SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Survey of CURBENT BUSINESS

VOLUME 23, No. 10

OCTOBER 194

Рад

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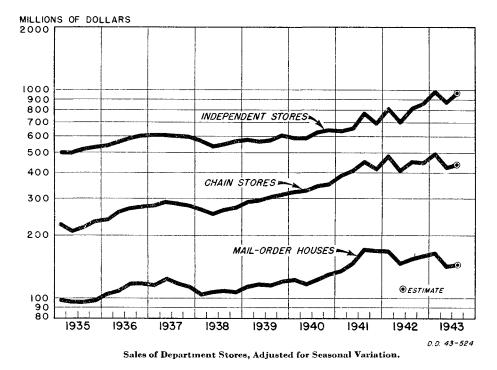
Published by the Department of Commerce, JESSE H. JONES, Secretary, and issued through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Amos E. Taylor, Director.

Digitized for FRASER merce, A http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Subscription price of the monthly SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, \$1.75; Foreign, \$2.5 a year. Single copy, 15 cents. Price of the 1942 Supplement is 50 cents. Make remi tances only to Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Wash ington 25, D. C.

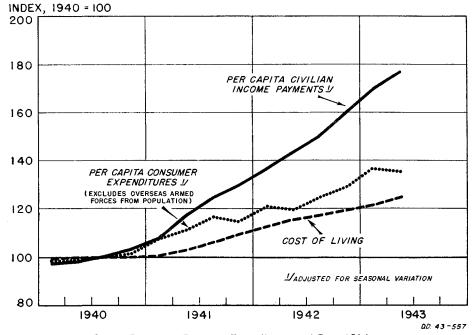
Economic Highlights

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



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.

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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 88 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.

October 1943

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Digitized for FRASER 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 war 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

	1 1 40101			
	July 1942	August 1942	July 1943	August 1943
LABOR FORCE		Millions	of persons	
Estimated civilian labor force. Unemployed. Employed. Agriculture Nonagricultural employment, total	11.742.313.17.81.04.34.21.42.825.03.1	$\begin{array}{c} 56.\ 2\\ 2.\ 2\\ 54.\ 0\\ 11.\ 2\\ 42.\ 8\\ 13.\ 4\\ 8.\ 0\\ 1.\ 1\\ 4.\ 3\\ 4.\ 4\\ 1.\ 5\\ 2.\ 9\\ 25.\ 0\\ 3.\ 2\\ 10.\ 9\\ 10.\ 9\\ 10.\ 9\end{array}$	55.5 1.2 54.3 12.1 42.2 15.7 9.6 1.7 4.4 4.1 1.4 2.7 22.4 2.1 10.6 9.7	$54.9 \\ 1.0 \\ 53.9 \\ 12.0 \\ 41.9 \\ 15.7 \\ 9.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 22.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.6 \\ 10$
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PER WORKER		Hours p	er week	
All manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Selected nonmanufacturing: Bituminous coal mining Hotels (year-round) Power laundries Wholesale trade Retail trade	45.6 43.3 41.3	43.0 45.3 40.2 32.1 45.6 43.2 40.9 42.1	44.4 46.0 42.2 37.1 44.6 43.9 42.4 42.3	n. a. n. a. n. a. n. a. n. a. n. a. n. a. n. a.

¹ Includes all metal-using industries, metal mining, selected chemicals and rubber industries.
² Excludes navy yards and manufacturing arsenals included in the munitions group, as well as off-continent and force-account construction employment of war agencies.
³ Includes trade, finance, service, and miscellaneous groups as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
⁴ Includes all other manufacturine, 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.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 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	24, 461	31, 342
	64, 337	30, 924	33, 413
	91, 954	47, 907	44, 047
1942—January February March April. May June July August September October Docember December Total	8, 557 9, 252 9, 260 9, 280 9, 461 9, 391 9, 634 9, 879 10, 400 10, 605 10, 801 11, 164 117, 684	4, 357 4, 731 4, 800 5, 177 5, 213 5, 382 5, 506 5, 775 5, 888 6, 113 6, 517 64, 338	4, 200 4, 521 4, 460 4, 401 4, 284 4, 252 4, 373 4, 625 4, 717 4, 688 4, 647 553, 346
1943—January.	10, 506	6, 079	$\begin{array}{c} 33,340\\ 4,427\\ 5,005\\ 4,843\\ 4,849\\ 4,610\\ 4,822\\ 4,519\\ 4,839\end{array}$
February	11, 881	6, 876	
March.	11, 561	6, 718	
A pril.	11, 748	6, 899	
May.	11, 494	6, 884	
June.	11, 807	6, 985	
July.	11, 571	7, 052	
August.	11, 941	7, 102	

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 manufactur-Thus from the middle of 1940 to ers. 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 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. This 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

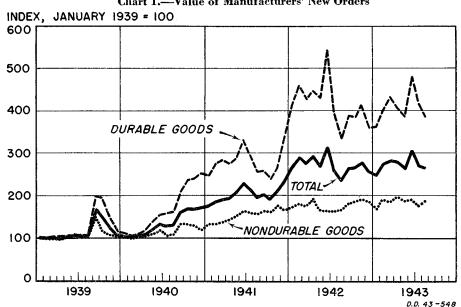
[Adjusted for working days; January 1939=100]

[reajablea iei	-3 4-5-5,		
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	$100 \\ 103 \\ 126 \\ 126 \\ 126$	101 105 137 153	99 102 118 109
1940			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	105 121 140 172	109 139 178 241	101 111 116 127
1941			ĺ
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	$186 \\ 211 \\ 203 \\ 212$	269 299 271 279	133 154 160 169
1942			
January February March April May June July August September October December	256 233	$\begin{array}{c} 414\\ 463\\ 427\\ 449\\ 432\\ 545\\ 399\\ 334\\ 390\\ 387\\ 415\\ 361\\ \end{array}$	$174 \\ 182 \\ 176 \\ 192 \\ 167 \\ 166 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 167 \\ 183 \\ 188 \\ 192 \\ 187 $
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.





Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

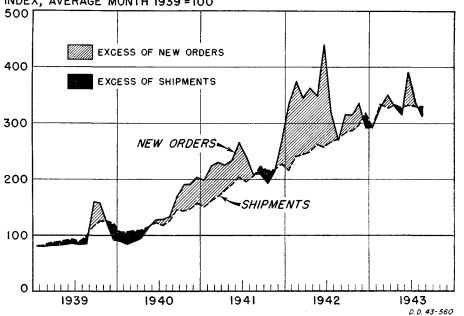


Chart 2.—Value of Manufacturers' New Orders and Shipments of Durable Goods³ INDEX, AVERAGE MONTH 1939 = 100

¹ 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, 1	by (Quarters,	1943
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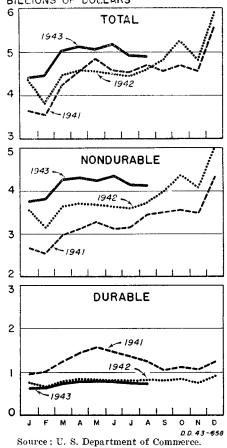
:	Sales ()	nillion of c	lollars)	Percentage change in sales from same quarter of 1942			
Group	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter 1	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter 1	
All retail stores	13, 945	15, 410	15, 150	+10.0	+12.8	+8.9	
Food stores. Eating and drinking places. Apparel stores. Filling stations. Building materials and hardware dealers. Household furnishings stores. Automotive stores. Drug stores. General merchandise stores. Other retail stores.	$1, 637 \\ 1, 355 \\ 612 \\ 746 \\ 512 \\ 649 \\ 605$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,965\\ 1,870\\ 1,543\\ 757\\ 914\\ 623\\ 758\\ 668\\ 2,321\\ 1,991 \end{array}$	4,033 2,026 1,300 781 856 579 683 701 2,240 1,951	$\begin{array}{r} +14.0 \\ +35.2 \\ +22.5 \\ -21.2 \\ -10.3 \\ -6.1 \\ -19.8 \\ +25.6 \\ +11.6 \\ +13.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +7.0 \\ +34.9 \\ +37.4 \\ -10.7 \\ -16.7 \\ +8.8 \\ +1.5 \\ +25.3 \\ +15.6 \\ +21.0 \end{array}$	+30.7 +15.7	

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 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



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-

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

[Millions of dollars]

	Sales			Sales Stocks at retail prices, end of period			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 re- lated products	Other nondura- ble goods	Total	Durable home furnishings	Other durable goods	Clothing and re- lated products	Other nondura- able goods
1941															
First quarter 1 Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	$\begin{array}{c} 908 \\ 1,206 \\ 1,220 \\ 1,693 \end{array}$	$209 \\ 270 \\ 305 \\ 325$	$41 \\ 63 \\ 65 \\ 130$	496 678 651 918	$162 \\ 195 \\ 199 \\ 320$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,063\\ 1,022\\ 1,415\\ 1,235 \end{array}$	293 288 360 369	$68 \\ 69 \\ 101 \\ 75$	532 495 741 580	$170 \\ 170 \\ 213 \\ 211$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,097\\ 1,165\\ 1,613\\ 1,513 \end{array}$	255 265 377 334	$56 \\ 64 \\ 97 \\ 104$	602 641 897 757	184 195 242 318
1942			ĺ												
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	$\frac{198}{207}$	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.

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

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

<u> </u>		(millio dollars)		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 av- erage)	8, 172	1, 956	6, 2 16	195. 3	184. 8	198. 9	
April May June Second quarter	8, 470 8, 028 8, 170	2, 108	5,920	196.3	192.2	197.7	
(monthly av- erage)	8, 223	2, 177	6, 046	196.9	193. 1	198. 2	
July	7,962	2, 128	5,834	195.1		195.5	

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below July sales. Their sales constituted almost three-quarters of total wholesale 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 percent.

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 nondurable-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

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
		1943					
Type of establishment	May	June	July	Au- gust	Au- gust		
		Millio	ns of	dollar	5		
Total	5, 920	5, 979	5, 834	6, 161	5, 763		
Food Beers, wines and liquors Tobacco and its products	$1,851 \\ 259 \\ 226$	291		$1,839 \\ 279 \\ 248$	1,776 227 218		
Agricultural raw materials. Clothing and furnishings Dry goods		$1,095 \\ 243$	$1,085 \\ 232$		1,038 246		
Drugs and sundries Coal and coke	108 127	$110 \\ 127$	109 108	$\frac{116}{125}$	106 146		
Petroleum and its products. Chemicals (industrial) Paper and its products	395 83 139	147	81 141	77 159			
All other wholesalers	733	608	649	723	706		
	so	nal va	djusto riatio 935–39	n, dail			
Total	197.7	200. 0	195.5	189. 4	179. 8		
Food Beers, wines and liquors Tobacco and its products	214.3 158.4	$219.0 \\ 165.5$	176.5225.2170.6	$225.0 \\ 165.9$	187.4 148.6		
Agricultural raw materials Clothing and furnishings Dry goods Drugs and sundries	178.3	$209.4 \\ 281.6$	236.6 198.4 247.1 183.3	$197.8 \\ 234.6$	163.9 205.5		
Coal and coke Petroleum and its products Chemicals (industrial)	192, 2 139, 2 214, 0	191, 5 136, 1 243, 4	$177.2 \\ 140.5 \\ 211.0$	172.0 131.3 197.1	205, 1 161, 4 191, 3		
Paper and its products	$183.0 \\ 226.6$	$192.3 \\ 210.2$	191. 6 202. 9	208. 6 202. 0	150.4 201.0		

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 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

		1943					
Type of establishment	May	June	July	Au- gust	Au- gust		
	1	Millio	ns of	dollar	s		
Total	2, 108	2, 191	2, 128	2, 212	2, 060		
Automotive Electrical goods Machinery and metals (ex-	129 222			152 206			
cluding scrap). Lumber and building ma-	ľ.		l .	1, 193			
terials. Hardware Furniture and house fur-	399 97	104	97	99	100		
nishings. Jewelry and optical goods	96 56	98 58	84 48	94 56			
	so	nal	variat	ed for ion, -39 = 10	daily		
Total	192. 2	191. 3	194.0	197. 5	190. 3		
Automotive. Electrical goods. Machinery and metals (ex-				67.7 165.0			
cluding scrap) Lumber and building ma-				260. 2			
terials Hardware Furniture and bouse fur-	184. 3	193.9	193.7	228.7 190.3	196.6		
nishings. Jewelry and optical goods.				195. 3 183. 0			

Table 9.—Wholesale Inventories [Millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Durable goods	Nondura- ble goods
1939—December 1940—December 1941—December February March April May June July August September Oetober November December 1943: January	$\begin{matrix} 3, 549\\ 3, 730\\ 4, 697\\ 4, 833\\ 4, 867\\ 4, 812\\ 4, 674\\ 4, 674\\ 4, 674\\ 4, 475\\ 4, 475\\ 4, 345\\ 4, 245\\ 4, 029\\ 3, 996\\ 3, 992\\ 3, 991\end{matrix}$	1,444 1,570 1,961 1,965 1,891 1,888 1,809 1,747 1,663 1,597 1,526 1,429 1,415 1,423 1,438	2, 105 2, 160 2, 796 2, 872 2, 992 3, 008 2, 924 2, 865 2, 885 2, 812 2, 748 2, 719 2, 600 2, 569 2, 553
June July August	4,026 4,051 3,994 4,002 3,882 3,828 3,877	$1, 444 \\ 1, 444 \\ 1, 414 \\ 1, 423 \\ 1, 394 \\ 1, 377 \\ 1, 373$	2, 582 2, 607 2, 580 2, 579 2, 488 2, 451 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 produc-tion 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 sult of the war. The revised and, in some http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

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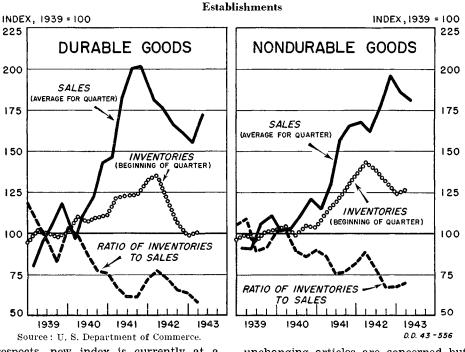


Chart 4.—Wholesale Sales and Inventories of Durable and Nondurable Goods

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.

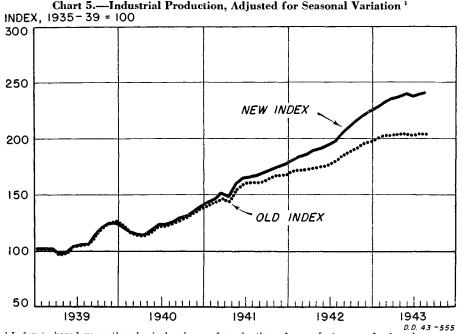
A number of alternative methods may be used to measure industrial output. (1) The counting of physical units of output is one method. This is simplest and best when standardized, relatively

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



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 indus-tries 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 Index¹

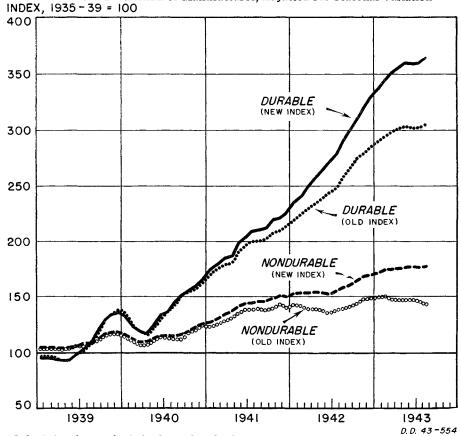
<u> </u>					
	July 1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Total index	35. 5	18.4	6.0	1.5	0.5
Chemical products Transportation equipment. Machinery	1.2 .8 .3 .2 .1	$\begin{array}{c} 6.4 \\ 4.1 \\ 5.2 \\ .7 \\ 1.3 \\ .5 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .0 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .1 \\ .3 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .3 \\ .0 \\ -0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$1.0 \\ .2 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .0 \\ .1 \\ .1 \\ .0 \\ .0 \\ .0$	5 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .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.

Chart 6.—Production of Manufactures, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation ¹



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

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

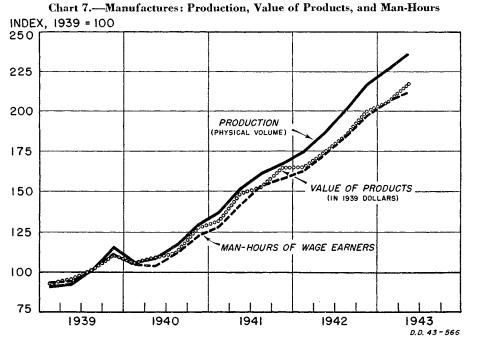
October 1943

Table 11.-Industrial Production: Revised Indexes 1

								[1933	5-39=1	DO]												
	1941.							1942										19	43			
Industry group and industry	year	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Νοτ.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
									W	Vithou	t 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	205	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-		$279 \\ 134 \\ 142 \\ 130 \\ 340$	$232 \\ 122 \\ 142 \\ 112 \\ 277$	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	$327 \\ 120 \\ 146 \\ 106 \\ 407$	$334 \\ 112 \\ 142 \\ 96 \\ 417$	342 119 147 104 425	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
rotes metals metals and prov Smelling and refining Fabricating Stone, clay, and glass products. Plate glass Transportation equipment. Automobiles.	$ \begin{array}{r} 191 \\ 163 \\ 202 \\ 162 \\ 122 \\ 245 \\ 152 \end{array} $	$214 \\ 205 \\ 218 \\ 168 \\ 37 \\ 464 \\ 155$	$197 \\ 179 \\ 205 \\ 158 \\ 62 \\ 330 \\ 143$	199 183 206 157 43 339 127	$204 \\ 186 \\ 211 \\ 162 \\ 39 \\ 357 \\ 128 \\ $	$205 \\ 194 \\ 210 \\ 167 \\ 39 \\ 380 \\ 130$	$200 \\ 195 \\ 203 \\ 174 \\ 32 \\ 412 \\ 139$	$205 \\ 201 \\ 207 \\ 171 \\ 33 \\ 440 \\ 147$	$205 \\ 199 \\ 207 \\ 164 \\ 29 \\ 471 \\ 153$	$\begin{array}{c} 216 \\ 210 \\ 219 \\ 171 \\ 27 \\ 506 \\ 165 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 223 \\ 214 \\ 227 \\ 171 \\ 35 \\ 539 \\ 172 \end{array}$	$230 \\ 222 \\ 234 \\ 176 \\ 33 \\ 567 \\ 177$	$239 \\ 238 \\ 240 \\ 175 \\ 35 \\ 600 \\ 185$	$243 \\ 242 \\ 243 \\ 169 \\ 35 \\ 630 \\ 191$	$\begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 241 \\ 254 \\ 170 \\ 35 \\ 651 \\ 198 \end{array}$	$252 \\ 253 \\ 252 \\ 166 \\ 36 \\ 671 \\ 203$	$\begin{array}{c} 256 \\ 255 \\ 257 \\ 168 \\ 35 \\ 692 \\ 204 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 257 \\ 262 \\ 255 \\ 172 \\ 39 \\ 718 \\ 206 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 266 \\ 271 \\ 264 \\ 180 \\ 43 \\ 728 \\ 211 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 264\\ 275\\ 260\\ 177\\ 41\\ 743\\ 215 \end{array}$	$264 \\ 276 \\ 258 \\ 173 \\ 45 \\ 752 \\ 220$	
Nondurable manufactures, total. Chemicals Industrial chemicals Leather and products Leather tanning Manufactured food products Processed fruits and vece-	$ \begin{array}{r} 176 \\ 210 \\ 123 \\ 123 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 278 \\ 286 \\ 122 \\ 128 \\ 134 \end{array} $	$148 \\ 214 \\ 253 \\ 125 \\ 133 \\ 122$	$149 \\ 224 \\ 259 \\ 134 \\ 143 \\ 119$	$\begin{array}{c} 149\\ 238\\ 267\\ 130\\ 129\\ 117\end{array}$	$152 \\ 252 \\ 273 \\ 132 \\ 134 \\ 118$	$152 \\ 262 \\ 281 \\ 127 \\ 132 \\ 122$	$152 \\ 273 \\ 288 \\ 118 \\ 123 \\ 130$	$ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 282 \\ 292 \\ 116 \\ 117 \\ 143 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 161 \\ 292 \\ 292 \\ 118 \\ 120 \\ 150 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 299 \\ 292 \\ 115 \\ 120 \\ 163 \end{array} $	$168 \\ 317 \\ 304 \\ 120 \\ 127 \\ 147 \\$	168 331 310 119 130 141	$168 \\ 346 \\ 319 \\ 116 \\ 125 \\ 139$	$167 \\ 354 \\ 332 \\ 123 \\ 130 \\ 131$	$171 \\ 362 \\ 332 \\ 126 \\ 137 \\ 128$	$171 \\ 372 \\ 341 \\ 117 \\ 119 \\ 128$	$173 \\ 384 \\ 350 \\ 118 \\ 121 \\ 129$	$ \begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 389 \\ 356 \\ 118 \\ 122 \\ 135 \end{array} $	$177 \\ 396 \\ 366 \\ 113 \\ 112 \\ 142 \\ 142 \\$	$177 \\ 397 \\ 372 \\ 109 \\ 106 \\ 153$	p 178
Toteles. Other food products 2 Paper and products. Petroleum and coal products. Petroleum refining. Rubber products.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$126 \\ 134 \\ 142 \\ 143 \\ 147 \\ 144 \\ 172 \\ 157 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 88\\ 120\\ 162\\ 160\\ 145\\ 143\\ 153\\ 159\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85\\ 120\\ 162\\ 161\\ 145\\ 143\\ 154\\ 158\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 116 \\ 163 \\ 161 \\ 140 \\ 137 \\ 158 \\ 154 \end{array}$	$74\\114\\157\\157\\139\\135\\150\\159$	$74 \\ 115 \\ 147 \\ 149 \\ 140 \\ 136 \\ 155 \\ 158 \\$	$98 \\ 121 \\ 131 \\ 134 \\ 140 \\ 136 \\ 160 \\ 154$	$\begin{array}{c c} 168\\ 139\\ 119\\ 121\\ 144\\ 141\\ 169\\ 156\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 205 \\ 153 \\ 129 \\ 131 \\ 148 \\ 145 \\ 177 \\ 155 \end{array}$	285 172 132 133 151 149 180 157	$ \begin{array}{r} 157 \\ 154 \\ 138 \\ 139 \\ 154 \\ 153 \\ 191 \\ 159 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 112 \\ 145 \\ 137 \\ 137 \\ 157 \\ 155 \\ 200 \\ 159 \end{array}$	95 142 132 132 156 155 212 157	79 133 135 135 158 157 215 158	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 130 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 165 \\ 164 \\ 218 \\ 162 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 67\\ 129\\ 141\\ 139\\ 166\\ 166\\ 222\\ 158\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 75\\ 128\\ 141\\ 139\\ 171\\ 171\\ 222\\ 157\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 79\\ 130\\ 142\\ 140\\ 173\\ 174\\ 224\\ 159\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 134 \\ 140 \\ 137 \\ 177 \\ 180 \\ 230 \\ 155 \end{array}$	$146 \\ 147 \\ 134 \\ 132 \\ 182 \\ 182 \\ 185 \\ 229 \\ 148$	
Minerals, total Metals, total Iron ore ³	125 149 197	129 148 229	125 88	124 89	$ \begin{array}{c} 118 \\ 97 \\ 23 \end{array} $	$126 \\ 155 \\ 237$	$131 \\ 190 \\ 372$	$132 \\ 195 \\ 382$	$131 \\ 192 \\ 393$	$136 \\ 194 \\ 388$	$137 \\ 184 \\ 358$	$134 \\ 176 \\ 335$	$132 \\ 143 \\ 229$	119 79 19	119 88 73	$ \begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 90 \\ 77 \end{array} $	127 90 79	$127 \\ 104 \\ 132$	$132 \\ 147 \\ 298$	$ \begin{array}{c} 121 \\ 160 \\ 341 \end{array} $	$140 \\ 164 \\ 365$	₽ 141
							<u></u>		Л	djuste	d 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	192 241 153 133	$ \begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 250 \\ 153 \\ 126 \end{array} $	$200 \\ 257 \\ 154 \\ 125$	$203 \\ 264 \\ 153 \\ 126$	$205 \\ 272 \\ 152 \\ 127 \\ 127 \\$	$210 \\ 278 \\ 154 \\ 126$	$217 \\ 290 \\ 158 \\ 130$	$222 \\ 299 \\ 161 \\ 131$	$230 \\ 311 \\ 165 \\ 129$	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	238 359 176 135	P 260 P 364 P 177 P 135

P Preuminary.
¹ This table includes indexes without seasonal adjustment for those series carried regularly on pp. S-1 and S-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 hall of the manufactured food group.
³ Shipments prior to January 1943.

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 mar hours, U. S. Department of Commerce from basic data of U. S. Department of Labor. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

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factures 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.

age index employing the same weights as the Federal Reserve index of manu-

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.

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 period.

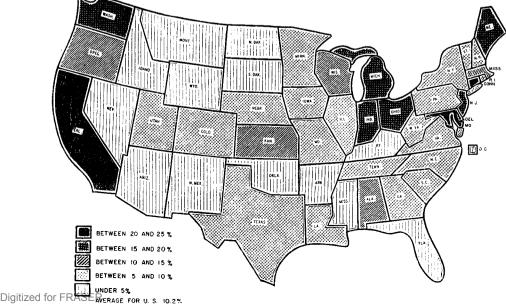
Employment Changes During the War.

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 importance. 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 war.¹ The data are presented in table 1.

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

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 employment is very misleading in a period 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 employees 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 State⁴



http://fraser.s**Includes/wage** earners and salaried employees. Federal Reserve⁵29府他订 鋁. Lous
 Table
 1.—Incrcase
 in
 Manufacturing

 Employment During the War

[Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

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

¹ Less than 500 employees.

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

¹Increases 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 picture.

² The 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 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. 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 Unemployment¹

	State			Percent
<u> </u>		 	 	
Connecticut .				
Maryland		 	 	17
Delaware				14
California		 	 	13:
Washington				115
Indiana		 	 	10

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.

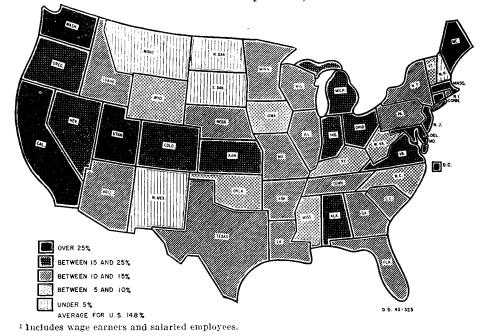
In addition to drawing on the unemployment reserve, the increase in manu-

Table 3.—Increase in Nonagricultural Employment During the War

[Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

		salarieu en	ipioyees]
State	Em-	Increase,	Increase,
	ploy-	A pril	April
	ment,	1940 to	1940 to
	April	January	June
	1940	1943	1943
California New York Pennsylvania Ohio Illinois	$1,782 \\ 4,006 \\ 2,657 \\ 1,768 \\ 2,245$	$829 \\ 600 \\ 570 \\ 569 \\ 432$	944 702 639 656 509
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	$782 \\ 333 \\ 610 \\ 449 \\ 508$	$174 \\ 165 \\ 152 \\ 149 \\ 147$	215 159 178 136 155
Kansas North Carolina Florida Minnesota South Carolina	$289 \\ 614 \\ 380 \\ 508 \\ 291$	$136 \\ 121 \\ 117 \\ 114 \\ 109$	
Louisiana Maine. Oregon Utah Arkansas	$381 \\ 203 \\ 247 \\ 109 \\ 191$	$107 \\ 94 \\ 92 \\ 73 \\ 70$	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 81 \\ 114 \\ 64 \\ 64 \\ 64 \end{array} $
Colorado	220	68	65
Nebraska	200	60	70
Kentucky	374	59	64
West Virginia	376	56	60
Mississippi	203	55	48
Oklahoma.	310	$54 \\ 52 \\ 43 \\ 24 \\ 22$	83
Iowa	398		54
Rhode Island	235		54
Arizona	89		26
Idaho	83		18
Delaware Nevada Vermont New H mpshire New Mexico	1 76	18 11 9 8 8 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{array} $
Wyoming.	50	7	11
North Dakota.	65	1	4
Montana	109	1	3
South Dakota.	79	1	3

Digitized for FSourceRBureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department http://fraser.stlou.labor.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Map 2.—Percent the Increase in Nonagricultural Employment April 1940–January 1943 is of the Total Labor Force April 1940, in Each State¹



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 Maryland Virginia Connecticut. Utah	$392 \\ 269 \\ 206 \\ 206 \\ 190$	$2 \\ 179 \\ 48 \\ 195 \\ 39$	390 90 158 11 151
California. Washington Maine Kansas Alabama	$ 183 \\ 179 \\ 168 \\ 141 \\ 140 $	132 112 98 87 97	51 67 70 54 43
Indiana Nevada Delaware Oregon Ohio	$137 \\ 136 \\ 134 \\ 132 \\ 123$	$106 \\ 10 \\ 144 \\ 92 \\ 98$	31 126
Michigan South Carolina New Jersey Georgia	117 117 108 103	100 40 95 53	17 77 13 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 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 has been drained off to further the war effort elsewhere.

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

State	Cumula- tive per- cent of total war facility	Cumulative percent of A pril 1940 manufac- turing em- ployment
New York Pennsylvania Illinois Ohio Michigan	14 21 29	13 23 31 38 45
New Jersey Massachusetts California Indiana North Carolina	39 41 46 51 52	50 55 59 63 66
Connecticut	56 58 64	68 71 73 75 77
Virginia. Maryland. Tennessee Alabana South Carolina.	67 69 71	. 79 81 82 84 85
Washington. Rhode Island Minnesota Kentuck y Louisiana	74 75 77 79	86 88 89 90 91

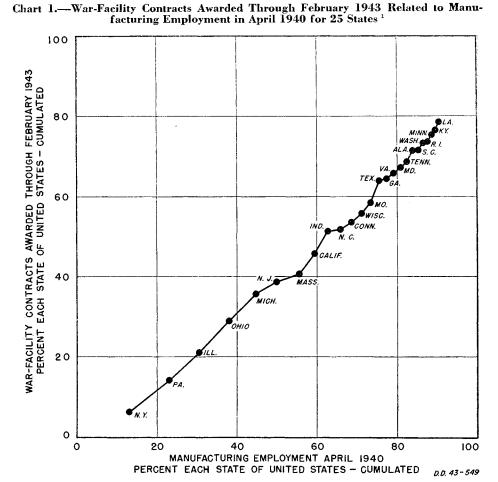
Source: War Production Board and U.S. Department of Commerce.

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 (X₁) with the changes in manufacturing employment (X₂), and in nonagricultural, nonmanufacturing employment (X₃) from April 1940 to January 1943 as percentages of the 1940 labor force, is described by the equation: X₁= 11.278+0.464X²+0.794X⁴. A change

Digitized forthe correlation coefficient is .79. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



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, nonagricultural 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 X_3 is 70 percent greater than that for 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 preSURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

vious industrial localities is reflected by the closeness with which the points on this chart fall along a 45° line. Although effort was made to spread war facility contracts,⁶ 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.⁶ 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.

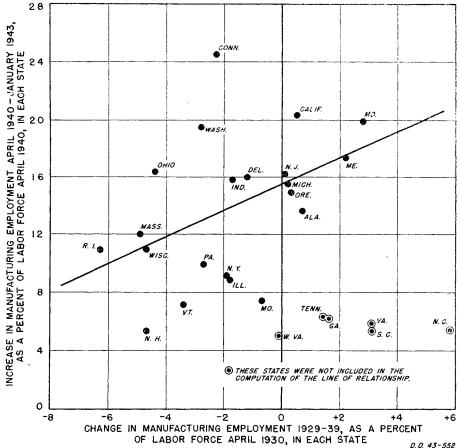
The Southern States are the major exceptions to consistency of pattern of war with pre-war changes, as noted by the points representing West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and North Carolina, tailing off at the bottom of chart 2. Exceptional conditions exist in these Southern 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

Chart 2.—Manufacturing Employment: April 1940-January 1943 Related to 1929-391



¹ Data are for the 27 States in which manufacturing employment was more than 15 percent of total Digitized for FRANDforment in April 1940 in each State. http://fraser.stlouiSeugesg/U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Labor.

 Table 6.—Changes in Civilian Population

 During the War

[Thousands of persons]

[Thousands of	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 +125
Washington Arizona Oregon Connecticut Utah	$1,719 \\ 497 \\ 1,088 \\ 1,707 \\ 550$	+124 +77 +53 +46 +34
Nevada Michigan Delaware Louisiana Rhode Island	$109 \\ 5,251 \\ 265 \\ 2,359 \\ 709$	+24 + 19 + 6 -9 - 10
Wyoming Indiana Vermont New Hampshire New Mexico	245 3, 424 357 491 531	$-16 \\ -18 \\ -35 \\ -37 \\ -41$
Texas. Alabama. New Jersey. Maine Tennessee.	$\begin{array}{c} 6,382\\ 2,828\\ 4,154\\ 844\\ 2,916 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -45 \\ -51 \\ -52 \\ -53 \\ -53 \end{array} $
South Carolina Idaho Colorado Kansas Montana	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,893 \\ 525 \\ 1,119 \\ 1,789 \\ 558 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$ \begin{array}{r} -57 \\ -57 \\ -61 \\ -82 \\ -86 \\ \end{array} $
Georgia South Dakota Ohio North Dakota Nebraska	3, 103 643 6, 904 642 1, 313	-87 -90 -94 -105 -115
Arkaosas. Mississippi Massachusetts North Carolina West Virginia	$\begin{array}{c} 1,948\\ 2,184\\ 4,312\\ 3,563\\ 1,902 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -139 \\ -153 \\ -156 \\ -158 \\ -159 \end{array}$
Wisconsin Missouri Oklahoma Illinois Iowa	3, 137 3, 784 2, 330 7, 882 2, 537	$\begin{array}{r} -169 \\ -201 \\ -226 \\ -239 \\ -243 \end{array}$
Minnesota Kentucky Pennsylvania New York	2, 789 2, 836 9, 896 13, 444	$ \begin{array}{r} -244 \\ -256 \\ -382 \\ -655 \\ \end{array} $
United States total	131, 323	-3,092

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

⁵The 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).

⁶ The multiple correlation coefficient of percent changes in manufacturing employment from 1940 to 1943 relative to the 1940 labor force (X₁) with changes in manufacturing employment 1929 to 1939 relative to the 1930 labor force (X₂) and manufacturing employment in 1940 as a percent of total employment (X₂) is .69. The line of relationship is X₁=1.170+0.2614X₂+0.3847X₂.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 The population growth from period. 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	Number of States showing increase above average-						
Period	Average change	In given period	First follow- ing period	Second fol- lowing period	Third tollow- ing period	Fourth fol- lowing period		
1900–19±0 1510–20 1920–30 1930–40 1940–43 ¹	$\begin{array}{c} Per-\\cent \\ +21 \\ +15 \\ +16 \\ +7.2 \\ -2.4 \end{array}$	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	0.39
1920–30 and 1910–20	. 49
1930-40 and 1920-30	. 46
1940-43 and 1930-40	. 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.³

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 Digitized for biensER

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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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.

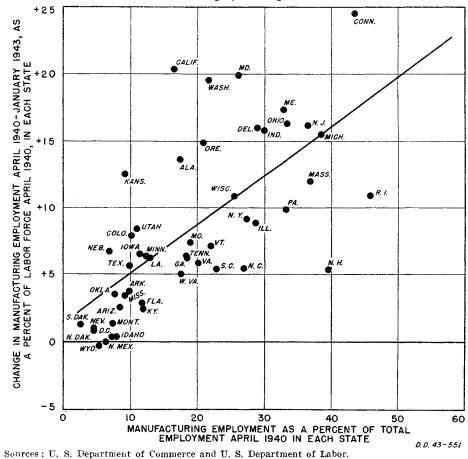
The places where war expansion has been exceptional are, therefore, more likely to present problems in accordance with our definition. Some areas of ex-ceptional wartime development will share in national post-war prosperity only if the managements of industries located there exercise exceptional imagi-

⁷ For 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.

⁸See S. Morris Livingston, "Postwar Man-power and Its Capacity to Produce," April 1943, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, U. S. De-

partment of Conmerce. ⁹ 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.

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



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 California. exceptional development. Kansas, Washington, Maryland, Con-necticut, Alabama, and Oregon stand out on this chart.

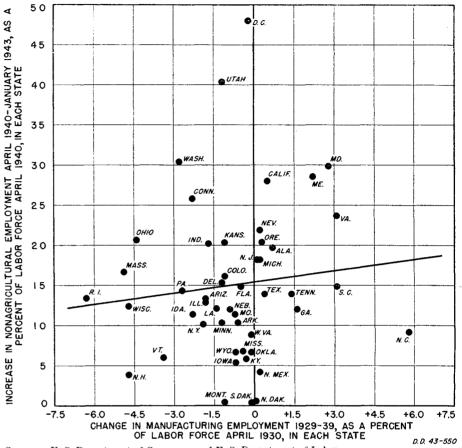
The States presenting problems either in the sense of intensification or of new centers are summarized in table 9 with Washington, California, and Connecticut falling in both categories.¹⁰

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-

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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 4.11 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 Major new war plants 1 States

- Connecticut_____ Aircraft, machinery. Washington_____ Nonferrous metals, ship construction. Ohio_____ Aircraft. California_____ Ship construction, air-craft.
- Type 2-New Centers of Industrial Activity Major man war plants atat an

states	Major new war plants .
California	Ship construction, air-
	craft.
Kansas	Explosives, aircraft.
Washington	Nonferrous metals, ship
	construction.
Maryland	Ship construction, air-
	craft.
Connecticut	Aircraft, machinery.
Alabama	Explosives.
Oregon	Shipbuilding, nonfer-
5	rous metals.
······································	
1 Indicator the m	aior war facility ovnan-

Indicates	the major	war	facility	expan-	
n in each	State.		-	-	

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,

¹⁰ States may fall in both categories because 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 FRADiego at the same time intensification has http://fraser.stlouibeen daking place in cities like San Francisco.

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 pansion 1

in Problem States [Thousands of wage earners and salaried employees]

State	Артіl 1940	June 1943	Increase
Connecticut	119 784 404 48	$\begin{array}{r} 498\\ 263\\ 1,279\\ 1,061\\ 130\\ 343\\ 284\\ 154\end{array}$	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

Expansion in Metropolitan Areas.

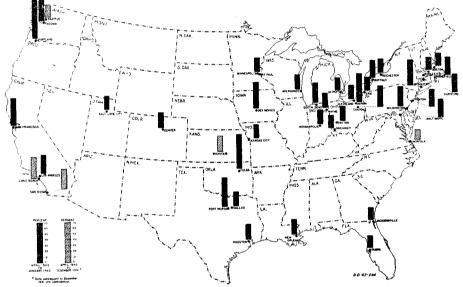
Most of the States are large enough to comprise variable conditions and therefore the analysis on a State basis should be checked against a finer division. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data on manufacturing employment in metropolitan areas provide the basis for checking the State picture with smaller areas. Manufacturing employment in 69 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

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis pansion 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 units. 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 Area¹



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,¹² 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.' 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 Population, 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.

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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. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ 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 SUR-VEY 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-

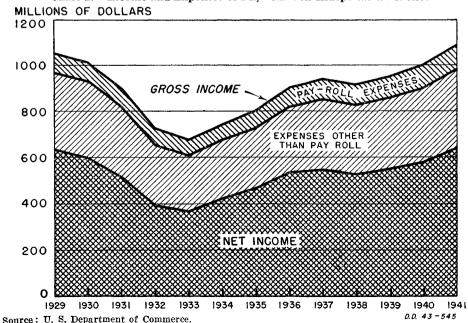


Chart 1.—Income and Expenses of Physicians in Independent Practice

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

Year	Average number in inde- pendent		icome and lions of dol		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 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1938 1939 1939 1941	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 121 \\ 122 \\ 123 \\ 123 \\ 124 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,051\\ 1,013\\ 898\\ 724\\ 677\\ 743\\ 802\\ 900\\ 937\\ 913\\ 950\\ 1,001\\ 1,087\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 635\\ 598\\ 517\\ 395\\ 368\\ 424\\ 467\\ 534\\ 549\\ 527\\ 551\\ 579\\ 640\\ \end{array}$	89 86 82 73 69 70 77 85 88 88 90 93 99 106	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 567\\ 8, 173\\ 7, 191\\ 5, 775\\ 5, 368\\ 5, 871\\ 6, 295\\ 7, 020\\ 7, 276\\ 7, 053\\ 7, 261\\ 7, 632\\ 8, 524 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,224\\ 4,870\\ 4,178\\ 3,178\\ 2,948\\ 2,948\\ 3,382\\ 3,695\\ 4,204\\ 4,285\\ 4,093\\ 4,229\\ 4,229\\ 4,421\\ 5,047\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 723\\ 695\\ 657\\ 578\\ 550\\ 550\\ 699\\ 662\\ 684\\ 696\\ 708\\ 756\\ 832\end{array}$	

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 earning 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.³

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

1

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 onefourth of the physicians reported incomes below \$2,000; whereas, at the upper end of the scale, 22.1 percent earned \$7,000or 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 \$2,000level.

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

Item	All re- porting		ans class be of inco	
	physi- cians	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	82 \$5, 495 \$4, 300
	Percent	age distr income		by net
Net income class: Loss: \$1-\$2, 999	1.3	1.4	0, 9	
$\begin{array}{c} \$0-\$499\\ \$500-\$999\\ \$1,000-\$1,499\\ \$1,500-\$1,999\\ \$2,000-\$2,499\\ \$2,500-\$2,999\\ \$3,500-\$3,499\\ \$3,500-\$3,999\\ \$4,000-\$4,499\\ \$4,500-\$4,999\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3. \ 6\\ 5. \ 3\\ 5. \ 8\\ 7. \ 0\\ 7. \ 6\\ 7. \ 4\\ 7. \ 1\\ 6. \ 0\\ 5. \ 7\\ 4. \ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.2\\ 5.7\\ 6.4\\ 7.8\\ 8.2\\ 7.4\\ 6.1\\ 5.6\\ 5.2\\ 4.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .9\\ 3.9\\ 3.5\\ 2.6\\ 5.7\\ 7.4\\ 11.3\\ 6.5\\ 7.0\\ 5.7\end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 4.7\\ 3.3\\ 1.3\\ 1.6\end{array}$	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-

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

	All rep	orting phy:	sieians 1	Nonsalaried physicians			
Population of city (thousands)	Number reporting	A verage net in- comc	Median net in- come	Number reporting	A verage net in- come	Median net in- come	
Under 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 113 \\ 116 \end{array} $	\$2, 959 3, 682 4, 251 5, 150 5, 723 6, 352 5, 900 6, 943 6, 932 4, 850 5, 179	\$2, 263 3, 212 3, 406 4, 125 4, 571 4, 432 4, 781 5, 273 5, 050 3, 715 3, 912	$\begin{array}{c} 142\\ 113\\ 96\\ 89\\ 138\\ 93\\ 138\\ 123\\ 125\\ 523\\ 6\\ \hline 1,586\\ \end{array}$	\$2,873 3,458 4,068 5,098 5,686 6,249 5,798 7,138 7,047 4,619 5,047	\$2, 158 2, 979 3, 000 3, 938 4, 500 4, 469 4, 643 5, 361 5, 361 5, 450 3, 523 3, 756	

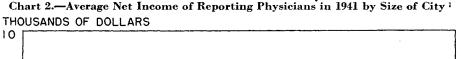
¹ Includes returns from part-salaried and all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample. However, data can be shown separately, by size of eity, for part-salaried physicians as follows: Total—number reporting, 230; average net income, \$5,974; median net income, \$4,538. Cities with population (thousands) 250 but under 500—number reporting, 30; average net income, \$4,583; median net income, \$5,250. 500 and over—number reporting, 80; average net income, \$6,283; median net income, \$4,583.

