SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



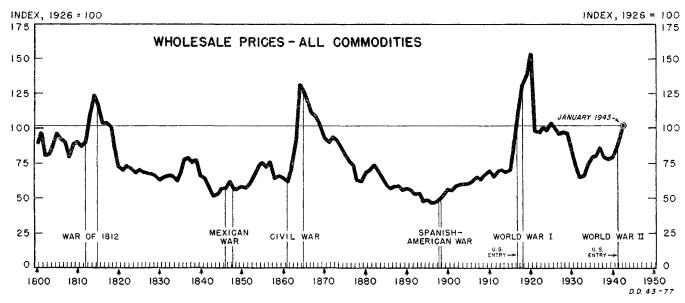
MARCH 1943

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Published by the Department of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones, Secretary. and issued through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Grosvenor M. Jones, Acting Director

Volume 23 Number 3

Economic Highlights



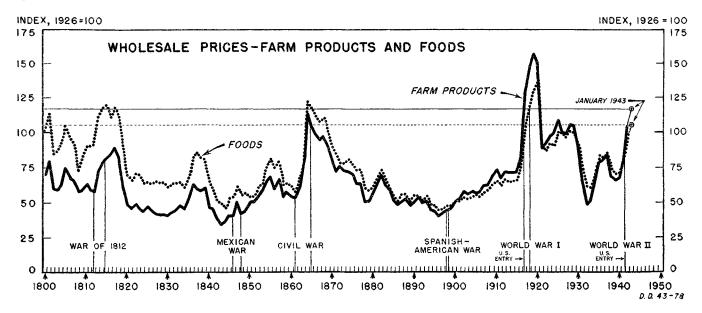
Price Control at the Cross Roads

If wholesale prices of all commodities were held firmly at January level for rest of the year, they would nevertheless be at a high level surpassed only by annual averages of 16 previous years since 1800. January farm price level was surpassed by only 4 years in that period and food prices by only 15 years. Various factors prevent perfectly accurate price comparisons over long periods, but those shown in the charts are approximately correct as to the general level of the commodity groups concerned.

The Nation must either stop the price rise at around current levels or brace itself for the painful consequences. It ought not to have to learn the evils of inflation the hard way all over again after having paid for same costly lesson three times since 1800. History of inflation in all countries at all times solidly establishes three clear reasons for avoiding it: First, spiralling prices impose an unnecessary and inequitable burden on majority of consumers; second, they tend to diminish, rather than increase the sup-

plies coming to market; and third, the certain collapse of resulting top-heavy price structure brings disastrous depression. If inflation occurs despite past lessons, it will almost surely give rise to demands for floors under prices in vain efforts to prevent the subsequent inevitable price collapse.

Majority of individuals cannot protect themselves against inroads of inflation on their living costs—especially food—and on their savings. Food prices tend to outrun incomes—in 1920 at peak of war inflation, they were up 111 percent over 1913 compared to 76 percent for per capita nonfarm income—one-fifth more. Inflated prices cut purchasing power of cash savings, while ensuing deflation confiscates sizable portions of most types of invested savings. Against these results of runaway inflation, effective price controls are our chief defense not only during the war but also in immediate postwar period.



The Business Situation

BUSINESS developments during February conformed to the now familiar pattern of continued expansion in the war-goods sphere accompanied by further contraction and restriction of the civilian economy. Industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted index, apparently advanced 1 point to a new peak of 201. The rise, as in all recent months, was concentrated almost entirely among the durable-goods manufacturing industries. Nondurable-goods production declined while minerals output was higher because of gains among the fuels components.

Manufacturers' shipments continued to be in heavy dollar volume, attaining an annual rate of 135 billion dollars, 12 percent larger than the record value of manufacturing output, 121 billion dollars, attained last year.

Retail trade likewise continued in record dollar volume for this season of the year. The high February level of the series was attributable to an extraordinary buying wave as well as price advances.

As income payments continued to flow in a steadily larger stream the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 889 wholesale prices responded by advancing 1 point during February despite the large proportion of all products other than farm output which has been brought under effective price control. Further farm product price increases appeared likely as additional attention was given to possible methods of increasing farm production in view of the increasing gravity of the outlook for food supplies. Living costs also advanced fractionally during the month with food prices continuing to lead the way as has been characteristic during recent months.

Rationing began in earnest on March first. Its extension to cover canned, dried, and frozen foods as well as shoes further underlined the magnitude of the disparity which now exists between civilian supplies and civilian purchasing power. With many new rationing programs certain to come in the next few months, the necessary wartime process of reducing and equalizing civilian living standards appeared to be well under way. An indication of the way these living standards may eventually be cut was furnished by the release of estimates of minimum essential civilian requirements prepared by the War Production Board's Civilian Supply Division.

From the record level of 81.5 billion dollars reached in 1941, Civilian Supply estimated that consumer purchases might, if necessary, be cut in real terms to 56 billions (of 1941 dollars) before reaching "bedrock levels" or levels considered indispensable to mainte-

nance of effective military output and activity during a long war. The details of the so-called "bedrock" estimates of essential civilian requirements are, of course, controversial and subject to necessarily arbitrary definitions of essentiality. The broad picture outlined by the above stated aggregates, however, is of interest as an informed view of the amount of civilian curtailment which is feasible for the duration of the war period.

Manpower Problem More Acute

Other economic developments during February and early March pointed more clearly to manpower as being the single problem into which most others on the domestic front are being increasingly resolved. The term "mobilization," originally a military term applied to the assembling of troops from civilian life for armed service, is nowhere so appropriately used in connection with our economic preparations as when applied to the manpower outlook for 1943 and later. The Nation's need for men and women is, as shown in table 1, great and imperative.

Table 1.—Summary of Labor Force and Armed Force Requirements, December 1942 to December 1943

Requirements	Millions of persons	Supply	Millions of persons
Increase in armed forces	4. 3 1. 8 . 3 6. 4	Decrease in less essential civilian employment. Reduction in unemployment. Accessions to labor force required from nonworker groups. Total of above manpower sources.	3. 2 .5 2. 7 6. 4

Source: War Manpower Commission.

The 1943 manpower outlook is notable for the number of new workers who will have to be recruited for the civilian labor force and also for the amount of reshuffling of workers within the labor force. It is quite likely that the requirement estimates as shown in the left-hand column of table 1 should be regarded as being at minimum levels. The sources from which may come the required 6,400,000 persons needed during 1943, are suggested in the right-hand column. If they are actually forthcoming from the sources and in the amounts as shown, a tremendous population shuffle is obviously ahead as millions quit jobs to enter the armed forces, as other millions leave nonessential industries to replace them in essential lines, and still other millions leave home and school to bolster the work force.

Since Government policy in this matter has not yet been fully determined, it is clear that the required millions of persons may not be obtained in the amounts

and from the sources as listed. Study of the supply side of table 1 reveals two basic alternatives between which a choice can be made or which can be used in combination. If the requirement estimates be accepted as they stand, these alternatives on the supply side are: Either secure the needed workers by withdrawing them from less essential industries and thus further shrinking civilian supplies, or recruit them from the ranks of the nonworkers, or do both. Another alternative-drawing on the unemployed-finds this source almost at a minimum now.

If it be assumed that during this year manpower requirements and supply are as shown in table 1, then by December the size and distribution of our civilian labor force and armed forces will be as indicated in table 2. A most striking aspect of this distribution is the sharp gain of women workers relative to men in the munitions and "other" industries. Another is the further decline of 1,600,000 in the total civilian labor force.

Table 2.-Estimated Civilian Labor Force and Armed Forces, December 1941-43

[Millions of persons]

	De-	Dec	ember 1	1942	Dec	ember :	1943
Group	cem- ber 1941	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male
Civilian labor force Employment:	54.0	53. 4	37. 9	15. 5	51.8	34.6	17. 2
Munitions	6, 5	8.7	7.1	1.6	10. 5	7.6	2.9
Essential nonagricul- tural	6. 5	7.7	6.2	1.5	8.0	6. 1	1.9
Agricultural Other industries	8.3 28.9	8. 9 26. 6	8.0 15.7	10.9	1 8. 9 23. 4	7.9 12.4	1.0 11.0
Unemployment	3.8	1.5	13.7	.6	1.0	.6	.4
Armed forces	2. 1	6.4	6.4	(2)	10. 7	10.5	. 2
Total	56. 1	59.8	44. 3	15. 5	62. 5	45. 1	17. 4

¹ Seasonal peak requirements 12.0, ² Less than 50,000.

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

According to Census estimates, there appeared to be in November 1942 a volunteer United States labor reserve of 5,000,000 persons 14 years old and older. It was composed of people willing and able to take full-time jobs under certain conditions. The characteristics of this voluntary labor reserve are shown in table 3.

It will be clear from inspection of the table that this volunteer reserve is composed largely of women, most of whom are engaged in home housework. Of these, 83 percent are married and 40 percent are responsible for the care of children—largely children under 10 years of age. These family responsibilities obviously hinder to some extent their freedom of work. In fact, three-fourths of this volunteer reserve are definitely not willing to leave home to work elsewhere. The 5,000,000 volunteers, according to the Census Bureau, are distributed geographically in about the same way the general population is distributed. The 193 war-production centers, including neighboring communities, where labor shortages exist now or are

expected later this year, contained in 1940 approximately one-third the total United States population. Hence, a maximum of only one-third of the volunteer reserve resides in or near war-production centers.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that it will not be an easy task even under the most favorable conditions to recruit the additional 2,700,000 nonworkers required at the minimum for the labor force.

Table 3.—Voluntary Labor Reserve, November 19421

[Millions of persons]

Group	Total	Male	Fe- male
Total	5. 0	0. 5	4. 5
Willing to leave home to work elsewhere Not willing to leave home to work elsewhere	1.2 3.8		
Students Unable or too old to seek work under normal conditions. Other nonworkers. Engaged in home housework Married Single, separated or divorced, widowed.	.5 .2 .2 4.1 3.4	.2 .2 .1 (²)	.3 (²) .1 4.1
Not responsible for care of children Responsible for care of children under 13 years. Responsible for care of children under 10 years.	2.5		2. 5 1. 6 1. 2

¹ Nonworkers who could take full-time jobs.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

In acute labor-shortage areas, however, the fact that an adequate number of people may be induced to in-migrate to meet labor needs does not constitute a simple or complete solution to the problem. Inadequate housing and other accommodations in such areas preclude sole reliance upon in-migration. So far as possible, the problem must be solved on an area basis so as to minimize the necessity of expanding housing and other community requirements of an enlarged population. This means that the utmost reliance must be placed upon the present inhabitants of the shortage areas.

Either a large number of persons living in those areas and not now in the labor force must take local jobs, or less essential civilian industries in the shortage areas will have to be heavily curtailed or even closed down entirely to release manpower for local war production. Certainly the production of civilian products of a nonessential character in areas of acute labor shortages must stop—perhaps also the production of essential civilian goods if there are facilities in nonshortage areas where these commodities may be manufactured.

Neither is curtailment a complete solution. The difficulty in recruiting many additional war workers from civilian industries in labor shortage areas lies in the fact that these areas are now meagerly serviced. Indeed some actual expansion of service industries may be necessary if many women are to be induced to leave their homes to enter the labor market. Moreover, the number of workers that would now be released to war industries by closing down nonessential civilian indus-

tries in shortage areas is not believed to be large. Consequently some further in-migration will probably be necessary to augment the best efforts of the present inhabitants.

Another basic but partial solution to the manpower problem is to make more complete utilization of the workers already in the labor force. This can be done by longer hours of work, by reduction of currently serious absenteeism, turn-over, discrimination, labor hoarding and other restrictive practices. The Government has already moved toward a longer work week by Executive Order requiring a minimum of 48 hours in certain designated labor shortage areas.

The actual contribution of the 48-hour week to our manpower supply during 1943 is not as yet clear. Neither is it clear whether the productivity of the new industrial recruits replacing the skilled men inducted into the armed forces is equal to that of those they replaced. If not, current estimates of manpower requirements may prove to be low.

The Outlook for National Product and National Income in 1943

The estimates of national income and national product for 1942, published in a special article in this issue, invite speculation about the probable changes in these measures that will be recorded for 1943. It is well to consider, before citing possible figures for the present year, the peculiar difficulties of forecasting in time of war and the type of assumption these difficulties necessitate. In one sense the forecasting problem is very much simplified. Assuming that the current year will not see the end of the war, we can be sure that there will be no lack of aggregate demand and that every attempt will be made to harness our economic resources for maximum output. We need have no concern, as in times of peace, about the possibility of shrinking investment opportunities or of saturation of consumers' goods markets.

On the other hand, the actual results for 1943 will be determined much more than in times of peace by legislative and administrative decisions yet to be taken. Although one may weigh the possibilities in these matters, it is either impossible or inappropriate to forecast them. Consequently, while such imponderables as the changes in taxes to be enacted or the effectiveness of price control are of vital importance, they must be set aside here. Accordingly, it is assumed for purposes of the forecast that no further price rise will occur from present levels and that present tax legislation will remain unchanged. It is left to the individual reader to modify these assumptions and change the forecast as he sees fit.

The gross national product in 1943, upon the basis of the above assumptions, will be substantially higher than the 1942 total of 152 billion dollars. The probable level for the year is between 175 and 180 billions.

Involved in this figure, of course, is the price rise that has already occurred from the 1942 average through February—approximately 4 percent in terms of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index.

The gross national product of 1943 will be divided almost entirely between Government expenditures and consumer purchases of goods and services. Government expenditures, State and local as well as Federal, are likely to exceed 100 billion dollars compared with 62 billions in 1942, while consumer expenditures may decline to approximately 77 billions from the almost 82 billions in the previous year. Since nearly ninetenths of the Government total is accounted for by war expenditures, there is an obvious judgment here that production and manpower difficulties will not prevent attainment of a tremendous war output. Private gross-capital formation should fall to something between zero and 2 billion dollars, since a small volume of construction and equipment expenditures will be offset by a fairly sizable drain on inventories. Gross private capital outlay in the previous year was 8 billion dollars.

The assumption of constant prices from this point forward implies maintenance of present wage rates. Upon this basis, the national income in 1943 will reach the neighborhood of 140 billion dollars in contrast to the 1942 estimate of a little less than 120 billions. An earlier forecast of 135 billions for 1943 was based upon incomplete 1942 data which indicated a national income level for that year of only 117 billions. Income payments to individuals should approximate 135 billion dollars in 1943, likewise about 20 billion dollars higher than in 1942.

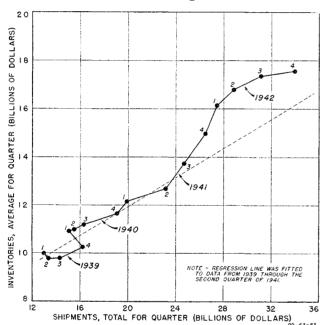
Of this tremendous income flow, taxes paid out of individual incomes will require a minimum of 14 billion dollars on the basis of present legislation, including State and local as well as Federal. Hence, if both prices and consumer supplies are held so that consumer outlays for available goods and services are limited to about 77 billion dollars, savings of individuals will soar well above 40 billion dollars. Whatever adjustments in the above forecasts might be made, therefore, it is clear that severe intensification of the threat of inflation during 1943 is in prospect.

Value of Manufacturers' Output, 1942

New evidence of the tremendous power of American industry to produce when confronted with a high level of effective demand for its products is offered by the increase in the value of manufacturers' output during 1942. Reports to the Commerce Department's monthly Industry Survey indicate that the gross value of products manufactured in the United States soared to a new peak of 121 billion dollars for the year as a whole. This compares with the previous record total of 94 billion dollars in 1941 and is more than double the 57 billions reported by the Census of Manufactures in 1939.

Value of products represents selling value at the plant or factory. Because the products of some establishments are used as materials by others, the gross value of products includes a considerable amount of duplication, estimated roughly at one-third of the total. Higher prices are, of course, reflected in factory selling values and are partly responsible for the rising trend in the value of manufactured products since 1939. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the 30-percent increase in value of products from 1941 to 1942 is accounted for by the rise of 10 percent in the average wholesale price of industrial products.

Chart 1.—Relationship between Inventories and Shipments of All Manufacturing Industries



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Table 4.—Value of Products of Manufacturing Industries, 1939-42

[Billions of dollars]

Industry group	1939	1940	1941	1942
All manufacturing	56. 8	66. 2	94. 1	121.0
Durable goods	24. 9	31. 8	49.0	65, 8
Iron and steel and their products	6, 6	8.4	12.7	14. 2
Transportation equipment (except auto-				
mobiles)	. 9	1.6	4. 2	12.6
Automobiles and equipment	4.0	5. 3	6.9	7.0
Electrical machinery	1.7	2, 3	3.6	5.0
Other machinery	1. 7 3. 3	4. 2	6.6	9.9
Other durables i	8.4	10.0	15.0	17. 1
Nondurable goods	31. 9	34. 4	45.1	55, 2
Food products	10.6	11. 2	14.5	18. 6
Textile-mill products	3. 9	4. 2	6.3	7.9
Paper and allied products	2.0	2.3	3.0	3. 1
Chemicals and allied products	3. 7	4.3	5.8	6.8
Patrolaum rafning	2. 4	2.5	3. 1	3.5
Petroleum refining				
Rubber products	. 9	1.0	1.4	1.5
Other nondurables 2	8.4	8.9	11.0	13.8

Includes lumber, furniture, stone, clay, and glass products, nonferrous metals, and miscellaneous durable goods industries.

Includes tobacco, apparel, leather, and miscellaneous nondurable goods industries.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

The shift in the character of manufacturing output brought on by wartime expansion is indicated by the data shown in table 4. Thus production of the durable-goods industries, which constituted only 44 percent of

total value of products in 1939, made up 52 percent of output in 1941 and 54 percent in 1942. There was, however, a marked contrast between the composition of durable-goods output in each of these latter 2 years. In 1941 a record-breaking output of consumer durable goods was superimposed upon the production of a heavy volume of construction materials and the beginning of the armament program. In 1942 the decline in output of consumer durables was more than offset by the increase in production of munitions and of materials for peak level construction activity.

In 1942 war materials accounted for approximately one-half of the estimated 80 billion dollars net value of manufacturing output after adjustment for duplications. This figure includes not only the value of finished armaments but also equipment and materials for new plants, other construction materials, and all other products used in converting the economy to a full wartime basis during the year.

Business Inventories

Liquidation of civilian inventories during recent months has ended the general inventory expansion that previously featured the wartime rise in business activity. Record-breaking consumer purchases reduced the aggregate value of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers from an all-time peak of 29.3 billion dollars on June 30, 1942, to 28.3 billions by the end of December. A drain on stocks through wholesale and retail channels more than offset a continued moderate rise in manufacturers' inventories to produce this net decline of a billion dollars in the aggregate. Replacement of trade inventories has been hampered by growing military and Lend-Lease requirements and by the dwindling production of civilian goods.

Reductions in the closing months of 1942 did not, however, entirely wipe out the increase in inventory values built up during the first half of the year. As a result, the total value of business inventories at the end of 1942 exceeded that of the beginning of the year by 1.25 billion dollars—a moderate rise compared with the increase of 6 billions during 1941. Adjustment for the fact that present stocks are carried at higher prices than those of last year indicate that the physical volume of inventories is now somewhat below its level of one year ago.

Table 5.—Value of Business Inventories, End of Month
[Millions of dollars]

Year and month	Total	Manu- facturers	Whole- salers	Retailers
1941: December 1942: March	27, 081 28, 450	15, 747 16, 464	4, 697 4, 899	6, 637 7, 087 7, 496
June September December	29, 311 29, 034 28, 345	17, 183 17, 439 17, 653	4, 632 4, 245 3, 992	7, 496 7, 350 6, 700

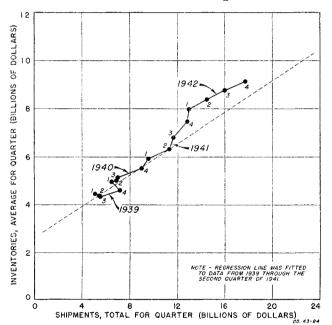
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Manufacturers' Inventories Higher.

Manufacturers' stocks were the only types of business inventories to rise significantly in 1942. For the year as a whole, the increase amounted to 1.9 billion dollars—85 percent of which was concentrated in the war-stimulated durable-goods industries. Even for manufacturers, however, the rate of increase showed a pronounced drop in the final half of the year when additions to inventories amounted to less than \$500,000,000 for the entire 6-month period. This compares with 1.5 billion dollars in the first half of the year and with 2.5 billions during the last half of 1941.

Growing shortages of basic supplies are, of course, the principal reason for the slower rate of inventory expansion. Enormously stepped-up production requirements have made the accumulation of protective inventory cushions in excess of requirements more and more difficult. The steady shift of economic resources—labor, plant, equipment, and power to armament production—has been more to end products than to raw materials. This has not resulted in surplus raw mate-

Chart 2.—Relationship between Inventories and Shipments of Durable-Goods Manufacturing Industries



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

rials stocks but rather has added to demands for materials because of generally expanding activity. Thus, while stocks have continued to increase in substantial volume in the durable-goods industries, output expansion has led to urgent demands both for more materials and for better scheduling of the existing flow of supplies.

Inventories have been increasingly drawn down in those industries in which civilians have a relatively larger stake, i. e., most nondurable goods plus such civilian durables as furniture, lumber, stone, clay, and glass products (see table 6). These industries in particular have felt the pressure of huge civilian-purchasing power combined with large military and Lend-Lease demands. Stocks of finished goods held by these manufacturers have suffered heavy depletion, especially in the final quarter of 1942. By the end of December, for example, finished lumber stocks had been reduced to approximately one-half of their value at the beginning of the year. The corresponding reduction in the value of finished textile mill products exceeded 25 percent. In addition, finished goods held by manufacturers of food products, leather goods, stone, clay and glass products, and furniture were all below first-of-year values.

Table 6.—Percentage Changes in Value of Manufacturers' Inventories, End of 1942 from End of 1941

In lustry group	Percent change	Industry group	Percent change
Total manufacturing Durable goods Transportation equipment (except automobiles). Automobiles and equipment. Electrical machinery. Other machinery. Nonferrous metals Stone, clay, glass products. Furniture. Lumber.	+12 +19 +48 +23 +40 +22 +7 -3 -9 -12	Nondurable goods Chemicals and allied products Paper and allied products Textile-mill products Food products Potroleum refining Leather and leather products	+4 +11 +6 0 -3 -10 -14

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

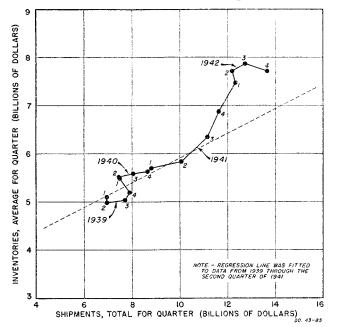
Allowances for higher prices indicate that the declines in terms of physical quantities were, of course, larger than those registered by value figures. Finally, replacement of supplies as well as expansion of capacities in most of these industries is difficult and, in some cases, impossible because of the manpower, materials, and equipment shortages generated by the war program.

Charts 1, 2, and 3 show the effect of the inventory developments just outlined on the general relationship of stocks to sales. They point to the fact that the slower rise in durable-goods inventories and the recent decline in nondurable-goods inventories have combined with the continued advance in shipments to pull inventories back toward their more usual relationship with production requirements. The charts show the rise in inventories that has accompanied the expansion (traced by the movement of the points from left to right) of shipments since 1939.

The dotted line on chart 1 represents the average relationship of inventories to shipments based on the 2½-year period from 1939 through the second quarter of 1941. Deviations from this relationship were small during the base period—the expansion of inventories being generally in proportion to the expansion of shipments. In contrast, inventories increased phenomenally in relation to shipments during the latter half of 1941 and the first half of 1942. Protective buying replaced immediate production needs as a motive for much of the inventory accumulation during this second period,

and stocks expanded far out of line with the indicated requirements of production. This movement has now been reversed. The important fact today is that shipments, especially of war materials, have expanded to a point where the level of inventories is now nearer to the amount needed to sustain the enlarged volume of output. Similar conclusions can be drawn from the charts for both durable and nondurable goods.

Chart 3.—Relationship between Inventories and Shipments of Nondurable-Goods Manufacturing Industries



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

This new phase naturally brings its own problems. In the field of arms production it necessitates the use of closer and closer tolerances in the scheduling of materials. In the field of civilian supply it increasingly emphasizes the need for a fair and equitable distribution of scarce goods. But all of these are symptomatic of the facts that surplus inventories are being gradually whittled down and that resources are being increasingly put to more effective uses as the war effort approaches its peak.

Trade Inventories Declining.

Inventories held by wholesalers and retailers have declined in recent months as extremely heavy consumer purchases have been met by a diminished flow of civilian supplies. Wholesale stocks, currently valued at less than 4 billion dollars, are lower than at any time in almost 2 years. They have fallen from a wartime high of 4.9 billion dollars early last year in a downward movement which began in durable goods lines but which has gradually spread to practically all civiliangoods dealers in the wholesale field.

Retail inventories have also been reduced. Heavy liquidation in the closing months of 1942 practically wiped out the huge increases in retail stocks that occurred during the first half of the year. In that earlier

period output of civilian goods was still large enough both to expand inventories and to enable producers to meet the rising tide of demand. As a result the value of retail holdings hit an all-time peak of 7.5 billion dollars at the end of June. By the end of December, however, they were down to 6.7 billions little changed from their value at the beginning of 1942.

As could be expected, trade outlets specializing in irreplaceable consumers' durable-goods have experienced the heaviest reductions in inventories. This can readily be seen from the year-to-year percentage changes in stocks by kind of business, as reported to the Census Bureau. Figures released by the Census are shown in table 7 for selected kinds of wholesale and retail business. In both fields the largest declines have been in durable goods outlets such as hardware, lumber and building materials, furniture, household appliances, and the like.

Table 7.—Percentage Changes in Value of Selected Trade Inventories, End of 1942 From End of 1941

Kind of business	Percent change	Kind of business	Percent change
Wholesalers: Electrical goods. Plumbing and heating supplies. General hardware. Confectionery. Shoes and other footwear. Metals. Furniture and housefurnishings. Clothing and furnishings, except shoes. Dry goods. Groceries and foods, except farm products. Lumber and building materials.	-28 -27 -25 -22 -17 -16 -14	Wholesalers—Continued. Paints and varnishes. Fresh fruits and vegetables. Drugs and sundries. Paper and its products. Retailers: Lumber, building materials dealers. Hardware stores. Filling stations. Furniture, household appliances, radio stores. Jewelry stores. Drug stores. Drug stores. Food stores. Department stores. Apparel stores.	+2 +2 -16 -12 -11 -3 -1 +2 +3 +6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Larger stores were able to maintain a more favorable inventory position throughout 1942 than were the smaller stores. Census returns for independent retailers show that large stores, i. e., those with annual sales in excess of 200,000 dollars, increased the value of their inventories by 4 percent during the year. All other size brackets show a drop over the period with the largest decrease (6 percent) occurring in the smallest size bracket, i. e., stores with annual sales under 10,000 dollars. In general, larger stores show either larger increases or more moderate declines than do smaller stores.

