## MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

In addition to figures given from Government sources, there are also incorporated for completeness of service figures from other sources generally accepted by the trades, the authority and responsibility for which are noted in the "Sources of Data" on pages 216-219 of the November issue

Subscription price of the Survey of Current Business is $\$ 1.50$ a year; single copies (monthly), 10 cents; quarterly issues, 20 cents. Foreign subscriptions, $\$ 2.25$; single copies (monthly issues) including postage, 14 cents; quarterly issues, 31 cents. Subscription price of Commerce Reports is $\$ 4$ a year; with the Survey, $\$ 5.50$ a year. Make remittances only to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by postal money order, express order, or New York draft. Currency at sender's risk. Postage stamps or foreign money not accepted.

The Survey of Current Business is designed to present each month a picture of the business situation by setting forth the principal facts regarding the various lines of trade and industry. At quarterly intervals detailed tables are published giving, for each item, monthly figures for the past two years and yearly comparisons, where available, back to 1913. In the intervening months the more important comparisons only are given in the "Trend of business movements" which is omitted from the present issue.
In the quarterly numbers (see issue for November, 1924, No. 39) blank lines covering the noxt three months have been left at the bottom of each detailed table which will enable those who care to do so to enter new figures as soon as they appear.

## ADVANCE SHEETS

Realizing that current statistics are highly perishable and that to be of use they must reach the business man at the earliest possible moment, the department has arranged to distribute advance leaflets almost every week, whenever sufficient material is available, to those subscribers who request them. The leaflets are usually mailed on Thursdays, and give such information as has been received during the preceding week. The information contained in these leaflets is also reprinted in " Commerce Reports," issued weekly by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The complete bulletin is distributed as quickly as it can be completed and printed.

## BASIC DATA

The figures reported in the accompanying tables are very largely those already in existence. The chief function of the department is to bring together these data which, if available at all, are scattered in hundreds of different publications. A portion of these data are collected by Government departments, other figures are compiled by technical journals, and still others are reported by trade associations.

## RELATIVE NUMBERS

To facilitate comparison between different items and render the trend of a movement more apparent, relative numbers (often called "index numbers," a term referring more particularly to a special kind of number described below) have been calculated. The rolative numbers enable the roader to see at a glance the general upward or downward tendency of a movement which can not so easily be grasped from the actual figures.
In computing these relative numbers the last prewar year, 1913, or in some instances a five-year average, 1909-1913, has been used as a base equal to 100 wherever possible. In many instances, comparable figures for the pre-war years are not available, and in such cases the year 1919 has usually been taken as the base. For some industries 1919 can not be regarded as a proper base, due to extraordinary conditions in the industry, and some more representative
period has been chosen. In a few cases other base periods are used for special reasons. In all cases the base period is clearly indicated.

The relative numbers are computed by allowing the monthly average for the base year or period to equal 100. If the movement for a current month is greater than the base, the relative number will be greater than 100 , and vice versa. The difference between 100 and the relative number will give at once the per cent increase or decrease compared with the base period. Thus a relative number of 115 means an increase of 15 per cent over the base period, while a relative number of 80 means a decrease of 20 per cent from the base.

Relative numbers may also be used to calculate the approximate percentage increase or decrease in a movement from one period to the next. Thus, if a relative number at one month is 120 and for a later month it is 144 there has been an increase of 20 per cent.

## INDEX NUMBERS

When two or more series of relative numbers are combinod by a system of weightings the resulting series is dominated an index number. The index number, by combining many relative numbers, is designed to show the trend of an entire group of industries or for the country as a whole, instead of for the single commodity or industry which the relative number covers. Comparisons with the base year or with other periods are made in the same manner as in the case of relative numbers.

## BUSINESS INDICATORS

The diagrams on page 2 have been prepared to facilitate comparisons between a few of the more important business movements. The lines are plotted on what are known as ratio charts (logarithmic scale). These charts show the percentage increase and allow direct comparisons between the slope of one curve and that of any other curve regardless of its location on tho diagram; that is, a 10 per cent increase in an item is given the same vertical movement whether its curve is near the bottom or near the top of the chart.
The difference between this and the ordinary form of a chart can be made clear by an example. If a certain item, having a relative number of 400 in one month, incroases 10 per cent in the following month, its relative numbor will be 440 , and on an ordinary chart would be plotted 40 equidistant scale points higher than the preceding month. Another movement with a relative number of, say, 50 , also increases 10 per cent, making its relative number 55 . On the ordinary (arithmetic) scale this item would rise only 5 equidistant points, whereas the previous item rose 40 points, yet each showed the same percentage increase. The ratio charts avoid this difficulty and give to each of the two movements exactly the same vertical rise and hence the slopes of the two lines are directly comparable. The ratio charts compare percentage changes, while the arithmetic charts compare absolute changes.

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## PRELIMINARY SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER

Early reports on industrial conditions in November indicate greater activity than in the previous month in the iron and steel industry, in the production of locomotives, and in the output of zinc, although below a year ago. Cotton consumption declined 8 per cent from the previous month, and a year ago, the decline from October being due mostly to the effect of the holiday and the additional Sunday. The mill consumption of silk declined from October but was considerably larger than a year ago. New contracts awarded for construction in 27 State, though slightly below October, were larger than a year ago, while the output of cement was also above November, 1923.
Sales by mail-order houses and 10 -cent stores were smaller than in the previous month but considerably above November, 1923. Carloadings were larger than in November of last year, while wholesale prices and 21548-24t-1
retail food prices again increased over the preceding month. The dollar volume of business as measured by check transactions was smaller outside of New York City than in October but larger than a year ago, while for New York the November clearings were considerably larger than in either period. Loans and discounts of Federal Reserve member banks continued to increase while interest rates rose slightly.

Stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange were almost twice as large as a year ago and almost two and one-half times as large as in October. Prices of both industrial and railroad stocks averaged considerably above those prevailing in the preceding month or in November, 1923. The November failures declined from the previous month and a year ago both in number and in amount of defaulted liabilities.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: 1920-1924
(1013 monthly averages $=100$. Sce explanation on inside front cover. Except for "net freight ton-miles" and "Price of 25 industrial stocks" latest month plotted is October, 1921; for stock prices November bas been plotted but September is the latest for freight ton-miles)


## BUSINESS INDICATORS

The following table gives comparative relative numbers for a selected list of important business movements. It is believed that this table will prove useful, because it separates out from the large mass of material a comparatively simall number of items which are often regarded as indicative of business in general.

The table has been divided into two parts, the first containing those items for which relative numbers can le calculated, uning 1913 as a base. The second part contains items for which comparable data back to 1913 are not available. This latter proup of relative numbers is calculated by letting the 1919 monthly average equal 100 . Care should therefore be excreised in comparing the absolute value of the two sets of data. In either group, however, the upward or downward trend of the relative numbers, compared to previous months, does reflect the present tendency in each item and will give a basis for business judgment.

Where available at the time of going to press, December 13, November indicators have beenincluded, thus bringing this table up to date. It should be noted that the charts on page 2 show October data as the latest plotted, except for stock prices which show November and freight ton-miles which show September.

| соммоdity | monthly average |  |  |  | 1923 |  |  |  |  | 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Juno | July | Aug. | Sepl. |  | Nor. |
|  | 1913 monthly average= 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel ingots. | 135 | 64 | 114 | 144 | 146 | 133 | 142 | 124 | 113 | 144 | 151 | 166 | 132 | 104 ! | 81 | 74: | 102 | 112 | 123 | 123 |
| Copper.-- | 99 | 39 | 81 | 121 | 129 | 122 | 129 | 125 | 127 | 131 | 129 | 128 | 130 | 129 | 125 | 127 | 131 | ${ }^{125}$ | 130 |  |
| Cement (shipments) | 108 | 107 | 131 | 153 | 203 | 185 | 193 | 139 | 87 | 70 | 80 | 122 | 173 | 197 | 203 | 225 | 223 | 227 | 231 |  |
| Anthracite coal.-- | 98 | 99 | 58 | 104 | 116 | 38 | 114 | 102 | 105 | 104 | 100 | 108 | 89 | 102 | 101 | 102 | ${ }^{93}$ | 100 | 101 |  |
| Bituminous coal.--- | 119 | 87 | 85 | 114 | 123 | 116 | 123 | 108 | 100 | 127 | 115 | 100 | 4 | 78 | 76 | 61 | 87 | 103 | 117 |  |
| Electric energy (gross revenue sales). | 283 | 312 | 349 | 407 | 379 | 398 | 420 | 452 | 468 | 488 | 472 | 488 | 429 | 417 | 309 | 382 | 356 |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum.---- | 178 | 189 | 224 | 292 | 318 | 312 | 323 | 313 | 284 | 273 | 208 | 288 | ${ }^{287}$ | 298 | 250 | 295 | 298 | 2 s | 238 |  |
| Cotton(consumption) | 105 | 97 | 109 | 117 | 108 | 104 | 116 | 114 | 99 | 124 | 109 | 104 | 103 | 89 <br> 135 | 116 | 132 | 135 | 94 | 114 |  |
| Beef---- | 119 | 113 | 126 | 130 | 138 | 134 | 156 | 139 | 123 | 137 | ${ }_{178}^{114}$ | 115 | 121 | +135 | 1116 | ${ }_{1}^{132}$ | ${ }_{118} 13$ | 110 103 |  |  |
| Pork--- | 113 | 117 | 130 | 160 | 134 | 116 | 149 | 183 | 205 | 205 | 177 | 160 | 143 | 161 | 18 | 163 | 18 | 10 |  |  |
| Unflled orders: U. S. Steel Corp.... | 170 | 90 | 96 | 102 | 82 | 85 | 79 | 74 | 76 | 81 | 83 | 81 | 71 | 61 | 3 | H | $\infty$ | 69 | $\infty$ | 0.8 |
| Stocks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 342 |  |
| Crude petroleum | 127 | 152 | 234 | ${ }^{237}$ | 298 | 304 | 312 | ${ }_{169}^{329}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | 321 | ${ }_{132}^{32}$ | ${ }_{113}^{32}$ | ${ }_{92}^{331}$ | 334 | ${ }_{50} 38$ | 43 | 4 | 84 | 161 |  |
| Cotton (total) <br> Prices: ${ }^{1}$ | 155 | 198 | 153 | 12 | 64 | 95 | 149 | 169 | 167 | 149 | 132 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152 |  |
| Wholesale index | 226 | 147 | 149 | 154 | 150 | 154 | 153 | 152 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 150 | 148 | 147 | 145 | 147 |  |  | 119 |  |
| Retail food. | 203 | 153 | 142 | 146 | 146 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 150 | 149 | 187 | 144 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 159 | 168 | 16. | $\ldots$ |
| Retail coal, bitum | 207 | 197 | 188 | 190 | 183 | 184 | 186 | 183 | 183 | 1180 | 184 | 175 | 128 ! | 127 | 128 | 130 | 137 | 123 | 136 |  |
| Farm products-... | 205 | 116 | 124 | 134 | 128 | 130 | 132 | 133 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 125 |  | 127 |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| Business finances: Delaulted liablities |  | 229 | 228 | 197 | 150 | 126 | 348 | 217 | 226 | 225 | 158 | 428 | 214 | 160 | 140 | 101 | 22 | 150 | 15 |  |
| Priaulted 25 ind. stocks | 184 | 136 | 169 | 185 | 177 | 177 | 176 | 181 | 187 | 193 | 192 | 189 | 183 | 183 | 188 | ${ }^{185}$ | 305 | ${ }_{8}^{201}$ | 20 | ${ }_{62}^{213}$ |
| Price 25 R. R. stocks- | 67 | 64 | 75 | 72 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 8 | ${ }^{4}$ | 62 |
| Danklig: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 263 | 233 | 285 | 238 | 245 | 274 | 284 |
| Clearings, N. Y. City- | 257 | 205 | 230 | ${ }_{268}^{226}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 292 | 256 | 250 | 278 | 275 | 260 | ${ }^{2} 82$ | 265 | 275 | 314 | 220 |
| Clearings, outside...- | 275 | $\stackrel{212}{ }$ | 231 80 | ${ }^{264}$ | 254 92 | ${ }_{2}^{254}$ | ${ }^{296}$ | 278 | 301 90 | ${ }_{88} 8$ | 57 | 8 | 84 | 77 | 71 | 4 | 59 | 57 | 57 | 59 |
| Com'l paper int. rate. Distribution: | 134 | 118 | 80 | 90 |  | ${ }_{83}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 183 | 185 |  | 103 |  |  |
| Imports (value)... | 294 | 140 | 177 | 212 | 184 | 170 | 200 | 195 |  | ${ }_{191}^{108}$ | 177 | 184 | 168 | 101 | 148 | 13 | 160 | 207 | 235 |  |
| Exports (value) .... | 331 | 181 | 154 | 168 | 150 | 184 | 193 335 | 194 | 318 | ${ }_{271}$ | 270 | 279 | 300 | 243 | 238 | 100 | 211 | 279 | 34 | 333 |
| Sales, mail-order.----- | 284 | 188 | 204 | 259 | 198 | 231 | 335 | 306 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation: Frelght, net ton-miles. | 137 | 105 | 115 | 139 | 148 | 144 | 154 | 140 | 122 | 128 | 132 | 133 | 117 | 124 | 117 | 121 | 133 | 143 |  |  |
| 1919 monthly averagem 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Lumber : | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 72 \end{gathered}$ | 8569 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138 \\ 85 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 131 \\ .83 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | 11288 | 13290 | ${ }^{128}$ | 135 | 108 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bldg. contracts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks: | 6698 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 87 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 30 |  | 111 | $111$ |  | 21 91 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $49$ |  |
| Pork. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | 29 70 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{13}$ | 103 | 130 | 109 |  |  | 104 |  |  |  | 110 |
| Buslness finances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 110 | 100 | 110 |  |
| Bond prices (40 issues). | 86 | 87 | 107 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 102 | 103 | 108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hanling: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 107 |
| Debits outside N. Y. City. | 14 | 91 | 87 | 107 | ${ }^{99}$ | 08 | 113 | 106 | 116 | 111 | 100 | 109 | 108 | 106 | 10 | 108 | 101 | 104 |  |  |
| Federal Reserve- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 18 |  |  | 13 |  | 11 |
| Bills discounted...- | 132 | 122 | 28 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 146 | 146 | $143$ |  | 161 | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ |  | 147 | 149 | 149 | ${ }^{146}$ | 134 | 157 | 134 |
| Total reserves... | 94 |  | 144 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $163$ | 165 | 16 | 165 | 164 | 160 |  |  |
| Ratio... | 87 | 122 | 154 | 152 | 154 | 162 | 132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 soot woods. The total productition of

## COMPARISON OF OCTOBER WHOLESALE PRICES WITḢ PEAK AND PRE-WAR

(Relative prices 1913=100)

## WHEAT

CORN
potatoes
COTTON
cotton seed cattle, beef
hoas
Lames
Wheat, spring WHEAT. WINTER COAN. NO. 2
OATS
Barley
RYE, NO. 2
TOBACCO. BURLEY cotron
WOOL $1 / 2$ GREASE (BOSTON) CATTLE, STEERS HOGS, HEAVY SMEEP. EWES SHEEP. LAMBS
flour, spring
flour. Winter
SUGAR. RAW suaar, granulated COTTONSEED OIL GEEF. CARCASS BEEF. STEER ROUNOS HAMS. SMOKED (CHICAGO)

COTTON YARN COTTON, PAINT CLOTH COTTON. SHEETING WORSTED YARN WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS suitinas
SILK, RAW HIDES, PACKER'S hides, Calfskins LEATHER, CHROME (BOSTON) LEATHER, SOLE, OAK BOOTS AND SHOES (BOSTON) BOOTS ANO SHOES (ST. LOUIS)

COAL. BITUMINOUS coal. anthancite coke PETROLEuM

PIG IRON. FOUNDRY
PIG IRON. BASIC
GTEEL BILLETS. BESSEMER COPPER
lead
tin
ZINC
LUMBER. PINE. SOUTHERN LUMBER. DOUGLAS FIR BRICK. COMMON (NEW YORK) cement StEEL EEAMS RUBBER, CRUDE BULPHURIC ACID


## WHOLESALE PRICE COMPARISONS—MAXIMUM PRICE COMPARED TO PRICE IN RECENT MONTHS

Note.-Prices to producer on farm"produces and market price of wool are from U. S. Department of Agricullure, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. All other prices are from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. As far as possible all quotations represent prices to producer or at mill. Sce diagram on page 4 .