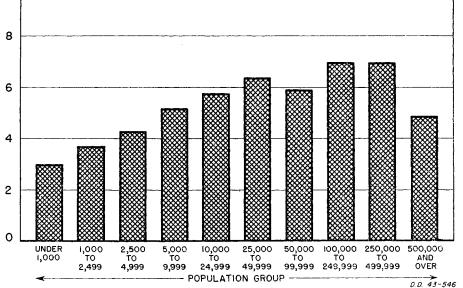
from two sources. The high average shown for the all-salaried group may be explained by their concentration in the larger cities and by the absence of any large number of older men, whose low earnings reduce the summary figures for the independent practitioners. The ratio of nonsalaried physicians 65 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-

²Respondents 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."





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, 1941

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

¹Includes 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

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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	icians ²	Nonsalaried physicians			
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 Encland Connecticut Massachusetts Middle East. District of Columbla Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania. West Virginia. Southeast. Alabama. Arkansas. Georgia. Kentucky. Louisiana. Missisippi. Virginia. Southwest ³ . Central States ³ . Ohio Northwest. Kansas. Utah. Far West. California. Orego. Washington.	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 74\\ 452\\ 238\\ 27\\ 321\\ 37\\ 55\\ 64\\ 29\\ 37\\ 26\\ 47\\ 100\\ 246\\ 116\\ 116\\ 98\\ 24\\ 29\\ 124\\ 58\\ 25\\ 58\\ 40\end{array}$	\$4,739 5,927 4,333 4,900 7,610 4,803 5,187 4,755 5,222 4,556 5,153 2,834 4,965 3,266 4,649 6,142 7,167 5,064 4,296 4,429 6,552 5,400 6,417 8,016	$\begin{array}{c} \$3, 359\\ 4, 500\\ 3, 214\\ 8, 818\\ 6, 375\\ 3, 750\\ 4, 380\\ 4, 034\\ 4, 034\\ 3, 900\\ 3, 430\\ 8, 3, 133\\ 2, 417\\ 3, 750\\ 1, 750\\ 1, 750\\ 1, 750\\ 1, 750\\ 2, 700\\ 4, 125\\ 2, 700\\ 4, 250\\ 3, 250\\ 3, 250\\ 3, 625\\ 4, 167\\ 3, 250\\ 3, 625\\ 4, 167\\ 5, 625\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116\\ 24\\ 58\\ 722\\ 22\\ 22\\ 58\\ 387\\ 206\\ 22\\ 271\\ 27\\ 387\\ 206\\ 22\\ 271\\ 38\\ 387\\ 206\\ 22\\ 271\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 30\\ 21\\ 36\\ 84\\ 421\\ 8\\ 100\\ 79\\ 16\\ 266\\ 95\\ 45\\ 20\\ 30\\ 31\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$4, 631\\ 5, 998\\ 4, 196\\ 4, 598\\ 4, 106\\ 5, 540\\ 5, 540\\ 4, 652\\ 5, 123\\ 4, 212\\ 4, 575\\ 2, 661\\ 4, 575\\ 2, 963\\ 5, 192\\ 4, 224\\ \hline \\ 5, 804\\ 6, 390\\ 4, 912\\ \hline \\ 4, 268\\ 5, 353\\ \hline \\ 8, 177\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$3, 167\\ 4, 500\\ 3, 125\\ 6, 500\\ 8, 833\\ 4, 600\\ 3, 281\\ 3, 700\\ 3, 281\\ 3, 700\\ 3, 153\\ 2, 950\\ 2, 250\\ 3, 625\\ 1, 667\\ 4, 500\\ \hline \\ 5, 667\\ \hline \\ 5, 667\\ \hline \end{array}$	
United States	_	5, 179	3, 912	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 SURVEY 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, Missispipi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; Central States—Hilnois, 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 ai-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, \$3,974; median net income, \$4,538. New England—number reporting, 53; average net income, \$4,4600; median net income, \$3,458. Middle East—number reporting, 100; median net income, \$4,450. Pennsylvania—number reporting, 27; average net income, \$5,605; median net income, \$4,750. Southeast—number reporting, 30; average net income, \$6,676; median net income, \$6,125.

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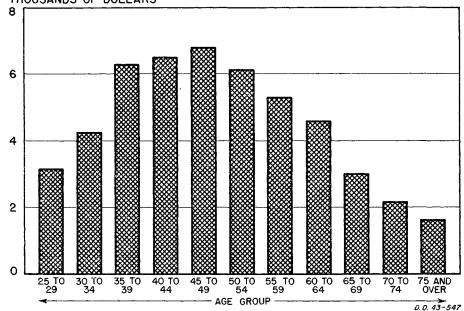
SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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-





Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

	411	ting pher		Physicians classified by type of income								
Age class	All reporting physicians ¹		Nonsa	laried phy	sicians	Part-salaried physicians						
	Number report- ing	A verage net incomc	Median net income	Number report- ing	A verage net income	Median net income	Number report- ing	A verage net income	Median net income			
25-29 30-34 35-39 10-44 15-49 30-54 55-59 30-64 	217 184 201 196	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, 563	\$3, 393 5, 313 4, 873 6, 250 6, 250 3, 413 2, 823			
Total	1, 898	5, 179	3, 912	1, 586	5, 047	3, 756	230	5, 974	4, 53			

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 In-come of Physicians Over 65 Years of age, by Detailed Age Classes, 1941

	Age class								
Item	65-69	70-74	75 and over	All ages					
All physicians: ¹ Number reporting . Average net income. Median net income Nonsalaried physi- cians:	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.	170 \$2, 860 \$1, 972	114 \$2,061 \$1,816	25 \$1,673 \$1,107	1, 586 \$5, 047 \$3, 756					

whom data are not shown separately because of the small Digitinember in the sample.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Number of returns: All physicians in the medical service classification. Nonsalaried physicians. Part-salaried physicians. All-salaried physicians. Average net income: All physicians in the medical service classification. Noncelaried physicians. $1,761 \\ 1,478 \\ 200 \\ 83$ 1.339 1.5326521,854 1.553 1.898 1, 898 1, 586 230 82 1, 143 1, 143 136 60 1, 388 1, 388 186 78 1, 309 152 71 218 83 \$4, 365 \$4, 204 \$5, 711 \$4, 387 \$4, 438 \$4, 285 \$5, 714 \$4, 443 \$4, 252 \$4, 093 \$4, 398 \$4, 229 \$4, 575 \$4, 441 \$5,179 \$5,047 Nonsalaried physicians. Part- salaried physicians. All-salaried physicians. Median net income: \$5, 458 \$4, 228 \$5, 541 \$4, 641 \$5, 362 \$5, 037 \$5 074 \$5,495

\$3, 357 \$3, 234 \$4, 004 \$3, 821

\$3, 378

\$3, 229 \$4, 173 \$3, 760

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.

All physicians in the medical service classification. Nonsalaried physicians Part-salaried physicians

All-salaried physicians

Gross and net earnings plus costs of practice for part-salaried physicians time employees reduced to a full-time basis.

\$3, 169

\$3, 027 \$4, 098 \$3, 492

\$3, 273

\$3, 083 \$4, 281 \$3, 877

\$3, 912 \$3, 756 \$4, 538 \$4, 300

\$3, 437 \$3, 245 \$4, 048 \$4, 099

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 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

(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 threefourths 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 partTable 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	$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$		\$7, 053 \$696 \$2, 264 \$4, 093 100, 0 9, 9 32, 1 58, 0	\$7, 261 \$708 \$2, 324 \$4, 229 100. 0 9. 8 32. 0 58. 2	\$7,632 \$756 \$2,435 \$4,441 100.0 9.9 31.9 58.2	\$8, 524 \$832 \$2, 645 \$5, 047 100, 0 9, 8 31, 0 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	$\begin{array}{c} \$6,971\\ 3,097\\ 672\\ 2,425\\ 3,874\\ 1,837\end{array}$	\$7, 047 3, 068 646 2, 422 3, 979 1, 735		\$6, 907 3, 029 672 2, 357 3, 878 1, 663		\$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	A verage full- time equiva- lent earnings	Index (1936=100)
1936 1937 1938 1940 1941	\$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 salarywage per employee in all nonagricultural industry (excluding Government), during the same period.³

³See: 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 rela-tives 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.

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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	1		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
<u>An an an</u>	·		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	$207. \ 3 \\ 228. \ 6 \\ 200. \ 1 \\ 11, 240$	$\begin{array}{c} 208.\ 7\\ 208.\ 7\\ 201.\ 9\\ 11,\ 138 \end{array}$	211. 3 234. 6 204. 9 12, 161	r 213. 1 r 237. 3 r 207. 0 r 11, 748
Commodity-producing industriesdo Work-relief wagesdo Direct and other reliefdo. Social sequeity banefit and other labor income	¹ 8, 457 ¹ 4, 030 0 ¹ 78	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	r 8, 367 r 3, 974 0 r 77
million and interest motion and order habit motion million and interest and net rents and royalties	^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													
Farm marketings, volume:• Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings1935-39=100 Cropsdo	р 149 р 161	138 154	165 211	178 221	157 178	144 153	117 112	102 84	115 85	114 71	121 75	$116 \\ 66$	132 114
Crops do Livestock and products do Indexes, adjusted; do Total farm marketings do Crops do Unsetter and products do	p 140 p 141 p 126 p 152	126 127 117 134	130 132 130 134	145 130 128 132	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	$154 \\ 135 \\ 117 \\ 149$	145 136 118 150
Total farm marketings	» 1, 848 » 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	141 1, 402 1, 310	1, 387 1, 322	1, 440 1, 406	1, 408 1, 384	7 1, 579 7 1, 544
Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted	p 266. 5 p 265. 5 p 281. 5 p 255. 0	212.5 204.5 209.5 201.5	260.0 207.5 222.5 197.5	295. 5 211. 0 225. 0 201. 5	$265.5 \\ 224.0 \\ 248.5 \\ 208.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 225.\ 5\\ 226.\ 5\\ 237.\ 5\\ 219.\ 0 \end{array}$	190.0 224.0 237.0 215.0	169. 5 239. 5 245. 5 235. 5	197. 0 260. 5 273. 0 252. 5	199. 0 261. 0 272. 0 254. 0	210.5 258.0 264.5 253.5	$\begin{array}{c} 208.5 \\ 256.0 \\ 248.0 \\ 261.5 \end{array}$	r 232.5 r 255.5 263.0 r 251.0
	p 196. 5 p 290. 0 p 277. 5	164.0 234.0 187.0	166.0 227.0 181.0	167.5 230.0 194.0	168.0 239.0 204.0	177.0 249.5 233.5	170. 0 222. 5 286. 0	183. 0 260. 0 271. 5	189. 0 274. 0 319. 5	$202. 0 \\ 284. 0 \\ 276. 5$	204.5 282.0 275.5	202. 5 299 . 5 275. 5	202.0 7 289.0 271.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Federal Reserve) Unadjusted: Combined index¶ 1935-39=100	p 207	187	193	195	195	194	194	197	199	201	204	203	r 205
(Federal Reserve) Unadjusted: Combined index[r 207 p 218 p 307 210 p 133 p 142 p 128 p 361 p 189 	196 260 197 138 136 139 299 191 160 195 167	203 267 199 135 136 134 310 193 163 200 166 38	205 276 207 135 141 320 192 163 202 167	206 279 203 125 139 118 329 197 157 186 171	207 283 200 116 144 101 340 202 139 156 159	208 287 204 107 139 91 348 200 138 139 187	211 292 208 114 144 99 352 199 132 126 184	$199 \\ 212 \\ 296 \\ 210 \\ 119 \\ 144 \\ 106 \\ 359 \\ 192 \\ 133 \\ 126 \\ 185$	$205 \\ 300 \\ 209 \\ 125 \\ 144 \\ 115 \\ 362 \\ 194 \\ 141 \\ 128 \\ 194$	2017304208131143125365194154154137214	r 217 r 303 201 130 144 123 r 363 195 149 136 197	$\begin{array}{c} r 205 \\ r 217 \\ r 303 \\ 203 \\ r 130 \\ r 142 \\ r 123 \\ r 361 \\ 188 \\ 147 \\ 131 \\ 195 \end{array}$
Polished plate glass¶do Transportation equipment¶do Automobile bodies, parts and as-	54 P 634 P 176	30 458	479	37 507	39 525	39 547	38 559	40 572	39 583	42 597	47 606	46 618	50 7 625
Nondurable manufactures¶do Alcoholic beveragesdo Chemicals¶do Leather and products¶do Shoesdo Dairy products¶do Dairy products¶do Meat packingdo	$\begin{array}{c} p \ 176 \\ p \ 146 \\ \hline p \ 218 \\ p \ 108 \\ p \ 113 \\ p \ 156 \\ \hline p \ 156 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$124 \\ 144 \\ 140 \\ 170 \\ 118 \\ 117 \\ 165 \\ 192 \\ 132$	129 151 140 181 112 112 112 112 181 9 181 9 143 147	135 148 123 192 117 115 P 156 P 109 146	141 147 103 199 115 111 P 151 P 91 166	146 146 94 206 114 110 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	151 143 90 209 120 118 P 140 P 89 171	155 146 110 213 123 119 ▶ 135 ▶ 102 147	158 144 105 216 114 115 \$\nu\$134 \$\nu\$119 140	159 145 107 221 116 117 \$\$135 \$\$141 136	162 147 106 220 114 115 \$	$ \begin{array}{c} 165\\ 148\\ 127\\ 222\\ 110\\ r 114\\ p 148\\ p 208\\ 158\\ \end{array} $	r 169 r 147 126 r 220 r 107 r 112 p 157 p 203 r 170

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
	J	BUSIN	IESS :	INDE	XES-	Conti	inued						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Con. Unadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued.													
Nondurable manufactures—Continued. Paper and products [1935-39=100. Paper and publy [do Petroleum and coal products [do Cokedo Petroleum refining [do Printing and publishingdo Textiles and products [do Cotton consumptiondo Rayon deliveriesdo Tobacco productsdo Minerals [do Anthracitefdo Bituminous coaltdo Metals [do Metals [do Metals [do Metals [do Adjusted: •	<pre>> 170 > 170 > 106 > 143 147 9 178 140 > 143 > 137 > 128 > 153 > 131 > 177</pre>	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\ 130\\ 121\\ 165\\ 114\\ 103\\ 154\\ 169\\ 169\\ 154\\ 135\\ 136\\ 126\\ 118\\ 140\\ 121\\ 194 \end{array}$	$134 \\ 132 \\ 122 \\ 166 \\ 116 \\ 109 \\ 158 \\ 172 \\ 170 \\ 155 \\ 144 \\ 137 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 120 \\ 150 \\ 120 \\ 184 \\ 184$	$\begin{array}{c} 138\\ 138\\ 123\\ 166\\ 117\\ 120\\ 156\\ 172\\ 174\\ 156\\ 149\\ 134\\ 127\\ 117\\ 145\\ 121\\ 176\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 134\\ 137\\ 123\\ 166\\ 117\\ 121\\ 158\\ 171\\ 161\\ 141\\ 132\\ 130\\ 124\\ 154\\ 124\\ 154\\ 143\\ 143\\ 143\\ 143\\ 143\\ 143\\ 143\\ 14$	$129\\131\\119\\166\\112\\114\\156\\163\\178\\163\\137\\119\\126\\105\\143\\121\\79$	$\begin{array}{c} 132\\ 135\\ 116\\ 166\\ 109\\ 111\\ 157\\ 171\\ 180\\ 154\\ 132\\ 116\\ 124\\ 102\\ 145\\ 118\\ 68\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 137\\ 140\\ 120\\ 169\\ 113\\ 115\\ 160\\ 171\\ 181\\ 166\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ 131\\ 129\\ 157\\ 121\\ 69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 137\\ 139\\ 118\\ 169\\ 110\\ 114\\ 157\\ 166\\ 163\\ 123\\ 124\\ 133\\ 124\\ 133\\ 128\\ 161\\ 122\\ 69\end{array}$	$136 \\ 138 \\ 121 \\ 169 \\ 114 \\ 116 \\ 155 \\ 166 \\ 181 \\ 157 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 131 \\ 129 \\ 151 \\ 124 \\ 85$	$\begin{array}{c} 137\\ 140\\ 121\\ 166\\ 114\\ 114\\ 157\\ 169\\ 185\\ 158\\ 123\\ 133\\ 129\\ 124\\ 143\\ 125\\ 154\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 135 \\ r \ 137 \\ 122 \\ 157 \\ 117 \\ 111 \\ 154 \\ 160 \\ 128 \\ 122 \\ 115 \\ 74 \\ 103 \\ 124 \\ 164 \end{array}$	13 13 12 12 16 11 10 10 14 15 18 14 13 12 13 12 15 15 17 17
Combined index[<pre>p 203 p 215 p 305 p 125 p 117 p 189 p 143 p 221 p 107 p 189 p 143 p 211 p 107 p 186 p 143 r 114 p 143 134 p 137 p 136</pre>	$\begin{array}{c} 183\\ 103\\ 258\\ 129\\ 125\\ 191\\ 145\\ 177\\ 153\\ 140\\ 135\\ 173\\ 110\\ 143\\ 131\\ 131\\ 132\\ 121\\ 111\\ 154\\ 130\\ 130\\ 152\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 187\\ 197\\ 265\\ 125\\ 193\\ 193\\ 152\\ 182\\ 163\\ 142\\ 139\\ 179\\ 111\\ 108\\ \texttt{p} 148\\ \texttt{p} 140\\ 159\\ 133\\ 122\\ 133\\ 122\\ 133\\ 122\\ 133\\ 145\\ 145\\ 131\\ 145\\ 145\\ 145\\ 145\\ 145\\ 145\\ 145\\ 14$	$\begin{array}{c} 191\\ 203\\ 275\\ 129\\ 123\\ 192\\ 152\\ 184\\ 162\\ 162\\ 187\\ 117\\ 115\\ 117\\ 115\\ 145\\ 137\\ 145\\ 137\\ 123\\ 117\\ 116\\ 116\\ 156\\ 141\\ 120\\ 139\\ 139\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 195\\ 207\\ 279\\ 128\\ 122\\ 197\\ 153\\ 180\\ 169\\ 148\\ 148\\ 148\\ 148\\ 148\\ 147\\ 135\\ 137\\ 123\\ 117\\ 118\\ 158\\ 158\\ 136\\ 130\\ 133\\ 133\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 197\\ 210\\ 285\\ 127\\ 119\\ 202\\ 148\\ 165\\ 165\\ 171\\ 149\\ 149\\ 111\\ 205\\ 117\\ 116\\ 158\\ 132\\ 132\\ 133\\ 119\\ 112\\ 114\\ 156\\ 160\\ 127\\ 132\\ \end{array}$	199 212 291 124 116 200 163 169 208 149 208 149 105 210 210 122 122 122 122 122 133 135 117 109 113 157 140 125 132	$\begin{array}{c} 202\\ 215\\ 295\\ 129\\ 121\\ 129\\ 155\\ 156\\ 199\\ 150\\ 123\\ 213\\ 213\\ 118\\ 118\\ 118\\ 118\\ 135\\ 135\\ 137\\ 120\\ 113\\ 113\\ 113\\ 113\\ 131\\ 131\\ 133\\ 132\\ 132$	202 215 298 124 114 192 149 146 197 147 112 211 111 112 111 112 111 112 1135 137 118 110 110 157 131 133	$\begin{array}{c} 203\\ 216\\ 301\\ 125\\ 115\\ 194\\ 144\\ 194\\ 147\\ 103\\ 218\\ 218\\ 116\\ 117\\ 153\\ 134\\ 136\\ 120\\ 133\\ 133\\ 131\\ 132\\ 132\\ 132\\ 132\\ 132$	$\begin{array}{c} 203\\ 217\\ 303\\ 126\\ 117\\ 194\\ 145\\ 200\\ 147\\ 94\\ 221\\ 116\\ 116\\ p 148\\ p 137\\ 162\\ 136\\ 139\\ 121\\ 111\\ 117\\ 162\\ 130\\ 130\\ 134\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\scriptstyle 7\ 201}\\ {\scriptstyle 7\ 201}\\ {\scriptstyle 7\ 301}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 113}\\ {\scriptstyle 195}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 188}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 188}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 188}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 188}\\ {\scriptstyle 148}\\ {\scriptstyle 148}\\ {\scriptstyle 7\ 148}\\ {\scriptstyle 137}\\ {\scriptstyle 163}\\ {\scriptstyle 123}\\ {\scriptstyle 123}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 121}\\ {\scriptstyle 124}\\ {\scriptstyle 123}\\ {\scriptstyle 123$	r 203 r 211 r 300 r 12- r 11- r 188 133 144 r 184 r 184 r 144 r 144 r 144 r 133 r 134
BUSINESS INVENTORIES, ORDERS, AND SHIPMENTS Estimated value of business inventories * Total		29, 094 17, 392	29, 034 17, 439	28, 851 17, 547	28, 728 17, 682	28,028 17,652	27, 783 17, 676	27, 411 17, 440	27, 543 17, 386	27, 362 17, 433	$27,409 \\17,460$	* 26, 029 17, 318	p 27, 09 p 17, 41
Wholesalers		7, 357 4, 345	7, 350 4, 245	7, 275 4, 029	7, 090 3, 956	6, 384 3, 992	6, 116 3, 991	5, 945 4, 026	6, 106 4, 051	5, 935 3, 994	7 5, 947 4, 002	7 5, 829 3, 882	р 5, 85 р 3, 82
New orders, total Jan. 1939=100. Durable goods. do. Iron and steel and their products. do. Electrical machinery. do. Other machinery. do. Other machinery. do. Other durable goods. do. Nondurable goods. do. Shipments, totalaverage month 1939=100. Durable goods. do. Automobiles and equipment do. Nonferrous metals and products* do. Retrict a machinery do. Other machinery. do. Other machinery. do. Other machinery. do. Other machinery. do. Other durable goods. do. Other machinery. do. Other durable goods do.		167 212 270 184 215 212 268 212	264 390 250 411 358 636 183 194 283 194 216 228 322 322 1, 579	266 387 223 413 387 643 188 228 289 207 212 236 317 333 1, 578	$\begin{array}{c} 279\\ 415\\ 264\\ 586\\ 381\\ 619\\ 192\\ 232\\ 300\\ 223\\ 214\\ 246\\ 351\\ 337\\ 1, 692\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 255\\ 361\\ 233\\ 353\\ 361\\ 574\\ 187\\ 240\\ 320\\ 240\\ 239\\ 262\\ 408\\ 351\\ 1,775\\ \end{array}$	247 364 258 346 315 587 172 226 298 231 205 230 369 322 1,797	$\begin{array}{c} 275\\ 405\\ 315\\ 617\\ 191\\ 255\\ 337\\ 255\\ 262\\ 446\\ 364\\ 2,100\\ \end{array}$	284 433 383 319 363 622 188 249 330 238 227 255 415 354 2,042	280 409 301 406 362 629 197 253 338 262 224 269 450 354 2,063	267 389 312 341 294 619 189 247 338 279 224 426 353 2.057	$\begin{array}{c} 306\\ 484\\ 341\\ 943\\ 370\\ 626\\ 192\\ 254\\ 343\\ 295\\ 224\\ 436\\ 363\\ 2,068\\ 2,068\\ \end{array}$	p 27 p 42i p 50i p 50i p 52i p 57i p 24i p 31i p 22i p 34i p 31i p 22i p 34i p 32i p 57i p 5
Other durable goodstdo Nondurable goodsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Rubber productsdo Textile-mill productsdo Other nondurable goodsdo.		167 171	200 177 187 187 136 140 205 197 165	197 181 182 190 146 138 207 203 173	191 179 183 185 143 154 214 202 171	181 178 185 184 139 222 204 166	179 169 193 178 138 135 241 191 140	197 192 210 200 152 139 280 216 170	201 185 210 185 155 148 271 213 165	204 186 211 179 159 161 277 202 177	201 177 199 173 160 162 292 195 149	205 185 208 185 163 167 292 205 154	p 19 p 17 p 19 p 16 p 15 p 17 p 16 p 17 p 18 p 19 p 16 p 17 p 17 p 17 p 17 p 17
Inventories, total		$\begin{array}{c} 175.\ 0\\ 198.\ 0\\ 229.\ 9\\ 134.\ 3\\ 156.\ 5\\ 299.\ 9\\ 204.\ 6\end{array}$	175. 4200. 9241. 4134. 1156. 5307. 1207. 2	176.5204.1243.3135.7152.6320.6210.4	177. 9 207. 7 244. 1 137. 4 152. 3 326. 1 213. 0	177. 6210. 1232. 9139. 2151. 9324. 1219. 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	$175.7 \\ 213.5 \\ 245.7 \\ 132.1 \\ 148.2 \\ 354.3 \\ 226.8$	$\begin{array}{c} 174.\ 2\\ 212.\ 5\\ 238.\ 1\\ 132.\ 5\\ 150.\ 9\\ 358.\ 5\\ 222.\ 7\end{array}$	 p 175. p 210. p 235. p 135. p 154. p 358. p 220.
mobiles)average month 1939=100		852.8 126.5	890.3 124.0 ed basis b			122. 2	119.7		116.6	1,087.9 115.1	1, 088. 9 113. 4	1,085.7 112.4	p1, 037. p 110.

Revised. Preliminary. 18hown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey; see note marked "".
 tScattered 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. Revisions 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.stlouisftories.of nonferrous metals, beginning January 1939 for shipments and December 1938 for inventories, are available on request.

October 1943

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943			19	42					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
]	BUSIN		INDE	XES-	Conti	inued						
BUSINESS INVENTORIES, ETCCon.		ĺ					}						
Indexes of manufacturers' orders, shipments, and inventories—Continued. Inventories—Continued. Nondurable goodsavg. month 1939=100 Chemicals and allied productsdo		154, 8 164, 4	153, 1 161, 0	152.4 156.5	151.8 155.1	149.2 158.7	148.6 155.4	145.6 154.7	143. 6 152. 4	142. 1 149. 1	142. 6 149. 0	140.8 149.0	л 144.0 » 150.0
Food and kindred productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Textile-mill productsdo Other nondurable goodsdo		159. 2 154. 6 111. 2 174. 8 159. 5 161. 3	158.0 154.6 109.6 173.5 156.2 160.8	161, 2 149, 8 109, 3 172, 7 155, 1 159, 1	160, 1 146, 5 107, 2 174, 4 153, 1 161, 8	156. 2 144. 0 106. 8 174. 6 147. 2 157. 4	152.5 141.4 107.0 172.3 147.0 161.8	147.3 140.7 106.7 175.9 142.2 158.2	145.2 139.3 106.0 181.0 140.0 154.8	146.0 138.6 104.3 185.2 140.2 149.6	149. 5 136. 9 103. 8 188. 0 141. 8 147. 2	149.8 135.4 102.6 180.1 139.4 143.0	p 162. 2 p 132. 9 p 102. 1 p 135. 7 p 146. 0
		1	СОММ	1	1		l	10012	1				
COST OF LIVING													
National Industrial Conference Board:				_									
Combined index	102.8 89.3 111.4 92.6 90.8	98.1 88.2 101.1 89.5 90.8	98.8 88.4 102.8 90.5 90.8	99.8 88.5 105.3 90.5 90.8	100.5 88.6 106.4 90.6 90.8	101. 1 88. 6 108. 2 90, 6 90. 8	101. 5 88. 6 108. 8 92. 1 90. 8	101. 9 88. 6 110. 0 92. 3 90. 8	103.0 88.6 112.8 92.4 90.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.0 \\ 88.6 \\ 115.4 \\ 92.5 \\ 90.8 \\ 90.8 \\ \end{array} $	104. 2 88. 5 115. 8 92. 6 90. 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.3 \\ 88.6 \\ 115.8 \\ 92.5 \\ 90.8 \\ 90.8 \\ \end{array} $	103.1 * 88.9 112.4 92.5 90.8
Sundries	107.3 123.2 128.9	104.8 117.5 125.2	104.6 117.8 125.8	105. 3 119. 0 125. 9	106, 2 119, 8 125, 9	106.2 120.4 125.9	106. 4 120. 7 126. 0	106.5 121.0 126.2	106.5 122.8 127.6	106. 5 124. 1 127. 9	106. 7 125. 1 127. 9	107.1 124.8 127.9	107.2 123.8 128.6
Fooddo Fuel, electricity, and icedo Housefurnishingsdo Rentdo Miscellaneousdodo	137. 2 107. 8 125. 5 116. 2	$126.1 \\ 126.1 \\ 106.2 \\ 123.0 \\ 108.0 \\ 111.1$	126.6 106.2 123.6 108.0 111.4	129.6 106.2 123.6 108.0 111.8	123. 7 131. 1 106. 2 123. 7 108. 0 112. 7	123, 7 106, 3 123, 7 108, 0 112, 8	120.0 133.0 107.3 123.8 108.0 113.2	120. 2 133. 6 107. 2 124. 1 108. 0 113. 6	127. 0 137. 4 107. 4 124. 5 108. 0 114. 5	140.6 107.5 124.8 108.0 114.9	143. 0 107. 6 125. 1 108. 0 115. 3	141.9 107.7 125.4 108.0 115.7	120.0 139.0 107.7 125.4 115.9
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	110. 2	111, 1	111, 4	111.0	112.7	112.0	110.2	115.0	114.0	114. 5	110. 0	110.7	110.0
U. S. Department of Agriculture: 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	188 183
Dairy products	167 181 204 155 206	151 151 126 115 200	156 156 129 119 195	158 165 134 117 200	160 171 127 117 197	162 175 151 124 196	164 177 139 134 205	163 179 156 138 214	166 180 172 143 218	167 180 189 146 218	167 179 212 148 214	166 178 234 151 211	163 178 230 154 206
Truck cropsdo Miscellaneousdo RETAIL PRICES	308 220	256 173	191 172	226 185	238 181	293 211	277 217	301 158	302 163	291 176	253 196	308 194	315 190
U. S. Department of Commerce: All commodities, combined index*.1935-39=100 U. S. Department of Labor indexes:	₽ 133. 4	126.0	126.4	127.7	128.8	129.6	130.0	130.4	132. 4	133. 9	135. 0	134.7	133, 9
Anthracite1923-25=100. Bituminous coaldo Food (see under cost of living above).		88. 8 96. 9	88.8 97.0	88. 9 97. 0	88.9 97.1	88.9 97.2	93.4 97.9	93. 5 98. 4	93. 4 99. 8	93. 5 100. 1	93.6 101.4	93.5 101.4	93.3 101.5
Fairchild's index: Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=100. Apparel: Infants'do	113. 1 108. 1	113. 1 108. 0	113. 1 108. 0	113. 1 108. 0	113. 1 108. 0	113. 1 108. 1	113. 1 108. 1	113.1 108.1	113.2 308.1	113. 2 108. 1	113. 0 108. 1	113.0 108.1	113.0 108.1
Men'sdo Women'sdo Home furnishingsdo Piece goodsdo	108.1 105.3 113.0 115.5 112.2	105, 2 112, 7 115, 5 112, 3	105. 2 105. 2 112, 7 115. 5 112, 2	105.3 11 2.6 115.5 112.2	103. 0 105. 3 112. 5 115. 5 112. 2	103. 1 105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	103. 1 105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	105.3 112.7 115.5 112.2	105.3 112.7 115.5 112.2	105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	$103.1 \\ 105.3 \\ 112.7 \\ 115.5 \\ 112.2$	103.1 105.3 112.7 115.5 112.2
WHOLESALE PRICES U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 quotations)1926=100.													
Economic classes: Manufactured products	p 103.1 p 99.7	99. 2 98. 9	99.6 99.2	100. 0 99. 4	100. 3 99. 4	101. 0 99. 6	101. 9 100. 1	102.5 100.3	103.4 100.5	103.7 100.6	104. 1 100. 7	103.8 100.1	₽ 103.2 ₽ 99.6
Raw materials do	p 112.7 92.9 p 123.5 116.8 129.5	101. 2 92. 7 106. 1 89. 8 122. 6	102. 2 92. 9 107. 8 93. 6 122. 1	103.0 92.7 109.0 91.5 123.4	103. 9 92. 6 110. 5 92. 8 121. 3	106. 1 92. 5 113. 8 100. 7 123. 9	108. 2 92. 8 117. 0 107. 3 129. 2	109.6 92.9 119.0 108.6 132.8	112.0 93.0 122.8 112.2 135.7	112.8 93.1 123.9 112.5 134.0	114. 0 93. 0 125. 7 113. 1 130. 5	114.3 92.8 126.2 113.8 128.6	P 113.6 92.8 P 125.0 116.0 127.6
Commodities other than farm products 1926=100. Foodsdo Cereal productsdo	» 98.5 105.8	97.5 100.8	97.7 102.4	97. 9 103. 4	97.9 103.5	98.1 104.3	98. 5 105. 2	98.7 105.8	99.0 107.4	99.1 108.4	99. 2 110. 5	98.7 109.6	^p 98.3 107.2
Dairy products	93.8 108.9 125.6 106.0	87. 8 100. 2 98. 0 115. 2	89, 1 105, 5 97, 5 116, 0	89. 3 109. 2 98. 2 115. 5	89, 5 111, 2 102, 0 112, 0	89, 3 111, 8 104, 3 113, 6	90. 6 113. 4 102. 6 115. 5	92. 2 113. 3 108. 5 115. 5	93. 5 113. 2 115. 6 115. 5	93. 7 113. 3 123. 2 115. 8	93.6 113.1 137.7 115.9	$93.6 \\ 109.5 \\ 143.6 \\ 111.6$	93. 8 108. 9 138. 0 105. 9
foods		95.6 110.3 98.7 94.2	95.5 110.4 98.7 94.2	95.5 110.4 98.7 94.2	95.8 110.1 98.6 94.2	95.9 110.0 98.7 94.2	96.0 109.8 98.7 94.2	96. 2 110. 2 98. 6 94. 2	96.5 110.4 98.7 94.2	96.6 110.3 98.7 94.2	96.7 110.5 98.9 93.9	96.8 110.6 99.0 93.6	₱ 96. 9 110. 7 99. 0 93. 6
Lumberdo Paint and paint materialsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Chemicalsdo Drugs and pharmaceuticalsdo	142.0 102.8 100.2 96.5 165.2	133. 0 100. 1 96. 2 96. 3 129. 0	133, 2 100, 4 96, 2 96, 3 128, 9	133. 3 101. 0 96. 2 96. 2 128. 8	133. 1 100. 7 99. 5 96. 2 165. 4	133, 3 100, 3 99, 5 96, 1 165, 4	133, 3 100, 6 100, 2 96, 9 165, 4	134.6 101.2 100.3 96.9 165.5	134, 6 102, 2 100, 0 96, 4 165, 0	134.7 102.5 100.1 96.4 165.1	135. 6 102. 2 100. 2 96. 4 165. 1	136.3102.0100.096.4165.2	137.1 102.0 100.1 96.4 165.2
Fertilizer materialsdo Oils and fatsdo Fuel and lighting materialsdo Electricitydo Gasdo Petrolcum productsdo	80.1 102.0	78, 3 101, 6 79, 0 62, 2	78, 2 101, 5 79, 0 62, 6	78. 3 101. 5 79. 0 61. 9 79. 2	78.6 101.5 79.1 62.3	79.0 101.5 79.2 62.0	79.0 101.5 79.3 62.6	79.0 101.5 79.8 63.0	79.0 101.5 80.3 60.2	80.0 101.5 80.6 60.6	80.0 102.0 80.8 59.5	78.6 102.0 81.0 58.8	79.3 102.0 81.0
Petrolcum products	63.0	80.4 60.7	81. 1 60. 6	79.2 60.6	78.4 60.7	76. 1 60. 7	73. 2 60. 8	75.8 61.2	75.6 61.5	76.4 62.0	77. 5 62. 5	79.1 62.6	77.6 62.8

* Preliminary. * Revised. \$Data 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, \$11; miscellaneous, 205. \$12; bence 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 \$\$P\$24 atta shown on a revised basis begining 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.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

S-4

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
······································	С	омм	ODIT	Y PR	ICES-	-Cont	tinued	L		·		··· ··· ·	
WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con. Commodities other than farm products and foods—Continued Hides and leather products1926=100 Hides and skins	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 1 98. 1 \$\$\$ 103. 7 97. 1 86. 0. 90. 4 97. 4	118. 2 118. 8 101. 3 126. 4 102. 7 107. 9 97. 4 97. 4 97. 2 85. 6 94. 1 97. 3	118.1 118.0 101.3 126.4 102.5 107.4 97.4 97.4 97.4 97.2 86.0 94.1 97.1	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 94. 1 97. 1	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 97. 4 86. 0 93. 2 97. 1	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 2	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 3	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 3 97. 7 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 3	117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 6 107. 3 97. 7 103. 8 97. 2 86. 0 90. 4 97. 3	117. 8116. 0101. 3126. 4102. 6107. 397. 7103. 897. 286. 090. 497. 4	117.8 116.0 101.3 126.4 102.7 107.3 98.0 103.8 97.2 86.0 90.4 97.4	$117.8 \\ 116.0 \\ 101.3 \\ 126.4 \\ 102.8 \\ 107.3 \\ 98.1 \\ 103.8 \\ 97.3 \\ 86.0 \\ 90.4 \\ 97.4$	1117. 116. 101. 102. 107. 98. p 103. 97. 86. 90. 97.
Clothing do Clothing do Cotton goodsdo Hosiery and underweardo Rayondo Woolen and worsted goodsdo Miscellaneousdo Automobile tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo Wholesale prices, actual. (See under respective commodities.)	$\begin{array}{c} 107. \ 0\\ 112. \ 7\\ 70. \ 5\\ 30. \ 3\\ 112. \ 5\\ 92. \ 6\\ 73. \ 0\\ 104. \ 3\end{array}$	107.2 112.9 69.7 30.3 111.7 88.9 73.0 98.9	107.0 112.7 69.7 30.3 111.7 88.8 73.0 98.8	107.0 112.4 70.5 30.3 111.7 88.6 73.0 98.8	107.0 112.4 70.5 30.3 111.7 90.1 73.0 98.8	107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 30. 3 112. 1 90. 5 73. 0 99. 0	107.0 112.5 70.5 30.3 112.4 90.7 73.0 100.1	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 90. 9 73. 0 101. 1	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 4 91. 4 73. 0 102. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 107. \ 0\\ 112. \ 6\\ 70. \ 5\\ 30. \ 3\\ 112. \ 5\\ 91. \ 6\\ 73. \ 0\\ 102. \ 9\end{array}$	107.0 112.6 70.5 30.3 112.5 91.9 73.0 104.3	107. 0 112. 6 70. 5 30. 3 112. 5 91. 8 73. 0 104. 3	107. 112. 70. 30. 112. 92. 73. 104.
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices1935-39=100 Coet of livingdodo Retail food pricesdo Prices received by farmersdo	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. 80. 71. 55.
	CO	NSTR	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL	ESTA'	те			·		
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.													
New construction, totalmil. of dol. Private, totaldo. Residential (nonfarm)do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, totalmil. of dol. Industrialdo. All otherdo. Farm construction, totaldo. Nonresidentialdo. Public utilitydo. Public construction, totaldo.	p 626 p 149 p 78 p 16 p 9 p 7 p 16 p 7 p 9 p 39 p 477	1,486 221 98- 41 30 11 22 13 9 60 1,265	$1, 415 \\ 215 \\ 95 \\ 41 \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 60 \\ 1, 200$	1,2742009237298159656561,074	$1, 123 \\ 168 \\ 80 \\ 31 \\ 23 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 47 \\ 955 \\ 955 \\ 168 \\ 108 $	889 128 65 22 16 6 5 2 3 36 761	r 833 r 116 54 18 12 6 r 4 r 2 2 40 717	7 764 7 106 45 7 15 7 10 5 7 6 7 3 3 40 658	r 760 r 111 44 r 13 r 8 5 r 9 r 4 r 5 45 649	* 734 * 121 52 10 6 4 * 14 * 6 * 8 45 613	, 727 , 136 , 64 12 7 5 , 18 , 7 , 11 42 591	r 709 r 148 73 13 8 5 r 19 r 8 r 11 43 r 561	r 67 r 15 r 7 1 1 r 1 r 1 r 1 r 1 r 1 r 1 r 52
Residential do. Military and naval do. Nonresidential building, total do. Industrial. do. All other do. Sewage disposal and water supplydo. All other Federal. Miscellaneous public-service enterprises mil. of dol.	p 68 \$\$\nu\$ 220 \$\$\nu\$ 133 \$\$\nu\$ 130 \$\$\nu\$ 3 \$\$\nu\$ 43 \$\$\nu\$ 5 \$\$\nu\$ 6 \$\$\nu\$ 2	1,200 56 681 417 408 9 72 10 25 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 200\\ 626\\ 403\\ 395\\ 8\\ 65\\ 9\\ 22\\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,074\\ 66\\ 523\\ 389\\ 382\\ 7\\ 62\\ 9\\ 22\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38$	61 497 330 324 6 47 7 11 2	63 63 358 286 282 4 30 5 17 2	286 283 286 283 3 24 5 8 24 5 24 24 2		$ \begin{array}{r} 043 \\ 75 \\ 284 \\ 248 \\ 246 \\ 246 \\ 244 \\ 4 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} $		$\begin{array}{c} 776 \\ 7254 \\ 176 \\ 172 \\ 4 \\ 40 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{array}$	r (r 22 r 16 r 16
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	r 6 3 7 6 3
Total projects	351, 371 62, 420	30, 055 721, 028 633, 183 87, 845	30, 558 723, 216 660, 953 62, 263	35, 934 780, 396 709, 879 70, 517	35, 872 654, 184 591, 940 62, 244	38, 797 708, 716 663, 817 44, 899	25, 338 350, 661 315, 575 35, 086	18, 503 393, 517 363, 852 29, 665	$\begin{array}{c} 16,117\\ 339,698\\ 304,032\\ 35,666\end{array}$	15, 435 303, 371 253, 334 50, 037	$\begin{array}{c} 14,024\\ 234,426\\ 192,000\\ 42,426\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,846\\ 229,599\\ 183,167\\ 46,432 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,77\\ 183.60\\ 122,25\\ 61,41\end{array}$
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. (t Valuationthous. of dol Residential buildings:		10, 952 90, 774 407, 324	10, 405 97, 962 466, 860	9, 945 77, 245 372, 991 22, 218	12, 281 52, 615 256, 513 21, 826	15, 093 67, 327 278, 091 21, 302	6,842 27,913 154,064	5,090 37,810 187,242	3, 635 28, 310 144, 935	3, 839 18, 835 96, 214	3, 455 15, 126 75, 301	3,056 17,283 94,834	2, 10 10, 78 61, 84
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol Public works: Projectsnumber	10, 988 16, 794 67, 493 1, 185	17, 110 26, 177 100, 551 1, 384	18, 556 29, 759 126, 708 1, 111	37, 444 161, 206 3, 035	21, 826 37, 707 156, 654 1, 080	21, 302 38, 112 159, 652 1, 386	17, 428 24, 920 110, 813 682	12, 155 22, 188 93, 294 761	10, 295 16, 990 71, 786 1, 635	10, 440 18, 767 79, 434 787	9, 197 15, 207 63, 291 1, 010	10, 424 14, 060 61, 508 978	10, 50 16, 63 71, 83 92
Valuationthous. of dol. Utilities: Projectsumber. Valuationthous. of dol. r Revised. P Preliminary	32, 755 382		65, 811 486 63, 837	154, 795 736 91, 404	94, 157 685 146, 860	142, 157 1, 016 128, 816	38, 254 386 47, 530	52, 856 497 60, 125	62, 037 552 60, 940	41, 882 369	47, 704 362 48, 130	35, 720 388 37, 537	28, 40 2-

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 1943 issue.