Retail Trade

Retail sales, which were well maintained in January, moved forward in February to a record level for this time of year. The shoe rationing order touched off a buying wave in apparel which lifted the seasonally adjusted Department store sales index (1923–25=100) to 165 in February, compared with 143 in January. Men's clothing sales were probably not much above the high level of the preceding year, but sales of women's clothing showed a large increase over 1942. Furniture sales were well maintained, but hardware stores during

recent months have been reporting substantial declines over comparable months of the previous year. Losses in dollar volume are also increasing at filling stations and at building materials dealers.

Table 8.—Sales of Retail Stores, by Kinds of Business, 1941-43

pormons or don	.a.s;			
Kind of business	1941	1942	1943 2	Percent change, 1942 to 1943
All retail stores 1	54, 173 14, 876 39, 297	56, 384 9, 932 46, 453	49,000 4,900 44,100	-13 -51 -5
By kind of business: Food stores	12, 411	15, 092	15,000	-1
Eating and drinking places Apparel stores Filling stations	4, 568 4, 092 3, 500	5, 824 5, 058 3, 295	7, 200 4, 300 2, 600	$^{+24}_{-15}$ $^{-21}$
Building materials and hardware dealers Housefurnishings stores	3, 722 2, 387	3, 883 2, 341	1, 200 1, 300	-69 -44

[!] Due to rounding, group figures do not necessarily add to totals for all retail stores.

2 Forecast based on quantities of goods to be available for civilians in 1943 according to present programs, and on price increases from 1942 which are moderate except in the case of food.

2, 200 2, 100 7, 200 5, 900

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Other retail stores.....

Revised figures now available for 1942 show total retail sales at 56.4 billion dollars, an increase of 4 percent from 1941. After allowing for price rises, retail sales in constant dollars declined 8 percent. This figure, however, does not reflect the full extent of the decline in physical volume of retail trade. Data both on production for civilian use and on inventory changes, although not complete, show a considerably larger decline in units sold, indicating that trading up or quality deterioration or both occurred on a substantial scale during the past year.

In 1943, production for civilian use is being further restricted by the requirements of the war program. If prices can be held reasonably well in check a decline in total retail sales seems inevitable. The effect of curtailments will, of course, be much greater in some lines than in others. Based on information now available, table 8 indicates roughly the relative cuts to be expected in each major retail group. Present indications are that building materials and hardware dealers will be hardest hit, followed by household furnishings stores, automotive stores, and filling stations. Eating

and drinking places, on the other hand, are expected to have increased sales.

Table 9.—Retail Sales Tax Base

[Billions of dollars]

Item		endar ars	Fiscal year	
		1943 1	1944 1	
Sales of retail stores.	56.4	49.0	45.0	
Sales to other retailers and governmental units, service receipts of retailers, and trade-in allowances Equals:	3.0	1.9	1.7	
Net sales of goods for private use at retail stores	53. 4	47. 1	43.3	
For consumer use	46. 7	43. 0	40.1	
For farm business use For other business use	2. 4	1.9	1.8	
	4. 3	2.2	1.4	
Add: Sales of finished goods (not for resale) other than by retailers. For consumer use ² For farm business use.	13. 2	8. 1	6.9	
	4. 9	3. 7	3.4	
	. 9	. 8	.8	
For other business use: Construction materials. Producers' durable equipment privately fin-	1.5	.6	. 4	
anced	4.3	1.9	$\frac{1.4}{.9}$	
Nondurable goods	1.6	1.1		
Equals: Sales tax base including commodities now subject to tax For consumer use. For farm business use. For other business use.	66. 6	55. 2	50. 2	
	51. 6	46. 7	43. 5	
	3. 3	2. 7	2. 6	
	11. 7	5. 8	4. 1	
Supplementary data: Retail value of goods now subject to Federal excise taxes. Food sales. For home consumption Restaurant meals, etc	19. 4	16. 2	14. 5	
	20. 4	20. 5	20. 1	
	16. 1	15. 5	14. 9	
	4. 3	5. 0	5. 2	

¹ Estimated.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Retail Sales Tax a Possible Revenue Measure.

The question of a retail-sales tax has been brought to the fore again following the Presidential request for 16 billion dollars of additional current revenue. Such a tax, if enacted, would undoubtedly be applied not only to sales of retail stores as here defined, but also to sales not for resale made by wholesalers, manufacturers, farmers, etc. On the other hand, service receipts and certain other items which are included in sales of retail stores would probably not be taxed. The estimates of a retail-sales tax base calculated on this basis are shown in table 9. They indicate that a 5-percent tax would yield somewhere in the neighborhood of 2.5 billion dollars in fiscal year 1944 if no exemptions were allowed for commodities already taxed by the Federal Government.

¹ Estimated.
² Includes sales of retailers not covered in Census of Retail Trade.

National Income and National Product In 1942

By Milton Gilbert and George Jaszi

The significant developments in the national income and national product from 1941 to 1942 all stem from the mobilization of the economy for war. Broadly speaking, three trends stand out: First, an expansion of the flow of total output and a concurrent fuller utilization of the factors of production; second, an added rise of dollar values due to pervasive inflationary pressure; third, a radical shift in the composition of the national product and in the industrial distribution of the income flow.

Changes within the year 1942 were especially pronounced. The economic situation was so dynamic that the end-of-the-year position of the national product and most of its components was far different from that at the beginning of the year. Whereas before Pearl Harbor the rearmament effort was still small enough to leave the civilian economy essentially undisturbed, by the end of 1942 most of the path to full economic mobilization had already been traveled. For this reason, estimates for the year as a whole have to be supplemented by quarterly data to present an adequate picture of the economic situation in 1942.

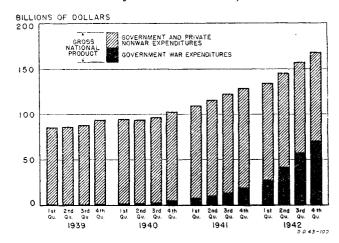
Expansion of the Gross National Product.

Owing primarily to the insatiable demand for war matériel, the sharply upward trend of the gross national product in the past few years was continued throughout 1942. This aggregate, composed of the value of the currently produced commodities and services flowing to government, to business for gross capital purposes, and to consumers, reached the record total of 151.6 billion dollars last year, rising from 119.2 billion dollars in 1941. The phenomenal advance under the rearmament program in 1941, when the gross product increased 22 billion dollars, was surpassed both in absolute and percentage terms by the rise in 1942 under the stimulus of war. Within the year the trend was exceedingly steep, gross national product rising from an annual rate of 128.8 billion dollars in the last quarter of 1941 to 168.8 billions in the corresponding quarter a year later, as can be seen from chart 1. The resurgence of American productive power from the time of the outbreak of the European war in September 1939 to the end of 1942 is reflected in a more than 90 percent increase in the value of the gross national product over that period.

This precipitous rise in the value of gross output resulted not only from a steadily increasing flow of the quantity of goods and services but, as is well recognized, from a continuously rising trend of prices. Accurate

removal of the inflationary influence during a period covering the transition from peace to war is exceedingly difficult for both conceptual and statistical reasons. The very concept of the physical quantity of output becomes highly tenuous when the assumption of constant wants is inapplicable and when the free market is displaced by price control and rationing. Furthermore. price data are not available for the entire range of output; they are likely to reflect quality change inadequately; and they certainly do not reflect the intangibles such as limited range of choice, simplification of style, and reduction of complementary services. Specifically, lack of data has necessitated the assumption of constant average munitions prices, and though this assumption is supported by existing evidence, it will no doubt be altered to some extent in the light of further information on the subject. Despite these difficulties an approximate adjustment for the price rise is furnished here because even a rough notion of the change in real output considerably increases the usefulness of the estimates.

Chart 1.—Utilization of Gross National Product (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

According to these data shown in table 1, the gross national product in terms of constant prices has risen substantially during the past few years. In 1942 there occurred an increase of 19 percent, in contrast to the advance in the current value of the gross product of 27 percent. Over the entire period from 1939 to 1942 the gross product in constant prices rose by 50 percent as against a current value rise of over 70 percent.

Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and 1939 Dollars,

[Billions of doi	llars]		
Year	Gross nation	Implicit	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	price index
1939 1940 1941 1942	88. 6 97. 0 119. 2 151. 6	\$8.6 96.2 112.3 133.2	100 101 106 114

The extent of the expansion of the gross national product in terms of constant prices has been so spectacular and so far beyond what most analysts thought possible that a question is raised as to the adequacy of the method of deflation used. It may be noted, however, that actual man-hours worked in civilian nonagricultural pursuits appear to have increased by more than 30 percent between 1939 and 1942, that the volume of agricultural production rose by 20 percent over the same period, and that the armed forces expanded greatly and accounted for a significant part of the gross product in 1942. Moreover, it appears certain that the economies of scale, the increase of efficiency due to reduced number of models and styles, and particularly the increase in output of munitions per man-hour have much more than offset any decrease in average skill that may have occurred because of the rapid enlargement of the labor force. If, in addition, consideration is given to the fact that a shift of the factors of production from industries of lower to higher value of output per worker is taken as an increase in real output in the conventional methods of price deflation, it does not seem that the estimated increase of the gross product in constant prices is unreasonable.

As implied previously, one may, of course, question the entire theoretical meaning of a measure of real output under the conditions prevailing over this period. That is another question, however, and one which, incidentally, does not deny the appropriateness of the usual techniques of price adjustment for problems of price stabilization and fiscal policy.

Government War Expenditures.

Since the past year was one of economic mobilization for war, the changes in the components of the gross national product were dominated by the increase in government expenditures for war purposes. (As explained more fully in the notes to the tables, the war expenditures referred to here represent only those which constitute a utilization of current output and not the total of war outlays as shown in accounting statements of the Treasury.) The 1942 war expenditures were 49.1 billion dollars compared with 12.5 billions a year earlier and only 1.4 billions in 1939. During the space of our first year at war, from the fourth quarter of 1941 to the same quarter of last year, Government war expenditures rose from an annual rate of 18.8 billion dollars to 70.1 billions. This rate

of increase is so spectacular as to make comment unnecessary. Since the President's full-war budget for the fiscal year 1944 contemplates war expenditures of 100 billions it may be seen how far along the way to complete economic mobilization the Nation was by the end of 1942. Of course, there have been inevitable delays in gearing the economy for a task of this magnitude. Furthermore, not all the goals of the program were completely fulfilled—which might have been expected with huge objectives decided upon long before experience had been gained on which to judge their feasibility. Despite these shortcomings, however, it is evident that during our first year of war a stupendous job of mobilizing the economy was performed, one which is a tribute to the bold planning of government, to the initiative and resourcefulness of industry, and to the discipline and skill of labor.

With war expenditures rising so much more rapidly than gross output, the war effort has taken a larger proportion of the gross national product month after month. By the last quarter of 1942, 42 percent of our gross output was accounted for by war expenditures whereas in the same period of 1941 this figure was only 15 percent. For 1942 as a whole, war expenditures constituted 32 percent of the gross product as against 10 percent in 1941 and 2 percent in 1939.

Year and quarter	Gross na- tional prod- uet (billions of dollars)	War expend- itures (bil- lions of dollars)	War expend- itures as per- cent of gross product
1939	88.6	1.4	2
1940	97.0	2.7	3
1941	119. 2	12. 5	10
I II III IV	109. 4 116. 0 122. 6 128. 8	7. 6 10. 0 13. 6 18. 8	7 9 11 15
1942	151.6	49. 1	32
IIIII.	134. 3 145. 8 157. 5 168. 8	27. 7 41. 5 57. 1 70. 1	21 28 36 42

In presenting these percentages of gross national product devoted to war, reference to their limited significance should be repeated. The definition of war expenditures, it has been pointed out, is arbitrary and does not attempt to separate goods essential to the prosecution of the war from those that are not. For instance, military use of consumption goods is considered part of war expenditures while consumption by workers in armament plants is not. Again, a capital asset purchased by private industry is not included in war output even though it may be devoted entirely to the production of armaments, whereas a government purchase of the identical equipment for identical purposes is included in war expenditures. Therefore, the more nearly the peak of the war effort is approached and the more nearly all lines of expenditure not con-

[:]Cf. Survey of Current Business , August 1942.

tributing to the war effort are eliminated, the more the distinction between war and nonwar expenditures loses significance.

Furthermore, if one is interested in the distinction between production that ministers to the usual needs of a peaceful population and production that is adapted only to war needs, the comparison of war expenditures with total national product may also be misleading. In the case of durable capital goods, for example, the resources engaged in their production are currently not available for satisfying consumer wants. Once embodied in capital goods, the extent to which these resources will be devoted to the satisfaction of consumer wants will depend not so much on whether the capital goods have been produced for war purposes or not, as on their durability and convertibility. It is clear that an analysis along these lines would cut across the present classification of war and nonwar expenditures.

Another reason for caution in the use of these ratios is that they reflect the use of output rather than its production. Inventory changes of both war goods in process and nonwar goods can be quite large and move in opposite directions. These possibilities should be kept in mind when using the ratios as indicators of the current allocation of productive effort.

Finally, the magnitude of war expenditures should not be taken as a measure of the amount of civilian goods which the same factors of production would be capable of producing in the absence of the war effort. There are indications that the remuneration of resources engaged in the production of war goods is substantially higher than the remuneration of identical factors producing civilian goods.

For these reasons, the percentage of war expenditures to national product should not be regarded as more than an approximate index of the magnitude and progress of the war-production effort.

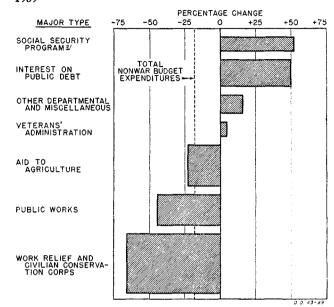
Other Components of Gross National Product.

While there was considerable divergence in the movement of other components of the gross national product, as a whole they fell below the 1941 level in 1942. Nonwar expenditures of Government participated in this decline.

Federal nonwar expenditures have declined continuously since 1939, with a drop of 18 percent between 1939 and 1942, as may be seen in chart 2. This overall decline hides widely divergent movements in the components. On the one hand, Government expenditures related to the Social Security program increased, reflecting mainly the growth in Social Security grants to States for special types of public assistance. Interest payments also increased sharply, due to the growth of the national debt. On the other hand there have been declines in aids to agriculture, expenditures on public works and on work relief, including the Civilian

Conservation Corps, that more than counterbalance the increases.

Chart 2.—Percentage Change in Federal Nonwar Budget Expenditures by Major Types, Calendar Year 1942 from 1939 1



1 The width of each bar represents the percent that each major type is of the total nonwar budget expenditures for 1939.
2 Includes United States contribution to Government-employees' retirement funds.

- Includes United States contribution to Government-employees' retirement funds Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Owing to inadequacy of information, the movement and composition of state and local expenditures are more difficult to trace. Indications are that these expenditures decreased because of a decline in relief expenditures and in state and local construction.

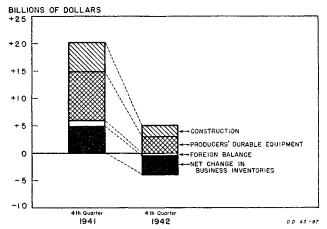
Private Gross Capital Expenditures.

The most substantial reductions among the major components of the gross national product were in the area of private gross capital outlay, the record total of 19.0 billion dollars for 1941 falling to 8.0 billions in 1942. The decline in this outlay during 1942 was so precipitous that by the final quarter of the year the annual rate was only 1.3 billion dollars. The ease of converting capital goods industries to war production, and the possibility of drawing upon both inventories and the foreign balance account for the severe decline of this segment of the gross product. As may be seen in chart 3, private construction and private purchases of machinery and equipment fell drastically in 1942 under the impact of material shortages and conversion of these industries to war production. By the fourth quarter of 1942 private construction and purchases of durable equipment were about one-third of the last quarter of 1941. The high rate of inventory accumulation which reached its peak in the fourth quarter of 1941 but continued throughout the first half of 1942 was replaced by a sizable drain on accumulated stocks in the last half of 1942.

Concurrent with the decline in private gross-capital formation there occurred a substantial increase in

charges to depreciation and depletion accounts, reflecting mainly the special amortization provisions that are allowed on the construction of emergency facilities under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, and increased depletion charges owing to a record output in the extractive industries. A comparison of the figures of private gross-capital formation with the measure of depreciation and depletion might suggest that by the second half of 1942 the United States had begun to consume its total stock of fixed capital. Such a conclusion, however, is unwarranted. In the first place, depreciation and depletion estimates are in terms of accounting dollars and intended to approximate the actual charges made in business records rather than the amount of capital consumption. There is reason to believe that, particularly for recent periods, they overstate the current consumption of capital.

Chart 3.—Private Gross Capital Formation (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)



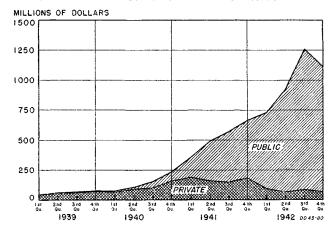
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Secondly, and quantitatively more important, expenditures for capital facilities by the Government have been unusually large. According to best indications, nearly one-half of the total output of producers' durable equipment was purchased by the Government in 1942. Thus, in spite of the sharp decline in private purchases, total production fell only slightly below the all-time records established in 1941. As chart 4 shows, Government accounted for the bulk of the construction of industrial facilities in 1942. In spite of the decline in private construction, the total in 1942 was nearly double that of 1941 and far exceeded any previous level.

This Government construction and equipment is not necessarily lost permanently to the civilian sector of the economy. For, although there can be no doubt that some of the structures and equipment are too specialized to be subsequently useful to the civilian economy, this is probably not true of the bulk of Government industrial facilities. Just as a significant part of private capital equipment proved to be readily convertible to war production in 1941-42, it may be anticipated that the Government capital facilities will be convertible to

civilian use after the war. It does not follow that because it might not have been profitable for private industry to finance these facilities, their operation at their cost to industry after the war will not be profitable. Thus, in spite of the fact that the private stock of fixed capital might well decline in the course of the war, it would not be surprising if, after the difficulties of transition are overcome, the Nation had a better capital

Chart 4.—Value of New Industrial Construction



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

plant after the war than at the beginning of the rearmament program.

Consumers' Expenditures.

Of the nonwar components of the gross national product only consumers' expenditures increased in 1942. The 1942 total is estimated at 81.9 billion dollars—an all-time high for the dollar value of goods and services passing into the hands of consumers, compared with the 1941 figure of 74.6 billion dollars. It may be noted that consumers' purchases of durable goods declined fairly sharply but the rise in nondurable goods and services was large enough to send the total to the new high level. In further contrast to other types of nonwar expenditures, consumers' purchases remained extraordinarily high throughout the year with even the fourth-quarter level exceeding that of the previous year by a substantial margin.

When the dollar value of consumers' expenditures is adjusted for rising prices, consumers' goods and services in 1942 seem to have fallen slightly below the 1941 volume. As shown in table 2, consumers' expenditures in 1942 were 69.7 billion dollars in terms of 1939 prices as compared with 70.0 billions in 1941. Even if one makes all the allowance that may appear reasonable for the possibility that price quotations somewhat understate the rise in prices, it is evident from these data that the consumer was affected by war restrictions to only a minor degree in 1942. Consumers' expenditures on automobiles and parts dropped to insignificance, and the quantity of motor fuel and household goods fell substantially. All other major groups of

consumers' goods and services, however, equaled or exceeded their 1941 level.

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services,

Billions of 1939 dollars

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total, goods and services	61.7	65. 1	70.0	69.
Foods. Clothing and related products Tobacco. Gasoline and oil Other nondurable goods. Furniture, furnishings, and household equipment. Automobiles and parts. Other durable goods. Services.	6.8 1.8 2.1 3.8	18. 9 6. 9 1. 9 2. 2 4. 1 3. 3 2. 8 1. 2 23. 8	20. 0 7. 7 2. 1 2. 4 4. 5 4. 0 2. 9 1. 4 25. 0	21. 1 8. 3 2. 3 1. 8 4. 8 3. 3 1. 4 26. 2

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

In appraising the position of the consumer during this first year of war, certain aspects of the concept of consumers' expenditures used here should be noted. In the first place, it does not include consumption goods purchased by the Government for the use of our armed forces. Hence, it represents only purchases made directly by the consumer rather than the total of consumption goods flowing to our population. If account were taken of the consumption by the armed forces, provided by Government, the total of goods received by individuals in 1942 would more than equal the volume in 1941. In the matter of food and clothing there is no doubt that the population as a whole was better off in 1942 than at any time in the Nation's history, both in total and on a per capita basis.

In the second place, consumers' expenditures measure the goods passing into the hands of the consumer in the current year—a concept employed because of its usefulness in market analysis and similar problems. From the standpoint of the consumers' welfare, however, it is more appropriate to measure the services received in the current year whether from new purchases or from the consumers' existing stock of goods. This is particularly important in the case of durable goods, where the stock is large relative to each year's purchases so that a large decline in current acquisition has only little influence on current services received. In table 3 are

Table 3.—Consumer Expenditures and Current Consumption, 1940-42 1

[Billions of 1939 dollars]

		r expendi- res	Current services	Total con-	Total cur-
Year	Nondu- rable goods and services	Du- rable goods	from stock of durable goods ²	sumer ex- penditures, cols. 1+2	rent consumption, cols. 1+3
	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)	(Column 4)	(Column 5)
1940 1941 1942	57. 8 61. 7 64. 5	7. 3 8. 4 5. 2	5. 7 6. 2 5. 9	65, 1 70, 0 69, 7	63. 5 67. 9 70. 4

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
² Current services from stock of durable goods represent depreciation of stocks in hands of consumers, with the following exceptions: Expenditures for books and other durable printed matter and for monuments and tombstones are charged to the period in which they are purchased; value of consumption of passenger cars in the last three quarters of 1942 extrapolated from 1941 by gasoline consumption.

shown estimates of consumers' goods and services for both these concepts.

It may be noted that the services available to consumers from the stock of consumers' durables declined only negligibly in 1942. This decline is due entirely to our counting the services rendered by passenger cars in 1942 on the basis of gasoline consumption. Total commodities and services available to consumers on the basis of this "welfare" concept was significantly higher in 1942 than in 1941. There is, of course, no intention in these calculations of glossing over the insoluble problem of defining economic welfare under the conditions of the past few years. They are designed only to stress the fact that the requirements of war in 1942 barely touched the consumer standard of living in a quantitative sense.

How did it prove possible to maintain so high a volume of consumption in 1942 in the face of the huge war-production program that was carried out simultaneously? Four factors in the 1942 situation, some of which will be materially altered in 1943, answer this question: (1) In the existing phase of the war effort when mobilization on the production front was dominant, only that part of the consumers' goods output which could be converted to munitions production was seriously affected. Of course, there were delays in securing even this conversion, but these delays were less important in maintaining the total flow of consumers' goods than the fact that only a relatively small segment of consumers' goods industries could be converted—namely, those producing durable goods. (2) The flow of goods to consumers in 1942 was maintained. to some extent, out of previously accumulated inventories. Inventory statistics are not available on consumers' goods alone, but the existing data indicate that consumers' expenditures to the extent of 2.5 billions may have come out of inventories in the course of the year. (3) In maintaining the total flow of consumers' goods and services, one of the most important factors was the existence of sufficient manpower up until the very end of the year to enable those industries not affected by military requirements to meet the rising demands of consumers with increased output. (4) It is also important, in contrast to what the situation will be this year, that in 1942 the demands of the armed forces and Lend-Lease for consumption commodities remained relatively small.

That we got both guns and butter in 1942, therefore, is an indication of the prior under-utilization of our economic resources and not a sign of failure in our war-production effort. It is important to recognize that by the time the fourth quarter of 1942 was reached the relatively high flow of goods to consumers was not in itself imposing restrictions on the output of war materials. Continued criticism of either business or

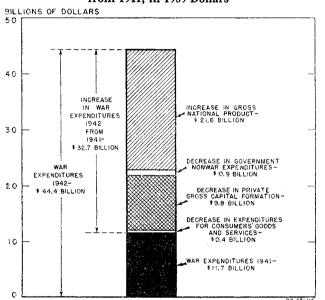
² It may be mentioned, on the other hand, that, inasmuch as the concept of consumers' expenditures embraces only goods ordinarily associated with the market economy, it does not reflect the loss of the services of housewives involved in the increased employment of women in industry.

the war-production authorities on this score is quite groundless. Materials and facilities readily convertible to munitions production were no longer being used to produce consumers' goods above the almost irreducible minimum and the flow of such goods to consumers was coming almost entirely out of irreplaceable business inventories. This does not mean that substantial curtailment of consumption is not in prospect in 1943. Such curtailment will result, however, from increased consumption goods and manpower requirements on the military front and from the manpower requirements of the munitions facilities constantly coming into production.

The Real Source of War Output.

One may summarize the changes in the gross national product during 1942 by reference to chart 5 which shows the real sources from which war production in 1942 was derived relative to the situation a year earlier. It may be noted that the increase in war expenditures at constant prices over this period amounted to 32.7 billion dollars. Of this increase 20.9 billions, or two-

Chart 5.—Real Sources of Increase in War Expenditures, 1942 from 1941, in 1939 Dollars 1



¹ Due to an error the increase in gross national product in the chart is overstated by 0.7 billion dollars and the decrease in private gross capital formation is understated by the same amount.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

thirds, was derived from the expansion of total output while 11.8 billions, or one-third, was secured through the conversion of output from nonwar to war purposes.

While all types of nonwar output participated in this conversion, the bulk of the transfer was in the area of private-capital formation. The adaptability of the capital goods industries to war production and the availability of large inventories at the beginning of the year explain this situation. It is not, of course, a situation peculiar to the United States. All belligerent countries are foregoing private capital replacement and expansion and drawing heavily upon accumulated stocks of goods. What is peculiar to this country as compared with the other major belligerents, is the

moderate decline thus far in consumers' goods. Comparative lack of manpower stringency and relatively smaller import requirements explain this favorable situation.

National Income.

The changes in the gross national product that have been reviewed naturally involve equally marked changes in the national income generated in the course of this production. These changes resulted not only in a record total but also in shifts in the relative importance of the income shares as well as the industrial source of the income.

In 1942, the national income, representing the sum of the earnings of the labor and capital resources employed in the productive process, reached the unprecedented total of 119.8 billion dollars. This exceeded the previous all-time high of the preceding year by 25 percent and the 1939 total of 70.8 billions by 69 percent. The 1929 aggregate of 83.3 billions, the peacetime peak, was less than 70 percent of the 1942 national income.