Because of their availability at the time of going to press, December 18 , the November price data have here been included, thus bringing this table up to date. It should be noted that the chart on page 4 shows October prices only.

| COMMODITIES | Unit | actuial price (dollars) |  | relative paice (1913 average -100 ) |  |  |  | per cent inc. $(+)$ OR DEC. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1924}{\text { October, }}$ | Novernber, 1924 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber, } \\ & 1923 \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber, 1923 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber, } \\ & 1924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber, } \\ 1924 \end{gathered}$ | Nov. <br> from <br> Oct. | Nov., 1024, from NoF., 1023 |
| FARM PRODUCTS-AVERAGE PRICE TO PRODUCERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat. | Bushel.. | 1.297 | 1.336 | 118 | 120 | 164 | 169 | +3.0 | +42.6 |
| Corn | Bushel...... | 1. 089 | . 996 | 139 | 136 | 176 | 161 | -8.5 | +27.2 |
| Potatoes | Bushel.... | . 688 | . 640 | 168 | 139 | 115 | 107 | -7.0 | $-22.4$ |
| Cotton | Pound | . 231 | . 226 | 227 | 240 | 193 | 188 | -2.2 | -24.4 |
| Cottonseed. | Ton. | 31.95 | 33.57 | 188 | 211 | 147 | 154 | +5.1 | -26.6 |
| Cattle, be | Pound. | . 0552 | . 0543 | 93 | 89 | 94 | 92 | -1.6 | +3.4 |
| Hogs. | Pound. | . 0945 | . 0862 | 96 | 89 | 126 | 115 | -8.8 | +320 |
| Lambs | Pound | . 1035 | 1.053 | 167 | 166 | 170 | 173 | +1.9 | +4.9 |
| FARM PRODUCTS-MARKET PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat, No. 1, northern, spring (Chicago) | Bushel | 1.486 | 1. 529 | 131 | 120 | 163 | 168 | +2.0 | +40.0 |
| Wheat, No. 2, red, winter (Chicago) - .-. | Bushel. | 1, 528 | 1. 574 | 111 | 108 | 155 | 160 | +3.0 | +48.5 |
| Corn, contract grades, No. 2, cash (Chicago) | Bushel---- | 1. 105 | 1. 1324 | 117 | 135 | 177 | 181 | ${ }_{+}+2.3$ | +342 +18.6 |
| Oats, contract grades, cash (Chicago)... Barley, fair to good, malting (Cbicago). | Bushel.....- | . 522 | . 524 | 117 | 118 | 139 145 | 140 | +0.4 +4.8 | +18.0 +31.7 |
| Rye, No. 2, cash (Chicago) | Bushel | 1. 275 | 1.312 | 113 | 111 | 200 | 200 | +2.9 | $+85.3$ |
| Tobacco, burley, good leaf, dark red (Louisville) | Pound. | 24.50 | 24. 50 | 212 | 212 | 186 | 186 | 0.0 | -12.5 |
| Cotton, middling upland (New York) -.......... | Pound | . 245 | . 243 | 235 | 274 | 192 | 190 | 0.8 | $-30.6$ |
| Wool, $1 / 4$ blood combing, Ohio and Pennsylvania fieees (Boston) - --- | Pound | . 57 | . 61 | 188 | 192 | 228 | 244 | +7.0 | +27.1 |
| Cattle, steers, good to choice, corn fed (Chicago) | Cwt. | 9. 500 | 9. 156 | 123 | 116 | 112 | 108 | -3.7 | -7.0 |
| Hogs, heavy (Chicago) | Owt.-....... | 10. 781 | 9.581 | 93 | 85 | 129 | 115 | +11.1 | +344 |
| Sheep, ewes (Chicago). | Cwt Cwt | 5. 13. 138 | 13.334 | 113 | ${ }_{158}^{121}$ | 172 | 171 | ${ }_{-0.7}^{+8.9}$ | $+18.9$ |
| FOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour, standard patents (Minneapolis) | Barrel.....- | 8. 013 | 8. 163 | 135 | 132 | 175 | 178 | $+1.9$ | $+35.2$ |
| Flour, winter straights (Kansas City). | Barrel..... | 6. 669 | 6.870 | 140 | 136 | 173 | 179 | $\underline{+3.0}$ | $\underline{+31.8}$ |
| Sugar, $96^{\circ}$ centrifugal (New York)-7-- Sugar, granulated, in barrels (New | Pound <br> Pound | . 073 | . 073 | 210 | 203 | 171 | 170 | 0.0 | $-16.1$ |
| Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow (New York) | Pound. | . 113 | . 110 | 165 | 162 | 155 | 151 | -2.7 | -6.8 |
| Becl, Iresh carcass good native steers (Chicago).... | Pound --..-- | . 172 | . 183 | 135 | 135 | 133 | 141 | +6.4 | +4.6 |
| Beef, fresh steer rounds No. 2 (Chicago)...-. | Pound. | . 136 | . 129 | 118 | 104 | 104 | 98 | $-5.1$ | $-5.1$ |
| Pork, smoked hams ( Ohicago)........... | Pound. | . 216 | . 205 | 132 | 126 | 130 | 123 | -5.1 | $-1.9$ |
| CLOTIING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton yarns, carded, white, northern, mulespun, 22-1 cones (Boston). | Pound....- | . 449 | . 446 | 200 | 218 | 181 | 180 | -0.7 | $-17.4$ |
| Cotton, print cloth, 27 inches, $64 \times 60-7.60$ yards to pound (Boston).. | Yard........ | . 066 | . 067 | 217 | 229 | 192 | 195 | $+1.5$ | -15.2 |
| Cotton, sheeting, brown 4/4 Ware Shoals L. L. (New York) --......- | Yard......- | -103 | . 106 | 212 | 208 |  | 173 | +2.9 | +121. |
| Worsted yarns, $2 / 32$ 's crossbred stock, white, in skein (Boston) --7- | Pound....-- | 1.750 1.035 | 1.850 1.035 | ${ }_{184}^{212}$ | ${ }_{184} 21$ | 184 | 184 | $+0.0$ | + 0.0 |
| Women's dress goods, storm serge, all-wool, dbl. warp, 50 in . (N. Y.)- |  | 1.035 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sultings, wool, dyed blue, 55-56 inches, 16 -ounce Middlesex (N. Y.). | Yard. ....- | 3. 690 | 3. 690 | 239 | 2239 | 239 | 239 170 | +7.7 | -21.2 |
| Silk, raw Japanese, Kansas No. 1 (New Yort)... (-......- | Pound...-- | 5.733 .163 | 6. 174 | 215 84 | 215 77 | 158 | 95 | $+6.7$ | +4.5 |
| Hides, green salted, packer's heavy native steers (Chicago) | Pound......- | . 194 | . 203 | 83 | 79 | 100 | 107 | +4.6 | +37.2 |
| Leather, chrome calt, dull or bright " B " grades (Boston). | Square foot. | . 460 | . 460 | 163 | 163 | 171 | 171 | 0.0 | +4.5 |
| Leather, sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy (Boston)....... | Pound....- | . 445 | .465 | 104 | 101 | 99 | 104 | +4.5 | -2.2 |
| Boots and shoes, men's black calf, blucher (Massachusetts) | Pair-.......- | 6. 25 | 6. 25 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Boots and shoes, men's dress welt tan call (St. Louis)....... | Pair | 4.88 | 5.00 | 153 | 153 | 154 | 153 | +2.3 | +3.1 |
| FUEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, bituminous, mine run lump, Kanawha (Cincinnati) | Short ton.- | 3.39 | 3.39 | 177 | 177 | 154 | 154 | 0.0 | -12.9 |
| Coal, anthracite, chestnut (New York tidewater) ..........-.............. | Long ton..- | 11.48 | 11. 47 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Coke, Connells ${ }^{\text {dille ( }}$ (range of prompt and future) furnace-at ovens.- | Short ton.- | 3. 13 | 3.23 | 163 | 156 | 128 | 132 | +3.2 | $-15.2$ |
| Petroleum, crude, Kansas-OElahoma-at wells.......................... | Barrel......- | 1. 250 | 1. 212 | 133 | 112 | 134 | 130 | -3.0 | $+15.4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron, foundry No. 2, northern (Pittsburgh) .......................... | Long ton... | 21.26 | 21.26 | 159 | 148 | 133 | 133 | 0.0 | -10. 1 |
| Pig iron, basic, valloy furnace...-.-.-.-....... | Long ton... | 19.00 | 19.13 | 160 | 145 | 129 | 130 | $\pm 0.7$ | -8.4 |
|  | Long ton..- | 35. 75 | 35. 50 | 155 | 155 | 139 | 138 | -0.7 | -11.2 |
| Copper ingots, clectrolytic, early delivery (New York). | Pound...-- | . 130 | . 136 | 80 | 81 | 83 | 87 | +4.6 | +6.3 |
| Lead, pig, delivered, for carly delivery (New York) | Pound..... | . 083 | . 090 | 156 | 157 | 189 | 203 | +8.4 | +30.4 +221 |
| Tin, pig, for early delivery (New York) | Pound....- | . 5087 | . 542 | 93 114 | 99 115 | 113 116 | 121 | +6.9 +6.0 | + +6.0 |
| Zinc, slab, western, early delivery (New York) --....-........................ | Pound....-- | . 067 | . 071 | 114 | 115 | 116 |  | +6.0 |  |
| BUILDING MATERIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber, pine, southern, yellow flooring, $1 \times 4, " B$ " and better (Hattiesburg district |  |  | 42.48 | 192 | 184 | 175 | 184 | +5.4 | $+0.5$ |
|  | M feet...-- | 16.50 | 16.50 | 201 | 201 | 179 | 179 | 0.0 | -10.8 |
| Brick, common red, domestic building (New York) | Thousand. | 14.00 | 13.50 | 290 | 274 | 213 | 206 | -3.6 | -25.0 |
| Cement, Portland, net without bags to trade, f. o. b., plant (Chicago dist.) | Barrel.-.... | 1. 75 |  |  | 166 | 173 | 173 126 | 0.0 -5.0 |  |
|  | Cwt.c...... | 2. 06 | 1.00 .286 | 166 27 | 166 25 | 129 33 | 126 | -5.0 +9.2 | -24.0 +46.2 |
| Rubber, Para Island, fine (New York) | Pound....- | . ${ }^{262}$ | . 280 | 75 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 0.0 | -6.1 |

## EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAJOR GROUPS

(Drawn from data complled by U. S. Department of [ Iabor und representing weighted indexes based upon number of wage earners in the respective indastries in isig)
(Average montlily omployment 1923=100)


## BUSINESS SUMMARY

Index and relative numbers based on the 1919 monthly arerage as 100 -except unflled orders which are based on the 1920 average-enable comparisons to be made of the relative condition of the several phases of business. The use of index and relative numbers is more fully explained on the inside front cover, and details of this sume
mary are given in the table entitled "Indexes of Business," beginning on p. 29 . mary are given in the table entitled "Indexes of Business," beginding on p. pe. We. While actual data on electric power, building construction, factory employment, and
the transportation situation may be found in the "Trend of Business movements"]

' Comparable data back to 1919 were published in A pril, 1924, Surver, p. 28.

## COURSE OF BUSINESS IN OCTOBER

## GENERAL SUMMARY

Manufacturing activity was further extended in October. Production increases over the previous month were noted in pig iron, steel ingots, copper, zinc, coal, coke, petroleum, gasoline, lumber, boots and shoes, cement, automobile tires, newsprint paper, and in the mill consumption of cotton, wool, and tin. Declines were recorded in the output of automobiles, the mill consumption of silk, and the shipments of railroad locomotives. Unfilled steel orders and forward business of locomotive manufacturers increased during the month, while new awards for building construction were larger than in either the previous month or a year ago.
Sales of mail-order houses and 10 -cent chains in October exceeded those of the previous month and October a year ago. Wholesale trade increased seasonally, but was 3 per cent below a year ago, the prin-
cipal declines from October, 1923, occurring in dry goods, shoes, hardware, and meat, with increases noted in groceries and drugs. Check transactions as measured by bank debits and clearings increased over the preceding month and October, 1923. Interest rates and the Federal reserve ratio showed relatively little change from September levels.

Factory employment increased 1 per cent, but was 11 per cent below a year ago, while wholesale prices and the cost of living adranced. Car loadings were larger than in October, 1923, while defaulted liabilities of failing firms were less than half as large as a year ago, this decline being in the most part due to smaller liabilities among insolvent manufacturing establishments. Both imports and exports of merchandise from the United States increased over the preceding month and October, 1923.

## RELATIVE PRODUCTION, STOCKS, AND UNFILLED ORDERS IN BASIC INDUSTRIES

(Monthly average, $1920=100$ )


SUMMARY OF INDEXES OF BUSINESS

## PRODUCTION

The output of manufactures as measured by the weighted index of 64 commodities based upon the 1919 monthly production as 100 stood at 123 for October, as compared with 113 for the previous month and 123 for October, 1923. All industrial groups partook of this general increase over the previous month except foodstuffs and nonferrous metals, which showed no change. As compared with a year ago, all groups had larger output except foodstuffs, iron and steel, leather, nonferrous metals, and tobacco products.

The weighted index of mineral production, relative to the 1919 base, stood at 138 for October as compared with 131 in September and 152 a year ago. Increases over the previous month were noted in petroleum, coal, copper, lead, zine, gold and silver, while a decline was registered in the output of iron ore. Compared with a year ago the production of all minerals was larger, except petroleum, coal, and iron ore.

The movement of crops to market, as indicated by the index on the 1919 base, stood at 246 for October as compared with 193 for September and 184 a year ago, the increase in the general index over October, 1923, being due to larger marketings of grain and cotton products, other groups being smaller.

The index of animal marketings at 112 compares with 110 for September and 122 a year ago, the principal declines from October, 1923, occurring in the marketings of cattle, hogs, sheep, and eggs.

The output of forest products as seen from the index based on 1919 as 100 stood at 132 for October as compared with 117 the previous month and 131 a year ago, all products of the forest except naval stores and distilled wood sharing in the increase over October, 1923.

## COMMODITY STOCKS

Stocks of commodities held by manufacturers at the end of October, as measured by the weighted index of 45 items based upon 1919 as 100 , stood at 138 as compared with 136 on Septernber 30 and 118 a year ago, after adjustment for normal seasonal variations. The increase in the general index over the previous month was due to larger stocks of raw foodstuffs and other raw materials for manufacture, the declines in stocks of manufactured foodstuffs and other manufactured commodities being too small to compensate for the increases in the two former groups.

## SALES

The unfilled order index for eight basic commodities, principally iron, steel, and building materials, based on 1920 as 100 , stood at 46 on October 31, as against 48 at the end of the previous month and 54 a year ago. Iron and steel unfilled orders advanced over September while building materials declined, causing the general decline in the index.

The index of wholesale trade based on the 1919 monthly average as 100 stood at 94 for October as against 92 in the previous month and 97 in October, 1923, declines being noted from a year ago in all lines except groceries and drugs. Sales of mail-order houses and 10 -cent chain stores increased over both the previous month and a year ago. Sales of music, grocery, drug, cigar, and candy chains also increased over both periods, while sales of shoe chains, though larger than in September, were smaller than a year ago.

## PRICES

Prices received by producers of farm products averaged 5 per cent and 3 per cent above September and a year ago, respectively. All classes of farm products partook of this general increase over the previous month except fruits and vegetables, which declined, while, as compared with a year ago, increases were noted in all classes except fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products and cotton and cottonseed.
The wholesale price index of the Department of Labor, based upon 1913 average prices as 100 , stood at 152 for October, an increase of 2 per cent over the
previous month, but a decline of less than 1 per cent from a year ago. As regrouped by the Federal Reserve Board, this index shows raw products as 156 as compared with 152 in September and 155 a year ago, producers' goods at 129 against 130 and 139; and consumers' goods at 161 against 158 and 159. Commercial indexes also registered increases over September.
The Federal Reserve Board indexes of wholesale prices for international comparison showed advances over September for the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Canada. Prices in India and Japan also advanced during the month while in Switzerland no change was noted from the September levels but a decline of 7 per cent was recorded from a year ago.
Retail prices of food, as measured by the Department of Labor index, based upon 1913 average prices as 100 , stood at 149 as against 147 in September and 150 a year ago. The cost of living index advanced from 164 to 165 and compares with 164 for October, 1923, all items entering into this index partaking of the increases except shelter and sundries, which remained stationary.

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS
(U. S. Department of Labor index numbers. Relative prices 1913=100)


## REVIEW BY PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

TEXTILES
Receipts of wool at Boston declined from September but were twice as large as a year ago. For the $10-$ month period, however, total receipts were one-third less than last year owing to the decline of two-thirds in the receipts of foreign wool. Foreign receipts for October, however, exceeded both those for September and for a year ago. Imports of raw wool were 37 per cent greater than in September and 74 per cent above October, 1923.
The consumption of wool in textile mills increased about 20 per cent over September and was larger than in October, 1923. The activity of wool machinery was greater than in September, with the active machines averaging from 73 to 83 per cent of the total installed and the active hours ranging from 66 to $981 / 2$ per cent of the total operating hours on a single-
shift basis. Compared with a year ago, all machines were less active, except for greater activity in woolen spindles and combs.
Prices of wool and wool products generally averaged higher in October than in September and a year ago, except for dress goods and suitings.

Cotton receipts into sight made a seasonal increase in October and stood at 19 per cent above the October, 1923, receipts. Imports of raw cotton were considerably higher than in September and over twice as large as a year ago. Exports of raw cotton totaled 947,556 bales, increasing over September in a seasonal movement and showing a gain of 21 per cent over a year ago. Stocks of cotton at mills declined from a year ago, but warehouse stocks were larger, total domestic stocks on October 31 increasing 8 per cent over a year ago.

