MONTHLY REVIEW

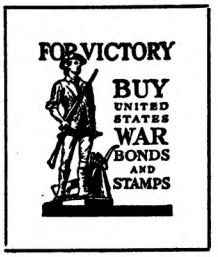
of Financial and Business Conditions

FIFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va. *September 30, 1943*

Business in August 1943

THE level of business in the Fifth District during August was probably not much changed from that of July. Cotton mill activity as measured by daily average consumption improved somewhat following shutdowns of July, but was 6 per cent under last year, and 9 per cent below the June 1943 level. The August daily output of bituminous coal declined one per cent from July, but exceeded last year's level by 8 per cent. Seasonally adjusted sales of department stores held at the July level but gained 6 per cent over last year. June employment levels were lower in most states than in the earlier months of the year, but an upward tendency was exhibited in West Virginia and Maryland. Current indications point to a level of employment at the present time no better than in June, and perhaps not as good.



Based on the deliveries of merchant tonnage, it is apparent that shipyards were still expanding their output in August. This expansion, however, appears to be due to a better development of the "know how" and the attendant increase in product per man hour, for such evidence as is available does not indicate any expansion in aggregate employment in the District's yards over the past few months. In fact, the annual report of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company says that employees at both Newport News and Wilmington yards reached their peaks in the early part of 1943 and had since declined, as a result of inability to replace employees entering the armed services.

The manpower problem in this District is a critical one, particularly as it affects some of the principal industries such as textiles and lumber. While many of the textile mills have as many employees, and some more, than last year, they have lost many of their skilled workers to other industries or the armed services. This has resulted in lower productivity and higher costs, which have rendered ceiling prices a real impediment to production. Lumber industries cannot find workers to cut logs at permissible wages, and pleas are being made to farmers to increase their cut of pulpwood.

If tobacco prices in the Old Belt perform in a manner similar to prices in the Border, New Bright, and Middle Belts, the season's average will not reach the OPA ceiling level of $41 a hundred this year as the latter belts' average prices through September 17 have been respectively $38.82, $36.75, and $34.65. The outstanding feature of the flue-cured tobacco markets this year has been a marked increase over last year in the prices of lower grades of leaf and little or no increase in the better grades. With the flue-cured crop short of requirements this year such price performance would seem to suggest that ceiling prices on finished tobacco products were acting as an effective overall ceiling on leaf tobacco.

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of 41 weekly reporting banks increased 13 million between August 18 and September 15, which was nearly three times larger than the average seasonal increase experienced in a similar period in recent years. Effect of the Third War Loan was reflected in the loans to brokers and dealers in the week ended September 15, when these loans increased 6 million, as well as on other loans on securities,

BUSINESS INDEXES—FIFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
Average daily 1935-1939=100
Seasonally adjusted

	August 1943	July 1943	June 1943	August 1942	% Change August 1943 from July 43	% Change August 1943 from Aug. 42
Bank Debits	207	191	187	191	+ 8	+ 8
Bituminous Coal Production	151	153	110	140	— 1	+ 8
Building Contracts Awarded	122	139	127	306	—12	—60
Building Permits Issued	81	52	53	125	+56	—35
Cotton Consumption*	147	138	161	157	+ 7	— 6
Department Store Sales	206	205	184r	194	0	+ 6
Electric Power Production	215	213	209	188	+ 1	+14
Life Insurance Sales	131	136	116	86	— 4	+52
Wholesale Trade—5 Lines	166	175	177	147	— 5	+13

*Not Seasonally adjusted
r—Revised

which rose 5 million in the same week. All other loans, where were at their lowest point of the year on September 8, increased 6 million during the following week and stood within 2 million of the year's best level.

The increase of 176 million between August 18 and September 15 in total demand deposits was due in large part to the increase of 126 million in U. S. government deposits and an increase of 25 million in deposits of banks, both of which latter increases were no doubt a result of the war loan financing, which had amounted to 182 million by September 15.

Cotton Textile Situation

The primary factors currently affecting the cotton textile industry in the Fifth District may be related to the demand-supply situation in the textile field generally. The industry has been attempting to maintain or even increase production in 1943 to meet the undetermined demands of the military, lend-lease, and rehabilitation of reconquered areas, and at the same time to meet essential civilian demands and to maximize the remainder of civilian supply. This attempt has, in turn, involved very real problems in terms of manpower, machinery, price ceilings and contract renegotiations. While much of the pertinent data is not available, some of the current information is cited below.

Demand

The 1943 demand situation in the cotton textile industry has been subject to change daily, making is difficult to formulate a clear picture of actual demand. In the first place, military demand is not determinable. In 1941, military consumption amounted to approximately 20 per cent of the 1941 yardage; in 1942 "while no accurate summary of military consumption has yet been made available—a fair guess would allocate about a third of the 1942 yardage to direct and indirect use of the armed services."[1] Latest estimates for 1943 indicate thirty to thirty-five per cent of total production going directly to the armed forces. On the basis of a total production of cotton goods of 12 billion square yards, this would amount to between 3.6 and 4.2 billion yards. However, military demand is now a constantly changing variable—with consequent cancellations of contracts and cutbacks taking place. Recent examples are the War Department's announcement of a 50 per cent reduction in scheduled deliveries for three types of cotton fabrics, and previous announcements of contract cancellations for cotton duck and other items. Thus, on the one hand there are cancellations and cutbacks, while on the other hand the Army is pressing for increased production in certain lines. In order to assist the industry to evaluate demand, there is an apparent need for a clear-cut estimate of military needs, particularly in view of present developments. An approach to this estimate may result from the current inventory taking of military procurement agencies as to supplies on hand.

Like the military demand, the demand for cotton goods for lend-lease is not readily determined. Trade estimates have varied from 500 million to 1 billion square yards. In addition, the demand for "war aid" to relieve reconquered areas cannot be estimated, since it is based on unpredictable military events. It is impossible to even estimate the amount of cotton textiles that will be required for rehabilitation in areas such as Greece, France, and the Balkans, if relieved of German domination. In Italy the determining factor appears to be the status of the mills in Northern Italy; in the short run Italy's textile needs will add to export demand. In the first six months of 1943, WPB indicates that all textile exports totalled 295 million yards or 4½ per cent of total production over the six month period.

With indefinite military, lend-lease, and "war aid" demands, the civilian supply situation is obviously difficult to appraise. Recent developments indicate that for the remainder of the war period civilian supply will be much larger than anticipated, although there will probably not be any substantial increase in the near future.