While income originating in each industry group increased in absolute terms between 1941 and 1942, the largest relative increases occurred in those industry groups that have felt the direct impact of wartime demands. The importance of each industry in the income total for recent years is set forth in table 4. Especially noteworthy are the relative increases in agriculture, manufactures, and contract construction initiated in 1941 and continued in the succeeding year. Thus, the income derived from agriculture accounted for 9.2 percent of the total in 1942 compared with 7.7

Table 4.—Percent Distribution of National Income by Industrial Divisions, 1939-42

Industrial division	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total national income.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture Mining, total Anthracite Bituminous Metal Nonmetal Oil and gas Manufacturing, total Food and tobacco Paper, printing and publishing Textiles and leather Construction materials and furniture Chemicals and petroleum rofining Machinery, transportation equipment, and	2.0 .2 .7 .3 .2 .6 24.0 3.3 2.4 3.8 2.2	6.8 2.3 .2 .8 .4 .2 .7 26.0 3.2 2.4 3.7 2.3 2.3	7. 7 2. 2 . 2 . 8 . 4 . 2 . 6 28. 9 2. 9 2. 3 4. 0 2. 5 2. 4	9. 2 2. 0 . 1 . 8 . 3 . 2 . 3 . 6 30. 6 2. 7 1. 9 3. 6 2. 2 2. 3
other metal products Miscellaneous and rubber Contract construction Transportation, total. Steam railroads, Pullman and express Water transportation. Street railways Motor transportation, public warehouses, and	. 7	10. 9 1. 2 2. 7 7. 0 4. 0 . 7	13. 5 1. 3 3. 6 6. 8 4. 0 . 7	16. 6 1. 3 4. 1 6. 7 4. 1 . 6
other transportation Power and gas Communication Trade, total Retail Wholesale Finance, total Banking Insurance Security brokerage and real estate Government, total Federal Federal State, county, local, and public education Service Miscellaneous	1. 8 2. 0 1. 3 15. 5 10. 1 5. 4 9. 6 1. 4 1. 7 6. 5 14. 1 7. 3 6. 8 9. 8 4. 6	1. 8 2. 0 1. 2 15. 7 10. 1 5. 6 9. 0 1. 4 1. 5 6. 1 13. 3 6. 9 6. 4 9. 6 4. 4	1. 7 1. 9 1. 1 15. 1 9. 7 5. 4 8. 0 1. 5 1. 2 5. 3 12. 0 6. 7 5. 3 8. 4 4. 3	1. 6 1. 4 13. 1 8. 4 4. 7 7. 0 1. 3 1. 1 4. 6 13. 7 4. 3 7. 6 3. 7

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Includes work-relief wages shown separately in table 15; excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces.

in the preceding year and 7.4 in 1939. The share of manufacturing in the total increased from 24 percent in 1939 to 28.9 and 30.6 in 1941 and 1942, respectively, while in contract construction the comparable figures are 2.7, 2.7, and 4.1 percent.

Within the manufactures group, however, the shifts were far from uniform. Indeed, the single large gain was in the metals and metal products industries which constituted 16.6 percent of the national total in 1942 but only 8.9 percent in 1939. The chemical products and petroleum refining group was up slightly from 1939 and construction materials and furniture had the same relative position, though both of these groups declined between 1941 and 1942. All the other subgroups of manufactures declined in relative importance between 1939 and 1942. This is only another way of emphasizing the extent to which the expansion of output associated with the war has been a durable-goods expansion.

Other relative declines occurred, not unexpectedly, in the distribution and service industries, more notably in finance and services proper. In the mining industries the share of the total was comparatively stable while the income attributable to governmental services, including the armed forces, was 13.7 percent of the national aggregate in 1942 compared with 12.0 in 1941 and 14.1 in 1939. The relative decline from the pre-war level is explained by the sharp curtailment in work relief. It is somewhat surprising that in the face of the increase in the armed forces and in Government arsenals and navy yards, income originating in Government was a smaller proportion of national income in 1942 than in 1939.

Changes in Distributive Shares.

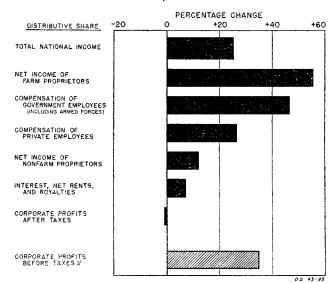
The changes in types of income have been equally striking. The largest percentage increase between 1941 and 1942 accrued to farm proprietors. Their net income in the latter year is estimated at 9.7 billion dollars, a gain of 55.5 percent over their net income of 1941 and a more-than-doubling of that of 1939. This is the first year since the post-war inflation of 1919 that the net income of farm operators has exceeded 9 billion dollars.

Although farm production increased almost 13 percent between 1941 and 1942, the 28.7 percent increase in prices received by farmers was the much more important factor accounting for the very sharp gain in net income of farm operators. On the other hand, total production expenses rose only by 18 percent. Income from marketings of every commodity increased at least 20 percent; the largest increases were in the returns from oil-bearing crops, meat animals, vegetables, poultry and eggs.³

The expansion in the net income of other proprietors, largely restricted to the distributive trades and services, was much smaller. Their estimated net income of 10.4

billion dollars in 1942 was 12.0 percent above the preceding year's total. The relatively moderate rise in 1942 is explained largely by the shortage of durable consumers' goods which severely limited or lowered

Chart 6.—Percentage Change in National Income by Distributive Shares, 1942 from 1941



' Corporate taxes are not a part of the national income. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

the earnings of the distributors of these goods. The 1942 aggregate, however, was some 50 percent higher than the 1939 total of 6.9 billion dollars.

Wages and Salaries.

There was also a marked expansion in the total salary and wage component of the national income. These payments amounted to 80.3 billion dollars in 1942, a gain of 32 percent over the 60.9 billions paid out in 1941 and an increase of more than 80 percent over the 1939 total. These salary and wage totals include the pay of the armed forces. Since for many problems it is essential to consider only the earnings of the factors of production originating in private business, wages and salaries in Government and private enterprise are shown separately in table 15. Wage and salary payments made by privately owned enterprises increased by 27 percent between 1941 and 1942. This sizable increase followed a nearly equal gain of over 25 percent from 1940 to 1941.

Wage and salary totals increased during the first year of war in every minor industry group, although the increase was less than 2 percent in the production of crude oil and natural gas and in the production and distribution of electric light and power and of manufactured gas. Indeed, larger-than-average increases occurred only in contract construction and in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products, iron and steel products, electrical and other machinery, transportation equipment, automobiles, and nonferrous metal products.

³ The figures on production and prices received by farmers adapted from *The Farm Income Situation*, January 1943, p. 10, Burcau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The phenomenal increase in the wage and salary total since 1939, even for private industry alone, is the result of many factors which are difficult to disentangle statistically. The rise in the number employed and the lengthening of the average work week have, of course, been basic factors. From 1939 to 1942 the number of employees in private nonagricultural industry rose by 23 percent while, inclusive of government, the number of wage and salary workers increased almost 37 percent. The average hours worked per week in manufacturing industries increased from 37.7 to 42.9 hours over the same period. While the work week has no doubt risen less for private industry as a whole, increased hours per man has nonetheless been an important factor in expanding the total wage bill.

Another significant factor has been the relative shift in the composition of the working force in private industry toward the higher paid industries. For example, workers in construction and durable manufactures constituted 22 percent of private nonagricultural employees in 1939 and 31 percent in 1942. The influence of this shift on total wages and salaries is augmented by the fact that the work week has risen more in these same higher-paid industries and by the fact that the occupational shifts within industries have also been from lower to higher paid jobs. In addition, there has occurred a large rise in basic wage rates that has been

Table 5.—Annual Average Salary-Wage Per Employee in Nonagricultural Industries, 1939-42

(Dollars)

Industrial division	1939	1940	1941	1942	Percent increase 1939-42
Total, all nonagricultural industries Total, excluding government	1, 284 1, 268	1, 335 1, 327	1, 453 1, 485	1, 660 1, 733	29 37
Mining, total	1.394	1, 454	1,666	1, 820	31
Anthracite	1,348	1, 253	1, 424	1,642	22
Bituminous	1, 229	1, 297	1,582	1,708	39
Metal	1,476	1,586	1, 775	2, 015	37
Nonmetal	1,382	1,531	1, 734	1,971	43
Oil and gas	1,714	1,793	1,861	1,995	16
Manufacturing, total	1, 309	1,426	1,659	2,043	56
Food and tobacco	1, 287	1,343	1,436	1,616	26
Paper, printing and publishing	1, 637	1,705	1,846	2,029	24
Textiles and leather. Construction materials and furni-	943	995	1, 158	1, 317	40
ture	1,051	1, 146	1.286	1,442	37
Chemicals and petroleum refining.	1,606	1,814	1, 997	2, 256	40
Machinery, transportation equip-	2,000	2,011	2,007	2,200	1
ment, and other metal products	1, 551	1.698	2,021	2, 553	65
Miscellaneous and rubber	1, 375	1, 492	1, 699	2,080	51
Contract construction	1, 140	1, 186	1, 346	1, 561	37
Transportation, total	1,654	1,674	1,779	2,043	24
Steam railroads, Pullman, and ex-	· ′			1	
press	1,876	1,908	2,039	2, 290	22
Water transportation	1, 770	1,702	1,810	2, 362	33
Street railways	1,733	1,760	1,846	2, 078	20
Motor transportation, public ware-					
houses, and other transportation.	1, 217	1, 250	1, 316	1,476	21
Power and gas	1, 766	1,794	1,896	2,063	17
Communication	1, 563	1, 577	1,598	1, 671	.7
Trade, total	1, 220	1, 242	1, 333	1, 435	18
Retail	1,080	1,092	1, 155	1,248	16
Wholesale	1,613	1,677	1, 858	1, 983	23
Finance, total	1, 581	1, 595	1, 640	1,755	11 10
Banking	1, 867	1,876	1,891	2,064	
Insurance.	1, 701	1,715	1,775	1,941	14 7
Security brokerage and real estate.	1, 284 1, 393	1, 309 1, 386	1, 346 1, 281	1, 368 1, 381	-1
Government, total					-1 -13
Federal 1	1, 603	1, 534	1, 252	1, 390	-13
State, county, local, and public	1,308	1, 313	1, 308	1, 364	1 4
education	925	958	1, 308	1, 304	4 25
Service	1. 293	1, 322	1, 473	1, 160	25 29
Miscellaneous	1, 293	1, 322	1, 4/3	1,008	29
				ŧ	t .

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces and work-relief wages.

of considerable importance in increasing the total wage bill as well as an increase in the total amount paid in premium-rate overtime work. The data on average hourly earnings reflect not only both these factors but also shifts in occupational classifications. The increase they show is so large, however, as to leave no question of sizable wage-rate increases. In durable manufactures, for example, average hourly earnings advanced from 69.8 in 1939 to 94.7 cents in 1942, while in non-durables the corresponding figures were 58.2 and 72.3.

The influence of these factors upon average annual earnings per employee is shown in table 5. In almost all industries the increase between 1939 and 1942 was very large, the average for all nonagricultural private industry having been 37 percent. The few instances of relatively small increases reflect mainly the little change in the length of the average work week in those industries. In the case of the Federal Government, the decline in average annual salary wage was due to the increase of the armed forces at rates of cash pay considerably below the average for government.

Corporate Profits,

The data on corporate profits for 1942 are still very incomplete so soon after the end of the year so that only approximate estimates of corporate income can be made at this time. When the bulk of corporation reports for 1942 have been issued, a more complete analysis of last year's profits will appear in the Survey of Current Business. With the data now available it appears that corporate profits after taxes were approximately the same in 1942 as in 1941 when the total was 7.668 million dollars. This level represents a rise of more than 80 percent from 1939. A moderate decline in the profits of manufacturing industries was offset by the quite sizable increase in the earnings of transportation companies. Changes among the other industries. while often sizable percentage-wise, did not bulk large in absolute terms. The failure of profits after taxes to rise with the substantial increase in output during 1942 was due, of course, primarily to the substantial increase in income and excess profits tax liabilities. While data on profits before taxes are also very incomplete at this time, present indications are that they rose from 14.6 billion dollars in 1941 to 19.7 billions in 1942.

That part of corporate profit disbursed to individuals in the form of dividend payments is not subject to the same limitations of statistical data. These payments are estimated at almost 4.0 billion dollars in 1942, or 10 percent below the 1941 total and only 4 percent above the 1939 level. Of course, the stabilization of dividends over the business cycle is a corporate policy of long standing. However, the increased needs of business for working capital and a policy of building up reserves for post-war adjustments and conversions were probably additional factors in the moder-

ate rise of dividends since 1939. This small increase in dividends as against the substantial rise of net profits has raised corporate savings to a relatively large figure.

Other types of return to capital are in the form of interest payments and rents and royalties. The former payments, very stable in recent years, are estimated at 5.4 billion dollars in 1942, an increase of 2.4 percent over the preceding year and only a 5.8-percent gain over the 1939 total. The rise in interest payments made by the Federal Government more than offset the decline by private enterprises resulting from refunding operations. Rents and royalties, on the other hand, increased by 16 percent between 1941 and 1942 and 34 percent between 1939 and 1942.

With the drastic increase in income and excess profits tax liabilities of corporations in recent years, it is necessary to point out that the distributive shares excluding this item no longer adequately reveal what is generally called the factor costs of current output. For the study of either total or percentage composition of factor costs, therefore, one should use corporate profits before taxes on income rather than net profit after taxes. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, income originating in government should be eliminated in assessing the relative changes among the factor costs of private enterprise output. The data in the tables are given in sufficient detail to allow statistical adjustment to concepts appropriate for problems of this sort.

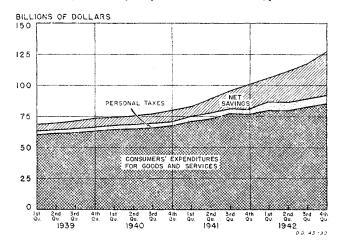
Rise of Individual Savings.

The combination of a substantial increase in the flow of income and a moderate increase in the dollar expenditures of consumers produced a spectacular rise in individual savings in 1942. As may be seen in table 12, income payments to individuals rose from 92.2 billion dollars in 1941 to 115.5 billions in 1942. Since there was only a relatively small increase in the absolute amount of tax payments out of individual incomes, the sum left to consumers for spending and saving was also materially enlarged. Inasmuch as supplies of goods were being restricted and prices were being controlled, the major part of this increase in disposable income of individuals took the form of increased savings. Savings of individuals rose from 13.7 billion dollars in 1941 to 26.9 billions in 1942; by the fourth quarter of that year the annual rate of savings was 35.2 billion dollars.4

This vast growth of individual savings has sometimes been interpreted as minimizing the inflationary danger and as diminishing the need for anti-inflationary policies. No interpretation could be more unfortunate than this.

In the first place, it is not sufficiently realized that the savings figure which is reflected in the statistics is the actual amount which individuals have saved during a given period, rather than the amount they intended to save. This distinction is of crucial importance.

Chart 7.—Disposition of Income Payments to Individuals
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

In periods of rising prices and incomes, individuals with incomes that are not contractually fixed find at the end of each period that their actual income has exceeded their expected income and that they have done some unintended saving because their consumption during the period was based on an expected income that was lower than the actual income they earned.

The savings figure which is registered by the statistics includes, therefore, an unknown amount of unintentional saving which is merely due to the fact that an inflationary process was in progress that raised incomes above their expected levels. Should the inflationary process stop, the savings of the next period would, in the absence of direct controls, fall below the levels attained during the period of inflation. In analyzing the inflationary gap, therefore, it is inappropriate to rely upon the current volume of saving as an offset against inflation.

Another part of saving is contingent upon the further intensification of anti-inflationary policies. A part of increased savings in 1942 no doubt reflects the excess of individual income-tax accruals for 1942 over collections of these taxes. Under present income-tax laws the income-tax liabilities of a given calendar year are collected during the next year so that in years of rising incomes and increasing tax rates there is a substantial excess of income-tax liabilities over collections. It is not known to what precise extent individuals set aside tax reserves on an accrual basis. But, with the increase of income-tax liabilities due only to the increase of rates imposed by the Revenue Act of 1942 amounting to at least 3 billion dollars, it is reasonable to suppose that some provision for payment was being made.

⁴ Attention should be called to the direct estimates of saving published quarterly by the Securities and Exchange Commission. They contain valuable material on the detailed components of saving. Considering the completely different and independent approaches used, the Commerce and SEC estimates agree surprisingly well. After allowing for conceptual differences, the SEC estimates are slightly less than the Commerce figures of 7.5 and 13.7 billion for 1940 and 1941, but almost 3 billion dollars higher than the Commerce figure of 26.9 billion for 1942.

Continuance of such saving is contingent upon further increases in tax rates.

The case of reductions of consumer debt that were the result of restrictions on instalment buying is similar. Retirement of consumer debt—exclusive of lines such as automobiles and other durable goods in which mere nonavailability of goods led to a reduction—was quite large in 1942. The maintenance of such savings, too, is contingent upon the further intensification rather than the mere continuation of the anti-inflationary policies that gave rise to them.

Above all, it must be recognized that a substantial part of the increased savings in no sense represented a really voluntary allocation of income by the consumer. It arose, rather, because the imposition of price control and rationing effectively restricted the amount which the consumer was required to spend for the goods available. Since supplies of nondurables are becoming generally restricted, and since all experience points to the fact that, in the absence of controls, saving is a function of nondurable consumption in real terms rather than in money terms, the maintenance of this type of saving becomes increasingly dependent upon the continuation of successful and comprehensive price control and rationing. The point is merely that one does not save easily when his basic appetites are less than normally satisfied. A high level of consumers' savings relative to income should thus be seen as a consequence of anti-inflationary policies rather than as a factor allowing a relaxation of those policies.

Monetary Sources of War Finance.

Although Federal Government revenues rose substantially in 1942, they were so far outpaced by expenditures that the largest deficit in our history was recorded. The monetary sources from which this deficit was directly or indirectly financed are shown in table 6. In 1941 the total savings absorbed by the Federal Government was still less than the net savings of individuals alone. In 1942, however, individuals' savings were insufficient to meet the Government's requirements so that other components of the gross-savings flow were drawn upon.

The decrease in private-capital outlays was, of course, the main factor in increasing the gross flow of non-individual savings available to government. In addition, however, gross corporate savings, State and local government surplus, and social insurance reserves all increased. It must not be assumed that the increase in the gross-savings flow constitutes a non-inflationary source of financing the deficit. As mentioned in connection with individuals' savings, the increase in the gross-savings flow itself reflects in part the inflationary movement in progress.

Table 6.—Absorption of Gross Savings by Federal Government, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

Line	Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
1 2	Net savings of individuals Net corporate savings	6.0	7. 5 1. 8	13. 7 3. 3	26. 9 3. 6
3	Net business tax accruals	.3	1.3	4.6	5. 3
4	Depreciation and depletion	6, 2	6. 4	6.9	7.8
5	charges Capital outlays charged to cur-	.7			1
6	rent expense	i ś	.9	1.5	1.5
7	Inventory revaluation adjust- ment	-,4	4	-3. 2	-1.9
8	Adjustment for discrepancies	0	9	8	š
9	Gross private savings	14.1	17.4	26.8	43.5
10	Less: Private gross capital formation	10.9	14.7	19. 0	8.0
		1	1		
11	Gross private savings avail- able to government.	3. 2	2. 7	7.8	35, 4
12 13	State and local budget surplus. Social insurance fund savings.	3 1.0	.4	1.0 1.6	1.6 2.2
14	Total gross savings avail-				
1	able to Federal Govern- ment	3. 9	4.0	10.4	39. 3
		==	====	===	
15	Net budget deficit	4.0	3.8	10. 2	39, 6
16	Net expenditures in checking accounts of government corpora-				
17	tions, etc	S 6	2 5	1.1	3, 6 7, 0
18	ŭ l		3.1	12.9	50. 2
19	Increase in public debt. Less: Increase in general fund	2. 5		i	
20	balance Eess: Other increase in public	6	5	1.6	7. 0
21	debt not requiring saving Increase in public debt not	8	4	.9	4.0
ĺ	requiring saving	-1.4	9	2.5	11.0
22	Total gross savings ab- sorbed by Federal Gov-	-			
	ernment	3.9	4.0	10. 4	39. 3
- 1		1			

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Notes to Tables

The following notes to the gross national product and expenditure tables represent partly a consolidation of those accompanying the articles appearing in the Survey of Current Business, May and August 1942. They also cover the revisions that have been made in the various series, as well as the new statistical material that has been added, It should be emphasized that the estimates as a whole are preliminary since not all the components have as yet been calculated in a definitive manner. They are designed to show the changes being wrought by the war, not the precise level of each component. Moreover, in order to issue them early enough to be of use in the analysis of current problems, the estimates must be prepared before complete source material on the most recent years becomes available. Revisions for these years are, therefore, inevitable. Finally, in estimates embracing the entire economy and prepared almost entirely from existing statistical data collected for other purposes, it is to be expected that the primary statistical sources for estimating some of the details are far from adequate.

TABLE 1

War Expenditures.—Deflated by a price index prepared by the Munitions Branch of the Division of Research, War Production Board. The index was obtained by deflating a detailed break-down of war output, including munitions and non-munitions, by appropriate wholesale-price indexes. It was assumed that price changes within the category of munitions were self-cancelling and the index for munitions was accordingly held constant at 100. While this assumption was supported by best available evidence, it is subject to revision in the light of further work on the subject.

Federal Nonwar Expenditures.—Components of non-war expenditures not deflated include pay rolls, work-relief wages, interest, and agricultural benefits. Nonwar construction was deflated by an appropriate construction-cost index and the remainder by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index of commodities other than farm products and foods. The book-value change in the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation was deflated by dividing by a price index constructed from the relation of book value to value in 1939 prices of most of the commodities held by the Corporation.

State and Local Expenditures.—Interest and pay roll components were not deflated. Construction and the remainder were deflated in the same way as were the corresponding components of Federal nonwar expenditures.

Table 7.—Gross National Product or Expenditure, Quarterly, 1939-42: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates 1 [Billions of dollars]

•	Item		19	39			19	40			19	41			19	42	
Line	rtem	I	II	III	IV	I	11	III	IV	1	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Gross national product or expenditure Government expenditures Federal Government War Nonwar State and local government Output available for private use. Private gross capital formation Construction. Producers' durable equipment Net chance in business inven-	85. 7 15. 5 7. 2 1. 2 6. 1 8. 3 70. 2 9. 8 3. 5 5. 0	86. 6 16. 4 8. 3 1. 3 7. 0 8. 1 70. 3 9. 2 3. 6 5. 2	88. 6 16. 1 8. 0 1. 4 6. 6 8. 1 72. 5 10. 5 3. 7 5. 4	93. 5 16. 0 8. 0 1. 5 6. 5 8. 0 77. 4 14. 2 3. 8 6. 3	94. 8 15. 6 7. 7 1. 7 6. 0 7. 9 79. 2 14. 6 4. 0 6. 5	93. 9 16. 0 8. 2 2. 0 6. 2 7. 9 77. 8 12. 8 4. 2 6. 5	96. 6 16. 2 8. 3 2. 5 5. 8 7. 9 80. 4 14. 5 4. 4 6. 8	103. 0 18. 9 11. 1 4. 7 6. 3 7. 9 84. 1 16. 9 4. 7 7. 7	109, 4 20, 9 13, 1 7, 6 5, 5 7, 8 88, 4 17, 4 5, 1 9, 1	116. 0 23. 4 15. 6 10. 0 5. 6 7. 8 92. 6 18. 9 5. 4 9. 6	122. 6 26. 2 18. 3 13. 6 4. 7 7. 8 96. 5 19. 2 5. 6 8. 1	128. 8 32. 1 24. 2 18. 8 5. 4 7. 8 96. 7 20. 3 5. 5 9. 0	134. 3 39. 8 32. 1 27. 7 4. 4 7. 7 94. 4 14. 2 4. 2 7. 1	145. 8 55. 5 48. 0 41. 5 6. 5 7. 5 90. 3 10. 8 3. 4 5. 9	157. 5 69. 0 61. 7 57. 1 4. 6 7. 3 88. 5 5. 8 2. 4 4. 3	168. 8 82. 3 75. 2 70. 1 5. 0 7. 2 86. 4 1. 3 2. 0 3. 1
12 13	tories Net exports of goods and services Net exports and monetary use of	$\frac{4}{7}$	4 .6	.8	2.8 1.1	2.3 1.7	1. 5	1.9 1.2	2.8 1.3	2. 2 1. 0	3. 1 . 7	3.8 1.2	4.9	2.0 .6	.8 .6	-1.6 .6	-3.6 3
14 15 16 17	gold and silver Consumers' goods and services Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	60. 4 6. 1 31. 9 22. 4	.3 61.0 6.2 32.3 22.5	(2) 62. 0 6. 4 32. 8 22. 8	.3 63.2 6.8 33.4 23.0	64. 6 7. 1 33. 8 23. 7	65. 0 7. 2 34. 1 23. 7	.1 65.9 7.4 34.6 23.9	67. 2 8. 0 35. 1 24. 2	(2) 71.0 9.1 37.0 24.8	73. 7 9. 7 38. 9 25. 2	77. 3 9. 5 42. 3 25. 5	76. 4 8. 1 42. 1 26. 2	80.3 7.1 46.5 26.7	79. 5 5. 9 46. 1 27. 5	82. 7 6. 3 48. 6 27. 8	(2) 85. 1 6. 4 50. 7 28. 1

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ² Less than \$50,000,000.

Table 8.—National Income by Distributive Shares, Quarterly, 1939-42: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates 1 [Billions of dollars]

_																	
	Item		19	39			19	40			19	41			19	42	
Ë	rtem	I	II	III	IV	I	11	Ш	IV	I	II	ш	IV	I	II	III	IV
1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8	Total national income Total compensation of employees Salaries and wages Supplements Net income of proprietors Agricultural Nonagricultural. Interest and net rents Net corporate profits	42.9 4.0 10.6 4.2	69. 0 47. 1 43. 2 3. 9 10. 8 4. 1 6. 7 7. 3 3. 8	71. 2 48. 0 44. 3 3. 7 11. 2 4. 3 7. 0 7. 3 4. 6	74. 6 50. 0 46. 4 3. 6 12. 0 4. 6 7. 4 7. 5 5. 2	75. 1 50. 4 46. 7 3. 7 11. 9 4. 5 7. 5 7. 5 5. 3	76. 2 51. 1 47. 5 3. 6 12. 0 4. 3 7. 7 7. 5 5. 7	78. 0 52. 8 49. 0 3. 7 12. 0 4. 1 7. 9 7. 4 5. 8	81. 8 54. 9 51. 3 3. 7 12. 8 4. 6 8. 2 7. 5 6. 6	85. 2 57. 4 53. 6 3. 7 13. 4 5. 0 8. 5 7. 6 6. 7	93. 1 62. 5 58. 7 3. 8 15. 0 6. 0 9. 0 7. 9 7. 7	99. 5 67. 2 63. 6 3. 6 16. 3 6. 8 9. 5 8. 0	104.6 71.1 67.5 3.6 17.2 7.2 10.0 8.1 8.2	109. 0 75. 1 71. 6 3. 5 18. 4 8. 3 10. 1 8. 3 7. 1	115. 4 80. 5 77. 0 3. 4 19. 2 8. 9 10. 3 8. 3 7. 4	122. 4 86. 0 82. 8 3. 3 20. 1 9. 8 10. 4 8. 5 7. 8	132.3 93.0 89.7 3.3 22.5 11.8 10.7 8.7 8.1

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 9.—Disposition of Income Payments, Quarterly, 1939-42: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates 1 [Billions of dollars]

			19	39		·· ·· ·	19-	40			19	41			19	42	
Line	Item	I	II	III	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	111	IV
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Income payments to individuals Less: Personal taxes and nontax payments Federal State and local Equals: Disposable income of individuals Less: Consumer expenditures Equals: Net savings of individuals	68. 8 3. 1 1. 3 1. 9 65. 7 60. 4 5. 3	69. 4 3. 1 1. 3 1. 9 66. 2 61. 0 5. 2	71. 1 3. 1 1. 3 1. 9 68. 0 62. 0 6. 0	73. 8 3. 1 1. 3 1. 9 70. 7 63. 2 7. 5	74. 2 3. 3 1. 4 1. 9 70. 9 64. 6 6. 3	75. 2 3. 3 1. 4 1. 9 71. 8 65. 0 6. 9	76. 8 3. 3 1. 4 1. 9 73. 5 65. 9 7. 6	79. 6 3. 3 1. 4 1. 9 76. 3 67. 2 9. 1	82. 8 4. 0 2. 0 1. 9 78. 9 71. 0 7. 8	89. 7 4. 0 2. 0 1. 9 85. 7 73. 7 12. 1	95. 8 4. 0 2. 0 1. 9 91. 8 77. 3 14. 6	100. 4 4. 0 2. 0 1. 9 96. 4 76. 4 20. 1	105. 7 6. 6 4. 7 2. 0 99. 1 80. 3 18. 8	111. 5 6. 6 4. 7 2. 0 104. 8 79. 5 25. 3	117. 7 6. 6 4. 7 2. 0 111. 1 82. 7 28. 4	126. 9 6. 6 4. 7 2. 0 120. 3 85. 1 35. 2

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Private Construction.—Major components of private construction were deflated separately by appropriate construction-cost indexes.