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October 1943

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey

941, to-	1943			1942				•		1943			
erences l in the	August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
CON	ISTRI	UCTIC	ON AN	ND RI	EAL E	STAT	'E—Co	ontinu	ıed				
, AND -Con.													
sed on ept. of											1		
ed 89=100	98.9	97. 9			 -		126. 2	130. 3.	102. 0	88.7	119.3	82.1	r 85.
do do s.do mits in	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.
r): nber do do do	17, 142 11, 305 1, 934 3, 903	r 16, 976 r 12, 162 r 793 r 4, 021	99, 500 22, 067 11, 694 1, 150 9, 223	21,772 16,448 1,133 4,191	14, 522 10, 671 926 2, 925	89, 200 13, 157 9, 761 1, 058 2, 338	21, 877 13, 894 898 7, 085	22, 603 19, 844 588 2, 171	118, 500 17, 684 14, 175 1, 066 2, 443	15, 374 11, 924 1, 369 2, 081	20, 684 16, 664 1, 646 2, 374	81, 300 14, 230 10, 248 1, 686 2, 296	* 14, 79 * 11, 20 1, 40 2, 18
of dol	161, 548	813,077	712, 709	691, 979	607, 622	373, 622	226, 826	306, 242	305, 973	379, 068	273, 650	274, 493	296, 18
N													
sq. yd do do do projects in.:¶	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, 58 649 1, 374
f miles		1,606	1, 534	1, 524	1, 531	1, 404	1, 369	1,352	1, 401				

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 1935-39=100	98.9	97. 9					126.2	130. 3.	102.0	88.7	119.3	82.1	r 85.3
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo	57.3		1	1			1	66.3	60.1	54.4	56.0	61.9	r 57.9
New residential buildingsdo	76.5	72.5 95.0				-	76.4 76.0	79.4 63.3	73. 3 52. 4	62.4 46.1	78.8 35.3	62.7 56.8	* 67.0 * 43.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs.do Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)*number Urban, totaldo 1-family dwellingsdo Multifamily dwellingsdo Functione construction:	77.6	79.2					38.9	44.7	50.2	57.9	58.4	71.2	7 74.7
nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)*number			99, 500			89, 200			118, 500			81, 300	
Urban, totaldodddododddodddddoddddddddddddd	17, 142 11, 305	, 16, 976 , 12, 162	22,067 11,694	21,772 16,448	14,522 10,671	13, 157 9, 761	21, 877 13, 894	22, 603 19, 844	$17,684 \\ 14,175$	15, 374 11, 924	20, 684 16, 664	$14,230 \\ 10,248$	⁷ 14, 798 7 11, 209
2-family dwellingsdo Multifamily dwellingsdo	1, 934 3, 903	793 4,021	1,150 9,223	1, 133 4, 191	926 2,925	1,058 2,338	898 7, 085	588 2, 171	1, 066 2, 443	1, 369 2, 081	1, 646 2, 374	1, 686 2, 296	1,408 2,181
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous. of dol.	161, 548	813,077	712, 709	691, 979	607, 622	373, 622	226, 826	306, 242	305, 973	379, 068	273, 650	274, 493	296, 188
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION													
Concrete pavement contract awards: ‡	3, 516	13, 947	20,090	12, 453	7,077	9, 328	6,237	6,872	7,324	3,848	7,842	9,010	7,611
Airportsdo Boads do	2, 387 620	10, 091 2, 653	16, 935 1, 518	7,600 2,806	4,802 927	6,093 • 1,968	5,065 541	5, 644 649	5, 548 927	2, 240 768	5, 711 1, 346	7, 242 1, 104	5, 588 649
Total thouse and alleys the cost of a second and a second alleys and an additional and a second a seco	508	1, 202	1, 637	2,047	1, 348	1, 267	631	579	850	840	785	665	1, 374
administered by Public Roads Admn.:¶ Highways:													
Approved for construction: Mileageno. of miles Federal fundsthous. of dol		1,606	1, 534	1, 524	1, 531	1, 404	1, 369	1,352	1, 401				
linder construction.			35, 534	34, 968	3 3, 4 35	29, 634	29,042	27, 808					
Mileage no. of miles Federal funds thous. of dol Estimated cost do		4, 954 109, 549	4, 262 102, 419	3, 714 98, 230	3, 329 91, 839	2, 955 88, 028	2,807 85,097	2, 359 73, 657	2, 176 67, 716				
Grade crossings			174, 898	165, 052	153, 221	143, 983	139, 497	120, 810	109, 824				
Approved for construction: Federal fundsdo Estimated costdo		6, 665	6, 797	5, 852	5, 904	6, 821	6,776	6, 854	6,300				· • • • •
Under construction:	J		7,458	6, 512	6, 564	7,484	7,439	7, 516			1		1
Federal fundsdododododo		29, 412 31, 296	26, 417 28, 231	24, 608 26, 387	23, 190 24, 835	22, 242 23, 853	21, 201 22, 797	17, 905 18, 800	15, 307 15, 947			· · · · · · · · · · · ·	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES								1					
A berthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co.:	• • • • • • • • • •		225	****		225	*******	********	227	• • • • • • • • •		227	
Average, 30 cities1913=100 Atlantado	252 259	245 248	246 249	246 249	$247 \\ 250$	248 250	249 253	249 253	249 254	250 254	250 254	250 256	$\frac{251}{257}$
New Yorkdo San Franciscododo	255 233	250 229	251 229	251 229	251 229	251 230	251 230	251 230	251 232	251 232	252 232	252 233	254 233
St. Louisdo Associated General Contractors (all types)	246	241	242	24 2	242	242	242	242	242	242	243	243	244
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	217.0	213.3	213.3	213, 5	213 . 5	213.5	213.7	214.1	214.1	215.0	216.0	216.0	217.2
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:]												
Atlanta U. S. av., 1926-29=100 New York	108.5 138.6	106.1 138.2	106, 1 138, 2	106. 1 138, 5	107.0 139.8	107.2 139.8	107.3 140.0	107.3 140.0	107.3 140.0	107.3 140.0	107.3 138.1	107.3 138.3	108.2 138.6
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo Commercial and factory buildings:	133. 2 131. 7	130.0 129.6	130.0 1 29. 6	131, 3 129, 6	132. 0 130. 6	132.0 130.6	132.3 130.7	132. 3 130. 7	132.3 130.7	132. 3 130. 7	132.3 131.2	132.5 131.2	132, 5 131, 4
Brick and concrete:	107.9	108.0	106.0	106.0	106 7	106.0	107.0	107.0	107 0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.7
Atlantadodo	139.8 136.1	106.0 139.6 132.3	106.0 139.6 132.3	100.0 140.0 134.6	106.7 141.0 134.4	106, 9 141, 0 134, 4	107.0 141.2	107.0 141.2	107.0 141.2	107.0 141.2	107.0 139.5	139.7 135.8	139.8 135.8
San Franciscodo St. Louis Brick and steel:	133.4	132.6	132.6	134.0	134.4	134.4	135.6 133.5	135.6 133.5	135.6 133.5	135.6 133.5	135.6 133.0	133.0	133.1
Atlanta	108.3 137.6	106.5 137.4	106. 5 137. 4	106.5 137.5	$107.2 \\ 138.5$	107.6 138.5	107.8 138.9	107. 8 138. 9	107.8 138.9	107. 9 138. 9	107.9 136.9	107. 9 137. 3	107.8 137.6
San Franciscododo	136.7 130.4	133.1 129.4	133.1 129.4	134.5 129.4	$135.3 \\ 130.2$	135.3 130.2	135.7 130.4	135. 7 130. 4	135.7 130.4	135. 7 130. 4	135.7	136.1 129.7	136.1 130.0
Residences: Brick:	100.4	120.1	120.1	120.1	100.2	100.2	100.4	100.4	100. 1	100.4	120.7	120.1	100.0
Atlantado New Yorkdo	$111.3 \\ 142.2$	104.1 139.7	104.1 139.7	104.1 139.9	105.3 140.9	108 7 140.9	107.4 142.3	107.4 142.3	$107.4 \\ 142.3$	107.7 142.3	107.7 139.4	107.7 140.8	109.5 142.2
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	133. 1 129. 7	125.8 126.9	125.8 126.9	126.8 126.9	127.6 126.7	127.6 126.7	129.6 127.4	129.6 127.4	129.6 127.4	129.6 127.4	129.6 127.2	$131.0 \\ 127.2$	$131.0 \\ 128.3$
Frame: Atlantado	112.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	105.0	106.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.0	110.3
New Yorkdo San Franciscodo	144.7 130.4	141. 4 122. 0	141.4 122.0	141.5 122.5	142.5 123.3	142.5 123.3	144.3 125.6	144.3 125.6	144.3 125.6	144.3 125.6	141.1 125.6	142.9 127.4	$144.7 \\ 127.4$
St. Louisdodo	128.2	124.8	124,8	124.8	125.6	125.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	124.9	124.9	126.4
1913⇔100 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:	294.1	281.6	2 82, 4	283.6	283.7	283, 5	283.5	285. 2	288.8	289.9	289.9	289.9	291.4
Combined index	127.1 123.4	124.0 121.2	124.4 121.5	124, 5 121, 6	124.4 121.5	124.5 121.4	124.7 121.5	125.5 121.9	125.7 122.0	125.7 121.8	126. 2 122. 2	126.8 123.0	7 127.3 123.7
Labordo	134.2	129.4	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.7	130.9	•	133.0		134.3	134.3	r 134.3

Revised. § Data for October and December 1942 and for April and July 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

Ionthly statistics through December 1941, to-	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
CON	STR		DN AN	D RI	EAL E	STAT	'ECo	ontinu	ied		,		
REAL ESTATE													
ed. Hous. Admn. home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance													
thous. of dol. Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)	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,
thous of dol	5,051,416	1,232,030	4,311,126		4,473,021	4,554,952	4,626,857	4,684,367	4,746,755	4,798,799	4,856,452	4, 917,446	1
(\$20,000 and under)* thous of dol stimated new mortgage loans by all savings	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,
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, 853 65, 088	9, 039 67, 826	8, 946 74, 885	9, 77,
Home purchase do Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do	14, 600 2, 809	14,019 4,126	14,063 3.804	14,694 3,498	12,472 3,007	12,768 2,199 5,749	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		4,788	5, 183	6, 127	6, 270	6,176	6, 425	6,
Federalthous. of dolthous. of dolthousendo Nonmembersdothousen	51, 172 53, 497 12, 720	36, 620 41, 549 14, 394	37, 987 42, 249 13, 819	35, 555 41, 937 14, 180	28, 163 35, 441 10, 375	27, 381 32, 751 10, 496	23, 390 26, 910 7, 556	26, 566 28, 175 8, 583	37, 850 38, 595 10, 740	42,717 44,461 11,557	41,835 47,818 10,837	46,730 50,182 11,964	48, 50, 12,
eral Home Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns., estimated mortgages outstandingt	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	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 dol		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
reclosures, nonfarm:† Index, adjusted1935-39=100 re lossesthous. of dol	14.9	24.3	25. 2	24.4	23.4	21.9	21.0	18.8	17.6	18.3	16.9	16.1	
re lossesthous. of 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
	1	1			$\frac{\mathbf{C} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{R}}{\mathbf{I}}$		1			1		1	1
ADVERTISING													
dvertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index_1928-32=100	109.2 110.7	88.2 63.2	87.6 69.4	84.2 69.8	88.4 73.9	96.8 82.7	84.7 64.8	88. 8 64. 9	87.0 60.5	92.1 75.5	89.9 77.4	96.4 88.1	10
Printers Ink, contributed index. 1928-32=100. Farm papers	125.2 96.9	84.2	81.5	82.0	91.7	101.3	79.8	83.1	78.7	82.9	88.9	107.7	1
Outdoordo	64.5	81.3 72.5	79.4	77.9 65.6	82.1 55.6	87.6 77.5	77.3	81.9 77.0	80.8 85.0	87.4 69.9	82.3 69.2	86. 6 58. 7	
Tide, combined index*1935-39=100 Magazines*do	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
	1	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, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessories do Clothingdo	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	• 12, 550 682	7 12
Clothingdo Electrical household equipmentdo Financialdo	84 93	45 57	70 47	94 53	115 67	125	61 67	60 57	97 55	92 77	101 96	99 79	
Financialdo Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo Gasoline and oildo	84 3, 588	53 2, 051	49 2, 336	49 3,027	57 3,027	60 3,180	76 2,919	62 2,785	72 3, 128	82 3,288	96 3,277	64 3, 360	3
Gasoline and oildododododo	549 66	342 51	346 43	480 56	532 54	609 49	646 60	572 48	638 48	639 50	504 62	512 50	ļ
Soap, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materials	959 1,454	$928 \\ 1,252$	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	1,028	
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	73,623	73
agazine advertising: Cost. totaldo	18, 531	12, 415	15, 394	18, 189	19,450	16,940	12,631	15, 800	17, 459	18,672	21,351	7 18, 459	1
Automobiles and accessoriesdodododo	1,656 1,037	765 724	754	1,143 1,381	979 1,144	607 870	651 381	721 725	956 1, 186	1,033 1,258	1,452	1,282	1
Electric household equipmentdo Financialdo	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	3,377 367	2,608 187	2,083	2,772 273	2, 722 336	2,906 437	3, 140 492	2,772 412	1 :
House furnishings, etcdodo	449 271	266 378	624 350	882 445	757 479	735 270	312 319	342 569	597 661	802 592	926	742 476	
Office furnishings and suppliesdo Smoking materialsdo	279 908	193 671	275 741	298 831	322 983	328 781	166 743	207 733	238 866	293 796	353 918	267 804	
Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo All otherdo Linage, total	3,069 7,046	2, 268 4, 554	2,463 5,593	2,865 6,099	3,075 6,979	2,682	2,166 5,125	2,940	3, 122 6, 032	3,242	3,650	3,290	
Linage, total thous. of lines	2,965	2,072	2, 344	2, 528	2,650	2,033	2, 179	5, 785 2, 432	2,608	2, 671	7, 584 2, 788	6, 557 2, 360	
ewspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do Cloriford	113, 215	94, 963	104, 506	117,442	119,063	120, 332	94, 488	95, 607	113, 190	125, 282		114,016	
Display, totaldo	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	96,099		29, 308 84, 709	1 74
Automotivedo Financialdo	2,664 1,252	2, 146 1, 022	2, 481 1, 099	2, 404 1, 233 19, 781	2,787	2, 581 1, 467	1, 513	1,423 1,232	2,500 1,595	2,864	3,220	3,079 1,323	1 2
Linage, total (o2 ctites)do. Classifieddo. Display, totaldo. Automotivedo. Financialdo. Generaldo. Retaildo.	1,252 17,733 60,178	13, 195 56, 669	15, 572	19, 781 69, 953	21,775 70,035	19, 147 75, 381	14,674 54,130	17,836 52,881	20, 262	20,801	21,179	21,099	1 17
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	,,				.,			, 001	.,		01,120	00,200	
pace occupied in public-merchandise ware- houses §percent of total		83, 2	81.0	82.1	82.5	0.0	0.1	00.0	00 7		0.0		
<i>r</i> Revised.	·	. 03.2	1 91-0	1 02.1	1 82.5	83.6	83.4	83.3	83.7	83.7	83.5	85.0	4

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 1838 to September 1942 see note marked "" on p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. The new indexes of advertising mer compiled by J. K. Lasser & Co. for "Tide" magazine; the combined index radio (network only prior to July 1941 and network and national spot advertising beginning with that month), fam papers, and outdoor advertising, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency, in addition to magazine and newspaper advertising shown above; data beginning 1936 will be published in a subsequent issue.
*The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised for 1940 and 1941. Revisions are shown on p. S-6 of the May 1943 Survey.
*Minor 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.

October 1943

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1942					· <u>····</u> ·····	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
		DOMI	ESTIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued						
POSTAL BUSINESS	1	1											
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. Value thous of dol	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	6,006
Number	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	110,100		1.1,1.2	100,000	102,102	100,000	110,000		0.0,010	210,020	111,000	202,002	201,000
Expenditures for goods and services:*											- 00-		
Totalnil. of doldo Goodsdododododo	₽ 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	, 794 , 794 , 74, 383 , 72, 411	r 6,846 r 4,454 r 2,392	7,341 4,917 2,424	$7.421 \\ 4,994 \\ 2,427$	7, 387 4, 960 2, 427	r 7, 542 r 5, 091 r 2, 451	p 7, 336 r 4, 874 p 2, 461
Indexes: Unadjusted, total		136.4	145.2	148.9	151.7	168, 1	r 138.6	r 147.9	146.1	151.6	150.7	+ 154.1	147.0
		140, 3 129, 5 143, 1	153. 1 131. 3 141. 7	159, 1 131, 1	161.8 133.9 148.2	188. 1 132. 9 142. 6	7 140.7 7 135.0 7 149.6	* 154.2 * 136.9 * 158.5	152.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 160.0 \\ 136.9 \\ 150.2 \end{array} $	159.2 135.9 151.6	7 163.2 7 138.2	7 152.3 P 137.8
Goods	p 165.4	149.6 131.6	141.7 147.4 131.6	$145.0 \\ 153.0 \\ 130.9$	148. 2 156. 2 134, 2	142.0 148.5 132.2	149.0 158.8 133.4	138.5 172.0 134.7	* 152.7 * 162.1 * 136.1	150. 2 158. 2 136. 1	151.6 159.8 137.1	r 155, 3 164, 7 r 138, 7	₱ 156.4 ₱ 166.2 ₱ 139.2
RETAIL TRADE		101.0	101.0	100, 5	101, 2	102, 2	100.4	101.7	100.1	100.1	101.1	100.1	- 105.2
All retail stores, total salestmil. of dol	4,915	4, 615	4, 840	5, 257	4, 843	5, 926	4, 417	4, 486	7 5,041	5, 149	5, 073	5, 189	r 4, 936
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storestdo By kinds of business:	762 4,153	846 3, 769	838 4, 003	874 4, 384	772 4, 071	937 4, 989	635 3, 782	638 3, 848	781 * 4, 261	835 4, 314	832 4, 241	827 4, 362	r 777 r 4, 159
Appareldodododo	404 230	365 269	456 247	528 240	477 211	$\begin{array}{c} 702 \\ 208 \end{array}$	406 201	$479 \\ 191$	470 256	543 262	464 252	535 245	368 r 239
Building materials and hardwaredo Drugdo	281 233	336 195	342 194	$351 \\ 207$	289 200	300 280	$231 \\ 203$	235 194	280 209	305 215	299 228	310 226	* 287 234
Eating and drinkingtdo Food storesdo	$\begin{array}{r} 671\\ 1,301\end{array}$	525 1, 274	529 1, 275	546 1. 377	501 1, 277	540 1, 421	523 1, 301	$524 \\ 1,257$	$589 \\ 1,407$		$636 \\ 1,320$	$\begin{array}{r} 632\\ 1,352\end{array}$	r 664 r 1, 391
Filling stationsdodododo	265 712	280 662	$\frac{280}{765}$	283 880	277 846	199 1, 214	192 621	7 194 684	7 227 741	$ \begin{array}{r} 241 \\ 802 \end{array} $	255 751	261 768	266 7 676
Household furnishingsdo_	186 634	187 522	193 558	219 628	201 565	261 801	157 583	163 565	$\begin{array}{c} 191 \\ 670 \end{array}$	$209 \\ 678$	$212 \\ 656$	202 658	7 187 7 625
All retail stores, indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined indext1935-39=100	150.9	140.7	152.5	155.8	157.4	180.1	r 137. 2	150.3	150.4	159.2	157.5	160.5	7 148.8
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storestdo	94.9 169.1	104.4 152.5	108.3 166.9	105.0 172.3	102.9 175.1	116.8 200.7	80.6 156.1	86.7 171.0	94.8 7 168.4	$105.0 \\ 176.8 \\ 176.$	105.5 174.4	104.0 178.9	r 95.9 r 166.0
Adjusted, combined indext Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storestdo	$161.3 \\ 96.3 \\ 182.4$	149.6 105.1	146. 1 103. 2 160. 0	149.3 100.8	152.3 100.6	143.3 94.5 159.2	156.9 101.3	169.9 105.9	159.2 105.9 176.5	155.7 105.3	156.8 97.6	162.4 98.7	7 163.3 7 100.0
By kinds of business, adjusted:	202.3	164, 1 180, 7	160.0	165.1 166.0	169.1 182.1	159.2	175.0 198.1	190.7 260.8	176.5 197.8	172.1	176.0 184.9	183. 1 216. 1	r 183.9
Appareldo Automotive§dodo Building materials and hardwaredo	202. 5 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	200.8 48.4 169.5	197.8 58.5 149.2	$184.6 \\ 61.7 \\ 142.4$	57.5 129.3	210. 1 57. 7 134. 2	r 196.3 r 54.5 r 132.3
Drug do	201.4 242.9	168.7 190.3	163.9 201.0	174.0	174.9 208.8	149.0 180.5 207.2	176.5 230.4	109.5 176.2 252.8	177.5 239.3	143.4 185.0 241.7	189.6 243.5	194.0 244.6	7 199.9 7 252.3
Eating and drinkingfdo Food storesdo Filling stationsdo	170.1 111.2	166, 5 115, 3	160.4 124.8	166.7 128.9	$167.8 \\ 136.3$	164, 2 96, 8	172.6 111.7	173.4 123.5	174.5 116.4	162, 1 117. 4	166.2 115.4	169.3 113.7	7 172.5 116.3
General merchandisedo Household furnishingsdo Other retail storest	160.4 139.3	$147.1 \\ 138.2$	142.0 142.3	144. 3 145. 7	155.0 157.6	135, 6 138, 6	156.4 161.8	$176.8 \\ 159.2$	154.8 159.3	147.6 151.8	146. 9 144. 2	$150.8 \\ 142.9$	7 159.0 7 155.6
Other retail storest	236.5	189. 9	183.6	189.3	182.8	179.9	190.9	203.6	197.1	213.7	231.2	245.1	* 238. 7
Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains) average same month 1929-31=100	184.0	182.0	183.0	181.0	187.0	175.0	177.0	194.0	180. 0	175.0	171.0	178.0	181.0
Apparel chains	238.0	212.0	220.0	218.0	228.0	216.0	243.0	295.0	239.0	228.0	208.0	208.0	224.0
Drug chain-store sales: Unadjusted1935-39=100 Adjusteddododo Grocery chain-store sales:	₱ 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	7 157.2 7 165.0
Unadjusted	p 146.6	167.3	168, 9	170.9	169.5	167.0	158.0	166.4	165.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	r 152.9
Adjusteddo Variety-store sales, combined sales, 7 chains:	» 152.7	174.3	172.4	170.0	169.5	162.1	162.8	165.6	163.9	148.8	152.6	154.8	r 156.0
Unadjusted		124.8 142.3	137.8 143.4	140.9 ,143.2	$161.6 \\ 157.0$	263.0 139.2	106, 1 144, 6	125. 1 157. 6	$123.6 \\ 147.4$	139.9 140.0	$133.9 \\ 138.9$	$140.0 \\ 147.6$	134.1 145.5
Variety chains: S. S. Kresge Co.:													
Salesthous. of dol Stores operatednumber	$14,588 \\ 661$	14, 781 671	14, 997 671	$17,237 \\ 671$	16, 610 671	$28,667 \\ 671$	12,277 665	13, 097 663	$\begin{array}{r} 14,069\\ 662 \end{array}$	16, 060 661	54,631 661	$15,167 \\ 661$	$14,833 \\ 661$
S. H. Kress & Co.: Sales	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 operatednumber McCrory Stores Corp.:	245	246	245	245	245	244	244	244	244	244	244	245	245
Salesthous. of dol Stores operatednumber	5, 176 202	5, 017 203	5, 023 203	5,656 203	5, 648 203	10, 464 203	4, 323 202	4, 671 202	5, 163 20 2	5, 631 202	$5,192 \\ 202$	$5,188 \\ 202$	$5,172 \\ 202$
G. C. Murphy Co.: Salesthous. of dol Stores operatednumber	6, 197	6, 156	6,094	7, 335	6, 719	12, 269	5, 481	5, 598	6,051	7, 010	6, 845	6, 864	6, 447
F. W. Woolworth Co.:	206 33, 200	207 33, 675	207	207	207	207 64 240	207	207	208	208	208	208	207
Salesthous, of dol Stores operatednumber			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 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; February 1942, p. S-7 of the annual dollar figures are shown on a revised basis begin-ning in the July 1943 Survey. All revisions will be published later.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

Ionthly 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
,		DOM	ESTIC	TRA	.DE	Conti	nued	· · · · · ·		·	÷		
BETAIL TRADE-Continued		1											
Chain-store sales and stores operated—Con. Other chains:		2											
W. T. Grant Co.: Salesthous. of dol Stores operatednumber	$\begin{array}{c}11,897\\493\end{array}$	* 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, 559 493	13, 720 493	12, 1
J. C. Penney Co.: Salesthous. of dol Stores operatednumber Department stores:	35, 860 1, 610	7 40, 530 1, 611	47, 467 1, 611	54, 294 1, 611	49, 426 1 , 61 1	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, 1 1, 6
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts§Dec. 31, 1939=100 Open accounts§do Collections:	40 52	71 53	67 63	65 69	65 70	68 91	62 69	58 65	54 65	51 65	48 62	45 64	
Instalment accounts percent of accounts receivable Open accounts	32 62	24 59	25 60	29 65	29 63	31 65	28 61	28 61	$31 \\ 62$	31 63	30 63	29 62	
Sales, total U. S., unadjusted. 1923-25=100. Atlanta†	112 183	103 144 75 118	133 171 105 155	137 183 117 154	157 206 116 168	222 286 181 246	111 151 89 123	132 190 90 155	121 171 101 136	133 196 107 151	125 193 101 138	124 178 97 143	1 7 7
Boston 1923-25 = 100. Chicago 1935-39 = 100. Cleveland† do Dallas. 1923-25 = 100. Kansas City. 1925-25 = 100. Minneapolis. 1935-39 = 100. New York. 1923-25 = 100. Philadelphia. 1935-39 = 100. Richmond. do San Francisco. 1932-25 = 100. San Francisco. 1932-25 = 100.	142 188 131	134 127 114	161 171 133	165 170 146	187 191 147	252 280 231	132 155 126	155 205 140	144 160 144	162 192 151	154 191 137	154 183 148	
Minneapolis1935-39=100 New York1923-25=100	128 95	r 113 94	145 120	$156 \\ 130$	144 144	219 215	114 97	132 112	134 104	156 116	135 108	143 110	1
Philadelphia	107 156 122	* 111 147 114	143 174 131	160 211 145	182 203 158	262 304 212	112 134 117	137 161 143	135 171 124	148 190 136	139 181 129	133 175 132	
Sales, total U. S., adjusted 1923-25=100_	142	158 130	184 123	191 128	219 138	296 125	150 143	184 168	171 136	188 128	180 125	184 129	1
Atlanta†	215 165	169 • 149 157	161 141 146	173 147 158	186 153 170	166 146 146	195 155 179	216 185 194	182 149 169	188 144 151	196 136 152	205 147 161	,
Atlanta; 190:03-100 Chicago do Cleveland; do Dallas 1923-25=100 Minneapolis 1935-39=100 New York; 1923-25=100 Delita clebel 1925-25=100	244 147	165 7130	154 126	$ 150 \\ 131 $	171 144	162 141	204 143	241 187	172 137	190 147	191 136	206 144	
New Yorkt	125 145	123 7 151 194	112 133 170	115 139 170	121 142 193	119 140 164	123 157 197	138 185 234	$127 \\ 154 \\ 180$	114 155 181	115 141 182	115 140 184	٢
Philadelphia 1935-39=100 Richmond do St. Louis 1923-25=100 San Francisco 1935-39=100	205 163 195	154 152 172	122 176	129 182	135 135 210	129 173	146	166 238	138 196	129 190	129 187	143	, ,
Instalment sales, New England dept. stores percent of total sales	7.0	9.1	7.0	7.8	7.8	5.0	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.1	4.3	
Stocks, total U. S., end of month [.] Unadjusted	₽ 109 ₽ 114	132 137	130 125	128 115	122 105	95 101	92 102	89 93	93 91	90 87	92 90	93 98	:
tions:* Instalment accounts outstanding, end of mo.: Furniture stores Dec. 31, 1939=100	49	80	76	73	70	69	64	60	57	57	55	53	
Household appliance stores	17 45	64 68	59 64	54 63	50 63	46 79	41 65	36 58	32 53	29 51	26 49	23 48	
of month: Furniture storespercent Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo	22 21 34	16 13 25	$\begin{array}{c}16\\14\\26\end{array}$	18 15 30	17 15 31	18 15 45	17 16 31	17 16 30	19 18 30	20 18 31	22 20 33	21 21 33	
fail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Cododo	47,443	113, 447 48, 741 64, 706	142, 022 61, 495 80, 527	174, 045 76, 068 97, 977	153, 406 68, 396 85, 010	193, 412 86, 472 106, 941	96, 682 39, 983 56, 699	99, 300 41, 443 57, 857	118, 532 52, 192 66, 340	133, 981 60, 656 73, 325	120, 845 54, 099 66, 746	$\begin{array}{c c}121,285\\52,140\\69,145\end{array}$	103, 41, 61,
Rural sales of general merchandise: Tetal U. S., unadjusted1929-31=100. East	157.2 148.9	* 155.9 153.3	214. 2 201. 2	250.5 245.4	253.6 266.2	272.7 273.2	152. 2 149. 7	174, 3 164. 0	185.6 173.5	194.3 198.1	160. 5 157. 1	161.6 152.7	12 10
Southdo Middle West	184.5	178.0 135.5	262.8 185.7	362.2 210.8	334.6 216.5	325.8 243.0	193.1 136.0	245.8 151.9	239.7 158.9	227.3 175.0	197.5	192.3 145.9	7 15 11
Far Westdo Total U. S., adjusteddo Eastdo	188.1 192.2 186.8	7 190.6	272. 2 202. 6 204. 6	276.2 192.8 190.7	298.6 194.9 206.5	324.5 170.5 164.1	171.8 200.0 197.0	192.3 215.5 200.5	193.3 211.3 193.2	215.0 211.4 207.8	186.1 174.9 170.7	205.7 177.4 166.3	17
East do	255.9	246.9 164.3	238.0 181.1	190. 7 244. 4 166. 0 230. 0	200. 3 243. 7 165. 2 246. 2	216.9 155.8	244. 1 177. 8 233. 7	200. 5 224. 1 191. 0 259. 9	265. 4 179. 3 234. 9	207.8 258.0 187.3 240.7	232.8 149.4 207.0	239. 2 154. 5 215. 8	7 22
	EMPL	OYM:	ENT C	, COND	ITION	IS AN	$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{A}}$	AGES	<u></u>		<u>.,</u>	<u> </u>	
EMPLOYMENT	1	1							1				
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):*								1			P 1 1		
Labor force, totalmillionsdo	_] 37.5	41.1	39.2	54.0 39.0				36.7	52.0 36.4	52.1 36.5		37.3	3
Femaledo Employmentdo	- 17.4 53.9	15.1 54.0	52.4	15.0 52.4	16.0 52,8	15.5 51.9	15.3 51.0	15.6 50.9	15.6 51.0	15.6 51.2	16.3 52.1	17.3	
Maledo Femaledo Agriculturaldo	16.9	14.3	14.2	38.1 14.3 10.5	37.5 15.3 9.8	14.9	14.7	1 15.0	35.8 15.2 9.0	15.2	15.9	16.7	1
Agriculturaldo Nonagriculturaldo Unemploymentdo	41.9	42.8	42.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	42.3	42.1	42.0 1.0	41.6	41.3	41.5	4

Revised. * Preliminary. SData 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 process of revision; pending completion of the revision, the index on a 1923-25 base is being continued. TA few revisions in 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 process of revision; pending completion of the revision, the index on a 1923-25 base is being continued. TA few revisions in data for 1948-41, resulting from changes in the seasonal adjustment factors, are shown on p. S-8 of the November 1942 Survey. Revised series. Indexes of department store sales for Atlanta district revised beginning 1935, see p. 22, table 19, of the December 1942 Survey. Revised data beginning 1919 for the Cleveland district are shown on p. 32 of the April 1943 issue. 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.

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to the sources of the data, may be found in the Part Supplement to the Survey Angust March Angust August March Angust August March Angust August March Angust August March Angust August March Angust August March Angust March Angust August Angust March Angust March Angust March Angust August March Angust March Angust March Angust March Angust March Angust March Angust March March Angust March Angust March March	Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			19	42					1943			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	to the sources of the data, may be found in the	August	August							March	April	May	June	July
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	EMPLO)YMF	ENT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	L			·
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	EMPLOYMENT-Continued													
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):												l	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total thousands	16, 159	14,980	15, 233	15, 313	15,434	15,684	15,743	15,851	15, 958	15,956	15, 911	16,056	7 38, 383 7 16, 136 7 830
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Construction and public utilities do	1,180	2, 181	2,185 3,542	2,028	1,896	1,674	1,470	1,386	1,357	1,328	1.299	1,277 3,653	1,218
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Tradedo Financial, service, and miscldo	4,335	4,371	$6,561 \\ 4,397$	4,327	4, 295	4, 279	4,259	4.270	4.281	4,337	6, 331 4, 349	4,355	7 6, 290 7 4, 359 7 5, 867
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Addusted (Rederal Reserve).	38,054	37, 453	37, 645	37, 962	38, 325	38, 842	38, 791	38, 821	38, 656	38,478	38, 222	r 38, 344	r 38, 295
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Manufacturingdo Miningdo Construction	828	918	900	888	883	884	870	873	864	858	842	842	7 16, 139 7 835 7 1, 065
	Transportation and public utilities do Tradedo	3,624	3,490	3,482	3,466	3, 508	3,535	3,549	3, 545	3.551	3, 572	3, 577	3,610	* 3, 630 * 6, 388
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	tries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*	13 015	12 869	13.079	13 166	13 967	12 474	13 503	13 633			r 13 700	1 13 896	r 13, 895
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Durable goods do do Iron and steel and their products do	8,315	7,192	7,313	7,464	7, 597	7,780	7,875	7,998	8,099	8,145	8, 159	* 8, 251	* 8, 280 * 1, 711
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millsthousandsdo								676	693	523	695	703	518 7 709
Automobiles	Machinery and machine-shop products	1, 247							, i	1, 233				⁷ 1, 246 492
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except automo-	1	534	556	572	592	61 3	631	642	649	653	6 60	676	r 694
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Nonferrous metals and productsdo	414	387	390	392	398	405	408	412	410	411	410	415	7 2, 310 7 414 7 484
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber products		313	303	295	290	282	266	260	262	262	263	264	265
Nondurable goods	Furnituredo		170	170	173 368	168	170	168	170 359	171	168	167	167	7 360 169 7 358
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Nondurable goodsdodo Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	, i												r 5, 609
woolen and worsted manufactures (ex-	Cotton manufactures, except small wares thousands	1, 200	507	505	505	506	510	504	505	502	497	490	488	484
	Silk and rayon goods	·	103 181	98 180	100	99 176	99 177	98 176	98 175	98	97	96 170	96 168	95
Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. 834 915 907 904 887 886 884 897 903 889 7 865 7 853	Apparel and other finished textile products thousands	834	915	907	904	887	886	884	897	903	889	r 865	r 853	7 833
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Women's elothing	325	252	252	253	248	247	248	252	253	249	241	239	228 229 7 330
Boots and shoes	Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo		$209 \\ 1, 125$	200 1, 210	199 1,099	$\frac{204}{1,038}$	204 1,018	202	201 936	197 921	193 910	187 914	185 953	184 + 1,016
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Canning and preserving		248	322	191	136	114	95	90	254 80 167	90	92	108	253 159 161
Tobacco manufactures do 87 97 98 99 100 99 96 94 93 93 90 89 Paper and allied products do 316 298 297 300 304 309 309 313 313 312 312 7 316	Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo	87 316	$\frac{97}{298}$	98 297	99 300	$\frac{100}{304}$	99 309	96 309	313	93 313	93 312	312	89 7 316	89 7 316 150
Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands 337 325 323 331 338 342 335 338 334 330 329 334	Printing, publishing, and allied industries		325	323	331	338	342	335	338	334	330	329	334	7 339
Chemicals d_0 111 111 111 111 112 111 112 113 113 114 116	Chemicals		111	111	111	111	112	111	112	113	113	114	116	742 117 126
Petroleum refiningdo81 81 79 78 78 77 77 78 79 80 81 Rubber productsdo193 158 164 159 174 180 183 185 186 186 186 186 189	Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo		81 158	81 164	79 159	78 174	78 180	77 183	77 185	186	79 186	80 186	81 189	82 r 192
Rubber tires and inner tubes	Wage earners, all manufacturing industries, un- adjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100													88 + 169.6
Durable goodsdodo230.3 199.2 202.5 206.7 210.4 215.5 218.1 221.5 224.3 225.6 225.9 228.5 7 Iron and steel and their productsdo172.4 163.4 163.5 164.9 165.7 169.1 170.7 173.0 174.1 174.4 173.2 173.3 7	Durable goodsdo_		199.2	202.5	206.7	210.4	215.5	218.1			225.6 174.4	$225.9 \\ 173.2$	$228.5 \\ 173.3$	7 229.5 7 172.€
Electrical machinery do 272.9 217.8 226.3 235.3 243.0 250.3 255.1 260.8 267.4 268.4 268.3 7271.1 7	mills = 1939 = 100		217.8	226.3	235.3	243.0	250.3	255.1	260.8	267.4	268.4	268.3	7 271.1	133.3 • 273.5
Machinery and machine-shop products 214.9 217.5 222.0 226.0 230.0 231.7 235.5 238.7 240.9 242.6 7 243.4	Machinery and machine-shop products 1939=100	236.0	1											7 235. 9 243. 3
Automobilesdo. 178.5 132.6 138.2 142.3 147.1 152.5 156.7 159.5 161.4 162.3 164.0 167.9 7 Transportation equipment, except anto-	Automobiles		132.6	138.2	142.3	147.1	152.5	156.7	159.5	161.4	162.3	164.0	167.9	r 172. 6
Nonferrous metals and products. do. 180.4 169.0 170.3 171.2 173.5 176.7 178.1 179.6 178.8 179.2 178.8 180.9 r Lumber and timber basic products do. 114.5 133.5 129.9 127.2 125.1 122.5 116.3 113.8 114.0 114.1 114.0 114.8 r	Lumber and timber basic products do.	180.4	169.0 133.5	170.3 129.9	$171.2 \\ 127.2$	173.5 125.1	176.7 122.5	$178.1 \\ 116.3$	179.6 113.8	178.8 114.0	179.2 114.1	178.8 114.0	180.9 114.8	r1, 455. 3 r 180. 6 r 115. 1
Sawmillsdo108.5 105.0 102.5 100.6 97.9 92.4 90.4 90.8 91.1 91.2 91.7 Furniture and finished lumber products	Sawmills		108.5	105.0	102.5	190.6	97.9	92.4	90.4	1			91.7	91.8
Furnitured0107.0 107.2 108.3 105.8 106.7 105.5 106.6 107.1 105.6 104.9 105.1	Furniture do		107.0	107.2	108.3	105.8	106.7	105.5	106.6	107.1	105.6	104.9	105.1	105.9

* Revised. Revised series. The estimates of employees in nonarricultural establishments and in each of the component groups, with the exception of the trade group and the financial, service, and miscellaneous group, have been revised beginning 1930 and revisions of the earlier data are in progress; the revised data will be published where revised are completed (data beginning August 1941 are in the October 1942 Survey). The indexes of wage-carner employment and of wage-carner pay rolls (pp. S-11 and S-12) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries and 1930-40 data for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey. Indexes for the totals and the industry groups have been further revised beginning January 1941; data for 1941 are shown on p. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 issue. *New series. Data beginning 1930 for the new series on wage carners in manufacturing industries will be shown in a later issue; data for the individual industries begin-ning October 1941 are available on pp. 8-8 and S-9 of the December 1942 Survey; the figures for all manufacturing, durable goods, und the industry groups are shown on a revised basis beginning with the March 1943 Survey and figures previously published for these series are not comparable with the current data.