STOCKS OF COTTON AT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MILLS AND WAREHOUSES


The consumption of cotton in textile mills amounted to 532,629 bales in October, an increase of 22 per cent over September, but 2 per cent less than in October, 1923. For the year to date, consumption declined 19 per cent from 1923. The number of spindles active was greater than in August and activity per spindle increased 18 per cent, but both these factors were about 10 per cent less than a year ago. Spindle activity was at the rate of 85 per cent of capacity in October, as against 76 per cent in September and 95 per cent a year ago.
In cotton finishing plants, orders, billings, shipments, and stocks all increased over September but declined from a year ago. Operating activity was at 67 per cent of capacity as against 54 per cent in September and 72 per cent in October, 1923. The production of fine cotton goods in the New Bedford district increased over September while sales declined. Both production and sales were less than a year ago. Exports of cotton cloth were 23 per cent above September and 19 per cent higher than in October, 1923.
Prices of raw cotton, both to the producer and in the New York market, averaged higher than in September, and yarn prices also increased. Print cloth remained unchanged, however, and sheetings declined. Prices of cotton and cotton goods were from 9 to 20 per cent below the October, 1923, averages.

Raw silk imports declined from September but were 7 per cent larger than a year ago. Deliveries from warehouses declined slightly but were 37 per cent greater than in October, 1923. Stocks of raw silk at New York warehouses rose slightly from the previous month and increased 36 per cent over October 31, 1923. The price of Japanese silk in the New York market averaged 5 per cent higher than in September and 27 per cent lower than a year ago.

Imports of both burlap and unmanufactured fibers declined from September and from a year ago. Shipments of pyroxylin-coated textiles and consumption of pyroxylin in the manufacture of these goods increased over September, while unfilled orders for light goods increased and for heavy goods declined. Compared with a year ago, shipments and unfilled orders of light goods increased, while for heavy goods declines were noted, and 18 per cent less pyroxylin was used.

## IRON AND STEEL

Shipments of iron ore from the mines and receipts at lake ports declined from September in a seasonal movement and averaged about one-third less than a year ago. Total iron ore movement for the first 10 months of the year was about 25 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1923. Consumption of ore by blast furnaces increased 20 per cent over September, but showed a decline of 27 per cent from a year ago. For the year to date, ore consumption declined 29 per
cent from the 1923 period. Stocks of ore at both furnaces and Lake Erie docks increased seasonally and were about 1 per cent larger than at the end of October, 1913.

The output of pig iron in October totaled 2,477,000 tons, 21 per cent above the September output and the same percentage less than the October, 1923, production. Total pig iron output for the year to date shows a decline of 25 per cent from a year ago. The number of furnaces in blast in October increased 5 per cent over September, while their capacity was 13 per cent greater than those in blast during the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a decline of 26 per cent in number of furnaces in blast and of 18 per cent in their capacity. Pig iron prices showed a slight decline from the September average and were about 16 per cent less than a year ago.

Steel ingot production gained $101 / 2$ per cent over September, with a total output of $3,111,000$ tons in October, a decline of 13 per cent from a year ago. For 10 months the total steel production amounted to 20 per cent less than the corresponding period of 1923. Bookings of steel castings increased 7 per cent over September, both railroad and miscellaneous work showing about the same relative gain, while compared with a year ago total bookings were 68 per cent larger, with railroad specialties almost tripled. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, at 3,525,000 tons at the end of October, were $11 / 2$ per cent larger than a month previous but 25 per cent less than a year ago.

Production and shipments of independent sheet manufacturers increased over September and a slight gain was shown in unfilled orders during October. Sales and stocks declined. Compared with a year ago, production and sales increased, shipments declined slightly, unfilled orders were 10 per cent less and total stocks 30 per cent less. Production was at 79 per cent of capacity in October comparing with 76 per cent in September and 77 per cent a year ago.
Prices of steel declined slightly from the September average and were about 11 per cent less than a year ago, except structural beams, which declined 20 per cent. Exports of iron and steel products were 22 per cent larger than in September and 7 per cent above a year ago, while imports rose 2 per cent from the September total and 29 per cent from October, 1923.

Locomotive shipments from manufacturing plants declined slightly from September and were 69 per cent less than a year ago. Unfilled orders for locomotives increased 20 per cent during the month but were less than half as large as a year ago. Actual orders for freight and passenger cars declined from September, but were considerably higher than in October, 1923, especially freight cars. The output of ships declined about half from September and was also considerably less than a year ago.

Locomotive Shipments and Unfilled Orders


Bookings of structural steel by fabricators amounted to 66 per cent of plant capacity in October as compared with 68 per cent in September and 49 per cent a year ago. Shipments by fabricators were at the rate of 77 per cont of capacity, comparing with 74 per cent the previous month and 79 per cent in October, 1923. Shipments of steel furniture in October were valued at 14 per cent above the September shipments and 8 per cent above a year ago.

Fewer patents were issued in October than in September, but there was an increase in those covering internal-combustion engines.

## NONFERROUS METALS

The output of copper by mines was 9 per cent larger than in September, totaling $138,862,000$ pounds for October and gaining 5 per cent over the October, 1923, output. For the year to date production increased 8 per cent over last year's corresponding period. Copper exports declined 6 per cent from September but increased 21 per cent over a year ago, showing a total gain for the year to date of 37 per cent over the first 10 months of 1923. The average wholesale price of copper remained unchanged from September. Sales of tubular plumbing goods increased slightly over September and were also slightly above last year's sales in quantity, though less in value.

Zinc production showed a slight increase both over September and over a year ago, the 10 months' figures showing a gain of 1 per cent over a year ago. More retorts were in operation than in September, but they were 15 per cent less than the number operating a year ago. Stocks of zinc were reduced 16 per cent
during October but were still 49 per cent larger than a year ago. Zinc prices averaged fractionally higher than in September.

Copper Production and Exports


Imports of tin were 14 per cent less than in September and 23 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks in warehouses declined 39 per cent from September and 34 per cent from a year ago, while world stocks declined 6 and 8 per cent, respectively, from the above periods. Deliveries from warehouses gained slightly over September but declined from a year ago. Prices of pig tin averaged 3 per cent higher than in September and 22 per cent above October, 1923.

## FUELS

Bituminous coal production increased 14 per cent over September but was 5 per cent less than a year ago. Exportsslightly exceeded those of both periods. Prices rose slightly over the September averages at the mines and at retail, the wholesale quotation for Kanawha coal remaining unchanged. These prices were from 6 to 13 per cent less than a year ago.

## Production of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal



Anthracite production was 1 per cent larger than in September but 12 per cent less than a year ago. Exports increased 11 per cent over September but declined from last year by 10 per cent. Prices showed a fractional advance over September, the wholesale price being practically the same as a year ago and the retail price $21 / 2$ per cent less.

Coke output increased about 15 per cent over September, with beehive ovens showing a slightly larger relative increase than by-product operations. Compared with a year ago, however, beehive production declined 51 per cent while by-product output was only $61 / 2$ per cent less. Exports of coke were 33 per cent greater than in September but 28 per cent less than a year ago. No change occurred from the September average in the price of coke but there was a decline of 19 per cent from a year ago.

The output of crude petroleum showed little change
from September but was about 10 per cent less than a year ago.


STOCKS OF PETROLEUM: ACTUAL AND NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY


## AUTOMOBILES AND RUBBER

The output of passenger automobiles declined from 260,171 in Septomber to 257,900 in October, and decreased 23 per cent from a year ago. Truck production increased slightly over both periods.

Cumulative Passenger Automobile Production at the End of Spectfied Pehiods


Imports of crude rubber were 45 per cent greater than in September and 121 per cent greater than a year ago. The wholesale price of rubber rose to 15 per cent above the September average and 22 per cent above October, 1923.

Increases occurred in production and stocks of all classes of rubber tires, while shipments declined except for solid tires. Compared with a year ago, production of all kinds of tires averaged about 50 per cent larger while stocks and shipments showed small increases, except for shipments of solid tires, which declined.

## HIDES AND LEATHER

Imports of hides and skins were 2 per cent less than in September, due to declines in calfskins and sheepskins, while compared with a year ago total imports declined 7 per cent, due to decreases in calfskins and goatskins. Prices of cattle hides rose slightly above the September average, while calfskins declined.

Leather exports were slightly larger than in September but considerably in excess of the October, 1923, exports. Production of sole leather, skivers, and harness leather all increased over September but declined from a year ago. Leather prices remained unchanged from the September average.

The output of boots and shoes increased over September and was about the same as a year ago. Exports increased over September but declined from a year ago. Shoe prices showed little change.

Belting sales declined slightly from September and 24 per cent from a year ago.

PAPER AND PRINTING
Imports of wood pulp increased over both September and a year ago. Production and shipments of newsprint paper increased over both periods, while imports increased over September but were slightly less than a year ago. Stocks of newsprint at mills declined 1 per cent from September but were 29 per cent above a year ago. Shipments of sales books increased 7 per cent over September, declining slightly from a year ago.

Production of paper board shipping boxes increased 10 per cent over September and 7 per cent over a year ago, less fiber boxes being made than in October, 1923. Operating activity was 77 per cent of normal as against 72 per cent in September and 81 per cent a year ago. Boxboard production and orders increased slightly over September while unfilled orders and stocks declined.

## bUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Building costs in October again were somewhat lower, the general decline from a year ago amounting to 7 per cent. Contracts awarded for new construction in 27 Northeastern States were larger than in either the previous month or October a year ago, while for the calendar year through October the indicated expenditure for new building amounted to $\$ 3,255,103,000$, an increase of 11 per cent over the same period of 1923. Of this amount, $\$ 1,511,813,000$ represents residential building, an increase of 16 per cent over 1923; $\$ 437,530,000$ for business buildings, also an increase of 16 per cent; $\$ 278,971,000$ for educational building, an increase of 24 per cent; and $\$ 286,897,000$ for public and semipublic building, an increase of 30 per cent.

VOLUME OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY CLASSES


Comolative Volume of Building Contracts Awarded in 27 States at the End of Specified Periods


BUILDING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
The production of southern pine lumber in October was below that of the previous month and a year ago, while for Douglas fir, California redwood, and western pine the output in October, though smaller than a year ago, was larger than in September. New orders for southern pine were larger than in either the previous month or October, 1923, while southern pine stocks held at the end of October were smaller than those at the end of the previous month or a year ago. Stocks of western pine on October 31 were larger than a year ago, while new orders for California redwood, though larger than in September, were smaller than in October, 1923. The total output of the 10 principal species of lumber for the first 10 months of 1924, amounting to $25,000,000,000$ feet, represents a decline of 1 per cent from the same period of 1923. Lumber exports in October declined 1 per cent from the previous month but were 24 per cent larger than in October, 1923, while for the calendar year thus far, exports of lumber amounted to $1,602,000,000$ feet, an increase of 12 per cent from the same period of 1923. Sales of lumber at retail rural yards in the Minneapolis Federal Reserve district, although smaller than a year ago, were 7 per cent larger than in September. Stocks of lumber held at these yards at the end of October were 6 per cent less than a year ago. Prices of lumber averaged higher in October.

Production of oak flooring increased over both the preceding month and October, 1923, while the output
of maple flooring, though larger than in September, was considerably below that of a year ago. New orders booked for oak flooring were also larger than in either of these comparative periods, while orders for maple flooring showed declines. Stocks of oak flooring held at the end of October, though larger than a year ago, were smaller than at the end of the previous month, while maple flooring stocks on October 6 were larger than at the end of either comparative period.
 Contracts Awarded for Building Constrdction in 27 Northeagtern States
(1910 monthly averages -100 . October, 1924, latest plotted)

The output and shipments of clay fire brick increased over the preceding month but were less than in October, 1923. New orders for refractory brick were larger than in September or a year ago, while stocks of brick held at the end of October were larger than at the end of the previous month or on October 31, 1923. Silica brick production in October was larger than in the previous month but smaller than a year ago, while the October shipments of silica brick were larger than in either comparative period. Stocks of silica brick on October 31 were less than the holdings at the end of the previous month or a year ago while new orders were larger than in September or in October, 1923. The output of face brick in October was larger than in September and a year ago while stocks continued to mount. Face brick shipments were less than in September but slightly above a year ago. Common brick prices showed no change from the previous month but were 26 per cent below a year ago.

The production and shipments of Portland cement were larger than in September or a year ago, while stocks, though below the holdings on September 30, were considerably above a year ago. Wholesale prices of Portland cement remained stationary.

Production of roofing felt increased in October over both the preceding month and a year ago while stocks on October 31 were 59 per cent above the dry felt inventories of last year.

New orders for all classes of enameled sanitary ware were smaller in October than a year ago and, with the exception of lavatories and sinks, were less than in
the previous month. Shipments of sinks and lavatorics were larger than in September but considerably below those of a year ago, while shipments of baths were less than in either comparative period. Stocks of all classes of enameled sanitary ware held at the end of October were considerably larger than the holdings on September 30 or a year ago.

New Onders for Enameled Baths and New Contracts Awarded for Residential Construction in 27 Northeabtern States
(1019 monthly averages $=100$ )


CHEMICALS AND OILS
Imports of potash and nitrate of soda were larger than in September or a year ago, while exports of sulphuric acid, though smaller than in September, were considerably larger than in October, 1923. Exports of fertilizer were larger than in either the previous month or in October, 1923, while the value of dyes and dyestuffs exported was also larger than in either of these comparative periods. Production and shipments of methanol increased over September, while stocks at the end of October were smaller than the inventories on September 30. Wholesale prices of chemicals averaged higher in October.

Receipts of naval stores at the three principal southern ports declined from both the previous month and a year ago, while stocks of turpentine held on October 31 were smaller than the inventories of September 30, but larger than the holdings on October 31, 1923. Rosin stocks at these ports were less than the holdings on September 30 and a year ago.

Stocks of cottonseed at the end of October were considerably larger than a year ago, while cottonseed oil stocks were smaller. The production of cottonseed oil in October was considerably larger than a year ago, while the price of cottonseed oil averaged about 5 per cent higher than in September.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at northwestern markets were larger than in October, 1923, while stocks of flaxseed held at the end of October were also larger than the holdings on October 31, 1923. Shipments of linseed oil and linseed-oil cake from Minneapolis were larger than in October a year ago.

## CEREALS

The visible supply of wheat in the United States at the end of October was considerably above a year ago, while the Canadian supply was considerably smaller. Receipts and shipments of wheat at principal primary markets were larger than in either the previous month or a year ago. Exports of wheat, including flour, were also larger than in either of these comparative periods, while wholesale prices of wheat and wheat flour averaged considerably above the prevailing prices of the previous month and a year ago.

The visible supply of corn was considerably larger than a year ago. Receipts and shipments of corn at the principal primary markets, though larger than a year ago, were smaller than in September, while grindings of corn for starch and glucose manufacture were larger in October than in either the previous month or a year ago. Wholesale prices of corn averaged lower in October but were 9 per cent higher than a year ago.

The visible supply of oats at the end of October was three times as large as a year ago, while receipts of oats at the principal markets, though larger than in - October, 1923, were smaller than in September. Exports of oats, including meal, increased considerably over the previous month and a year ago, while prices of oats averaged higher than in either of these periods.

Receipts of barley at the principal markets, though smaller than in September, were twice as large as a year ago, while exports of barley in October were larger than in either the previous month or a year ago. Wholesale prices of barley at Chicago averaged considerably above those prevailing in the preceding month or in October, 1923. Receipts of rye were larger than in September or a year ago, while exports, including flour, though smaller than in September, were twice as large as the outward movement in October, 1923. Wholesale prices of rye were considerably above those prevailing in the previous month and a year ago.

The visible supply of wheat, corn, and flaxseed in Argentina, though smaller than at the end of September, was considerably larger than the indicated supply a year ago.

The receipts of southern paddy rice at the mills increased seasonally in October and were larger than a year ago. Shipments of rice also were larger than in the preceding month and a year ago, while rico stocks held by mills and dealers at the end of October were more than 50 per cent larger than the inventories on October 31, 1923.

Car-lot shipments of potatoes, onions, and citrus fruits were smaller than in October, 1923, while receipts of hay at terminal markets were larger.

## MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Receipts and shipments of cattle at the primary markets, though larger than in September, were below their respectire movements in October, 1923. Local slaughter of cattle and calves was larger than in either September or a year ago. Exports of beef and beef products were also larger than in either of these comparative periods while cold-storage holdings of beef products at the end of October were larger than the inventories last year. Prices of cattle and beef averaged higher than in September.
Receipts, shipments, and local slaughter of hogs at the principal primary markets were seasomally larger than in September but were below a year ago. Exports of pork and pork products were 16 per cent larger than in September but smaller than a year ago by a like percentage. Cold-storage holdings of pork products declined seasonally from the previous month and were 19 per cent less than the inventories on October 31, 1923. Lard production in October was larger than in the previous month but 19 per cent smaller than a year ago. Lard exports were smaller than in either September or a year ago, while coldstorage holdings of lard at the end of October were seasonally less than at the end of September and 11 per cent smaller than the holdings on October 31, 1923. Prices of hogs averaged higher than in September or a year ago, while smoked hams were lower in price than in either of these two periods.