Froducers' Durable Equipment.—Deflated by an index of capital equipment, processed, compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Net Change in Business Inventories. - Business inventories are deflated as one step in obtaining the value of the physical quantity change in terms of current prices.

Net Exports of Goods and Services .- Not deflated.

Net Exports and Monetary Use of Gold and Silver .- Not deflated.

Consumers' Goods and Services .- Price indexes were computed for the eight commodity groups shown in table 2 and each group deflated separately. Services were deflated by the service breakdown of the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Examination of the weights of the component price series of this index indicates reasonable agreement with relative expenditures on corresponding groups of services in 1939.

TABLE 6

Line 1 .- Table 12, line 11.

Line 2.-Table 11, line 11,

Line 3.—Table B, line 17 plus line 38.

Line 4 .- Table 13, line 3.

Line 5.—Table 13, line 5. Line 6.—Table 13, line 4.

Line 7.—Table 13, line 6. Line 8.—Table 13, line 7.

Line 9 .- Sum of lines 1 through 8. Line 10 .- Table 10, line 8.

Line 11.-Line 9 minus line 10.

Line 12.-Table B, line 36 minus table A, line 23.

Line 13.—Table B, line 46 plus line 47 plus line 12, plus table A, line 19 minus line 20, minus table A, line 27 plus line 28.

Line 14 .- Sum of lines 11 through 13.

Lines 15 to 18 .- Treasury Bulletin.

Line 19.-Line 17.

Line 20.—Line 16 minus table A, line 12 plus line 21, plus table A, line 13 plus line 16 plus line 17, minus table B, line 16. In 1942 these adjustments have to be reduced by 96 million dollars, the Government contribution to the allowances for soldiers' dependents. These allowances are deducted in deriving government expenditures for goods and services (table A, line 13), but are included in transfer payments (table A, line 26).

Line 21.-Line 19 plus line 20.

Line 22.-Line 18 minus line 21.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table 10.—Gross National Product or Expenditure, Quarterly, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

e				1939				·····	1940	·				1941	-	· · ·			1942		
Line	Item	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total
1 2 3 4	Gross national product or expenditure Government expenditures for goods and services. Federal Government War	20. 5 4. 0 1. 8	21. 9 4. 2 2. 1 . 3	21. 8 3. 8 2. 0 . 4	24. 5 4. 1 2. 0 . 4	88. 6 16. 0 7. 9 1. 4	22.7 3.9 1.9 .4	23.6 4.1 2.0 .5	23. 6 3. 8 2. 1 . 6	27. 1 4. 8 2. 8 1. 2	97. 0 16. 7 8. 8 2. 7	26. 0 5. 3 3. 3 1. 9	29. 3 6. 0 3. 9 2. 5	30. 2 6. 3 4. 6 3. 4	33. 7 8. 1 6. 1 4. 7	119. 2 25. 7 17. 8 12. 5	32. 2 10. 0 8. 0 6. 9	36. 5 14. 0 12. 0 10. 4	38. 8 17. 0 15. 4 14. 3	44. 0 20. 7 18. 8 17. 5	151, 6 61, 7 54, 2 49, 1
5 6 7	Nonwar State and local govern- ment Output available for private	1, 5 2, 2	1.7 2.1	1.7	1.6 2.1	6. 5 8. 1	1, 5 2, 0	1. 5 2. 1	1.4	1.6 2.1	6. 1 7. 9	1. 4 2. 0	1. 4 2. 1	1. 2	1.3 2.1	5.3 7.8	2.0	1. 6 2. 0	1. 2 1. 6	1.3	5. 1 7. 4
8	Private gross capital for- mation	16. 5 2. 3	17. 7 2. 3	18. 0 2. 8	20. 4 3. 6	72. 6 10. 9	18. 8 3. 5	19. 5 3. 2	19.8 3.8	22. 3 4. 2	80. 4 14. 7	20.7	23.3	23. 9 5. 0	25. 6 5. 1	93. 5 19. 0	22. 2 3. 4	22. 5 2. 7	21.8 1.6	23.3	89. 9 8. 0
9 10 11 12	Construction Residential Other Producers' durable	.7 .4 .3	.9 .5 .4	1, 1 . 6 . 5	1.0 .5 .4	3. 6 2. 0 1. 6	.8 .4 .4	1.1 .6 .5	1.3 .7 .6	1. 2 . 7 . 5	4.3 2.4 2.0	1.0 .5 .5	1.4 .7 .6	1.6 .9 .7	1. 4 . 7 . 7	5. 4 2. 9 2. 5	.9 .5 .4	.9 .5 .4	.7 .3 .4	.5 .2 .3	3.0 1.5 1.6
13	equipment	1.3	1.3 1	1.3	1.6	5.5	1.6	1.6 (2)	1.7	1.9	6. 9 1. 8	2.3	2.4	2.0 1.0	2.3 1.2	8, 9 3, 5	1.8	1.5	1, 1 -, 4	.8 9	5. 1 6
14 15	Net exports of goods and services Net exports and none	.2	.2	.2	.3	.8	.4	.4	.3	.3	1.4	. 2	.2	.3	.2	.9	.1	.1	.1	1	.4
16	tary use of gold and silver	(2) 14. 2	. 1 15, 4	(2) 15. 2	.1 16.9	. 2 61. 7	(²) 15, 3	. 1 16. 2	(2) 16, 1	. 1 18. 0	65.7	(2) 16, 6	(2) 18. 6	. 1 18. 9	(2) 20, 5	74.6	18.8	(2) 19.8	(2) 20, 3	(2) 23. 0	. 1 81. 9
17 18 19	Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	1.3	1. 7 8. 1 5. 6	1. 5 8. 0	2. 0 9. 2 5. 7	6. 4 32. 6 22. 7	1.5 7.9 6.0	2. 0 8. 4 5. 9	1. 7 8. 4 6. 0	2. 3 9. 7 6. 0	7. 4 34. 4 23. 9	1. 9 8. 5 6. 2	2. 6 9. 7 6. 3	2. 2 10. 3 6. 4	2. 3 11. 6 6. 5	9. 1 40. 1 25. 4	1. 4 10. 7 6. 7	1. 5 11. 4 6. 9	1. 5 11. 9 6. 9	2. 0 14. 0 7. 0	6. 4 48. 0 27. 5

 $^{^1}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. 3 Less than $\$50,\!000,\!000,$

Table 11.—National Income by Distributive Shares, Quarterly, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

9	Item			1939					1940					1941					1942		
2		I	II	ш	IV	Total	I	11	III	IV	Total	I		ш	IV	Total	I	II	ш	IV	Total
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Total national income. Total compensation of employees. Salaries and wages. Supplements. Not income of proprietors. Agricultural. Nonagricultural. Interest and net rents. Net corporate profit. Dividends. Savings.	1.0 2.5 .9 1.6 1.8		17.6 11.8 10.9 .9 2.9 1.1 1.7 1.8 1.1		70.8 48.1 44.2 3.8 11.2 4.3 6.9 7.4 4.2 3.8	18.3 12.4 11.5 .9 2.9 1.0 1.9 1.8 1.2	18.8 12.8 11.9 .9 2.8 .9 1.9 1.9 1.3 .9	19.3 13.0 12.1 .9 3.1 1.1 2.0 1.8 1.4 .9	21. 4 14. 1 13. 2 .9 3. 4 1. 4 2. 0 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9	77.8 52.4 48.7 3.7 12.2 4.4 7.8 7.5 5.8 4.0 1.8	20.8 14.3 13.3 1.0 3.2 1.1 2.1 1.8 1.6 .9	23.0 15.7 14.7 1.0 3.4 1.2 2.3 2.1 1.9 1.0	24.7 16.6 15.7 .9 4.2 1.8 2.4 1.9 2.0 1.0	27. 1 18. 0 17. 1 . 9 4. 7 2. 2 2. 5 2. 1 2. 2 1. 6	95. 6 64. 6 60. 9 3. 7 15. 5 6. 2 9. 3 7. 9 7. 7 4. 4 3. 3	26.3 18.4 17.5 .9 4.2 1.7 2.5 2.0 1.7 .9	28. 5 20. 1 19. 3 . 9 4. 4 1. 8 2. 6 2. 2 1. 8 . 9	30. 9 21. 6 20. 8 . 8 5. 3 2. 7 2. 6 2. 0 2. 0 1. 0	34. 1 23. 5 22. 7 .8 6. 2 3. 5 2. 7 2. 3 2. 2 1. 2	83. 7 80. 3 3. 4 20. 1 9. 7 10. 4 8. 4 7. 6 4. 0 3. 6

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
² Less than \$50,000,000.

Table 12.—Disposition of National Income, Quarterly, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

9	Item			1939					1940					1941					1942		
L	nem	1	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	ш	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	11	III	IV	Total
1 2 3	National income. Add: Transfer payments. Less: Corporate savings. Contributions to social in-		17. 2 . 6 (²)	17. 6 . 6 . 3	19. 4 . 6 . 2	70.8 2.4 .4	18.3 .7 .3	18.8 .7 .4	19.3 .7 .5	21. 4 . 6 . 5	77. 8 2. 6 1. 8	20. 8 . 7 . 6	23. 0 . 6 . 9	24.7 .6 1.1	27. 1 . 6 . 7	95, 6 2, 5 3, 3	26. 3 . 7 . 8	28. 5 . 6 . 9	30. 9 . 6 1. 0	34. 1 . 6 . 9	119. 8 2. 6 3. 6
5	surance funds Equals: Income payments to individuals Less: Personal taxes and nontax	. 5 16. 9	. 5 17. 3	. 5 17. 4	. 5 19. 3	2.0 70.8	.5 18.1	. 5 18. 6	. 5 18. 9	. 6 20. 9	2. 1 76. 5	. 6 20. 2	. 6 22, 1	. 7 23. 6	. 7 26. 3	2. 6 92. 2	. 8 25. 4	. 8 27. 5	.8 29.7	.9 32.9	3. 3 115. 5
7 8 9	payments Federal State and local Equals: Disposable income of in-	1.0 .4 .5	.8 .3 .5	.5 .3 .3	.8 .2 .6	3. 1 1. 3 1. 9	1. 1 . 5 . 5	.8 .3 .5	.5 .3 .3	.9 .3 .6	3.3 1.4 1.9	1. 4 .8 .5	1.0 .5 .5	.7 .4 .3	1.0 .4 .6	4. 0 2. 0 1. 9	2. 5 2. 0 . 5	1.6 1.0 .5	1. 2 1. 0 . 3	1.3 .7 .6	6. 6 4. 7 2. 0
10 11	dividuals Less: Consumer expenditures Equals: Net savings of individ- uals	15. 9 14. 2 1. 7	16. 5 15. 4 1. 1	16. 9 15. 2 1. 6	18. 5 16. 9	67. 7 61. 7 6. 0	17. 0 15. 3	17. 7 16. 2	18.3 16.1 2.3	20.1 18.0 2.0	73. 2 65. 7 7. 5	18. 9 16. 6 2. 3	21. 1 18. 6 2. 5	22. 9 18. 9 4. 0	25.3 20.5 4.8	88. 2 74. 6 13. 7	22. 9 18. 8 4. 0	25. 9 19. 8 6. 1	28. 4 20. 3 8. 2	31. 6 23. 0 8. 6	108. 8 81. 9 26. 9

 $^{^1}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. 3 Less than \$50,000,000.

Table 13.—Relation of Gross National Products to National Income, Quarterly, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

36	Item			1939		ļ			1940					1941					1942		
Lij	166111	I	П	ш	IV	Total	I	II	Ш	IV	Total	1	П	ш	1V	Total	I	II	111	IV	Total
1 2 3	National income Business tax and nontax liabilities Depreciation and depletion	16, 6 2, 4	17. 2 2. 5	17. 6 2. 7	19. 4 2. 8	70. 8 10. 4	18.3 2.8	18, 8 3, 0	19. 3 3. 2	21. 4 3. 5	77. 8 12. 4	20. 8 4. 0			27. 1 5. 0	95. 6 18. 3	26. 3 5. 6	28. 5 5. 9	30. 9 6. 2	34. 1 5. 5	119.8 24.2
4 5	charges Other business reserves Capital outlays charged to current	1.6 .2	1. 6 . 2	1.6	1.6	6. 2 . 8	1.6 .2	1.6	1.6 .2	. 2	6. 4 . 9		1.7 .2	1.8	1. S . 3	6. 9 1. 0	1. 9 . 3	1.9 .3	2.0 .3	2.0	7. 8 1. 0
6	expenses Inventory revaluation adjust-	. 2	. 2		.2	.7	. 2	. 2	. 2	.3	. 9	.3	.4	.4	.4	1, 5 -3, 2	.3 9	.4	. 1	.4	1.5
7 8	Ment Adjustment for discrepancies Gross national product or ex-		(2)	1	3 .5	0,4	1 2	2	8		9	5 5		8	-1.1	8	-1.3	-: 2	8	. 9	
	penditure	20, 5	21.9	21.8	24. 5	88.6	22. 7	23. 6	23. 6	27. 1	97. 0	26.0	29. 3	30. 2	33. 7	119. 2	32. 2	36. 5	38.8	44.0	151.6

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ² Less than \$50,000,000.

Table 14.—National Income, by Industrial Divisions, 1929-42

[Millions of dollars]

Industrial division	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total national income	83, 326	68, 858	54, 479	39, 963	42, 322	49, 455	55, 719	64, 924	71, 513	64, 200	70, 829	77, 809	95, 618	119, 791
griculture		5, 197	3, 569	2,354	2,992	3, 474	4,963	5, 331	6, 106	4,973	5, 230	5,312	7,338	11,044
fining, total		1,361	811	539	605	990	1,025	1,398	1,729	1, 218	1,418	1,762	2, 106	2,448
Anthracite	273	266	213	141	130	160	132	136	128	104	117	127	152	180
Bituminous coal	656	526	384	247	273	426	449	531	566	467	503	615	778	951
Metal	366	164	49	-12	43	95	131	207	339	189	244	299	358	382
Nonmetal		164	100	45	24	78	86	134	163	117	138	158	202	241
Oil and gas	417	241	65	118	135	231 10, 803	227	390	533	341 13, 570	416	563	016	694
Janufacturing, total Food, beverages and tobacco.	20, 897	15, 471 2, 280	10, 544	6, 217 1, 419	8,410 1,580	1, 933	12,790 $2,007$	15, 611 2, 249	18,016 2,284	2, 192	16, 965 2, 379	20, 254 2, 484	27, 622 2, 828	36, 667
Paper, printing and publishing	2, 478	2, 280	1,828 1,609	1,419	1, 580	1, 366	1, 490	1, 676	2, 284 1, 876	1,619	1,729	1,905	2,828	3,197 $2,239$
Textiles and leather.	3, 187	2, 142	1,837	1, 204	1, 166	2,004	2,300	2, 542	2,610	$\frac{1,019}{2,175}$	2, 711	2, 849	3, 802	4, 291
Construction materials and furniture	2, 169	1, 519	868	346	567	785	997	1,343	1, 590	1, 244	1, 531	1,809	2,368	2, 628
Chemicals and petroleum refining	1, 833	1, 273	759	621	753	899	1,021	1, 249	1, 474	1, 145	1, 482	1,802	2, 261	2,794
Machinery, transportation equipment an	1 1	1,2,0	100	021	.00	000	1, (/2.1	1, 210	1, 1, 1	1,110	1, 102	1, 102	2, 2.70	-, , , ,
other metal products	8, 169	5, 646	3, 225	1, 290	2,128	3, 333	4,392	5, 849	7, 403	4, 573	6, 292	8, 453	12,888	19,901
Miscellaneous and rubber	870	585	418	227	347	483	583	703	779	622	841	952	1,300	1,617
ontract construction	3, 547	2,616	1,777	854	541	668	879	1, 447	1,793	1,771	1,942	2,138	3,466	4,851
Transportation, total	6, 982	6, 051	4,902	3,634	3,606	3,798	4,084	4, 767	5,080	4, 323	4,950	5,412	6,492	8,049
Steam railroads, Pullman and express	4,652	3,871	2,975	2,086	2, 120	2,230	2,409	2,835	2, 986	2,458	2,830	3,096	3, 837	4,912
Water transportation	470	416	343	254	280	304	362	423	492	396	479	540	624	759
Street railways	661	626	509	128	371	379	353	397	382	331	348	379	379	450
Motor transportation, public warehouses and	1													
other transportation	1, 199	1,138	1,075	866	835	\$85	960	1,112	1, 220	1,138	1, 293	1,397	1, 652	1, 928
ower and gas	1,427	1,326	1, 242	1,097	1, 027 639	1, 128 680	1, 153	1, 244	$1,405 \\ 862$	1,370 865	1, 459 925	1, 587 937	1,780	1,671
Communication.	1,046	1,013 9,719	909 7, 794	726 5, 552	6,322	7,428	$724 \\ 8, 153$	778 $9,426$	10,439	9,823	10, 956	12, 222	1,017 14,434	1,065 15,659
Frade, total		6, 477	5, 318	3, 812	4, 253	5,072	5, 466	6. 256	6, 932	6, 484	7, 135	7,878	9, 257	10,063
Wholesale		3, 242	2, 476	1,740	2,069	2, 356	2, 687	3, 170	3, 507	3, 339	3, 821	4,344	5, 177	5, 596
inance, total.	10, 136	8. 651	7, 025	5, 300	4, 768	5, 132	5, 680	6, 483	6, 897	6, 691	6, 796	6, 973	7, 659	8, 333
Banking	1, 454	1, 224	814	624	485	563	711	830	967	927	978	1,094	1,377	1,528
Insurance	1, 267	1.145	1.037	955	905	960	1,026	1.097	1. 224	1, 216	1, 193	1.142	1, 173	1, 299
Security brokerage and real estate	7,415	6, 282	5, 174	3, 721	3,378	3,609	3, 943	4, 556	4, 706	4.548	4,625	4, 737	5, 109	5, 506
Sovernment, total	6, 407	6, 521	6, 595	6, 557	6, 631	7, 652	7, 980	9, 291	9, 114	9, 869	9, 987	10, 303	11,503	16, 391
Federal 1	2, 158	2, 140	2, 214	2, 228	2,683	3,720	3,905	4, 997	4,623	5, 143	5, 169	5, 367	6, 433	11, 294
State, county, local and public education	4, 249	4,381	4,381	4,329	3,948	3,932	4,075	4, 294	4, 491	4,726	4,818	4,936	5,070	5,097
Service	8.315	7, 461	6, 340	4,730	4, 589	5, 183	5, 596	6, 254	6, 904	6,657	6,957	7,449	8,019	9, 152
Miscellaneous	4,000	3, 471	2,971	2, 403	2, 192	2, 519	2,692	2,894	3, 168	3,070	3, 244	3, 460	4, 182	4, 461

¹ Includes work-relief wages shown separately in table 15; excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces.

Table 15.—National Income by Distributive Shares, 1929-42

			l ·	Millions	or domars	·]								
Type of share	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total national income	83, 326	68, 858	54, 479	39, 963	42, 322	49, 455	55, 719	64, 924	71, 513	64, 200	70, 829	77, 809	95, 618	119, 791
Total compensation of employees. Total salaries and wages. Salaries and wages in private industry Salaries and wages in governmental	53, 066 52, 556 47, 546	48, 180 47, 650 42, 510	40, 605 40, 021 34, 896	31, 661 31, 027 26, 056	29, 831 28, 698 24, 246	34, 475 32, 596 27, 979	37, 509 35, 616 30, 590	43, 024 39, 970 34, 598	48, 262 44, 989 39, 267	45, 105 41, 181 35, 183	48, 075 44, 236 37, 990	52, 352 48, 686 41, 915	64, 561 60, 882 52, 625	83, 668 80, 293 66, 757
agencies 1 Total supplements to salaries and wages Work-relief wages 2 Social Security contributions of employers 3	5, 010 510	5, 140 530	5, 125 584 59	4, 971 634 132	4, 452 1, 133 656	4, 617 1, 879 1, 387	5,026 1,893 1,329	5, 462 3, 054 2, 155 303	5, 722 3, 273 1, 639 1, 020	5, 998 3, 924 2, 094 1, 185	6, 246 3, 839 1, 870 1, 286	6,771 3,666 1,577 1,358	8, 257 3, 679 1, 213 1, 686	13, 536 3, 37 5 586 2, 039
Other labor income 4 Net income of incorporated business Dividends Business cayings	510 7, 194 5, 944 1, 250	530 1,723 5,634 -3,911	525 -1, 614 4, 280 -5, 894	502 -3,646 2,727 -6,373	477 -625 2, 193 -2, 818	492 549 $2,725$ $-2,176$	564 1,668 2,931 -1,263	596 3, 767 4, 655 —888	614 3, 943 4, 745 -802	1, 645 1, 658 3, 172 -1, 514	633 4, 228 3, 806 422	731 5,844 4,046 1,798	7,668 7,668 4,403 3,265	750 7,600 3,953 3,647
Net income of proprietors ¹ . Agriculture Other Interest	5, 174 8, 456	10, 018 3, 758 6, 260 6, 048	7, 264 2, 416 4, 848 5, 957	4,849 1,488 3,361 5,628	6, 549 2, 224 4, 325 5, 110	7, 526 2, 667 4, 859 5, 176	9, 476 4, 088 5, 388 5, 106	10, 870 4, 401 6, 469 5, 130	11, 919 5, 086 6, 833 5, 146	10, 122 4, 013 6, 109 5, 068	11, 151 4, 291 6, 860 5, 085	12, 160 4, 362 7, 798 5, 129	15, 498 6, 245 9, 253 5, 250	20, 074 9, 710 10, 364 5, 378
Net rents and royaltics Addendum: Net income of incorporated business before Federal taxes	3, 569 8, 387	2, 889	2, 267 -1, 221	1, 471 -3, 364	1,457 -208	1, 729 1, 135	1, 960 2, 403	2, 133 4, 958	2, 243 5, 219	2, 247	2, 290 5, 460	2, 324 8, 388	2,641	3, 071

¹ Excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces.
2 Includes pay rolls and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and payrolls of Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Federal Works Program projects plus administrative pay rolls outside of Washington, D. C., for all except the Federal Works Program. Area office employees and their pay rolls under the Federal Works Program are included with the regular Federal Government employment and pay-roll figures.
3 Includes contributions to Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Compensation Funds.
4 Employer contributions to pension funds under private plans and under systems for government employees, compensation for industrial injuries, etc.
4 Includes owners' remuneration for personal services and capital.

Table 16.—National Income by Minor Industrial Divisions and Distributive Shares, 1929, 1932, and 1939-42 [Millions of dollars]