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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	Apri)	May	June	July
EMPLO	OYME	INT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	ļ			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Vage earners, all mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods1939=100	122.2	123.9	125.9	124. 5	123.8	124.3	122. 9	123.0	122.9	122. 0	• 121. O	r 121.7	r 122.
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures1939=100	105. 5	11 2. 2	111. 2	111.5	111.7	112.5	111.3	111. 5	111.1	109.6	108.3	107.8	r 106.
Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939==100.		128.0	127.7	127.7	127.7	128.9	127.2	127.5	126.9	125.5	123.7	123. 2	122.
Silk and rayon goods		86. 0	81.9	83.2	82.7	82.7	81.6	81.7	81.8	80.8	80.1	79.9	79.
cept dyeing and finishing)1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products		121.3	120.3	118.7	118.1	118.5	117.9	117.4	116.9	114.6	113.8	112.6	110.
1939=100	105.6	$115.9 \\ 113.1$	115.0 112.5	$114.5 \\ 111.0$	$112.3 \\ 107.6$	112, 2 107, 8	112.0 108.2	113, 7 109, 7	114.4 110.6	112.6 109.7	7 109.6 106.9	7 108.0 105.6	7 105. 104.
Women's clothingdodd_dododddododdd	93.7	92.9 105.8	92.1 102.8	92.5 103.0	91.4 104.7	91.1 104.9	91.2 104.1	92.8 103.3	93.2 101.9	91.6 99.8	88.7 97.0	87.8 96.0	84. 7 95.
Boots and shoes	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	$84.9 \\ 111.5$	84 118
Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo Canning and preservingdo		$111.8 \\ 184.5$	$113.6 \\ 239.7$	114.7 142.4	114.1 101.3	114.4 84.5	111.6 70.5	109.2 67.0	110.1 59.5	$107.1 \\ 66.9$	$107.1 \\ 68.2$	$108.9 \\ 79.9$	109 118
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo	93.5	148.6 103.5	147.3 105.2	144, 6 106, 4	145.8 106.8	155.0 106.3	153.7 102.4	146.8 100.2	138.4 99.9	129.3 99.9	127.8	132.1 95.7	133
Paper and allied productsdo	119.0	112.3 110.6	111.9 109.7	113.1 109.5	114.7 109.3	116.4 109.6	116.6 110.0	117.8 109.3	118.0 108.9	117.7 108.4	96.3 117.7	r 119.0 r 109.4	7 118
Paper and pulp Printing, publishing, and allied industries											108.4		109
1939=100 Chemicals and allied productsdo	102.8 254.5	99.1 216.3	98.5 225.1	100.9 233.4	$\begin{array}{c}103.1\\240.3\end{array}$	104.3 243.7	102.2 248.0	103.0 251.9	101.8 254.8	100. 6 258. 3	100.4 • 256.4	101.8 • 257.7	7 103 7 257
Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo	119.4	158.9 121.6	159.2 120.8	158.9 119.3	159.7 117.8	$160.4 \\ 117.4$	159.8 116.0	161.3 115.2	161.7 115.6	162.4 116.0	163.2 117.3	$166.2 \\ 118.5$	168 119
Petroleum refiningdodododo	159.5	110.8 130.7	110. 3 135. 3	108.4 139.9	$107.0 \\ 143.8$	107.1 149.0	106.3 151.6	106. 1 152. 8	107.2 153.8	108.4 153.8	109.7 153.9	111.0 156.4	112 7 158
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo tanufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.) †do	167.9	$125.5 \\ 155.1$	130.5 156.9	136.7 158.9	141.9 160.9	$147.4 \\ 164.4$	150.0 167.1	150.7 167.9	153.0 168.6	153.3 168.5	153.9 168.3	157.1 169.8	161 + 169
Durable goods	229.7 119.3	198.5 120.9	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
fanufacturing, unadjusted, by States and	110.0	120.0	121.0		122.0	121.0	120.0	121.0	124.1	120, 2	122.0	12.0, 0	122
cities: State:	000 4	997.0	044.4	944 7	245.8	052.0	254.3	001.0	000 4	050.1	000 0	071.0	- 000
$\begin{array}{c} 1940 = 100 \\ Delaware. \\ 1923 - 25 = 100 \\ \end{array}$	300.4 210.2	$237.9 \\ 170.6$	$244.4 \\ 172.1$	244.7 169.3	177.8	253.0 180.8	179.2	261. 9 183. 7	266.4 185.9	270.1 189.6	269.6 193.6	274.2 198.2	7 280 7 200
$\begin{array}{c} 1935 - 39 = 100 \\ Maryland \\ 1929 - 31 = 100 \\ \end{array}$	$156.4 \\ 191.2$	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	$151.2 \\ 190.0$	153.5 190.1	155 190
Massachusetts† 1935–39=100. New Jersey§ 1923–25=100.	143.8	135.8 158.4	$136.6 \\ 161.7$	138.9 161.9	140.6 163.2	$143.1 \\ 164.7$	144.8 165.9	145.0 168.2	145.6	145.4	146.1	146.5	144
New York	160.2	146.4 151.5	149.7 155.4	152.1 157.5	153.6 159.3	155.8 163.1	156.0 163.5	158.4 165.9	160.7 168.0	160.4 168.8	159.2 168.3	$159.4 \\ 170.2$	159
Pennsylvania. $1923-25=100$. Wicconsin $1925-27=100$	118.7 149.3	114.7 136.9	$114.7 \\ 138.8$	115.5 141.1	116.0 143.5	116.8 145.1	117.0 145.1	118.4 146.3	118.3 147.0	118.1 146.9	117.7 147.0	118.8 148.7	' 118 149
State: 1940=100. California* 1923-25=100. Illinois 1935-39=100. Maryland 1929-31=100. Maryland 1923-25=100. New Jorsey§ 1935-39=100. New Jorsey§ 1935-39=100. New Jorsey§ 1935-39=100. New York 1935-39=100. Ohio do Pennsylvania 1923-25=100. Wiscensin 1925-27=100. City or industrial area: Baltimore Baltimore 1929-31=100.	182.3	r 174. 4	174.8	173.4	172.3	174.2	180.1	183.3	184. 9	185.2	182.5	* 181.8	182
City or industrial area: Baltimore 1929-31 = 100 Chicago 1935-39 = 100 Cheveland do Detroit 1922-25 = 100 Los Angeles* 1940 = 100 Milwaukee 1925-27 = 100 New Yorkt 1925-27 = 100 Philadelphia 1925-25 = 100 Philadelphia 1926-25 = 100 San Francisco* 1940 = 100 St. Louis 1937 = 100 Wiltnington 1922-55 = 100 onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor); Supert	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	152.7 187.8	151.9	152.8 190.2	154.0 192.4	155
Detroit	175.5	137.9	143.1	146.9 243.3	149.5	150.3	160.8	164.1	165.0	190.1 162.8	169.9	171.5	173
100 = 100	297.8 174.9	229.8 • 155.7	223.9 157.6	160.0	251.7 163.6	266.7 164.3	271.3 165.5	278. 2 168. 4	283.3 170.1	$286.8 \\ 170.3$	$287.1 \\ 171.1$	289.0 172.7	7 293 174
New York†	$138.8 \\ 143.2$	129.3 131.4	132.0 132.5	134. 1 134. 5	$134.2 \\ 136.8$	134.7 137.4	134.0 139.6	136.7 142.0	139.9 143.2	139.8 143.9	$137.7 \\ 144.0$	$137.4 \\ 145.0$	135
Pittsburghdo 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
St. Louis	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
onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Depart- ment of Labor);													
Mininget	\$4.7	92.8	92.5	91.8	91.8	90.9	83. 4	89.5	89.4	88.8	87.3	86.5	8
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do	101.9 105.8	117.5 121.4	116.6 118.5	115.3 116.5	113.7 116.3	112.7 115.8	111.8 114.8	110.4 114.4	109.1 113.4	106.2 112.6	7 103 8 110.9	r 102.7 110.6	7 10 7 10
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gas†do	97.7 83.0	116.3 86.2	114.5 85.0	112.9 84.4	109.5	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	- 98 - 81
Public utilities:†	86.2	96.5	94.6	92.9	91.3	90.4	89.0		87.4			* 86.5	
Electric light and powerdo	118.2	108.7	109.7	110.0	110.0	111.6	113.2	88.1 114.8	115.5	86.6 117.1	* 86.4 117.5	117.7	- 80 - 11
Telephone and telegraphdo Services:†	127.9	123.8	123.6	123.2	122.9	122.4	122.3	122. 2	122.0	122.8	123.2	124.7	7 126
Dycing and cleaningdododo	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	126.5 118.4	7 128.9 119.6	7 125
Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo Trade:	107.7	101.5	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.3	101.8	104.4	104.9	105.1	r 105.8	* 106. 8	r 107
Retail, total†do Food*do	95.1 103.3	98.5 110.0	101.1 109.7	104.3 112.0	106.6 111.4	117.0 111.2	99.0 107.0	97.3 106.4	98.3 106.1	100.8 106.3	98.5 105.3	* 98.9 105.7	7 90
General merchandising†do Wholesale†do	105.7 96.6	$104.5 \\ 101.1$	112.6 100.2	121.8 100.9	132.5 100.1	166.3 99.6	112.3 97.7	108.8 97.6	111.0 97.3	116.4 96.5	112.7 95.1	* 112.7 95.8	108
Water transportation*do		84.5	86.9	90.8	98.3	98.4	100. 8	110.2	117.0	124.9	131.8	143.0	152
fiscellaneous employment data: Construction, Ohio		122.5	116.5	112.8	108.1	96.5	84.9	84.8	86. 3	89.5	93.3	98.0	
Federal and State highways: Totalt		238, 722	219.047	211, 751	186, 942	161, 010	147, 915	r 144, 706	146, 550	154, 164	163, 446	175, 446	180, 2 26, 1
Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do		90,022 117,972	80, 836 109, 076	78, 031 105, 701	58, 947 100, 898	40, 588 94, 108	33, 655 88, 831	33, 328 86, 527	35, 623 87, 052	42, 841 87, 429	49, 175 90, 363	55, 239 95, 645	$\begin{vmatrix} 26, 7\\ 128, 0 \end{vmatrix}$
Federal civilian employees: United Statesthousands	1	2, 451	2, 549	2, 687	2,750	1 2, 891	2, 864	2,945	2,979	3,006	7 3, 031	3, 068	
District of Columbia Railway employees (class I steam railways):		275	281	284	284	284	285	287	285	283	280		
Totalthousandsthousands Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-39=100Adjusted†do	125.1	1, 349 129. 6	1, 349 129, 6	1, 348 129, 5	1, 343 129.0	1,351 129.6	1, 346 129. 3	1, 340 128. 7	$1,352 \\ 129.9$	1, 374 132. 0	1,378 7 132.3	1, 411 7 135. 5	1.4 136
Adjusted†do	133.1	129.6	129.0	129.5	129.0		134.4		133. 2	134.1	132.3	133.7	133

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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
EMPLO)YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	l			
LABOR CONDITIONS			1										
Average weekly hours per worker in factories: Natl. 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
boursdodo		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	r 45.2 r 46.9 46.4	45. 2 46. 8 46. 5	44.4 46.0 45.5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills hours Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo		40. 2 46. 4	39.9 46.0	40. 9 46. 7	42.0 47.0	41.7	41.9 47.0	42.8 46.9	43.2 47.1	43.5 47.0	44.1 47.3	44.6 7 47.0	43, 9 46, 1
Machinery and machine-shop products		49.4 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 + 49.6	49.8 r 49.6	r 49.7 r 49.3	r 49. 4 r 49. 2	48. 2 47. 9
Machine tools		52.8 45.1	51.2 44.1	52.5 45.2	52.8 45.5	53.0 45.5	52.5 45.7	51.8 46.0	52.0 45.7	52.0 45.9	51.8 46.3	$51.1 \\ 46.2$	49.8 46.0
mobiles hours hours hours hours.		47.3 46.7	46.7	47.1 46.3	47.7 46.6	47.5 46.9	46.9 46.5	46.7 46.2	46.8 46.2	47.5 47.3	47.5 46.8	7 47.0 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 • 46.9 • 44.3	47. 7 46. 2 42. 7
hours_' Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods*do Textile-mill products and other fiber man-		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
Apparel and other finished textile prod-		40.3 36.2	39.4 34.9	40.4 37.1	40.8 37.0	41.5 37.4	41.3 37.4	41.5 38.2	41.6 38.8	41.7 39.0	41. 9 38. 4	41.6 38.1	40. 9 36. 9
Leather and leather productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishing and allied indus-		38.4 41.3 39.5 41.2	36.7 41.8 38.6 40.8	$ 38.9 \\ 41.6 \\ 40.4 \\ 43.4 $	39. 0 42. 4 40. 6 44. 0	40. 3 43. 9 41. 2 44. 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 40.3 \\ 43.2 \\ 39.6 \\ 44.2 \end{array} $	40. 2 42. 9 38. 5 44. 5	40. 4 43. 4 39. 5 44. 9	40. 2 43. 3 40. 0 45. 3	r 40. 1 r 44. 6 40. 2 45. 6	$7 \ 39.7 \ 44.9 \ 41.0 \ 45.7$	39. 1 44. 4 42. 1 44. 6
tries	1	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	$\begin{array}{r} 40.2\\ 44.7\\ 41.8\\ 44.5\end{array}$	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 • 45.7 44.5 45.4	40. 1 + 45. 6 + 45. 4 + 46. 0	40. 1 45. 3 45. 5 44. 2
facturing industries (U.S. Dept. of Labor):*		37.3	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	37.1	36.3	37.4	38.1	38.1	3 9. 5	39.0
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gasdo		34. 0 32. 1 43. 4 44. 7 38. 8	35, 8 33, 5 43, 2 44, 7 39, 9	35. 1 34. 2 43. 8 45. 7 39. 8	35.7 34.4 44.2 45.6 38.7	35. 9 35. 7 44. 0 43. 8 40. 5	31. 0 34. 7 43. 3 44. 3 39. 9	41. 5 37. 0 43. 6 44. 4 40. 6	41. 3 38. 6 43. 7 43. 8 40. 8	41. 2 36. 9 43. 9 46. 0 41. 2	36. 1 7 35. 2 44. 3 7 46. 4 41. 0	* 28. 2 * 28. 4 44. 9 * 47. 3 42. 6	37.7 37.1 43.6 46.5 43.3
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephone and telegraphdo Services:		40. 0 48. 5 40. 7	40. 1 47. 4 41. 4	40.5 47.9 40.6	39. 8 49. 0 40. 7	40. 8 49. 9 40. 7	40, 5 r 49, 2 r 41, 1	40. 5 49. 7 41. 2	7 41.0 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 cleaningdo Power laundriesdo		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	* 4 5. 1 44. 4	45.3 • 44.1	$\frac{44.2}{43.9}$
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) (?)
Employment security operations (Soc. Sec. Bd.): Placement activities:		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	$\binom{(2)}{(2)}$ $\binom{(2)}{(2)}$
Applications: Active filethousands New and reneweddo Placements, nonagricultural (897 907	1, 40 3 640	¹ 2, 400 1, 213 650	1, 267 682	11,895 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 r 1, 034 880
Continued claims	488 89	2, 576 543	2, 026 423	1, 517 310	1, 128 222	1, 130 193	1, 228 227	1,059 209	945 182	695 131	610 119	592 100	547 91
Amount of paymentsthous, of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establish- ments.	5, 191	28, 252	22, 395	16, 895	11, 574	11, 558	12, 183	10, 882	10,750	7,355	6, 382	r 5, 938	≠ 5, 554
Accession rate _mo. rate per 100 employees_ Separation rate, totaldo Dischargesdo Lay-offsdodo Quitsdo		7.90 7.06 .42 .87 4.31	9.15 8.10 .44 .68 5.19	$ \begin{array}{r} 8.69 \\ 7.91 \\ .45 \\ .78 \\ 4.65 \\ \end{array} $	8. 14 7. 09 . 43 . 65 4. 21	6.92 6.37 .46 .70 3.71	8.28 7.11 .52 .74 4.45	7.87 7.04 .50 .54 4.65	8.32 7.69 .57 .52 5.36	7.43 7.54 .53 .64 5.41	7.18 6.57 .55 .45 4.81	r 8.40 r 7.07 .61 .50 r 5.20	7.68 7.43 .66 .49 5.52
		1.46	1.79	2.03	1.80	1.50	1.40	1, 35	1.24	.96	.76	.76	.70
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100. Durable goods		254.8 342.0	261.8 352.4	270, 9 366, 2	280.4 382.8	287.9 391.6	200. 9 399. 8	297.5 410.6	304.5 421.0	309.7 430.4	313.5 437.1	r 317.3 r 441.9	315.5 439.5
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		251.5 196.6	255. 4 199. 7	264. 1 200. 7	270. 1 204. 1	278.7 203.8	283. 5 208. 8	291. 2 211. 8	297.6 215.3	301. 7 217. 4	437.1 303.5 222.2	225. 7	439. 5 299. 7 225. 7

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

	1943			1943			F			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	Feb ru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
EMPLO	YMF	ENT C	OND	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
PAY BOLLS-Continued													
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor) †-Con.													
Durable goods—Continued. Electrical machinery		343, 9 352, 6	368.6 352.3	382.7 371.5	402.8 381.5	415.5 392.9	427.4 400.2	441.6 410.0	453.7 417.7	454.7 422.3	458.9 427.2	r 463.9 428.0	459. 1 417
[939=100]		$352.1 \\ 218.0$	354.8 225.2	371.5 235.1	381.9 261.4	394.6 255.1	402.1 277.9	413.4 282.2	421.5 283.9	429.3 286.7	* 432.5 297.1	7 435.1 305.8	$\frac{423}{314}$
Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except auto- mobiles1930=100 Nonferrous metals and productsdo		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. 321.
Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmillsdodo		199, 1 164, 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	193.1 156.1
Furniture and missied funder products 1939=100 Stone, clay, and glass productsdo		159.8 154.3	158.1 154.1	$168.2 \\ 164.5$	$165.0 \\ 158.2$	170, 6 163, 9	165, 9 159, 6	$171.8 \\ 165.6$	$174.9 \\ 169.5$	177.9 171.5	178. 9 171. 5	181. 1 174. 2	178.0 171.8
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods		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. 194. :
factures1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939=100		166.3 202.2	166.8 208.2	173, 0 210, 6	175.4 212.8	180, 8 217, 7	179.6 215.8	181.1 217.2	182.4 217.4	181. 2 217. 1	180.7 216.0	179.4 211.3	173. 207.
Silk and rayon goods		126.9 198.1	126.5	130.8 198.2	131.3	133, 7	134.4	132. 2 207. 2	133.5 208.3	135.0	135. 4 205. 0	135. 3	130.
cept dyeing and finishing)1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100 Men's clothingdo		151.4	196, 3 147, 4	157.0	201.0 152.7	207.9 154.0	207.5 155.9	167.5	177.5	205.4 174.8	164.3	206, 8 161, 7	198. 155.
Leather and leather productsdo		146.4 119.6 146.3	142, 5 115, 8 145, 6	148.4 127.1 149.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 144.7 \\ 323.1 \\ 153.4 \end{array} $	145.7 124.0 159.5	149, 6 125, 0 158, 9	159.2 127.2 + 157.4	$168.5 \\ 148.0 \\ 158.1$	169.7 143.8 155.9	162.8 131.0 153.0	159.1 130.6 150.8	151, 125, 145,
Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo		134.9 161.6 138.5	134.9 173.2 140.7	134.5 164.4 143.5	137.4 160.5 144.0	144.5 165.4 149.3	r 146.8 155.6 144.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 143.1 \\ 150.7 \\ 141.5 \end{array} $	143.7 151.3 145.8	141.0 150.3 143.4	137.3 158.5 147.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 134.4 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 131, \\ 175, \\ 153, \\ \end{array} $
Canning and preservingdodo		266.2 173.4	373.4 173.0	225,9 176,8	162.8 181.3	138.2 213.6	115.4 202.9	112.8 185.1 138.5	98.9 180.4 143.3	114.1 170.4	117.0 190.5 144.4	135, 3 200, 9 149, 5	197. 205.
Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries		144.3 147.1 149.7	144.1 147.0 148.5	$ 153.7 \\ 158.9 \\ 158.9 $	157.4 163.5 161.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 159.6 \\ 168.5 \\ 163.6 \\ \end{array} $	147.8 167.6 162.3	100. 0 171. 3 164. 8	145.5 173.1 165.6	$\begin{array}{c} 146.8 \\ 175.5 \\ 167.2 \end{array}$	178.0 170.3	$\left \begin{array}{c} 149, 5\\ r 180, 9\\ r 172, 9\end{array}\right $	153. 176. 168.
Chemicals and allied products		110. 2 326. 4	111.2 338.5	116.3 351.4	122.4 365.3	126.5 383.4	121.8 391.2	121.6 400.9	122.3 409.7	121.7 423.6	123. 0 425. 2	126.4 432.5	127. (432. (
Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo		$\begin{array}{c} 221.\ 6\\ 156.\ 4\\ 139.\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 222.1 \\ 160.5 \\ 144.3 \end{array}$	230.6 160.8 145.7	$\begin{array}{c} 235.8 \\ 165.4 \\ 150.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 240,8\\ 165,1\\ 151,5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 247, 2 \\ 162, 8 \\ 149, 3 \end{array}$	250, 0 164, 9 151, 3	255.4 166.8 154.2	$261.8 \\ 173.9 \\ 162.8$	265.4 182.3 170.5	274.0 189.2 170.2	277. 191. 179.
Rubber products		184.4 172.9	189.9 178.6	201.9 190.0	$213.3 \\ 205.3$	$228.6 \\ 219.7$	234.6 226.6	238, 3 228, 9	246. 2 239. 7	248.1 240.2	250, 9 243, 9	264, 0 256, 5	256. 263.
State:	538.8	376.5	397, 5	403.7	421.0	430, 3	436.5	454.5	466.1	486.2	495.0	503.2	* 507.
California*	$383.0 \\ 273.3 \\ 383.7$	256,9 210,3 7 310,0	270, 8 210, 3 322, 3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 277.8 \\ 220.4 \\ 330.5 \end{array} $	294.7 223.7 339.4	$\begin{array}{c} 288.2 \\ 233.1 \\ 335.0 \end{array}$	293, 8 233, 6 357, 1	299.2 244.8 362.0	316.0 249.5 359.0	330.9 255.7 391.4	346.1 259.8 376.4	$355.1 \\ 266.3 \\ 376.4$	7 367. 267. 384.
Maryland 1920-31 100- Massachusettst 1935-39=100 1935-39=100 New York 1923-25=100 1935-39=100	280. 7 291. 4	229.4 243.0 229.8	235, 9 255, 4 239, 9	244, 5 261, 5 243, 4	248.0 269.3 252.8	257.4 276.3 261.1	267.3 281.0 264.5	265,9 285,8 274,6	271.8 285.8	274.7	278.0 	282.1	273 283
Ohio	$193.3 \\ 263.6$	255, 3 160, 3 + 218, 5	$\begin{array}{c} 261.\ 2\\ 161.\ 8\\ 212.\ 3\end{array}$	275.0 168.2 228.7	285.1 172.4 236.5	294.9 175.0 244.1	300.0 176.6 244.6	308.1 181.3 252.6	317.1 184.7 256.8	320, 0 186, 5 260, 1	325.3 188.2 259.8	$\begin{array}{r} 328.7 \\ \texttt{r} 190.9 \\ 265.2 \end{array}$	7 188. 259.
City or industrial area: Baltimore	376.9 270.0	310, 2 206, 7	320.6 209.0	329, 4 218, 4	336.2 223.0	333.1 231.9	350, 9 232, 8	355.6 244.7	354.5 249.1	384, 1 254, 6	370. 2 258. 2	370. 8 203. 9	378. 264.
Cleveland Los Angeles [*]	532.1 301.4	300.9 367.4	306.0 378.4	325, 8 402, 5	339, 0 426, 3	345.2 443.2	355.8 454.9	373. 0 474. 4	389.2 488.6	394.4 512.0	404.9	405.7 523.0	* 523.
Milwaukee	238.0 255.1	* 242, 9 184, 3 * 205, 3	247.0 192.3 212.1	$\begin{array}{c} 261.\ 1\\ 198.\ 4\\ 217.\ 9\end{array}$	271.3 200.7 226.9	$\begin{array}{c} 277.\ 2\\ 203.\ 6\\ 230.\ 8\end{array}$	278.9 208.0 236.6	$\begin{array}{c} 292.\ 3\\ 220.\ 7\\ 243.\ 7\end{array}$	297.6 234.9 248.0	299, 9 235, 5 251, 9	296.4 226.7 253.8	300.6 228.7 7 258.0	296. 226. 7 254.
Pititsburgh do San Francisco 1940 = 100 Wilnington 1923-25=100 Nonnanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	$\begin{array}{c} 222.1 \\ 642.7 \\ 383.5 \end{array}$	168, 4 434, 7 1250, 1	171, 5 481, 9 255, 1	177.0 481.9 271.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 181.2 \\ 516.3 \\ 288.9 \end{array} $	$186.3 \\ 521.5 \\ 288.0$	189, 0 529, 7 295, 7	197.6 549.9 301.4	205.5 560.4 320.1	207.1 574.7 336.8	211. 6 582. 5 352. 6	215.5 596.6 + 362.3	7 215. 7 611. 7 375.
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†	:												
Anthracite 1939=100		123, 0 170, 1 168, 6	$ 128.1 \\ 175.3 \\ 163.0 $	$\begin{array}{c c} 123.4 \\ 179.0 \\ 163.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 125.\ 6\\ 177.\ 7\\ 167.\ 5\end{array}$	$128.4 \\ 183.7 \\ 166.7$	$ 101.5 \\ 178.6 \\ 163.8 $	154, 9 196, 2 166, 3	152.7 202.1 165.5	$ 150.2 \\ 189.9 \\ 167.5 $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 127.1 \\ 176.4 \\ 170.2 \end{array} $	* 09.3 144.0 172.2	133. 190. 163.
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gastdo		103. 0 175. 2 102. 3	105, 0 175, 4 106, 4	103, 8 179, 1 105, 1	107.5 172.5 104.3	160, 6 106, 8	103, 0 151, 0 103, 9	150, 3 106, 9	150.2 107.0	162.8 109.6	165.3 111.9	169.5 r 117.4	169. 120.
Public utilities:† Electric licht and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephone 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	r 107.7 155.9	110. 156.
Services		133, 2 145, 1	136.5 147.1	134.3 153.5	134, 9 147, 1	134, 1 142, 9	137.0 142.8	137.5 143.8	136.7 150.3	139.4 176.2	r 143. 8 r 177. 8	7 145.0 7 182.5	148. 170.
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo Trade:		140.5 119.0	141. 1 121. 3	143. 2 127. 1	142.7 123.0	144. 6 131. 8	147.6 129.8	145, 4 130, 6	145. 2 120. 4	150.7 132.1	153.8 • 134.5	154.6 r 137.7	152. 139.
Retail, total†		111.9 126.8 116.8	$114.4 \\ 126.6 \\ 125.2$	118.4 128.1 125.4	121.6 128.5 145.6	131.5 127.7	115.3 125.7 120.1	114,9 126,4 126,2	115.7 125.3	119.0 126.4 122.0	7 117.1 7 125.8	* 121, 1 * 130, 2	119. 131.
Wholesaletdo.		116.8 119.8 172.0	125.2 120.6 189.5	$135.4 \\ 123.6 \\ 203.3$	145.6 125.8 225.0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 181.7\\ 124.6\\ 225.0 \end{array} $	129.1 122.3 231.4	126.2 124.3 257.8	$128. 0 \\ 124. 0 \\ 271. 9$	133.0 125.1 288.0	7 129. 8 124. 3 307. 7	* 133.3 126.5 326.7	131.4 127.1 345.3

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

	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	YMF	ENT C		ITION	IS AN	$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{W}$	AGES-	-Con	tinue	1				
							1]		
WAGES Factory average weekly earnings:			j			1		1					1	
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars U.S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing†_do		40. 87 37. 38	41.79 37.80	42.10 38.89	42, 50 39, 78	42.98 40.27	43.56 40.62	43.85 41.12	44. 30 41. 75	45.02 42.48	45.92 r 43.08	7 46.16 43.35	46.10 42.76	
Iron and steel and their products_do		43.84 41.56	44.45 42.14	45.31 43.45	46. 27 44. 20	46.28 44.67	46.68 44.91	47.12 45.75	47.79 46.47	48.67 47.08	r 49. 25 r 47. 61	r 49. 33 r 48. 03	48.81 47.27	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millsdollars		41.99	43. 21 43. 65	43.93 43.73	r 45. 27 44. 24	45, 15 44, 32	46.16	46. 57 44. 46	47.24 44.93	47. 95 45. 17	49.12 • 45.64	49.62 + 45.59	49.97 44.72	
Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop products		42.32 48.26	47.71	49.34	49.64	50.15	50.69	51.09	51.59	52.14	52.48	* 52. 27	51.14	
Machine tools		47.04 52.12	46.95 50.72	48.30 52.32	48.65 53.18	49. 28 53. 73	49.84 53.25	50.09 53.16	50.69 54.10	51.13 54.69	7 51. 16 54. 76	51.21 54.09	50. 21 52. 63	
Transportation equipment, except auto-		52, 72 53, 17	52.26 54.22	52, 97 53, 34	54.65 55.49	54.51 54.25	55.85 53.65	55.71 53.80	55.62 54.48	55. 77 55. 77	57.00 56,29	57.10 • 55.84	57.18 55.90	
mobilesdollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars		46.24	46. 55	45.75	46.53	47.08	46, 94	47.12	47.29	49. 6 9	49.67	7 49. 78	48.76	
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo		$56.82 \\ 41.80$	58.60 42.16	57.54 43.43	60.67 44.15	58.09 44.99	57.24 45.31	57.16 45.26 28.79	58.46 46.13	59.50 46.85	60.04 47.76	59.80 • 47.51	60. 62 47. 03	
Lumber and timber basic products.do		28.30 27.33	27.96 27.22	29.52 28.69	28.58 27.44	28.04 26.46	27.10 25.38	27.43	29.68 28.31	30, 82 29, 75	r 32.28 r 31.49	r 32.78 r 31.97	31.51 30.43	
Furniture		27.37 28.95	27.68 28.90	29.33 30.56	29. 34 30. 35	30.11 31.40	29.79 30.74	30.56 31.66	31.39 32.22	$32.13 \\ 32.86$	32.74 33.14	7 33.05 33.68	32.36 33.05	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo		31, 52 29, 36	31.40 29.53	33. 52 30. 66	33. 53 31. 25	33.86 32.08	34.15 32.10	34.36 32.47	34.86 33.08	35, 57 33, 58	7 36. 16 7 34. 07	7 36. 29 34. 41	35.40 34.01	
manufactures		24.82	24.98	25, 84	26.17	26.73	26.93	27.14	27.36	27.54	* 27.82	27.66	27.16	
Cotton manufactures		$22.37 \\ 23.62$	23.12 24.69	23.39 25.31	$23.62 \\ 25.46$	23.95 25.88	24.22 26.30	24.19 26.07	24.36 26.26	24.54 26.67	24.78 * 27.05	7 24.33 7 26.99	24.15 26.49	
 Silk and rayon goods		31. 43	30.40	31.13	31. 53	32.62	32.84	32.82	33.15	33. 39	33. 56	33. 97	33.35	
uctsdollarsdo		22.95 24.70	22. 51 24. 18	24.17 25.56	23. 97 25. 66	24. 27 25. 70	24.50 26.40	25.71 27.79	27.16 29.03	27.44 29.31	26. 61 r 28. 93	7 26.67 7 28.66	26.05 27.62	
Women's clothing Leather and leather productsdo		26.38 26.23 24.89	25.67 25.76 25.93	28.17 27.58 26.03	27.48 27.79 25.97	27.60 28.98 27.37	28.75 29.06 27.98	31.10 28.94 27.45	33, 65 29, 49 28, 07	33.31 29.69 28.15	31.45 729.95 28.24	7 31.64 7 29.81 7 27.90	31.59 29.13 27.43	
Food and kindred productsdo		29.65 31.69	29.89 31.72	30.97 31.90	31.84 32.32	33.41 33.46	33.22 33.35	33.08 33.55	$33.72 \\ 34.20$	34.12 34.42	35.55 35.40	7 36.01 35.76	35.52 35.98	
Canning and preservingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo		23.14 32.40	24.88 32.62 23.04	$25.34 \\ 34.02 \\ 24.32$	$25.53 \\ 34.52 \\ 24.82$	25, 94 38, 46 25, 26	26.14 36.66 24.27	26.79 34.91 23.22	26.42 36.04	27.23 36.40	27.45 41.09	26.95 41.90	26.45 42.07 27.37	
Paper and allied products		23.42 31.19 34.18	23.04 31.29 34.10	24. 52 33. 46 36. 59	24.82 34.01 37.18	25, 20 34, 62 37, 83	24. 27 34. 21 37. 19	23.22 34.75 37.93	24, 21 35, 11 38, 41	24.80 35.79 38.87	25, 29 36, 21 39, 58	26,45 36,47 7 39,83	35. 59 39. 02	
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	
Chemicals and allied productsdododo		37.76 41.73 41.63	37.62 41.70 42.98	37.74 43.38 43.80	38.10 44.18 45.61	39, 25 44, 86 45, 65	39.43 46.15 45.42	39.69 46.23 46.30	$\begin{array}{r} 40.14 \\ 47.15 \\ 46.48 \end{array}$	41.00 48.10 48.33	7 41.54 48.53 49.93	* 42.00 49.23 * 51.21	42.04 49.18 51.73	
Petroleum refining		43. 58 39. 47	45.19 39.31	46.56 40.39	48.80 41.48	48.91 42.99	48.38 43.11	49.08 43.57	49.36 44.74	51.58 45.01	53.42 45.63	7 54.03 47.10	54.74 45.00	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		46.10 .940	45.80	46.55 ,958	48.45 .966	49.93 .970	50.53 .979	50.95 .982	52.68	52.54 .998	53.15 1.009	54.60 1.016	52.48 1.019	
Factory average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do U.S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing fo Durable goods		. 870	. 892	. 893	.905 1.005	.907 1.004	.919 1.017	.924 1.020	.987 .934 1.030	.944	7.953 1.050	. 959 • 1. 054	.963 1.061	
		. 951 1. 038	. 980	. 979	. 984	.986	. 998 1. 103	. 999	1.008	1.019	• 1. 026	r 1.033	1.039	
millsdollars Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo		.912	1.077 .949 .994	1,073 .936 .997	7 1.078 .942 1.003	1.083 .943 1.011	1.103 .951 1.022	1.094 .948 1.030	1.099 .954 1.038	1.109 .961 1.047	1.120 r.965 r 1.056	1, 128 7, 970 1, 058	1.148 .970 1.061	
Machinery and machine-shop products dollars Machine toolsdo		.963 .987	. 979	. 983	. 986	. 991	1.003	1.014	1.021	r 1.028	1.037	1.040	1.045	
Automobiles		. 987 1. 169	.990 1.185	.998 1.172	1.007 1.202	1.013 1.198	1.014 1.222	1.026 1.211	1.040 1.217	$1.051 \\ 1.215$	1.057 1.231	$1.058 \\ 1.236$	1.050 1.243	
Mobilesdollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)	•••••	1.124	1.161	1.132	1.163	1.142	1, 144	1.152	1.164	1. 174	1.185	r 1. 188	1.197	
dollars Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo		. 993 1. 193 . 933	1.011 1.247 .956	. 991 1. 208 . 956	. 997 1. 264 . 959	$1.002 \\ 1.220 \\ .976$	$1.010 \\ 1.210 \\ .985$	1.019 1.224 .986	$1.025 \\ 1.246 \\ .990$	$1.052 \\ 1.246 \\ 1.001$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.063 \\ 1.255 \\ 1.014 \end{array} $	* 1.070 1.253 * 1.013	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.073 \\ 1.266 \\ 1.018 \end{array} $	
Lumber and timber basic products		. 677	. 682	. 694	. 685	. 679	. 681	. 687	.700	. 715	7.737	r. 740	. 738	
Sawmills§do Furniture and finished lumber products dollars		. 663 . 661	. 671	. 684	.670 .685	. 660 . 689	. 657 . 696	. 666	. 681 . 715	. 699 . 722	۲. 726 . 734	r. 727 r. 741	.724	
Furnituredo		. 682 . 786	.700	.708 .812	. 705	.708 .810	.711 .819	. 720 822	.733 .828	.740 .833	.752 .843	. 761 . 844	. 765 . 847	
Nondurable goods	••••••	. 730 . 616	.743	. 751	. 756 . 642	. 762 . 644	. 768 . 652	. 773	.782 .657	. 790 . 600	۲. 796 . 664	.804 .665	, 806 - , 664	
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdollars Silk and rayon goodsdo		. 549	. 575	. 576	. 577	. 579	. 582	. 584	. 586	. 588	. 591	. 589	. 590	
woolen and worsted manufactures (ex-		. 590 774	.611	. 615 783	. 619	.619 .789	. 639 780	. 627 . 795	. 630	. 637	r. 642	. 644	. 640 . 809	
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts		. 774 . 634	.779 .645	.783 .652	, 789 , 648	. 789	. 789	. 795	. 799 . 700	. 801 . 704	. 804 . 693	. 809 7. 700	. 809	
Men's clothingdo Women's clothingtdo		.697 .707	.701 .724	. 702 . 747	.705 .734	.707	.714	. 721 . 798	. 738 . 834	. 743 . 837	r. 746 . 808	r. 746 r. 824	. 747 . 844	

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to gether with explanatory notes and references	1943	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	Мау	June	July		
EMPLO	YME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	·	1				
WAGES-Continued												_			
Factory average hourly earningsContinued.											:				
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg. t-Continued. Nondurable goods-Continued.															
Leather and leather productsdollars Boots and shoesdodo		0.683 .657	0.702	0.708 .683	0.713 .683	0.719 .691	0.721 .694	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{0.720}\\\textbf{.691} \end{array}$	0.729 .702	0.739 .709	0.747	r 0.751 r.718	0.743		
Food and kindes		.718 .732	.715 .733	.744 .740	.751 .749	.761 .758	.769	.771 .768	.777	. 788 . 787	. 797 . 793	r. 802 . 801	. 800		
Canning and preserving do		$.611 \\ .807$.612 .813	$.664 \\ .821$. 674 . 823	. 676 . 839	.681 .830	.684 .828	. 681 . 836	.706	. 697 . 871	. 696 . 878	. 69		
Tobacco manufacturesdo		. 593	. 597	.602	.611	.613	. 613	. 603	. 613	. 620	. 629	. 645	. 65		
Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied indus-		. 757 . 814	.767 .825	. 771 . 828	. 772 . 831	.771 .829	. 774 . 828	.781 .836	. 782 . 838	.790 .842	. 794 . 845	. 798 . 851	.85		
		. 949	. 960	. 973	. 976	. 980	. 973	. 971	. 982	. 988	r. 998	• 1.007	. 99		
Chemicals and allied productsdo Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo	•••••	. 876 1. 001	.881 1.014	$.866 \\ 1.019$	$.867 \\ 1.027$	$.878 \\ 1.032$	$.886 \\ 1.040$.890 1.044	.892 1.047	.901 1.053	7.909 1.055	r. 921 1. 064	. 92		
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo		1.054 1.130	$1.088 \\ 1.165$	1,081 1,160	$1.093 \\ 1.174$	$1.092 \\ 1.176$	1.105 1.182	$1.092 \\ 1.162$	1. 091 1. 161	1.111 1.183	$1.122 \\ 1.196$	* 1.128 * 1.202	$1, 13' \\ 1, 210$		
Rubber productsdo		. 933	. 945	. 947	. 955 1. 125	. 966 1, 130	.971	. 977	. 992	. 998	1.005	1.024	1.018		
Factory average weekly earnings, by States:		1.105	1.114	1, 115			1.139	1.135	1, 159	1.162	1.167	1. 183	1.18		
Delaware	$175.6 \\ 177.9$	7 145.2 150.9	150.9 151.3	157.4 156.7	159.4 159.8	153.6 163.3	157.6 163.2	157.9 168.0	164.6 170.1	168.0 173.5	172.2 175.0	172.7 176.8	7 176. 3 175. 1		
Detawate 192-25-100 Illinois 1935-39=100 Massachusettst 1935-39=100 New Jerseyt 1923-25=100 New York 1935-39=100 Pennsylvanta 1923-25=100 Viscouri 1005 100	195.6	169.1 184.7	172.9 190.1	176. 2 194. 5	176.7 198.8	$180.2 \\ 202.2$	184.9 204.2	183.7 204.8	187.0	189. 2	190.6	192, 9	190.9		
New York 1935–39=100	181.8 185.9	157.0 159.8	160.3 161.9	163.3 166.9	164.7 169.7	167.6 171.6	169.6 172.3	173.4 175.1	177.9 177.6	179.9 180.1	179.0 182.8	180.5 183.2	177.8		
$W ISCOUSIII_{1} = 100_{-1}$	176.6	157.8	153.1	162.0	164.9	168.2	168.6	172.6	174.7	177.1	176.7	178.4	173.		
Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor):*															
Building construction		1.174	1. 201	1, 198	1, 209	1, 230	1. 240	1.240	1. 242	1.235	1.240	1. 230	1.230		
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrierous do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		.992 1.061	.986 1.065	.984 1.070	.993 1.073	1.003	1.007 1.085	1.064 1.113	1.060 1.119	$1.060 \\ 1.128$	1.037 1.120	7 1.043 1.124	1,063		
Metalliferousdo		.909 .727	.906 .738	. 913 . 744	.926 .750	.931 .757	.941	.947	.949	.962 .776	. 984 r. 785	. 983 r. 781	. 987		
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo		1.020	1.037	1.039	1.066	1.057	1.059	1.074	1.068	1.069	1.100	1.099	1. 117		
		. 993	1.005	1.004	1.027	1.023	1.026	1.032	* 1, 020	1.034	1.051	1.038	1.052		
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephone and telegraphdo		.829 .819	.836 .829	.840 .833	.847 .835	.856 .835	r. 856 r. 842	.854 .846	. 857 . 845	.870 .850	. 876 *. 854	.879	. 883		
Services:			. 588	. 601	. 608	.601	.615	7.618	. 619	7,650	7.648	r. 649	. 644		
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Trade:		.487	. 496	. 502	. 510	. 513	. 519	. 517	. 523	. 536	. 545	r. 544	. 549		
Retail do		.619	. 625	. 627	. 631	.614	. 645	. 650	. 650	. 657	. 663	. 673	. 675		
Wholesaledo Miscellaneous wage data:		. 870	. 878	. 879	. 893	. 884	. 903	. 911	. 909	. 923	. 934	. 926	. 933		
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶ Common labordol. per hour	. 869	. 823	. 823	. 826	. 832	. 832	. 832	. 832	. 842	.858	. 863	. 863	. 863		
Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly)	1.62	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.61	1. 61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.62		
dol, per month Railway wages (avg., class I)dol. per hour		. 828	. 839	59.25 .832	.850	. 845	62.43 .850		.842	67.21 .843	. 848	¹ 71.84 .839	76.00		
Road building wages, common labor:		-						.864		ł		1			
United States, averagedo East North Centraldo East South Centraldo	. 74 . 94	.61 .76	.63 .77	. 66 . 83	. 66 . 83	. 67 . 88	. 63 . 89	.61 .91	.62 .87	.64 .90	. 68 . 88	.71	.73		
Middle Atlantic do l	.55	.43 .66	. 46	$.48 \\ .72$. 47 . 75	.46 .82	. 47	.49	.52 .84	.57	. 58	. 57 . 91	.5		
Mountain do New England do Pacific do	.87	.77	.74	$.82 \\.70$.87 .75	.88	.95	.86 .82	.90 .87	.85 .90	.92	.85 .83	. 80		
Pacific	1.06	.97 .50	1.08	1.04	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.09 .59	1.0		
West North Centraldo	. 79	. 60	. 66	. 72	.77	. 69	. 66	.75	.71	.74	. 79	.75	.78		
West South Centraldodo	. 55	. 46	. 44	. 47	.40	.45	. 49	. 49	. 50	. 02	. 04	. 57			
Total public assistance and earnings of persons]													
employed under Federal work programss mil. of dol.	₽77	110	105	104	101	101	96	91	88	83	79	77	77		
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total_mil. of dol_	69	65	65	68	66	67	67	66	67	67	67	67	6		
Old-age assistancedo	56	50	50	51	52	52 12	52	52	52	53	53	53	5		
General reliefdo	p 8	13	13	13	12	12	11	10	11	11	10	9	<u> </u>		
	, <u> </u>	1	1				1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1		
BANKING					ŀ										
Acceptances and com'l paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances, totalmil. of dol	130	139	123	119	116	118	120	127	130	128	136	140			
Held by accepting banks, total do	94	108 71	97 64	94 63	90 61	93 60	95 60	102 64	101	99 61	105 65	102 62			
Own billsdo Bills boughtdo Held by others•do	35 36	37 31	33	31 25	29 26	34 25	35	38 25	62 39 29	38	40	40	3		
Commercial paper outstandingdo	156				261	230	220		201						