Receipts and shipments of sheep at primary markets, as in the case of cattle and hogs, were larger than in September but smaller than a year ago. Local slaughter of sheep was smaller than in September but larger than a year ago, while storage holdings of lamb and mutton at the end of October were seasonally larger than the end of the month holdings for September, the October inventories being 60 per cent larger than those of a year ago. Prices of sheep and lambs were higher than in September or a year ago.
Receipts of poultry at the principal markets also increased seasonally, being slightly below a year ago, while cold-storage holdings of poultry at the end of October were 37 per cent larger than those of a year ago. Storage holdings of fish at the middle of October were 7 per cent larger than the holdings on October 15, 1923.
Receipts of butter at the principal markets declined seasonally but were 10 per cent larger than in October, 1923, while storage holdings at the end of October were 77 per cent larger than a year ago. The wholesale price of butter averaged for the five markets advanced 13 per cent during October but was 20 per cent below a year ago.
Receipts of American cheese at the principal markets were 16 per cent smaller than a year ago while cold-
storage holdings of cheese on October 31 were 16 per cent larger. The wholesale price of cheese at the five markets was 3 per cent less than in September and 23 per cent less than a year ago.
Egg receipts were 11 per cent smaller than a year ago while the storage holdings of eggs on October 31 were 20 per cent smaller.

## SUGAR, COFFEE, AND TEA

Imports of raw sugar were less than in September or a year ago while meltings at eight ports were also less than in these two periods. Refinery stocks of raw sugar at the ond of October were considerably below the holdings of a year ago while the exports of refined sugar in October were almost twice as large as the outward movement of October, 1923. Receipts and stocks of sugar at Cuban ports, though smaller than in September, were considerably larger than a year ago while exports were smaller than in either of these two periods. Wholesale prices of raw sugar showed relatively no change from September while refined sugar advanced 3 per cent.

Coffee imports in October were larger than in September but were 6 per cent smaller than a year ago. The world's visible supply of coffee on October 31 was 8 per cent larger than a year ago while receipts of coffee in Brazil were 21 per cent larger. Total clearances of coffee from Brazil for the United States were larger than in September but smaller than a year ago. Imports of ten increased but were 17 per cent less than a year ago.

## TOBACCO

Consumption of small cigarettes, as seen from taxpaid withdrawals, was larger than in September or a year ago while cigar consumption in October, though larger than in the previous month was smaller than a year ago. Withdrawals of manufactured tobacco and snuff were greater than in the preceding month or October, 1923. Exports of unmanufactured leaf tobacco in October were 21 per cent larger than in the same month of last year while cigarette exports were 32 per cent smaller.

## RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The car loadings were 2 per cent larger than in October, 1923, this increase being assignable to increased shipments of grain and grain products and miscellaneous merchandise and L. C. L. shipments. Livestock, coal and coke, forest products, and ore shipments were smaller than a year ago.

The net available surplus of freight cars averaged 115,651 cars for the last week of October, practically
no change from the condition reported a month previous.

Cumblative Railfay Car Loadings at End of Specifiec Periods


Shortage, Surplus, and Bad-Order Freight Cars


## WATER TRANSPORTATION

Cargo traffic through the Sault Ste. ${ }_{2}$ Marie Canal was larger than in September but 21 per cent smaller than in October, 1923. River traffic on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Wheeling was also larger than a year ago.

Vessels engaged in foreign trade were larger in tonnage than in either the previous month or a year ago. Both entrances and clearances of American and foreign bottoms partook of the general increases over these comparative periods. Freight rates from Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom continued to increase, while rates averaged for all European ports showed no change from October.

## EMPLOYMENT

Factory employment in October increased over the previous month, the number on the pay rolls in October being, however, 11 per cent below a year ago. All industrial groups shared in this general increase except tobacco products, which declined 7 per cent, and fogd products and stone, clay, and glass products, which remained stationary. Compared with a year ago, however, all groups were lower, ranging from 6 per cent for stone, clay, and glass to 19 per cent below for iron and steel.
Reports from New York State factories indicate an increase of 1 per cent in the number on the pay rolls from the report of the previous month but a decline of 11 per cent from a year ago. Employment
in Wisconsin also registered an increase over the previous month but a decline from a year ago, while Illinois factory employment in October was below that of either period. Employment in Detroit was 1 per cent below September and 8 per cent loss than a year ago.

Total pay roll in New York Stato factorios declined less than 1 per cent from the September figures and 12 per cent from a year ago. Pay rolls in Wisconsin factories were 6 per cent larger than in September but 5 per cent below a year ago.

## distribution movement

Sales of the two leading mail-order houses in October increased seasonally over the previous month and were 9 per cent larger than a year ago. Sales by the four leading 10 -cent-store systems also increased in a seasonal movement and were 13 per cent larger than in October, 1923.

Wholesale trade increased seasonally over September but was below a year ago, all classes of trade sharing in the general decline from October, 1923, except meats and drugs.

Advertising for appearance in November magazines was smaller than a year ago, while October newspaper advertising in the principal cities, though seasonally larger than in September, was smaller than in October last jear. Postal receipts in the 100 largest cities increased in October over the previous month and a year ago.

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE TRADE AND WHOLESALE PRICES


## BANKING AND FINANCE

October check transactions, as shown by bank debits and clearings, made the usual seasonal increase over September. Compared with a year ago, October transactions increased 18 and 22 per cent in New York City, as measured, respectively, by debits and clearings, while for the rest of the country the increase was slightly less than 6 per cent in each case.
Debits to Individual Accounts Grouped by Federal Reserve Districts and Adjusted for Seasonal Variations (1919 monthly arerages $=100$. October, 1924, latest plotted)


The condition of Federal reserve banks at the end of October showed a decline during the month of 14 per cent in bills discounted and increases of 2 per cent in note circulation and 20 per cent in total investments. Total deposits increased slightly, reserves declined slightly and the reserve ratio stood at 80.4 per cent as against 78.6 per cent at the end of September.

Bills Discounted and Total Investments of Federal Reserve Banks


Member bank condition reports show an increase of almost 1 per cent in loans and discounts, a gain of 4 per cent in total investments and an increase in deposits of slightly more than 2 per cent.

Loans and Discounts and Total Investments of Federal Reserve Member Banks



The interest rate for call money in the New York market rose to an average of almost $21 / 2$ per cent for the month but the commercial paper rate remained the same as in September at slightly over 3 per cent.

The Government debt showed practically no change during October. Customs receipts increased slightly but were less than a year ago. Total ordinary receipts of the Government were 11 per cent greater than in October, 1923, while expenditures chargeable thereto declined 25 per cent from last year. The amount of money in circulation outside the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks increased $11 / 2$ per cent over September. Compared with a year ago, total money in circulation increased 1 per cent while the per capita circulation declined.

Total commercial failures increased over September in both number and liabilities. The liabilities of firms failing were larger than in September for trading establishments but less for manufacturing establishments and agents and brokers; the number of failed firms increased for all these classes. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of $11 / 2$ per cent in number of failing firms and a decline of 55 per cent in liabilities.

New capital issues by corporations in October showed an increase of 38 per cent over Soptember and of 56 per cent over a year ago. Permanent loans of States and municipalities, however, showed an increase of 7 per cent from September and a decrease of 6 per cent from a year ago. New incorporations were valued at 14 per cent above September incorporations but 23 per cent less than those incorporated in October, 1923.

Agricultural financing through the War Finance Corporation showed a decline during the month of over $\$ 6,000,000$ in the balance outstanding, while a net total of over $\$ 7,000,000$ was added to the outstanding balance of loans and rediscounts of the Federal intermediate credit banks.

Average prices of stocks rose slightly in October, with industrials gaining over September and railroads losing. Bond prices of all classes averaged higher in price than in September, except for foreign bonds. The average yield of municipal bonds remained unchanged. Transactions in stocks were slightly less than in September but considerably higher than a year ago, while bond transactions exceeded those for the same periods except in Government issues.

## BUSINESS FAILURES BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

(Data pletted are 12 -month moving monthly averages. October, 1924, latest month)


## GOLD. AND SILVER

Domestic gold receipts at the mint increased 19 per cent over September and 42 per cent over a year ago. Gold imports almost tripled from September but were one-third less than a year ago, while exports declined 10 per cent from September and were three times as large as in October, 1923. The excess of gold imports over exports amounted to $\$ 15,577,000$ in October as against $\$ 2,076,000$ in September and $\$ 28$,488,000 a year ago.
Silver production was 2 per cent larger than in September and $31 / 2$ per cent above October, 1923. Imports of silver declined from both periods, while exports were less than in September but 26 per cent greater than a year ago. The excess of silver exports over imports amounted to $\$ 3,636,000$ as against $\$ 3,262,000$ in September and $\$ 594,000$ a year ago. The average price of silver rose about 2 per cent over the September average and 11 per cent over a year ago.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRADE

Outside of increases of 11 per cent in Brazilian exchange, 7 per cent in Chilean and 5 per cent in Argentine and a decline of 6 per cent in Japanese exchange, the movement of foreign exchanges as compared with September was within a narrow range, and the general index number showed no change from the previous month, at 61, compared with 63 a year ago.

Imports for October, at $\$ 310,798,000$ showed an increase of 8 per cent over September and 1 per cent over a year ago. Exports, totaling \$527,233,000 in October, showed an increase of 23 per cent over the previous month and 32 per cent over a year ago. The excess of exports over imports of $\$ 216,435,000$ compares with $\$ 140,499,000$ in September and $\$ 90$,908,000 in October, 1923.

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1923-PRELIMINARY REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census has announced preliminary figures on 24 additional manufacturing industries collected pursuant to the census of manufactures for the year 1923. The following table summarizes the more important data made available since the compilation of the comprehensive list which appeared in the November issue, and as further similar reports are released they will be correspondingly summarized for the readers of the Surver.

Census of Mandfactures Returns: 1923


## NOVEMBER DATA

The following table gives such November data as have been received to and Including Decomber 13, 1924, except wholesale prices of individual com modities, which appear on page 5. Text matter covering November data ts given on page 1.


NOVEMBER DATA-Continued

| ITEM | 1924 |  | Novenber, 1923 | ITEM | 1924 |  | November, 1923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November |  |  | October | November |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monufacturing establishments.-thous. of dolls.- | 15, 619 | 10,252 | 28,456 | Total, 15 centers. | 121.8 | 104.9 | 106.9 |
| Trade establishments............thous. of dolls.-. | 16, 122 | 15,782 | 17, 104 | Atlanta..... | 128.5 | 114.5 | 117.1 |
| Agents and brokers.............-. -thous, of dolls.- | 4,357 | 5,090 | 3,942 | Birmingham. | 244.1 | 104.7 | 178.0 |
| Firms: |  |  |  | New Orleans. | 125.6 | 100.9 | 111.5 |
| Total commercial.---.........-.-...- $n$ - | 1,696 | 1,653 | 1, 704 | Jacksonville. | 133.3 | 125.0 | 108. 3 |
| Manufacturing establishments.........number.. | 411 | 361 | , 495 | Nashville. | 89.2 | 77.4 | 76.3 |
| Trade establishments..................-. $n$ - | 1,186 | 1, 193 | 1, 131 | Augusta. | 97.3 | 83.7 | 105. 4 |
| A gents and brokers..........---.------number.-- | 90 | 99 | 78 | Chicago district: |  |  |  |
| Stocks And bonds |  |  |  | Total, 21 centers. | 116.6 112.6 | 106. 1 | 104.4 100.4 |
| stocks And bonds |  |  |  | Detroit. | 133.4 | 124.2 | 100.4 124.6 |
| Bond price indexes: |  |  |  | Indianapolis. | 116. 2 | 103.1 | 109.6 |
| Combmedindex, 40 bonds p. et. of par. $4 \%$ bond - | 75.74 | 76. 06 | 70.96 | Milwaukee.- | 121.9 | 104.4 | 111.8 |
| 10 highest grado rails.....p. ct. of par. $4 \%$ bond. | 80.67 | 86. 43 | 83.25 | Des Moines. | 124. 1 | 83.8 | 86.8 |
| 10 second grade rails .....p. ct. of par. $4 \%$ bond. . | 74. 36 | 75. 03 | 66. 79 | Grand Rapids | 97.3 | 81.9 | 81.3 |
| 10 public utility bonds...p. ct. of par. $4 \%$ bond.- | 70. 10 | 70.45 | 64.53 | Sioux City.. | 131.7 | 104.8 | 112.7 |
| 10 industrial bodds ......-p. ct. of par. $4 \%$ bond. | 73.75 | 74.06 | 72.02 | St. Louis district: |  |  |  |
|  | 18, 126 | 41,369 | 22, 574 | Total, 5 centers. | 124.6 | 112.1 | 113.3 |
| Stock prices: |  |  |  | Louisville.. | 110.3 | 102.0 | 97. 4 |
| 25 industrials.--.-.-........-. - dolls. per share - | 117.29 | 124.11 | 105.44 | St. Louis | 120.3 | 104. 7 | 106.2 |
|  | 69.63 | 76.00 | 58.30 | Memphis... | 124. 3 | 123.0 | 132.4 |
|  |  |  |  | Little Rock. | 272. 2 | 236.7 | 208.4 |
| GOLD AND SILVER |  |  |  | MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT: |  |  |  |
| Silver: <br> Price at Kicw Vork dolls per nne $0 z$ |  |  |  | Total, 9 centers. | 160.7 | 135.2 | 100.7 |
| Price at New York---.-.......dolls. per fine oz.- | 35.709 | - 6.693 | 32. ${ }^{.638}$ | Duluth..--.- | 287. 7 | 231.7 | 104.4 98.3 |
| Price at London........pence per standard oz.- | 35.387 | 33, 775 | 32. 774 | Minneapolis. | 156.8 | 131.9 97.8 | 98.3 104.3 |
| DEDITS TO INDIYIDUAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  | Helena. | 109.1 | 93.8 | 81.8 |
|  |  |  |  | Billings. | 111.1 | 97.0 | 88.9 |
| (By Federal reserve districts) |  |  |  | Kansas City district: |  |  |  |
| United States, 141 clearing-house centers...---.... | 116.0 | 111.0 | 102.8 | Total, 14 centers... <br> Denver | 98.9 126.0 | 86.3 109.9 | 85.5 109.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Kansas City, Mo | 09.0 | 86.1 | 85.2 |
| BOSTON DISTRICT: |  |  |  | Omaha---. | 80.7 | 65.3 | 67.4 |
|  | 133.2 | 127.3 | 121.6 | St. Joseph, Mo. | 78.8 | 68.4 | 69.4 |
| Boston. | 137.3 | 135.6 | 124.3 | Oklahoma City | 139.7 | 125.7 | 114.7 |
| Hartford. | 142.4 | 120.4 | 120.7 | Tulsa...- | 87.2 | 83.1 | 75.5 |
| Providence. | 121.5 | 102. 0 | 110.4 | Dallas district: |  |  |  |
| New Haven. | 137.5 | 115.7 | 122.2 | Total, 11 centers. | 128.6 | 112.6 | 112. 1 |
| NEW YORK DISTRICT: |  |  |  | Dallas....... | 146.6 | 129.3 | 134.8 |
|  | 111.1 | 113.3 | 98.6 | Houston | 118.8 | 105.8 | 98.5 |
|  | 149.4 | 125.8 | 105. 7 | Fort Worth. | 104.4 | 88.4 | 80.4 |
| Buitalo. | 123.9 | 114.8 | 113.7 | San Francisco district: |  |  |  |
| Rochester | 131.7 | 115.0 | 115. 0 | Total, 18 centers...- | 135.1 | 123.6 | 128.9 |
| New York. | 110.6 | 113.2 | 98.2 | Los Angeles. | 238.2 | 225.5 | 230.3 |
| Philadelfila district: |  |  |  | Portland, Oreg | 107.7 | 86.5 | 90.1 |
| Total, 10 centers | 121.1 | 112.0 | 107.0 | San Francisco. | 112.8 | 104. $]$ | 103.3 |
| Philadelphia. | 118.2 | 110.2 | 104.0 | Seattle...... | 94.2 | 83.1 | 84.9 |
| Scranton.... | 152.8 | 131.6 | 134.0 | Oakland, Calif | 201.5 | 176.6 | 180.9 |
| Trenton.. | 146.5 | 137.9 | 130.3 | DIstrict totals corrected for seasonal var |  |  |  |
| Cleveland district: |  |  |  | ATION: |  |  |  |
| Toial, 13 centers. | 117.2 | 100.9 | 101.7 | United States, total. | 108.6 | 117.5 | 100.8 |
| Akron... | 85.5 | 75.5 | 72.2 | Boston district.- | 122.2 | 120.7 | 115.3 |
| Clncinnati | 134.4 | 120.5 | 117.8 | New York district | 104.7 | 110.6 | 96.3 |
| Cleveland. | 101.0 | 89.2 | 90.8 | Philadelphia district. | 114.1 | 113.5 | 108.4 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 120.7 | 105.1 | 105.8 | Cleveland district... | 114.3 | 103.5 | 104.3 |
| Youngstown | 105.0 | 86.6 | 90.0 | Richmond district. | 04.0 | 90.2 | 94.9 |
| Toledo... | 197.4 | 140.3 | 141.4 | Atlanta district...- | 109.8 | 98.7 | 100.6 |
| Columbus | 125.0 | 115.7 | 111.2 | Chicago district. | 110.4 | 107.8 | 106.1 |
| Dayton... | 140.0 | 122.0 | 120.0 | St. Louis district. | 114.7 | 110.0 | 111.2 |
| RIcHuOND DIStRICT: |  |  |  | Minneapolis district. | 135.7 | 125.5 | 93.5 |
| Total, 7 centers. | 102.2 | 94.0 | 98. 9 | Kansas City district. | 93.3 | 86.6 | 85.8 |
| Baltimore. | 99.2 | 80.5 | 86.1 | Dallas district ...-- | 109.3 | 101.8 | 101. 4 |
| Norfolk... | 82.1 | 84.3 | 104.7 | San Francisco district. | 124.1 | 119.0 | 124.1 |
| Richmond. | 117.2 | 110.3 | 126.7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75.7 | 66.9 | 75.7 |  |  |  |  |