Supply

In the face of the war-time demand situation, the War Production Board requested a further increase of ten per cent in the production of cotton goods in 1943; this increase to be superimposed upon an actual ten per cent increase in production in 1942 over 1941. Production in 1942 amounted to 12,418,160,000 square yards, related to a consumption figure of 11,439,000 bales. Trade data and WPB figures on production in 1943 have been consistently at variance; the former indicating considerably lower production than indicated in WPB reports, possibly because the data are based upon samples. Latest WPB figures for the first six months of 1943 indicate increases in production over last year of cotton yarn but a decline in output of cotton fabrics.

COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTION
1943

	Jan.-June 1943 (millions)	Jan.-June 1942 (millions)	% Change 1943/1942
Carded sale yarn (pounds)	398.8	393.0	+1.5
Combed sale yarn (pounds)	148.4	144.0	+3.1
Carded fabrics (linear yards)	4911.8	4980.0	−1.4
Combed fabrics (linear yards)	699.3	735.8	−5.0

Source: War Production Board

The above figures however may be misleading, as the decline beginning in the second quarter is partly offset in the six month aggregate. Cotton consumption figures, which normally give a clear indication of the rate of production, appear to indicate a drop in production both in the Fifth District and in the United States total during the first eight months of 1943.

COTTON CONSUMPTION
FIFTH DISTRICT AND UNITED STATES
(Thousands of bales)

	Jan.-Aug. 1943	Jan.-Aug. 1942	% Change
United States	7,229	7,652	−5.2
Fifth District	3,484	3,606	−3.4
North Carolina	1,882	1,940	−3.0
South Carolina	1,433	1,489	−3.8
Virginia	169	178	−5.1

However, the above is not an accurate measure of the

[1]Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, "Ten Years of Cotton Textiles, 1933-1943"—March, 1943.

probable decline in production in 1943; the current rate of decline is even greater. In July and August there was a sharp decline in cotton consumption in the District as well as in the United States, as the following tabulation shows:

COTTON CONSUMPTION

(Thousand of bales)

	Aug. 1943	Aug. 1942	% Change	July 1943	July 1942	% Change
United States	842	925	— 9.0	840	995	—15.6
Fifth District	412	438	— 6.0	400	471	—15.1
North Carolina	223	232	— 3.9	213	254	—16.1
South Carolina	170	183	— 7.1	167	194	—14.0
Virginia	19	23	—17.4	20	23	—13.1

In view of the fact that production, particularly for military purposes, currently is concentrated on heavier weight fabrics, the decline in cotton consumption is even more significant. From the above figures, one might expect a decline in cotton textile production during 1943. However, the decline is likely to take the form of cotton consumed rather than yards produced.

Additional supporting evidence of the declining trend in cotton textile production may be found in the record of spindle activity. For the United States, active spindle hours in July totalled 9,885 million, or 14.0 per cent below a year ago. For the District, active spindle hours in July totalled 5,464 million, or 10.4 per cent below a year ago. The data on spindle hours also indicates a decrease in third-shift operations. Weekly average active spindle hours for the United States in July were approximately 95.3 hours; in the District they were approximately 105.4 hours. This compares with a weekly average for the United States in 1942 of 118.8 hours, almost the equivalent of three full shifts of forty hours each.

SPINDLE ACTIVITY

Active Spindle Hours

(In millions)

	July 1943	June 1943	July 1942	% change from June	% change from Year ago
United States	9,885	10,702	11,484	—7.6	—14.0
Fifth District	5,464	5,767	6,096	—5.3	—10.4
North Carolina	2,573	2,771	2,888	—7.1	—10.9
South Carolina	2,641	2,741	2,901	—3.6	— 9.0
Virginia	250	255	307	—2.0	—18.6

Current Problems

Since there is still a demand for increased production of cotton textiles, question may be raised as to the reasons for the indicated probable decline in production in 1943. They are threefold: (a) manpower shortage, (b) machinery deterioration, and, according to opinion in trade circles, (c) price ceilings and renegotiations.

Manpower

The manpower problem takes precedence over all others in accounting for the declining trend in cotton textile production. The *Textile World* of July 1943 accounts for the drop in cotton textile output as "due primarily to manpower shortage."[2]

Employment in the cotton textile industry in the United States declined steadily through July 1943, when employment was five per cent below that of a year ago. The decline is evidenced in the following table:

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN COTTON MANUFACTURES (EXCLUDING SMALL WARES)

(In thousands)

	1943	1942	% Change
January	503.7	499.0	+ .9
February	504.8	501.9	+ .6
March	502.4	503.0	— .1
April	497.0	507.2	—2.0
May	489.9	508.2	—3.6
June	487.8	508.9	—4.1
July	484.2	508.8	—4.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

While no 1943 employment figures in cotton textiles are available for the District, the probability is that there has been no decrease, or a very slight increase, in numbers employed by mills in the District compared with a year ago. Basis for this assumption may be found in a recent study of the War Manpower Commission. In their study of 585 cotton spinning and weaving plants, the WMC findings were as follows: (a) on March 1, 1943, numbers employed totalled 507,000, or less than one per cent more than a year ago, (b) the northern branch of the industry reported a ten per cent decrease from 1942, (c) this decrease was offset by increases in the southern branch, with particular reference to South Carolina.

Undoubtedly the shift into armed service is partly responsible for the shortage of manpower. While no exact figures are available on the number of men the industry has contributed to the armed services, estimates based on the reports of 100 mills indicate that by March, 1943, one out of every four male employees had already left the mill for active war service.[3]

However, shortages in manpower may be attributed not only to the shift into the armed service but also to the attraction of higher wages in other industries. Average weekly earnings in the cotton textile industry are notably below the average of all manufacturing industries; weekly earnings in cotton manufactures are only half as high as earnings in a number of the major war industries.

As a result, the average monthly separation rate in the cotton textile industry is comparatively high. The latest BLS data indicates that in May 1943, total separations in the cotton textile industry averaged 7.96 per 100 employees, compared with a rate of 6.57 in all manufacturing industries. An even greater differential exists in the separation rate of the cotton textile industry and other major war industries. In the WMC survey it was reported that most of the separations in the cotton textile industry were voluntary "quits" due to dissatisfaction over wages.[4]

With regard to manpower inroads by both the draft and other industries, Selective Service Bulletin 20 placing the manufacture of civilian yarn and cloth on a par with military production as "essential" employment, with particular reference to regulations governing military deferments, was of material assistance in slowing down the exit of workers.[5] Also, the WMC list of essential activities reissued on August 17 classes as essential all "textile spinning, weaving, and processing" with the minor exception of some fancy fabrics. This appears to be a more or less blanket declaration covering the industry as against previous listing of specific tasks. The "essential" classi-

[2]Woolf, D. G., "Textile Mill Activity Levels Off," TEXTILE WORLD, July, 1943, p. 65. [3]TEXTILE WORLD, March, 1943.
[4]TEXTILE WORLD, July, 1943. [5]TEXTILE WORLD, June, 1943.

fication, however, it may be noted, primarily aids in preventing the transfer of the workers to non-war jobs; it does not necessarily interrupt the loss of workers to the Army.