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	ICE	Conti	nued	·		<u> </u>	·			
BANKING—Continued													
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
Short term credit, total	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 ofmil. of dol Other financing institutionsdo Production credit associationsdo Regional agr. credit corporationsdo Emergency crop loans do Drought relief loans do Joint-stock land banks, in liquidationdo Bank debits, total (141 centers)† do Outside New York City do	$\begin{array}{c} 272\\ 38\\ 253\\ 55\\ 121\\ 42\\ 12\\ 54, 580\\ 21, 221\\ 33, 359 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 255\\ 47\\ 243\\ 5\\ 128\\ 46\\ 26\\ 46, 610\\ 18, 324\\ 28, 286\end{array}$	249 43 225 5 124 46 125 49,909 19,919 29,990	246 39 202 5 118 45 124 51, 954 19, 823 32, 131	253 38 190 5 114 45 23 48,001 18,512 29,489	$\begin{array}{c} 273\\ 39\\ 185\\ 4\\ 113\\ 44\\ 21\\ 61,974\\ 25,897\\ 36,077\end{array}$	265 38 185 3 113 44 20 52, 160 21, 437 30, 723	$\begin{array}{c} 267\\ 39\\ 197\\ 3\\ 117\\ 43\\ 20\\ 49,549\\ 21,112\\ 28,437\\ \end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 284\\ 41\\ 257\\ 54\\ 124\\ 42\\ 14\\ 60, 423\\ 25, 464\\ 34, 959\end{array}$	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, totaldo Bills discounted. do United States securities. do Gold certificates. do Liabilities, total. do Deposits, total. do Member bank reserve balances. do Federal Reserve notes in circulation. do Federal Reserve reporting member banks, con- Formation.	$\begin{array}{c} 31,146\\ 9,466\\ 59\\ 9,088\\ 20,389\\ 20,071\\ 31,146\\ 14,665\\ 12,855\\ 1,123\\ 14,921\\ 68,9\end{array}$	25, 298 3, 565 7 3, 426 20, 803 20, 575 25, 298 13, 952 12, 338 2, 143 10, 157 86, 3	$\begin{array}{c} 25,754\\ 3,774\\ 8\\ 3,567\\ 20,808\\ 20,576\\ 25,754\\ 13,660\\ 11,592\\ 1,690\\ 10,658\\ 85.6\end{array}$	26, 953 4, 959 11 4, 667 20, 813 20, 563 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, 104 13, 117 1, 988 12, 193 76, 3	$\begin{array}{c} 28,556\\ 6,339\\ 14\\ 5,969\\ 20,931\\ 20,520\\ 28,556\\ 14,805\\ 13,630\\ 2,387\\ 12,265\\ 77,3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,515\\ 6,296\\ 16\\ 5,871\\ 20,859\\ 20,476\\ 28,515\\ 14,308\\ 13,067\\ 1,925\\ 12,627\\ 77,4\end{array}$	28, 347 6, 191 13 5, 919 20, 785 20, 413 28, 347 13, 981 12, 759 1, 518 12, 758 77, 7	$\begin{array}{c} 28,982\\ 6,846\\ 13\\ 6,455\\ 20,656\\ 20,303\\ 28,982\\ 14,131\\ 12,204\\ 2,315\\ 13,128\\ 75.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,548\\6,647\\31\\6,222\\20,614\\20,261\\28,548\\13,459\\12,031\\1,728\\13,539\\76.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,599\\ 7,576\\ 5\\ 7,202\\ 20,582\\ 20,224\\ 29,599\\ 14,022\\ 12,085\\ 1,210\\ 13,872\\ 73,8\end{array}$	30, 462 8, 685 16 8, 187 20, 508 20, 163 30, 462 14, 557 12, 590 1, 268 14, 364 r 70, 9
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmü. of dol Demand, except interbank:	35 , 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	$\begin{array}{c} 30,112\\ 1,890\\ 8,044\\ 5,527\end{array}$	31, 395 1, 838 7, 981 5, 633	32, 536 1, 852 5, 652 5, 688	33, 688 1, 846 4, 777 5, 837
Individuals, partnersbips, and corpora- tionsmil. of dol. States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank, domesticdo U.S. Gov't direct obligations, totaldo Bills	$5,792 \\ 123 \\ 8,817 \\ 37,035 \\ 32,282 \\ 3,524 \\ 7,635 \\ 16,250 \\ 4,873 \\ \end{cases}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 5,268\\112\\9,197\\31,918\\26,740\\4,476\\5,059\\13,117\\4,088\end{array}$	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 r 4, 840 r 6, 532 r 14, 357 r 4, 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 r 6, 991 r 15, 685 r 3, 878	$\begin{array}{r} 5,677\\ 120\\ 78,593\\ 37,003\\ 32,347\\ 4,478\\ 7,029\\ 15,988\\ 4,852\end{array}$
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Govern- ment	$\begin{array}{c} 1,818\\ 2,935\\ 9,704\\ 5,735\\ 1,127\end{array}$	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	$1,725 \\ 2,931 \\ 9,479 \\ 5,628 \\ 992$
securities	$358 \\ 1, 145 \\ 74 \\ 1, 265$	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	$\begin{array}{r} 424 \\ 1,158 \\ 28 \\ 1,319 \end{array}$	379 1, 157 47 1, 276
Bank rates to customers: New York Citypercent 7 other northern and eastern eitiesdo 11 southern and western eitiesdo Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Federal intermediate credit bank loans_do Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days	$ 1.00 \\ 4.00 \\ 1.50 $	1,00 4,00 1,50	$\begin{array}{c} 2.28\\ 2.66\\ 3.25\\ 1.00\\ 4.00\\ 1.50\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.00 \\ 4.00 \\ 1.50 \end{array} $	1.00 4.00 1.50	$\begin{array}{c} 2.09 \\ 2.63 \\ 3.26 \\ 1.00 \\ 4.00 \\ 1.50 \end{array}$	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 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	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 70\\ 2.\ 98\\ 3.\ 38\\ 1.\ 00\\ 4.\ 00\\ 1.\ 50\end{array}$	1.00 4.00 1.50
percent_ 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 1.00	. 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*	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 bonks 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 11

* Revised ¹Amount estimated for 1 bank. ³To avoid duplication these loans are excluded from the totals. ⁴For bond yields see p. S-20. ⁴Te vised series. Bank debits have been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks in the 141 centers; see p. S-15 of the September 1943 Survey for revised figures beginning that month and a comparison of the figures on the new and old basis for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1943. The series on commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans includes open market paper no longer reported separately. ⁴New series. Earlier data for the series on taxable Treasury notes appear on p. S-14 of the April 1942 and succeeding issues of the Survey; there were no tax-exempt notes outstanding within the maturity range after Mar. 15, 1942.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
]	FINAN	ICE	Conti	nued	<u> </u>			I	· <u> </u>		
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT													 _
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month*		6, 719	6, 557	6,403	6, 169	r 6, 155	r 5, 703	r 5, 491	7 5,353	5, 243	5,079	r 5,065	4, 845
Instalment debt: Sale debt, total*do		2, 032	1,862	1,704	1, 571	1,494	1, 314 404	1, 190 351	1, 071 287	$1,020 \\ 260$	955 235	896 208	838 196
Department stores and mail order houses [*] mil of dol		874 277	769 261	664 253	573 247	482 254	228	210	196	190	235 178	108 168	101
Furniture stores*do Household appliance stores*do Jewelry stores*do		449 183	428 169	408 154	392 141	391 130	359 116	338 103	322 91	319 81	308 72	301 64	155 286 55 45 101
All other*do		67 182 1,716	$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 172 \\ 1,642 \end{array}$	61 164 1, 551	$61 \\ 157 \\ 1,483$	77 160 1,428	64 143 1,346	$56 \\ 132 \\ 1,275$	$51 \\ 124 \\ 1 252$	$50 \\ 120 \\ 1, 206$	$48 \\ 114 \\ 1, 161$	$47 \\ 108 \\ 1,150$	4 10 1,118
Credit Unions:	278	491	460	421	393	370	345	319	1, 252 312	299	290	287	r 28
Debtsdo Loans madedo Repaymentsdo Industrial banking companies:	$^{112}_{15}$	166 16	160 16	152 14	145 14	141 18	132 11	126 13	127 22 21	122 15	118 14	118 19	11 1
Repaymentsdododo	17	23 246	22 236	22	21	22	20	19 185		20 179	18	19	19
Debtdo Loans madedo Repaymentsdo Personal finance companies:	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 28 \\ 31 \end{array} $	240 33 40	230 31 41	222 30 44	211 25 36	202 31 40	193 25 34	26 34	184 38 39	31 36	174 29 34	$ \begin{array}{r} 174 \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array} $	17(r 3(r 3;
Personal finance companies: Debtdo	357	466	452	437	428	424	403	387	387	378	366	371	36
Debt do Loans made do Repayments do Repsir and modernization debt*do do	64 70	60 75	60 74	59 74	59 68	82 86	45	$50 \\ 66 \\ 170$	86 86	62 71	58 70	80 75	6: 7: 10:
Repair and modernization debt*do Miscellaneous debt*do Charge account sale debt*do Open credit cash debt*do		$252 \\ 95 \\ 1,232$	$240 \\ 94 \\ 1,320$	227 92 1,419	215 91 1, 386	200 91 1, 513	184 89 1, 333	88	155 87 1, 343	141 87 1, 331	$128 \\ 85 \\ 1,275$	114 86 1,338	$103 \\ 8. \\ 1, 223$
Open credit cash debt*dodddodddddddddddddddddddd		1, 102 1, 102 637	1, 095 638	1, 088 641	1, 085 644	1,072	1,058	1,333 1,038 7655	1, 031	1,029	1,273 1,027 661	1,014 7.667	1, 22 99 67
do													
		112 113	109 109	$106 \\ 106$	102 102	102 98	95 94	91 93	89 90	87 88	84 85	84 84	81 81
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
rand totalnumber Commercial service, totaldo	$227 \\ 15$	698 47	556 27	673 40	585 27	506 22	458 28 53 79	422 28	410 23	362 28	$281 \\ 19$	265 31	203 20
Construction, total	$^{31}_{33}$	66 119	54 77 5	$\begin{smallmatrix} 61\\102\\0\end{smallmatrix}$	63 98 4	47 86 2	53 79 2	28 38 67 3 9 2 3 9	23 41 79 2	54 61 2	35 48 2	33 39	2(23 4
Chemicals and allied productsdo	2 2 5	5 5 23	3 4 5	7 17	5 10		4 14	2	2 4 8	$\frac{2}{2}$ 12	5	39 2 2 5	
Iron and steel products	7	5 4	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 3	$\frac{5}{2}$	4	$2 \\ 1$	2 3	4 1	0 0	3 0	$\frac{2}{2}$	
Machinery	1 4	10 8	10 5	9 7	18 2	11	11 5	5	12 7	8 9	$2 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$^{6}_{2}$	
Paper, printing, and publishingdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	2 0	$12 \\ 5 \\ 20$	$ 11 \\ 5 \\ 15 $	$13 \\ 3 \\ 20$	16 3	12 4	14 1	9 4 9	10 4 16	$11 \\ 2 \\ 10$	11 4	7	
Textile-mill products and appareldo Transportation equipmentdo	4 0 5	20 2 20	13 0 13	20 4 18	16 2 15	19 3 10	16 2 7	2 10	10 10	10 0 5	8	4 2 4	
Faper, printing, and publishing	120 28	405 61	355 43	405 65	352 45	307 44	267 31	255 34	232 35	195 24	156 23	147 15	(]
abilities, grand total	2, 905 294	6, 781 538	5, 473 268	7, 181 525	5, 245 267	6, 950 526	5, 515 396	4, 163 331	7, 282 305	3, 523 579	2, 550 393	$6,076 \\ 1,600$	3 , 59 30
Manufacturing and mining, totaldo	477 913	520 2, 249	646 1, 661	756 2, 374	717 1, 823	1, 189 1, 997	698 2, 249	379 1, 342	903 4, 144	597 1, 105	$267 \\ 826$	577 1, 441	64 2, 01
Mining (eoal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo	78 25 187	237 33 421	519 28 90	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 146 \\ 252 \end{array} $	198 64 176	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 12 \\ 195 \end{array} $	206 34 469	69 44 195	100 52 169	$22 \\ 20 \\ 192$	28 66 90	$ 40 \\ 25 \\ 396 $	14 50
Iron and steel and products	468	76 50	17 29 217	$352 \\ 7 \\ 21$	297 49	120 40	105 52	132 97	97 20		45 0	50 51	50 17
Lumber and productsdo Machinerydo	$1\overline{9}$ 51	207 163	131	81 69	185 12	272 288 77	139 333	128 269 107	368 2,441	117 289 169	106 15	341 203	20
Paper, printing, and publishingdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	8 0	341 53	110 100	580 125	132 62	49	498 4 252	107 45	165 76	50	218 95	76 15	80 3
Textile-mill products and appareldo Transportation equipmentdo	45 0 30	$262 \\ 22 \\ 384$	280 0 140	628 170 195	467 17 164	216 525 196	252 42 115	45 79 54	$ \begin{array}{r} 162 \\ 244 \\ 250 \end{array} $	150 0 96	76 8 79	25 174	3
Mining (eoal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo Food and kindred productsdo Iron and steel and productsdo Leather and leather productsdo Leather and leather productsdo Lumber and productsdo Machinery	50 786 435	2, 475 999	2, 276 622	2, 660 866	2,009 429	2, 392 846	1, 800 372	$123 \\ 1,782 \\ 329$	1, 540 390	1, 031 211	756 308	$25 \\ 2,334 \\ 124$	5 42 20
LIFE INSURANCE]											
ssociation of Life Insurance Presidents: Assets, admitted, total	29,868	27, 725	27, 909	28, 083	28, 236	28, 394	28, 572	28, 757	28, 999	29, 188	29, 340	29, 542	29, 71
Mortgage loans, totaldododododododo	5,216 655	5, 212 687	5, 220 685	5, 225 680	5, 230	5, 224 667	5, 223 661	5, 213 651	5, 203 646	5, 201 651	5,201 653	5, 197 654	$5.21 \\ -65$
Otherdodododododododo	4,561	4, 525 1, 392	4, 535 1, 382 2, 190	4, 545 1, 370 2, 110	4, 555	4, 557	4, 562 1, 302	4, 562 1, 286 2, 024	4,557 1,262	4, 550 1, 238	4,548	4,543	4,55
Policy loans and premium notesdo Bonds and stocks held (book value), total mil. of dol	1, 901 19, 760	2, 144 17, 843	2, 129 17, 905	2, 110 17, 904	2, 092 17, 882	2, 068	2, 045 18, 672	2, 024	2,003 18,490	1, 982 19, 740	1, 962 19, 802	1,942 19,867	1, 92 19, 88
Gov't. (domestic and foreign), total.do U. S. Governmentdo Public utilitydo. Railroaddo.	$10,939 \\ 9,324$	8,888 7,093	8, 908 7, 132	8,938 7,204	8,929 7,196	9,756 8,0 6 0	9, 797 8, 089	9,832 8,163	9,575 7,933	10,833 9,222	10, 899 9, 258	10, 998 9, 360	11,03 9,40
Public utilitydodo	4, 429 2, 480	4, 409 2, 616	4, 444 2, 597	4, 434 2, 581	4,432	4, 443 2, 517	4, 438 2, 515	4, 466 2, 508	4, 465 2, 525	4,467 2,528	4,461 2,523	4,450 2,515	4, 44 2, 48
Otherdo Cashdo Other admitted assetsdo	$1,912 \\ 1,111 \\ 1,111$	1, 930 574	1,956	1, 951 868	1, 955 1, 074	1,925	1,922 716	1,907 870	1,925 1,370	1, 912 394	1, 919 495	1,904 618	1,92 80
Other admitted assetsdo	719	560	583	604	602	616	614	651	671	633	662	714	71

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

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
]	FINAN	CE	Conti	nued		<u>·</u>					·
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Association of Life Insurance Presidents-Con. Insurance written:⊗													
Policies and certificates, total_thousands Groupdo	627 54	592 42	594 55	679 46	$628 \\ 72$	679 165	585 54	623 42	754 75	719 61	722 74	700 71	64
Industrial	346	364	356	428	358	315	340	380	432	405	409	385	35
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	$\begin{bmatrix} 24\\722,92 \end{bmatrix}$
Groupdo	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, 59
Ordinary†dodo	456, 790	339, 472 247, 852	335, 700 253, 735	374, 416	358, 762 260, 427	402, 311 387, 033	378, 744 281, 077	385, 480 279, 445	486, 088 316, 139	495, 554 271, 638	462,186 274,776	482, 253	481, 2
Groupdod0_		18,935	20,092	262,368 21,753	22, 128	60, 577	33, 984	23, 504 19, 334	27,602	25, 949	23,405	24, 516	29,6
Industrialdo		14, 291 58, 855	15, 382 58, 805	16, 073 56, 836	16, 857 58, 539	17,775 97,855	19, 312 57, 639	59,376	18, 918 68, 170	19,410 56,736	15,630 57,341	18,610 65,817	18, 3 57, 6
Group do Industrial do Ordinary do Institute of Life Insurance:*		155, 771	159, 456	167, 706	162, 903	210, 826	170, 142	177, 231	201, 449	169, 543	178,400	188, 700	174, 2
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,		165, 866	176, 104	189, 326	176, 247	244, 909	203, 604	187,853	229, 883	205, 253	194, 285	203, 417	100.1
Death claim paymentsdo		71, 785	76, 726	84, 114	80,109	97,826	93, 442	85, 549	105, 836	93, 508	89,485	92,978	192, 1 90, 0
Disability paymentsdo		17, 449 7, 930	20, 283 7, 021	22, 464 8, 053	22, 132 7, 218	21,802 7,414	25, 777 8, 302	24, 237 7, 135	30, 556 8, 272	31,709 7,710	27,950 7,255	27, 489 7, 584	25, 3
Annuity paymentsdo Dividends		10,607 24,851	12,978 27,510	13, 968 27, 258	12,763 25,880	13, 192 68, 314	17,015 34,377	12,796 33,817	14, 135 40, 234	14,016 31,680	12,842 30,812	14,572 35,650	13, 9 31, 7
Surrender values, premium notes, etc.do		33, 244	31, 586	33, 469	28, 145	36, 361	24, 691	24, 319	30, 850	26, 630	25, 941	25, 144	23, 6
Insurance written, ordinary, totaldo	610, 607	430, 297	432, 679 33, 590	467, 814	447, 749	521, 524	485, 782	508,908	631, 863	634, 209	605, 286	632, 597	632, 8
New Englanddo Middle Atlanticdo	45, 328	34, 983 100, 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, 50 162, 70
East North Centraldo West North Centraldo	134,403	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 60,335	140, 101	133, 426 64, 615	138, 914 63, 243	136, 5
South Atlantic	67,305	44, 285 17, 515	46, 426 18, 413	47, 518 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, 62
West South Centraldo	42, 319	32, 785 12, 123	35, 445	32, 234	30, 565	38, 142	34, 133	37,235	44,098	42,887	41,843	46,796	25, 03 45, 33
Mountaindododo	18, 507	12, 123 45, 289	12, 390 43, 939	13,059 46,600	12, 703 42, 395	16,069 49,282	12, 798 45, 368	13,752 48,222	17,803 59,760	17, 501 59, 909	17, 565 57, 614	20, 116 64, 413	17,80
Orbital y						77							
- • • •					j								
Foreign exchange rates: Argentinadol. per paper peso. Brazil, official	298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 29
Brazil, officialo ²	061	.061 .301	.061 .301	. 061	.061	. 061	.061	.061	.061	. 061	.061	.061	.00
Canada, frec rate§dol. per Canadian dol	. 906	$.895 \\ .572$.878	.876 .570	.881	.879	.896	.900	. 899 . 572	. 902 . 573	. 901 . 573	. 901 . 573	. 90
Mexico	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206	. 20
		1										4.035	4.03
Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark•thous. of dol	22, 243	22,756 21,763	22,754 -27,759	22,740 -56,440	22, 743 -10, 752	22, 726 30, 974	$22,683 \\ -76,063$	22, 644	22, 576 	22,473 -101,005	22,426 -45,122	22, 388 51, 684	22, 33
		r 77, 382	r 76, 813	7 78, 269	7 70, 386	r 68, 374	7 64, 862	[≁] 63,90	₽61,871	P 63, 584	₽ 63 , 030	₽ 62,080	P 62, 70
Africado		r 46, 057 14, 221	7 45,049 13,325	7 45, 460 13, 479	7 43, 479 12, 801	r 43, 000 12, 704	* 41,807 11,708	7 42, 59 11, 459	^p 39, 086 12, 169	P 41, 253 11, 308	₱ 41,999 10,969	# 41, 056	P 41, 48
Reported monthly, total ‡		10, 166	r 11,839 13,703	12,015	7,831	6,212	4,654	4,121	4,520	4, 891	4,065	$11,431 \\ 3,945$	10, 2
Sliver:		1	1	14, 210	14,805	15,410	15, 590	16,088	16, 250	16,660	17, 114	17, 421	17,98
Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz Production:	1	. 351	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	.448	. 448	.448	. 448	.448	. 448	. 44
Canada,	.	$1,505 \\ 4,412$	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	
United Statesdo Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of monthdo		4, 510	2, 922	3, 505	3, 128	3, 150	2,851	2, 714	1, 931	1, 988	2,717	3, 664 1, 632	4, 31
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (4 States) number PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS	. 1, 031	832	818	890	784	939	1,032	810	962	988	1,026	1,008	1,02
	-]	
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	
						49			39			52 43	
Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)do			46 1 49			92 1 54			47 1 54			49 1 51	
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.).do Other durable goods (75 cos.)do			34 22			36 30			34			33 22	
Machinery (69 cos.)			42			44			39 36			40 42	
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do			41 35			48 35			42 36			41	
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do			52			47			30 42			39 40	
	.		211			294			211			216	
Dividends: Preferreddo			7 20			23			21			22	1
Common do			7 125			158			127			132	
Electric power companies, net income (28 cos.) (Federal Reserve)*	.		7 26			35			34			29	
Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.)do Telphones. net operating income (Federal	.	ŀ	284.1			383.9			209.4			239.3	
Communications Commission) mil. of dol.		l	66.8			66.2		l	63.6			61.9	

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
			FINAI	NCE-	Conti	nued		·	<u> </u>	·		<u> </u>	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
United States war program, cumulative totals from June 1940: •													
Programmil. of dol Commitmentsdo Cash expendituresdo War savings bonds, sales*do Debt, gross, end of month &do	339, 738	221, 968 153, 052	221,918 160,155	237, 913 168, 313	237,659 177,913	237, 949 183, 802	238, 398 190, 108	238, 952 197, 523	246, 147 203, 832	246, 116 212, 039	246, 024 220, 273	275, 753 228, 041	339, 854 1230, 252
Cash expendituresdododododo	124, 280 802	44, 791 734	50, 250 838	55, 972 814	62,084 735	68, 208 1, 014	74,461 1,240	80, 543 887	87,655 944	94, 945 1, 470	102, 318 1, 335	110,005	116, 751 890
interest bearing:		81,685	86, 483	92,904	96, 116	108, 170	111,069	114,024	115, 507	129, 849	135, 913	136, 696	141, 524
Public issuesdo Special issues to government agencies and trust fundsmil. of dol	130, 814	72, 982 8, 262	77, 338 8, 509	83, 680 8, 585	86, 671 8, 787	98, 276 9, 032	100,852 9,172	103, 286 9, 565	104, 284	118, 848 9, 795	124, 477 10, 198	124, 509	128, 782
Noninterest bearing	11, 907 1, 338	441	637	639	657	862	1,045	* 1, 773	1, 219	1, 206	1,238	10, 871 1, 316	11, 456 1, 286
Total amount outstanding (unmatured) 3 mil. of dol	3, 934	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 ³ Conmodity Credit Corpdo	484	754 930	738 930	749 930	749 930	788 930	782 930	780 930	779 930	777	485	480	483
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpdo Home Owners' Loan Corporationdo Bacenstruction Finance Corpdo	930 1, 533	1, 533 1, 216	1, 533 1, 216	1, 533	1,533	1, 533 896	1, 533 896	1, 533 896	1,533	930 1, 533 986	930 1,533 996	930 1, 533	930 1, 533
Expenditures, total	850 7,617 7,232	5, 215 4, 884	5, 931 5, 384	5, 937 5, 481	6, 363 6, 042	6, 501 5, 825	6, 372 5, 947	6, 119 5, 770	7, 354 6, 744	7, 466 \$ 6, 974	7,435 7,092	1, 011 8, 327	700 7, 112 6, 432
Agricultural adjustment programdo	45	30 52	35 40	48 35	66 31	70 12	86 29	92 23	103 21	81 \$ 35	65 12	7,469 43 6	0,452 42 9
Transfers to trust accounts‡do Interest on debtdo	15 46	19	5 224	56 70	3 28	25 353	35 54	2 35	1 262	38 89	1 42	1 609	344 68
Debt retirementsdo All other‡do	0 275	(a) 224 797	(°) 242	(a) 247	(°) 193	1 215	(°) 222	(°) 198	(°) 223	(a) 250	(a) 223	0 198	0 219
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, total	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	$ \begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 4, 211 \end{array} $	33 1, 815
Social security taxes	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
Federal Farm Mortgage Corpdo Home Owners' Loan Corporationdo Reconstruction Finance Corpdo. Expenditures total	$26,435 \\ 8,078$	19, 401 8, 859	19, 974 8, 813	20, 534 8, 781	20, 992 8, 779	21, 715 8, 746	22, 643 8, 691	23, 437 8, 588	24, 151 8, 565	24, 706 8, 652	24, 805 8, 507	26, 708 8, 241	25,555 8,139
Loans to financial institutions (incl. pre- ferred stock)mil. of dol	754	974	964 498	949	953 496	957	920	858	833	837	821	828	795
Loans to railroadsdo Home and housing mortgage loans_do Farm mortgage and other agricultural	$ \begin{array}{r} 448 \\ 1,896 \end{array} $	497 2, 297	2, 286	497 2, 286	2, 265	486 2, 241	489 2, 237	$474 \\ 2,219$	469 2, 197	462 2, 158	459 2, 141	$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ 1,937 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 448\\1,914\end{array}$
loansmil. of doldodo	2,750 2,230	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
U. S. obligations, direct and fully guaran- teednil. of dol	1, 691	1,144	$1,197 \\ 952$	1, 219 976	1, 222 1, 001	1, 272 1, 020	1, 284	1,375	1.424	1, 510	1. 549	1, 565	1, 638
Business propertydo Property held for saledo All other assetsdo	1, 966 7, 019	924 4, 177 4, 295	4, 287 4, 725	4, 710 4, 848	4, 701 5, 288	5, 187 5, 489	1,041 5,638 5,989	1, 359 5, 883 6, 232	$\begin{array}{c} 1,408 \\ 6,074 \\ 6,681 \end{array}$	$1,428 \\ 6,081 \\ 7,035$	1,475 6,167 7,108	1,674 6,310	$ \begin{array}{r} 1, 561 \\ 6, 750 \end{array} $
Liabilities, other than interagency, total mil. of dol.	7,682 11,289	9, 72 8	10, 161	9, 863	10, 268	10, 345	10, 533	10, 791	10, 850	11, 386	11, 177	8, 917 11, 456	7, 466 10, 969
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U. Sdo	4, 046	4, 592	4, 574	4, 265	4, 264	4, 301	4, 291	4, 332	4, 365	4, 372	4, 092	4, 101	3, 936
Other do	1,271 5,972	1,445 3,691	1,434 4,154	1, 413 4, 185	1,404 4,601	1,414 4,630	1, 413 4, 829	1,383 5,076	1,375 5,109	1,366 5,648	1, 340 5, 746	1,333 6,022	1,276 5,757
Privately owned interests	440 14, 706	439 9, 234	439 9, 37 3	$442 \\ 10,230$	443 10, 281	439 10, 931	439 11, 671	440 12, 206	441 12, 860	440 12, 880	$440 \\ 13, 188$	440 14,812	441 14, 146
standing, end of month: Grand total		4,545,609	4,628,502	4,848,279	4,916,226	5,312,352	5,604,641	5 ,805,976	6,107,850	6,368,364	6,678,095		
Section 5, as amended, totaldo Banks and trust companies, including	7,540,174 621, 989	735, 862	73 5, 093	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
receiversthous. of dol Building and loan associationsdo	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, 835 519	62, 128 3, 904	61,006 2,812 485	$ \begin{array}{c} 60, 566 \\ 3, 242 \end{array} $	59, 654 3, 463
Insurance companiesdo Mortgage loan companiesdo	$\begin{array}{r} 462\\144,620\end{array}$	659 200, 562	600 199,737	597 200, 522	529 202,044	529 201,689	529 200, 686	522 198, 689 438, 668	204, 161	488 199, 402	225, 243	485 98, 608	485 144, 544
Railroads, including receiversdo All other under Section 5	$\begin{array}{r} 413,153\\ 1,772 \end{array}$	461, 563 924	462, 470 920	462,050 912	460, 968 898	450, 499 1, 085	453, 432 1, 069	455, 005	434, 378 678	426, 665 646	424, 338 1, 890	416, 261 1, 848	413, 448 1, 834
Self-liquidating projects (including financ- ing renairs)	16,650	17, 194	17, 153	17, 133	17,056	16,960	16,954	16, 809	16,824	16, 757	16, 724	10 700	16 600
Financing of agricultural commodities thous. of dol.	57	349	349	3 49	349	339	204	157	117	117	57	16, 702 57	16, 692 57
Loans to business enterprises (including participations)	102, 742	132, 942	131, 349	129, 187	126, 516	123, 775	117, 536	115, 250	111, 206	107, 541	105, 567	103, 950	101, 768
National defenses do Bank Conservation Act, as amendeddo	5,616,292 664,655	693, 213	2,484,112 690,851 60,076	689, 429	2,770,068 688,208	3,188,266 687,421 66,665	3,493,874 683,069 65,460	3,734, 583 679, 830 64 444	4,045, 737	4,330,509 676, 123	4,628,627	4,932,910 672.275	5,280,748 669, 467
Drainage, levee, irrigation, etcdo Other loans and authorizationsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 58,860\\ 458,929\end{array}$	69, 357 487, 450	69, 076 500, 519	67, 115 493, 489	66, 832 511, 987	66, 665 505, 373	65, 469 503, 628	64, 444 488, 382	63, 366 487, 341	61, 477 482, 608	60, 830 476, 574		\$ 60,046 461,576
SECURITIES ISSUED (Securities and Exchange Commission)†	1								•				
Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	936	2, 059	2, 550	5, 003	780	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 86	$2.059 \\ 43$	2,536 68	5, 001 43	786 34	6, 958 34	1, 389	994 49	1,078	10, 274 86	1, 440	3, 723	$1,001 \\ 62$
Corporate	12 8	0	11 11 3	40 3 (a)	0 (•)	0	0	(a)	84 7 8	4	68 1 14	89 8 3	62 12 3
COMMON 380CK		• •	,					/		, (-)	14	, 0	J

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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
<u></u> , ,]	FINAN	CE	Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued			-	,									
(Securities and Exchange Commission)†													
Estimated gross proceeds—Continued. By types of issuers:													İ
Corporate, total	106 51	43 2	82 39	$\frac{46}{7}$	35 17	34 3	9 9	49 3	98 61	91 28 59	83 18	99 52	76 41
Industrialdo Public utilitydo Raildo	46 6	38 2	41 1	30 9	17 0	27 4	0	39 8	22 15	3	39 14	1 47	26 7 2
Other (real estate and financial)do Non-corporate total@dodo	3 830 802	0 2, 016 1, 969	0 2, 468 2, 444	0 4, 958 4, 919	0 752 735	0 6, 925 6, 906	0 1, 380 1, 240	0 945 887	0 994 944	(°) 10, 188	$12 \\ 1,371 \\ 1,335$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3, 634 \\ 2, 582 \end{array} $	939
U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldo New corporate security issues:	28	47	2, 444 23	4, 919	17	6, 906 18	49	57	50 50	10, 165 23	1, 335 37	3, 583 51	890 49
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	103	42	80	45	34	33	8	49	96	88	81	97	74
New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo	$15 \\ 12$	38 33 5	31 12	4 2	5 1	16 15	1 0	$12 \\ 10$	39 6	9 3	32 14	$\frac{25}{10}$	(a) 3
Repayment of debt and retirement of	3		19 29	2 41	4 29	1	1	2 37	32 49	6	18 49	15	
stock, totalmil. of doldo	89 79 8	4 4 0	29 24 4	41 (a)	29 28 1	17 13 (°)	6	34 3	42	79 74 3	49 49 0	70 51 (a)	61 40 2
Other purposes	1 0	(a) Ŭ	$\hat{2}$ 20	(a) 0	(a) (a)	(ª)	2 0 0	0 0	1 7 8	(a)	(a) (b)	19 2	19 10
Proposed uses of proceeds by major groups: Industrial, total net proceeds mil, of dol.	49	2	38	6	17	3	8	2	59	27	17	50	40
New moncy	9 41	(a)	23	4	4 13	2	1 8	(a)	33 18	5	11	25 23	3
Public utility, total net proceedsdo New money	41 46 0	38 34	40	29 (°)	13 17 1	27 10	0	39	18 22 1	58 1	38 0	(a)	(a) 27
stockmil of dol	46	4	26	29	16	17	0	37	21	57	38	1	26
Railroad, total net proceedsdo New moneydo Repayment of debt and retirement of	6 6	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	9 0	0 0	4	0	8	15 5	3 3	14 14	46 0	70
Repayment of debt and retirement of stockmil. of dol	0	0	0	9	0	0	U	0	10	0	0	46	7
(Commercial and Financial Chronicle) Securities issued, by type of security, total (new													l
eapital and refunding)thous. of dol. New capital, totaldo	144, 757 28, 989	161, 739 103, 133	100, 977 45, 085	$115,001 \\ 28,145$	99, 871 31, 029	150, 404 40, 792	176, 420 6, 670	102, 306 57, 900	199, 837 89, 645	159,700 37,677	$157,362 \\ 43,727$	$221, 374 \\41, 333$	169,377 30,537
Domestic, totaldo Corporatedo	28, 989 22, 404	$103, 133 \\ 58, 600$	45,085 28,446	28, 145 2, 434	31, 029 6, 679	40, 792 14, 717	6, 670 2, 798	57, 900 11, 330	87, 395 54, 693	37, 677 20, 785	32,070 28,621	41, 333 29, 999	30, 537 19, 175
Municipal, State, etcdo	6, 585 0	0 44, 533 0	0 16,639 0	0 25, 711 0	17, 125 7, 225 0	16, 720 9, 355 0	3, 872 0	0 46, 570 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 32,702\\ 2,250\end{array}$	6,860 10,032 0	$3,449 \\ 0 \\ 11,658$	1, 140 10, 194 0	4, 025 7, 338
Domestic, total do. Corporate do. Federal agencies do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Refunding, total	115,768 115,768	58,606 58,606	55, 893 55, 393	86, 856 86, 856	68, 842 68, 842	109, 613 109, 613	169, 750 79, 750	44, 406 44, 406	110, 192 110, 192	122,023 122,023	113,635 88,780	180, 041 162, 041	138, 839 138, 839
Corporatedo Federal agenciesdo	79, 311 14, 875	6,018 49,925	30, 437 18, 400	43, 846 30, 645	13, 531 45, 520	66, 329 34, 245	7, 517	1,865 31,875	38, 447 54, 830	74, 902 34, 505	44, 744 44, 036	77, 813 43, 475	65, 580 31, 105
Municipal, State, etc	21, 582	2, 663 0	6, 556 500	12, 365 0	9, 792 0	9, 039 0	45, 428 90, 000	10, 666 0	16, 915 0	12,616	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 24,855 \end{array}$	40, 753 18, 000	42, 155 0
Total	18	$\frac{26}{17}$	74	26 1	5 2	14	42	53 10	33 5	5	20 16	12 3	6
Municipal, State, etcdo	12	9	3	25	3	777	2	43	28	1	4	9	2 4
(Bond Buyer) State and municipal issues:													
Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	37, 987 44, 051			36, 036 79, 815	24, 188 6, 905	34, 486 45, 464		61, 336 59, 482		24, 539 22, 335	24, 119 38, 013		* 55, 051 * 121,710
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures:													·
Wheat	257	$257 \\ 141$	261 85	190 81	146 94	224 125	212 103	188 30	236 15	210	155 18	235 1 12	328
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo		490	500	510	520	543 160	540	550	610	670	740	761 167	780
Money borroweddodddododddodddddddddddddddddd	490 340	$ \begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 240 \end{array} $	310 240	310 250	320 250	378 270	290 280	320 310	350 320	570 330	550 330	529 334	530 340
Bonds Prices:													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)	99.23	96.08	96.18	96.48	96.11	96.70	97.47	97.79	98.24	98.69	99.47	99.64	99.35
Domesticdo Foreigndo	100.24	97.75 62.51	97.83 62.97	98.08 63.16	97. 59 65. 24	98.04 66.11	98.72 68.88	99. 03 70. 01	99.42 70.90	99.88 71.21	100.53 71.87	100, 69 72, 26	100. 37
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade(15 bonda), dol nor \$100 bond	121, 1	110 7	119.0	119.3	110 -	110 0	110 -	190.0	119.8	110.0	100.1	100 *	101 -
High grade(15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)do		118.7 99.3	119.0	119.3	119.5 103.2	118.9 103.6	119.5 105.4	120.0 106.4	108.0	119.9	120.1 110.0	120.5 109.9	121. 1 110. 8
Industrials (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do	117.0	108.7 104.1	109.8 105.8	111.2 107.1	113.8 108.3	115.3 109.1	115.7 110.5	115.9 111.4	116.7 112.1	116.3 113.4	116.1 113.7	116.6 114.4	116.6
Rails (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do Domestic municipals (15 bonds)†do	98.6	85.2 27.1	86.4 29.4	88.0 30.3	87.6 29.6	86.5 29.9	89.9 31.7	92.0 33.5	95.3 39.9	97.8 44.7	100.1 49.1	98.7 47.6	100.4
Domestic municipals (15 bonds) †do U. S. Treasury bondsdo	134.6 112.7	127.6 109.9	128.1 109.8	128.6 109.5		127.8 108.9	127.7 109.4	128.6 109.4	128.7 109.1	129.1 109.9	130.4 111.4	131.5 112.4	133, 4 112, 9

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943	<u></u>		1942	1	1-		1	1	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
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	inued							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued													
Bonds —Continued ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):		· ·											
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value	115, 776	83, 842	124,075	134, 771	98, 513	114, 943	144, 737	134, 433	260, 794	214,979	216, 442	164, 430	173, 47
Face value On New York Stock Exchange: Market value	200, 797	173, 629	316, 526	303, 128	207, 713	233, 873	329, 565	276, 381	580, 038	439, 701	429, 012	284, 117	319, 10
Market value	104, 055 185, 284	75, 610 162, 734	112, 301 300, 306	122,448 285,683	87, 421 192, 439	101, 549 214, 320	132, 378 310, 531	122, 202 259, 290	243, 869 554, 858	197, 276 412, 821	199, 696 404, 339	147,981 262,596	157, 73 298, 53
Face value do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous. of dol	157, 440	159, 938	276, 812	266.931	169, 301	207,079	302, 817	252, 254	497, 869	372, 722	343, 226	236, 099	275, 33
U. S. Governmentdo Other than U. S. Govt., totaldo Domesticdo	260 157, 180	449 159 490	245 276, 567	248 266, 684	229 169,072	199 206, 880	$251 \\ 302,566$	$253 \\ 252,001$	$197 \\ 497,672$	257 372, 465	316 342, 910	400 235, 699	33 275, 00
Foreign do	150, 709 6, 471	152, 418 7, 072	268, 643 7, 924	258, 361 8, 323	157, 269 11, 803	195, 834 11, 046	290, 890 11, 676	245,656 6,345	481, 522 16, 150	360, 470 11, 995	331, 153 11, 757	227, 205 8, 494	264.11
alue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues	80, 729	65, 277	65, 256	67, 207	67, 156	72, 993	72, 880	72, 962	72, 856	72, 812	81, 479	80, 999	80, 87
Domesticdododo	77,824 2,904	$\begin{array}{c} 62,198\ 3,079 \end{array}$	62,182 3,074	64, 139 3, 068	64, 088 3, 067	69, 934 3, 059	69, 831 3, 049	69,837 3,125	69, 835 3, 021	69, 794 3, 018	78,462 3,017	77, 984 3, 015	77,80
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do Foreign do	80, 109 78, 014	62,720 60,796	62,766 60,830	64, 844 62, 906	64, 544 62, 543	70, 584 68, 562	71,039 68,939	71,346	71, 575 69, 433	71, 858 69, 709	81,049 78,880	80, 704 78, 525	80, 3 78, 15
ields:	2,095	1, 924	1, 936	1, 938	2,001	2, 022	2, 100	2, 188	2, 142	2, 149	2, 169	2, 179	2, 20
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	1. 8
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo By ratings:	3, 10	3. 34	3 , 3 3	3. 31	3. 31	3, 32	3. 27	3. 23	3. 20	3. 19	3.16	3.14	3, 1
Aaadododo	$2.69 \\ 2.81$	2, 81 2, 99	$2,80 \\ 2,98$	2, 80 2, 95	2.79 2.94	$2.81 \\ 2.96$	2.79 2.93	2. 77 2. 89	2. 76 2. 88	$2.76 \\ 2.88$	2.74 2.87	$2.72 \\ 2.85$	2.6 2.8
Adodododo	3.08 3.81	3. 27 4. 28	3, 26 4, 26	3. 24 4. 24	3. 24 4. 25	3, 23 4, 28	3.20 4.16	$\frac{3.17}{4.08}$	3.14 4.01	3.14 3.96	3. 13 3. 91	3.11 3.88	3.0 3.8
By groups	2.79	2.94	2.95	2,94	2, 93	2.94	2.90	2.88	2, 87	2,87	2.86	2.84	2.8
Dy groups. Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railsdo	2,96 3,55	3.09 3.98	3.08 3.95	3.07 3.92	3.06 3.93	3.07 3.96	3.05 3.86	3.02 3.78	3, 00 3, 7 3	3.01 3.69	$3.00 \\ 3.64$	2, 98 3, 61	2.9 3.5
Rails	1, 91	2. 28	2.25	2, 22	2.20	2.26	2. 27	2.22	2. 21	2.20	2, 13	2,07	1.9
U. S. Treasury bonds: Partially tax-exemptdo	1.83	2.02	2.03	2.05	2.06	2.09	2.06	2.06	2.08	2.02	1.92	1.85	1.8:
Taxable*dodo	2.28	2.34	2.34	2, 33	2.34	2.36	2.32	2.32	2, 33	2, 32	2, 30	2.29	2.2
ash dividend payments and rates (Moody's)													Ì
Total annual payments at eurrent rates (600 companies)	1,681.66 942.70	1, 646. 14 938. 08	1, 643. 75 938. 08	1, 645. 97 938. 08	1, 647. 36 938. 08	1, 677. 20 942, 70	1,682.83 942.70	1,686.26	1, 680. 77 942. 70	1, 683. 92	1,694.13 942.70	1, 683. 55	1, 681. 1
companies)mil. of dolmill. of dolmillions Dividend rate per sbare (weighted average) (600 companies)dollars	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.76	1.78	1.79	942.70 1.79	1.78	942.70 1.79	1.80	942. 70 1. 79	942.70
Banks (21 cos.)	$2.81 \\ 1.71$	$2.81 \\ 1.71$	$2.81 \\ 1.70$	2.81 1.70	2.81 1.69	$2.82 \\ 1.71$	$2.82 \\ 1.71$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.73 \\ 2.82 \\ 1.72 \end{array} $	2.82	2.82 1.71	2.82 1.73	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.73 \\ 2.82 \\ 1.72 \end{array} $	2.8
Insurance (21 cos.)	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.71 \\ 2.69 \\ 1.76 \end{array} $	2.69 1.74	2.69 1.73	2.69 1.73	2.69 1.74	2.64 1.75	$2.64 \\ 1.75$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.72 \\ 2.64 \\ 1.75 \end{array} $	2.64 1.74	2. 64 1. 74	2.64 1.74	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.72 \\ 2.69 \\ 1.74 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.6 \\ 1.7 \end{array} $
Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do Rails (36 cos.) do ividend payments, by industry groups:*	2.13	1, 75	1.79	1.85	1.96	2.12	2.12	2.16	2.18	2.18	2.13	2.13	2.1
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol. Manufacturing	141.4 71.9	143.4 67.0	318.1 189.5	296.8 128.1	155.7 101.6	676.8 370.0	282.2 91.9	$142.0 \\ 61.6$	$320.4 \\ 198.7$	$292.0 \\ 124.5$	$115.0 \\ 64.7$	$411.9 \\ 236.4$	330.8 131.0
Miningdodododododo	1.2 3.4	$\begin{array}{c} 3.1\\ 3.2 \end{array}$	25.3 25.4	5.0 15.4	3.5 3.8	$55.6 \\ 44.5$	$egin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 16.2 \end{array}$.8 5.9	23.4 22.1	3.0 14.9	.9 3.6	26.9 25.1	3. 15.
FinancedodO	25.0 7.9	26.6 8.0	$\begin{array}{c} 21.0\\9.3\end{array}$	47.7 12.2	8.3 3.4	$53.9 \\ 64.2$	73.4 16.7	$28.1 \\ 7.1$	16.3 12.2	46.0 17.0	7.9 1.3	$27.8 \\ 34.8$	74. 13.
Heat, light, and powerdodo Communicationsdo Miscellaneousdo	29.7	34.3 .1	27.8 12.5	36.9 46.5	32.1	47.2 13.6	33.7 46.0	36.4 .1	29.8 9.6	$ 34.8 \\ 46.6 $	35.0 .1	35.6 15.1	41 46
rices:	2.2	1.1	7.3	5,0	2,8	27.8	2.6	2.0	8.3	5.2	1.5	10.2	5. (
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100. Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)	₽ 63. 6	47.2	48.2	51.1	50.6	52.6	56.1	59.0	62.1	62,6	65.6	66.3	₽ 64. (
Industrials (30 stocks)dol. per share	$47.16 \\ 136.34$	$35.46 \\ 106.08$	36.00 107.41	38.37 113.51	38. 81 115. 31	38. 81 117. 16	$\begin{array}{c} 40.73\\ 121.52 \end{array}$	42.78 127.40	44.64 131.15	46.37 134.13	48, 19 138, 60	48.67 141.25	49.71 142.90
Public utilities (15 stocks)do Rails (20 stocks)do	20.75 34.35	11. 51 26. 19	$11.76 \\ 26.76$	$13.35 \\ 28.65$	$14.16 \\ 28.13$	$14.02 \\ 26.83$	15.57 28.59	16.87 29.80	17.58 32.47	19.00 34.73	20. 13 36. 43	20.35 35.84	21.72 36.92
New York Times (50 stocks) do	93.65 160.98	73.10 126.93	74, 40 128, 65	79.06 136.56	80. 13 139, 23	81. 51 142. 86	84.67 147.75	88.18 153.76	91, 13 157, 06	92.79 158.43	96.83 165.21	$98.78 \\ 169.86$	98.80 169.19
Industrials (25 stocks)	26.32	19.26	20.16	21.55	21.03	20.18	21.59	2 2. 61	25, 21	27.16	28.46	27.87	28.43
Combined index (402 stocks)_1935-39=100. Industrials (354 stocks)do Capital goods (116 stocks)do	94.4 96.3	68.3 70.5	69.4 71.6	74.2 76.5	75.2 77.2	75.9 78.5	79. 7 82. 3	84.8 87.7	88. 2 90. 8	91, 3 93, 7	95. 2 97. 2	96.7 99.3	98, 5 100, 9
Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do	88.8 96.4	71.0 68.9	71.8 69.6	77.6 72.7	77.3 74.1	77.7 75.8	81.1 79.7	86.1 84.8	89.0 87.4	90.1 90.9	92, 5 94, 9	93.3 98.8	94. (100. 4
Public utilities (28 stocks)do Rails (20 stocks)do	85. 9 90. 5	58.8 65.4	59.5 66.7	63. 7 72. 7	66. 2 73. 0	65.2 69.3	69.3 73.7	73.3 77.5	76. 2 86. 4	79.1 92.8	84. 0 97. 5	84.7 94.3	87.7 96.6
Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)	94.8	70. 5	74.1	75. 7	73. 1	74.2	77.9	84.7	89.7	r 93. 2	r 92. 3	r 93. 4	95.3
les (Securities and Exchange Commission):	119.1	98.5	100.6	104.7	104. 4	104. 9	108.4	111.0	112.7	114.8	115.6	118.9	120.8
Total on all registered exchanges: 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	930, 724
Shares sold	27, 964	12, 553	15, 381	24, 753	22,053	33, 651	28,067	38, 457	6 3, 006	58, 703	62, 040	44, 248	43, 681
Market value	508,868 21,227	214, 217 9, 489	241, 517 11, 903	400, 475 19, 610	352, 283 17, 310	$536, 509 \\ 25, 160$	432, 974 21, 682	527, 643 29, 388	861, 091 48, 026	869, 343 44, 673	823, 352 44, 948	715, 329 32, 704	782,864 32,136
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	14, 252	7, 387	9,450	15, 933	13,437	19, 313	18,032	24, 434	36, 997	33, 554	35, 052	23, 416	26, 324
(N, Y, Times)	47, 710	34.872	35,605	37, 738	37, 374	38, 812	41, 411	43, 539	45, 846	46, 192	48, 438	48, 877	47, 578
Number of shares listedmillions		1, 471	1, 471	1, 471	1,471	1, 471	1, 470	1, 470	1, 469	1,469	1, 470	1, 469	1, 479