## INDEXES OF BUSINESS

The index numbers presented in this table are designed to show the trend in production, prices, trade, etc., in various groups of industry and commerce. They consist in general of weighted combinations of series of individual relative numbers; often the individual relative numbers making up the series are also given. The function of index and relative numbers is explained on the inside front cover. A condensed form of this table
is given on page 7 .

|  | Maxi-murnsinceJan.192019 | Min1.minmsinceJan.1920 | 1923 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PER CENT NGCREASE }(+) \\ & \text { OR DECREASE }(-) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Septenn- ber | October | July | August | Septem | October | October from September | Octoker, 192t, from October, ${ }_{1023}$ |
| PRODUCTION. <br> (Relative to 1919 monthly arerage as 100 .) HAW MATERIALS | 180 | 73 | 131 | 157 | 98 | 122 | 152 | 180 | +18.4 | $+14.6$ |
| Grand total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| minerals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 154 | 83 | 138 | 152 | 125 | 126 | 131 | 138 | +5.3 | $-9.2$ |
| Petroleum | 212 | 105 | 205 | 212 | 194 | 196 | 189 | 190 | +0.5 | -10.4 |
| Bituminous coal | 137 | 41 | 119 | 127 | 83 | 90 | 106 | 121 | +14.2 | $-4.7$ |
| Anthracite coal | 121 | 0 | 40 | 119 | 106 | 96 | 104 | 105 | +1.0 | $-11.8$ |
| Iron ore * | 241 | 0 | 217 | 194 | 172 | 152 | 139 | 129 | $-7.2$ | $-33.5$ |
| Copper | 130 | 17 | 116 | 124 | 121 | 125 | 119 | 130 | +9.2 | +4.8 |
| Lead. | 169 | 74 <br> 38 | 125 | 120 | 158 114 | 158 | 166 99 | 169 112 | +1.8 +13.1 | +40.8 +0.9 |
| Ginc | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 131 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 57 | 104 | 111 | 114 92 | 102 94 | 99 109 | 112 | +13.1 +18.3 | +0.9 +41.8 |
| Silver | 145 | 80 | 106 | 115 | 95 | 115 | 117 | 119 | +1.7 | +3.5 |
| ANIMAL PRODUCTS (marketings) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 129 | 80 | 108 | 122 | 117 | 108 | 110 | 112 | +1. s | -8. 2 |
| Wool * | 227. | 19 | 59 | 24 | 201 | 183 | 83 | 62 | -25.3 | +158.3 |
| Cattle and cal | 143 | 58 | 112 | 137 | 88 | 94 | 125 | 133 | +6. 4 | -2.9 |
| Hogs.... | 167 | 64 | 97 | 129 | 110 | 86 | 86 | 107 | +24.4 | -17.1 |
| Sheep | 153 | 54 | 117 | 153 | 74 | 89 | 134 | 146 | +9.0 -15.1 | -4.6 |
| Eggs * | 245 <br> 382 | 30 21 | 85 | 70 138 | 122 100 | 89 92 | 73 100 | 138 | +15.1 +38.0 | -11.4 0.0 |
| Fish. | 135 | 94 | 129 | 128 | 143 | 115 | 134 | 117 | 0.0 | +1.7 |
| Milk (New York) | 190 |  |  |  |  | 141 |  | 134 |  | +4.7 |
| CROPS (marketings) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 246 | 49 | 144 | 184 | 73 | 129 | 193 | 246 | +27. 5 | $+4.9$ |
| Grains* | 242 | 54 | 134 | 120 | 104 | 227 | 231 | 242 | +4.8 +416 | $+101.7$ |
| Vegetables * | 254 | 58 | 178 | 229 | 141 | 107 | 161 | 228 | +41. 6 | $-0.4$ |
| Fruits *- | 405 | 50 | 262 | 405 | 153 | 163 | 260 | 357 | +37.3 | $-11.9$ |
| Cotton products * | 278 | 19 | 144 | 232 | 21 | 38 43 | 88 | 278 120 | +36. 4 | -0.8 |
| Miscellaneous crops * | 170 | 21 | 92 | 121 | 21 | 43 |  | 120 |  |  |
| FOREST PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 136 | 61 | 124 | 131 | 110 | 122 | 117 | 132 | +12.8 | $+0.8$ |
| Lumber | 135 | 59 | 125 | 131 | 107 | 121 | 117 | 133 | +13.7 | +1.5 |
| Pulpwood | 140 | 51 | 79 | 99 | 82 | 90 | 90 | 112 | +24.4 | +13.1 |
| Gum (rosin and turpentine) | 267 | 20 | 220 | 214 | 26463 | 24560 | 5 | 65 | +18.2 | $-38.7$ |
| Distilled wood....-----.-- | 151 | 24 | 94 | 106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 139 | 68 | 113 | 123 | 97 | 108 | 113 | 123 | +8.8 | 0.0 |
| Foodstuff | 129 | 77 | 105 | 115 | 129 | 117 | 112 | 112 | 0.0 +21.7 | -2.6 |
| Textiles | 130 | 54 | 99 | 111 | 71 | 78 | 92 | 112 | +21.7 +10.5 | +0.9 -17.3 |
| Iron and steel | 147 | 32 | 122 | 128 | 67 125 | 87 137 | 195 | 154 | +11.5 +14.9 | -17.3 +6.2 |
| Lumber | 154 | ${ }_{6}^{57}$ | 137 90 | $\begin{array}{r}145 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 125 71 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 134 87 | 154 96 | +10.3 +10.5 | +3.0 |
| Paper and printing | 115 | 69 | 96 | 107 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 113 | +10.8 | +5.6 |
| Chemicals, oils, etc | 161 | 92 | 141 | 157 | 138 | 143 | 147 | 161 | $+9.5$ | $+2.5$ |
| Stone, clay, and glas | 143 | 69 | 128 | 136 | 131 | 141 | 134 | 143 | +6. 7 | +5.1 |
| Metals, excepting iron and steel | 195 | 71 | 151 | 180 | 158 | 165 | 164 | 164 | $\begin{array}{r}0.0 \\ +4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-8.9$ |
| Tobacco --.----- | 125 | 7037 | 110 | 125 | 100 | 115 | 118 | 123 | +4.2 | -1.6 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  | 102 | 113 |  | 109 | 120 | 120 | +0.8 | +7.1 |
| Electrical power | 154 | 98 | 140 |  | 142 |  | 148 |  |  |  |
| Bullding construction (total awards) | 147 | 30 | 83 | 116 | 88 | 90 | 93 | 102 | +9.7 | -12. 1 |

[^1]INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued

|  |  |  | 1923 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | per centincribase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Septom- | October | July | August | Septom- | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { fromm } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October, } \\ \text { 102, from } \\ \text { October, } \\ 1023 \end{gathered}$ |
| S'TOCES <br> (Relative to 1010 monthly average as 100 ) (Corrected for seasonal variation) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-.------.----------------- | 148 | 91 | 118 | 118 | 131 | 134 | 136 | 138 | +1.5 | $+16.9$ |
| Raw foodstufis | 233 | 73 | 119 | 113 | 153 | 160 | 148 | 154 | +4.1 | +36.3 |
| Raw materials for manufact | 189 | 89 | 118 | 130 | 95 | 100 | 118 | 130 | +10.2 | 0.0 |
| Manufactured foodstuffs. | 115 | 58 | 83 | 80 | 89 | 87 | 90 | 87 | -3. 3 | +8.8 |
| Manufactured commodities | 169 | 80 | 140 | 141 | 161 | 165 | 167 | 164 | $-1.8$ | +16.3 |
| (Unadjusted index) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total -...-.-.---........-- | 152 | 84 | 113 | 127 | 123 | 121 | 128 | 144 | $+12.5$ | +13.4 |
| Raw foodstuff | 232 | 70 | 108 | 120 | 121 | 119 | 122 | 148 | +21.3 | +23.3 |
| Raw materials for manufa | 175 | 68 | 114 | 168 | 82 | 83 | 116 | 168 | +44.8 | 0. 0 |
| Manufactured foodstuffs. | 115 | 56 | 88 | S0 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 93 | $-7.0$ | +16.3 |
| Manufactured commoditi | 168 | 89 | 135 | 141 | 164 | 159 | 159 | 161 | +1.3 | +14.2 |
| (Iron, Steel, and Building Materials) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ( 8 commodities; $1920=100$ ) | 116 | 40 | 58 | 54 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 43 | -6.5 | -20.4 |
| Iron and steel... | 112 | 37 | 49 | 44 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 0.0 | $-22.7$ |
| Building materials. | 153 | 25 | 95 | 91 | 96 | 107 | 97 | 80 | $-17.5$ | $-12.1$ |
| Wholesale trade (Relative to 1910 monthly average as 100) (Distributed by Federal Reserve Districts): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total, all classe | 98 | 62 | 91 | 96 | 78 | 83 | 92 | 94 | +2.2 | -2.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 115 | 54 | 100 | 115 | 88 | 83 | 95 | 107 | +12.6 | $-7.0$ |
| Richmond | 110 | 58 | 104 | 116 | 83 | 93 | 108 | 95 | $-12.0$ | $-12.1$ |
| Chicago. | 120 | 52 | 107 | 115 | 99 | 93 | 106 | 110 | +3.8 | $-4.3$ |
| San Francis | 125 | 72 | 112 | 121 | 94 | 97 | 105 | 107 | +1.9 | -11.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York. | 82 | 40 | 61 | 69 | 46 | 54 | 64 | 63 | -1.6 | $-8.7$ |
| Richmon | 99 | 31 | 85 | 81 | 37 | 67 | 70 | 69 | $-1.2$ | -14.8 |
| Chicago. | 101 | 35 | 64 | 73 | 37 | 46 | 58 | 50 | $-13.8$ | -31. 5 |
| San Erancisco | 98 | 47 | 94 | 87 | 54 | 69 | 70 | 69 | $-1.4$ | -20.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York...... | 103 | 60 | 83 | 103 | 76 | 74 | 86 | 94 | +9.3 | $-8.7$ |
| Richmond | 100 | 62 | 90 | +97 | 77 | 83 | 92 | 100 | +8.7 | +3.1 |
| Chicago | 91 | 56 | 79 | 83 | 70 | 70 | 78 | 91 | $+16.7$ | +9.6 |
| San Francise | 124 | 77 | 113 | 116 | 95 | 90 | 102 | 108 | +5.9 | -6.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 146 | 85 | 125 | 149 | 121 | 112 | 130 | 146 | +2.3 | $-2.0$ |
| Richmond | 117 | 75 | 101 | 112 | 98 | 99 | 107 | 107 | 0.0 | -4.7 |
| Chicago. | 112 | 74 | 101 | 112 | 91 | 93 | 102 | 108 | $+5.9$ | $-3.6$ |
| San Franc | 185 | 99 | 145 | 161 | 160 | 156 | 166 | 185 | +11.4 | +14.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ner York | 135 | 71 | 123 | 135 | 84 | 98 | 111 | 103 | $-7.3$ | $-3.7$ |
| Richmond | 119 | 45 | 115 | 112 | 62 | 93 | 113 | 84 | $-25.7$ | -25. 0 |
| Chicago. | 131 | 53 | 123 | 112 | 79 | 91 | 116 | 94 | :-19.0 | -16.1 |
| San Francis | 136 | 67 | 124 | 136 | 94 | 123 | 125 | 120 | -4.0 | -11.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Relative to 1016 monthly average as 100 ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mail-order Houses ; 4 houses) | 141 | 49 | 92 | 184 | 69 | 74 | 106 | 141 | +33.0 | $+5.2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ten-cent ( 5 chains) | 331 | 84 | 151 | 180 | 163 | 172 | - 169 | 203 | +20.1 | +12.8 |
| Music (4 chains)- | 214 | 55 | 102 | 113 | 72 | +91 | - 110 | 124 | +12.7 | +19.7 |
| Grocery (28 chains) | 236 | 119 | 182 | 200 | 207 | 198 | 207 | 236 | +14.0 | +18.0 |
| Drug (10 chains) | 185 <br> 192 | 109 106 | $\begin{array}{r}143 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 152 <br> 138 <br> 18 | 148 | 153 <br> 138 | $\begin{array}{r}145 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 159 | +9.7 +5.1 | +46 +4.3 |
| Candy (4 chains) | ${ }_{220}^{192}$ | 106 108 | 140 176 | 138 <br> 185 | 128 184 | 138 | 137 185 | 144 202 | +5.1 +9.2 | + $\cdots$ $\cdots$ +9.3 |
| Department Stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (314 stores) | 154 | 80 101 | 113 139 | 148 | 91 | 93 126 | 119 137 | 141 | +18.5 | -4.7 +1.4 |
|  |  | 101 |  | 146 | 122 | 126 | 137 | 148 | +8.0 | +1.4 |

[^2] mom tor United States and district totals for a given line are, therefore, not comparable.

INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { man } \\ \text { since } \\ \text { San. } 1, \\ 1920 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mnum. } \\ \text { mince } \\ \text { Since. } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1920}}{ }$ | 1823 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | FEMCLST INCREABK ( + ) <br> OH DECEASE (一) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Septem- | October |  | August | Eentems | October | Octuber Septomber | October, 1024 fron 1023 |
| PRICE INDEX NUMBERS <br> FARMI PRICES <br> (Relative to 1909-1014, average as 100 ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All groups | 235 | 110 | 130 | 132 | 130 | 137 | 129 | 136 | +5.4 | +3. 0 |
| Grain --.-.-.---.-.-.------ | 283 | 88 | 111 | 113 | 130 | 141 | 140 | 150 | +7.1 | +32. 7 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 373 186 | 114 91 | 1131 | 123 | 142 | 138 | 113 | 109 | $-3.5$ | -11.4 |
| Dairy and poultry | $\stackrel{180}{215}$ | 91 111 | 112 | 106 | 111 | 116 | 115 | 121 | +5.2 +7.4 | +14.2 -78 |
| Cotton and cottonseed | 304 | ${ }^{171}$ | 204 | 221 | 215 | 1219 | 175 | 182 | + $+\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | -7.8 |
| Unclassified.-. | 180 | 80 | 100 | 94 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 102 | +2.0 | +8.5 |
| WHOLESALE PRICES Department of Labor Inderes (Relative to 1013) |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities_ | 248 | 138 | 154 | 153 | 147 | 150 | 149 | 152 | +2.0 | -0. 7 |
| Farm products | 243 | 114 | 144 | 144 | 141 | 145 | 143 | 149 ! | +4.2 | +3.5 |
| Food, etc | 248 | 131 | 147 | 148 | 139 | 144 | 148 | 152 | +2.7 | +2.7 |
| Cloths and clothing | 346 | 171 | 202 | 199 | 188 | 190 | 187 | 188 | +0.5 | -5. 5 |
| Fuel and lighting. | 281 | 178 | 176 | 172 | 173 | 170 | 168 | 162 | $-3.6$ | -5. 8 |
| Metals and metal produ | 203 | 109 | 144 | 142 | 130 | 130 | 128 | $127!$ | -0.8 | -10.6 |
| Building material. | 300 | 155 | 182 | 182 | 169 | 169 | 171 | 171 ; | 0.0 | -6. 0 |
| Chemicals--------- | 213 | 121 | 128 | 129 | 127 ! | 127 | 131 | 132 | +0.8 | +2. 3 |
| House-furnishing goods | 275 | 173 | 183 | 183 | 171 | 171 | 171 | $171 \%$ 120 | 0.0 +3.4 | -6. 6 |
| Miscellaneous.----- | 208 | 114 | $121^{\circ}$ | 120 | 112 | 115 | 116 | 120 : | +3.4 | 0.0 |
| Federal Reserve Board Regrouping of Department of Labor Indexes <br> (Relative to 1913) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total raw products. | 249 | 135 | 158 | 155 | 152 | 154 | 152 | 156 | +2. 0 | +0.6 |
| Agricultural products | 311 | 122 | 163 | 172 | 176 | 195 | 164 | 172 | +4.9 | 0.0 |
| Animal products...- | 218 | 103 | 131 | 122 | 114 | 123 | 123 | 130 | $+5.7$ | +6. 6 |
| Forest products..--------------------- | 375 | 152 | 176 | 197 | 175 | 175 166 | 180 166 | 181 | +0.6 -0.6 | $-8.1$ |
| Mineral products---------------------- | 272 | 168 | 176 | 171 | 167 | 166 | 166 | 105 | -0.6 | -3.5 |
| All commodities. | 247 | 138 | 154 | 153 | 147 | 150 | 149 | 152 | +2.0 | $-0.7$ |
| Producers' goods | 244 | 118 | 139 | 139 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 129 \\| | -0.8 | -7. 2 |
| Consumers' goods. | 249 | 146 | 158 | 159 | 153 | 156 | 158 | 161 : | +1.9 | +1.3 |
| Federal Reserve Board Indexes (Relative to 1913) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities. | 267 | 142 | 163 | 163 | 156 | 158 | 156 | 159 | $+1.9$ | -2.5 |
| Goods imported | 246 | 102 | 144 | 150 | 132 | 139 | 143 | 146 | +2.1 | $-2.7$ |
|  | 272 | 125 | 176 | 182 | 180 | 177 | 163 | 167 | +2.5 | -8. 2 |
| Commercial Indexes <br> (Relative to 1913) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dun's (1st of following month) | 218 | 134 | 158 | 158 | 155 | 156 | 158 | 160 | $+1.3$ | +1.3 |
| Bradstreet's (1st of following month) --..----- | 227 | 115 | 142 | 143 | 137 | 139 | 141 | 145 | +2.8 | +1.4 |
| Retail plices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food (Dept. of Labor--relative to 1913) - | 219 | 139 | 149 | 150 | 143 | 144 | 147 | 149 | +1.4 | $-0.7$ |
| Cost of living |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Industrial Conference Board Indexes (Relativo to July, 1914) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items weighted. | 205 | 155 | 163 | 164 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | $+0.6$ | +0.6 |
| Food.-.-. | 219 | 139 | 149 | 150 | 143 | 144 | 147 | 149 | +1.4 | -0.7 |
| Shelter- | 185 | 143 | 175 | 175 | 181 | 186 | 185 | 185 | 0. 0 | +5.7 +06 |
| Clothing | 288 | 153 | 175 | 176 | 171 | 176 166 | 174 | 177 | +1.7 +0.6 | +0.6 +6.2 |
| Fuel and ligh | 200 | 149 | 176 | 178 173 | 176 | 166 173 | 178 | 173 | +0.6 +0.0 | -6. 0 |
| Sundries-.------------------------------- | 192 | 171 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |  |  |  |  |