Net income of Net income : Compensation of employees Compensation incorporated business incorporated business Inter-Interof employees ness Net income est and net of proDividends tors net organization. Net est and income of pronet Total Total Industry and year Industry and year income income Sala-Salaprie-tors and Diviroyalroyal-ties | ries and ries and Total Total Total dends only dends Total wages wages only only All industries: Manufacturing—Con. Chemicals and petro-83, 326 53, 066 39, 963 31, 661 70, 829 48, 075 77, 809 52, 352 95, 618 64, 561 52, 556 31, 027 44, 236 48, 686 60, 882 7, 194 -3, 646 4, 228 5, 844 7, 668 7, 600 13, 630 4, 849 11, 151 12, 160 5, 944 2, 727 3, 806 4, 046 4, 403 3, 953 9, 436 7, 099 7, 375 7, 453 1929..... 1932.... leum refining: leum refining: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1942 $\frac{991}{599}$ $\frac{912}{912}$ 486 280 342 350 367 308 1,833 1,000 80 46 1, 833 621 1, 482 1, 802 2, 261 2, 794 611 970 1940..... -37 436 14 18 21 21 $\frac{62}{62}$ $\frac{62}{64}$ 15, 498 7,891 1, 187 1, 557 2, 204 1, 119 1, 474 2 098 1942 83, 668 80, 293 20, 074 8, 449 535 619 Agriculture: 5, 174 1, 488 4, 291 4, 362 6, 245 9, 710 1929 1932 1939 Machinery, transporta-tion equipment, and other metal 586 740 754 $584 \\ 738 \\ 751$ 274 184 179 5, 312 7, 338 1940._____ 17 21 $\frac{17}{21}$ 8, 169 1, 290 6, 292 8, 453 12, 888 19, 901 6, 151 2, 158 5, 142 6, 584 10, 514 6, 112 2, 124 4, 901 6, 316 10, 117 1, 149 307 679 838 880 893 176 $\frac{1,888}{-905}$ 1942 Mining, total: 1929 1932 1939 11,044 1, 127 1, 124 $\tilde{31}$ 31 -14 50 91 51 69 69 1, 031 1, 709 2, 190 2, 087 1, 919 1, 635 1,602 $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ -22 \\ 93 \\ 213 \end{array}$ 45 365 168 1940..... 81 177 240 291 270 730 1, 245 1, 404 539 1, 418 709 1, 178 $-\frac{207}{46}$ 1941 38 34 31 31 29 108 116 $\frac{76}{71}$ 1942 17,62717,044 1940..... 1,762 2,106 1,332 Miscellaneous and rub-1,694 1,609 145 236 ber; 1929. Anthracite: 1, 981 1,886 744 354 673 784 1, 078 1, 419 870 $742 \\ 351 \\ 634$ 21 17 18 18 18 18 227 841 952 1932..... 1939..... 263 149 128 (122 140 167 $-141 \\ 135$ 44 55 70 73 61 $-3 \\ 15$ 257 1929 1932 273 16 146 129 114 6 -1810 -----1940..... 16 18 20 1939..... -----1, 300 1, 617 7 6 6 6 1940..... $\frac{127}{152}$ 1,344 163 131 156 Contract construction: 1929 1939 1939 1942..... Bituminous coal: ----3, 547 2,995 2,947 92 60 445 $^{15}_{9}$ 854 1,942 2,138 3,466 4,851 2, 553 846 1, 633 1, 767 2, 908 4, 181 806 1, 550 1, 674 2, 753 -96 14 39 95 652 286 508 599 19 656 636 -1227 7 9 15 9 7 5 5 5 22 23 28 29 289 326 456 247 503 $-45 \\ -12$ -3 1940 3 1941 1942 1940.... 1941.... 615 15 3, 961 120 544 778 951 $\frac{754}{925}$ 6 Transportation, total: 4, 896 2, 881 3, 837 4, 085 4, 698 5, 743 6,982 4, 792 2, 791 3, 620 3, 838 4, 421 5, 419 1, 168 -94 351 549 1929 1932 295 789 6237 216 50 Metal: 349 259 282 358 365 3, 634 4, 950 212 399 366 212 2 2 146 195 $\frac{635}{453}$ 1929 1939 $-\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $-12 \\ 244 \\ 299$ -74 -78 -78 -97 -109 1932 1939 11 95 6 5 5 5 5 1940 1941 1942 Steam railroads, Pull-440 478 404 5, 412 6, 492 338 111 135 126 1940 $\frac{184}{229}$ 8,049 1,357 $\frac{240}{284}$ 1941 358 Nonmetal: man and express: 35 -27 16 3, 299 1, 742 2, 233 2, 369 2, 800 3, 228 1, 686 2, 090 2, 207 2, 612 1929 1932 1939 207 $\frac{439}{75}$ 12710 $-{843}\atop -{166}\atop 245}$ 510 510 352 154 58 21 18 19 23 19 2, 086 2, 830 3, 096 3, 837 4, 912 68 105 124 1939.... $\frac{7}{7}$ 1940..... 1910 156 177 190 341 379 370 386 $\frac{17}{20}$ 170 211 1941..... 1941 1942 Oil and gas: 6 3, 497 3, 266 Water transportation: 417 118 416 563 616 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 $\frac{419}{258}$ $\frac{430}{430}$ 408 246 416 451 1929 1932 350 346 69 60 10 -20 35 56 97167 339 361 36 55 92 111 254 479 540 -- 43 13 87 201 221 1939 1940 324 316 10 10 16 3243 52 50 $-7 \\ -3$ 469 374 379 512 646 494 626 1911..... 390 295 694 394 104 1942. 1942 Street railways: 1929 1932 Manufacturing, total: 16, 382 7, 673 13, 828 16, 066 22, 424 16, 299 7, 597 13, 189 15, 372 3, 885 -1, 612 2, 588 3, 531 4, 454 3, 989 2,743 1,119 1,842 2,026 20, 897 418 212 661 470 464 101 22 -- 53 -- 24 148 82 1929 90 90 75 73 6, 217 16, 965 20, 254 27, 622 -38 -38 -315 -423316 326 330 194 $\frac{234}{234}$ 1939 6 1940 1941 $\frac{315}{312}$ $\frac{374}{374}$ 379 21, 503 30, 706 501 577 327 390 $-\frac{51}{-12}$ 2, 127 1, 759 1941 1942 Motor transportation, public warehouses, and other transpor-tation: 1929 1939 1940 1941 379 31, 876 225 1, 844 1, 202 1, 754 1, 851 2, 111 2, 477 2, 478 1, 419 $\frac{402}{292}$ $\frac{371}{366}$ 68 29 86 94 47 34 36 36 36 1, 191 154 708 565 848 917 1,059 2, 379 2, 484 2, 828 503 503 1, 199 $\frac{17}{22}$ $\frac{16}{16}$ 173 180 291 547 802 865 1,003 I, 153 1940 1941 866 1, 293 1, 397 1, 652 209 94 79 124 120 2,009 2,367 305 333 570 583 384 350 111 1942 34 Paper, printing and pub-lishing: 1941 1942 1, 652 1, 928 400 $^{16}_{14}$ Power and gas: 1, 210 480 1, 795 1, 170 1, 497 1, 582 1, 806 1, 952 1929 1932 190 $\begin{array}{c} 82 \\ 5 \\ 46 \\ 67 \\ 72 \\ 84 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 31 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 24 \end{array}$ 190 80 125 133 140 57 1, 110 1, 729 1, 905 2, 175 1, 167 1, 442 1, 526 1, 743 -96 160 230 2711929 1932 1939 1, 427 413 449 484 665 491 709 763 822 831 656 483 671 723 783 792 404 $\frac{358}{447}$ 1, 427 1, 097 1, 459 1, 587 1, 780 1, 671 1939 1940 159 416 334 482 475 423 335 340 314 1941 1940..... 1940.
1941.
1942.
Communication:
1929.
1932.
1939.
1940. 2, 239 ----526 2, 907 1, 534 2, 470 2, 573 $^{216}_{74}$ 109 11 1929 1932 3, 187 2,902 170 99 1, 204 2, 711 2, 849 1, 529 2, 369 2, 474 3, 253 -304 170 193 $706 \\ 534 \\ 622$ $\frac{721}{550}$ -261,046 168 0 9 9 9 8 68 68 65 68 74 1939..... 62 $\frac{726}{925}$ 192 675 691 766 848 $\frac{114}{120}$ 185 175 637 711 792 175 170 166 1941..... 3, 802 4, 291 3, 381 3, 893 937 1, 017 1941 1942 1942_____ Trade, total: 1,065 68 and furniture: 8, 801 5, 631 8, 059 8, 691 10, 156 8, 784 5, 613 7, 772 8, 407 9, 836 10, 761 1, 941 644 1, 322 1, 505 1, 977 2, 304 1929 1932 1939 2, 169 346 1, 531 1, 925 636 1, 260 11,878 181 20 15 14 14 14 13 566 2, 411 59 55 60 62 64 181 42 131 155 163 134 $\frac{283}{153}$ 634 2, 240 2, 702 3, 349 3, 675 5, 552 10, 956 $\frac{768}{597}$ $\frac{42}{63}$ 459 1, 809 2, 368 2, 628 1, 439 1, 891 2, 209 12, 222 14, 434 15, 659 465 564 580 1940..... 84 116 293 1941____

1942_____

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—National Income by Minor Industrial Divisions and Distributive Shares, 1929, 1932, and 1939-42—Continued
[Millions of dollars]

							[Millions o								
	Total	Compe of em	ensation ployees	Net inc incorpo busin	orated	Net income	Inter- est and net		Total	Composite of em	ensation ployees	Net incorporate busi	orated	Net income	
Industry and year	income	Total	Sala- ries and wages only	Total	Divi- dends only	of pro- prie- tors	rents and royal- ties ¹	Industry and year	income	Total	Sala- ries and wages only	Total	Divi- dends only	of pro- prie- tors	rents and royal- ties!
Trade, total—Con. Retail: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1942 Wholesale: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1942 Finance, total: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1942 1939 1940 1941 1941	3,812 7,135 7,878 9,257 10,063 4,147 1,740 3,821 4,344 5,177 5,596 10,136 5,796 6,973 6,973	5, 715 3, 677 5, 233 5, 651 6, 549 7, 161 3, 086 1, 954 2, 826 3, 040 3, 007 3, 925 2, 906 2, 072 2, 073 2, 132 2, 586 2, 413 2, 586 2, 812	5, 701 3, 662 5, 071 5, 493 6, 373 6, 983 3, 083 1, 951 2, 701 2, 914 3, 463 3, 778 2, 886 2, 057 2, 248 2, 324 2, 508 2, 725	374 507 345 438 504 537 261 252 359 300 521 266 332 517 575	366 145 289 301 365 386 200 69 170 164 199 194 418 443 443 443 453	1, 599 603 1, 517 1, 747 2, 159 2, 323 812 31 723 925 1, 190 1, 352 781 220 325 339 336 357	43 39 40 42 45 45 42 16 16 20 20 21 19 5,810 3,527 3,889 4,210 4,599	Finance—Continued. Security brokerage and real estate—Con. 1940. 1941. 1942. Government, total: 1929. 1932. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. Federal: 1929. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. State, county, local and public education:	4, 737 5, 109 5, 506 6, 407 6, 557 9, 987 10, 303 11, 503 11, 503 11, 503 11, 503 11, 503 11, 503 11, 294	754 799 \$23 5, 154 5, 274 8, 456 8, 713 9, 848 14, 439 1, 590 4, 169 4, 291 5, 289 9, 842	738 782 806 5, 010 4, 971 6, 246 6, 771 13, 536 1, 359 2, 078 2, 470 3, 825 9, 071				3, 927 4, 248 4, 627 1, 283 1, 283 1, 531 1, 555 1, 952 669 638 1, 000 1, 076 1, 144 1, 452
1942 Banking: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1942 Insurance: 1929 1932 1939 1940 1941 1941 Security brokerage and real estate: 1929 1932 1939	1, 454 624 978 1, 094 1, 377 1, 528 1, 267 955 1, 193 1, 142 1, 173 1, 299	826 628 650 671 745 838 987 842 968 988 1,052 1,151	809 617 620 634 709 803 984 838 932 952 1,017 1,116	628 -44 328 423 632 690 104 -50 45 -28 -70 -95	409 467 280 214 237 242 219 85 59 60 54 274 94 139		-32 -21 -35 -38 -38 -38 -38 -38 -38 -38 -38	1929. 1932. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. Service: 1929. 1932. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. Miscellaneous: 1929. 1932. 1939. 1940. 1940. 1941. 1949.	4, 249 4, 329 4, 818 4, 936 5, 070 5, 097 8, 315 4, 730 6, 957 7, 449 8, 019 9, 152 4, 000 2, 403 3, 244 3, 460 4, 182 4, 461	3, 665 3, 684 4, 287 4, 422 4, 559 4, 597 5, 418 3, 474 4, 640 4, 988 5, 274 6, 058 2, 207 1, 453 1, 915 2, 017 2, 486	3, 612 3, 612 4, 168 4, 301 4, 432 4, 465 5, 392 3, 445 4, 511 4, 861 5, 150 5, 925 2, 198 1, 437 1, 996 2, 458 2, 668				584 645 531 511 500 48 35 43 43 43 45 47 653 541 564 571 560 518

All rents and royalties are included in the "security brokerage and real estate" ndustry. For the estimates of rents and royalties see table 15.

TABLE 10

Line 1.—Figure for year 1939: Table 13, line 8; other figures: Line 2 plus line 7.

Line 2.—Line 3 plus line 6.

Line 3.-Line 4 plus line 5.

Line 4.—Table A, line 14. Line 5.—Table A, line 22.

Line 6.—Table A, line 25.

Line 7.—Line 8 plus line 16.
Line 8.—Line 9 plus 12 plus 13 plus 14 plus 15.

Line 9.—Line 10 plus line 11.

Line 10.—Cf. Survey of Current Business, May and August 1942, and current issues. Line 11.—Same source; includes construction by public-service enterprises.

Line 12.—Annual estimates published in Survey of Current Business, April 1942, revised. Adjustments were made to eliminate government purchases for 1940, 1941, and 1942. For prior years the amount of government purchases included in the commodity flow is relatively small. Quarterly data were obtained by interpolating the annual data by relevant series on shipments, sales, etc., of groups of producers' durable equipment.

Line 13.—Accounting figures for inventories, except farm inventories, from Statistics of Income were supplemented with estimates of inventories held by noncorporate enterprise. Deflated by price indexes representing the lower of cost or market. Changes in the deflated series were multiplied by annual average price indexes to obtain the current value of the physical change. Farm inventories are from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and also represent changes in physical quantities at current prices. The annual estimates (except farm) were distributed among the four quarters in proportion to the quarterly change in the total book value of inventories. The quarterly book values were obtained by interpolating annual year-end estimates by estimates of the book value of manufacturing, wholesale, and retail trade inventories prepared in the Current Business Analysis Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Line 14.—1939 and 1940: Estimates of the Department of Commerce interpolated by monthly estimates prepared in the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board. 1941 and 1942: Federal Reserve Board. Lend-Lease exports excluded throughout.

Line 15.—Net exports of gold and silver plus changes in the monetary stock of gold and silver. Changes in the monetary stock of silver were estimated by deducting exports of silver from the acquisitions of domestic and foreign silver by mint and assay offices.

 2 Includes work relief wages shown separately in table 15; excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces,

Lines 16 to 19.—The method of deriving consumer expenditures has been changed from that described in the Survey of Current Eusiness, May and August 1942. Although the bulk of the work of estimating consumer expenditures directly has been completed, the estimates being derived by two methods have not yet been reconciled and are not in final form. Consequently, it was most convenient to obtain the total of consumer expenditures for 1939 as previously by deducting government and gross capital expenditures from gross national product as estimated in table 13. Consumer expenditures thus obtained as a residual lay between the two preliminary estimates obtained by direct methods.

Annual estimates after 1939 and the quarterly estimates, however, were obtained from the 1939 figure by means of the changes shown in "Monthly Estimates of Total Consumers' Expenditures, 1935-42," Survey of Current Business, October 1942, after the following conceptual adjustments had been made: (1) Depreciation on owner-occupied houses was deducted, (2) gifts of individuals to nonprofit institutions and a small allowance for consumption expenditure of institutions out of endowment income were added, and (3) personal remittances to foreign countries were added. The break-down of consumers' expenditures for goods was derived by adjusting the estimates for each group obtained by the two direct methods to the totals described above.

TABLE 11

This table presents national income by quarters in the form in which annual data have regularly been published. Quarterly figures were first published and described in the Surrey of Current Business for June 1942.

TABLE 12

Line 1.-Table 11, line 1.

Line 2.—Table A, line 29. Line 3.—Table 11. line 11.

Line 4.-Table B, line 48.

Line 5.—Line 1 plus line 2 minus line 3 minus line 4.

Line 6.—Line 7 plus line 8. Line 7.—Table B, line 22.

Line 8.—Table B, line 43.

Line 9 .- Line 5 minus line 6.

Line 10.—Table 10, line 16.

Line 11.—Line 9 minus line 10.

Table A.—Derivation of Government Expenditure Series, Calendar Years, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

_					
Line	Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
1 2 3 4 5	I. Federal budget expenditures: Interest on public debt Social Security program Veterans' Administration Aids to agriculture Public works Work rolief and Civilian Conservation	1. 0 . 5 . 6 1. 5 1. 1	1. 1 .5 .6 1. 3	1. 1 . 6 . 6 1. 1 . 7	1.5 .7 .6 1.2 .6
7	CorpsOther	2. 1 . 8	1.8	1.5 .8	.7 .9
8	Total nonwar expenditures War expenditures	7. 5 1. 4	6. 9 2. 8	6. 4 12. 7	6. 2 49. 9
10	Total budget expenditures II. Derivation of war expenditure series:	8.9	9. 7	19. 1	56, 0
11 12	Budget war expenditures. War corporations, net nouloan trans-	1.4	2.8	12.7	49.9
13	actions. Net prepayments, purchase of existing		(2)	. 6	1. 9
	assets, offshore expenditures, etc. (deduct)	· • • • •	. 1	.8	2. 7
14	Federal war expenditures on goods and services. III. Derivation of Federal nonwar expenditure series:	1.4	2.7	12.5	49. 1
15 16 17 18 19 20	Budget nonwar expenditures Capital transactions (deduct) Refunds of taxes and duties (deduct) Relief and veterans' pensions (deduct) Transfers to trust accounts (deduct) Government employees' retirement	.4 .1 .7	6. 9 (2) .1 .7 .3	6. 4 (2) .1 .8 .4	6. 2 . 1 . 1 . 8 . 5
21	funds, U. S. share	.1	.1	.1	. 1
_	transactions	.3	1	.1	.4
22	Federal nonwar expenditures on goods and services	6. 5	6. 1	5. 3	5, 1
23 24 25	ture series: State and local budget expenditures Relief (deduct) State and local expenditures on goods	8.9 .8	8.6 .7	8. 5 . 7	8.0 .6
20	and services. V. Derivation of transfer payment series:	8. 1	7. 9	7.8	7.4
26 27 28	Pensions and relief included in budgets. Food stamps and veterans' bonus. Payments from social insurance funds.	1. 5 (²) . 9	1.5 .1 1.0	1.4 .1 .9	1.5 .1 1.0
29	Total transfer payments	2. 4	2.6	2. 5	2.6

Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
 Less than \$50,000,000.

TABLE 13

Line 1.-Table 11, line 1.

Line 2.- Table B, line 21 plus line 42.

Line 3.-Corporate depreciation and depletion charges from Statistics of Income, raised to cover unincorporated business. Depreciation of rented residences owned by individuals is based on estimates of Solomon Fabricant published in Capital Consumption and Adjustment. Figures on noncorporate agricultural depreciation are from Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Quarterly data were derived by straightline interpolation. Estimates for recent years, for which Statistics of Income are not available, were derived by utilizing information on the trend of mineral production. for depletion, and of nonresidential construction and private purchases of durable producers' goods, for business depreciation. The recent sharp increase in the total reflects mainly the effects of the special amortization provisions of the Second Revenue Act of 1940. Estimates of special amortization are based on statistics of certificates of necessity approved.

Line 4.-Charges to bad debt reserves based on Statistics of Income, raised to cover unincorporated business. Quarterly figures obtained by straight-line interpolation. Conceptually this item should include certain other business reserves but estimates of these are not yet available.

Line 5.—Represents the portion of the outlay for producers' durable equipment (cf. table 10, line 12) estimated to have been charged to current expense. Estimates of the percentages of various types of producers' durable equipment charged to current expense were made on the basis of the commodity tabulations of the Output of Manufactured Commodities prepared in the National Income Unit. This procedure involves a judgment as to the types of durable equipment that are charged to current expense rather than depreciated in prevailing business practice. These percentages were applied to the estimates of expenditures on corresponding types of producers' durable equipment.

Line 6.—This item represents the difference between changes in the book value of business inventories and the physical-quantity change in those inventories expressed in current prices. Cf. note to line 13, table 10.

Line 7.—This item equals the difference between the estimates of national product derived by adding line 2 to line 6 to national income and those obtained by summing the estimates of consumer expenditures, private gross capital formation, and government expenditures. For the year 1939 as a whole this discrepancy is zero, because for that year total consumer expenditures were obtained as a residual by deducting from national product, as estimated by adding line 2 to line 6 to national income, the sum

Table B.—Derivation of Government Receipt Series, Calendar Years, 1939-42 1

[Billions of dollars]

9 1				=	
Line	Item	1939	1940	1941	1942
	I. Federal budget receipts: Income and profit taxes:				
1 2	Individual income Corporation income and profit	0. 9 1. 0	1.0	1. 6 2. 6	4. 1 7. 0
3	Total Miscellaneous internal revenue:	1.9	2.4	4.3	11. 1
4 5 6	Estate and gift Capital stock Other	.4 .1 1.8	.3 .2 2.1	.4 .3 2.7	. 5 . 3 3. 5
7	Total	$-\frac{1}{2.3}$	2.6	3.4	4.4
8 9 10	Employment taxes. Customs. Nontax receipts	.8 .3 .2	.3 .3	1.0 .4 .5	1.3 .3 .3
11 12	Total budget receipts Less: Appropriations to old-age account	5. 5 . 6	6.4	9.6	17. 4 1. 0
13	Net budget receipts	4.9	5.8	8.8	16. 4
14 15 16	Total budget receipts Employment taxes (deduct) Capital transactions in nontax receipts (de-	5. 5 . 8	6.4	9. 6 1. 0	17. 4 1. 3
17	Excess of business tax liabilities over collec-	.1	. 2	. 4	. 1
18	Total Federal tax and nontax series.	4.9	6.7	4. 5 12. 6	5. 1 21. 0
19	Business tax and nontax liabilities: Corporation income and profits	1. 2	2. 6	6. 9	12. 1
20 21	All other	$\frac{2.4}{3.6}$	2. 7 5. 3	3.7	4.3
22	Personal tax and nontax payments	1.3	1.4	2.0	4.7
23	Total III. State and local budget receipts: State:	4.9	6.7	12.6	21.0
24 25 26	Sales taxes: Gasoline General Other	.8 .5 .3	.9 .5 .3	1.0 .6 .4	.9 .6 .4
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Total. Taxes on specific business and licenses. Individual income. Estate and gift. Corporation income. Other taxes. Nontax receipts. Property taxes (State and local) Other local taxes and nontax receipts.	1. 6 . 8 . 2 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 4 4. 3 1. 0	1.7 .9 .2 .1 .2 .1 .4 4.4 1.0	2.0 .9 .2 .1 .2 .1 .4 4.5 1.0	1.9 .9 .3 .1 .3 .1 .4 4.6 1.0
36	Total budget receipts. IV. Derivation of State and local tax and nontax series:	8.7.	9. 1	9.5	9.7
37 38	Total budget receipts Total budget receipts Excess of business tax liabilities over collections	8.7 (2)	$\frac{9.1}{(^2)}$	9.5 .1	9.7 .1
39	Total State and local tax and nontax series Business tax and nontax liabilities:	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.8
40 41	Corporation incomeAll other	6.6	7.0	. 3 7. 4	7.4 7.4
42 43	Total Personal tax and nontax payments	6.8 1.9	7. 2 1. 9	7. 7 1. 9	7.8 2.0
44	Total	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.8
45 46 47	fund series: Employment taxes in Federal budget Other employment taxes Government contributions to Government em-	1.0	1.1	1.0 1.4	1.3 1.7
48	ployee retirement funds Total contributions to social insurance funds	2.0	2.1	$-\frac{.2}{2.6}$	3.3
10	1 our contributions to social insulance funds	2.0	- 1	2.0	0.3

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ² Less than \$50,000,000.

of government expenditures and private gross capital formation. For other periods the discrepancy is due to the fact that the estimates of gross national product obtained from the product side in the manner indicated in the notes to table 10 differ from those obtained by adding line 2 to line 6 to national income.

Line 8.—Sum of line 1 through line 7.

TABLES A AND B

The main function of tables A and B is to show the relation between the various government series entering the gross national product tables and published statistics on government finance.

The general manner of deriving government expenditures on goods and services is to eliminate from total government expenditures all those that either do not enter the income account of the next recipient or represent transfer payments and hence are not included in national income. It may be noted that subsidies are not deducted from government expenditures and are, therefore, implicitly counted as a purchase of current output. This procedure is not considered the most preferable conceptually, and is adopted mainly because of lack of data.

For purposes of use in the gross national product tables a break-down of government receipts into business taxes and non-taxes, personal taxes and non-taxes, and contributions to social insurance funds is found most convenient. Personal taxes and non-tax payments include all taxes and non-tax payments to government, exclusive of employment taxes, that are paid out of individual incomes. Business taxes and non-tax liabilities include corporation income and profits taxes and all tax and non-tax liabilities to government that appear as business expense. Table B indicates the items included in these categories. Business taxes and non-taxes enter into the calculation of business incomes on a liability basis. They must, therefore, be added on a liability basis to the sum of factor incomes to obtain a sum that equals the value of the product at market price.

TABLE A

Lines 1 to 10 .- Treasury Bulletin classification.

Line 11 .- Line 9.

Line 12.—Treasury Bulletin. Sources and Uses of Funds of Certain Government Corporations and Agencies. War Corporations: Expenses, purchase and improvement of property owned, interest and dividends paid, and other expenditures minus sale of other property acquired, interest, dividends, assessments, and other property income, and other receipts.

Line 13.—These adjustments include net prepayments and purchases of existing assets (mainly purchases of land), that do not constitute purchases of current output, and certain of shore expenditures that do not find reflection in the balance of payments on current account. Also includes Government contribution to allowances for soldiers' dependents and several minor items not constituting expenditures on roods and services.

Line 14.-Line 11 plus line 12 minus line 13.

Line 15 .-- Line 8.

Line 16.—Daily Treasury Statement and U. S. Budget. Includes loan transactions, and subscriptions to and repayments of capital in general expenditures and revolving funds. Purchases of land estimated from U. S. Budget.

Line 17 .- Daily Treasury Statement. .

Line 18.—Social Security Board and Veterans' Administration. Relief includes estimated Federal share of special types of public assistance and subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration.

Line 19.-Daily Treasury Statement.

Line 20.—Daily Treasury Statement.—Fiscal year figures equally distributed over quarters

Line 21.—Treasury Pulletin. Sources and Uses of Funds of Certain Government Corporations and Agencies. Reconstruction Finance Corporation group (including Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and RFC Mortgage Company): Expenses, interest and dividends paid, and other expenditures minus interest, dividends, assessments, and property income, and other receipts. Commodity Credit Corporation: Same items plus purchase and improvements of property and loans minus sale of other property acquired and repayment of loans. Inclusion of latter items for the Commodity Credit Corporation is due to the fact that property transactions refer to items that are part of current production and that loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation are part of agricultural income.

Line 22.—Lines 15 minus 16 minus 17 minus 18 minus 19, plus 20 plus 21.

Line 23.-Line 24 plus line 25.

Line 24.—Social Security Board. General relief and estimated State and local share of special types of public assistance.

Line 25.—The basic information was obtained mainly from the publications of the Bureau of the Census, Division of State and Local Governments. The statistics cover fiscal years ended in a given calendar year. It was assumed that all fiscal years end on June 30. This assumption is satisfactory for school districts, but not for other units. To derive figures that were comparable for the various years, to eliminate duplication between State and local governments, and to climinate expenditures that do not constitute expenditures on goods and services, numerous modifications had to be made in the published figures of State-cost payments, 1939-41, These included adjustments for local shares of State-collected taxes, grants, relief, pensions, State contributions to pension funds, unemployment compensation benefits, and increases in unemployment compensation reserves. Adjustments in 1941 differed from adjustments required in previous years owing to changes in the presentation of the basic statistics. Local expenditures in 1941 were adjusted for relief, pensions, and unemployment compensation benefits and increases in reserves to obtain expenditures on goods and services. State plus local expenditures on goods and services in fiscal year 1941 were then broken into four components: Interest, education, construction, and all other, a residual. The same was done for local expenditures separately. The interest components were extrapolated by net debt (Indettedness in the U.S., 1929-41, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) and distributed equally among quarters. The education components were extrapolated annually and quarterly by education pay rolls (National Income Unit). Quarterly construction figures were based on estimates of the National Income Unit. The "all other" component for local units was extrapolated annually by pay rolls excluding education. Then (State plus local total expenditures) minus (State plus local construction, education, and interest components) equals (State plus local "all other"). The total "all other" component was put on a quarterly basis by State and local pay rolls, with adjustment of quarterly figures secured from pay roll indexes to fiscal year totals as secured above and adjustment for the break between last and first quarters of adjoining fiscal years. State and local components were extrapolated to date from fiscal year 1941 by the same series.

In each case, expenditures from grants are included in expenditures of the level of government making the grant.

Line 28.—Line 18 plus line 24 plus government contribution to allowance for soldiers' dependents included in line 9.

Line 27.—Agricultural Marketing Administration and Daily Treasury Statement. These payments are made from trust funds and do not appear as budget expenditures.

Line 28.--Social Security Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Civil Service Commission, and data of the Department of Commerce. Comprises benefit payments under Social Security Act and Unemployment Compensation Act, the special railroad schemes, and retirement payments to Federal, State and local employees.

Line 29 .- Sum of line 26 through line 28.

TABLE B

Lines 1 to 13.—Daily Treasury Statement and Reports on Collections of Internal Revenue.

Line 14 .- Line 11.

Line 15 .- Line 8.

Line 16.—Daily Treasury Statement, Treasury Bulletin, and U. S. Budget. Includes return of surplus funds of Government corporations, seignorage, and proceeds of sales of securities owned by Government.

Line 17.—Corporation income and excess profits taxes: Excess of liabilities as given in Statistics of Income, and as estimated from data on corporate profits for 1942, over current collections of these taxes. Capital-stock tax, fiscal year collections allocated to previous calendar year. Excise, stamp taxes, and customs: Collections lagged 1 month. Tax on the use of motor vehicles and boats: Fiscal year collections of the portion of this tax estimated to be paid by business are evenly allocated among the quarters of the fiscal year.

Line 18 .- Line 14 minus line 15 minus line 16 plus line 17.

Line 19.—Line 2 plus portion of line 17 representing excess of corporation income and excess profits tax liabilities over collections.

Line 20.—Line 5 plus line 6 exclusive of portion of tax on use of motor vehicles and boats estimated to be paid by individuals plus line 9 plus portion of line 10 estimated to be paid by business plus portion of line 17 representing the excess of liabilities over collections of these taxes.