r 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. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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	NCE	Conti	nued	<u>'</u>	·	,	<u>'-</u>	·		<u> </u>
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued	1					1							
Stocks-Continued													
Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent	4.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5. 1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4
Banks (15 stocks)do	4.0	5, 1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	[4
Industrials (125 stecks)do Insurance (10 stocks)do	4.4	6.0 4.7	5.8 4.5	5.5 4.4	5.5	5.3 4.2	5.0 4.1	4.7 4.1	4.5 3.9	4.5 3.9	4.3 3.8	4,2 3,8	4
Public utilities (25 stocks)	5.5 6.6	8.0 7.5	7.9 7.3	7.2 7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8 7.9	6.3 7.3	6.2 6.8	5.8 6.6	5.5 6.2	5.4 6.4	5
Rails (25 stocks) do Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corppercent.	3.97	4.27	4, 27	4.23	4, 23	4.19	4.17	4, 10	4.08	4.08	4.07	4.03	3.
· · · · · · · · · ·	5.97	9.27	4.21	4.20	4.20	4.15	4.17	9, 10	4.00	4.08	4.07	4.03	<u></u> .
Stockholders (Common Stock)			641, 301			642,631			645.084			647,040	
Foreign			5, 184			5, 159			5 150			5 119	
Foreigndo			205,405 1,367			205,965		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	207, 541 1, 354			208, 078	
J. S. Steel Corporation, totaldo			163,754 2,577			$163, 296 \\ 2, 577$		•••••	163, 586 2, 573			163,803 2,586	
American Tel. & Tel. Co., totalnuniber Foreign			24.88						25. 20			25.15	
				EIGN	TRA	DE							
INDEXES									·			1	
Cyports of U.S. merchandise		100											
Quantity $1923-25=100$. Value do		199 185	215 191	225 206	208 200	241 226	190 185	186 178	244 245	300 7 302	292 r 289	264 268	
Unit value		93	89	92	96	94	98	96	101	101	99	102	
Quantitydo		78	84	95	79	167	102	102	109	107	114	115	
Valuedo Unit valuedo		57 74	62 74	70 74	59 74	$127 \\ 76$	77 75	77 75	83 76	* 84 78	89 78	* 90 79	
VALUE;													
Exports, total incl. reexportsthous. of dol Exports of U. S. merchandisedo	1,205,396	703, 096 696, 245	732, 014 725, 896	801, 382 794, 258	786, 860 780, 753	873, 145	694, 348 687, 732	669, 331 661, 545	927, 116	1,123,766	1,069.259	1,003,514 997,435	
leneral imports	315.730	186, 323	196,033	199,750	168,079	358, 787	228, 214	233,959	249, 240	257,891	280, 883	302, 239	300,
mports for consumptiondo	<u> </u>		196, 755	223, 409	186, 715	407, 417	245, 588	245, 173	263, 992	267, 771	284, 959	307,463	7294,8
	FRAN	SPOR	TATI	UN A	ND CO	OMM	UNIC	ATTOI	NB			<u> </u>	
TRANSPORTATION				Į								1	
Commodity and Passenger*													
Jnadjusted indexes: Combined index, all types 1935-39=100		193	198	203	196	191	187	r 201	203	· 208	r 210	214	,
Excluding local transit linesdo Commodity		201 190	206 195	211 202	203 192	196	7 190 7 176	r 205 r 192	7 207 7 193	213 • 196	r 216 r 199	219	
Passengerdododododo		202	207	207	209	181 226	221	232	234	246	247	r 196 r 270	
		284	286	276	284	302	286	304	311	335	341	* 386	
By types of transportation: Air, combined index		326 372	343 406	351 431	337 438	323 474	319 445	377 515	379 515	419	395 523	423	
Passengerdo		296	301	298	270	474 224	236	286	289	568 r 319	310	551 338	
1ndex $1935-39=100$.		217	220	226	218	222	+ 199	r 211	r 214	r 222	r 213	7 236	
For-hire truckdodO_		200 273	211 250	224 235	216 227	216 240	* 189 232	7 201 244	* 205 243	* 209 264	r 194 277	* 216 301	
Local transit lines		134	142	149	147	162	167	173	171	172	169	175	}
Railroads, combined indexdo		218	141 224	145 230	152 221	156 212	155 211	163 229	160 234	163 235	158 240	161 • 237	
Commoditydo Passengerdo		209 289	214 304	221 296	209 314	195 339	197 317	215 336	216 347	217 372	222 376	212 r 432	
Passengerdod		84	81	77	65	42	29	34	35	47	68	r 78	
Combined index, all typesdo		187	190	195	194	194	+ 194	208 7 214	209	214	r 213	211	
Excluding local transit linesdo Commoditydo		192 185	197 187	202 191	202 187	200 187	r 198 r 184	r 198	7 216 7 199	* 221 * 203	7 220 7 201	216 196	
Passengerdo		194 248	203 271	210 285	218 307	218 295	227 302	239 326	242 335	250 351	254 358	* 262 * 365	
By type of transportation: Air, combined index	1	296	313	323	356	348	376	407	381	406	382	391	1
Commoditydo		372	407	421	451	454	481	520	r 515	r 568	r 523	r 551	
Passengerdo Intercity motor bus and truck, combined	1	245	251	258	293	277	306	3 32	304	304	292	294	
index		198 196	201 201	210 209	211 208	233 225	+ 216 + 199	1225 1206	+ 228 + 212	- 230 - 213	r 217 r 194	* 228 * 214	
Motor busdo		216	227	247	245	225 232	271	289	282	285	292	7 275	
		$\begin{array}{c} 149 \\ 142 \end{array}$	147 146	147 149	145 151	154 150	165 148	$166 \\ 150$	166 154	166 160	167 161	177 168	
Local transit linesdodddododddododddodod		$211 \\ 205$	216 206	221 210	221 205	214 199	214 201	234 220	236 220	243 224	245 226	236 213	
Local transit linesdo Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo				307	340	328 66	318	345	364	388	396	7 416	
Local transit lines		264	294			1 66	66	71	r 67	r 69	62	r 63	
Local transit lines			254 61	57	57		1		· · ·	1	ĺ		
Local transit linesdo Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo Commoditydo Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo Express Operations		264 62	61	57				14, 306	15.363	15,803	16.084	16, 315	16
Local transit linesdo Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo Commoditydo Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo Express Operations Operating revenuethous.of dol		264			14, 773 153	18, 071 157	14, 295 67	14, 306 78	1 5, 3 63 68	15, 803 145	16, 084 53	16, 315 64	16,
Local transit linesdo Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo Express Operations Operating revenuethous.of dol. operating incomedo Local Transit Lines		264 62 12, 106 77	61 12, 922 88	57 13, 319 56	14, 773 153	18, 071 157	14, 295 67	78	68	145	53	64	
Local transit linesdo Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo Commoditydo Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo Express Operations Operating revenuethous.ofdol. Operating incomedo	7. 8032	264 62 12, 106 77 7. 8060 1,037,054	61 12, 922 88 7. 8060 1,059,727	57 13, 319 56 7. 8060 1,152,868	14,773 153 7.8060 1,100,451	18, 071 157 7, 8060	14, 295 67 7. 8060 1,239,428	78 7. 8060 1,147,971	68 7.8060 1,254,163	145 7.8060	53 7.8032 1,247,526	64 7.8032 1,259,983	16, 7.8 1,241,

Revised.
 tFor 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 "t" 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.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
TRANSI	PORT	ATIO	N AN]	D COI	MMU	NICAT	TIONS	-Cor	tinue	d			<u> </u>
TRANSPORTATION-Continued										1			1
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100 Coaldo Cokedo Cokedo	145 145 183	144 136 175	152 142 184	150 138 180	140 139 186	126 132 193	124 135 193	130 145 189	130 144 189	132 133 183	137 132 179	132 100 162	$146 \\ 146 \\ 178$
Porest products. do Grains and grain products. do Livestock. do Merchandise, 1. c. 1. do Ore. do Miscellaneous. do Combined index, adjusted † do	156 158 111 64 312	173 129 100 57 308	167 139 135 57 304	158 139 169 58 260	138 123 144 59 206	122 130 113 56 59	117 138 98 55 50	129 142 90 58 48	133 131 92 62 56	138 124 105 63 106	143 123 101 62 269	145 140 86 63 297	170 150 172 97 63 323
Coartdodo Coketdodo Forest productsdo	147 141 145 191 148 147 117	152 141 136 182 165 119 106	162 7 138 7 142 7 186 154 7 124 102	163 7 136 7 138 7 138 7 138 7 138 7 139 110	150 - 136 - 139 - 186 140 126 114	135 - 136 - 132 - 184 137 - 139 117	132 138 135 184 130 138 130 138 102	137 r 143 r 145 r 178 135 r 145 113	138 136 144 187 133 133 142 117	143 7 134 7 133 7 186 138 7 140 118	145 - 134 - 132 - 181 138 - 140 112	146 7 129 7 100 7 166 140 7 137 7 113	147 142 146 184 150 143 113
Livestock †	63 208 147	57 r 206 152	55 7 203 146	56 7 190 144	58 r 190 144	59 r 189 146	57 202 149		61 r 193 141	62 7 163 142	62 7 163 143	63 7 192 144	64 r 202 148
Total cars thousands Coal do. Coke do. Forest products do. Grains and grain products do. Livestock do. Merchandise, I. c. 1 do. Ore do. Ore do.	58 193 226	* 3,488 * 659 * 55 * 214 * 184 * 57 * 360 * 352	$\begin{array}{c} 3,504\\ 661\\ 56\\ 199\\ 188\\ 71\\ 347\\ 336\end{array}$	4, 512 837 71 244 247 118 460 373	$3,236 \\ 649 \\ 57 \\ 164 \\ 168 \\ 78 \\ 356 \\ 230$	2,834 612 57 148 176 63 340 66	3, 531 790 75 172 237 66 421 71	$3,056 \\ 705 \\ 60 \\ 160 \\ 203 \\ 51 \\ 370 \\ 55$	3, 073 706 60 164 187 52 389 63	$\begin{array}{c} 3,136\\ 666\\ 59\\ 169\\ 173\\ 58\\ 397\\ 95 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,150\\792\\71\\221\\222\\72\\488\\364\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,151 \\ 457 \\ 50 \\ 176 \\ 189 \\ 48 \\ 386 \\ 329 \end{array}$	4, 307 842 68 224 295 65 484 444
Miscellaneousdo Freight-car surplus, totaldo Box carsdo Coal carsdo	1,551 24 9 4	71,606 59 40 5	1,647 43 28 4	2, 162 30 17 5	1, 534 53 28 14	1, 371 68 35 20	1, 698 67 35 20	1, 453 41 19 9	1, 452 35 15 7	1, 519 35 16 6	1,920 49 21 5	1, 515 72 18 34	1,886 30 11 4
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Freightdo Passengerdo Operating expensesdo Taxes, joint facility and equip. rentsdo Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedodo		$\begin{array}{c} 683,807\\ 537,412\\ 103,463\\ 399,292\\ 149,250\\ 135,264\\ 89,243 \end{array}$	697, 792 546, 791 104, 971 399, 706 143, 455 154, 632 105, 190	745, 584 587, 612 108, 322 416, 430 144, 439 184, 715 135, 538	$\begin{array}{c} 690,108\\ 534,762\\ 108,060\\ 406,389\\ 134,770\\ 148,949\\ 111,310\\ \end{array}$	702, 995 531, 918 119, 151 431, 873 100, 271 170, 851 137, 101	$\begin{array}{c} 671, 334\\ 514, 316\\ 111, 725\\ 424, 201\\ 141, 829\\ 105, 304\\ 62, 980\\ \end{array}$	663, 534 513, 191 107, 224 408, 459 148, 942 106, 133 61, 819	$\begin{array}{c} 756, 251 \\ 585, 252 \\ 121, 448 \\ 449, 440 \\ 177, 163 \\ 129, 647 \\ 84, 651 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 748,798\\ 570,136\\ 127,915\\ 442,149\\ 179,590\\ 127,059\\ 82,901 \end{array}$	759, 331 573, 788 133, 581 454, 362 176, 800 128, 169 85, 732	747, 365 549, 134 147, 294 451, 946 185, 764 109, 655 7 70, 626	791, 196 582, 497 156, 628 466, 658 203, 927 120, 611 83, 300
Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons Revenue per ton-milecents		62, 405 . 917 5 395	61, 934 . 941 5, 500	66, 019 . 946 5, 508	60, 464 . 939 5, 663	58, 356 . 967 6, 314	58, 929 . 934 5, 914	58, 102 . 943 5, 668	64, 686 . 956 6, 482	62, 947 . 966 6, 715	66, 528 . 924 7, 008	61, 339 . 948 7, 813	68, 193
Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, total		$\begin{array}{r} 668.9\\ 534.2\\ 92.3\\ 539.3\\ 129.5\\ 84.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 662.\ 6\\ 517.\ 9\\ 100.\ 4\\ 534.\ 7\\ 127.\ 9\\ 81.\ 8\end{array}$	660. 8 501. 9 113. 0 533. 3 127. 5 80. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 722.\ 5\\ 553.\ 5\\ 120.\ 4\\ 563.\ 2\\ 159.\ 3\\ 120.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 708.\ 4\\ 551.\ 0\\ 109.\ 2\\ 553.\ 6\\ 154.\ 9\\ 109.\ 3\end{array}$	710. 4 553. 8 107. 5 576. 6 133. 8 92. 0	$743.7 \\ 576.1 \\ 117.6 \\ 591.0 \\ 152.8 \\ 111.2$	$\begin{array}{c} 739.\ 9\\ 560.\ 4\\ 129.\ 5\\ 615.\ 9\\ 124.\ 0\\ 81.\ 5\end{array}$	766, 7 578, 4 138, 0 623, 1 143, 6 101, 5	783.0 587.3 145.6 623.8 159.2 118.0	749.3 557.1 142.2 629.3 119.9 78.0	760, 9 567, 5 139, 7 652, 5 108, 4 66, 5
Waterway Traffic Canals, New York Statethous. of short tons Rivers, Mississippi (Gov. barges only)do Travel	434	461 247	544 196	436 222	451 140	0 103	0 98	0 101	0 93	71 125	114 186	460 146	412 172
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flownthous, of miles Express carriedthous, of b Passengers carriednumber Passenger-miles flownthous, of miles Hotels:		283, 145	8, 099 4, 375 273, 022 125, 327	8, 408 4, 341 273, 162 128, 329	7, 777 3, 974 240, 705 112, 488	7, 202 3, 634 202, 623 96, 308	7, 508 3, 600 208, 380 101, 411	7, 585 3, 619 233, 049 110, 983	8, 127 4, 320 265, 175 124, 256	8, 288 4, 816 280, 914 132, 985	8, 323 4, 549 282, 103 133, 267	8, 410 4, 834 297, 760 140, 746	8, 881 5, 261 320, 096 150, 014
A verage sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales index	4.04 86 200	3. 74 75 143	3.70 78 134	3.73 80 135	3. 79 79 137	3.56 74 132	3.60 81 131	3.66 82 136	3. 56 83 140	$3.86 \\ 83 \\ 156$	$3.55 \\ 85 \\ 162$	3.70 84 174	3.66 79 180
U. S. citizens, arrivals number. U. S. citizens, departures do. Emigrants do. Immigrants do. Passports issued? do. National parks, visitors do. Pullman Co.: do.	1	7, 031 5, 005 344 1, 932 11, 635 330, 540	10,3934,4002,33619,128210,020	$\begin{array}{r} 7,902\\ 5,190\\ 463\\ 2,147\\ 14,667\\ 76,659\end{array}$	7,4745,0775631,91511,17351,976	8, 995 5, 152 460 1, 837 8, 247 11, 865	$\begin{array}{r} 6,442\\ 4,879\\ 398\\ 1,782\\ 11,628\\ 13,211\end{array}$	6,969 5,527 480 1,504 12,679 14,638	7, 285 5, 178 336 1, 815 12, 178 17, 751		10, 334 45, 660	9, 564 67, 345	
Revenue passenger-milesthousands Passenger revenuesthous. of dol COMMUNICATIONS		1,843,326 9,638	1,925,459 10, 169	1,961,986 10, 444	1,906,714 10, 052	1,869,952 10,080	2,036,175 11,018	1,849,643 10, 151	2,091,358 11, 511	2,126,103 11, 627	2,105,321 11, 797	2,186,161 12, 132	2,192,301 12,007
Telephone carriers: ‡ Operating revenues	ſ .	135, 328 78, 897 44, 666 86, 439 22, 632 22, 048	138, 015 80, 413 45, 680 87, 832 22, 846 22, 146	$142,864\\82,507\\48,161\\89,260\\20,337\\22,284$	140, 447 81, 576 46, 566 87, 940 24, 310 22, 400	$146, 483 \\82, 891 \\50, 766 \\97, 411 \\21, 588 \\22, 544$	146, 688 83, 610 50, 274 90, 310 21, 197 22, 835	142, 578 82, 425 48, 286 87, 591 21, 298 22, 947	150, 342 85, 287 53, 122 93, 783 21, 090 23, 124	147, 946 84, 941 51, 144 92, 897 21, 009 23, 285	149, 989 84, 733 53, 089 96, 127 20, 791 23, 408	149, 020 85, 561 51, 841 96, 624 20, 098 23, 510	152, 523 84, 426 56, 253 98, 439 21, 240 23, 595
Telegraph and caple carriers. Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Telegraph carriers, totaldo Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues		$14,282\\13,254$	14, 617 13, 600	14, 956 13, 875	14, 250 13, 151	15, 970 14, 667	1 14, 253 1 13, 138	1 13, 663 1 12, 729	1 15, 768 1 14, 677	1 16, 023 1 14, 766	1 16, 234 1 14, 997	¹ 16, 459 ¹ 15, 253	¹ 16, 792 ¹ 15, 563
rom cable operationsthous of dol. Cable earriersdo Operating expensesdo Net operating revenuesdo Net income trans. to earned surplusdo Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues thous. of dol		$712 \\ 1,028 \\ 11,932 \\ 1,031 \\ 501 \\ 999$	755 1, 018 11, 912 1, 384 946 961	819 1, 082 12, 179 1, 336 812 998	$\begin{array}{r} 863\\ 1,099\\ 11,625\\ 1,237\\ 658\\ 1,007\end{array}$	1, 104 1, 303 13, 182 1, 927 947 1, 184	¹ 894 ¹ 1, 115 ¹ 11, 762 ¹ 535 ^d 199 1, 092	17931934111,11116184861,033	¹ 906 ¹ 1, 091 ¹ 12, 165 ¹ 1, 672 742 1, 094	¹ 933 ¹ 1, 257 ¹ 12, 101 ¹ 1, 951 824 1, 095	¹ 934 ¹ 1, 237 ¹ 12, 409 ¹ 1, 865 ^d 1, 323 1, 116	¹ 890 ¹ 1, 206 ¹ 12, 673 ¹ 1, 821 397 1, 008	¹ 955 ¹ 1, 229 ¹ 13, 502 ¹ 1, 310 364 1, 105

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
	СНІ	EMICA	ALS A	ND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS	·	,			<u> </u>
CHEMICALS		[
Methanol, prices, wholesale: Wood, refined (N. Y.)dol. per gallon Synthetic, pure, f. o. b. worksdo Explosives, shipmentstbous. of lb Sulphur production (quarterly):	1	0.58 .28 41,709	0. 58 . 28 42, 571	0.58 .28 41,407	0.58 .28 41,477	0, 58 , 28 30, 626	0.58 .28 33,392	0.58 .28 35,282	0.58 .28 39,337	0. 62 . 28 38, 588	0. 63 . 28 36, 154	0. 63 . 28 36, 853	0.6 .2 36,57
Louisiana long tons. Texas do Sulfuric acid, price, wholesale, 66°, at works			1		1	147,850 645,380			139, 505 525, 106			172, 935 491, 676	
dol. per short ton FERTILIZERS	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.5
Consumption, Southern States thous of short tons.	140	66	169	200	221	340	1,006	1, 325	1, 281	800	387	117	8
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f.o.b. cars, port warehouses•_dol. per cwt Potash deliveriesshort tons Superphosphate (bulk):	1.650 57,471	1.650 59,371	$1.650 \\ 56,439$	1,650 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, 65 59, 25
Productiondododo		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, 47 813, 07
NAVAL STORES Rosin, gum:		Į											
Price, wholesale "H" (Savannah), bulk dol. per cwt Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdodo	$\begin{array}{r} 4.00 \\ 16,748 \\ 202,298 \end{array}$	2.91 35,415 245,937	3.30 24,713 250,079	3.50 18,922 263,434	3.46 19,432 267,144	3.43 20,108 277,546	3.50 7,817 276,791	3. 48 7, 728 265, 912	3.57 7,572 251,799	3. 50 13, 437 253, 134	3, 54 17, 992 249, 087	3.55 19,719 246,127	3.7 17,58 221,98
Turpentine, gum, spirits of: Price, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	.67 9,239	. 55 10, 421	, 60 9, 290	. 64 6, 474	.64 6,047	. 64 6, 806	.64 2,102	.63 1,105	.64 1,548	.64 5,892	.63 8,035	. 66 10, 508	. e 15, 01
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS	84, 851	39, 821	45, 705	49, 525	51,913	55,900	57, 627	55, 071	51, 321	54, 095	58, 481	66, 518	79,78
Animal, including fish oils: Animal fats: Consumption, factorythous. of lb Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo		120, 265 213, 963	137, 997 220, 217	136, 624 223, 747	108, 682 255, 989	114, 466 290, 597	114, 315 263, 560	110, 671 237, 931	118, 521 210, 021	111,060 223,448	100, 668 276, 540	94, 700 269, 652	81, 43 274, 40
Greases: Consumption, factory		46, 245	311, 526 42, 549	289, 743 51, 239	286, 358 41, 333	306, 055 44, 716	295, 350 49, 935	298, 988 57, 593	290, 458 61, 067	308, 448 59, 857	307, 190 61, 158	359, 464 57, 890	375, 40 45, 41
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils:1		41, 313 107, 787	42,086 104,028	45, 084 96, 432	45, 693 104, 916	50, 942 108, 570	45, 599 107, 104	45, 136 96, 683	45, 023 87, 460	46, 031 81, 186	47, 807 81, 770	49, 873 82, 475	49, 31 100, 48
Consumption, factorydo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Vegetable oils, total:		27, 575	15, 319 27, 291 178, 247	14, 496 20, 895 207, 131	11, 568 23, 845 208, 237	16, 549 15, 373 215, 619	13, 164 6, 420 204, 804	13, 890 4, 304 204, 704	12, 483 736 197, 053	15, 326 1, 169 195, 551	21,965 2,637 177,148	21, 589 12, 767 158, 764	13, 83 14, 77 155, 91
Consumption, crude, factorymil. of Ib Productiondo		212 212	266 333	342 432	355 419	$\begin{array}{c} 362\\ 416\end{array}$	332 402	339 359	3 44 352	313 321	276 274	293 270	22 22
Crudedo_		726 373	764 312	834 29 9	884 354	914 407	922 438	936 438	967 446	923 445	880 423	788 400	74 35
Consumption, factory: Crudethous. of lb Refineddo		10, 026 5, 218	7, 352 2, 742	8, 058 2, 259	7, 639 2, 151	7, 442 3, 900	$6, 132 \\ 3, 922$	7, 117 3, 423	7, 422 3, 859	7, 308 3, 690	9, 691 5, 019	18, 970 8, 458	21, 80 4, 88
Production: Crudetdo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:t		(a) 4, 289	(a) 1,822	9, 111 2, 370	5, 208 2, 684	7, 472 4, 293	8, 362 2, 675	8, 924 3, 434	$17,712 \\ 3,068$	14, 951 3, 454	14, 671 3, 481	9, 078 8, 300	6, 66 4, 21
Stocks, end of month:‡ Crudedodddododddddodddd		$128,602 \\ 6,988$	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, 32 4, 24
Cottonseed: Cousumption (crush)thous. of short tons Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	133 391 349	, 98 , 169 , 153	529 1, 085 701	738 1,635 1,598	714 833	$\frac{652}{340}$	528 178	397 107	$\substack{332\\61}$	213 28 298	1, 117 147 25 177	92 18	6 4
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tonsshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo	58, 978 29, 241	* 42, 332 * 133, 234	224, 921 146, 533	1, 598 330, 025 134, 136	1, 714 317, 338 117, 778	1, 401 291, 922 92, 672	1, 049 234, 952 75, 866	759 176, 317 58, 800	483 146, 393 39, 853	298 93, 988 37, 431	67, 569 36, 258	103 41,642 29,629	9 28, 14 18, 59
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	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	18, 39 19, 76 21, 82
In oleomargarine		99, 522 11, 312	129, 9 52 13, 487	135, 377 15, 612	119, 374 19, 126	137, 469 21, 035	132, 710 30, 050	145, 702 26, 132	134, 575 25, 187	112, 241 15, 624	93, 763 9, 917	82, 858 9, 736	83, 31 15, 05
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)dol. per lb Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of month	. 140 27, 839 139, 909	. 139 † 32, 426 † 214, 642	. 136 80, 512 199, 396	. 137 169, 490 201, 427	. 140 181, 960 254, 713	. 140 185, 433 300, 519	. 140 151, 406 327, 618	. 140 134, 595 318, 380	. 140 119, 766 318, 303	. 140 89, 836 299, 847	. 140 65, 677 266, 557	. 140 49, 797 239, 462	. 14 35, 62 207, 08
Flaxsed: Duluth: Receipts	$522 \\ 145 \\ 426$	517 236 379	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	3 51
Stocks	420 4, 988 801 100	5, 438 483 835	2,000 5,678 465 2,734	2, 304 5, 564 554 2, 780	1, 437 1, 320 252 2, 535	916 744 110 2, 269	581 186 1,865	903 627 165 1, 288	972 1, 265 305 871	904 1, 311 113 868	827 813 333 412	532 680 117 97	4 63 5 5

• 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 "0" 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 "1" 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 is reported by concents 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 production, including T. V. A., for 1935, 93 percent for 1937. 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. FRASER

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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	Ju
CHI	EMICA	LS A	ND A	LLIEI) PRO	DUC	гs—с	ontin	ued				
ILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Con.												: I	
laxseed—Continued. Oil mills::]											
Consumption	.	3, 899 5, 467	3, 778 10, 347	4, 445 11, 938	3, 993 11, 254	3, 817 11, 682	3, 713 9, 006	3, 582 6, 746	3, 383 4, 910	3, 264 3, 584	2, 688 2, 993	3, 713 2, 389	33
Stocks, end of month	3.02 2 54,720	2.40	2. 43	2.46	2. 43	2. 56	2.76	2. 97	3.17	3. 21	3. 16	3.05	
inseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb	40, 980	34, 200	54, 640	47, 240	56, 820	64, 740	60, 660	45, 180	44,100	46, 320	41, 520	45, 180	32
incod oil		44, 407	46, 726	44, 383	40, 198		37, 820	41, 558	46, 320	40, 320	44, 265	48,780	43
Consumption, factorytdodol. per lb. Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Productiontthous. of lb.	. 153	. 136	.134	. 131	. 127	40,879	.134	143	.153	.157	.155	.153	60
Shipments from Minneapolis	27, 120	76,308 21,850	72,023	84, 785 24, 850	77,045	73, 569	71, 780	69, 346 28, 560	63, 214 38, 100	39, 360	40, 380	36,060	29
nyheaps.		230, 252	242, 879	273, 101	291, 212	297, 244	289, 245	278, 601	228, 551	233, 561	228, 796	191, 855	189
Consumptiont	2 208, 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
ovbean oil:		5, 931	1,120	25, 213	35, 356	34, 938	31, 353	28, 782	28, 325	26, 230	20, 607	17, 246	14
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
dol. per lb		. 135	. 137	.138	. 138	. 138	(a)						-
Crudetthous of lb Refineddo Stocks, end of month:		57, 413 62, 407	55, 389 60, 879	64, 451 55, 435	75, 393 58, 061	92, 326 65, 414	109, 704 73, 875	107, 739 89, 103	115, 321 96, 989	131, 833 105, 341	122, 746 100, 182	114,814 109,617	96 70
Stocks, end of month:		68, 896	52, 456	51, 364	62, 268	83, 416	99,156	108, 735	126, 507	126, 332	129, 161	107, 929	12
Crudedo Refined‡do leomargarine:		67, 761	55, 134	51, 234	51, 476	57,080	63, 545	69, 995	73, 753	84, 221	96, 092	97, 481	5
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)†do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chi-		24, 379	29, 537	35, 403	39, 371	42, 151	53, 311	50, 984	57, 482	32, 363	20, 651	24, 509	31
cago)dol. per lbdol. per lbtous. of lbtous.	. 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	. 165	$.165 \\ 36,062$	
nortenings and compounds:	1		158, 107	40, 200 130, 336				124, 958		43, 120	30, 775 122, 568	126, 989	43
Productionthous. of lbdo Stocks, end of monthtdo Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chicago)		125,918 50,953	43, 583	41, 142	96, 229 37, 853	117, 915 42, 648	119, 748 43, 230	41, 285	134, 785 38, 272	134, 111 44, 603	122, 363 51, 920	48, 571	93 53
vegetable price, wholesale, therces (Unleago) dol. per lb	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	.165	
PAINT SALES													
alcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol		117	147	100	77	104	114	104	123	128	121	157	
Plastic paintsdodo		36	33	45	37	33	45	34	42	45	43	41	
In dry form		219 385	196 410	190 481	177 456	$153 \\ 394$	154 360	169 443	234 590	$235 \\ 611$	266 565	283 497	
In paste form, for interior usedo aint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers: Totaldodo		41, 106	43, 028	44, 122	38, 122	37, 141	37, 843	38, 392	46, 398	50, 923	51, 435	55, 482	50
Classified, total do Industrial do		36, 935 16, 748	$37,782 \\ 17,243$	$39,186 \\ 17,906$	34, 315 16, 221	33,518 16,905	$33,677 \\ 16,221$	34, 530 16, 726	42,710	46,221 20,907	46, 710 21, 830	50,282 22,750	4
Tradedodo		20, 187 4, 170	20,540 5,246	21,280 4,935	18, 094 3, 807	$16,612 \\ 3,623$	17,456	17, 804 3, 862	19, 897 22, 225 4, 275	25,313 4,702	24, 880 4, 725	27,532 5,199	24
		<u> </u>		<i>,</i>			1	0,001	1, 210	.,			
	1	ELEC	TRIC	POW									
ELECTRIC POWER	10.105											10.000	
oduction, totalmil. 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	* 18
Fueldo	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	11 12 12
Privately and municipally owned electric													
utilitiesdo	$16,480 \\ 2,718$	14, 047 2, 214	13, 804 2, 310	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,282 \\ 2,470 \end{array} $	14, 086 2, 373	$15,237 \\ 2,444$	15, 170 2, 481	13, 936 2, 174	15, 377 2, 451	14, 824 2, 414	$15,276 \\ 2,589$	15, 521 2, 558	18
		13, 650	13, 712	13, 970	14, 097	14, 747	14, 881	14, 394	14, 810	14, 782	14, 758	15, 240	15
Electric Institute) mil. of kwhr				2, 223	2,342	2,522 187	2,678 174	2, 519 176	2, 385 171	2, 318 195	2, 240 219	$2,241 \\ 299$	2
Electric Institute)mil. of kwhr Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do		$2,104 \\ 386$	$2,156 \\ 355$	269	197			1		2,349	2, 307	2, 385	2
Electric Institute)		386 2,328	355 2, 322	269 2, 272	2, 308	2,366	2, 470	2, 381	2,334				8
Electric Institute)nil. of kwhr. Residential or domestic do. Rural (distinct rural rates) do. Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do. Large light and power do. Street and highway lighting do.		386 2, 328 7, 716 151	355 2, 322 7, 724 157	269 2, 272 7, 946 185	2, 308 7, 938 197	2, 366 8, 188 216	8, 021 202	2, 381 7, 793 182	8, 369 176	8,409 160	8, 458 148	8, 801 138	
Electric Institute)nil. of kwhr_ Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo Street and highway lightingdo Other public authoritiesdo		386 2,328 7,716 151 376 522	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671	8, 021 202 580 671	182 655 608	8, 369 176 638 653	8,409	8,458	138 743 555	
Electric Institute) mil. of kwhr. Residential or domestic		386 2,328 7,716 151 376	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396	2, 308 7, 938 197 402	2, 366 8, 188 216 439	8, 021 202 580	182 655	8, 369 176 638	8,409 160 671	8, 458 148 732	138 743	
Electric Institute)nill. of kwhr Residential or domestic		386 2,328 7,716 151 376 522	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671	8, 021 202 580 671	182 655 608	8, 369 176 638 653	8,409 160 671 596	8,458 148 732 576	138 743 555	253
Electric Institute)		386 2, 328 7, 716 151 376 522 66 238, 059	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560 118 243, 094	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568 144 246, 749	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780	182 655 608 79 253, 645	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823	8, 409 160 671 596 84 250, 156	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Residential or domestic		386 2, 328 7, 716 151 376 522 66 238, 059 10, 548 9, 732	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 10, 580 9, 752	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568 144 246, 749 10, 534 9, 696	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780 10, 538 9, 708	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823 10, 537 9, 707	8,409 160 671 596 84 250,156	8,458 148 732 576 78 246,789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Electric Institute)		386 2, 328 7, 716 151 376 522 66 238, 059 10, 548 9, 732 343 462	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 240, 253 10, 580 9, 752 360 459	269 2, 272 7, 946 185 396 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722 381 445	2, 308 7, 938 197 402 568 144 246, 749 10, 534 9, 696 388 440	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754 398 442	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780 10, 538 9, 708 369 453	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735 380 449	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823 10, 537 9, 707 361 457	8, 409 160 671 596 84 250, 156 10, 523 9, 678 378 455	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Electric Institute)		386 2, 328 7, 716 151 376 522 66 238, 059 10, 548 9, 732 9, 732 29, 481 15, 882	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 10, 580 9, 752 360 459 30, 957 17, 127	269 2, 272 7, 946 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722 9, 722 381 445 34, 811 18, 084	$\begin{array}{c} 2,308\\ 7,938\\ 197\\ 402\\ 568\\ 144\\ 246,749\\ 10,534\\ 9,696\\ 388\\ 440\\ 38,413\\ 16,319\\ \end{array}$	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754 398 442 45, 947 17, 441	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780 10, 538 9, 708 369 453 46, 954 19, 082	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735 380 449 45, 396 18, 647	$\begin{array}{c} 8,369\\ 176\\ 638\\ 653\\ 84\\ 250,823\\ 10,537\\ 9,707\\ 361\\ 457\\ 45,037\\ 18,696\\ \end{array}$	8,409 160 671 596 84 250,156 10,523 9,678 378 455 42,716	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Electric Institute)		386 2, 328 7, 716 151 376 522 66 238, 059 10, 548 9, 732 343 462 29, 481	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 10, 580 9, 752 360 9, 752 360 7, 752 7, 752 9, 752 7, 75	209 2, 272 7, 946 396 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722 381 445 34, 811 18, 084 3, 285	2, 308 7, 938 7, 938 197 402 568 144 246, 749 9, 696 38, 403 38, 413 16, 319 8, 103	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754 398 442 45, 947 17, 441 13, 577	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780 10, 538 9, 708 9, 708 453 46, 954 19, 082 13, 033	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735 9, 735 380 449 45, 396 18, 647 12, 405	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823 10, 537 9, 707 45, 707 18, 696 10, 803	8,409 160 671 596 84 250,156 10,523 9,678 378 455 42,716	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Electric Institute)		386 2, 328 7, 716 157 522 66 238, 059 10, 548 9, 732 343 462 20, 481 15, 882 12, 056 29, 515	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 92 240, 253 92 240, 253 860 459 30, 957 17, 127 1, 411 12, 194	269 2, 272 7, 946 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722 381 445 34, 811 18, 084 3, 285 13, 160	$\begin{array}{c} 2,308\\ 7,938\\ 197\\ 402\\ 568\\ 144\\ 246,749\\ 10,534\\ 9,696\\ 38,413\\ 16,319\\ 8,103\\ 13,665\\ \end{array}$	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754 308 442 45, 947 17, 441 13, 577 14, 516	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 021\\ 202\\ 580\\ 671\\ 85\\ 260, 780\\ 10, 538\\ 9, 708\\ 46, 954\\ 46, 954\\ 19, 082\\ 13, 033\\ 14, 437\\ \end{array}$	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735 380 449 45, 396 18, 647 12, 405 13, 969	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823 10, 537 9, 707 361 457 45, 037 18, 696 10, 803 15, 178 39, 035	8,409 160 671 596 84 250,156 10,523 9,678 378 455 42,716 17,796 9,060 15,524	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	
Electric Institute)		386 2,328 7,716 1511 376 522 66 238,059 9,732 343 462 29,481 15,882 1,339 12,056 29,515 21,254	355 2, 322 7, 724 157 384 523 92 240, 253 10, 580 9, 752 360 9, 752 360 7, 752 360 7, 752 7, 752 9, 752 7, 75	209 2, 272 7, 946 396 560 118 243, 094 10, 559 9, 722 381 445 34, 811 18, 084 3, 285	2, 308 7, 938 7, 938 197 402 568 144 246, 749 9, 696 38, 403 38, 413 16, 319 8, 103	2, 366 8, 188 216 439 671 158 255, 711 10, 603 9, 754 398 442 45, 947 17, 441 13, 577	8, 021 202 580 671 85 260, 780 10, 538 9, 708 9, 708 453 46, 954 19, 082 13, 033	182 655 608 79 253, 645 10, 575 9, 735 9, 735 380 449 45, 396 18, 647 12, 405	8, 369 176 638 653 84 250, 823 10, 537 9, 707 45, 707 18, 696 10, 803	8,409 160 671 596 84 250,156 10,523 9,678 378 455 42,716 17,796 9,060 15,524	8, 458 148 732 576 78 246, 789	138 743 555 78 251, 566	