INDEXES OF BUSINESS-Continued

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mince } \\ \text { since } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1020}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mini- } \\ \text { Mum } \\ \text { sinco } \\ \text { Jin. } 1, \\ 1920 \end{gathered}$ | 1923 |  | 1924 |  |  |  | PER CENT INCREASE ( + ) <br> OR DECEASE (-) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Septem- | October | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | October September | Octoler, 1924, from October, 1023 |
| PRICE INDEX NUMBERS-Contd. forfign wholesale prices (Relative to 1013) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Board of Trade. | 333 | 154 | 158 | 158 | 163 | 165 | 167 | 170 | $+1.8$ | +7. 6 |
| London Economist. | 310 | 155 | 158 | 160 | 173 | 172 | 176 | 180 | +2.3 | +12.5 |
| U. S. Federal Reserve Board. | 340 | 163 | 165 | 166 | 174 | 173 | 172 | 175 | +1.7 | +5.4 |
| France: <br> General Statistical Bureau | 588 | 306 | 424 | 421 | 481 | 477 | 486 | 497 | +2.3 | +18.1 |
| U. S. Federal Reserve Board | 537 | 283 | 404 | 404 | 440 | 442 | 436 | 442 | +1.4 | + +9.1 |
| Italy (Bachi) ------------- | 670 | 504 | 569 | 563 | 567 | 572 | 580 |  |  |  |
| Sweden.- | 366 | 152 | 155 | 153 | 148 | 152 | 153 |  |  |  |
| Canada: Canadian Department of Labor | 263 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 164 | 165 |  |  |
| U. S. Federal Reserve Board. | 279 | 143 | 149 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 146 | 148 | +0.6 +1.4 | +1.2 |
| India (Calcutta) -- | 218 | 170 | 174 | 174 | 179 | 180 | 179 | 181 | +1.1 | $+4.0$ |
| Japan: Bank of Japan | 1321 | 183 | 210 | 212 | 195 | 200 | 206 | 213 | +3.4 | +0.5 |
| U. S. Federal Reserve Board | 313 | 171 | 190 | 196 | 191 | 196 | 198 |  |  |  |
| Australia (Relative to July, 1914) | 236 | 146 | 172 |  | 163 | 162 | 162 |  |  |  |
| Switzerland. | ${ }^{2} 326$ | 160 | 181 | 182 | 171 | 170 | 169 | 169 | 0.0 | -7.1 |
| EMPLOYMENT <br> (Relative to 1923, monthly average as 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number employed, by industries: Total, all classes. |  |  | 100 | 99 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 88 | +1.1 | -11. 1 |
| Food products. |  |  | 105 | 107 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 0.0 | $-9.3$ |
| Textiles. |  |  | 98 | 96 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 86 | +2. 4 | -10.6 |
| Iron and steel |  |  | 102 | 100 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 81 | +1.2 | -19.0 |
| Lumber.-. |  |  | 103 | 101 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 | +1. 1 | -6.9 |
| Leather |  |  | 98 | 98 | 83 | 87 | 91 | 92 | +1. 1 | -6. 1 |
| Paper and printing |  |  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 101 | +0.1 | 0.0 |
| Chemicals.----- |  |  | 100 | 99 | 84 | 84 | 88 | 89 | $+1.1$ | $-10.1$ |
| Stones, clay, and glass |  |  | 102 | 101 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 0. 0 | $-5.9$ |
| Metals, except iron and stee |  |  | 92 | 92 | 81 | 81 | 79 | 85 | +7.6 | $-7.6$ |
| Tobacco products. |  |  | 99 | 100 | 93 | 93 | 95 | 88 | $-7.4$ | -12.0 |
| Vehicles..----- |  |  | 101 94 | 102 94 | 84 82 | 84 80 | 84 82 | 85 84 | +1.2 +2.4 | -16.7 -10.6 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  | 94 | 94 | 82 | 80 | 82 | 84 | +2.4 | -10.6 |

[^3]
## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS

The following table contains a summary of the monthly figures, designed to show the trend in important industrial and commercial movements. The numerical data for the latest months are given and in addition relative numbers for the last four monthe and for two corresponding months of a year ago. In many lines the figures do not lend themselves readily to statistical uniformity, due to lateness of their publication or publication at other than monthly intervals; therefore the following explanations of the various headings are offered to make clear such distinctions and in general to facilitate the use of the table:

September, 1924.-This column gives the September figures corresponding to those for October shown in the next column-in other words, cover the previous month.
October, 1924.-In this column are given the figures covering the month of October or, as in the case of atocks, etc., the situation on October 31 or November 1.
Corresponding month, September, 1928, or October, 1923.-The figures in this column present the situation exactly a year previous to those in the "October, 1924," column (that is, generally October, 1923), but where no figures are available for October, 1924, the September, 1923, figures have been inserted in this column for comparison with the September, 1924, figures.
Cumulative total from January 1 through latest month. -These columns set forth, for those items that properly can be cumulated, the cumulative totals for the ten months ending October, 1923 and 1924, respectively, except where the October, 1924; figures are lacking, in which case the cumulative totals for the first nine months of 1923 and 1924 are given.
Percentage increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) cumulative, 1924 from 1923.-This column shows the per cent by which the cumulated total for the ten months ending October, 1924, is greater ( + ) or less $(-)$ than the total for the corresponding period ended October, 1923.
Base year or period.-For purposes of comparison with a previous more or less normal period, all items, so far as possible, are related to such a year by relative numbers. The period taken for cach item, called the base, is the monthly average of the year or period stated in this column. Wherever possible, the year 1913 is taken as a base, and if no pre-war figures are available, 1919 is usually taken to avoid using a war year as a basis. In some cases it will be noted that figures were not available prior to 1920 or even 1921, and that sometimes a month, or an average of a few months, has to be used rather than a year's average. Also, for some industries, 1919 would not be a proper base on account of extraordinary conditions in the industry and therefore some more representative year has been chosen.
Relative numbers. - In order to visualize the trend of each movement, relative numbers (see explanation on inside front cover) are given for the last four months and for two corresponding months of a year ago. These relative numbers are computed by allowing the monthly average for the base period, usually 1913 or 1919, to equal 100 . If the movement for a current month is greater than the base the relative number will be greater than 100 . If the converse is true the relative number will be less than 100 . The difference between 100 and any relative number gives at once the per cent increase or decrease compared with the base period. Relative numbers may also be used to compute the approximate per cent increase or decrease from one month to the next.
Percentage increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) October from September, and October, 1924, from October, 1923.-The last two columns show the per cent increase or decrease of the figure for the last month compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued

${ }_{2}^{3}$ Estevan months' as of the first of the second following month indicated; i.e., the October columns show estimate as of Dee. 1.
2 Eleven months' average, January to November, inclusive.
a Twelve months' average, July to June, inclusire, ending the year indicated.

- Twelative to 11 months' average, February to December, Inclusive.


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS--Continued



## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS--Continued



12 months' average, July to June, inclusive, ending the year lndicated.
4 Data prior to June, 1923, include reports of 600 publishers, While current months include about 450.
' Twelve months' average, May to April, inclusive.

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{numerical data} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Per ct.
increase
or de-
or de-
crase
cumu-
lative
lope
trom
1923} \& \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { BASE } \\
\text { YEAR } \\
\text { OR } \\
\text { FERIOD }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{Relative numbers} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\underset{\text { Per cent }}{\text { increase }(+)}
\]} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1924} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Corre- } \\
\& \text { sponding } \\
\& \text { month, } \\
\& \text { Soptem- } \\
\& \text { ber or } \\
\& \text { October, } \\
\& 1923
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cumulative total from january through lates ronth} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1923} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1924} \& \multirow{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oetober } \\
\& \text { trou } \\
\& \text { tember }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline In many cases November figures are now avallable and may be found in the apecial table on page 23 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Septem- } \\
\text { ber }
\end{gathered}
\] \& October \& \& 1923 \& 1924 \& \& \& \[
\stackrel{\ddot{0}}{\dot{\circ}}
\] \& ¢ٌ̈ \& 悥 \& 咸 \& \[
\stackrel{\stackrel{\overleftarrow{H}}{\circ}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}
\] \& \% \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
building construction \\
Bullding Costs (Inder Numbers)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Bullding materials: \\
Frame house, 6 -room, ist of fol'g mo. \\
Brick house, 6 -roon, 1st of fol'g mo....-
Ouilding costs (Eugineering News Record), \\
Building costs Enginering News
ist of following month \\
Concrate factory costs (Aberthaw), ist of fol- \\
Plumbling fixtures, 6 articles..................................
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1913
1913 \& 203 \& \({ }_{206}^{203}\) \& 105 \& 202 \& 196 \& 194 \& \& -4.4. \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 198 \& \& 199 \& 183 \& 0 \& -6.3: \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 191 \& 220 \& 221 \& 213 \& 211 \& 208 \& 206 \& -1.0 \& -6 \\
\hline \& 117.84 \& 116.15 \& 126. 61 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{1913}^{1914}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 204 \\
\& 190
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2182 \\
\& 187
\end{aligned}
\] \& 178 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 196 \\
\& 175
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{174}^{195}\) \& 195 \& -0.0 \& 3. \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{Construction and Losses} \\
\hline Contracts awarded ( 27 States): \& 7,228 \& \& \& 304 \& 79,699 \& \& 1919 \& 75 \& 82 \& 80 \& \({ }_{24}^{74}\) \& 78 \& 22 \& 8.3 \& \(+12.7\) \\
\hline Business buildings.-....-.thous. of sq. ft . \& - \(\begin{array}{r}3,199 \\ 24,272\end{array}\) \&  \&  \& 290, 642 \& 33,825
310,008 \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{122}^{21}\) \& \({ }_{25}^{25}\) \& \({ }_{141}^{26}\) \& \({ }_{+}^{+4.2}\) \& -14.1 \\
\hline Etucational buildings.....tithous. of sq. it.: \& 3,827 \& 3,201 \& 3,907 \& 37,439 \& 41,753 \& +11.5 \& 1919 \& 123 \& 204 \& 253 \& 180 \& 200 \& 267 \& \(-16.4\) \& -18.1 \\
\hline buildings 10 ...........-thous. of sq. It . \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,655 \\
43,453
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,566 \\
47,390
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,791 \\
\& 54,253
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
33,003 \\
491,812
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
39,7610 \\
509,323
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
+20.5 \\
+3.6
\end{array}
\] \& 1919
1919 \& \({ }_{83}^{134}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 169 \\
\& 116
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{88}^{209}\) \& 184 \& \({ }_{93}^{207}\) \& 102 \& -23.4
+9.1 \& \({ }_{-12.7}^{-5.9}\) \\
\hline Contracts anarded, value (27 States): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Business buidinits.......-thous. of dolls.-: \& 39,0 \& 14, 395 \& ,692 \& 312 \&  \& \({ }_{-25.9}\) \& 1919
199 \& \({ }_{84} 15\) \& 72 \& \({ }_{34}^{124}\) \& 100 \& 110 \& \({ }^{151}\) \& - -37.1 \& \({ }_{-53.1}^{+66.3 .}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Educational building:..-ithous. of doils:.} \& 128, \({ }_{26}^{1256}\) \& 148,932
23,611 \&  \& 1,299. \({ }_{225}\) \& 1, 511,818 \& +16.4 \& 1919
1919 \& 145 \& \({ }_{22}^{22}\) \& 153
348 \& 188 \& 181 \& \({ }_{237}^{231}\) \& \({ }_{+}^{+16.3}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 225, 340 \& 278,071 \& +23.8 \& 1919 \& 135 \& \& 348 \& 280 \& 267 \& 237 \& -11.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 34,726
297 \& 344, 2641 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
24,956 \\
319,860
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2,936, \(\begin{array}{r}23918 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\) \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|}
286,896 \\
3,255,103
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& +29.5
+10.8 \& 1019
1019 \& \[
142
\] \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{l|l|}
179
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& 218
135 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 228 \\
\& 139
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
240 \\
139
\end{gathered}
\] \& 180 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
-24.1 \\
+15.8
\end{gathered}
\] \& +5.7
+7.8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Fire losses: \\
United States and Canada thous of dolls
\end{tabular} \& 29,612 \& ,944 \& 31,398 \& 34, 154 \& 293, 970 \& -12.0 \& 1919 \& 128 \& 140 \& 107 \& 140 \& 132 \& 25 \& -5.6 \& -11.0. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& 715 \& , 357 \& 6,619 \& \(-29.3\) \& 1020 \& 93 \& 101 \& 55 \& 43 \& 56 \& 72 \& +28.1 \& -23. \\
\hline \& 8,751 \& 0,664 \& 8,786 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +10.4 \& +10.0. \\
\hline Industrial huildings......-.thous. of sq. fit.. \& 4, 216 \& 4, 478 \& \({ }^{4,205}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +6.5. \\
\hline Residential buildisgs -----thous. of sq. fic: \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
28,236 \\
4.857 \\
4
\end{tabular} \&  \& 37,311 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +13.8 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Other publicand semipubic buildings so ................thous. of sq. ft..} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -15.0 \& -18.0 \\
\hline \&  \& 4, 4 , 195 \& 4, 8057 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -19.9 \& 13 \\
\hline Contracts awarded, value (36- States): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +6.7 \& -8 \\
\hline Business buildings........thous. of dolls.. \& 43, 316 \& 55, 069 \& 35, 133 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +29.2 \& \(+59.3\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Edichential builidins....thous. of dolis.:} \& 143, 7206 \& 169609 \& - 173, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{-17.6}\) \& \({ }_{-4.0 .}^{-11.3}\) \\
\hline \& 31,728 \& 27, 675 \& 20,085 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\pm{ }_{-12}{ }^{10}\) \& +6.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Other public and semipublic \\
buildings 10 ...............thous. of dolls. Grand total............-thous. of dolls.
\end{tabular}} \& 38,310 \& 29, 991 \& 30, 207 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 344, 316 \& 410,091 \& 360.687 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +19.1 \& \(+13.7\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{Lumber} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Production (computed)........ M ft. b. m.-} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& -466, 439 \& \({ }_{493,650}^{463}\) \& 486, 292 \& \({ }^{4,564,689}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{4,593,974} 4\) \& \(\stackrel{+0.6}{+0.9}\) \& 1917 \& 106 \& 115 \& 104 \& 112 \& 10 \& 12 \& -0.8 \& -4.8. \\
\hline Orders (corputed) \& 444, 356 \& 506,478 \& 468.769 \& 4, 405,244 \& 4,612, 272 \& +2.8 \& 1977 \& 107 \& \& 115 \& 112 \& 100 \& 112 \& +13.9 \& +8.0. \\
\hline Stocks, end of mo.computed).M \(\mathrm{ft}\). . b. m. \& 64, 893 \& -1,090, 712 \& 1,098, 51,814 \& 688,701 \& 716.12 \& +4.0 \& 1917
1919 \& 798 \& \({ }^{79}\) \& \({ }^{82}\) \& 80 \& 81 \& 79 \& -3.2 \& -0.9. \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& 688, 61 \& 76, \& +4.0 \& \& \& 102 \& 176 \& 140 \& 127 \& 144 \& +123 \& +4 \\
\hline bougaster-...........dolls. per M ft. b. m... \& 39.92 \& \& . 17 \& \& \& \& 1913 \& 120 \& 192 \& 167 \& 172 \& 73 \& 175 \& \(+1.0\) \& -8.7 \\
\hline \& 480,333
488.391 \& 543.005
503,164 \& 557, 330 \& 5,071, \({ }_{\text {5, }}\) \& 4,903,60 \& \({ }_{-4}^{-3.3}\) \& 1917 \& 155 \& 160 \& 106 \& 141 \& 138 \& 156 \& +13.0 \& 26. \\
\hline Nepmerders computed)................. M ft. b. m. m.- \& 516,974 \& - \& 514,355 \&  \& \({ }^{5} 5.0202 .676\) \& 1 \& 1917 \& \& 161 \& 139 \& 153 \& 151 \& 156 \& \(+3.0\) \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 54, 777 \& 45,489 \& 43,971 \& -413, 599 \& 5, 537,258 \& +29.9 \& 1929 \& 138 \& 175 \& 170 \& 138 \& \({ }^{124}\) \& 183 \& \(\pm{ }_{-17.4}\) \& +3. \({ }^{\text {+ }}\), \\
\hline \& 32,760
16.00