Line 21.-Line 19 plus line 20.

Line 22.—Line 1 plus line 4 plus portion of tax on use of motor vehicles and boats estimated to be paid by individuals plus portion of line 10 estimated to be paid by individuals.

Line 23,-Line 21 plus line 22 equals line 18.

Lines 24 to 36.—For general source reference and assumption regarding fiscal year endings, see note to line 25 of table A. Calendar-year collections of business taxes for which annual liability and collections coincide were secured by totaling liabilities for the four quarters of the calendar year. Where annual liability and collections do not coincide, the quarterly liability was shifted to obtain taxes on a collection basis. This procedure, although imperfect, gives better results than uniform use of moving averages of fiscal-year collections to obtain calendar-year collections. For methods of deriving quarterly business-tax liabilities and personal-tax collections, cf. notes to lines 40, 41 and 43.

 $\mathit{Line}\ 26.$ —Includes taxes on alcoholic beverages, to bacco, soft drinks, admissions and other commodities.

Line 27.-Line 24 plus line 25 plus line 26.

Line 28.—Includes the group in State Tex Collections: 1941 plus motor vehicle and hunting and fishing licenses.

Line 32.-Includes poll, severance and documentary and miscellaneous taxes

Line 34.—Estimates of the National Income Unit made in connection with forthcoming study on housing expenditures.

Line 35.—Other local taxes are the residual between total taxes (1941 figure extrapolated by National Industrial Conference Board estimates of local-tax collections) and property taxes (cf. note to line 34). Local non-tax receipts for years previous to 1941 were estimated with the aid of data for cities over 100,000.

Line 36.—Sum of line 27 through 35.

Line 37.—Line 36.

Line 39.-Line 37 plus line 38.

Line 40.—Estimated calendar-year collections distributed over quarters of previous calendar year according to quarterly corporate profits after taxes.

Line 41.—Includes line 27 plus portion of lines 28, 32, 33, 34 and 35 estimated to be paid by businesses. Wherever possible, fiscal-year collections were put on a quarterly liability basis by using series corresponding to the incurrence of liability. For example, in the case of sales taxes, liability for which is measured by receipts, relevant sales series were used

Line 42.—Line 40 plus line 41.

Line 43.—Line 29 plus 30 plus portions of 28, 32, 33, 34, and 35 estimated to be paid by individuals. Personal-income taxes and motor-vehicle licenses distributed quarterly on the basis of information contained in *Tux Systems of the World*. For other taxes fiscal-year totals were distributed approximately equally among the four quarters of the fiscal year.

Line 44.-Line 42 plus line 43 equals line 39.

Line 45.—Line 8. Includes old age insurance tax, Federal unemployment insurance tax, Railroad Retirement tax, and the 10 percent of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance contribution which is covered into the Budget of the Federal Government.

Line 46.—Line 48 minus line 45 minus line 47. Includes State unemployment insurance taxes, 90 percent of the Railroad Unemployment insurance contribution, and employee contributions to Federal, State and local government employee retirement systems.

Line 47.—Includes Federal, State and local government contributions to government employee retirement systems.

Line 48.—Lines 45 through 47. Social Security Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Civil Service Commission, and data of the Department of Commerce. Contributions to social insurance funds are on an accrual rather than a collection basis.

NEW OR REVISED SERIES TABLE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS 1

		exes adju 935-39—1					-	Amount	(millio	ns of do	llars)				
						s	alaries an	d wages				Social		Entre-	
Year and month	Total in- come pay- ments	Sala- ries and wages	Total non- agri- cul- tural in- come	Total in- come pay- ments	Total	Com- modity produc- ing in- dustries	Distrib- utive in- dustries	Service indus- tries	Gov- ern- ment	Work relief wages	Direct and other relief	secu- rity bene- fits and other labor in- come	Divi- dends and in- terest	neu- rial in- come and net rents and royal- ties	Total non- agri- cul- tural in- come
I939 January February March April May June July August September October November December	102. 4 102. 2 102. 8 101. 5 103. 4 104. 9 104. 8 105. 8 107. 0 109. 7 110. 8	104. 4 104. 3 104. 5 103. 1 104. 6 106. 8 106. 0 106. 7 107. 4 110. 0 111. 1 112. 2	102. 7 102. 8 103. 5 102. 4 103. 8 106. 1 105. 9 106. 8 107. 4 109. 3 110. 3	5, 763 5, 309 5, 786 5, 716 5, 515 6, 025 5, 811 5, 496 6, 094 6, 329 5, 959 7, 026	3, 663 3, 644 3, 705 3, 690 3, 752 3, 824 3, 667 3, 712 3, 859 4, 042 4, 021 4, 079	1, 258 1, 261 1, 281 1, 271 1, 302 1, 355 1, 347 1, 406 1, 450 1, 531 1, 513 1, 500	943 928 956 958 976 990 987 992 1,012 1,046 1,037 1,080	750 748 750 752 764 772 765 758 778 773 789 793 805	524 525 530 530 535 542 424 421 509 548 545 555	188 182 188 179 175 165 144 135 115 128 133 138	92 94 95 90 87 86 85 88 88 88 88	138 143 159 144 150 157 148 156 147 140 142 144	828 432 770 758 462 908 837 423 774 746 467 1,486	1, 042 996 1, 057 1, 034 1, 064 1, 074 1, 117 1, 226 1, 313 1, 241 1, 227	5, 321 4, 909 5, 330 5, 280 5, 948 5, 575 5, 336 4, 993 5, 489 5, 652 5, 370 6, 476
Total				70, 829	45, 658	16, 475	11, 905	9, 219	6, 188	1,870	1, 071	1, 768	8, 891	13, 441	64, 779
Monthly average.	105. 4	106.8	106.1	5, 902	3, 805	1, 373	992	768	516	156	89	147	741	1, 120	5, 398
January February March April May June July Alsgust September October November December	110. 4 110. 7 110. 4 110. 8 112. 4 112. 5 113. 1 114. 1 115. 6 117. 7 120. 6	112.3 111.9 112.2 112.2 112.3 115.3 115.9 117.2 119.1 120.5 121.5	111. 4 111. 1 111. 6 111. 6 113. 4 114. 5 115. 1 116. 1 117. 3 118. 3 119. 1 121. 9	6, 212 5, 734 6, 151 6, 159 5, 914 6, 485 6, 293 5, 956 6, 632 6, 851 6, 453 7, 632	3, 924 3, 904 3, 971 3, 994 4, 672 4, 114 4, 005 4, 075 4, 269 4, 431 4, 420 4, 585	1, 422 1, 416 1, 443 1, 462 1, 500 1, 538 1, 546 1, 619 1, 085 1, 749 1, 774 1, 774	1, 020 1, 000 1, 003 1, 023 1, 025 1, 047 1, 058 1, 064 1, 095 1, 119 1, 109 1, 181	798 796 798 801 812 818 817 808 822 824 825 844	546 548 555 559 572 580 465 463 552 612 619 639	138 144 152 147 141 124 119 121 115 127 121 128	95 95 95 93 91 88 89 90 87 90 91	156 159 164 159 171 171 173 176 173 158 155 152 155	839 433 804 780 454 1.005 857 425 833 778 467 1,500	1, 198 1, 143 1, 117 1, 133 1, 126 1, 105 1, 166 1, 193 1, 285 1, 397 1, 323 1, 298	5, 705 5, 276 5, 723 5, 709 5, 471 6, 060 5, 802 5, 450 6, 043 0, 154 5, 840 7, 081
Total				76, 472	49, 764	18, 919	12, 795	9, 763	6,710	1,577	1,098	1, 951	9, 175	14, 484	70, 314
Monthly average	113. 8	116. 5	115, 1	6, 373	4, 147	1, 577	1, 066	814	559	131	92	163	765	1, 207	5, 860
January February March April May June July August September October November December	121. 3 123. 5 125. 4 128. 2 133. 7 138. 9 140. 3 143. 2 144. 4 146. 3 147. 5 153. 9	125. 3 128. 2 130. 2 133. 0 139. 5 145. 1 147. 2 150. 2 152. 1 154. 8 156. 4 163. 0	122. 6 124. 8 126. 4 129. 0 134. 0 138. 5 140. 0 142. 2 143. 5 145. 6 146. 9 152. 3	6, 753 6, 442 7, 054 7, 070 7, 070 7, 981 7, 725 7, 553 8, 312 8, 644 8, 141 9, 474	4, 430 4, 517 4, 637 4, 743 4, 995 5, 192 5, 125 5, 239 5, 645 5, 645 5, 875	1, 746 1, 830 1, 884 1, 911 2, 116 2, 237 2, 284 2, 372 2, 443 2, 556 2, 523 2, 558	1, 099 1, 099 1, 137 1, 175 1, 197 1, 243 1, 252 1, 266 1, 285 1, 312 1, 312 1, 467	834 837 844 869 886 907 908 914 921 936 942 969	620 626 646 666 681 701 595 607 701 762 763 794	131 125 126 121 115 104 86 80 79 80 79 87	96 96 98 96 93 93 90 90 90 90 92	164 159 159 154 158 159 157 155 151 151 152 152	790 432 889 784 473 1, 125 871 446 903 886 503 1, 551	1, 273 1, 238 1, 271 1, 303 1, 351 1, 412 1, 482 1, 623 1, 740 1, 872 1, 777 1, 797	6, 243 5, 975 6, 558 6, 568 6, 568 7, 367 7, 039 6, 740 7, 384 7, 589 7, 206 8, 581
Total				92, 229	61, 446	26, 460	14, 845	10, 767	8, 161	1, 213	1, 112	1, 879	9, 653	18, 139	83, 758
Monthly average	137. 3	143. 8	137. 2	7, 686	5, 121	2, 205	1, 237	897	680	101	93	157	804	1, 512	6, 98

¹ Revised series compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Pureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The revisions were occasioned principally by the adjustment of the monthly data to the Bureau's revised annual estimates of national income for 1930-41 and the preliminary estimate for 1942. There have been no revisions in the data for years prior to 1939 as published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey. For a description of the data see footnotes 1-12 for p. 6 on p. 177 of that volume. For 1942 figures, see p. 8-1 of this issue.

TABLE 2.—LUMBER STATISTICS 1

[Millions of board feet]

ļ	Pr	oductio	n 2	Sh	ipmen	ts ?							Stocks	;					
Month	Total	Hard- woods	Soft- woods	Total	Hard- woods	Soft- woods			Total				H	ardwoo	ds		s	oftwoo	ds
			19	i 1			1937 3	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937 3	1938	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
January	2, 564	450	2, 114	2, 733	481	2, 252	8, 408	9,505	9, 222	8, 463	7,310	2, 599	2, 935	2,959	2,644	2,307	6, 263	5, 819	5,00
February	2,422 2,659	404 413	2, 018 2, 246	2, 460 2, 638	440 454	2, 020 2, 184	7, 966 7, 823	9, 402 9, 330	9, 114 8, 961	8, 478 8, 448	7, 273 7, 292	2, 509 2, 493	2, 967 3, 017	2, 956 2, 934	2,657 2,659	2, 272 2, 230	6, 158 6, 027	5, 821 5, 789	5, 00 5, 06
pril Jav	2, 835 2, 888	472 472	2, 363 2, 416	2,771 $2,889$	475 508	2,296 $2,381$	7,802 8,026	9,342 9,388	$8,922 \\ 8,962$	8, 450 8, 428	7, 378	2, 473 2, 489	3, 025 3, 030	2, 900 2, 877	$2,671 \\ 2,670$	2, 228 2, 192	6,022 $6,085$	5, 779 5, 758	5, 1, 5, 2
Aay une	2,844	472	2,372	2, 927	502	2, 425	8, 351	9, 413	8,938	8, 495	7, 377	2, 545	3,023	2,818	2,626	2, 162	6, 120	5, 869	5, 2
uly	2, 993	465	2, 528	3, 185	519	2,666	8, 590	9, 236	8, 931	8,408	7, 194	2,610	2,958	2, 786	2,555	2, 108	6, 145	5, 853	5, 0
ugusteptember	3, 163 2, 981	472 472	2,691 2,509	3, 305 3, 053	505 511	2,800 $2,542$	8, 852 9, 093	9, 191 9, 311	8, 813 8, 580	8, 308 8, 092	7,047 6,977	2,681 $2,722$	2,893 2,880	2,771 $2,707$	2, 487 2, 444	2,074 $2,035$	6, 042 5, 873	5, 821 5, 648	4, 9
October	3,075	491	2,584	3, 142	530	2,612	9, 245	9, 242	8,303	7,836	6,910	2,772	2,817	2,612	2,408	1,997	5,691	5, 428	4, 9
Vovember December	2,607 $2,445$	452 464	2, 155 1, 981	2,550 $2,433$	462 450	2,088 1,983	9,475 $9,627$	9,153 $49,132$	8, 332 8, 470	7, 607 7, 472	6,977 6,97 6	2,835 2,885	$\frac{2,773}{12,801}$	2, 577 2, 634	2,368 2,339	1,987 2,002	5, 755 5, 836	5, 239 5, 133	4, 99
December	2, 440	401	1,951		450	1,955	9,027	-9, 104	0, 170	1,412	0, 970	2,000	- 2, 001	2,004	2, 339	2,002	J, 690	0, 100	4, 5
Total	33, 476	5, 499	27,977	34, 086	5,837	28, 249													
fonthly average.	2, 789	458	2, 331	2,840	486	2, 354	8,604	0.304	8,795	8 207	7, 179	2, 634	2, 927	2,794	2 514	2, 133	6,001	5, 663	5,0

Fer feetnetes see p. 28.

Table 2.—LUMBER STATISTICS 1—Continued

[Millions of board feet]

	Sou	thern p	oine	Wester	n pine?					W	est coas	t woods	2				
Month	New orders	Pro- duc- tion	Ship- ments	Pro- duc- tion	Ship- ments		New (orders			Produ	ıction			Shipn	nents	
_	_	1941		19	41	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	1941	1938	1939	1940	1941
January February	932	922	919	270	421	405	529	616	680	385	531	581	690	390	490	564	696
March	815 794	817 886	784 783	273 353	384 425	427 499	450 576	545 638	675 817	345 486	458 536	530 626	683 768	387 515	455 594	539 620	648 772
April	842	910	815	482	492	394	587	629	765	447	552	639	758	464	583	633	776
May June	924 1,035	916 809	858 857	588 632	533 560	435 473	604 652	603 599	815 788	417 390	556 596	621 638	$\frac{678}{711}$	452 460	581 609	692 665	759 766
July	1, 171	886	1.043	692	611	589	626	734	793	399	547	573	707	465	557	619	731
August !	847	903	1,037	706	631	484	706	821	721	522	612	684	830	525	710	693	844
September October	842	855	889	681	639	457	772	733	695	533	612	633	749	526	677	701	751
October	818	853	900	656	640	498	588	713	739	529	632	653	856	530	643	681	827
November December	732 761	785 770	762 743	450 368	457 426	499 508	470 515	649 636	650 868	466 463	610 545	608 611	738 642	445 457	548 514	599 669	675 626
i																	
Total	10, 513	10, 312	10, 390	6, 151	6, 219	5, 668	7, 075	7, 916	9,006	5, 382	6, 787	7, 397	8, 810	5,616	6, 961	7, 675	8,871
Monthly average	876	859	866	513	518	472	590	660	751	449	566	616	734	468	580	640	739

¹ Data for 1941 and 1942 have been revised by the reporting associations to the 1941 Census of Forest Products; in some cases earlier figures have been also revised on the basis of additional information now available. Stock figures have been revised beginning December 1936 to include for the Southern hardwood region gross stocks (sold and unsold stocks), as for other regions. Figures for all years as shown in the 1942 Supplement include for this region only net, or unsold, stocks. This revision increased the December 1936 figure for hardwood stocks and total stocks 663,000,000 board feet, or 34 and 8 percent respectively. Stocks were further revised beginning December 1938 to include "green" stocks for the Appalachian region which was found to have been reporting "dry" stocks only; the effect of this revision on the comparability of the data is indicated by a comparison of the figures for December 1938 exclusive of the "green" stocks for this region, as given in the table above, with the revised figures in note 4.

2 Revisions in addition to those shown above have been made as follows: Total lumber and total softwoods—adjustments have been made in the 1934–37 monthly figures for production and shipments; the monthly averages were not affected by these adjustments. Western pine—new orders, March 1940, 359 million board feet; stocks, December 1941, 1,681. West coast woods—new orders were revised for 1934–37 and adjustments made in the monthly figures for production and shipments, in most cases, were not affected by the changes in the monthly figures of production and shipments, in most cases, were not affected by the changes in the monthly figures. All revisions are available on request.

3 Figures for years prior to 1937 shown in the 1942 Supplement are not comparable with those shown above (see note 1). December 1936 figures revised to a comparable basis with figures beginning January 1937 above, and to include a minor revision in softwood data, are as follows: Total stocks, 8,620 million board feet; hardwoods

softwoods, 6.001.

softwoods, 6,001.

4 Figures shown are comparable with earlier data beginning January 1937. December 1938 figures revised to include "green" stocks for the Appalachian region (see note 1), comparable with data for subsequent years, are as follows: Total stocks, 9,310 million board feet; hardwoods, 2,969; softwoods, 6,341.

Table 3.—INDEXES OF WAGE-EARNER EMPLOYMENT AND OF WEEKLY WAGES IN MANU-FACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1941

[1939=100; indexes are without adjustment for seasonal variation]

Industry group	Janu- ary	Feb- ruary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Au- gust	Sep- tem- ber	Octo- ber	No- vem- ber	De- cem- ber	Monthly average
						W	age ear	ners					
All manufacturing	116.9	120.0	122.7	125.8	128.6	132.0	135. 5	138.4	141. 2	141.8	141.3	141.1	132.1
Durable goods. Iron and steel and their products.	132.9	136.5	140. 2 135. 3	145. 2 138. 2	149.8 141.9	154.7	158.5	159.8	164.3	167. 1	168.1	168. 5	153.8
Electrical machinery	129.5 139.3	132.8 145.5	151, 2	158.5	167. 1	146.1 173.5	149.1 180.1	151. 1 186. 0	152. 2 188. 9	151.7 190.3	151.3 191.0	151.5 192.3	144. 2 172. 0
Machinery, except electrical	138.1	141.6	146. 2	156.6	162.6	168.1	172.0	174. 4	176.1	177.9	178.7	181. 9	164. 5
Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment, except automobiles Automobiles Nonferrous metals and their products	253.3	267. 8	282.1	302.3	321. 7	346. 2	377.0	399. 1	438.6	477.5	508. 2	545.1	376.6
Automobiles	138.8	141.4	143.9	145.7	148.5	150.2	141.6	123.4	139.1	145.0	147. 2	135. 2	141.7
Nonferrous metals and their products	136.8	141.0	143.4	145.8	147.6	150.1	152. 2	155.1	156.7	159.1	158.3	158.0	150.3
Lumber and timber basic products Furniture and finished lumber products	110.8 108.8	112.9 111.5	115.7 113.1	119.6 114.6	$122.2 \\ 117.0$	127. 0 120. 3	134. 4 122. 8	138.3 124.9	139.1 124.6	139.8 124.4	134.6 124.8	132. 6 123. 7	127.3 119.2
Stone, clay, and glass, and products	111.1	113.0	116.6	121. 2	125. 4	128.0	130.3	133. 7	134.7	134.8	134.8	132.6	126, 4
Nondurable goods	104. 4	107.0	108.9	110.6	111.9	114. 2	117.3	121.6	123. 1	121.8	120. 2	119.5	115.0
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	105.8	108.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.7	114.7	114.8	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	112. 2
Apparel and other finished textile products	104.6	111.7	114.7	114.5	113.4	111.9	112.7	119.8	121.9	120.4	116.9	115.6	114.8
Leather and leather products Food and kindred products	102. 4 94. 8	106. 2 93. 3	108.0 94.3	107. 4 97. 4	$105.2 \\ 100.8$	108.1 107.4	$111.2 \\ 117.0$	111.7 128.8	109. 8 132. 5	109. 6 123. 3	107.8 117.7	109.9 113.4	108. 1 110. 1
	94.4	98.7	97. 9	98. 2	100. 8	101. 5	101.4	101. 9	99.1	104.0	105.7	104.3	100.6
Paper and allied products	106.3	108.0	110.3	113. 1	115. 6	118.5	120.8	123.6	125.3	125.7	126. 2	126. 4	118.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.4	103.1	101.5	104.0	104.5	105.4	107.3	106.8	109.0	104.1
Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products Products of petroleum and coal	123.3	127.3	131, 4	137. 2	137.9	139.9	142.8	147.6	154, 6	160.5	163.0	165.5	144.3
Rubber products	108. 1 117. 1	108.0 119.6	108.8 122.4	108.9 125.1	$111.5 \\ 127.0$	114.1 132.5	117.0 133.4	117. 5 134. 3	117.6 134.1	117.3 134.4	116.8 134.1	116.6 133.4	113. 5 129. 0
readder produces	117.1	115.0	152.4	120.1	121.0	102.0	100. 4	197. 0	104.1	107. 7	104.1	100.4	125.0
						W	eekly wa	ages					
A 11 manual or absorbing	120.6	140.9	145.0	150.9	101 9	170. 5	172.0	170 0	104.0	190. 2	100.6	105 1	107 5
All manufacturing	132. 6	140.3	145.9	150. 2	161.3	170. 5	172.0	178.8	184.8	190. 2	188. 6	195. 1	167. 5
Durable goods.	155. 2	164.8	171.8	178.8	195.4	208.7	207.8	214.3	222.4	233. 5	232.9	242.0	202.3
Durable goods	146.8	154.7	159.8	170.3	182.3	192.0	191.1	197.7	197.1	201.6	200.2	205.6	183.3
Electrical machinery Machinery, except electrical	163. 2	175.8	187.1	194. 4	218.7	228.4	240.0	249.3	252.9	257.8	256.9	271.1	224.6
Machinery, except electrical	163.3 305.4	173. 5 329. 3	183. 3 349. 2	199. 5 376. 6	216, 2 421, 4	228. 4 470. 2	228.7 522.4	237.3 570.2	243.0 632.7	250.5 712.6	247.9 754.8	266.1 866.8	219.8 526.0
Transportation equipment, except automobiles Automobiles	160.3	174.2	179. 2	162.8	189.7	210.7	176. 2	154.0	177.7	198.4	199.4	177.6	180.0
Nonferrous metals and their products	158.0	164.5	168.8	171. 2	183.6	190.8	192. 2	202.6	207.6	210.8	207.3	217. 1	189.5
Lumber and timber basic products	118.7	122.7	127.7	136.3	139.4	152. 2	159.0	176.4	173.0	177.8	162. 1	159.0	150.4
Furniture and finished lumber products Stone, clay, and glass, and products	114.8	122.6	128.0	130.7	139.6	147. 9	149.0	156.3	158.9	162. 5	158. 2	162. 2	144.2
Stone, clay, and glass, and products.	117.8	122.0	127.3	136.0	147. 2	151.6	149.4	159.3	162.0	167.3	162.8	164.4	147.3
Nondurable goods. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	110.5 113.7	116.5 120.5	120.6 123.9	122. 2 127. 7	127. 9 134. 4	133. 2 137. 5	136. 9 139. 9	144.0 141.5	148.1 145.7	147.9 148.7	145.3 147.4	149.3 153.0	133. 5 136. 2
Apparel and other finished textile products	109.3	126. 9	132. 4	126.0	126.7	1252	129.4	147.3	153.8	145.8	134.6	137. 7	132.9
Leather and leather products	111.7	122. 2	128.0	123.5	122.3	130.5	137. 9	140. 2	137. 2	136.3	131.5	142.7	130. 3
Leather and leather products Food and kindred products	98.4	98. 2	100.6	103.4	111.4	120.1	128.0	139. 5	144.7	137. 9	133.3	132.5	120.7
Tahagaa manufaaturas	100.9	104.6	106.4	99.9	114.0	119.4	118.7	119.0	119.7	127.7	130.5	129.9	115.9
Paper and allied products	112.5	117.1	122.0	125. 3	131.7	141.9	142.6	148.6	151.6	154.6	155.1	157.8	138.4
Chamicals and allied products	104.8 133.9	105.0 139.0	107.8 145.4	107.5 154.6	109.3 163.7	108.4 171.6	110. 2 176. 9	111.9 182.4	114. 2 190. 9	115.3 204.6	116. 2 210. 4	124.6 219.4	111.3 174.4
Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products Products of petroleum and coal	108.0	108.3	110, 2	116.1	122.9	130.5	131.9	132. 4	137.1	138. 4	137.7	141.4	126.3
Rubber products	127.3	131.7	136. 8	140. 2	147.8	162. 4	156.3	160.3	156.0	159. 9	163.3		150.1
Rubber products	121.0	101.1	100.0	140.2	141.0	102.4	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	159.3	100.1

¹ Revised series compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revisions resulted from adjustment of the industry groups and the totals to final employment data for 1941 and preliminary data for the second quarter of 1942 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Indexes for 1939 and 1940 were not affected by the revisions and are correct as published on pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey. Data for individual industries shown in the December Survey are correct for all years, as no revisions were made in these series.

