revenues 24, 25	
Gas and fuel oils 33	
Gelatin edible 27	
Glass and glassware 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 34	
Gold 17 Goods in warehouses 6	
Grains 3, 19, 26 Gypsum 34 Hides and skins 4, 28 Highways, and grade crossings, Federal aid 5	
Gypsum 34	
Hides and skins 4,28	
Hogs 27	
Hogs 27 Home-loan banks, loans outstanding 6	
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding 6 Home mortgages	
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding 6 Home mortgages 6 Hosiery 4, 34 Hotels 10, 12, 22	
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding 6 Home mortgages 6 Hosiery 4, 34 Hotels 10, 12, 22 Hours per week 11	
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding	
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding	
Home mortgages	

	Pages	mar	ked	S
New York, employment, pay rolls, New York canal traffic	wages	_10,	12, إ	14
New York Stock Exchange			19. 2	žő
Oats			2	26
Ohio, employment, pay rolls			10, 1	12
Oleomargarine		- 3,	23, 2	24
Orders, new, manufacturers'				2
Paint and paint materials	12-12	16	$\frac{3}{21}, \frac{2}{3}$	14
Passports issued	13,17	, 10, . 	31,3	22
Pay rolls:			_	
Factory, by cities and States			,, ,	12
Pay rolls: Factory, by cities and States Factory, by industries Nonmanufacturing industries Pennsylvania, employment, pay rol			, i	ĺź
Pennsylvania, employment, pay rol	ls, wa	ges	1 12, 1	0,
Petroleum and products			12, 1	14 2,
Petroleum and products	12, 13	14.	17,3	íз
Pig iron			3	30
Porcelain enameled products			3	30
Postal business			•	27 7
Postal savings Poultry and eggs Prices (see also individual commodi			1	15
Prices (see also individual commodi	ties):	1	, 3, 2	47
Retail indexes				3
Retail indexes Wholesale indexes Printing 2,9,10,11,		-==	. 3,	4
Printing 2,9,10,11,	12, 13	, 14,	16,3	52
Profits, corporation Public relief Public utilities 4, 10, 11, Pullman Co			i	į4
Public utilities 4,10,11,	12, 14	, 17,	19, 3	20
Pulman Co			2	22 31
Pumps Purchasing power of the dollar			•	4
Radio-advertising Railways, operations, equipment,				6
statistics, employment wares	nnan	cial	14	0.
statistics, employment, wages 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, Railways, street (see Street railway	19, 20	, 21,	22,3	36
Railways, street (see Street railway	78, etc	.).		
Rayon 2,4 Receipts, U. S. Government Peconstruction Finance Corporation	, 9, 10	, 12,	13,3	33 18
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	n, loa	ns.	i	18
Rents (nousing), index		<i>-</i>		3
Retail trade: All retail stores, sales				7
Chain stores. Department stores. Mail order. Rural, general merchandise.		-	7,	, 8
Department stores				8
Rural, general merchandise				8
Rice			2	
River traffic			:	22
Rubber products 2 4 0	10 11	12	13 1	33 14
Savings deposits		, - <i>-</i> ,	13,	i 5
Sheep and lambs			:	27
Rice River traffic Roofing, asphalt Rubber products 2, 4, 9, Savings deposits. Sheep and lambs Shipbuilding Shipments, manufactures Shoes 1, 2, 4, 9, Shortenings Sliver Silver			11,	13
Shoes	10, 12	. īā.	14,	28
Shortenings				24
Skins				28
Shortenings Silver Skins Slaughtering and meat packing 2,9, Sovbeans and sovbean oil				ĩ,
2,9,	10, 12	, 13,	14,	27
Spindle activity cotton wool	-			24 35
Soybeans and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool Steel and iron (see Iron and steel). Steel, scrap.				
Steel, scrap				29
Steel, scrapStockholdersstorek, department store (see also	manıı	fec-		21
tuicis miventones)				8
Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields.	18	, 19,	20,	21
2. 9.	11.12	. 13.	16.3	34
Street railways and busses	10	, īī,	12,	14
Sugar			- 3	27
Sulphuric acid			- 3	23 23
Superphosphate				23
Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stone, clay, and glass products. Street railways and busses. Sugar. Sulphuric scid. Superphosphate. Telephone, telegraph, cable, and graph carriers. 10, Textiles. 11, Tile Tin Tobacco	acio-t	. 14	17	27
Textiles 2, 4, 9, 10, 11,	12, 13	, 16,	34,	35
Tile				34
Tobacco 2.9.10.	11.12	. 13.	14.	30 28
Tools, machine	,	'ii,	13,	31
Trade, retail and wholesale, 3, 7, 8,	10, 11	, 12,	14,	16
Transit lines, local Transportation, commodity and paransportation equipment 2,9,11	sseng	er	21.	22
Transportation equipment		=		1,
7,9,11,	, 12, 13	, 16,	35,	36
Travel	ctric_			36
Unemployment			••	8
United States Government bonds. United States Government forces			19,	20 18
United States Steel Corporation			21.	30
Utilities 4, 10, 11, 12	14, 16	5, 17,	19,	20
Variety-store sales index	·		7	, E
Vegetables and fruits	·		3.	25
Wages, factory, and miscellaneous			13,	14
War program and expenditures				18
Warehouses, space occupied	· • • • • •			*6
Water transportation, employm	ent,	рау	_	
Voterway traffic			10,	12
Wheat and wheat flour				20
Wholesale price indexes				. 2
			_ 3	
Trucks and tractors, industrial, ele Unemployment United States Government bonds United States Government, finance United States Government, finance United States Steel Corporation Utilities 4, 10, 11, 12 Variety-store sales index Vegetable oils Vegetable oils Vegetables and fruits Wages, factory, and miscellaneous War Savings bonds Warbouses, space occupied Water transportation, employm rolls Waterway traffic Wheat and wheat flour Wholesale price indexes Wisconsin, employment, pay rolls, Wood pulp Wool and wool manufactures 2,	wages	. īō,	12,	14

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