a \& | 39,092 |
| :--- |
| 16.50 |
| 1 | \& 30,783

18.50 \& 268,999 \& 488,951 \& +81.8 \& 1922 \& 308 \& 214 \& 238 \& 258 \& 228 \& 272 \& +19.3 \& $\pm{ }^{+21.8} 8$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{alifornla redwood: Production (computed) $\qquad$ M ft. b. m.} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1913 \& 190 \& 201 \& 179 \& 174 \& 174 \& 179 \& +3.1 \& <br>
\hline \& 32,907
36.610 \& 4, 4,53
325 \& 54,774
37.599 \& 529,855 \& 473,624
372.700 \& -10.6 \& 1918 \& 138 \& 148 \& 92 \& 150 \& \& 119 \& +35.3 \& $-18.7$ <br>
\hline californis white pline: \& 33,631 \& 35,099 \& 38, 321 \& 491, 393 \& -369, 363 \& -26.6 \& 1918
1918 \& 177 \& ${ }_{135}^{132}$ \& 88 \& ${ }_{162}^{151}$ \& 117 \& 115 \& -10.5 \& ${ }_{-0.8}$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 142,294 \& 126, 115 \& 144, 424 \& \& 1,034, 171 \& \& 1918 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 104, 829 \& 102,239 \& 71,821 \& 626, 514 \& 746, 117 \& 719.1 \& 1918 \& 195 \& 225 \& 248 \& 280 \& 279 \& 220 \& -1.4 \& +42.4. <br>
\hline Western pine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1918 \& 223 \& 247 \& 29 \& 243 \& 249 \& 254 \& +2.2 \& +2.9. <br>
\hline Production (computed) $\ldots . . .-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{ft}$. b. m.

Shipments (computed) \& 145,737 \& 146,110 \& 165, 285 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,512,349 \\
& 1,317,552
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1,435, 464 \& -5.1 \& 1917 \& 145 \& 151 \& \& \& \& \& +0.3 \& -11.6. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Orth Carolina opine: (computed) M it. b. m-} \& , 081,443 \& -126, 052 \& 058, 885 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1920}^{1917}$ \& 117 \& ${ }_{120}^{127}$ \& 114 \& 134 \& 128 \& | 130 |
| :--- |
| 128 | \& +1.6 \& +1.4 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 487,069 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 44, 191 \& 56,042 \& 50, 295 \& 484, 86 \& 493, 276 \& ${ }_{+1.7}^{+1}$ \& 1919 \& 149 \& ${ }_{156}^{19}$ \& 113 \& 166 \& 135 \& 174 \& +4.7
+26.8 \& +11.4 <br>

\hline Production $\qquad$ Shipments Mrt.b.m.- \& \[
56,369

\] \& | 41,333 |
| :--- |
| 52,985 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 48,037 \\
& 55
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 566,981

488,680 \& 488, 314
457
4 \& -14.4 \& 1920 \& 142 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -14.0. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Production. $\qquad$ Mf.b.m.} \& \& \& \& \& 457,940 \& \& 1920 \& 95 \& 104 \& 91 \& ${ }_{68} 8$. \& 103 \& 106 \& +3.0 \& +1.3 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 13,290 \\
& 12,567
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12,391 \\
& 10,108
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 12,131

15,257 \& 147,391
134,608 \& 121.762 \& \& \& \& 127 \& 139 \& 153 \& \& \& \& +2 <br>
\hline Northern hamemeck: \& \& \& \& 134, 608 \& 130,860 \& -2.8 \& 1920 \& 209 \& 240 \& 234 \& 260 \& 198 \& 159 \& -19.6 \& 33 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Protumok.} \& 18, ${ }^{29} 1585$ \& \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 29,293 \\
& 24,743
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 251,998 \\
& 235,087
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 198,580

173,581 \& \& 1913 \& 78 \& \& \& \& 59 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& -29.2 \& \& \& \& \& 49 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^4]TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


" Average of 8 months, May to December, inclusive.

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued

| Note.-Data on the following items for the period May, 1922, to September, 1924 , may the SURVEY (No. 39). Detailed explanatlons with sources are also given in that issue. <br> In many cases Nocember figures are now available and may be found in the special table on page 23 | NUMERICAL Data |  |  |  |  | Per ct.inerensector decrasec-secumu-lative1924from1923 | $\begin{gathered} \text { BASE } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { PERIOD } \end{gathered}$ | Relative numbers |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent } \\ \text { increase }(+) \\ \text { or decrease }(-) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924 |  | Corre-spondingmonth,Septem-ber orOctober,1923 | cumulative total prom january monti |  |  |  |  | 1923 | 1924 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { october } \\ \text { fronar } \\ \text { Sember } \end{array} \\ \text { Sem } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oc- } \\ \text { tober, } \\ \text { 1904, } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { oc. } \\ \text { tober, } \\ \text { 1923 } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |  | 1023 | 1924 |  |  | $\underset{\oplus}{\dot{E}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ |  | 㝽 | - |  |  |  |
| FOODSTUFES-Continued Poultry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recelpts at five markets.........thous. of lbs.. Cold-storage holdings | $40,090$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,344 \\ & 55,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,412 \\ & 40,363 \end{aligned}$ | 207, 932 | 218,526 | +5.1 | 1919 | 95 | 138 | 106 | 92 |  | 00 | +38.3 | -0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1919 | 51 | 57 | 52 | 52 | 62 | 86 | +38.3 | $+3.3$ |
| Total catch, prin. fishing ports. .thous. of lbs. Cold-storage holdings, 15th of mo_thous. of lbs.- | $\begin{array}{r} 19,937 \\ 56,67 \\ 828,699 \end{array}$ | $\text { 20, 215 } 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,954 \\ 62,646 \\ 834,604 \end{gathered}$ | 164, 531 | 174, 493 | +6.1 | 19191019 | 11786 | 115 | ${ }_{58}^{130}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 115 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 115 | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ |  | +1.3+0.0 |
| Canned salmon, shipments...-...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +17.4 |  |
| Rece |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston (includ. cream).thon | $\begin{aligned} & 15,8661 \\ & 2,501 \\ & 18,131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,500 \\ 2,550 \\ 18,343 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,738 \\ & 2,463 \\ & 16,634 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 185,111 \\ 174,916 \\ 178,382 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 101,536 \\ 219,560 \\ 219,841 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.1 \\ +0.6 \\ +23.0 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1013}^{1919}$ |  | 121 | ${ }_{179}^{171}$ | ${ }_{127}^{129}$ | ${ }_{167}^{121}$ |  |  |  |
| Production, MInneapoils .-- tho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114 |  |  |  |  | 119 | -2.2$\dagger_{1}^{2.0}$+1.2 |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 225 | 234 | 317 | 266 | 254 |  |  |  |
| Exports (case goods )--......thous. of liss- | $\begin{gathered} 202,977 \\ 20,004 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 179,46022,000 | 211,33417,539 | 142,3 | 180,013 | +20.5 | 1910 | 103 | 25 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{22}^{111}$ | ${ }_{38}^{93}$ | 83 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 25.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Consumption and distribution by milk plants (Dairymen's League, N. Y.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{28}{ }_{32}$ |  | +12.5 |  |
| Flual mill cons $\qquad$ thous. of lbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 187,795 \\ 99,145 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (173, $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 102,503\end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{203,513 \\ 92,303}}{ }$ | $\|2,495,512\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2,286,573 \\ 1,015,179 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ +4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1922 \\ & 1922 \end{aligned}$ | 6480 | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{-7.4}$ | -14.9 |
| Milk consumed for manulacture of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{98}$ | 8 | 88 | 91 |  |  |
|  | 37, 751 | 33,570 | 38, 826 | 521,720 | 0,314 | -6.0 | 1922 | 57 | 52 | 7861 |  | 5151 | 5145 | -11.1 | $-13.5$ |
| powder-at........-thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter-.-.-.-....-....thous. | 4,919 | 2,463 | 6,379 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,331 \\ 217,344 \\ 81,384 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 462,012 \\ 251,575 \\ 67,495 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-17.1}^{+15}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 1922 \\ 1922 \\ 1922 \end{array}$ |  | 77 | ${ }_{98}^{128}$ | 7 | ${ }_{38}^{56}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 20 \\ & 11 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | -18.3-49.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{- 4 1 . 0} \\ & \text { - } 6.1 \\ & -6.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Butter: Amer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{43}{34}$ | ${ }_{28}$ | 59 | 26 | ${ }_{22}$ |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets, | , 30 | 50,417 | 45,703 | 575, 134 | 613, 860 | +6.7 | $1919$ | 112 | 100 | 207 | 152 | 125 |  | $-12.0+10.3$ |  |
| ery (end of month) . | 153, 271 | $\begin{array}{r} 135,251 \\ .385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,472 \\ \hline .479 \end{array}$ |  | --... | ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 1916-20 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 170 \\ 78 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{81}^{135}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{276}$ |  |  |  | $\pm{ }_{-19.6}^{76.9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{238}$ |  | 276  <br> 58 239 <br> 65  |  | -12.8 |  |
| Recelpts, 5 markets. $\qquad$ thous. of lbs | 18,497 | 17,804 | 21,091 | 188,987 | 182,382 | -3.5 | 1919 | 113 | 130 | 157. | 123 | 144 | 110 | -3.7 | -15.6 |
| Whon (end of month) .-.-thous. oflibs | 73,087 | 67,651 | 57,927 |  |  |  | 1916-20 | 166 | 155 | 175 | 204 | 195 | 181 |  |  |
| Eggs: | . 203 | . 197 | 256 |  |  |  | 1919 | 83 | 83 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 6 | -3.0 | $-23.0$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 872 \\ 7,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 749 \\ 5,295 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{6,645}^{831}$ | 15,560 | 13,946 | -10. | $\begin{gathered} 1919 \\ 1916-20 \end{gathered}$ | 83 <br> 252 | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\frac{122}{267}$ | 898 | 274 | ${ }_{153}^{62}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15.0 \\ & -28.6 \end{aligned}$ | $-20.3$ |
| Raw: Sugar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports--.-.---............long tons |  | 24 | 278, 575 | 3,029, 629 | 3,386, 955 | +11.8 | 1913 | 114 | 159 | 215 | 153 | 175 | 139 | -20.9 | -12.6 |
|  | 422,650 | 323,907 | 384, 200 | 3,690,311 | 4, 142,045 | +12.2 | 1919 | 83 | 118 | 155 | 138 | 130 | 100 | -23.4 | -15.7 |
| Refined, exports onth) --..........-long tons.- | 154, 805 | 82,899 | 121, 878 |  |  |  | 1919 | 202 | 127 | ${ }_{3}^{337}$ | 237 | 162 | ${ }^{87}$ | -46.4 | -31.9 |
| Cane, dompestic: | 24, 510 | 5,388 | 2,772 | 193,330 | 3,8 | +0.3 | 1909-13 | 145 | 9 | 747 | , 324 | 830 | 182 | -78.0 | +9.4 |
| Pricest Recipts at New Orleans_-....-long tons.- | 457 | 163 | 22,680 | 65, 38 | 27,337 | -58. 2 | 1913 | 12 | 140 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | -64.3 | -99.3 |
| Wholesale, $96^{\circ}$ centrifugal, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 067 | ${ }^{.060}$ | . 08080 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1913}^{1913}$ | 199 | 217 | 145 | 154 | 170 | ${ }^{172}$ | 0.0 | -21. 1 |
| Retali, average 51 cities --.index number-- | . 071 | . 073 | . 090 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1913}^{1913}$ | 175 | 193 | ${ }_{153}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 149\end{aligned}$ | 156 | 171 | +2.8 | ${ }_{-17.9}^{-18.9}$ |
| Recelpts at Cuban ports......-long tons.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{333,922}^{17,353}$ | 85,762 195,683 | -68,671 | 3,401,460 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,889,528 \\ & 3,741,432 \end{aligned}$ | +14.3 +126 | ${ }_{1919} 191$ | 64 | ${ }_{75}^{21}$ | 113 | ${ }_{97} 9$ | 103 | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{-91.6}^{-51.6}$ | ${ }_{-20.9}^{+2.9}$ |
| Stocks, end of month-.---.......long tons.: | 273, 426 | 145, 222 | 86, 266 |  |  |  | 1919 | 44 | 13 | 89 | 67 | 42 | 23 | -46.8 | +68.6 |
| mports. Coffee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| visible suppiy:- | 83, 637 | 133,487 | 141,336 | 1,099,712 | 1,180,107 | +7.9 | 1909-1 | 154 | 187 | 181 | 150 | 110 | 176 | +59.6 | -5.5 |
| World. ${ }^{\text {andted }}$ - - --.........-thous. of bags | 5,653 | 5,734 | 5,325 |  |  |  | 1913 | 49 | 45 | 37 | 54 | 48 | 48 | +1.4 | +7.7 |
| Receaipts, total, Brazili...-....-.thous. of bas of bags | -738 | 5, 772 1,536 | 1,265 | 8,591 | 1,985 | +39.6 | 1913 1913 | $\stackrel{51}{51}$ | ${ }_{132}^{51}$ | 48 | ${ }_{161}^{53}$ | 175 | 160 | ${ }_{-8.1}^{+4.6}$ | -18.2 +21.4 |
| learances: <br> Total, Brazil, for world...-thous. of bags | 1,672 | 1,336 1,730 | 1,265 | 81,435 | 11,754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Brazil, for U. S......thous. of bags. | 1,413 | ${ }^{1,827}$ | ${ }^{1,968}$ | 5,999 | 5,791 | -3.5 | 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & 206 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | 246 | $103$ | 144 | 181 | 210 | $+10.0$ | -14.6 |
| mports..........................thous. of lbs | 9,079 | 11,794 | 14,259 | 81,118 | 72,967 | -10.0 | 1909-13 | 157 | 173 | 96 | 105 | 143 | 143 | +29.9 | -17.3 |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nsumption (tax-paid withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small cigars ---..............---milllons | ${ }^{606}$ | 6 6 6, 685 | 712 6,277 |  | 5,546 60,211 | -6.3 +10.2 | ${ }_{1913}^{1913}$ | ${ }_{429}^{95}$ | 184 | 508 | 487 | 484 | 501 | $\stackrel{+}{+3.8}$ | -10.8 +3.4 |
| Manufactured tobacco--......--millions.- | 6,273 | 6,488 | 6,277 | 54,601 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and stuff................thous. of lbs.- | 36,715 | 38,043 | 36,382 | 352, 488 | 353, 894 | +0.4 | 1013 | 22 | 98 | 93 | 95 | 99 | 103 | +3 | +4.6 |
| Unmanufactured leat. ......thous. of lbs |  | 56,821 |  |  |  | +25.3 | 1909-13 | ${ }_{632} 12$ | 149 | 108 | 111 | 121 | 181 | $\pm{ }^{+49.9}$ | $\pm \underline{21.1}$ |
| ales of locttes-eai warchous........-millitons-- |  | 56,697 8690 | ${ }_{8}^{1,222}$ | 10,298 311,526 | -8,915 | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{+13.4}$ | ${ }_{1919}^{1913}$ | ${ }_{86}^{632}$ | 100 | 385 | 4 | 483 | 101 | ${ }_{+}^{-12.7}$ | $\xrightarrow{-31.8}$ |
| roduction (crop warchouses.-- thous. of libs.. | 68,075 | 83,080 | 82, 222 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,182 | 1,361 | 1,436 |  |  |  | 1909-13 | 156 | 14 |  | 120 | 119 | 13 | +15.1 | -5.2 |
| dark red, Louisville......-dolls.'per 100 lbs. | 24.50 | 24.50 | 28.00 |  |  |  | 1913 |  | 212 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 0.0 | -12.5 |

${ }^{4}$ Estimates made as of the first of the second tollowing month Indicated, i. e., the October columns show estimates as of Dec. 1.

TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



## TREND OF BLSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued



TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued


## TREND OF BUSINESS MOVEMENTS-Continued

| Note.- Data on the following items for the period May, 1922, to September, r924, way the Surver (No. 38). Detailed explanationswith sources are also given in that issue. <br> In many cases November figures are now available and may be found in the special table on page 23 | NUMERICAL Data |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RAER } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \text { OR } \end{gathered}$$\underset{\text { rekiol }}{\text { ORL }}$$\qquad$ | Lative Numin |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parcent } \\ \text { morweer }(t) \\ \text { arderease }(-) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924 |  | Corro-spondingmonth,Septem-ber orOctober,1023 | cumulative total Probi danuary monta |  |  |  |  | 1223 |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |  | 1923 | 192 |  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{E}}{\dot{E}}$ | ث̈́ |  | 荮 | $\underset{U}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E}}$ | ¢ |  |  |
| Exports-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By grand divisions-Continued.North Ammerca- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Amarica | 70,459 | 36, 265 | 51,719 | 0, 838 | 531, 228 | -5.2 | 1913 | ${ }_{179}$ | 154 | 135 | 120 | 2210 | ${ }_{257}^{206}$ | +18.8 | +46.4 +60.6 |
| Total | ${ }_{9}^{24,627}$ | 32,820 12,764 | 21,875 8,593 | ${ }^{226,676}$ |  | +14.0 | ${ }_{1}^{2913}$ | 176 | ${ }_{188}^{178}$ | 101 | 230 | 198 | 209 |  | +:50.0 |
| Asta and oceania----.....th |  |  | 8, 693 |  | 96, 282 | -1.0 | 1913 | 188 | 188 | 102 | 271 | 210 | 279 | \% | +64.3 |
| Jotal-.................thous. | 40, 415 <br> 15 | ${ }_{28} 81$ | 68, 663 27.277 | 511,625 191,41 | 649, | $\pm 7.4$ | 913 | 319 | ${ }^{308}$ | 225 | ${ }_{10}^{230}$ | 225 | 371 | 9 | 5. |
| Alrica, totai-..............thous | 5, 5 , 92 | 6, 232 | 4, 4 , 703 |  | 102,300 68,480 | +1.6 | ${ }_{1013}^{1913}$ |  | 524 |  | - | 303 247 |  |  | + +10 |
| Total, domestic exports only. .thous. of dolls.Total, domestic exports classes of commodities: | 419, 232 | 518,357 | 392, 207 | 3,274,038 | 3,572, 837 | +0.1 | 2913 | 183 | 102 | 133 | 129 | 205 | 2, 21 | +21.6 | +322 |
| Crude materials for use in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foodstuffis in minude condition | 127,998 | 162,442 | 149, 8 | 9, 1 | 061, 037 | +0.3 | 1913 | 203 | 234 | 87 | 48 | 200 | 254 | +20.9 | +6.4. |
| Foodstuods animals | 65,281 | 100, 285 | 21,747 | 228, 143 | 291,533 | +27.8 | 2913 | 192 | 134 | $\infty$ | 224 | 462 | 710 | +53.6 | +301. |
| mannuactured. ${ }^{\text {max }}$ | 49,617 | 60,330 | 50, 664 | 474, 345 | 467, 220 | -1.5 | 2013 | 172 | 187 | 138 | 165 | 154 | 223 | 21. | 1 |
| Mannactures for further use | 49,56 | 3,354 | 45,980 | 463, 892 | 305, 20 | +9. | 1913 | 130 | 138 | 10 | 143 | 150 |  |  |  |
| Manufactures ready for |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 101 | + 1.0 | +10.0 |
| Miscellaneous. | 126,333 438 | 141,179 787 | $123,440$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,243,580 \\ 4,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,341,350 \\ 4,802 \end{array}$ | + +2.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 19131 \\ & 1923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 191 \\ i 6 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{190}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 181 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{71}^{212}$ | ${ }_{6}^{19}$ | 217 | +11.8 +85.1 | +11.4. |
| trade and industry of forkign COUNTRIES United Kingdom Imports (value): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw material..-----thous | 27, 325 | 37, 235 | 30, 879 | ${ }^{252}$, 778 | 316, 224 | $+25.3$ | ${ }_{1913}^{1913}$ | 100 | 131 | ${ }_{135}$ | 122 | 116 | 150 | $+3 c^{2} .3$ | +20.6. |
| Maruractured |  | 26,043 |  |  |  |  | 1913 | 129 |  | 175 | 162 |  |  | -3.6 | +10.0 |
| Exports (value): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | 63,283 | 68,58 | 71, 322 | 639, 438 | 657, 0 | +2 | 1913 | 150 | 163 | 123 | 151 | 145 |  | + | -3.5 |
| Food, drink, tobaccoothous. of $£$ steriling-- | 5,095 | 5 | $\begin{array}{r}4,750 \\ \hline 1.585\end{array}$ |  | 45, | +31.0 | 1913 | 148 | 126 |  |  |  |  |  | 22.6. |
|  | 214 | 8,659 | 11,585 | 10, 13 | ,80 |  | 191 |  | 109 | 12 | 134 | 141 |  |  | 2. 3 |
|  | 48,870 | 52,83 | 53,882 | 482, 65 | 513,32 | +6.4 | 1913 | 143 | 157 | 107 | 55 | 143 | 154 | +8.1 | -1.9 |
| Rexport (esalues): Total - |  | 12,93, | 11,146 |  |  |  | 1913 |  | 122 |  |  | 105 |  | +35.2 | +10.0 |
| Food, drink, tobacco-thous. of $£$ sterring-- | 2,215 | 3,239 | 3,334 | 19,1 | 24, 233 | +26.7 | 1913 | 160 |  | 173 |  | 167 |  |  | -28 |
| Raw material ........thous. of £ sterling.- $_{\text {Manufactured }}$ <br> Manutactured | 4,237 | 6,918 | 3,093 | 56,845 | 63,153 | +11.1 | 1913 | 71 | 06 | ${ }_{22}$ | 81 | 78 | 130 | +63.2 | + |
|  | 3,077 | 2,744 | 2,708 | 22,019 | 23,231 | +28.2 | 1913 | 59 | 110 | 121 | 111 | 125 | 112 | -10.8 | +1.3 |
| Exports of key commodities (quantities): <br> Cotton plece goods......thous. of sq. yds.. | 360, | 364, 797 | 371,778 | 3,474,606 | 3,710,198 | +6.8 | 1820 | 83 | 100 | 104 | 101 | 97 | ${ }^{20}$ | +1.2 | -1.0. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15, ${ }^{265}$ | 15,521 310 | 16,535 | 176,336 3 3 | 185,811 3 3 | $\pm \pm .3$ | ${ }_{1013}^{1020}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1.3 | -6.3. |
|  | 5,098 | 4,933 | 7, 338 | 66,940 | 51,725 | -22.7 | 1913 | 103 | 122 | ${ }_{8} 8$ | ${ }_{83}^{7}$ | ${ }_{83}^{68}$ | 81 | +3.2 | -33.6. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 702 | , |  | -1.2 | 1913 | 109 |  |  |  | 101 | 106 | +5.3 | -3.3 |
|  | , 330 | , 758 | 23, 714 | 238, ${ }^{2}$ | 227, ${ }_{8}^{\text {820,037 }}$ | -38.8. | ${ }_{0}^{1923}$ | ${ }_{3}^{91}$ | $c$ | 9 | 31 | 9 | ${ }_{3}^{108}$ | +16.0 |  |
| Stocks, zinc-.---.-...-.-.thous. of metronshort tons.-- | 913 | 756 | 1,158 | 11,290 | 8,037 | -28.8 | - 1920 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  |  | -17.2 |  |
| Production: Zinc.-................short tons.. | 14,892 | 15,707 | 13,966 | 131,63 | 148,000 | +124 | 1920 | 170 | 180 | 185 | 189 | 182 | 203 | +5. 5 | +125. |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total trade: Imports.....................thous. of dolls.... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1013 |  | 135 |  | 111 | 124 | ${ }^{222}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+6.6}$ | -0.00. |
|  | 82,456 | 109,316 | 101,300 | 785,609 | 823, 274 | +7.9 | 1013 | 219 | 222 | 238 | 238 | 262 | 232 | +28.5 | +3.0. |
| Exports of key commodities (quantities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 202 | 475 | 118 | 282 | 583 | 711. |  |  |
| Caneed salmon...-...-.thous. of pounds.:- | 20, 395 | 25,783 | 22,164 | 92, 395 | , | +2.9 | ${ }_{1913}^{193}$ | 173 | 171 | ${ }_{123}^{13}$ | ${ }_{9}^{144}$ | ${ }_{12}^{213}$ | 171 | +38.2 | $\pm{ }_{-50.8}^{16.4}$ |
|  | 10, 268 | 14,288 | 29,071 | 121, 212 | 157, 801 | +30.2 | 193 | 63 | 347 | 18 | ${ }^{\text {os }}$ | 123 |  |  |  |
| Pig iron. steol ingots .-......- thous. of long tons.- |  |  |  | 798 |  | -27.0 | ${ }^{913}$ | 89 78 |  |  | 28 | 27 | ${ }^{33}$ | + ${ }^{28.1}$ | -60.8 -70.1 |
| Bant clearings <br> thous. of long tons. |  |  | 267 2,185 | 789 13, 866 | 13, 157 | - 2.6 | ${ }_{1913}$ | 151 | 282 | 151 | 155 | 170 | 221 | +30.3 | 2i.s. |
| Bond issues: Govt, ind proti........-.mills. or doils.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88,902 | 1,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 40, } 150 \\ 2,048 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 131,300 83,215 | 193,413 70,238 | ${ }_{-15.5}^{27.8}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1013 \\ & 1913\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{120}$ | 21 | ${ }_{68} 8$ |  |  | 13 | -81. 5 | -37.9: |
|  | - 2,265 | 3,325 | 17,300 | 101,561 | 91, 345 | -10.1 | 1913 | 66 | 250 | 102 | 4 | 37 | 54. | +46.8 | -50, 5 . |
| mporporation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (1st of following |  |  |  |  |  |  | 192 | 100 | ${ }^{0}$ | 95 | 3 | 0 | 18 | -1.1 | -6. |
| Newsprint maper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.......................short tons. | 107,446 | [12, 112 | ${ }^{112}$ 12,985 | 1,039, 825 | 1,123, 881 | +7.1 | 13919 | 114 | 166 160 | 162 150 | ${ }_{170}^{185}$ | ${ }_{171}^{156}$ | 1ict | +3.9 | +11.0 |
|  |  | cone | 220,123 100,722 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1919}^{1919}$ | 118 | 182 | 180 | 170 | 19 | cis | ${ }_{-2.0}$ |  |
| Exports (total printing)...-....short tons-.- | 1012,84 22,506 |  | 100,722 30,078 | $\stackrel{277,109}{ }$ | 1, 222,776 | $\pm 19.6$ | 1913 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 14 | 53 | 70 | 66 | 0.4 | -30.0. |

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

herbert hoover, Secretary of Commerce

## bureau or THE CENSUS

William M. Steuart, Director<br>\section*{Chief funclions}

The taking of the decennial census covering population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, and forest products. Decennial report of national wealth, public debt, and taxation, including principal financial statistics of Federal, State, county, city, and township governments.
Annual financial statistics of State and municipal governments, including sources of revenue, objects of payments, debt, tax levies.
Decennial statistics relating to inmates of institutions, including paupers, insane, prisoners, and juvenile delinquents.
A quinquennial census of agriculture, a biennial census of manufactures, a quinquennial census of electrical public utilities, including electric railways, light and power stations, telephones, telegraphs, etc.

Annual statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces.
Quarterly statistics of leaf tobacco stocks and of production, stocks, and consumption of fats and oils.
Monthly or semimonthly statistics of cotton ginning; cotton stocks and consumption; the production, stocks, and consumption of hides and leather; the production of shoes; and statistics of active textile machinery and of production in an increasing number of other industries.

The compilation and publication, in the "Survey of Current Business," of monthly commercial and industrial statistics.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## Juliue Klein, Director Chief functions

The compilation of timely information concerning world market conditions and openings for American products in foreign countries secured through commercial attaches and trade commissioners of the Department of Commerce and the foreign service of the Department of State. The distribution of such information to American business through weekly "Commerce reports," special bulletins, confidential circulars, the news and trade press, correspondence, and personal contact.
The maintenance of commodity, technical, and geographical divisions to afford special service to American export industries.
The compilation and distribution of names of possible buyers and agents for American products in all parts of the world and publication of weekly lists of specific sales opportunities abroad.
The maintenance of district and cooperative offices in 33 cities in the United States to expedite delivery of market information to business men and to keep the department advised as to the urgent requirements of American trades and industries.

The publication of official statistics on imports and exports.
The study of the processes of domestic trade and commerce, with a view to their improvement and the dissemination of information obtained for the benefit of the public, as well as of those directly concerned.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS <br> George K. Burarss, Director Chief functions

Custody of standards of measurement, quality, performance, or practice adopted or recognized by the Covernment. Development and construction of such standards when necessary. Testing and calibration of apparatus and comparison of standards used by scientific or other institutions with those in the custody of the bureau.
Determination of physical constants and properties of materials.
The testing of materials and establishment of standards and processes in cooperation with commercial firms or organizations.
Industrial researches covering structural, engineering, and miscellaneous materials, radio, radium, mechanical appliances, sugar technology, leather, paper, rubber, and textiles; clay products, glass, and refractories, metals and metallurgy, and similar groups of subjects.
The collection and dissemination of information showing approved methods in building, planning, and construction, including building materials and codes and such other matters as may encourage, improve, and cheapen construction and housing.
Studies on simplified commercial practices and establishment of such practices through cooperative business organizations.
The bureau publishes six series of scientific and technical publications, reporting the results of its researches and giving technical data fundamental to industry.
The director has supervision of the preparation of technical specifications through the Federal Specifications Board.

## BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Henry O'Malley, Commissioner Chief functions
The propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellish, and their distribution to suitable waters.

Investigations of fish culture, fish diseases, and for the conservation of fishery resources and the development of commercial fisheries.

The study of the methods of the fisheries and fishery industries and the utilization of fishery products.

The collection of statistics of fisheries.
The administration of the Alaska salmon fisheries, the fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands, and the law for the protection of sponges off the coast of Florida.

## BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES <br> Grorgi R. Putnam, Commisaioner Chief functions

The establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the sea and the lake coast and on the rivers of the United Statea, including Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, and Porto Rico.

The publication of Light Lists, Buoy Lists, and Notices to Mariners, including information regarding all aids to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## E. Lester Jones, Director

## Chief functions

The survey of the coasts of the United States and the publication of charts needed for the navigation of the adjacent waters, including Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

A comprehensive geodetic system, extending into the interior, connects and coordinates the surveys of the coasts, and is designed to furnish accurately determined points and elevations in all parts of the country. These are available as a basis for Federal, State, and municipal surveys, and engineering projects of every kind. The magnetic declination has been determined at a large number of stations throughout the country, and the results are available for the use of surveyors and engineers.

The technical operations include base measures, triangulation, traverse, precise leveling, the determination of latitude and azimuth, the determination of difference of longitude by telegraph or radio, magnetic observations and researches, the preparation of magnetic maps, the determination of the force of gravity, topography, hydrography, deep-sea soundings, water temperatures, tidal and current observations.

The results are published in the form of charts on various scales, annual reports, coast pilots, tide tables (published annually in advance), current tables, digests of geodetic publications, and special publications.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

D. B. Carson, Commissioner

## Chief functions

General superintendence of commercial marine and merchant seamen.

Supervision of registering, enrolling, licensing, numbering, etc., of vessels under the United States flag, and the annual publication of a list of such vessels.

The enforcement of the navigation and steamboat inspection laws and the laws governing radio communication, as well as duties connected with fees, fines, tonnage taxes, refunds; etc., originating under such laws.

## STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

George Uhlen, Supervising Inspector General

## Chief functions

The inspection of vessels, the examination and licensing of the officers of vessels, and the administration of laws relating to such vessels and their officers. The certification of able seamen who form the erews of merchant vessels.

The inspection of vessels, including the types of boilers; the testing of all materials subject to tensile strain in marine boilera; the inspection of hulls and of life-saving equipment.

The investigation of violations of the steamboat-inspection laws.


[^0]:    This issue presents practically complete data for the month of October and also, on page 23, items covering November received up to December 13. As most data covering a particular month's business are not available until from 15 to 30 days after the close of the month, a complete picture of that month's operations, including relative numbers, cumulative totals, text, and charts, can not be presented in printed form under 45 days after its close, but the advance leaflets described above give considerable information as early as 15 days after its close, and present almost every week the latest data available. Summary for November based upon early items is given on page 1.

[^1]:    * Fluctuations between maximum and minimum largely due to seasonal conditions.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum and minimum monthly inderes for the indis idual districts were selected from the series besinning January, 1021 , prior monthly data not being available mum for United seral commodity totals the maximum and minimum monthly inderes cover the period sinco January, 1020 . The finctuations between maximum and mini-

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ January, 1920; no other figures for 1920 available.

[^4]:    ${ }^{-}$Includes hospitals, public buildings, social, religious, and memorial buildings, lormerly shown separately in the Survey of Current Business.