As for the decline in third shift operations, most marked in Southern States, the types of operatives lost has been an important consideration. Lack of complementary operatives in one department may interfere with the normal functioning of an entire mill. This is particularly true in the case of skilled operatives and key men, such as foremen. There are some indications that mills were not taking full advantage of the WMC regulations permitting them to refuse certificates to essential employees going into higher paying industries. However, because of recently revised regulations, the initiative in this respect has now passed from employers to the WMC.

Another problem further aggravating the manpower situation is that of absenteeism and reduced labor efficiency. Referring to the latter the War Manpower Commission reports that "there has been a drastic change in the composition of the industry's work force, which now embodies a large ratio of marginal workers, whose limited productivity is reflected in the lagging output of the industry."[6] As an example, one fairly large-size mill reports that it is currently employing ten per cent more workers and getting thirty per cent less production.[7] This is admittedly an extreme example; the experience of this mill cannot be considered as typical.

Machinery Deterioration

Deterioration of machinery under constant wear is to some extent also affecting the output of the cotton textile industry. The intensive war-time operation of machinery is apparent not only in the record production figures previously cited but also in (a) the relation of active spindlage to spindles in place, and (b) average spindle hours per spindle.

With regard to the former, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York reports that in 1942 "for the first time in our records, active spindlage for the year was within 5 per cent of the number in place."[8] During the first seven months of 1943, on the average only 3 per cent of the number of spindles in place were not active. In the Fifth District, the percentage of idle spindles was even lower—averaging 1.3 per cent from January through July, 1943.

Although, as noted, third-shift operations are declining rapidly, the average spindle hours per spindle in place is still considerably above the pre-war level. In the first seven months of 1943, spindle hours per spindle in place for the United States averaged 454 hours per month, as against 483 hours per month during the calendar year 1942. However, although there was a decline in operating hours from last year, activity was well above the 1939 level of 346 hours per spindle in place. For the District in July, the latest month for which data are available, spindle hours per spindle in place averaged 467 hours, as compared to a monthly average of 352 hours during the crop year 1939-40.

This intensive operation has undoubtedly placed the machine equipment of the industry under a strain that it was ill-equipped to bear since less than four million of some twenty-three million spindles in place now represent modernized equipment installed during the past ten years.[9] The consequence has been a further decline in total number of spindles in place both in the United States and in the Fifth District. Spindles in place in the United States during 1942 declined from 24,146,130 at the beginning of the year to 23,845,746, a decline of 300,384. An even sharper decrease of 440,362 spindles has been recorded from January through July, 1943. In the District, spindles in place have declined from 11,861,096 at the beginning of 1943 to 11,703,266 in July. As pointed out, "it can be safely assumed that the vanished facilities were in a final stage of obsolescence else the limitless demands for war-time production would have salvaged their contribution."[10] Furthermore, in spite of peak operations and consequent strain on machinery, only the minimum essential replacement has been possible, since textile machinery plants for the most part have been converted to prime war work. New installations, additions, and replacements in 1942 were only half the volume of 1940 and 1941.

NEW INSTALLATIONS, ADDITIONS, REPLACEMENTS COTTON TEXTILE EQUIPMENT[11]

	1939	1940	1941	1942
Number of spindles.....	349,416	419,974	449,848	210,456

Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, "Ten Years of Cotton Textiles"—1933-1943, March, 1943

As a result of the cumulative strain on facilities, obsolescence of existing facilities, and lack of available replacements, there was a general curtailment in operation of mills early in July of this year for machinery repairs. In this District, sixteen North Carolina mills closed for repairs during the first week of July. In addition, individual mills have from time to time shut down sections while it is reported that "many have machines permanently out of operation, employed only as a source of spare parts."[12] On this score, however, it may be noted that the continued accessibility of machinery parts for maintenance and repair has been a boon to textile plants without which their high activity would have been severely curtailed.[13] This is further corroborated, for "a check-up at the Textile Division (WPB) seems to show that mills have always received all the parts they need, that no serious delays have resulted from nondelivery of parts."[14]

Price Ceilings and Contract Renegotiation

Government orders and regulations in the field of prices and production have been of paramount importance in influencing the supply situation, but regulations with respect to manpower and machinery have also been a factor in the textile industry. In this connection it may be noted that these regulations may have had a possible adverse effect on supply by their very multiplicity. Aside from this, however, the importance of Government action was highlighted in a recent meeting of southern textile manufacturers, in which price ceilings and renegotiation of contracts were labeled "the number one threat to top production."[15]

Price ceilings have undoubtedyy had a direct effect on production, particularly with regard to the marginal or high cost producer. As to the nature of price ceilings, the OPA has continued to hold to a policy of fixed price ceilings, with the exception of very recent regulations.

[6]TEXTILE WORLD, July, 1943. [7]JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, August 27, 1943. [8]OP. CIT., Assn. of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. [9]IBID. [10]IBID. [11]IBID. [12]JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, August 27, 1943. [13]OP. CIT., Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. [14]TEXTILE WORLD, June, 1943. [15]JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, August 20, 1943.

This policy was adopted in May, 1942, to replace the previous policy of sliding scale ceilings, in which ceilings on cotton goods were tied to the price of raw cotton.

As a result of fixed price ceilings, rising labor costs, and with the cost of raw cotton at a relatively high level, the manufacturers' margin has been narrowed to the point where operation is no longer profitable for many mills. This squeeze of manufacturers is traceable to the impact of a rising cost structure in relation to fixed price ceilings. For example, if the basis of these ceilings is, as contended in trade circles, the production costs of low cost mills, the effect on the marginal producer is obvious. While this effect might possibly be justified in the economy in normal times, it must be considered a deterrent to greater production in war-time. Current proposals to remedy the declining profit margin include (a) sale of Government-owned cotton in order to lower raw material cost and (b) re-adoption of a modified sliding scale ceilings policy. Steps toward the latter appear in the most recent OPA regulations, which seem to digress somewhat from the attempt to hold to uniform price ceilings on items with widely varying production costs. The present trend seems to point to the adoption of a "cost-plus" basis, involving the determination of a "normal" markup. Evidence of this may be found in MPR 438, stating that apparently "dollars and cents prices would not be presently practicable for the industry."[16]

While the effect of contract renegotiation is less direct with regard to the supply of cotton textiles, nevertheless, according to the producer, present renegotiation policy is not conducive to maximum production in the textile industry. The annual report in March 1943 of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York states:

> "The effect of renegotiation on the war contracts of the industry has been to create uncertain ties which may tend to slow up production rather than to stimulate it. It is also unfortunate that the impact of renegotiation is necessarily heaviest upon those mills which do the highest percentage of war production, and least upon those which produce mostly for the civilian market."[17]

Evidence of the latter is found in numerous cases where, when a choice is possible, preference is given to civilian outlets. It is reported that such selling is taking place largely because the return from such contracts is definitely known and a firm contract may be had. This is in contrast to the uncertain return to mills on military items.