Monthly Business Statistics

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business That volume contains monthly data for the years 1938 to 1941, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1913 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1938. Series addedor revised since publication of the 1942 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						1942						
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			BUSI	NESS	INDE	XES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted:	p 196. 5 p 217. 4 p 190. 2 p 10, 769	155. 5 164. 5 153. 0 8, 487	157. 4 167. 5 155. 1 8, 094	159. 3 171. 1 157. 8 8, 796	163. 3 175. 6 161. 0 8, 913	165. 4 179. 1 163. 3 8, 799	169. 5 185. 2 167. 5 9, 782	172. 6 189. 6 170. 3 9, 685	176. 0 193. 3 172. 6 9, 571	177. 9 195. 3 174. 0 10, 453	182.8 201.4 178.3 10,782	189. 4 208. 4 183. 6 10, 593	213. 1 186. 8
Totals do Commodity-producing industries do Work-relief wages do Direct and other relief do Social-security benefits and other labor income	P 7, 627 P 3, 489 P 19 P 83	5, 719 2, 545 77 94	5, 806 2, 622 72 95	6,002 2,705 75 94	6, 182 2, 824 68 92	6, 390 2, 976 58 89	6,666 3,112 53 87	6, 723 3, 234 45 86	6, 894 3, 365 35 86	7, 082 3, 413 30 85	7,327 3,459 126 85	7, 463 3, 493 24 84	7, 635 3, 514 23 84 2180
mil. of dol. Dividends and interest	* 184 * 786 * 2,089 * 9,643	173 778 1, 723 7, 662	171 426 1,596 7,394	175 890 1,635 8,062	169 773 1,697 8,112	163 475 1,682 8,004	1, 119 1, 746 8, 906	169 846 1,861 8,677	164 437 1,990 8,440	176 894 2, 216 9, 088	7 175 752 2, 443 9, 198	174 522 2,350 9,141	
AGRICULTURAL INCOME	,	.,	,,,,,	0,002	5,112	0,000	0,000	0, 3	0,110	,,,,,,	0,100	, , ,	
Cash income from farm marketings:† Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted 1935-39=100. Adjusted	» 191. 0 » 225. 5 » 237. 0 » 217. 5 » 171. 5 » 225. 5 » 286. 0	151. 5 180. 5 184. 0 178. 5 148. 0 192. 5 199. 0	125. 5 179. 5 179. 5 179. 5 179. 5 156. 0 194. 5 184. 0	135. 5 175. 0 166. 5 181. 0 153. 0 196. 0 194. 0	148. 0 191. 0 189. 0 192. 0 163. 0 219. 0 175. 0	149. 5 188. 5 193. 0 185. 0 165. 5 203. 0 174. 5	161. 0 191. 5 166. 5 208. 0 163. 0 251. 5 177. 0	183. 5 192. 5 187. 5 196. 0 161. 0 226. 0 180. 5	212. 5 204. 5 209. 5 201. 5 164. 0 234. 0 187. 0	260. 0 207. 5 222. 5 197. 5 166. 0 227. 0 181. 0	295. 5 211. 0 225. 0 201. 5 167. 5 230. 0 194. 0	265. 5 224. 0 248. 5 208. 0 168. 0 239. 0 204. 0	r 225, 5 r 226, 5 237, 5 r 219, 0 r 177, 0 r 249, 5 233, 5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	P 194 P 207 P 286 P 225 P 108 P 140 P 91 347 P 200	166 173 216 209 122 142 250 191 138 137 165 68 305	167 175 221 211 128 147 118 259 187 132 132 164 47 314	168 177 228 218 129 147 120 268 181 140 141 176 43 330	172 181 234 219 132 142 127 273 177 151 161 176 43 350	175 183 240 219 135 143 131 279 180 163 178 190 35 372	177 185 246 216 138 138 139 138 287 186 158 183 171 37 390	180 189 251 216 140 137 141 289 188 151 151 32 425	187 196 260 218 138 136 139 299 190 160 195 167 30 458	192 202 266 219 135 136 134 306 1191 163 200 166 38 478	194 r 205 2275 229 135 141 131 316 r 191 163 202 167 37 507	194 206 279 224 125 140 118 327 196 157 186 171 39 525	7 193 7 206 7 283 221 7 116 7 144 7 101 7 338 7 201 139 156 159 39 7 548
Sembly 1935-39=100	P 192 P 144 P 205 P 116 P 116 P 115 P 142 P 90 P 165 P 179 P 160 171 180 132 P 117 P 124 P 102 P 145 P 118 P 775	118 137 112 155 120 124 99 173 151 159 159 159 159 169 161 128 169 180 180 180 181 104 144 144 144	105 138 117 161 161 127 121 109 135 153 160 129 162 124 126 174 174 173 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 12	105 137 113 166 7 129 7 130 121 124 131 155 161 122 162 163 169 175 148 117 118 122 116 140 140 140	104 138 168 131 131 132 134 151 157 118 162 111 123 157 170 153 119 125 121 121 120 121 121 120 121 121	107 127 120 166 166 168 124 123 103 140 144 147 115 156 175 169 123 131 121 115 147 147	112 136 116 166 166 115 114 139 210 149 133 134 108 103 152 169 169 169 151 132 121 117 144 144	116 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	124 144 140 170 117 117 117 122 130 130 130 114 103 154 169 169 169 136 136 121 131 131 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 14	150 150 160 176 112 112 112 113 143 132 122 166 116 109 156 170 170 155 144 137 129 129 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	135 148 123 136 1167 1157 1109 146 138 138 123 106 117 120 156 174 156 174 174 174 174 175 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	7 147 1033 194 115 111 150 91 166 134 7 123 166 117 7 121 158 171 177 161 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	7 146 7 145 5 94 7 201 7 110 7 150 9 88 7 186 1 29 1 131 1 19 1 166 1 12 7 114 7 156 1 163 1 178 1 163 1 178 1 180 1 178 1 180 1 180

[·] Revised.

Revised.

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

IScattered revisions in figures beginning January 1940 for dairy products, minerals, and fuels, beginning February 1939 for bituminous coal, and in figures for the first half of 1941 for machinery and anthracite, are available on request.

New series, see note marked with an """ on p. S-2.

†Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; see p. 27, table 1, of this issue. Earlier data for the revised indexes on a 1935-39 base for cash income from farm marketings will be published in a subsequent issue.

Ionthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943				;		194	2					,
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	I	BUSIN	ESS	INDE	XES-	Conti	nued	·	·	<u>'</u>			
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Con.													
ljusted: Combined index	² 200 ² 213 ² 290	171 178 221	r 171 179 225	172 180 230	173 182 234	174 183 239	176 184 244	178 188 249	183 193 258	186 196 264	7 191 7 202 273	194 206 279	r 19 r 20 r 29
Steel*	225 p 125 p 140 p 117 p 347 p 200	209 143 153 138 250 191	211 144 147 143 259 187	218 134 147 128 268 181	219 132 142 127 273 177	219 130 143 124 279 • 180	216 131 139 127 287 186	216 133 137 130 289 188	218 129 136 125 299	219 125 136 119 306 191	229 129 141 123 316 191	224 128 140 122 327 196	2 1 1 1 7 3 7 2
Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do Glass containers Polished plate glass do Transportation equipment Automobile bodies, parts and assem-	39 2 565	165 167 184 68 305	158 162 1 78 47 314	158 161 187 43 330	154 167 176 43 350	155 172 178 35 372	147 171 163 · 37 396	140 169 145 32 425	145 177 153 30 458	152 182 163 38 478	152 184 162 37 507	153 180 169 39 526	10
bly	₽ 152 ₽ 150	118 143	105 142	105 139	104 139	107 138	112 136	116 138	124 140	129	135 • 144	# 140 r i47	71
Alcoholic beverages \$ do. Chemicals do Leather and products do. Shoes do. Manufactured food products do. Datry products do. Meat packing do. Paper and products do. Paper and products do. Paper and products do. Paper and products do. Coke do.	r 206 r 118 r 118 r 159 r 141 r 140	137 156 128 127 139 149 148 153 159 133 161 161	130 161 124 139 146 141 151 157 129 161	119 161 124 122 136 145 144 152 158 122 7 162	111 165 130 130 136 150 142 148 154 118 162	111 167 126 124 134 142 140 143 7 147 7 116 163	104 172 121 120 138 138 138 134 135 115 164 108	122 174 116 115 143 143 146 125 125 118	135 173 112 110 143 143 153 131 132 121 165	139 174 111 108 149 140 159 132 133 122 166	126 182 117 115 146 139 145 135 137 123 166	122 192 116 116 116 151 136 147 135 137 123 166	11 7 20 7 11 7 11 7 11 7 13 13 13 11 16
Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing do Textiles and products do Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Tobacco products do	# 112 # 160 171 180	129 128 158 159 180 161 134	124 125 156 174 174 153 130	121 153 169 175 148 125	111 117 157 177 170 153 127	112 156 175 169 150 120	103 104 152 169 169 151 122	111 106 154 166 168 160 126	114 111 154 169 169 154 130	116 109 156 172 170 155 133	117 116 156 172 174 156 141	117 118 158 171 177 161 136	p 11 p 13 16 16
Minerals\$.	# 126 # 124 # 102 # 145 # 118 # 139	134 131 104 144 129 150	133 130 121 141 127 153	126 122 116 140 115 152	125 121 122 150 109 151	126 121 115 147 111 156	127 121 117 144 113 158	125 121 122 141 112 154	130 126 118 140 121 151	131 129 129 150 120 144	129 127 117 145 121 138	130 130 124 154 121 133	P 15 10 14 12 7 13
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIP- MENTS, AND INVENTORIES											000	070	
lew orders, total Jan. 1939=100. Durable goods do. Iron and steel and their products do. Electrical machinery do. Other machinery do. Other durable goods do. Nondurable goods do.		268 414 245 347 414 719 174	292 463 256 452 648 645 182	274 427 256 477 442 673 176	292 449 274 548 467 677 192	270 432 216 648 669 490 167	314 545 295 570 578 913 166	256 399 254 699 411 504 163	233 334 222 491 421 377 167	264 390 250 411 358 636 183	266 387 223 413 387 643 188	279 415 264 586 381 619 192	2 r 3 r 2 r 3 r 3 r 5 1
shipments,totalaverage month 1939 = 100 Durable goods		184 214 152 200 211 229	199 232 133 208 249 260	199 235 131 211 257 270	200 239 131 207 259 279	203 254 129 216 270 297	202 256 161 211 249 306	207 264 172 210 267 311	212 270 184 215 268 312	224 283 194 216 286 322	228 289 207 212 317 333	232 300 223 214 351 337	7 2- 7 35 7 2- 7 20 7 40 7 30
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) doOther durable goods do		829 176	1,064 194	1,018 196	1, 108 196	1, 266 206	1, 271 199	1, 362 203	1, 466 197	1, 579 211	1, 578 213	1,692 213	r 1, 7
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Textile-mill products do Other nondurable goods do		161 170 160 171 141 131 184 150	173 181 171 173 133 144 204 172	171 176 162 173 130 147 206 180	168 173 159 165 132 159 213 172	164 170 164 154 139 171 189 156	160 168 164 139 136 171 186 147	163 169 171 126 142 183 187	167 171 178 131 135 179 191 154	177 187 187 136 140 205 197 165	181 182 190 146 138 207 203 173	179 183 185 143 154 214 202 171	7 17 18 7 18 14 7 13 22 20 7 16
nventories, total do. Durable goods do Automobiles and equipment do. Iron and steel and their products do. Electrical machinery do. Other machinery do. Transportation conjument (except auto-		161. 9 179. 2 190. 8 127. 2 243. 9 187. 5	163. 0 180. 8 190. 0 125. 5 250. 3 191. 4	165, 6 183, 4 193, 6 125, 7 255, 5 195, 0	167. 0 186. 6 202. 5 127. 5 264. 2 199. 1	170. 4 190. 2 217. 9 130. 1 270. 0 202. 9	172. 9 193. 2 222. 7 132. 3 277. 8 203. 1	171, 2 195, 8 226, 1 133, 9 290, 3 204, 8	175. 0 198. 0 229. 9 134. 3 299. 9 204. 6	175, 4 200, 9 241, 4 134, 1 307, 1 207, 2	176. 5 204. 1 243. 3 135. 7 320. 6 210. 4	7 177. 9 207. 7 244. 1 137. 4 326. 1 213. 0	177. 7 210. 7 232. 7 139. 7 324. 7 219.
mobiles) average month 1939=100 Other durable goodsdo		693. 9 139. 5	709. 1 140. 6	732. 5 141. 3	742.8 141.5	756. 2 140. 6	802. 3 139. 0	824. 8 137. 6	852. 8 137. 5	890. 3 135. 9	924. 2 134. 0	975. 0 134. 2	7 1,020 7 133
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Other nondurable goods do		146. 9 147. 8 163. 6 134. 4 113. 4 149. 7 151. 5 145. 4	147. 4 150. 9 158. 9 137. 8 115. 5 149. 6 154. 1 147. 3	150. 1 155. 6 156. 8 140. 0 115. 0 155. 4 156. 2 155. 6	149.9 157.7 157.9 141.1 114.5 154.3 155.8 152.8	153, 1 159, 9 160, 0 145, 9 113, 0 161, 2 162, 0 157, 3	155. 1 162. 7 160. 3 149. 7 111. 5 165. 4 165. 1 160. 7	155, 3 163, 3 159, 8 152, 7 110, 3 170, 2 165, 0 161, 3	154.8 164.4 159.2 154.6 111.2 174.8 159.5	153. 1 161. 0 158. 0 154. 6 109. 6 173. 5 150. 2 160. 8	152. 4 156. 5 161. 2 149. 8 109. 3 172. 7 155. 1 159. 1	146. 5 107. 2 174. 4 153. 1	r 149 r 158 r 156 r 144 r 106 r 174 r 147 r 157

r Revised.

• Preliminary.

• New series. The new index of steel production has been substituted for the combined index for iron and steel as publication of the latter index was suspended after March 1942 until recently. Earlier data are shown in note marked with an "*" on p. S-2 of the December 1942 Survey.

§ Revisions have been made in seasonal adjustment allowances for recent periods; for total industrial production, total manufactures, durable manufactures, and non-durable manufactures, the resulting changes in the indexes do not exceed 1 point for any month before December 1941. Revisions are available on request.

‡Seasonal adjustment factors have been revised to 100 beginning as follows: Furniture, February 1942; polished plate glass, December 1941; bituminous coal, May 1941; anthracite, January 1940; crude petrolem, October 1941. See also note marked "‡" on p. S-1 with regard to additional revisions in the fuel series.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943												
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		(COMM	ODIT	Y PR	ICES	·						
COST OF LIVING												:	i
National Industrial Conference Board: Combined index. .1923=100. Clothing. do. do. Food. do. Fuel and light. do. Housing. do. Sundries. do. U.S. Department of Labor: Combined index. .1935-39=100. Clothing. do. Clothing. do. Food. do. Fuel, electricity, and ice. do. Housefurnishings. do. Rent. do. do.	101. 4 88. 6 109. 1 91. 7 90. 8 106. 6 125. 9 133. 0 107. 3 123. 7	94. 5 82. 4 95. 2 90. 3 90. 1 102. 5 116. 1 116. 2 104. 3 118. 2	95. 1 84. 5 95. 7 90. 4 90. 4 102. 9 112. 9 119. 0 116. 8 104. 4 119. 7	96. 1 85. 8 97. 5 90. 4 90. 7 103. 5 114. 3 123. 6 118. 6 104. 5 121, 2	97. 1 88. 4 98. 8 90. 1 91. 0 104. 1 115. 1 126. 5 119. 6 104. 3 121. 9	97. 3 88. 6 99. 1 90. 5 91. 1 104. 2 116. 0 126. 2 121. 6 104. 9	97. 3 88. 1 99. 5 90. 4 91. 0 104. 1 116. 4 125. 3 123. 2 105. 0 122. 3	97. 8 88. 0 100. 3 90. 4 90. 8 105. 0 117. 0 125. 3 124. 6 106. 3 122. 8	98. 1 88. 2 101. 1 90. 4 90. 8 105. 0 117. 5 125. 2 126. 1 106. 2 123. 0	98. 6 88. 4 102. 8 90. 5 90. 8 104. 7 117. 8 125. 8 126. 6 106. 2 123. 6	99. 7 88. 5 105. 4 90. 5 90. 8 105. 4 119. 0 125. 9 129. 6 106. 2 123. 6	100. 3 88. 6 106. 5 90. 5 90. 8 106. 2 119. 8 125. 9 131. 1 106. 2 123. 7	101. 88. 108. 90. 106. 120. 125. 132. 106. 123.
Rent do	(a) 113. 1	108. 4 108. 5	108. 6 109. 4	108. 9 110. 1	109. 2 110. 6	109. 9 110. 9	108. 5 110. 9	108. 0 111. 1	108. 0 111. 1	108. 0 111. 4	108. 0 111. 8	108. 0 112. 7	108. 112.
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS													
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index	182 185 164 177 139 134 205 277 217	149 147 143 148 102 119 164 204	145 135 150 147 98 121 173 161 133	146 130 151 144 111 122 180 136 132	150 131 158 142 118 120 190 158 136	152 134 159 143 131 120 189 152 138	151 137 153 141 148 116 191 169 134	154 145 155 144 131 115 193 200 139	163 156 151 151 126 115 200 256 173	163 166 156 156 129 119 195 191 172	169 173 158 165 134 117 200 226 185	169 178 160 171 127 117 197 238 181	175 185 162 177 151 124 190 290 211
RETAIL PRICES U. S. Department of Labor indexes:											,		
Anthraeite 1923-25=100 Bituminous coal do Food (see under cost of living above).	93. 2 97. 9	88, 8 96, 7	88. 9 96. 7	88. 9 96. 7	87.5 95.9	88. 9 96. 1	88. 8 96. 6	88. 8 96. 8	88. 8 96. 9	88, 8 97. 0	88. 9 97. 0	\$8, 9 97, 1	88.9 97.2
Fairchild's index: Combined index	113. 1 108. 1 105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	110. 2 104. 9 101. 1 139. 1 112. 7 107. 1	111. 9 106. 7 102. 7 111. 2 114. 3 110. 8	112. 5 107. 5 104. 2 112. 1 115. 1 111. 8	113. 4 108. 6 105. 6 113. 2 115. 8 112. 6	113, 2 108, 3 105, 2 113, 0 115, 7 112, 2	113, 1 108, 0 105, 1 112, 9 115, 6 112, 2	113, 1 108, 0 105, 1 112, 8 115, 6 112, 3	113, 1 108, 0 105, 2 112, 7 115, 5 112, 3	113. 1 108. 0 105. 2 112. 7 115. 5 112. 2	113. 1 108. 0 105. 3 112. 6 115. 5 112. 2	113, 1 108, 0 105, 3 112, 5 115, 5 112, 2	113. 1 108. 1 105. 3 112. 6 115. 5
WHOLESALE PRICES													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 quotations)1926=100 Economic classes: Manufactured products	# 101. 9 # 100. 1 108. 2 92. 8 117. 0 107. 3 129. 2	96. 0 96. 4 96. 1 91. 7 100. 8 95. 9 105. 7	96. 7 97. 0 97. 0 92. 0 101. 3 95. 3 109. 3	97. 6 97. 8 98. 2 92. 3 102. 8 93. 8 113. 8	98.7 98.7 100.0 92.8 104.5 91.5 118.3	98. 8 99. 0 99. 7 92. 9 104. 4 92. 2 117. 6	98. 6 98. 6 99. 8 92. 8 104. 4 88. 8 116. 9	98. 7 98. 6 100. 1 92. 8 105. 3 89. 1 117. 8	99. 2 98. 9 101. 2 92. 7 106. 1 89. 8 122. 6	99. 6 99. 2 102. 2 92. 9 107. 8 93. 6 122. 1	100. 0 99. 4 103. 0 92. 7 109. 0 91. 5 123. 4	100, 3 99, 4 103, 9 92, 6 110, 5 92, 8 121, 3	p 101. (p 99. (106. 1 92. 5 113. 8 100. 7 123. 9
1926 = 100	# 98, 5 105, 2 90, 6 113, 4 102, 6 115, 5	94. 8 93. 7 91. 1 96. 0 78. 3 101. 6	95. 5 94. 6 91. 1 95. 0 85. 2 104. 0	96, 2 96, 1 90, 6 94, 3 87, 7 109, 2	97. 2 98. 7 90. 2 94. 1 97. 7 112. 8	97. 4 98. 9 89. 0 93. 5 96. 7 114. 8	97. 1 99. 3 87. 2 92. 0 105. 4 113. 9	97. 0 99. 2 87. 2 96. 0 98. 5 113. 4	97, 5 100, 8 87, 8 100, 2 98, 0 115, 2	97. 7 102. 4 89. 1 105. 5 97. 5 116. 0	97. 9 103. 4 89. 3 109. 2 98. 2 115. 5	97. 9 103. 5 89. 5 111. 2 102. 0 112. 0	№ 98. 1 104. 3 89. 3 111. 5 104. 3 113. 6
foods. 1928-100. Building materials do Brick and tile. do Cement do Cementals do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals and paramaceuticals. do Fortilizer materials do Cils and fats do Cils and fats do Electricity do Cemental do Cem	60. 8 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 126. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 4 103. 8 97. 4 97. 3 107. 0 112. 5 70. 5 30. 3	94. 6 193. 3 96. 9 93. 4 131. 6 96. 0 95. 3 126. 3 126. 3 16. 4 76. 4 76. 4 76. 4 76. 4 101. 4 121. 1 102. 4 107. 2 97. 4 103. 5 97. 0 93. 6 101. 1 110. 5 93. 6 93. 6	94. 9 110. 1 197. 0 93. 4 132. 7 199. 9 97. 0 96. 3 126. 5 79. 3 108. 2 77. 0 78. 0 77. 0 78. 0 77. 0 78. 0 79. 3 115. 5 101. 4 121. 8 102. 5 107. 4 97. 0 85. 6 97. 9 95. 2 105. 3 111. 4 69. 6 30. 3	95. 2 110. 5 97. 1 93. 6 133. 1 100. 8 97. 1 100. 8 97. 1 79. 5 79. 5 77. 7 65. 3 77. 7 65. 3 77. 7 108. 8 77. 7 108. 8 107. 7 108. 8 107. 7 108. 8 107. 7 108. 8 107. 7 108. 8 108. 6 109. 6 1	95. 6 110. 2 98. 0 94. 1 131. 8 100. 6 97. 1 96. 4 126. 7 79. 2 108. 8 77. 7 79. 2 108. 8 110. 3 126. 7 102. 8 103. 8 97. 1 103. 8 97. 7 102. 8 103. 8 97. 7 107. 8 108. 5 97. 7 107. 8 113. 8	95. 1 10. 1 98. 0 94. 2 131. 5 100. 6 97. 3 96. 5 129. 1 79. 0 108. 6 78. 0 78. 0 78. 0 111. 8 126. 6 102. 9 108. 1 97. 5 103. 9 97. 2 98. 5 98. 5 103. 9 97. 3 104. 3 105. 6 98. 5 105. 6 105. 9 105. 6 105. 9 105. 6 105. 9 105. 9 105. 6 105. 9 105. 9 105. 6 105. 9 105. 9 105. 6 105. 9 105.	95. 6 110. 1 98. 1 98. 1 131. 7 100. 3 97. 2 96. 5 129. 1 78. 4 108. 5 78. 4 108. 5 78. 4 108. 5 118. 2 118. 2 118. 2 103. 9 97. 2 97. 2 9	95. 7 110 3 98. 0 91. 2 132. 9 100. 7 96. 5 129. 1 78. 5 104. 2 78. 5 104. 2 78. 5 104. 2 108. 0 118. 2 118. 5 101. 3 102. 8 103. 8 97. 2 107. 2 107. 2 112. 7 96. 7 97. 5 107. 2 112. 7 98. 1 107. 2 112. 7 98. 1 107. 2 112. 7 98. 1 107. 2 112. 7 99. 7 90. 7 9	95.6 110.3 98.7 94.2 133.0 100.1 96.2 96.3 129.0 78.3 101.6 79.0 62.2 80.4 102.7 118.2 118.8 101.3 126.4 102.7 107.9 97.4 103.8 97.2 112.9 97.2 112.9 97.2 112.9 97.3	95.5 110.4 98.7 94.2 133.2 190.4 96.2 190.5 190.5 128.9 128.9 128.9 128.9 128.9 128.0 190.5 19	95.5 110.4 98.7 94.2 133.3 101.0 96.2 128.8 78.3 101.5 79.0 60.6 117.8 116.0 100.3 120.4 102.5 107.3 103.8 97.4 103.8 97.4 103.8 97.1 107.0 112.4 70.5 30.3 31.1 17.0	95. 8 110. 1 98. 6 94. 2 133. 1 100. 7 99. 5 96. 2 165. 4 78. 6 101. 5 79. 1 60. 7 117. 8 116. 0 101. 3 128. 4 102. 5 107. 3 97. 4 103. 8 97. 4 107. 0 107. 0 112. 4 70. 5 3 3 3 3 4 107. 0 107. 0 107. 0 117. 0 117	P 95.8 110.6 98.1 99.4 133.5 106.8 99.5 106.8 99.5 107.6

Preliminary.

Not available.
Data for February 15, 1943: Total, 178; chickens and eggs, 170; cotton and cottonseed, 163; dairy products, 179; fruits, 156; grains, 138; meat animals, 214; truck crops, 301; miscellaneous, 158.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						19	42					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	C	омм	ODIT	Y PR	ICES-	-Cont	inued	l					
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Con. Commodities other than farm products and foods—Continued												-	
Miscellaneous 1926=100 Automobile tires and tubes do	90. 7 73. 0	89.3 71.0	\$9.3 71.0	89.7 71.0	90.3 72.5	90. 5 73. 0	90. 2 73. 0	89. 8 73. 0	88. 9 73. 0	88. 8 73. 0	88. 6 73. 0	90. 1 73. 0	90. 5 73. 0
Paper and pulpdo	100.1	102. 8	102. 9	102.9	102.9	102. 8	101.6	100.5	98. 9	98.8	98.8	98.8	99 . 0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE BOLLAR As measured by—													
Wholesale prices 1935–39 = 100 Cost of living do	78. 9 82. 9	83. 8 89. 3	83. 2 88. 6	82. 4 87. 5	81. 5 86. 9	81. 4 86. 2	81. 6 85. 9	81. 5 85. 5	81. 1 85. 1	80. 8 84. 8	80. 4 84. 0	80. 2 83. 5	79. 6 83. 1
Retail food pric sdo Prices received by farmersdo	75. 1 57. 7	86. 0 70. 5	85. 5 72. 5	84. 2 72. 0	83. 5 70. 1	82. 1 69. 1	81. 1 69. 6	80. 2 68. 2	79. 2 64. 4	78. 9 64. 4	77. 1 62. 2	76. 2 62. 2	75. 3 59. 1
CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE													
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY* (Quarterly estimates)													
Yew construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do.				2, 556 880			3, 459 873			7 4, 299 7 695			⊅ 3, 243 ⊅ 515
Residential (nonfarm) do Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility total mil. of dol				468 190			470 124	ł		* 285 122	1		₽ 237 ₽ 86
Industrial do All other do				95 95			63 61			89 33			₽ 67 ₽ 19
Farm construction, total do Residential do Norresidential do			······	27 15 12			81 45 36			. 52			p 20
Public utility do Public construction, total do				195 1,676			198 2,586			. 191			p 152
Residential do Military and naval do do				105 618			130 1, 222			175 1, 909			₽ 190
Nonresidential building, totaldodododododo		·		683 631			904 860			1, 165			№ 1,054 № 1,040
Highways do Sawaga disposal and water supply do				52 117 28			199 30			. 212	l		₽ 143 ₽ 143 ₽ 20
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol Industrial do All other do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Public utility do Nonresidential do Residential do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Nonresidential do Nilitary and naval do Nonresidential building, total do Industrial do All other do All other do Nilitary and naval do Nil				103			85			72			P 50
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted1923-25=100	P 112	96	111	125	145	192	228	232	194	181	175	174	r 139
Residential, unadjusted do	p 67	68 118	89 128	99 125	96 128	90 158	83 193	232 75 206	64 182	70 179	80 185	86 198	, 77 , 175
Total, adjusted de Residential adjusted do Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge	. \$0	82	100	95	82	76	76	74	65	70	83	90	7 91
Corporation): Total projectsnumber Total valuation thous of dol	25, 338 350, 661	23, 862 316, 846	40,000 433,557	55, 843 610, 799	33, 167 498, 742	40, 557 673, 517	51, 863 1,190,264	33, 100 943, 796	30, 055 721, 028	30, 558 723, 216	35, 934 780, 396	35, 872 654, 184	38, 797 708, 716
Total valuation thous, of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do.	315, 575 35, 086	198, 251 118, 595	310, 249 123, 308	472, 817 137, 982	354, 575 144, 167		1,105,414 84,850			660, 953 62, 263	709, 879 70, 517	591, 940 62, 244	663, 817 44, 890
Nonresidential buildings: Projects number Fioor area thous, of so, ft. Valuation thous, of Gol.	6, 842 27, 913	3, 245 21, 113	4,600	5, 982	5, 268 51, 281	8, 332	14, 372 134, 085	11. 093 113, 134	10, 952 90, 774	10, 405	9,945	12, 281	15, 093
Residential buildings:	1	123, 231	31, 576 169, 606	42, 456 231, 834	234, 939	67, 961 297, 885	568, 385	489, 066	407, 324	97, 962 466, 860	77, 245 372, 991	52, 615 256, 513	67, 327 278, 091
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation thous, of dol	17, 428 24, 920	19, 838 26, 864	34,492 41,836	47, 731 50, 770	26, 683 38, 341	28, 024 38, 147 147, 964	33, 002 50, 673	18, 924 33, 634	17, 110 26, 177	18, 556 29, 759	22, 218 37, 444	21, 826 37, 707	21, 302 38, 112
Public works: Projects	682	102, 758 567	168,014	219, 276 1, 725	162, 097 945	3, 480	185, 471 2, 739	127, 382 1, 960	1, 384	1.111	161, 206 3, 035	156,654	159, 652
Valuation thous of dol. Utilities:	38, 254	64, 428 212	58, 535 227	92, 148	58, 477	127, 107	203, 341 1, 750	129, 611	111,960	65, 811	154, 795	94, 157	142, 157
Projects	386 47, 530	26 , 429	37, 402	67, 541	331 43, 229	100, 561	233, 067	197, 737	101, 193	63, 837	736 91, 404	685 146, 860	1,016 128,816
bldg. permits issued, U. S. Dept. of Labor):†													
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39 = 100	(a)	119.7	214. 1	182. 9	209.3	164. 7	102. 1	90.3	100.4	95. 5	107. 7	88.7	(a)
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo New residential buildingsdo	(a) (a)	120.0 112.8	183. 0 184. 2	148. 8 164. 8	128. 8 175. 7	116. 7 131. 1	85. 3 85. 3	77. 5 75. 4	63. 9 79. 4	(a) 90, 6	(a) 98. 5	(a) 77.9	(a)
New nonresidential buildings do	(a) (a)	132. 1 93. 0	216. 0 79. 6	145. 7 102. 7	93. 5 100. 3	111. 2 78. 3	81. 4 78. 2	75. 7 70. 3	46.4	(a)	(a) 50. 7	(a) 38. 2	(a) (a) (a)
Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)*number	``												
Urban, totai	24, 692	* 21, 553	, 36, 292	138, 300	+ 33, 358	* 26, 356	167, 500 • 22, 069	r 17, 027	* 17, 048	87, 900 22, 067	* 21, 772		85, 800 13, 157
1-family dwellingsdo 2-family dwellingsdo Multifamily dwellingsdo	1 877	7 16, 050 1, 533 7 3 970	723,838 72,709 710,745	25, 550 2, 311 4, 087	25, 014 2, 970 5, 374	1, 183 1, 801	13, 961 1, 104 7, 004	10, 281 1, 314 5, 432	712, 253 771 4, 024	1, 150	7 16, 448 1, 133 7 4, 191	926	9, 761 1, 058 2, 338
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) \thous. of dol	1			1	1			1	1	712, 709	1		1
* Revised.		- 0.0,100	. 00 x, 0 20	, 120, 100		reliminary		,,	0.0,011			t available	•

^{*} Revised.