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	Decein- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July
	ELEC	TRIC	<u> </u>	l	l	I	Conti	· · ·	<u> </u>	ł	I	1	
GAS-Continued†				1	!	Í			1				1
Natural gas: Customers, totalthousands.		8, 269	8, 307	8, 379	8, 473	8, 507	8, 446	8, 448	8, 498	8, 477			
Domestic do Industrial and commercial do	-	7,702 564 118,463	7,738	7,783	7,856	7,885	7.842 601	7,850	7,892	596		-	
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft. Domestic		18, 557	123, 464 19, 625 101, 183	137,605 26,744 108,240	156, 140 38, 585 114, 556	180,000 57,334 118,888	193, 526 69, 577 120, 778	195, 113 68, 206 123, 048	190,074 63,627 122,497	50, 589			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol.		33, 874	34, 914	41, 113	49, 554	62, 181	70, 863	69, 367	66, 449	57, 173			
Domestic		14,753 18,746	15.044 19,520	$\begin{array}{c} 19,218\\ 21,528 \end{array}$	25, 582 23, 544	35, 497 26, 127	42, 659 27, 730	41, 204 27, 598	38, 783 27, 055				
		FOO	DSTU	FFS A	ND 1	гова	cco	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES										1			
Fermented malt liquors:† Productionthous. of bbltous. of bbltous. of bbltous.	6, 898	r 7,002	6. 587	5.770	4, 705	4, 813	4, 421	5, 218	5, 891	5, 984	5, 834	7, 392	7, 329
Stocks, end of monthdo	7, 221 7, 346	* 6, 937 * 8, 483	6. 208 8, 593	5, 626 8, 483	4, 717 8, 253	4, 699 8, 159	4, 236 8, 121	4, 550 8, 565	5,547 8,661	5, 683 8, 705	6, 067 8, 215	7, 025 8, 295	7, 421 7, 893
Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage pur- posesthous. of wine gal.		7 16, €90	r 19, 136	r 26, 766	r 13, 440	15, 730	12, 217	12,779	13, 746	11,942	10, 459	9,768	
Production¶thous. of tax galdodododododododo	$733 \\ 7, 235$	6,925 15,366	6, 526 15, 129	7,528	4,071 8,583	1, 571	876 10, 273	1, 179 9, 054	811 10, 056	635 8,669	423 7, 361	457 7, 181	444 7,092
	1	r 529, 238	521, 243	507, 226	499, 350	489, 418	479, 196	470, 259	461, 146	453, 034	7445, 915	439, 519	432, 654
Tax-paid withdrawals	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 4,756 \\ 412,294 \end{array} $	r 5, 746 r 10, 140 r 507, 491	4, 945 10, 068 500, 147	1, 797 11, 439 487, 550	0 5,656 480,325	0 6,873 471,026	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 7,114 \\ 461,686 \end{array} $	0 6, 138 453, 387	0 6, 649 444, 878	0 5,774 437,398	0 4, 725 430, 917	0 4,779 424,831	0 4, 639 418, 532
W lisk y. 1 Production	112,204	7, 548	7, 756	7,952	4, 982	5, 399	5. 177	4, 836	5, 536	4, 780	4,608	4, 884	4, 898
		6, 652	6, 753	6, 926	4, 228	4, 628	4, 619	4, 238	4, 785	4,074	3, 917	4, 134	4, 308
Production		$3,940 \\ 8,416 \\ 116,168$	$ 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	
Sparkling wines: f	1	110, 108	58	64	102, 200	75	41	122, 101	111, 214	100, 200	122	91, 031 136	
Production do		69 1,019	93 979	121 916	119 854	159 761	65 730	62 736	$\begin{array}{c} 74\\812\end{array}$	$79 \\ 845$	97 854	96 882	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.). dol. per lb.	a. 425	. 414	. 439	. 465	. 465	. 466	a. 476	•. <u>480</u>	a. 485	a. 476	a. 475	a. 434	a. 425
Production (factory) t thous. of Ib Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Cheese:	$151,880 \\ 231,359$	167.330 152,198	137, 375 123, 599	123, 954 86, 981	106, 023 45, 937	116, 103 24, 979	$\begin{array}{c} 122,880\\ 15,607 \end{array}$	121, 995 12, 327	140, 075 16, 676	150, 185 30, 190	190. 535 82, 761	202, 195 157, 540	181, 335 + 210, 546
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wis- consin)dol. per lb Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb	. 233	. 210	. 217	. 271	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233
American whole milk	77, 185	101,528 85,644	82,837 67,931	71,580 56,884	55, 616 42, 341	54.932 41,020	60, 155 46, 545	60, 375 46, 945	74.345 58,035	83, 590 66, 740	109,410 87,560	116, 280 97, 600	106, 450 87, 340
American whole milk do	209, 322 173, 008	279,905 243,596	259, 078 224, 861	195, 378 169, 913	153, 806 134, 332	$\frac{131,398}{112,348}$	113, 797 97, 103	93, 379 76, 678	77, 615 64, 890	79, 464 65, 843	97, 327 80, 495	144, 867 117, 094	r 182, 967 r 150, 245
American whole milk. dodo. Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholesate, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do.	5, 84	5.65	5.83	5. 83	5, 83	5. 83	5. 84	5. 84	5. 84	5.84	5, 84	5. 84	5.84
		3.50 8,506	3.66 6,789	3.75 5.580	3, 73 5, 168	3.85 7.088	4.15 8,283	4. 14 8. 500	4.15 9.450	4.15 10.500	4, 15 11, 240	4. 15 11, 500	4.15 9,204
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)	8, 931 275, 500	270, 024	221, 679	203, 114	165, 956	178, 333	204, 698	210, 315	252, 339	288, 923	376, 015	386,000	335, 500
Evaporated (unsweetened)	10, 736 376, 779	5, 412 210, 140	4, 149 136, 626	2, 445 97, 706	$\begin{array}{c} 2.586 \\ 90,678 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,226 \\ 82,672 \end{array}$	5, 286 94, 071	6, 395 89, 499	7, 198 77, 807	$\begin{array}{c} 6,739\\114,682\end{array}$	9, 121 252, 422	10,736 373,784	10, 949 400, 397
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb Production mil. of ib	3. 20	2 76 10, 766	2.82 9.498	2, 85 8, 903	2. 93 8, 172	2.95 8,473	3.00 8,773	3. 08 8, 380	3.09 9,759	3. 14 10, 245	3, 16 11, 904	3, 18 12, 600	3. 19 11, 765
Production mil. of ib Utilization in manufactured dairy products† mil. of lb.	10, 571 4, 866	5, 227	4.300	3, 864	3, 222	3, 478	3, 740	3, 731	4, 377	4, 773	6, 097	12,000 6,439	5, 810
Dried skim milk: Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U.S. average			i.									. 139	. 137
Production, total For human consumption	$.138 \\ 44,100 \\ 42,350$	$.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	$.138 \\ 60,158 \\ 57,142$	67,075 63,675	56, 000 53, 650
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total thous. of lb	46, 458	41,826	32.392	19, 570	17,833	⁷ 27,668	+ 28, 543	r 27.655	30, 652	33, 065	43, 907	7 56, 428	49,786
For human consumptiondo FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	45, 565	36, 703	28, 432	17, 332	16, 322	26, 329	26, 673	24, 995	29, 584	32, 352	42, 984	7 55, 005	48, 543
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous of bu	2 92, 392					¹ 128, 597							
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of mo thous. of bu	907 0	742 0	5, 523 11, 105	11, 432 32, 706	7, 462 35, 761	4, 823 30, 577	3, 893 23, 66 3	4, 891 16, 549	4.746 9,403	2, 793 4, 623	$1,845 \\ 1,760$	777	955
Citrus fruits, carlot sbipments no. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	8, 667 180, 206	9,947	8,888	11, 578 221 727	12, 407 206 396	19, 428	19, 173	17, 529	21, 736	18, 24 7	17, 190	14, 648 107, 138	11, 328 • 162, 034
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month	180, 200 128, 634	207, 767 102, 186	225, 104 117, 796	221, 727 115, 810	206, 396 115, 845	188, 041 103, 333	172, 103 92, 344	145, 272 74, 821	124, 392 70, 478	98, 967 62, 076	96, 515 56, 689	73, 888	r 100, 066
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb	2.988	2. 150	1. 615	1. 950	2. 206	2. 275	2. 379	2. 800	3, 394	3. 460	4. 936	3. 865	2. 925
Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu- Shipments, cariotno. of carloads	² 460, 512 17, 614	10,026	15, 223	22, 998		¹ 371, 150 15, 846	21, 331	21, 514	23, 398	12, 684	18, 490	27, 094	23, 077

Supments, carlot......no. of carloads...¹ 17, 614
10, 026
15, 223
22, 998
15, 924
15, 846
21, 331
21, 514
23, 398
12, 684
18, 490
27, 094
23, 077
Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² September 1 estimate.
Reflects all types of wholesale trading for each or short-term credit; base celling price comparable with data prior to January 1943 is \$0.46 ½ through June 5 and \$0.41½
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.
That an alcoholic beverages have been revised as follows: Consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, beginning January 1949; production and stocks of distilled spirits, January December 1941 (see not marked "?") and "?" 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 offluid 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 at the bottom of p. S-28 of the July 1943 Survey. Crop estimates for potatoes have been revised 1941 estimate is 355, 602; earlier for dairy products at the bottom of p. S-28 of the July 1943 Survey. Crop estimates for potatoes have been revised 1941 estimate is 355, 602; earlier Digitized for Parison revised available on request. For note on gas see p. S-24.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
	FOOL	STUI	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co—	Conti	nued					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straight	1.08 1.18 2333,282	0, 64 , 82	0.64 .85	0.61 .88	0.65 .90	0.74 .95 1426,150	0.80 .96	0.83 .97	0.86 .98	0.85 .99	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
Grindings, wet processdo Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, white (Chicago)do. Weighted avg. 5 markets, all grades do	(a) 1.23 1.04	10, 749 . 84 1. 02 . 86	10, 642 . 84 1. 06 . 85	11, 276 .77 1.04 .77	11, 175 . 81 1. 07 . 79	10,922 . 89 1.08 . 85	11, 387 . 97 1. 09 . 92	10, 581 . 97 1. 15 . 93	11, 513 1. 01 1. 20 . 96	1. 03 1. 22 1. 03	^b 10, 107 1.06 1.23 1.04	^b 8, 736 1.06 1.23 1.04	(a) (a) (a) 1.03
Grindings, wet processdo. Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted avg., 5 markets, all gradesdo Production (crop estimate) fthous of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdodo On farms f	22,985,267 21, 500 8, 649	20, 126 43, 697	22, 183 38, 641	27, 835 39, 969	30, 999 40, 734	¹³ , 175, 154 41, 389 43, 407	35, 929 42, 829	37, 303 48, 769	30, 5 68 42, 326	26, 433 29, 463	22, 507	13, 032 9, 663	11, 681 6, 432
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)			3423, 758			2, 277, 332			1,395,112			812, 692	
dol. per bu	24, 538	. 49 16, 918	.49	. 47	. 50 6, 209	. 54 1,358,730 6, 783	. 59 6, 353	. 60 7, 894	. 64 8, 568	. 67	. 65	. 69 9, 172	.71
Commercial	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
Price, wholesale, head, clean (Ncw Orleans) dol. per lb Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu California:	.067 2 71,217	. 069	. 067	. 062	. 067	. 067 1 66, 363	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067
Receipts, domestic, rough bags (100 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of	236, 238 158, 880	40, 293 69, 944	493 36, 666	394, 06 2 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
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	367, 863	421, 529	416, 408	335, 955	255, 036	248, 106	162, 164
thous. of bbl. (162 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	464 295	298 253	1, 295 781	7 2, 933 7 1, 776	r 2,708 r 1,950	7 2, 308 7 2, 106	* 1, 365 * 1, 758	7 907 7 1, 101	7 541 7 1, 337	r 220 r 792	r 171 r 649	125 455	18 438
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.).	435	158	677	• 1, 927	* 2 , 792	⁷ 3, 107	7 2, 827	r 2, 685	r 1, 964	r 1, 434	974	661	243
Ryc: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.)dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, dom., end of modo	. 95 2 33, 314 2, 334 23, 850	. 59 2, 508 17, 288	.65 2,393 18,477	. 59 3, 846 19, 295	. 59 1, 577 19, 761	.70 \$57,341 1,061 19,889	.75 802 19,924	. 79 1, 345 19, 645	. 83 2, 943 20, 458	. 81 1, 818 21, 053	. 87 3, 909 22, 656	. 94 3, 438 23, 309	1.01 4,130 23,318
Wheat: Disappearance, domestictdodo Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)			234,856			218,806			258, 862			282, 557	
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.	1. 41 1. 69 1. 40 1. 41 2834, 957	1, 13 1, 26 1, 11 1, 11	1.19 1.33 1.20 1.18	1, 19 1, 38 1, 21 1, 15	1. 20 1. 32 1. 23 1. 17	1, 32 1, 48 1, 31 1, 28 1981, 327	1.39 1.54 1.37 1.36	1.41 1.55 1.37 1.38	1.44 (°) 1.40 1.41	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.40\\ 1.52\\ 1.38\\ 1.39 \end{array} $	1.42 1.58 1.38 1.40	1.41 (°) 1.37 1.39	i, 41 1, 66 1, 40 1, 42
Receipts, principal markets do	² 301, 100 ² 533, 857 75, 165	38, 951	53, 694	45, 416	32, 261	1278,074 1703,253 31,811	35, 398	36, 106	47, 528	36, 334	37, 271	56,041	116, 989
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total ¶fdo Commercialdo Country mills and elevatorsfdo	369, 715 220, 348	378, 091 266, 149	386, 956 1,378,224 269, 290 257, 765	425, 614 268, 658	435, 180 259, 487	447, 960 1,159,418 245, 150 235, 221	447, 094 230, 639	438, 615 214, 954	420, 863 900, 556 212, 131 174, 591	409, 388 194, 163	390, 802 173, 113	387, 497 617, 998 162, 150 102, 446	386, 589 221, 287
Merchant millsdodo On farmstdo			151, 927 644, 146			139, 385 494, 662			123, 455 327, 667			102, 440 104, 378 190, 054	
Grindings of wheatdo	4 6. 36	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): Flour, actual	4 6.00	5, 73 5, 13 8, 968	5, 95 5, 45 9, 793	6. 04 5. 60 10, 497	6.09 5.60 9.516	6. 18 5. 60 10, 152	6. 33 6. 12 11, 037	6.35 6.16 9,780	6.38 6.20	6. 44 6. 11 8, 973	6.45 6.07 7.853	4 6. 43 4 5. 93 8, 384	4 6. 42 4 6. 02 8, 826
Operations, percent of capacity Offal thous. of lb Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl		59.6 705, 516	67.9 765,128 3,838	67.4 817,014	68.8 743,560	67. 9 787, 629 3, 925	73.8 847,171	9,780 70.7 752,936	10, 569 66. 8 818, 299 4, 235	8, 973 59. 2 693, 035	7, 853 54, 0 603, 659	5, 384 55, 4 643, 084 5, 055	8, 826 58. 7 682, 257
LIVESTOCK									,				
Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals	2, 178	2, 398	2 , 6 05	2 , 9 95	2 , 535	1,845	1, 613	1 543	1 011	1 461	1 507	1 429	1 610
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States † thous. of animals	2, 178 160	2, 398 222	2, 605 387	2, 995 579	2, 535 391	1,845	1,613	1, 541 85	1, 811 138	1, 661 142	1, 597 99	1, 433 81	1, 616 64
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kan. City).do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	15.36 12.17 15.20	14.87 12.05 13.70	14.84 11.64 14.00	$15.21 \\ 11.83 \\ 13.50$	$15.30 \\ 12.62 \\ 13.50$	14.85 12.24 13.50	14. 84 12. 67 14. 25	15. 14 13. 49 14. 63	15. 54 14. 49 15. 00	15.71 14.58 13.88	$15. 44 \\ 14. 60 \\ 14. 40$	$15.56 \\ 14.38 \\ 14.63$	$15.32 \\ 12.48 \\ 14.63$

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1943		<u></u>	1942						1943			
August	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
FOOI	STUI	FS A	ND T	OBAC	co	Conti	nued		I	·		
]												
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
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 12. 2
	1											2, 446
432	488	789	1,002	465	202	178	191	221	139	194	151	129 129 14.49
13. 47	12.94	12.89	12.20	12.35	13.12	13.59	14.26	14.91	14. 42	14.07	(a)	(0)
												1
983 112	1, 326 1, 329 607 94	1,406 1,449 519 80	1, 413 1, 532 521 72	1, 404 1, 553 579 73	1,557 1,887 829 86	1, 404 1, 632 913 81	1, 213 1, 380 956 84	1, 374 1, 490 909 79	1, 320 1, 384 864 86	1, 397 1, 544 880 94	$1,386 \\ 1,603 \\ 924 \\ 100$	1, 442 1, 690 7 998 7 116
.200	. 210	. 210	.210	.210	557,014 .216 547 100	546, 821 . 220 522, 960	499, 481	534, 497 . 220 534, 147	. 220	. 220	433, 087	493, 360 . 200 485, 412
101, 451	83, 288 70, 790	95, 146 83, 407	116, 892 84, 004	130, 454 72, 380	127, 034 76, 839	107, 185	102, 246	97, 736 56, 571	92, 981 59, 279	90, 060 65, 380	61, 439	74,707
13, 713	7,602	11, 260	90, 733 17, 896 653 932	26, 4 62	34, 819	71, 225 24, 885	63, 412 19, 748	64, 804 12, 571 783 126	64, 101 11, 649 784, 700	69, 941 10, 284 849, 521	65, 929 7, 808 801 267	78, 136 7 9, 660 874, 175
	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
	. 303 . 298 496, 360 336, 634	. 325 . 310 557, 953 270, 287	. 325 . 311 590, 541 257, 445	. 293 . 284 721, 781 291, 841	. 293 . 284 952, 397 490, 476	. 293 . 284 793, 048 588, 419	. 293 . 284 638, 132 627, 399	. 293 . 284 703, 700 591, 597	. 293 . 284 670, 622 524, 049	. 293 . 284 771, 300 519, 798	. 293 . 270 853, 729 513, 784	. 258 . 256 851, 814 r 544, 297
	82, 097	87, 170	66, 631	108, 432	153, 448	125, 961	100, 203	84, 976	72, 411	105, 244	58, 421	103, 087
.146	. 129 . 139 106, 660 85, 274	. 129 . 139 118, 236 62, 143	. 136 . 142 119, 978 57, 547	. 139 . 146 145, 578 57, 434	. 139 . 146 218, 107 91, 333	. 139 . 146 178, 549 111, 867	. 139 . 146 137, 304 122, 240	. 139 . 146 136, 444 128, 264	. 139 . 146 132, 836 149, 141	$\begin{array}{r} .139 \\ .146 \\ 177,699 \\ 166,129 \end{array}$. 146 191, 028	. 139 . 146 200, 072 240, 950
									1			1
.250 29,381 54,717	. 224 37, 307 86, 645	$\begin{array}{r} .230 \\ 46,666 \\ 115,505 \end{array}$. 210 58, 910 161, 011	. 209 78, 661 193, 263	. 234 64, 495 187, 943	. 245 28, 484 142, 002	. 245 19, 009 101, 741	. 245 14, 290 58, 079	.246 9,452 32,513	. 250 9, 469 20, 963	. 250 14, 742 25, 379	. 250 24, 213 r 38, 851
. 399 3, 863	. 337 3, 547	. 351 3, 019	. 390 2, 725	. 390 2, 558	. 390 3, 006	. 384 3, 769	. 355 4, 577	. 374 6, 462	. 372 6, 732	. 379 6, 506	. 386 5, 356	. 382 4, 532
7, 529 341, 491	6, 751 272, 042	5, 421 234, 876	3, 117 180, 3 2 9	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	* 8, 578 * 351, 169
1, 193 985	269 136	519 366	716 508	510 384	506 378	414 248	732 682	591 471	615 515	144 137	1, 114 860	1, 475 1, 070
. 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
. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	.037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037
. 065 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 068 . 055	.068 .055	.068 .055	. 068 . 0 55	.068 .055	.068 .055	. 068 . 055	.068 .055	.067 .055	.066 .055	.065 .055
27,025	23, 962	29, 234	35, 665	32,099	32, 741	28, 212	29,676	33, 831 . 25 006	32, 139	26, 997	24,837	23,098
48, 078 92, 476	r 49, 605 100, 088	* 40, 322 109, 428	115, 128	7 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
(1)	1,715	1,712	2, 128	2, 217	2,014	1,913	2,078	1,961	2,046	2,150	(1)	(1)
	August FOOI 3,016 13.97 12.6 3,399 432 14.06 13.47 983 112 .200 552,554 101,451 .256 495,360 .139 .256 495,360 .139 .256 .055 .055 .27,025 .48,078	August August 3,016 2,187 13.97 14.37 12.6 16.9 3,399 2,772 432 488 14.06 14.60 13.47 12.94	August August Sep- tember FOODSTUFFS A 3,016 2,187 2,529 13.97 14.37 14.45 12.6 16.9 16.4 3,399 2,772 3,657 432 488 789 14.06 14.60 14.16 13.47 12.94 12.89	August August Sep- tember Octo- ber FOODSTUFFS AND T 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 13.97 14.37 14.45 14.98 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 3,399 2,772 3,657 3,741 432 488 789 1,002 14.06 14.60 14.16 14.30 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20	August August Sep- tember Octo- ber Novem- ber FOODSTUFFS AND TOBAC 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 13.97 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.96 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 3,399 2,772 3,657 3,741 2,780 14.06 14.60 14.16 14.30 14.53 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20 12.35	August August Sep- tember Octo- ber Novem- ber Decem- ber 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 13.97 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.96 14.01 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 16.5 3.399 2,772 3,657 3,741 2,780 2,379 14.06 14.60 14.16 14.30 14.53 15.39 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20 12.35 13.12	August August tember Sep- tember Octo- ber Novem- ber Decem- ber Janu- ary FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCOCont1 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 3,431 13.07 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.96 14.01 14.78 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 16.5 16.0 3,399 2,772 3,657 3,741 2,780 2,379 1,939 14.06 14.60 14.16 14.30 14.53 15.30 15.86 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20 12.35 13.12 13.59	August August Sep- tember Octo- ber Novem- ber Decem- ber Janu- ary Febru- ary FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 3,431 2,815 13.97 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.96 14.01 14.78 15.35 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 16.5 16.0 16.2 3,399 2,772 3,667 3,741 2,780 2,379 1,939 1,671 14.06 14.60 14.16 14.30 14.53 15.30 15.86 15.91 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20 12.35 13.12 13.69 14.26	August August Sep. tamber Octo ber Novem- ber Decem- ber Janu- sty Febru- ary March FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 3,431 2,815 3,027 13.97 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.96 14.01 14.78 15.35 15.59 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 10.5 10.0 16.2 15.5 3.309 2,772 3,667 3,741 2,780 2,2370 1,999 1,671 1,738 13.47 12.94 12.89 12.20 12.35 13.12 13.69 14.26 14.91	August August Sep- tember Octo- ber Novem- ber Decem- ber Janu- ary Febru- sty March April FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCOContinued 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 3,431 2,815 3,027 2,844 13.07 14.37 14.45 14.98 13.06 14.01 14.78 15.53 15.59 15.13 12.6 16.9 16.4 18.2 17.7 16.5 16.0 16.2 15.5 14.3 3.399 2,7725 3,657 3,741 2,785 2,027 1,030 1,671 1,738 1,623 1,491 14.42	August August Sep- tamber Oeto- ber November ber Janu- arr Febru- arr March April May FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO Continued Continued 3,016 2,187 2,529 2,687 3,310 4,225 3,431 2,815 3,027 2,844 3,321 13.07 14.37 14.45 14.08 13.96 14.01 14.78 15.33 15.59 15.3 18.4 18.4 3,099 2,772 3,657 3,741 2,780 2,379 1,653 15.59 15.10 15.24 15.08 15.28 14.2 14.06 14.43 14.03 14.53 15.89 15.24 15.08 15.28 13.47 12.94 12.89 14.06 1.537 1.634 15.24 15.40 15.88 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391 15.391	August August Entropy Octobe Novem ber Jang- ary Februi ary March April May June FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued 0 3.001 2.157 2.659 2.687 3.310 4.225 3.441 2.815 3.007 2.844 3.221 3.075 13.07 14.47 14.45 14.49 13.25 14.60 14.43 13.44 13.85 12.0 16.0 16.4 18.2 17.7 10.5 16.0 16.2 15.5 14.33 13.44 12.8 3.302 4.687 14.00 14.16 14.16 14.50 14.60 14.62 15.68 15.82 15.22 13.47 12.89 14.001 14.53 14.64 1.527 1.449 1.233 1.767 1.239 1.937 1.636 13.47 12.89 14.001 14.53 1.464 1.527 1.449 1.531 1.464 1.568 15.28

i Temporarily discontinued.
 i Revised.
 i Data compiled by the Department of Labor from a trade journal have been substituted, beginning in the May 1943 issue, for the Department of Agriculture's scrie formerly shown which has been discontinued; except for the difference in source, the series is the same as that published in the 1942 Supplement.
 I Prior to January 1943, ata are as of the 18th of the month.
 The series for feeder shipments of sheep and lambs has been revised beginning Jan. 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey.
 Servisions for 1942 not shown above are as follows (thousands of pounds): Jan., 16,295; Feb., 13,482; Mar., 38,845; Apr., 42,420; May, 48,779; June, 49,349; July, 49,298.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
	FOOL	STUI	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co	Conti	nued					
товассо													
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb	• 1, 372					11,417			.				
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb			3, 260			3, 434			3, 329			2, 943	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo			381			337			389			368	
Cigar leaf do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Flue-cured and light air-cured do Miscellaneous domestic do			249 2, 519			242 2,752			294 2, 553			269 2,220	
Miscellaneous domesticdo			3			2,102			-, 000			3	
Cigar leaf do			24			22			22			25	
Cigarette tobaccodo fanufactured products:			85			77			68			58	•••••
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): Small cigarettesmillions	23,682	20, 941	· 21, 798	23,075	20, 447	19, 716	20, 370	17,678	20,612	19,943	18, 476	20,894	22,
Large cigarsthousandsth	425, 363 25, 821	498,872 25,329	519, 976 27, 329	633, 350 30, 956	474, 348 25, 882	685,002 24,081	436, 744 25, 297	410, 599 22, 691	427,836 26,856	451, 899 25, 135	441, 372 23, 906	449, 641 23, 246	427, 23,
Prices, wholesale (list price, composite):			1							1			
Cigarettes, f. o. h., destinationdol. per 1,000 Cigars, delivereddo	6.006 (2)	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. (2)
roduction, manufactured tobacco: Totalthous. 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-out chowing do	1	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		4, 724 13, 259	4, 260 14, 035	4,624	4,033	3, 795 13, 046	3, 676 13, 317	3, 907 11, 663	4, 150	4, 151 13, 145	3,927 12,434	4,405 12,153	
Plug do Serap chewing do Smoking do Snuff do Twist do		2,799	3, 169	3, 252	3, 297 522	3, 783 522	3,681	3, 824	4, 344	3, 752	3, 212	3, 371	
1 wist		506	507	526	522	522	503	500	559	583	551	527	
		LEA	THE	R ANI	D PRO	DDUC	тѕ						
HIDES AND SKINS		[
ivestock slaughter (Federally inspected):	194	460	513	578	501	476	340	0.01	410		100		
Calvesthous of animalsdo	434 988	1,103	1,159	1,280	1,018	982	928	331 854	410 923	365 796	328 774	327 708	
Hogsdodd_dodddododddddoddddddddddddddddd	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, 1,
Prices, wholesale (Chieago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers											-, -	-,	
dol. per lbdol.	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	.155	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155	.155 .218	.155 .218	:
LEATHER		,				,						. 215	.
roduction:	062	1 002	1 020	1.072	1 000	1.045	020	072	1.000	000	002	1 010	
Calf and kipthous. of skins Cattle hidethous. of hides	963 1,967	1, 093 2, 402	1,029 2,401	1,073 2,647	1,009 2,460	1,045 2,647	969 2,451	973 2, 436	1, 082 2, 516	986 2,401	923 2, 244	1,010 2,187	r 1,
Goat and kidthous. of skinsdodo	2,971 5,568	2, 433 4, 287	2, 735 4, 150	2, 933 4, 462	2,660 4,860	$3, 169 \\ 4, 543$	3,017 4,844	2, 984 5, 023	3, 597 5, 027	3, 383 4, 918	2,983 4,991	3, 212 4, 959	2, 4,
rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb	(3)	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	(3)
Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	
tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of	. 025	, 023		.020		.025	. 025	. 525	. 525	. 025	. 025	. 529	(3)
month: Total	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, 1
Leather, in process and finished do Hides, rawdo	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	76,
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Hoves and mittens:		979 956	969 101	905 71#	060 227	974 605							
Production (cut), totaldozen pairs Dress and semidressdo		272, 256 159, 056	268, 191 150, 656	295, 715 166, 831	260, 337 146, 021	274, 695 156, 680							
Work		113, 200	117, 535	128, 884	114, 316	118, 015				••••••			
Prices, wholesale, factory: Men's black calf blucherdol. per pair	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6
Men's black calf oxford, corded tipdo Women's plain, black, kid blucher tdo	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.5 0	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	4.60 3.50	43
Production, boots, shoes, and slippers:		_		_									
Totalthous. of pairstheticdo	·····	38, 812 424	37, 119 460	39, 986 475	35, 247	38, 501 453	37, 504 341	37, 797 327	41, 945	40, 657 322	36, 313 248	r 39, 614 157	37,
All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.)do Part fabric and part leatherdo		175 613	227 727	$368 \\ 1,007$	305 901	317 1, 00 3	899 801	1, 188 700	1, 380 738	1,624 871	$1,661 \\ 611$	2,807 655	3,
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 3, 831	31, 992 3, 913	31, 777 4, 002	34, 811 4, 090	$33,503 \\ 4,278$	$29,394 \\ 3,995$	7 31, 372 4, 138	29, 3,
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'do		1. 401	1, 379	1, 549	1, 164	1, 323	1, 630	1, 481	1, 486	1, 578	1, 468		
Infants'do		2, 136	2,079	2,048	2,003	2, 101	2,095	2,019	2, 283 2, 966	2,129	2,019	1,684 2,132	1, 2,
Misses' and children'sdo Men'sdo		3, 224 7, 410	3, 080 7, 561	3, 259 8, 310	2, 743 7, 119	3, 236 7, 814	2, 773 7, 086	2,797 7,235	7,775	3, 061 7, 819	2, 525 6, 899	r 2, 710 r 7, 155	2, 6,
Women'sdo 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,
thous. of pairs		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	4,069 7554	3,

thous. of pairs. 4,083 4,219 4,447 3,989 3,682 2,749 3,053 3,578 3,795 3,993 *4,069 3,779 462 305 647 664 605 722 751 1,071 542 405 *554 516 780 comparable data; statistics for a larger number of companies are available; data are being revised. Not quotation. The vised series. The price series for sole cak leather is shown on a revised basis beginning in the June 1943 issue for the colored, elk blucher series formerly shown; data beginning 1940 are shown in footnote marked "1" on p. S-28 of that issue.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		LUMI	BER A	ND M	IANU	FACT	URES						
LUMBER-ALL TYPES													į
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.: Production, totalmil. bd. ft		2,980	2, 896	2, 847	9 410	9.105	1,919	1 079	2,380	0.459	2, 578	0.600	0 501
Hardwoods do		2, 580 471 2, 509	2, 880 451 2, 445	442	2, 410 410	2,105	387	1,972 382	420	2,452	2, 378 390 2, 188	2,602 402 2,200	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,581 \\ 410 \\ 2,171 \end{array} $
Softwoods		3, 100	3,024	2,405 2,988	2,000 2,575	1,724 2,386	1, 532 2, 225	1,590 2,207	1,960 2,550	2, 062 2, 641	2,620	2, 583	2, 171
Bardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo Stocks, gross, end of month, totaldo		510 2, 590	$523 \\ 2,501$	541 2, 447	490 2,085	434 1,952	460 1,765	425 1,782	463 2,087	458 2, 183 3, 639	425 2, 195	416 2, 1€7	404 2, 148 3, 672
Hardwoodsdo		5, 164 1, 734	$5,062 \\ 1,662$	$4,914 \\ 1,563$	4,777 1,485	4,429	4,151 1,360	$3,934 \\ 1,317$	3,776 1,284	1,216	3, 590 1, 181	3,625 1,168	1,174
Softwoodsdo		3, 430	3, 400	3, 351	3, 292	2, 997	2,791	2,617	2, 492	2, 423	2,409	2,457	2,498
FLOORING										Ì			ł
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		6,950	5, 900	6,000	5,850	6, 600	6, 900	5,850	5, 850	6, 575	4,850	4,400	3, 300
Productiondo		$8,100 \\ 6,850$	7,200 8,000	5, 700 6, 500	5, 500 6, 250	6, 150 5, 050	6, 550 5, 500	7,400 4,500	7,000 4,675	8,000 4,150	7, 500 3, 700	7, 500 3, 600	7,450 3,550
Production do do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do		7, 500 11, 500	6, 950 12, 500	7, 500 11, 500	6,300 11,275	5, 750 10, 650	6, 300 9, 800	5,050 9,450	5, 900 8, 350	5, 575 6, 750	5, 150 5, 500	4,500 4,500	3,600 4,650
Oak: Orders, newdododododododododo	16.354	22, 720	22, 609	23, 2 49	18, 626	17, 641	15, 797	29,612	32, 295	31, 584	24, 572	19, 135	16, 153
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	23, 600 15, 108	27,771 19,288	22, 631 18, 633	19, 101 20, 174	19,476 18,400	20, 053 18, 007	20.824	27,626 15,535	33, 637 17, 806	37, 373 17, 104	34, 708 15, 994	31,699 15,758	25, 900 15, 711
Production do	18, 085 8, 375	18, 906 76, 422	21, 214 73, 841	26,779 65,236	18, 251 63, 563	17,064 64,506	15,026 65,428	19,810 51,153	26, 284 42, 675	27, 848 32, 931	25, 437 23, 065	22, 144 16, 679	19, 770 11, 352
SOFTWOODS	/				,			ŕ					
Douglas fir: Prices, wholesale:							{						
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4-16 dol. per M bd. ft	32.340	32. 340	32. 340	32. 340	32, 340	32.340	32.340	32.340	32.340	32.340	32, 340	32.340	32.340
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	44. 100	44. 100	44.100	44. 100	44. 100	44.100	44.100	44.100	44,100	44.100	44.100	44.100	44.100
Southern pine: Orders, newt,		772	791	808	612	637	721 771	653	746	720	694	642	643
Orders, newt		793	794	818	736	726	771	747	771	748	727	709	713
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8	37.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30,000	30,000	30,000	32.000	32.000	32.000	33.000	33.000	33.000
dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4do Productiontmil. bd. ft.	55.000	55.000 779	55.000 757	55.000 758	55,000 687	55.000 662	55.000 635	55.000 657	55.000 706	55.000 715	55.000 655	55.000 629	55.000 650
Shipmentstdo Stocks, end of monthdo		819 791	790 758	784 732	694 725	647 740	676 699	677 679	722 663	733 645	715 585	670 544	639 555
Western nine:	540	564	586	640	474	439	370	397	460	504	491	556	603
Orders, newdodo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3	561	578	562	578	566	539	512	542	565	587	564	577	591
common, 1 x 8dol. per M bd. ft	$\frac{54.59}{616}$	$31.53 \\ 666$	31. 53 637	32.01 650	31.38 432	31.83 343	31. 54 244	$31.36 \\ 246$	31.47 351	31.59 424	32.08 585	33.36 645	34.52 635
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1x 8dol. per M bd. ft Production †	$569 \\ 1,108$	612 1,391	602 1,426	615 1,443	486 1, 389	466	374 1,062	366 941	438 853	482 795	514 866	544 967	589 1,013
	· · ·		847	1,445	684	580	532	529	659	770	781	753	700
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		1, 145 820	1, 150 812	1,095	1,106	1, 057 524	1,063	1,045 506	1,006	1, 048 713	1, 105 731	1,111 705	1,103
Orders, new fdodo Orders, unfiled, end of monthdo Production fdo Shipments fdo Stocks, end of monthdo		858 572	830 578	757 768	673 596	624 497	525 474	537 463	699 463	724 504	721 500	716 505	687 504
				578			1	1	67,666	34, 608	47, 407	73, 863	59,415
Orders, inew		58, 135 87, 154	44, 983 88, 086	58, 278 90, 997	44,868	38, 864 85, 128	42, 188 88, 984	46, 176 96, 319	110,895	93,040	90, 949	118, 148 38, 489	137, 297 33, 853
Orders, new Mbd. ftOrders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production do		38, 790 48, 647	$38,462 \\ 48,738 \\ 182,697$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,163\\ 51,567\end{array}$	35, 399 40, 979	33, 571 38, 830	31,946 35,030	31, 198 41, 734	37, 343 51, 659 128, 152	37, 420	35, 551 47, 856	42,624 94,881	39,641 86,487
FURNITURE		195, 721	182, 097	170, 197	163, 457	158, 153	155, 145	144, 593	126, 102	115, 857	101, 246	24,001	0,101
All districts: Plant operationspercent of normal	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
Grand Rapids district: Orders:		12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0		00.0						
Canceled percent of new orders	9.0 15	4.0 25	5.0 30	2.0 26	8.0 24	7.0 22	2.0 56	5.0 25	6.0 23 91	5.0 23	4.0 20	6.0 21	8.0 17
New no. of days' production Unfilled, end of monthdo Plant operationspercent of normal Shipmentsno. of days' production	90 55. 0	55 60. 0	63 51.0	58 58.0	54 69.0	46 73.0	85 71.0	25 89 72.0	91 74.0	100 74.0	108 65.0	108 66.0	104 65.0
Shipmentsno. of days' production Prices, wholesale:	21	18	20	26	26	25	21	21	22	19	17	21	20
Beds, wooden 1926=100 Dining-room chairs, set of 6do	(1) (1)	101.0 118.9	101.0 118.9	101.0 118.9	101.0 118.9	101.0 118.9	100.9 118.9	$100.9 \\ 118.9$	100.9 118.9	$100.9 \\ 118.9$	100.9 118.9	(¹) 118.9	(¹) 118.9
Kitchen cabinetsdodododododododo	102.6 (¹)	102.6 104.2	102.6 104.2	102.6 104.2	102.6 104.2	102.6 104.2	102.6 104.2	102.6 104, 2	102.6 (¹)	102.6 (1)	102.6 (¹)	102.6 (1)	102.6 (¹)
Steel furniture (see Iron and Steel Section).		101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101, 2					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	META	LS Al	ND M	ANUI	FACTI	URES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Iron and Steel Scrap													
Consumption, total *thous. of short tons		5,015	4,955	5, 342	4,930	5,037	5,031	4,680	5, 361	5, 199	5, 289	5,032	5,119
Home scrap *do Purchased scrap *do		2,812 2,203	2, 846 2, 109	3,034 2,308	2, 796 2, 134	2, 779 2, 258	2, 856 2, 175	2,600 2,080	3,007 2,354	2, 938 2, 261	2, 990 2, 299	2,855 2,177	2, 919 2, 200
Stock, consumers', end of mo., total *do Home scrap *do		4, 780 1, 337	4,993 1,388 3,605	5, 530 1, 460	6, 078 1, 544		6, 233 1, 653	6,209 1,699	$6,179 \\ 1,688$	6, 253 1, 682 4, 571	6, 279 1, 670 4, 609	$\begin{array}{c} 6,365\ 1,715\ 4,650 \end{array}$	
Purchased scrap *do		3,443		4,070	4,534	4,674	4,580	4, 510	4, 491				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 Survey.
 New series. For a description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig-iron consumption and stocks and 1939-40 data, see note marked "" on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey; later data are available on p. S-30 of the April 1942 and subsequent issues.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October, 1943

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
ÿ	ІЕТА	LS AI	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	JRES-	-Con	tinued	1			·,	<u> </u>
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Iron Ore								,					
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons Shipments from upper lake portsdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo	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	$\begin{array}{c} 6,940\\ 11,864\\ 26,098\\ 23,273\\ 2,825 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 7,156\\ 13,589\\ 32,389\\ 28,650\\ 3,739\end{array}$
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	2,100	0,112	0,011	0,101	1, 202	.,	0,021	.,	-,	_,			0,100
Castings, malleable: Orders, new, netshort tons Productiondo Shipmentsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 108,505\\ 67,515\\ 68,485 \end{array}$	63, 978 56, 304 56, 651	87, 697 61, 021 58, 977	70, 907 68, 251 65, 457	74, 080 59, 287 58, 484	93, 824 66, 177 63, 703	73, 524 63, 572 59, 557	787, 728 66, 401 67, 895	785,744 78,143 76,526	74, 244 72, 559 70, 744	77, 768 69, 959 69, 146	r 78, 289 r 69, 111 r 70, 584	r 91, 653 66, 011 67, 954
Pig iron: Consumption*thous. of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:	23, 50	4, 935	4, 836	5, 145	4, 883	5, 001 23, 50	5, 057	4, 661 23. 50	5, 219 23, 50	4, 954 23, 50	5, 052 23, 50	4,748	5,010
Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton Compositedo Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island*do Production*thous. of short tons Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of	23, 30 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	23.5024.2024.005,084	24. 23 24. 00 5, 201	23, 50 24, 23 24, 00 5, 194	24. 23 24. 00 4, 766	24, 23 24, 00 5, 314	24. 23 24. 00 5, 035	24, 20 24, 00 5, 178	$\begin{array}{c} 23.\ 50\\ 24.\ 17\\ 24.\ 00\\ 4,\ 836\end{array}$	23, 50 24, 17 24, 00 5, 023
Boilers range galvanized:	86, 823	1, 272 46, 025	1, 284 41, 779	1, 266 43, 829	1, 334 40, 130	1, 425 33, 700	1, 458 55, 239	1, 534 58, 646	1, 512 68, 051	1, 486 76, 198	1,487 64,274	1, 539 89, 821	1, 508 70, 308
Orders, new, netnumber of boilers Orders, unfiled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	97, 066 92, 532 89, 667 12, 976	40, 023 39, 324 40, 454 41, 373 9, 646	41, 779 35, 879 43, 410 45, 224 7, 832	42, 597 35, 681 37, 111 6, 402	45, 737 37, 353 36, 990 6, 765	36, 474 42, 913 42, 963 6, 715	56, 687 41, 266 40, 926 7, 259	66, 704 47, 919 48, 629 6, 549	75, 763 60, 177 58, 992 7, 734	94, 318 58, 841 57, 643 8, 832	92, 137 70, 845 66, 455 13, 222	99, 679 83, 596 82, 279 14, 539	99, 910 65, 649 70, 077 10, 111
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured Castings, steel, commercial: Orders, new, total, netshort tons Railway specialtiesdo Production, total. Railway specialties		141, 239 '	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, 7 92 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
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous. of short tons 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	7, 376
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	.0265	. 0265	. 0265
dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton U. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of fin-	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75
ished steel productsthous. of short tons Steel, Manufactured Products	1, 704	1, 789	1,704	1, 788	1, 666	1,850	1, 686	1, 692	1, 772	1, 631	1, 707	1, 553	1, 661
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: ¶ Orders, unfiled, end of monththousands Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	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
Boilers, steel, new orders: Areathous. of sq. ft Quantitynumber Porcelain enameled products, shipmentst	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 r 992
Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous, of dol Spring washers, shipmentsdol Steel products, production for sale:	2, 632	3, 357 317	3, 104 321	3, 195 382	2, 652 336	2, 489 353	2, 460 334	2, 324 300	2, 603 357	2, 605 348	2, 472 326	2, 377 345	2, 416 327
Total thous, of short tons. Merchant bars. do Pipe and tube. do Plates. do Rails. do Sheets. do	5,088 510 505 1,032 173 655	5,048 439 404 1,062 182 521	$\begin{array}{r} 4,999\\ 449\\ 405\\ 1,035\\ 178\\ 583\end{array}$	5, 141 494 427 1, 062 186 711	4, 716 481 410 964 175 679	4, 917 493 412 1, 016 169 735	5,054 525 437 1,095 180 717	4, 781 457 449 1, 020 165 704	5, 516 580 510 1, 127 172 790	5, 132 523 512 1, 068 155 701	5,156 501 498 1,066 154 666	$5,062 \\ 489 \\ 488 \\ 1,002 \\ 162 \\ 676$	5,0695144841,048172684
Strip: Cold rolled	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
NONFEBROUS METALS Metals		ĺ											
Prices, wholesale: Aluminum, scrap, castings (N.Y.) dol. per lb Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.)do Lead, refined, pig, desilverized (N.Y.)do Tin, Straits (N. Y.)do Zinc, prime, western (St. Louis)do Miscellaneous Products	.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	$\begin{array}{c} .0812\\ .1178\\ .0650\\ .5200\\ .0825\end{array}$.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), con- sumption and shipments, total (59 manufac- turnes) these of the	4, 237	9.007	2 000	2 450	2 150	2 60*	9 450	9 607	4 17*	4 951	A 91=	4 104	1.00
turers) thous. of lb Consumption and shipments, 37 mfrs.: Consumed in own plants do Shipments	4, 237 827 1, 982 , 195	2,907 649 1,310 .195	3, 296 699 1, 453 . 195	3,459 744 1,760 .195	3, 176 596 1, 623 . 195	3,605 528 1,970 .195	3,453 641 1,526 .195	3, 687 513 2, 013 . 195	4, 175 544 2, 262 . 195	4, 351 632 1, 961 . 195	4, 315 655 2, 058 . 195	4, 184 601 2, 037 . 195	4, 093 490 2, 180 . 195