The primary objection in the cotton textile industry to contract renegotiation is that renegotiation appears unnecessary due to the character of the industry. The following resolution by the board of governors of the American Manufacturers Association summarizes the position of the industry as to renegotiation:

> "Contracts for products or goods manufactured from raw materials commonly used by the contractor and manufactured into classes or types of goods commonly manufactured by the contractor, and upon types and classes of machinery and equipment commonly used by the contractor for such purposes, and manufactured by the processes generally and commonly used by such contractor for such purposes, should not be subject to renegotiation. The cost of such products or goods are not an unknown quantity and can be and are readily forecast with responsible accuracy by the manufacturer."

[16]JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, August 26, 1943. [17]OP. CIT., Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Outlook for the Apple Crop

The commercial apple crop in the Fifth District states for the current year was estimated at 10,235,000 bushels as of September 1, which is 54 per cent less than the 1942 crop of 22,077,000 bushels. If prices offered by apple canners can be used as an indication of what growers will receive, farmers will receive only 12 per cent less money for this year's crop, which is 54 per cent smaller than last year. The commercial crop of apples in 1942 was the largest in the District in the past two decades except for the year 1937 when 25,362,000 bushels were produced.

COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION
Fifth District*

	Production (000 bu.)	Price $ per bu.	Value ($000)
1931	18,390	.47	8,643
1932	9,501	.63	5,986
1933	9,018	.70	6,313
1934	10,343	.89	9,205
1935	15,849	.70	11,094
1936	9,508	1.00	9,508
1937	25,362	.58	14,710
1938	15,402	.77	11,860
1939	19,952	.61	12,171
1940	18,567	.72	13,368
1941	19,358	.84	16,261
1942	22,077	1.05	23,181
1943	10,235†	2.00‡	20,470

*Md., Va., W. Va., and N. C.
†Estimate as of September 1.
‡1943 price estimated on basis of prices offered to canners.
Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The business of growing apples in this area has yielded erratic results over the last two decades with frosts and freezes intervening at all too frequent intervals. However, in the period from 1937 through 1942, crop damage of one sort or another was at a minimum and a level of production substantially above those of many previous years resulted, as the accompanying table shows.

Apples grown for sale in the District have risen at a compound rate 2.3 per cent per annum in the period 1922 to 1943, but the total apple production (last reported in 1938) has shown neither an upward nor a downward tendency. This means that whereas the commercial crop production has been expanding, the non-commercial crop has been falling.

Location of Commercial Production

Commercial apple production is reported for each state of the Fifth Federal Reserve District except South Carolina. The 1939 census of agriculture shows that apples are grown in every county in the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, but a relatively few counties account for a large part of the production. While it is not possible to completely locate the commercial areas, there were 26 counties in the aforementioned states with production in excess of 200,000 bushels of apples in 1939. These 26 counties in 1939 produced

13,942,012 bushels of apples, which was 59 per cent of the total production of the four states. Of these 26 counties 16 were in Virginia, 4 in West Virginia, and 3 each in Maryland and North Carolina. Twelve counties in the District in 1939 produced 10,340,000 bushels, or 44 per cent of the District's total production that year. Of these twelve counties one was in Maryland, 8 in Virginia, and 3 in West Virginia. These counties together with their production as given in the 1939 census in the order of their importance are as follows:

CHIEF APPLE PRODUCING COUNTIES—1939

	County	State	Production (bushels)	% of 4 States' Total
1	Frederick	Va.	2,034,317	8.6
2	Berkeley	W. Va.	1,488,675	6.3
3	Augusta	Va.	1,261,681	5.4
4	Jefferson	W. Va.	749,185	3.2
5	Shenandoah	Va.	741,035	3.1
6	Washington	Md.	685,579	2.9
7	Hampshire	W. Va.	668,551	2.8
8	Rockingham	Va.	589,857	2.5
9	Albemarle	Va.	583,580	2.5
10	Nelson	Va.	545,105	2.3
11	Rappahannock	Va.	531,589	2.3
12	Clarke	Va.	461,081	2.0
	Twelve Counties		10,340,235	43.9
	Total Apple Crop—4 States		23,556,648	100.0

Virginia is the outstanding apple producing state in this District, having accounted for 50 per cent of the total apple production as given by the 1939 census, and for 59 per cent of the commercial crop in the 5 years 1938-1942. West Virginia is the second largest apple producing state in the Fifth District, followed in order by North Carolina and Maryland. Maryland, however, grows a larger persentage of the District's commercial crop than North Carolina, as the accompany table shows:

APPLE PRODUCTION BY STATES
Fifth District

	Total Production† 1939		Commercial Crop‡ 1938-1942 av.	
	(000 bu.)	% of Total	(000 bu.)	% of Total
Maryland	2,075	9	2,077	11
Virginia	11,761	50	11,200	59
West Virginia	6,325	27	4,760	25
North Carolina	3,396	14	1,034	5
Total	23,557	100	19,071	100

†Census of Agriculture—1939.
‡U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service.

The degree of concentration of large scale production is more pronounced in Virginia than in the other states of the District. There were only three counties in the four states during 1939 which produced more than one million bushels each and two of these were in Virginia, with the third in West Virginia. Seventy-five per cent of Virginia's apple production was in 16 counties, which produced more than 200,000 bushels each.

The following table shows the 1939 production of the four states classified by counties producing (1) over 200,000 bushels; (2) from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels; and (3) less than 100,000 bushels both in quantity and in percentage of the states' totals.

APPLE PRODUCTION OF COUNTIES BY SIZE OF OUTPUT—1939

Counties producing:	Over 200,000 bu. (000)	%	100,000 to 200,000 bu. (000)	%	Under 100,000 bu. (000)	%	Total (000)
Maryland	1,157	56	478	23	440	21	2,075
Virginia	8,828	75	1,288	11	1,645	14	11,761
West Virginia	3,255	51	1,217	19	1,853	30	6,325
North Carolina	702	21	1,015	30	1,679	49	3,396
Four States	13,942	59	3,998	17	5,617	24	23,557

The number of apple trees of bearing age in the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina was at a peak in 1924, when there were 18,881,064 trees. This number was not materially larger than in either 1919 or 1909. In 1929 the number of trees of bearing age had fallen to 17,787,468, or about the same number as in 1909. By 1934 the number of trees had fallen to 14,968,684, and by 1939 they numbered only 11,500,623.

Apple trees planted to maintain the orchards but not yet of bearing age, which amounted to 8,703,638 in 1909, declined in each census interval since that date to 6,752,985 in 1919; 5,285,424 in 1924; 3,587,293 in 1929; 2,368,092 in 1934; and 2,187,613 in 1939.

It is apparent, however, with a flat level of total apple production and an increasing trend of commercial production that the loss in the number of trees has been offset by an increase in the yield per tree. It is further indicated that the loss in the number of trees has probably come largely in the non-commercial orchards. In view of such cross trends it is not possible to project future production potentialities from the changes that have occurred in the tree stock.

Income from Apples

Apples do not bulk large as a source of farm income in any of the Fifth District states, but in those counties where apple growing is a major effort, the income received from apples is of paramount importance. Income from apples for the states as a whole is most important to West Virginia growers, and next most important to Virginia growers. In the five years 1938-1942 cash income from the sale of apples accounted for 7.3 per cent of West Virginia's total cash farm income, but over half of the total apple income went to four counties. In Virginia apples accounted for 5.5 per cent of the state's total cash farm income in the years 1938-1942 inclusive with 75 per cent of the apple income going to 16 counties. Fifty-six per cent of the cash income received from apples in Maryland goes to 3 counties while 21 per cent of that in North Carolina goes to 3 counties.

The accompanying table shows the relative importance of apples as a source of cash farm income in the four commercial apple states of the Fifth District.

CASH FARM INCOME
Average 1938-1942

	From Apples $000	From All Sources $000	% From Apples
Maryland	1,636	87,845	1.8
Virginia	8,438	151,609	5.5
West Virginia	3,559	48,574	7.3
North Carolina	784	290,576	0.2
Four States	14,417	578,604	2.4

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND

(All Figures in Thousands)

ITEMS	September 15 1943	Change in Amount from 8-18-43	Change in Amount from 9-16-42
Total Gold Reserves	$1,267,237	+126,331	+326,088
Other Reserves	25,268	— 4,727	+ 12,615
Total Reserves	$1,292,505	+121,604	+338,703
Bills Discounted	1,660	+ 380	+ 1,300
Industrial Advances	320	— 55	— 484
Gov't. Securities, Total	$ 370,933	+ 43,301	+154,410
Bonds	98,829	+ 2,632	— 3,708
Notes	44,720	— 2,448	+ 4,076
Certificates	111,764	+ 40,582	+ 73,517
Bills	115,620	+ 2,535	+ 80,525
Total Bills & Securities	$ 372,913	+ 43,626	+155,226
Uncollected Items	$ 180,726	+ 57,026	+ 38,514
Other Assets	$ 12,415	— 1,358	+ 2,518
Total Assets	$1,858,559	+220,898	+534,961
Fed. Res. Notes in Cir.	$ 997,870	+ 46,457	+377,630
Deposits, Total	$ 679,469	+117,040	+119,263
Members' Reserves	615,656	+103,447	+101,043
U. S. Treas. Gen. Acc.	576	+ 11	+ 46
Foreign	46,108	+ 2,894	+ 12,513
Other Deposits	17,129	+ 10,688	+ 5,661
Deferred Availability Items	$ 161,948	+ 57,346	+ 35,576
Other Liabilities	$ 276	+ 54	— 59
Capital Accounts	$ 18,996	+ 1	+ 2,551
Total Liabilities	$1,858,559	+220,898	+534,961

41 REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—5TH DISTRICT

(All Figures in Thousands)

ITEMS	September 15 1943	Change in Amount from 8-18-43	Change in Amount from 9-16-42
Total Loans	$ 263,379	+ 29,853	— 30,303
Bus. & Agric. Loans	124,916	+ 13,479	— 29,234
Real Estate Loans	49,932	+ 2	— 1,645
All Other Loans	88,531	+ 16,372	+ 576
Total Security Holdings	$1,285,137	+ 137	+513,085
U.S. Treas. Bills	158,253	+ 12,214	+ 90,615
U.S. Treas. Certificates	219,487	— 6,691	+160,172
U.S. Treas. Notes	167,812	+ 2,642	+ 97,730
U.S. Gov. Bonds	637,328	— 6,953	+194,059
Obligations Gov. Guaranteed	44,910	+ 59	— 18,788
Other Bonds, Stocks & Sec.	57,347	— 1,134	— 10,703
Cash Items in Process of Col.	$ 127,620	+ 38,606	+ 27,214
Due From Banks	$ 197,413*	+ 41,345	— 20,939
Currency & Coin	$ 38,463	+ 3,114	+ 8,141
Reserve with F. R. Bank	$ 337,393	+ 53,854	+ 24,168
Other Assets	$ 65,218	+ 1,161	+ 14,859
Total Assets	$2,314,623	+168,070	+536,225
Total Demand Deposits	$1,897,258	+175,855	+496,639
Deposits of individuals	1,057,324	+ 9,868	+206,033
Deposits of U. S. Gov.	290,782	+125,506	+277,263
Deposits of State & Local Gov.	103,946	+ 3,618	+ 13,233
Deposits of Banks	414,950*	+ 25,367	— 6,489
Certified & Officers' Checks	30,256	+ 11,496	+ 6,599
Total Time Deposits	$ 240,996	+ 699	+ 24,034
Deposits of individuals	224,468	+ 925	+ 19,828
Other Time Deposits	16,528	— 226	+ 4,206
Liabilities for Borrowed Money	$ 1,000	+ 250	+ 1,000
All Other Liabilities	$ 66,312	— 9,398	+ 10,179
Capital Account	$ 109,057	+ 664	+ 5,145
Total Liabilities	$2,314,623	+168,070	+526,225

*Net figures, reciprocal balances being eliminated.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

9 Baltimore Banks

	Aug. 31, 1943	July 31, 1943	Aug. 31, 1942
Total Deposits	$251,056,546	$247,236,141	$223,807,378

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

PERIODS	Number of Failures District	Number of Failures U.S.	Total Liabilities District	Total Liabilities U.S.
August 1943	6	227	115,000	2,905,000
July 1943	2	203	130,000	3,595,000
August 1942	21	698	282,000	6,781,000
8 Months 1943	38	2,428	968,000	35,609,000
8 Months 1942	223	7,085	3,237,000	75,914,000