Revised. ¹ Cancelations exceeded new orders by the amount shown above as a negative item. SBeginning 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, 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, 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, 1943, of 90,877,410 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; earlier data and the 1943 cacounted for approximately 98 percent of the total value of these products reported at the 1939 Census.
 ⁶ 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. 101 the 99 manufacturers on the reporting list for Jan. 1, 1942. 24 have discontinued shipments of these products for the duration of the war.
 ⁶ New series. For sources of earlier data on pig from consumption and stocks and a description of the data see note marked """ on p. S-29. The new series on blast furnace ferro-alloys, is from the American Iron and Steel Institute and is approximately comparable with data from the Iron Age in the 1942 Supplement (data in the Supplement are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated), but include charcoal furnaces; ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces are not included; for 1941 monthly average from American Iron and Steel Institute and data beginning January 1942, see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey. The new pig fron price, delivered, shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue; 1941 average, \$24.00; earlier data will be shown later.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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
N	(ETA)	LS AN	ID M.	ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued			. <u></u>	·	1
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Electric overhead cranes:	1		13, 658			10, 685	.		9, 672			10, 256	- -
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipments		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 3, 313	1,005 17,134 2,612	333 14,654 2,713	1, 024 13, 133 2, 545	7(11, 33 2, 5(
		510.8	446.4	540.6	338.8	382.5 319.8	429.8	399.5	562.7	362.7	348.9	413.6	379.
New orders, net total	556.9	536.7 433.0	452.4 428.4	552. 2 505. 5	286. 1 497. 7	571.3	394, 9 534, 9	348.1 554.4	538.6 635.2	297.7 558.7	274. 3 573. 7	3 55.6 609.2	320. 577.
Oil burners: Orders, new, netnumber Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 432 20, 546	8, 100 19, 066	8, 589 18, 430 9, 225	10, 761 20, 799	7, 945 21, 138 7, 606	7, 910 20, 713	9, 617 22, 827 7, 503	7, 285 24, 160	6, 347 23, 146	7, 125 24, 351	3, 857 22, 111	6, 787 22, 477 6, 421	r 5, 50 r 20, 61
Shipments	4, 514 34, 868	8, 0 34 39, 323	9, 225 36, 858	8, 392 37, 416	7,606 37,149	8, 335 36, 513	7, 503 36, 661	5, 952 41, 221	7, 361 35, 429	5, 920 34, 985	6, 097 45, 745	6, 421 35, 406	7 4, 9 7 35, 7
Classes 1, 2, and 3dodo Classes 4 and 5: Number	2, 696 508	7, 961 389	8, 723 373	5, 548 438	1, 994 453	1, 447 395	1, 808 588	2, 183 682	1, 960 687	1,932 532	1,926 510	2, 126 485	• 2, 3
Horsepower Unit heaters, new ordersthous. of dol Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning	92, 679	90, 344	81, 991 6, 094	76,208	109, 598	76, 087 5, 282	78, 571	118, 531	126, 318 4, 014	97, 953	97, 529	110, 477 2, 733	7 104, 4
systems, and equipment, new orders thous. of dol Machine tools, shipments *	87, 897	117, 342	5, 956 119, 88 3	130,008	120, 871	5, 452 131, 960	117, 384	114, 593	2, 630 125, 445	118,024	113, 859	3, 192 108, 736	7 97, 5
ments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps													
units Power pumps, horizontal typedo Water systems, including pumpsdo	(, 431 42 3, 147	32, 163 126 18, 610	24, 148 68 20, 052	26, 192 104 19, 792	7,041 67 3,393	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,305\\188\\4,965\end{array} $	18, 122 163 8, 106	25, 381 159 7, 311	28, 668 190 9, 514	33,600 224 8,772	32,739 182 11,183	$ \begin{array}{r} 31,139\\280\\11,745 \end{array} $	7 31, 6 1 11, 7
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, newthous. of dol	1 ~~~~80	6, 417	5, 494	5, 243	8, 229	9, 421	8, 133	7, 468	6, 043	6, 115	6, 091	4, 697	5, 60
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Battery shipments (automotive replacement													
only): Unadjusted1934-36=100 Twelve-month moving totaldo	•••••	151 148	$205 \\ 145$	221 142	202 144	211 146	178 152	151 149	132 147	114 149	$103 \\ 152$	128 157	1
lectrical products: Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo		330. 6 805. 4	371. 7	390.0 322.0	376.0 394.0	388.0 697.0	372.0 653.0	382.0 661.0	433.0 639.0	421. 0 356. 0	411.0 471.0	7 420.0 409.0	423 387
Transmission and distribution equipment, new orders		805.4 198.5	366. 7 212. 8	322.0 186.0	160.0	188.0	109.0	106.0	125.0	94.0	94.0	108.0	152
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit		31, 310 2, 378	26, 528 2, 237	20, 297 1, 534	13, 321 1, 357	29, 879 1, 845	10, 541 928	17, 201 1, 287	16, 265 1, 197	14, 765 1, 157	9, 205 662	10, 788 1, 067	12, 6 9
Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo	5, 978	4, 475	965, 120 5, 028	5, 279	5, 163	1,095,565 5,302	5, 015	5, 191	831, 401 5, 813	5, 850	5, 742	(1) 5, 904	6, 1
Polyphase induction, billingsdo Polyphase induction, new ordersdo Direct current, billingsdo Direct current, new ordersdo		7,710 9,272 3,857	8, 088 8, 257 4, 584	8, 287 7, 291 4, 433	7, 484 6, 098 5, 300	8,753 9,296 6,892	7,079 6,750 4,336	6, 982 7, 854 4, 082	8, 114 8, 608 5, 708	7, 965 5, 586 6, 480	7, 388 6, 887 6, 441	7, 198 8, 494 5, 906	
ower caple, paper instituted, subments:		3, 857 10, 377 899	4, 384 4, 341 1, 074	4,435 3,614 942	6,946 888	9, 214 879	4, 530 3, 267 1, 256	4, 082	6, 298	5, 31 3	7, 362	5, 590 5, 590	
Unitthous. of ft Valuethous. of dol Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments	• • • • • • • • • • •	1, 123	1, 435	1,269	978	928	1, 173	0 612	0 462	10 609	7 007	7 000	
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipmentsthous. of dol	4, 884 1, 499	21,420 4,219 1,351	17,452 4,364 1,581	14, 509 4, 832 1, 614	12, 389 4, 314 1, 465	12, 126 4, 707 1, 595	9, 102 5, 056 1, 650	9, 613 4, 551 1, 620	9, 463 5, 026 1, 852	10, 602 4, 924 1, 613	7, 907 4, 969 1, 479	7,006 4,873 1,441	6, 43 4, 62 1, 44
comparent of utility o	1, 400					ITINC			1,002	*, 020	1, 1, 0	1, 11	1, 11
					A TOTA		-	1					
WOOD PULP Production:† Total all grades short tons	770 840	810 379	774 144	838 520	783 ATA	736 670	755 060	719 6 34	793 998	770 921	788 486	730 518	7 713 5

	1	•	3				1					1	
Production:											{		1
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	7 713. 575
Chemical:		0.0,0.2	,	000,020	,		,	,	,	,.==	,		
Sulphate, total	373, 221	398, 460	371,796	392, 821	348, 313	332,679	349. 217	331,060	367.410	355, 324	368.032	324, 889	336, 127
Supplate, total													
Unbleacheddo	308,667	329, 413	299, 910	317,980	278, 360	266, 238		271,264	304, 363	292, 973	303, 550	269, 430	276, 366
Sulphite, totaldo	205, 522	239,660	226,093	241,946	216,902	208,883		201,685	215,849	212, 331	217, 313	210, 708	7 194, 260
Bleacheddo	131,840	144,930	132,724	147,973	134, 214	127, 291	129,033	126, 549	138, 335	136,946	141,756	135, 148	124, 795
Sodado	35,600	33, 284	33, 391	38,898	35, 533	34, 794	36,716	33, 810	36, 545	35,000	34,947	32,080	7 33, 215
Groundwooddo	134,749	130, 761	126,037	144,933	143, 421	141,909	140, 500	133, 485	151, 169	146, 419	147,799	141, 624	7 130, 751
Stocks, end of month:	· ·		.,					ŕ	,	, i]
Total, all gradesdo	84.957	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
Chemical:	<i>,</i>	,	,		,			,		ŕ		,	
Sulphate, totaldo	11,059	61.576	72.816	74.274	65.248	59,205	46,464	31.589	16,508	14,918	12,687	11,056	9,188
Unbleacheddo	7,974	56,988	66,067	67, 118	56,480	50,250	37,776	25,074	12,432	11,074	8,284	8,193	6, 518
Sulphite, totaldo	24, 127	47,838	41,345	35,745	36,843	38,963	35,694	30, 336	28,666	25, 951	28,352	27,903	7 24,033
Bleached	14,146	31,948	25,969	21,434	20,136	21,382	22,089	16,898	17, 713	16, 367	18,600	17,703	14,624
Sodado	2,516	4, 386	4,395	4,392	3, 717	3, 529	3, 398	3,175	2,858	2, 558	2,785	2,544	* 2, 641
Groundwooddo	44, 674	70, 174	54, 754	42, 404	40,865	39,624	40,940	43, 048	46, 435	51, 389	56, 785	57,658	- 52, 879

Revised. 1 Discontinued by the reporting source.
 Yor 1 10, 114 104, 104 104, 105 104,

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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	August	August	Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July
1942 Supplement to the Survey		- 1	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary		April	Inay	June	
	P.4	PER	AND	PRIN	TING	Co1	ntinue	ed					<u></u>
PAPER													
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	1,213,177	1,171,486	1,146,00
Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard: Orders, newshort tons		425, 825 463, 337	452, 683	554, 191	510, 260	497,048	513, 361	486, 846	549, 592	498, 050	r 488, 362 r 489, 209	495, 639	488, 56
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Fine paper:		437, 946	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, 375	496, 962	r 473, 451 r 489, 511	465, 90
Orders, newdodOdO		42, 805 36, 354	43, 612 35, 657	64, 588 44, 983	52, 106 48, 101	50, 495 49, 892	56,066 53,132	53, 109 58, 960	68, 826 75, 418	60, 130 80, 386	59, 524 87, 420	57.328 97,727	60, 66 104, 23
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo		45, 917 44, 285 48, 775	45, 360 44, 448 49, 553	52, 787 53, 935 48, 614	48, 274 47, 885 49, 017	48, 545 49, 578 45, 692	50, 213 51, 553 42, 616	47, 373 48, 231 41, 851	52, 259 53, 481 40, 661	50, 679 52, 592 38, 437	52,036 53,345 37,732	48, 154 7 50, 091 34, 958	48, 74 49, 44 34, 27
Printing name:		í í	153, 122	192, 283	174,633	174, 515	164, 400	162, 272	180,176	161, 950	156, 322	7 164,831	156, 40
Orders, newdodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOd		80, 572 143, 658	82, 249 148, 520	99,025 177,981	111,631	121, 551	119,959 164,468	124,841	134, 564 172, 064	132,096 163,067	r 128, 277 r 159, 642	r 127,773 r 159,890	123, 99
Shipmentsdodo Stocks, end of monthdo Wrapping paper:			151, 884 91, 502	175, 194 90, 829	164, 263 86, 651	167, 963 75, 524	165, 938 73, 233	156, 641	169, 413 74, 186	163, 601 72, 200	7 161, 496 7 70, 571	7 164, 453 7 65, 085	156, 39: 59, 60
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month 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	183, 845 174, 557	183,022 174,858	r 179, 104 184, 215	$182, 253 \\188, 324$
Shipments	-	182, 836 164, 092 102, 317	169, 643 161, 266 111, 204	183, 488 180, 037 116, 007	163, 393 164, 521 118, 742	166, 015 172, 137 112, 061	173, 517 179, 100 107, 581	165, 274 168, 757 104, 312	182, 732 193, 247 95, 227	173, 524 179, 717 89, 322	180, 155 183, 026 85, 731	162, 924 169, 917 78, 416	175, 192 178, 641 76, 078
Coated paper:									1				
Orders, new_percent of standard capacity_ Productiondodododododo	49.9 56.9 59.4	36.4 34.0 35.8	47.4 45.2 48.8	59.7 51.3 51.8	62.7 50.3 54.0	55.3 52.6 53.0	53.7 54.4 55.9	60.8 55.3 59.5	62.6 59.5 59.7	66.5 61.2 59.3	61.0 54.2 58.9	56. 6 58. 6 58. 9	46.0 52.0 53.2
Uncoated paper:	76.5	78.6	88.1	105.3	97.5	97.5	86.1	92.6	94.1	89.0	87.7	89.0	80.9
Orders, new do. Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, 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	7.30 88.2	7.30 88.3	7.30 82.2
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	84.6
Canada: Productionshort tonsshipments from millsdo	259,612 260,792	253, 239 255, 563	257, 618 292, 405	271, 555 295, 625	251, 147 255, 087	244, 191 243, 530	233, 544 215, 016	221, 807 222, 383	246, 855 248, 469	229, 573 243, 813	254, 046 257, 756	257.845 268,990	262, 323 284, 216
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:	56, 156	154, 122	119, 335	95, 265	91, 325	91, 986	110, 514	109, 938	108, 324	94, 084	90, 374	79, 229	57, 336
Consumption by publishers do Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol per short ton Productionshort tons	$217,054 \\ 54.00 \\ 68,011$	$223, 189 \\ 50, 00 \\ 79, 885$	231, 691 50, 00 77, 962	254, 349 50, 00 84, 217	260, 542 50, 00 75, 065	252, 399 50, 00 74, 655	226, 741 50, 00 69, 792	208, 143 50, 00 64, 358	237, 111 54. 00 71, 357	243, 281 54, 00 68, 001	248, 255 54.00 68, 707	$\begin{array}{c} 228,450\\ 54.00\\ 70,274 \end{array}$	212, 260 54.00 67,883
Production	65, 255	79, 556	83, 560	85, 458	76, 207	75, 222	69, 691	60, 147	71, 824	70, 368	67, 138	71,944	68,083
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	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,310 \\ 470,852 \\ 58,655 \end{array} $	10, 168 447, 396 60, 108	9,601 429,255 50,094	9,702 391,102 66,707	13, 913 381, 466 63, 166	13, 446 377, 790 53, 774	11,079 361,553 57,680	12, 648 339, 299 58, 820	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10,978\\ 347,350\\ 62,197 \end{array} $	10,778 377,487 63,767
Paperhoard		523, 648	555,071	660, 890	613, 746	615, 184	629,900	616, 167	723, 296	686, 179	690, 364	672, 371	644, 349
Orders, new	570, 859 649, 082 96	212,953 529,214 75	236, 208 535, 850 76	272,006 607,425 81	321,885 555,290 82	379, 573 559, 730 77	413, 084 576, 376 86	454, 308 568, 637 88	511, 220 670, 257 94	525, 287 650, 448 94	545, 673 655, 261 96	580, 683 627, 761 94	571, 705 612, 223 89
Percent of capacity		304, 215	312, 279	343, 460	316, 454	331,895	344, 388	350, 885	393, 634	b389, 304	*393, 197	\$397, 129	[₿] 373,698
PRINTING		422, 958	420, 465	424, 451	408, 753	394, 527	374, 301	355, 044	341, 097	^b 322, 678	°291, 378	▶257, 578	^b 245, 472
Book publication, total	512	809	739	969	842	702	671	731	668	693	848	679	720
New booksdodododododododo	421 91	642 167	157	821 148	693 149	594 108	602 69	203	538 130	565 128	701	531 148	567 153
thous, of sets Sales books, new ordersthous, of books	1 20, 037	227, 722 17, 235	¹ 238, 529 ¹ 16, 047	¹ 283, 108 ¹ 21, 602	¹ 236, 362 ¹ 23, 229	¹ 230, 646 ¹ 16, 726	1209,460 119,196	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 22, 269
	PE	ROL	EUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCI	rs					
COAL Anthracite:				1									
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail		12.48	12.48		12.49			13. 14	13.13	13.14	13. 16	13.14	13. 11
Wholesale	10.795	10.344 5,212	10. 344 5, 459	10.344 5,132	10. 344 4, 824	10.383 4,639		10.801 5,092	10.811	10, 811 5, 437	10. 812 5, 240	$10.795 \\ 3,227$	10. 795 5, 668
In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards		289	472		792	798	542	379	216	173	173	186	196
number of days' supply Bituminous: Industrial consumption and retail deliveries,		39	45	60	64	33	21	19	15	12	18	14	
totalthous. of short tonsdodododo		40, 296 34, 686	42, 228 35, 038	45, 500 37, 800	37, 707	52, 272 41, 142	41,437	49, 217 38, 207	41, 514	48, 152 38, 572	45, 369 37, 449	$42,771 \\ 35,271$	43,837 36,502
Beehive coke ovensdo Byproduct coke ovensdo Cement millsdo		1,087 7,508 663	1,088 7,294 678	1, 126 7, 542 714	1,041 7,334 678	1,071 7,583 645	1,044 7,682	1,055 6,969	$1,186 \\7,647$	1,080 7,494	1,034 7,666	662 7, 185	970 7,491
Coal-tas retorts do Electric power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do		139 5,672	137 5,661	149 5, 787	146	155 6, 159	157 5, 981	547 137 5, 370	149 5, 965	468 139 5, 493	495 136 5, 500	$475 \\ 126 \\ 6,025$	50 12 6,48
Railways (class I)dodOdOdO		9, 368 769 9, 480	9, 465 775 9, 940	843	10, 271 867 11, 800	11, 155 1, 034	11,443	10,568	$11,689 \\ 1,046$	10, 761 937	10,751	9,853 824	10, 19 85
Retail deliveries		9,480 5,610 250	9,940 7,190 258	7,700			11,970	12, 540 11, 010 237	11,873	12, 200 9, 580 242	10, 990 7, 920 232	$ \begin{array}{r} 10, 121 \\ 7, 500 \\ 168 \end{array} $	9, 878 7, 338 254
Prices, composite: Retail (35 cities)dol, per short ton Wholesale:		1	9. 54]			9.68		9.86	9, 99	9.98	10. 01
Mine run			4, 797 5, 050					4.949 5.208		5. 033 5. 276	5. 045 5. 317	5.055 5.324	5.059 5.334
Parisod a Discontinued by the separtie							-		-				

* Revised. * Discontinued by the reporting source. Computed by carrying forward the March figures on the basis of percentage changes in data for 59 identical companies reporting to the National Paperboard Association. Beginning September 1942, 3 companies, formerly accounting for about 7 percent of the total, discontinued reporting; further changes in the coverage of the reports for Digitized for FRASERontinuous form stationery affected the comparability of the data to such an extent that publication of the figures has been discontinued. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

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
•	FROL	ETIM		COAL					led			[1	
COALContinued													
Bituminous-Continued. Productiont thous of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of	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
		82, 686 73, 186	87, 311	89, 93 7 79, 057	90, 874 79, 244	85, 889 75, 699	79, 3 79 71, 079	76, 626 69, 366	77, 292	78, 667 71, 927	79, 525 72, 485	$74,075 \\ 67,225$	73,763 68,119
Byproduct coke ovensdo		10, 238 1, 074	77.261 10,566 1,081	10,998	11, 151 1, 052	10, 721 998	9.958 851	9, 778 9, 818	70, 412 9, 851 817	9,732 782	9, 219 755	7,143	6, 819 644
Coal-gas retorts		402 18, 165	409 19,872	413 20,452	435 20, 607	439 19, 982	414 19, 276	371 19,056	361 19, 204	374 19, 703	370 20,009	352 18,821	350 18, 700
Industrial, total		13, 462 1, 235	13, 542 1, 251	$13,663 \\ 1,239$	$13,293 \\ 1,206$	$12,579 \\ 1,140$	11,575 1,085	11, 364 1, 069	12, 149 1, 120	13, 175 1, 161	$13,475 \\ 1,107$	11,965 991	12, 574 919
Other industrial 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 , 26 0	26, 910 6, 880	27,000 6,740	27, 550 7, 040	27, 294 6, 850	28, 113 5, 644
COKE													
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton Production:	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	704 5,468	697 5, 320	698 5, 168	722 5, 344	667 5, 196	686 5, 373	665 5, 395	672 4, 903	755 5, 427	688 5, 276	$659 \\ 5,401$	422 5,062	7 620 5, 268
Petroleum cokedododo		111	108	123	122	142	113	93	98	102	105	115	113
Byproduct plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo	1,016 650	1,564 1,026	1, 614 1, 021	1,606 955	1, 646 917	1, 511 882	1,269	1,069 757	866 636	953 743	949 720	843 602	866 570
Petroleum cokedo	366	539 179	593 173	651 184	728 198	629 234	453 273	312 276	230 294	210 310	$229 \\ 315$	241 325	$\frac{297}{340}$
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS Crude petroleum:													
Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl. Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl.	1.110	114, 135 1. 110	113, 474 1. 110	116, 381 1. 110	112, 368 1. 110	113, 342 1, 110	111, 606 1. 110	101, 935 1, 110	112,013 1.110	111, 945 1. 110	115,005 1.110	115, 984 1, 110	120, 689 1. 110
Production the second s		120, 429 80	115, 801 83	120, 311 82	116, 101 82	120, 519 80	117, 227 79	108, 399 79	121, 560 79	119,000 81	123,854 82	119, 302 85	127,493 86
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S.tthous. of bbl.		244, 125	240, 043	237, 361	234,100 42,699	234, 354 43, 620	234, 423 44, 213	237, 075	242, 181	242, 934	243, 880	240, 601	238, 346
At tank farms and in pipe linesdo		46, 435 184, 757 12, 933	44, 569 182, 825 12, 649	43, 552 181, 203 12, 606	42, 659 178, 405 12, 996	177, 904 12, 830	176, 956 13, 254	44,874 179,119 13,082	46, 426 182, 709 13, 046	47, 639 182, 313 12, 982	47,562 183,074 13,244	$\begin{array}{r} 48,662 \\ 178,942 \\ 12,997 \end{array}$	48, 223 177, 247 12, 876
At refineries do ododo		10, 706 745	10, 167	10,868	10, 724 765	10, 865 804	10, 804 688	10, 394	10, 402	9, 674 767	9, 748 720	10,064	10, 279
Gas and fuel oils:		Ì											
Consumption: Electric power plantsthous. of bbl		1,349	1, 431	1,331	1,112	1,281	1,317	1, 108	1, 194 8, 382	1,043	1,092	1, 160	1, 305
Railways (class I)do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Production:	. 065	6, 985 . 059	7, 131	7, 798 . 059	7,808 .059	8, 341 . 059	8,145 .059	7, 485 . 062	. 063	7,861 .063	7,802 .065	7, 704 . 065	7, 784 . 065
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil		17,052	18,062	18,858	17,562	18,073	17,306	16, 240	17, 288	16,690	16,075	15, 261	16,073
thous. of bb] Residual fuel oildo		30, 446	30, 402	31, 239	31, 311	31,890	32, 544	30, 799	32, 700	34, 095	33, 732	33, 510	36, 624
Gas cil and distillate fuel cildo Residual fuel cildo		42, 918 67, 613	45, 817 69, 264	49, 701 68, 873	50, 709 66, 664	44, 940 61, 783	3 9,014 60,808	35, 298 59, 657	31, 135 57, 280	30, 674 57, 381	30, 665 57, 757	32, 467 55, 879	34, 324 57, 107
Motor fuel: Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refuery (Okle), dol, nor col	050	, 059	. 059	.059	.059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	050
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations 50 citiesdo Production, total [‡] fthous. of bbl Straight run gasoline [‡] do Cracked gasolinedo	. 161	. 160	.161	.161	. 161	. 161	.161	. 161	. 161	.161	.161	. 161	. 059 . 161 . 146
Production, total [‡] ,thous. of bbl Straight run gasoline [‡] do		51, 105 19, 192	49,389 19,088	51, 495 19, 997	50, 018 19, 116	48,800 18,891	47,236 17,309	43, 280 15, 426	46, 653 16, 797	46,025 15,290	48, 482 16, 777	49, 230 18, 063	51, 044 17, 927
Cracked gasolinedo Natural gasolinet†do Natural gasoline blendeddo		25, 3 87 7 , 028	23, 882 6, 998	24, 905 7, 256	$24,433 \\ 7,156$	23, 225 7, 516	23, 391 7, 360	21, 947 6, 840	23, 297 7, 557	24, 264 7, 371	25,037 7,490	24,763 7,252	26, 433 7, 487
Retail distributions		4, 909 1, 994	5, 108 2, 025	5, 455 2, 017	4, 989 2, 074	4, 929 1, 483	4, 425 1, 390	4, 326 1, 398	4, 907 1, 660	4, 986 * 1, 743	5,197 +1,845	5,089 1,903	5, 161
Finished gasoline, total, thous, of bbl	- -	71, 403 47, 924	69, 293 46, 736	67,669 46,158	64, 224 44, 623	70, 772 49, 054	78, 475 56, 617	82, 867 61, 873	84, 077 62, 987	78,653 58,312	73,137 51,393	7 67, 345 45, 869	62, 791 42, 860
At refineriesdodo Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasolinedo		8,123 6,405	8,853 6,056	8,953 5,424	8,992 4,996	9,354 4,632	10, 202 4, 904	9, 981 4, 996	10,037 5,462	10, 923 5, 425	10, 750 5, 407	10, 285	10, 358 5, 168
Kerosene: Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery									Į				
(Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Productionthous, of bbl		.063 5,340	.063	.063 5,907	.063	.063 5,351	.063 5,602	. 063 5, 852	.066 6,326	.069	.069 6,511	.070 6,060	. 070 5, 769 5, 939
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Lubricants: Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Penn-		8, 261	8, 203	8, 599	8,770	7, 537	5, 146	3, 996	3, 158	3, 513	4, 478	5, 678	5,939
sylvania)dol. per gal Productionthous, of bbl	. 160	. 160 3, 141	. 160 2, 951	. 160 3, 057	. 160 2, 983	. 160 3, 049	. 160 2, 935	. 160 2, 780	. 160 3, 184	. 160 3, 107	$.160 \\ 3,281$. 160	. 160 3, 257
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt:		9, 301	9, 278	9, 421	9, 336	9, 424	9,725	9, 771	9, 689	9, 474	9,155	8, 695	8, 412
Productionshort tons Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:		619, 500 396, 500	631, 800 366, 900	656, 900 343, 100	549, 100 340, 200	545,800 411,000	436,000 499,800	390, 500 552, 700	483, 100 671, 700	521,800 704,000	583, 100 7 45, 6 00	639, 300 715, 300	674, 000 641, 800
Productionthous. of lbtots, refinery, end of monthdo		61,040 77,000	57, 120 77, 840	75, 3 20 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
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments: Totalthous, of squares		5,152	5, 440	5,774	4, 926	5,400	3, 767	3, 516	3, 411	3, 673	3, 695	4, 149	4, 417
Grit surfaceddodododododododo		1,823 1,918	1,802 2,091	1,847 2,283	1,555 2,060	1, 547 2, 666	1, 269 1, 733	1,182	1, 221 1, 429	1,294 1,347	1,270 1,331	1,364 1,528	$1.406 \\ 1,561$
Shingles, all typesdo		1,411	1, 547	1, 644	1,311	1, 187	765	767	762	1,032	1,093	1, 257	1,450

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 in the rovised 1941 figures referred to in the note marked "4". 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, similarly sales of liquefied are not included in the total for motor fuel.
TRevised series. Production of birtuininous coal revised beginning June 1939; see note marked "4" 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 "4" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues. See also note marked "4" above.
Stata revised beginning 1941. For revisions see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943			1942						1943	1	<u>, </u>	
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	TS					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS										1			
Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipmentsreams	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, 08.
PORTLAND CEMENT									}				
Productionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	11,673 56	17,605 85	17, 541 87	18, 293 87	16, 273 80	14, 116 67	12, 560 60	10, 293 54	11, 392 54	11, 239 55	12, 384 59	11, 895 58	11, 880
Shipmentsthous. of bbltoots, finished, end of monthdo	12,625 20,590	21, 282 15, 268 4, 493	20, 148 12, 708	20, 384 10, 625	14,653 12,248	8,955 17,428	8, 641 21, 368	8,656 22,985	10, 107 24, 111	12,757 22,579	12, 075 22, 891	$12,702 \\ 22,067$	12,41 21,54
Stocks, clinker, end of monthdo CLAY PRODUCTS	5,710	4, 493	3, 606	2,733	2, 840	3, 509	3,771	4, 566	4, 926	5, 312	5, 574	5,455	- 5, 568
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	13.44
f.o. b. plantdol. per thous Vitrified paving brick:¶ Shipmentsthous. of brick Stocks, end of monthdodo	13. 420	3, 682	10.200	10, 210	10, 210	15, 250	10.240	15. 219	15. 200	15. 279	15, 304	10, 400	10.34
Stocks, end of monthdo GLASS PRODUCTS	•••••	19, 215											
Hass containers: Production	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	7,68 117.
Narrow neck, food do	7,997 748 2,204	$6,921 \\ 546 \\ 1,837$	6,897 818 1,632	7,005 511 1,845	6,281 450 1,661	6, 564 418 1, 735	7,246 491 1,841	7,060 471 1,808	8, 154 499 2, 144	8, 132 499 2, 109	8, 359 567 2, 220	8, 262 590 2, 227	7,61 66 1,95
Pressed food waredododododo	56 449	23 320	31 315	49 350	39 331	39 362	41 366	18 386	46	2, 100 33 553	42 584	55 608	1, 00 56
Beer bottlesdo Liquor waredo	416 738	738 1, 164	647 1,095	625 1,172	681 820	823 868	849 796	862 731	952 857	852	819 798	783 757	57 67
Medicine and toiletdododododo	1, 979 683	1, 253 329	1, 286 361	1,662 455	1, 508 520	1, 491 516	1, 924 551	1,708 609	1,906 671	1, 922 702	$1,970 \\ 682$	1,891 682	1,89 61
Milk bottlesdo Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo	281 406	270 401	286 395	276 29	236 13	272 16	267 100	217 227	235 334	207 404	194 464	247 398	25 35
ther glassware, machine-made:	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, 84
Table Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, ship- ments thous of doz. Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, ship- ments thous of doz. Iate glass, polished, production thous of sa ft	5,090 4,775	4, 498 4, 532	3, 880 3, 829	4,500 4,888	3, 778 3, 535	3,837 3,746	4, 475 3, 763	4, 190 4, 210	4, 284 5, 338	4, 227 4, 936	4, 929 4, 597	4, 550 4, 924	$4,80 \\ 4,83$
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, ship-	6, 467	8, 196	8, 239	7,837	8,076	7, 177	7,877	7,803	6, 870	6, 181	6, 544	6, 179	6, 16
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	2,69
thous. of sq. ft Window glass, productionthous. of boxes Percent of capacity	6, 994 1 1, 296 79, 8	$3,863 \\ 1,075 \\ 66.2$	4, 741 1, 097 67. 6	4, 924 1 960 59. 2	4,612 1984 60.6	5,001 1,297 79.9	4,910 11,166 71.8	4,775 11,113 68.6	5, 237 1 1, 249 76. 9	5, 488 1 1, 005 61, 9	5, 855 1 942 58, 1	5, 898 1 1, 079 66, 5	6, 410 1 1, 090 67. 5
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS													
Aypsum, production: Crudeshort tonsshort tons Calcineddo Aypsum products sold or used:			1,213,817			1,119,863			855,028			1,017,131	
Calcineddo			754, 911			658,053							
Uncalcineddo			384,730	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		388, 625			275, 250			3 37, 936	•••••
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo Laththous. of sq. ft. Tiledo			199,061			129,468			104, 262			143, 148 2, 081	
All other building plasters do Leth			77,483 197,845			61, 695 159, 123			61, 310			62,627 144,658	
wallboard			11, 577 404, 896			12, 328 408, 044			3, 161 320, 946			2, 982 348, 412	
Industrial plastersshort tons			36, 399			38, 301			36, 252			39, 769	
			TEXT	ILE P	RODI	UCTS							
CLOTHING Josiery:									1				
Production	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	11,52 11,38
Shipmentsdodododo	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, 12
COTTON Cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Consumptionbales_balesablesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesablesablesablesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesbalesablesbalesablesbalesables_ablesa	842, 260 . 198	925, 089 . 180	966, 149 . 186	972, 490 . 189	913, 038 . 192	935, 511 . 196	915, 479 . 197	878, 154 . 197	995, 512 . 199	938, 989 . 201	901, 608 . 201	916, 789 . 200	839, 70 . 19
Prices, wholesale, middling ¹ 51e", average, 10 marketsdol. per lb	. 205	. 186	. 187	. 189	. 193	. 197	. 204	. 207	. 212	. 212	. 211	. 211	. 20
Production: Ginnings (running bales)§_thous. of bales_	1,785	739	5,006	9, 713	11, 5 35	11, 745	12, 117		212, 43 8				10
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales	3 11, 679								212, 8 20				
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month: Warehousesthous. of bales	7,999	7,502	9,676	12, 624	13, 587	13, 539	13,036	12, 340	11,438	10, 564	9, 637	8, 520	7,67
Millsdo	1,876	1, 848	9,076	2,006	2, 330	2, 467	2, 418	2, 443	2,406	2, 347	9, 637 2, 253	8, 520 2, 159	2,05
ConsumptiondodO	108 40	$122 \\ 27$	115 154	116 221	$114 \\ 215$	108 200	111 162	98 120	109 99	105 62	99 45	97 29	10 20
	612	400	505	599	608	810	869	802	0.00	814	702	720	

Consumption100122115116114108111981091059997107Production...</

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July
	T	EXTI	LE PI	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued						
COTTON MANUFACTURES												j	
Cotton cloth:	1						1						
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-inchdol. per yd Print cloth, 64 x 60 d	. 192	. 193 . 090	.192 .090	$.192 \\ .090$.192	. 192 . 090	.192	.192	. 192	$.192 \\ .090$. 192 . 090	.192 .090	. 192
Mill marginscents per lb Denims, 28-inchdol. per yd Print cloth, 64 x 60 c ³ dol. per yd Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4do Finished cotton cloth, production: §	(ª)	. 108	. 108	.108	. 108	. 108	(a)	(0)	(ª)	(a)	(a)	(*)	(ª)
Bleached, plain		178, 185 149, 159	179, 363 157, 074	182,176 167,390	168, 3 49 143, 165	182, 841 145, 133	175, 919 140, 098						
Dyed, blackdodododododo		5, 121 60, 073	5,472 65,606	5, 503 70, 935	5,860 63,144	5, 295 84, 216	4,608						
Spindle activity:	22,633	22,974	22,956					22,859		22, 894		22, 777	22,655
Active spindlesthousands Active spindle hours, totalmil. of hr	10,091	10, 981	11, 191	$23,012 \\ 11,429$	22, 948 10, 558	22,887 10,734	22; 890 10, 820	10,246	22, 925 11, 647	10,927	22,788 10,581	10,702	9,885
Average per spindle in place hours 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 yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knit-									Ì				
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knit- ting (mill) †dol. per lb Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 414 . 515	. 421 . 515	$.420 \\ .515$.414	.414	. 414 . 515	. 414 . 515	. 414 . 515	.414	.414 .515	.414 .515	. 414 . 515	.414
BAYON							1010						
Consumption: Yarnmil. of lb	42.4	38, 2	38.4	41.1	38.8	41.0	37.9	39.0	42.8	41.5	41.8	39.6	7 40. (
Staple fiber	13. \$	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.4	13.2	12.7	12.6	14.0	13.2	12.9	13.3	* 13. 2
Varn viscose 150 denier first quality mini-										550			
mum filament	. 550 . 250	.550 .250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550	.550 .250	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550
Stocks, producers', end of month: Yarnmil. of lb Staple fiberdo	6.2	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	† 6. 4
	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									
Consumption (scoured basis):¶ Apparel classthous. of lb		45, 372	52, 305	45, 100	44, 388	45, 504	56, 160	49, 320	50, 280	58, 980	48, 832	7 47, 328	54, 740
Carpet classdo Machinery activity (weekly average):¶		2,000	3, 045	3, 240	3, 036	3, 168	2, 665	2, 944	2, 972	3, 610	2,400	2, 132	2, 180
Looms:						1							
Broadthous. 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
Woolen and worsted: • Broadthous. of active hours Narrowdo Carpet and rug: •		70	65	75	71	68	63	67	70	63	59	61	55
Narrowdo		72 45	66 40	69 44	66 42	64	63 40	65 41	67 41	60 39	60 40	54 57	48
		125, 473	121, 812	128, 423	125, 194	126, 337	124, 120	133, 482	134,890	129,049	130, 201	127, 186	116, 509
Worsted		120,250 237	112, 150 217	118,676 217	115, 344 207	114, 958 205	112,922 206	119,015 217	118,835 218	114,009 219	118,047 226	r 113, 716 219	105, 094 202
Prices, wholesale:	1.205	1. 195	1. 199	1, 205	1. 205	1, 205	1. 205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1.205	1, 203
Raw, territory, fine, scoureddol. per lb. Raw, Obio and Penn., fleecesdo Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond	. 545	. 499	. 527	. 535	. 535	. 535	. 535	. 535	. 535	. 535	. 538	. 543	. 544
(Boston) dol. per lb. Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz. (at mill)	. 765	. 790	. 790	. 790	. 790	. 790	. 765	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 76
dol. per yd.	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill)dol. per yd	(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, 322'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: Totalthous. of lb			335, 796			265, 535			194, 066			296, 514	. .
Totalthous. of lb Wool finer than 40s, totaldo Domesticdo			254,817 126,612			95, 790			59.332			251,717 138,459	
Foreigndo Wool 40s and below and carpetdo			126, 612 128, 205 80, 979			98.377						113, 258 44, 797	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS												,	
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol		3, 197	2,630	2,626	3, 096	4, 484	6,918	6, 406	8,655	5, 989	4, 747	4,687	P 2,620
Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): Orders, unfilled, end of mothous. linear yd	9,605	4, 686	5,752	8,913	9, 959	9, 658	10, 212	10,036	9, 231	8, 760	9, 761	10, 226	10, 234
Pyroxylin spreadthous. of bthous. of bthous. billedthous. linear yd	4, 193	4, 275 4, 734	4,855	4,621 4,950	3, 570 4, 248	3, 776 4, 510	3, 790 4, 320	3, 269 4, 323	3, 783 4, 766	3, 803 4, 678	4,016	4, 220 5, 330	4, 159
	<u> </u>					1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4,700	4,078	4,700	0, 330	4,074
	<u>רי</u>	RAN	SPOR	TATI	ON E	QUIPI	MENT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
AUTOMOBILES				}									
Indexes of retail financing: Passenger car financing, volume:								1		1	}		
TotalJan. 1942=100	40	53	42	32	26	20	17	21	36	41	39	40	37
New carsdo Used carsdo	22 44	54 54	45 42	26 34	16 28	11 22	11 19	13 23	30 37	39 41	36 40	28 42	20 41
Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of monthDec. 31, 1939=100 Automobile rims, productionthous. of rims	15	67	59	51	44	37	31	27	22	20	18	16	18
Automobile rims, production thous. of rims	686	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. tFor 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 A pril-August 1943. • The production of 64 x 60 print cloth has been discontinued; the price of 64 x 56 print cloth was \$0.087 for A pril-August 1943. • The production of 64 x 60 print cloth has been discontinued; the price of 64 x 56 print cloth was \$0.087 for A pril-August 1943. • The production of 64 x 60 print cloth has been discontinued; the price of 64 x 56 print cloth was \$0.087 for A pril-August 1943. • Data for September 1942 and January, A pril, and July 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. • Stata 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 ex-cluded beginning January 1942; they accounted for less than 2 percent of the total carpet and rug loom activity in that month and 2.7 percent) in July 1943. Similarly, data for woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yams have been excluded beginning July 1943. • Revised series. The yam price series for Southern, 221 cones, has been substituted beginning 1941 for the Northern, mulespun, series forms form monthly 1941 data, see p. S-35 of the November 1942 issue (1941 monthly a verage, \$0.355). Wool stocks are compiled on a revised basis beginning 1942 and cover all known stocks of wool in commercial channels, including stocks in the hands of country dealers and in country warehouses; figures exclude stocks afloat which are no longer available for publication. For referenc http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October 1943

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
	RANS	PORT	TATIC	DN EG	UIPM	ENT-	-Con	tinue	1				
BAILWAY EQUIPMENT	1							1					
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, total	6, 843 2, 995 0 0	955 574 10 10	1, 575 1, 408 0 0	2, 142 1, 970 0 0	2, 202 1, 896 8 1	2, 244 1, 428 0 0	3,061 1,447 0 0	3, 365 1, 321 3 0	5, 584 1, 469 0 0	8,045 1,641 6 0	8,003 1,034 0 0	7,837 1,420 0 0	* 7, 75 2, 38
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned	1,744 49	1, 737 53	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	1,74
Percent of total on line	2.8 28,133 22,975 5,158	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	2. 27, 79 23, 57 4, 21
Percent of total on line	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, 01 5. 48 38 10
Orders, unfilled, end of mo., total do Steam		1, 649 783 866 147 61 86	$1,932 \\1,065 \\867 \\177 \\83 \\94$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 1,973\\ 1,221\\ 752\\ 219\\ 155\\ 64\end{array}$	2, 296 1, 544 752 286 202 84				
Electric, total			266 116 112 150			261 136 122 125			328 136 124 192				
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Shipments, total		382 344	438 415	420 418	367 352	411 380	285 280	342 309	435 425	410 384	353 342	378 362	
Domesticdo Exportsdo			23	2	15	31	5	33	10	26	11		
					STATI		s ,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Physical volume of business, adjusted: Combined indext		205. 7	206. 1	207. 2	207.8	221. 2	225.8	227. 3	231.7	236, 9	231.8	232.4	236.
1935-39=100 Construction†		$\begin{array}{c} 232.5\\114.3\\142.8\\248.8\\120.7\\216.6\\150.4\\163.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 235.1\\ 127.8\\ 140.0\\ 253.3\\ 116.2\\ 225.8\\ 145.8\\ 127.1 \end{array}$	238. 6 97. 8 138. 5 262. 6 126. 7 195. 7 142. 1 127. 9	239. 3 106. 9 137. 3 263. 4 116. 7 192. 0 142. 7 142. 0	250, 8 101, 5 140, 1 276, 2 124, 7 209, 6 160, 6 175, 9	$\begin{array}{c} 254.6\\ 95.0\\ 142.5\\ 279.0\\ 105.6\\ 225.3\\ 166.3\\ 158.6 \end{array}$	267. 8 140. 7 141. 8 290. 8 120. 7 236. 1 143. 3 183. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 269.\ 1\\ 90.\ 8\\ 146.\ 5\\ 294.\ 1\\ 124.\ 4\\ 250.\ 6\\ 154.\ 3\\ 202.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 274.4\\ 83.7\\ 153.0\\ 296.7\\ 116.0\\ 281.2\\ 159.2\\ 201.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267.8\\91.3\\161.2\\286.5\\118.5\\285.0\\157.2\\190.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267.\ 2\\ 73.\ 6\\ 161.\ 6\\ 285.\ 6\\ 132.\ 2\\ 295.\ 5\\ 160.\ 5\\ 214.\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 270. \\ 69. \\ 167. \\ 284. \\ 126. \\ 327. \\ 166. \\ 190. \\ \end{array}$
Combined indexdo Graindo Livestockdo		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	133.5149.862.8	110.3 113.3 97.2	108. 8 108. 4 110. 7	224. 9256. 786. 6	252, 7 290, 4 88, 9	$\begin{array}{c} 258.\ 3\\ 293.\ 0\\ 107.\ 6 \end{array}$	295. 339. 104. (
Commodity prices: Cost of livingdo Wholesale prices	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 do. Construction and maintenancedo. Manufacturingdo. Manufacturingdo. do. Servicedo. do. Tradedo. do. Transportationdo. do.		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	$180. 6 \\ 118. 8 \\ 224. 3 \\ 160. 6 \\ 181. 2 \\ 148. 8 \\ 109. 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 178.\ 2\\ 115.\ 6\\ 222.\ 9\\ 157.\ 8\\ 182.\ 7\\ 151.\ 8\\ 111.\ 7\end{array}$	$181.1 \\ 126.4 \\ 224.1 \\ 156.2 \\ 192.1 \\ 150.6 \\ 114.8 \\$	
Finance:mil. of dol 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 11
thous. of dol Railways: Carloadingsthous. of cars	45, 612	39, 963 282	55, 798 290	57, 795 323	52, 042 291	45, 576 273	40, 420 237	40, 420 247	46, 730 286	51, 104 280	49, 726 284	52, 475 298	51, 228 293
Financial results: Operating revenuesthous, of dol Operating expensesdo Operating incomedo Revenue freicht carried 1 milemil. of tons. Passengers carried 1 milemil. of pass Production:		58, 881 43, 371 10, 753 4, 593 532	58, 590 42, 670 11, 803 4, 550 452	61, 281 43, 742 15, 424 5, 171 404	56, 926 41, 885 11, 509 5, 077 385	63, 593 45, 750 13, 284 4, 750 652	50, 679 41, 146 6, 190 4, 063 411	53, 025 41, 721 7, 239 4, 456 388	62, 811 46, 658 11, 098 5, 083 481	65, 338 47, 389 12, 632 5, 167 519	$\begin{array}{c} 64,366\\ 46,656\\ 12,445\\ 5,460\\ 508 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66,682\\ 48,572\\ 13,100\\ 5,611\\ 564 \end{array}$	
Electric power, central stations mil. of kwhr Pig ironthous. of long tons Steel ingots and castingsdo Wheat flourthous. 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

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. S-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 Paeific 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 1043 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.

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