Source: Dun & Bradstreet

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

000 omitted

	August 1943	% Chg. from Aug. 1942	8 Mos. 1943	% Chg. from 8 Mos. '42
Dist. of Columbia				
Washington	$ 435,549	+12	$ 3,594,004	+ 8
Maryland				
Baltimore	688,104	+12	5,476,529	+18
Cumberland	12,628	+28	90,736	+12
Frederick	10,196	+ 9	81,447	..
Hagerstown	14,947	+13	119,451	+ 2
North Carolina				
Asheville	19,925	+ 8	161,762	+ 8
Charlotte	116,146	—12	894,937	— 4
Durham	88,025	— 5	442,377	+10
Greensboro	26,947	+10	242,528	+13
Kinston	11,217	+48	49,932	..
Raleigh	46,901	+12	407,671	—10
Wilmington	38,664	+26	291,128	+38
Wilson	12,826	+13	66,129	..
Winston-Salem	69,073	+32	508,873	
South Carolina				
Charleston	35,760	+ 7	306,712	+17
Columbia	49,960	—20	389,646	+11
Greenville	32,596	+49	292,170	+14
Spartanburg	18,169	— 5	156,313	+12
Virginia				
Charlottesville	11,715	+20	91,908	..
Danville	13,899	— 2	101,468	+ 9
Lynchburg	18,227	+ 8	151,302	+ 3
Newport News	24,081	+20	186,720	..
Norfolk	115,531	+ 6	948,853	..
Portsmouth	14,091	+ 9	121,865	..
Richmond	308,246	+15	2,222,766	..
Roanoke	34,389	+ 6	285,900	
West Virginia				
Bluefield	21,296	+13	155,922	..
Charleston	73,555	+ 7	590,870	+11
Clarksburg	12,932	+ 7	102,620	..
Huntington	25,939	—10	210,949	+ 9
Parkersburg	14,378	+11	113,294	+13
District Totals	$2,401,912	+10	$18,856,782	..

Cumulative figures for 12 cities not comparable with 1942 data.

COTTON CONSUMPTION—FIFTH DISTRICT

In Bales

MONTHS	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Virginia	District
August 1943	222,975	170,027	19,054	412,056
July 1943	212,851	167,146	20,254	400,251
August 1942	232,431	182,992	22,853	438,276
8 Months 1943	1,882,070	1,433,173	169,124	3,484,367
8 Months 1942	1,939,980	1,488,656	177,785	3,606,421

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND ON HAND—BALES

	August 1943	August 1942
Fifth District States:		
Cotton consumed	412,056	438,276
Cotton growing states:		
Cotton consumed	736,582	803,370
Cotton on hand Aug. 31 in		
Consuming establishments	1,612,474	1,499,463
Storage & compresses	7,805,851	7,218,720
United States:		
Cotton consumed	842,260	924,915
Cotton on hand Aug. 31 in		
Consuming establishments	1,928,808	1,925,118
Storage & compresses	8,026,906	7,539,501
Spindles active	22,632,776	23,000,994

RAYON YARN DATA

	August 1943	July 1943	August 1942
Rayon Yarn Shipments, Lbs.	42,400,000	40,000,000	38,200,000
Staple Fiber Shipments, Lbs.	13,800,000	13,200,000	12,700,000
Rayon Yarn Stocks, Lbs.	6,200,000	6,400,000	7,400,000
Staple Fiber Stocks, Lbs.	3,500,000	3,200,000	3,900,000

Source: Rayon Organon

BUILDING PERMIT FIGURES
Fifth Federal Reserve District
August 1943

	Total Valuation August 1943	August 1942
Maryland		
Baltimore	$ 603,885	$ 280,164
Cumberland	2,100	7,866
Frederick	1,580	1,075
Hagerstown	93,113	41,500
Salisbury	7,886	13,003
Virginia		
Danville	$ 6,195	$ 27,960
Lynchburg	3,759	10,919
Norfolk	148,920	594,905
Petersburg	290	825
Portsmouth	34,293	25,163
Richmond	55,296	469,563
Roanoke	10,127	41,975
West Virginia		
Charleston	$ 29,668	$ 42,986
Clarksburg	2,605	1,025
Huntington	59,600	28,542
North Carolina		
Asheville	$ 15,696	$ 3,990
Charlotte	62,303	21,138
Durham	23,710	97,260
Greensboro	15,945	9,325
High Point	19,080	24,998
Raleigh	6,794	9,050
Rocky Mount	550	1,340
Salisbury	6,790	3,558
Winston-Salem	19,350	39,584
South Carolina		
Charleston	$ 539,752	$ 8,981
Columbia	9,327	48,209
Greenville	24,135	339,680
Spartanburg	13,815	21,435
Dist. of Columbia		
Washington	$ 4,183,587	$ 7,001,931
District Totals	$ 6,000,151	$ 9,217,950
8 Months	$32,744,055	$61,515,491

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

STATES	July 1943	% Chg. from July 1942	7 Mos. 1943	% Chg. from 7 Mos. '42
Maryland	$10,695,000	— 14	$ 60,386,000	—51
Dist. of Columbia	1,053,000	— 94	18,858,000	—79
Virginia	12,552,000	— 74	114,483,000	—61
West Virginia	1,759,000	+238	12,808,000	—70
N. Carolina	4,341,000	+ 36	60,601,000	+ 4
S. Carolina	5,514,000	— 33	33,150,000	—50
Fifth District.	$35,914,000	— 60	$300,286,000	—56

TOBACCO MANUFACTURING

	Aug. 1943	% Change from Aug. 1942	8 Mos. 1943	% Change from 8 Mos. '42
Smoking & chewing tobacco, Thousands of lbs.)	22,292	— 1	164,779	—11
Cigarettes (Thousands)	23,681,911	+13	164,533,464	+ 9
Cigars (Thousands)	425,363	—15	3,470,685	—11
Snuff (Thousands of lbs.)	3,528	+28	32,135	+17

AUCTION TOBACCO MARKETING

STATES	Producers' Tobacco Sales, Lbs. Aug. 1943	Aug. 1942	Price per hundred 1943	1942
South Carolina	46,459,869	59,888,960	$40.57	$38.32
North Carolina	92,077,414	94,509,492	39.34	37.58
Total	138,537,283	154,398,452	$39.75	$37.87

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION IN THOUSANDS OF TONS

REGIONS	August 1943	% Change from August 1942	8 Mos. 1943	% Chg. from 8 Mos. 1942
West Virginia	14,204	+ 7	106,369	+ 3
Virginia	1,806	+13	13,653	+ 3
Maryland	157	— 1	1,198	—12
5th District	16,167	+ 7	121,220	+ 3
United States	51,700	+ 8	389,825	+ 2
% in District	31	..	31	..

RETAIL FURNITURE SALES

STATES	Percentage Changes in August and 8 Months 1943 Compared with August 1942	Compared with 8 Months 1942
Maryland (6)*	—29	—21
Dist. of Columbia (7)*	—22	—14
Virginia (28)*	+ 2	+ 7
West Virginia (11)*	+11	+ 5
North Carolina (19)*	+21	+11
South Carolina (19)*	—11	— 1
Fifth District (90)*	— 9	— 5
Individual Cities		
Baltimore, Md., (6)*	—29	—21
Washington, D. C., (7)*	—22	—14
Danville, Va., (3)*	+14	+13
Richmond, Va., (7)*	+ 3	+11
Charleston, W. Va., (3)*	+ 7	+ 2
Charlotte, N. C., (5)*	+19	+ 6
Winston-Salem, N. C., (3)*	+35	+22
Columbia, S. C., (5)*	+22	0
Greenwood, S. C., (3)*	+ 9	+11

*Number of reporting firms.

DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE

Richmond	Baltimore	Washington	Other Cities	District
Percentage change in August 1943 sales compared with sales in Aug. '42:				
+ 14	— 3	— 4	+ 21	+ 2
Percentage change in 8 months' sales, compared to 8 mos. in 1942:				
+ 23	+ 14	+ 6	+ 26	+ 14
Change in stocks on Aug. 31, 1943, compared with stocks on Aug. 31, '42:				
+ 10	— 3	— 15	— 2	— 7
Change in outstand'g orders on Aug. 31, '43, compared with Aug. 31, '42:				
+139	+140	+209	+196	+172
Percentage of current rec'v'bles as of Aug. 1, 1943, collected in Aug.:				
57(49)	57(53)	60(54)	57(49)	58(52)
Percentage of instalment rec'v'bles as of Aug. 1, 1943, collected in Aug.:				
33(21)	32(26)	25(18)	31(20)	27(20)

Note: 1942 collection percentages in parentheses.

Maryland	Dist. of Col.	Virginia	W. Va.	No. Carolina	So. Carolina
Percentage change in August 1943 sales from Aug. 1942 sales, by States:					
— 3	— 4	+11	+13	+15	+15
Percentage change in 8 months' sales, 1943, compared with 8 mos. in '42:					
+15	+ 6	+18	+12	+25	+34

WHOLESALE TRADE, 231 FIRMS

LINES	Net sales August 1943 compared with Aug. 1942	July 1943	Stocks Aug. 31, 1943 compared with Aug. 31 1942	July 31 1943	Ratio Aug. collections to acc'ts outstand'g Aug. 1
Auto supplies (12)*	+ 27	+ 4	— 21	+ 2	106
Shoes (3)*	+ 5	+ 13	— 44	—12	..
Drugs & Sundries (9)*	+ 16	+ 6	..	..	114
Dry goods (7)*	— 5	+ 7	— 45	— 4	66
Electrical goods (11)*	— 37	— 4	— 35	+ 4	72
Groceries (74)*	+ 12	— 1	— 7	+ 4	140
Hardware (13)*	— 6	— 3	— 37	— 4	89
Industrial supplies (10)*	— 5	+ 11	— 23	— 5	88
Paper & products (9)*	+ 13	+ 13	— 11	— 3	87
Tobacco & products (5)*	+ 15	+ 3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (75)*	+ 9	+ 2	- 2	+ 5	109
District Average (231)*	+ 3	+ 3	- 25	— 1	100

Source: Department of Commerce.
*Number of reporting firms.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

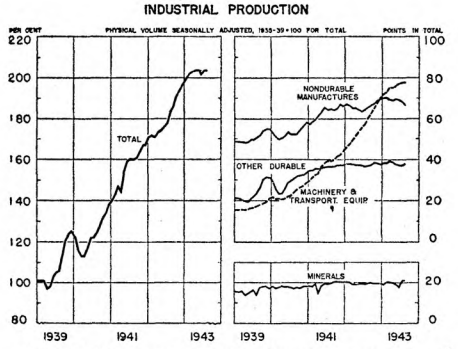
(Compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System)

Industrial activity and war expenditures were maintained in August at a high level. Commodity prices showed little change. Retail trade continued in large volume.

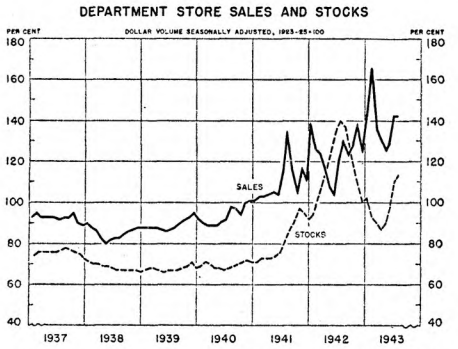
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Output of manufactures and minerals showed little change in August and the Board's seasonally adjusted total index of industrial production remained at the July level. Production of durable manufactures increased. Output of iron and steel continued to advance and reached the peak levels achieved earlier this year. There were further slight increases in activity at war plants in the transportation equipment industries. Output of other durable products showed little change.

Production of nondurable goods declined in August, reflecting further decreases in output of textile, leather, and food products. Cotton consumption in August was about 15 per cent lower than the same period a year ago and was at the lowest level since the beginning of 1941. Leather output has also declined in recent months and is currently close to prewar levels. Activity at meatpacking plants showed the usual seasonal decline in August but preliminary figures indicate that output was about one-fifth larger than a year ago. Output of most other manufactured foods declined somewhat further. Production of petroleum, coke, and rubber products continued to advance in August while chemical production showed little change. Production of crude petroleum continued to rise and in August was in the largest volume on record. Lake shipments of iron ore likewise reached a record level. Production of coal and metals was maintained in large volume.



Federal Reserve indexes. Groups are expressed in terms of points in the total index. Monthly figures, latest shown are for August.



Federal Reserve indexes. Monthly figures, latest shown are for August.

DISTRIBUTION

Department store sales continued large in August and the first half of September. Increases during this period were less than seasonal, however, following maintenance of sales at a comparatively high level during July. For the year to date value of sales at department stores has been about 13 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year, reflecting in part price increases. Inventories at department stores have increased in recent months and are now somewhat higher than at the beginning of this year, indicating that receipts of new merchandise have been in excess of the value of goods sold.

Total carloadings were maintained in large volume during August and the first half of September. Shipments of grain showed a less than seasonal decline from the peak reached in July and were one-fifth larger than August a year ago.

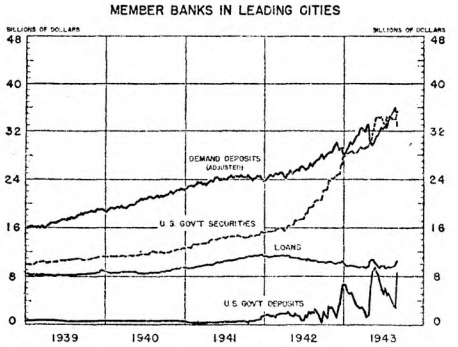
COMMODITY PRICES

The general level of wholesale commodity prices continued to show little change in August and the early part of September. Prices of lumber and newsprint were increased, while prices of fruits and vegetables showed further seasonal declines.

In retail food markets prices of apples and fresh vegetables decreased further from mid-July to mid-August. The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index declined one-half of one per cent as decreases in foods were partly offset by small increases in retail prices of other goods and services.

AGRICULTURE

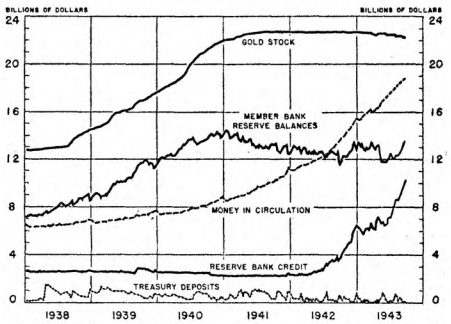
General crop prospects declined slightly in August according to official reports. The forecast for corn production was raised by 3 per cent to almost 3 billion bushels, while prospects for other feed crops declined. Production of cotton indicated on September 1 was 11.7 million bales as compared with a crop of 12.8 million last season. Milk production in August was estimated to be 2 per cent smaller than output a year ago, while marketings of most other livestock products continued in larger volume than last year.



Demand deposits (adjusted) exclude U. S. Government and interbank deposits and collection items. Government securities include direct and guaranteed issues. Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Sept. 15.

(over)

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Wednesday figures, latest shown are for Sept. 15.

BANK CREDIT

In mid-September excess reserves of member banks rose sharply to about 2 billion dollars from the average level of about 1.1 billion which had prevailed in the latter part of August and early in September. This increase was due in part to the fact that the Treasury was making disbursements out of temporary borrowing from Reserve Banks on special certificates in anticipation of tax collections and receipts from the Third War Loan Drive. It also reflected in part a substantial decrease in required reserves at the middle of the month when funds from individual and corporate deposits were transferred to Government loan accounts which are not subject to reserve requirements. During the four weeks ended September 15 the Reserve System holdings of Government securities increased by about 1 billion dollars in addition to the special certificates taken directly from the Treasury. Most of the increase was in the form of Treasury bills sold to the Reserve Banks with sellers retaining the option to repurchase. Over this four-week period currency in circulation increased by about 560 million dollars to a total of 18.8 billion outstanding.

In the last two weeks of August and the first week of September, reporting member banks in 101 leading cities showed a net decline in security holdings as a result of the sale of bills to the Reserve System. In the week ending September 15, however, some non-banking holders sold securities to the banks in anticipation of purchases during the Drive, and bank holdings also increased through repurchase of bills from the Reserve System.

Commercial loans, which had expanded by 100 million dollars in July and August, increased by 250 millions during the week ending September 15. This increase in commercial loans was shared by both New York and other reporting member banks. In the week ending the 15th, loans to brokers and dealers in New York City increased 370 million dollars, most of which was for purchasing and carrying Government securities, and there was also an increase in loans on securities to others.

BUSINESS INDEXES -- FIFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

(1935-39=100)

	ADJUSTED						NOT ADJUSTED					
					July 1943 % change from						July 1943 % change from	
	July 1943	June 1943	May 1943	July 1942	Last Mo.	Last Year	July 1943	June 1943	May 1943	July 1942	Last Mo.	Last Year
BANK DEBITS	191	187	185	177	+ 2	+ 8	191	192	174	177	— 1	+ 8
DEPT. STORE SALES	205	184r	182r	170	+ 11	+ 21	144	175	181	120	— 18	+ 20
ELECTRIC POWER PROD.	213	209	200	189	+ 2	+ 13	206	200	196	183	+ 3	+ 13
EMPLOYMENT, MFG.	...	...	...	...	...	...	148p	149	149	144	— 1	+ 3
LIFE INS. SALES	136	116	114	90	+ 17	+ 51	128	118	116	85	+ 8	+ 51
BITUMINOUS COAL PROD.	153	110	136	146	+ 39	+ 5	164	114	140	148	+ 44	+ 11
BUILDING CONTRACTS	139	127	103	348	+ 9	— 60	146	150	112	366	— 3	— 60
BUILDING PERMITS	52	53	39	54	— 2	— 4	53	61	45	55	— 13	— 4
COTTON CONSUMPTION	138	161	154	162	— 14	— 15	151	170	163	178	— 11	— 15
EMPLOYMENT—NON-MFG.	139	139	139	135	0	+ 3	135	137	137	131	— 1	+ 3
Bituminous Coal	98	96	98	113	+ 2	— 13	95	95	96	110	0	— 14
Dyeing & Cleaning	128	128	135	123	0	+ 4	136	139	140	130	— 2	+ 5
U. S. Exec. Serv., D. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	242r	244	240	— 3	— 2
Hotels	132	127	118	123	+ 4	+ 7	126	127	125	117	— 1	+ 8
Laundries	158	159	159	146	— 1	+ 8	165	164	160	153	+ 1	+ 8
Public Utilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	133	133	135	+ 2	+ 1
Quar. & Non-Met-Min.	109	108	110	119	+ 1	— 8	114	115	112	125	— 1	— 9
Retail Trade	137	136	135	120	+ 1	+ 14	130	133	133	114	— 2	+ 14
Wholesale Trade	93	92	91	98	+ 1	— 5	86	86	85	91	0	— 6
FURNITURE ORDERS	92p	148	258	104	— 38	— 12	140p	131	260	158	+ 7	— 11
FURNITURE SHIPMENTS	136p	195	163	134	— 30	+ 1	149p	146	143	146	+ 2	+ 2
FUN. UNFILLED ORDERS	315p	566	820	153	— 44	+106	484p	521	561	234	— 7	+107
WHOLESALE TR. 5 LINES	175	177	168	152	— 1	+ 15	173	170	162	150	+ 2	+ 15
Drugs	200	198	193	175	+ 1	+ 14	191	184	183	166	+ 4	+ 15
Dry Goods	215	207	192	173	+ 4	+ 24	160	157	162	129	+ 2	+ 24
Groceries	172	173	169	145	— 1	+ 19	178	177	165	150	+ 1	+ 19
Hardware	139	133	128	153	+ 5	— 9	128	124	130	141	+ 3	— 9
Shoes	284	401	214	235	— 29	+ 21	247	207	174	204	+ 19	+ 21

r—Revised

p—Preliminary