**Preliminary

**Data not available,

**Preliminary

*

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	1942											
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
CON	STRU	CTIO	N AN	D RE	AL E	STAT	E—Co	ntinu	ıed		<u>-</u>		
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION													
Concrete pavement contract awards: Totalthous. sq. yd	6, 237	4, 726	3, 464	7, 091	8, 914	14, 462	15, 266	14, 947	13, 947	20,090	12, 453	8, 671	7, 73
Airportsdodo	5,065 541	2, 490 1, 139	1, 451 1, 110	3, 972 1, 727	5, 416 2, 061	9,800 3,267	11, 038 2, 060	11, 366 1, 927	10,091 2,653	16, 935 1, 518	12, 453 7, 600 2, 806	5, 821 1, 406	5, 074 1, 488 1, 17
Streets and alleysdodo	631	1,098	903	1,392	1, 437	1,394	2, 167	1, 655	1, 202	1,637	2,047	1,444	1, 17
administered by Public Roads Admn.: Highways:		Ì											
Approved for construction: Mileage	1,369	1,967	1,796	1,562	1, 431	1,455	1,654	1,718	1,606	1,534	1,524	1, 531	1,40
Under construction:	29,042 2,807	30, 789 7, 044	28, 344 6, 802	24,612 6,778	24, 055 6, 817	27, 968 6, 672	32, 808 6, 071	36, 170 5, 483	37, 059 4, 954	35, 534 4, 262	34, 968 3, 714	33, 435	29, 634 2, 95
Mileage no. of miles Federal funds thous of dol Estimated cost do	85, 097 139, 497	117, 669 228, 623	119, 233 225, 527	123, 405 226, 543	127, 195 231, 620	127, 511 228, 535	122, 402 217, 290	114, 997 200, 868	109, 549 189, 077	102, 419 174, 898	98, 230 165, 052	91, 839 153, 221	88, 028 143, 98
Grade crossings: Approved for construction:	100, 107	220, 020	220,021	220,030	201, 020	220,000	211,200			17.1,000	100,002	100,221	1 10,000
Federal funds do Estimated cost do	6,776 7,439	8,542 9,314	8, 047 8, 761	7, 490 8, 210	7, 806 8, 503	8, 201 8, 893	7, 108 7, 843	6, 696 7, 358	6, 665 7, 327	6, 797 7, 458	5, 852 6, 512	5, 904 6, 564	6,82
Under construction: Federal fundsdodo	21, 201	35, 928	34, 754	34, 576	34, 407	33,658	33, 413	31, 299	29, 412	26, 417	24,608	23, 190	22, 24
Estimated costdodo	22, 797	38, 300	37, 140	36, 913	36, 814	35,838	35, 409	33, 279	31,296	28, 231	26, 387	24, 835	23, 853
Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100				218			223			225			225
American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	249	229	231	237	238	241	242	244	245	246	246	247	248
Atlanta do New York do	253 251	224 240	225 241	232 247	232 248	233 250	242 250	245 250	248 250	249 251	249 251	250 251	250 251
San Francisco	230 242	215 230	215 230	221 236	221 237	224 238	228 238	229 240	229 241	229 242	229 242	229 242	230 242
1913 ≈ 100	213.7	203.3	204.0	206. 5	207.3	207.3	207.8	209.9	213.3	213. 3	213.5	213. 5	213. 5
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:													
Atlanta	107.3 140.0	101. 4 137. 0	101. 4 137. 0	101. 9 137. 5	105. 4 137. 7	105. 6 138. 2	105. 6 138. 2	106. 1 138. 2	106.1 138.2	106. 1 138. 2	106.1 138.5	107. 0 139. 8	107. 2 139. 8
San Franciscodo	132.3 130.7	124. 2 123. 8	124. 2 123. 9	125. 6 124. 4	125. 7 124. 4	126. 6 124. 8	126. 6 129. 6	130. 0 129. 6	130.0 129.6	130. 0 129. 6	131.3 129.6	132.0 130.6	132. 0 130. 6
St. Louisdo											400.0		
Atlanta do New York do	107. 0	102. 9 138. 4	102.9	103. 2 138. 8	105. 7 139. 0	106.0 139.6	106. 0 139. 6 127. 2	106. 0 139. 6 132. 3	139.6	106. 0 139. 6 132. 3	106.0 140.0 134.6	106. 7 141. 0 134. 4	106. 9 141. 0 134. 4
San Franciscododo St. Louisdo Brick and steel:	135. 6 133. 5	125. 3 124. 4	125. 3 124. 5	126. 6 124. 9	126. 7 124. 9	127. 2 125. 3	132.6	132.6	132.3 132.6	132.6	132.6	133.4	133. 4
Atlanta do New York do	107. 8 138. 9	102. 5 136. 2	102. 5 136. 2	102.8 136.8	106. 4 137. 1	106. 5 137. 4	106. 5 137. 4	106. 5 137. 4	106. 5 137. 4	106. 5 137. 4	106. 5 137. 5	107. 2 138. 5	107. 6 138. 5
San Franciscodost. Louisdo	135.7 130.4	127. 1 124. 1	127. 1 124. 3	128. 5 124. 7	128. 6 124. 8	130. 4 125. 3	130. 4 129. 4	133. 1 129. 4	133.1 129.4	133. 1 129. 4	134. 5 129. 4	135. 3 130. 2	135. 3 130. 2
Residences: Brick:													
Atlanta do New York do	107. 4 142. 3	99. 9 137. 9	99. 9 137. 9	100.3	103. 7 139. 3	103. 8 139. 7	103. 8 139. 7 124. 8	104. 1 139. 7 125. 8	104.1	104. 1	104. 1 139 9 126. 8	105.3 140.9 127.6	106. 7 140. 9 127. 6
San Franciscododost. Louisdodo	129. 6 127. 4	120. 0 121, 4	120. 0 122. 1	121. 9 122. 5	122.3 122.8	124. 8 123, 5	126.9	126. 9	125.8 126.9	125. 8 126. 9	126. 9	126.7	126.
Atlantadodododo	107. 7 144. 3	98. 5 139. 4	98. 5 139. 4	98. 8 139. 8	103. 2 141. 1	103, 3 141, 4	103. 3 141. 4	103. 6 141. 4	103.6 141.4	103. 6 141. 4	103. 6 141. 5	105.0 142.5	106. 8 142. 8
San Franciscod	125. 6 126. 5	117.7 120.8	117. 7 121. 7	118.9 122.1	119.5 122.5	120. 2 122. 9	120. 2 124. 8	122. 0 124. 8	122.0 124.8	122. 0 124. 8	122. 5 124. 8	123.3 125.6	123. 3 125. 6
1913=100	283. 5	269, 4	269.7	271.8	272.3	274.2	277.7	281.6	281.6	282. 4	283.6	283.7	283. 5
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house: Combined index1935-39=100	124, 7	120, 6	121. 2	122, 0	122. 3	122, 8	123. 5	123. 7	124,0	124. 4	124.5	124, 4	124. 8
Materials do Later do	121. 5 130. 9	118.6 124.5	119.3 125.0	120. 0 126. 0	120. 5 125. 9	121. 0 126. 4	121. 3 127. 8	121. 2 128. 5	121. 2 129. 4	121. 5 130. 2	121. 6 130. 2	121. 5 130. 2	121. 4 130. 7
REAL ESTATE	1	1-1.0	12010		120.0					1			
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:				1									1
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)	45, 562	66, 952	104, 566	141, 443	69, 225	53, 488	98, 800	109, 350	109, 660	100, 456	99, 833	73, 768	54, 086
thous, of dol Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded	4,626,857	3,690,214	3,769,496	3,849,549	3,916,421	3,990,152	i	4,155,187	4,232,030	4,311,126	4,393,862	4,473,021	4,554,952
(\$20,000 and under)*thous, of dol Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings	228, 283	321, 396	296, 041	335, 636	359, 968	350, 187	342, 250	353, 511	336, 850	345, 964	357, 083	278, 321	265, 406
and loan associations, totalthous. of dol Classified according to purpose:		79, 533	76, 758	87,367	99, 047	95,009	94, 095	95, 797	92, 563	94, 055	91,672	73, 979	70,628
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodo		22, 791	20, 799	21,775	20, 488	17,610	15, 930 52, 112	17, 709 52, 190	12, 568 55, 301	12, 449	10, 572 56, 528	9, 275	8, 472 41, 440
Home purchase		34, 127 12, 854 3, 190	33, 769 12, 325 3, 138	40, 930 13, 225 3, 547	52, 196 14, 508 4, 083	53, 095 13, 607 3, 866	15, 184 3, 566	16, 097 3, 671	14,019 4,126	58, 060 14, 063 3, 804	14, 694 3, 498	43, 984 12, 472 3, 007	12, 768 2, 199
Loans for all other purposesdo Classified according to type of association:		6, 571	6, 725	7, 890	7,772	6,831	7, 303	6, 130	6, 549	5, 679	6, 380	5, 241	5, 749
Federal thous of dol.	!	31, 142 35, 312	31, 919 33, 939	36, 325 38, 030	38, 484 43, 937	36, 966 43, 005	35, 279 44, 265	37, 007 43, 665	36, 620 41, 549	37, 987 42, 249	35, 555 41, 937	28, 163 35, 441	27, 381 32, 751
Nonmembers do	1	13, 079	10,898					15, 125		13, 819			10, 496

*Revised

*The new series on nonfarm mortgages recorded.compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, represents total mortgage registratio s during the month, based on reports covering approximately 600 counties and similar political subdivisions, which contain almost two-thirds of the total nonfarm population To relate mortgage recordings as closely as possible to financing of 1- to 4-family homes, only instruments with a face amount of \$20,000 or less on properties in nonfarm areas are included. For data for January 1939 to August 1941 see note marked "**" on p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	1942													
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1943 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber		
CO	NSTR	UCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL I	ESTAT	ге—с	ontin	ued						
REAL ESTATE—Continued										:	İ İ				
Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Ass'ns, estimated mortgages outstanding 1thous. of dol. Fed. Home Loan Bks., outstanding advances to member institutionsthous. of dol. Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingthous. of dol	113, 399	1,824,376 206, 068 1,758,213	1,829,218 197, 432 1,742,116	1,832,841 191, 505 1,724,229	1,842,422 185, 298 1,709,064	1,846,790 181, 165 1,692,197	1,849,400 192,645 1,675,888	173, 593	1,856,269 160, 201 1,640,119	1,861,062 144,752 1,622,087	131, 377	121, 886			
Foreclosures, noufarm: Index, adjusted	21.0 27,733	32. 4 35, 565	30. 9 30, 819	29. 2 30, 505	29. 3 27, 960	27. 3 23, 233	28.0 22,410	27. 9 21, 000	24. 3 19, 680	25. 2 20, 443	24, 4 22, 621	23. 4 24. 144	21. 9 r 36, 469		
	ļ		DOM	ESTI	C TRA	ADE	<u> </u>	1							
ADDEDESING			T T		1			1		;					
ADVERTISING Advertising indexes, adjusted:												1			
Printers Ink, combined index 1928-32=100 Printers Ink, combined index 1928-32=100 Farm papers do Magazines do Outdoor do Tide, combined index* 1935-39=100 Magazines* do Newspapers* do Radio advertising:	64. 8 79. 8 77. 3 123. 1 159. 6 103. 0	80. 5 51. 5 72. 3 74. 5 80. 6 117. 5 134. 5 97. 3	81. 0 49. 3 72. 7 75. 3 83. 1 112. 0 120. 1 95. 0	80. 4 47. 5 69. 4 74. 8 94. 2 108. 5 110. 9 91. 9	79. 1 52. 6 67. 9 74. 7 77. 7 109. 2 100. 9 92. 8	78. 0 53. 8 67. 9 72. 8 78. 0 107. 9 98. 9 88. 2	80. 9 51. 7 77. 6 74. 2 69. 2 112. 2 104. 6 91. 2	88. 0 61. 9 90. 3 79. 0 75. 9 123. 4 126. 5 100. 5	88. 2 63. 2 84. 2 81. 3 72. 5 122. 6 134. 9 101. 2	87. 6 69. 4 81. 5 79. 4 86. 9 122. 5 140. 0 96. 5	84. 2 69. 8 82. 0 77. 9 65. 6 113. 3 127. 9 95. 8	73.9	96. 8 82. 7 101. 3 87. 6 77. 5 118. 6 146. 1 97. 1		
Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do Electrical bousehold equipment do Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do House furnishings, etc. do Soap, cleansers, etc. do Sombking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do do	11, 151 347 61 67 76 2, 919 646 60 810 1, 604 3, 392 1, 169	10, 285 251 87 45 41 3, 102 567 66 1, 118 1, 356 3, 094 728	9, 382 210 84 45 41 2, 845 502 59 998 1, 215 2, 846 537	10, 282 176 83 56 54 3, 112 470 67 1, 125 1, 298 3, 122 551	9, 372 152 115 45 44 2, 785 380 52 1, 058 1, 293 2, 843 605	9, 199 138 108 56 52 2, 543 431 52 1, 005 1, 316 2, 856 643	8, 989 265 62 45 41 2, 473 367 42 1, 050 1, 299 2, 792 553	8,500 367 55 45 41 2,162 349 42 1,013 1,329 2,571 527	8, 186 448 45 57 53 2, 051 342 51 928 1, 252 2, 337 623	8, 878 429 70 47 49 2, 336 346 43 929 1, 347 2, 659 622	10, 332 339 94 53 49 3. 027 480 0 853 1. 485 3, 081 815	10, 716 362 115 67 57 3, 027 532 54 799 1, 497 3, 136 1, 069	11, 284 361 125 54 60 3, 180 609 49 904 1, 606 3, 275		
Magazine advertising: Cost, total	12, 631 648 381 199 340 2, 090 146 313 325 166 743 2, 164 5, 116 2, 179	10, 486 580 383 103 318 1, 937 80 318 242 177 733 1, 853 3, 763 1, 940	13, 044 473 660 227 357 2, 648 168 417 515 237 673 2, 675 3, 992 2, 130	15, 811 481 1, 242 237 390 2, 941 277 798 763 242 790 2, 922 4, 728 2, 331	14, 848 710 905 244 402 2, 466 385 815 593 205 736 2, 771 4, 615 2, 168	15, 421 772 968 161 403 2,352 542 851 640 257 809 2,883 4,783 2,064	13, 932 796 735 213 304 2, 043 392 536 477 171 732 2, 928 4, 604 1, 769	11, 109 631 250 213 257 1, 738 306 208 320 170 609 2, 406 4, 001 1, 700	12, 415 765 724 126 280 1, 785 405 266 378 193 671 2, 268 4, 554 2, 072	15, 394 754 1, 208 232 425 2, 307 422 624 350 275 741 2, 463 5, 593 2, 344	18, 189 1, 143 1, 381 443 441 2, 947 415 882 445 298 831 2, 865 6, 099 2, 528	19, 450 979 1, 144 522 466 3, 377 757 479 322 983 3, 075 6, 979 2, 650	16, 940 607 870 401 336 2, 608 187 735 270 328 781 2, 682 7, 134 2, 033		
Newspaper advertising: do Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	94, 448 22, 285 72, 204 1, 513 1, 887 14, 674 54, 130	89, 341 19, 064 70, 277 1, 320 2, 204 13, 076 53, 677	87, 944 18, 192 69, 752 1, 560 1, 339 14, 662 52, 191	106, 908 21, 975 84, 932 1, 938 1, 849 16, 268 64, 878	107, 055 21, 649 85, 406 2, 416 1, 704 17, 821 63, 464	107, 044 22, 326 84, 718 2, 334 1, 248 16, 529 64, 608	97, 663 20, 608 77, 055 2, 541 1, 370 14, 841 58, 303	89, 411 20, 085 69, 326 2, 316 1, 616 13, 987 51, 407	94, 963 21, 931 73, 032 2, 146 1, 022 13, 195 56, 669	104, 506 22, 658 81, 847 2, 481 1, 099 15, 572 62, 695	117, 442 24, 071 93, 371 2, 404 1, 233 19, 781 69, 953	119, 063 22, 996 96, 067 2, 787 1, 470 21, 775 70, 035	120, 332 21, 756 98, 575 2, 581 1, 467 19, 147 75, 381		
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES 8pace occupied in public-merchandise ware-										t		1			
houses § percent of total		83.4	83. 9	85. 0	85. 2	84. 5	85.4	84. 1	83. 2	81, 0	82. 1	\$2.5	·		
POSTAL BUSINESS Air mail: Pound-mile performancemillions Money orders		2, 594	2, 553	3, 019	2, 996	3, 156	3, 130	3, 443	3, 661	3,870			-		
Valuethous. of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands		5, 743 58, 379 15, 707	5, 317 59, 823 14, 525	6, 997 87, 793 19, 134	5, 673 59, 746 17, 093	5, 411 59, 542 15, 256	6, 312 73, 783 16, 865	5, 573 65, 221 16, 071	5, 495 68, 098 14, 582	5, 952 78, 701 16, 308	6, 022 78, 748 17, 386	7, 748 75, 475 15, 649	8, 201 90, 554 18, 376		
Valuethous. of dol CONSUMER EXPENDITURES		135, 685	138, 264	210, 702	164, 302	137, 629	162, 616	152, 047	142, 851	174, 772	180, 535	162, 162	196, 067		
Expenditures for goods and services: Total	4, 417	6, 393 4, 143 2, 250	5, 909 3, 690 2, 218	6, 505 4, 255 2, 251 134. 8	6, 622 4, 339 2, 283	6, 606 4, 315 2, 291 138, 4	6, 571 4, 277 2, 294	6, 521 4, 224 2, 297	6, 745 4, 442 2, 304 139. 2	7, 015 4, 698 2, 317	7, 499 5, 178 2, 321 7 151, 8	7, 187 4, 830 2, 357	8, 326 5, 966 2, 360 171, 2		
Goods do Government do Goods d		133, 2 127, 6 141, 9 151, 1 126, 3	131. 5 128. 6 138. 9 146. 0 126. 6	139. 0 127. 6 138. 9 145. 3 128. 0	143. 1 130. 3 138. 6 143. 9 129. 5	143. 4 129. 9 139. 1 143. 9 131. 0	141. 2 130. 8 138. 1 142. 1 131. 3	136. 4 130. 0 142. 0 148. 3 131. 3	144. 3 130. 4 146. 1 154. 0 132. 5	157. 6 132. 0 144. 5 151. 6 132. 2	163. 7 * 131. 3 * 147. 7 * 157. 4 * 131. 1	r 166. 9 134. 1 151. 4 r 161. 2 134. 5	193. 3 133. 2 145. 2 152. 5 132. 6		

Revised.

Minor revisions have been made in the data beginning January 1939; data are available on request.

Minor revisions have been made in the data beginning January 1939; data are available on request.

The number of reporting firms was greatly increased in September and October 1942 and data are now based on reports from over 700 warehousing firms operating nearly accompanism of the revised August figure above based on the enlarged sample with the previous figures for August, 83.6, indicates that the ratios were not materially affected by the change in the coverage of the reports.

New series. The new indexes of advertising are compiled by J. K. Lasser & Co. for "Tide" magazine; the combined index includes radio (network only prior to July 1941 and network and spot advertising beginning with that month) farm papers, and outdoor advertising, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency, in addition to magazine and newspaper advertising shown above; data beginning 1935 will be published in a subsequent issue. For data beginning 1929 for the series on consumer expenditures and a description of the data, see pp. 8-14 of the October 1942 Survey. Minor revisions in data for January through September 1941 are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						19	12					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tembe r	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		DOM	ESTIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued						
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores, total sales :mil. of doldo	4, 481 652	4, 355 793	3, 843 694	4, 474 804	4, 592 860	4, 569 856	4, 503 837	4, 433 813	4, 615 846	4,840 838	5, 284 872	4, 893 776	r 5, 983 944
Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do By kinds of business:	3,829	3, 562	3, 149 290	3,670 440	3, 733 406	3, 712 363	3,666	3, 620	3,769	4,003 456	4, 413 528	4, 116	7 5,039
Apparel do	214 235	376 321 266	240 249	248 316	240 373	247 370	260 354	269 336	269 336	247 342	238 351	477 215 289	702 215 300
Drug do Eating and drinking† do Food stores do	206 537	163 399	152 381	167 431	170 446	182 473	181 468	190 495	195 525 1, 274	194 529	207 576	200 532	7 280 569
Filling stations do General merchandise do G	1, 303 221 622	1, 216 268 613	1, 090 240 541	1, 172 270 680	1, 220 273 700	1, 237 288 659	1, 248 286 648	1, 285 317 583	280 662	1, 275 280 765	1,377 282 880	1, 277 291 846	1, 421 221 1, 214
Household furnishings do Other retail stores† do	157 582	170 563	171 489	203 548	206 558	19 2 557	174 532	162 493	187 522	193 558	219 628	201 565	261 7 801
All retail stores, indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index† 1935-39=100 Durable goods stores	139. 1 82. 7	131. 4	128. 5 94. 3	137. 2 100. 1	142. 0 108. 1	142. 8 109. 7	139. 4 105. 4	134. 5 101. 2	140. 7 104. 4	152. 5 108. 3	156. 6 104. 7	159. 0 103. 4	, 181. 9 117. 7
Nondurable goods stores†dodo	157. 4 158. 6	97. 9 142. 3 149. 7	139. 6 144. 3	149.3 142.8	153. 0 141. 5	153. 5 141. 9	150, 5 140, 4	145. 3 146. 2	152. 5 149. 6	166. 9 146. I	173. 4 150. 1	177. 0 154. 0	7 202. 7 145. 1
Durable goods storesdodododo	103. 6 176. 5	119. 6 159. 5	113.6 154.3	111. 6 152. 9	107. 3 152. 6	100. 6 155. 3	199. 5 153. 7	103. 9 160. 0	105. 1 164. 1	103. 2 160. 0	100. 5 166. 2	101. 2 171. 1	95. 4 161. 2
By kinds of business, adjusted: Appareldo Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo	197. 8 48. 8	176. 9 73. 2	157. 9 60. 6	171. 4 56. 5	152. 5 56. 6	146. 8 56. 4	142.3 61.2	163. 1 61. 4	180. 7 61. 5	163. 5 58. 3	166. 0 54. 2	182, 1 50, 8	7 166. 3 49. 1
Drugdodo	163.8 179.7	178. 1 141. 7	179.8 138.7	174. 7 141. 7	175.4 146.5	162. 0 151. 7	153. 4 155. 6	157. 0 162. 2	156. 9 168. 7	153. 1 163. 9	147. 0 174. 0	147. 5 174. 9	149. 0 180. 5
Eating and drinking†do Food storesdo Filling stationsdo	236.3 172.8 127.6	175. 8 155. 3 155. 4	183. 7 150. 4 152. 9	175. 0 150. 9 138. 9	179. 0 153. 1 134. 3	181. 0 155. 8 129. 6	181. 0 156. 3 124. 6	188.3 159.3 141.4	190. 3 166. 5 115. 3	201. 0 160. 4 124. 8	220.9 166.7 128.1	221. 8 167. 8 143. 3	218.0 r 164.2 107.4
General merchandise do Household furnishings do Other retail storest do	156. 7 161. 5	148. 5 168. 2	139.8 167.0	138. 4 176. 0	136. 2 149. 8	130.7 132.5	127, 2 123, 4	139. 0 136. 7	147. 1 138. 2	142.0 142.3	144.3 145.7	155. 0 157. 6	135.6 138.6
Chain-store sales, indexes: Chain-store Age, combined index (20 chains)	190.7	172. 5	173. 0	167. 1	175.8	202. 6	200.6	188.8	189. 9	183. 6	189. 3	182. 8	r 179. 9
Apparel chainsdo	177. 0 243. 0	164. 0 188. 0	165.0 178.0	169. 0 208. 0	164. 0 174. 0	170.0 181.0	171. 0 172. 0	177. 0 200. 0	182. 0 212. 0	183.0 220.0	181.0 218.0	187. 0 228. 0	175. 0 216. 0
Drug chain-store sales: Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do		120. 7 126. 0	110.8 118.5	124. 4 125. 0	124.6 128.9	129. 3 133. 4	129. 5 137. 0	132.3 138.8	135, 2 142, 3	132.7 138.2	7 149.3 7 147.1	7 141.6 7 141.0	208. 7 153. 4
Grocery chain-store sales: Unadjusted	p 158.7	170. 4	170.0	170. 0	175. 2	170. 7	173. 4	169.0	167.3	168.9	170.9	r 169. 5	r 167. 0
Grocery chain-store sales: Unadjusted	r 163. 6	175. 7 97. 0	169. 1 108. 1	168. 3 116. 1	170. 1 123. 1	168. 2 130. 2	170, 8 129, 1	172. 4 132. 2	174.3 124.8	172. 4 137. 8	170.0 140.9	7 169. 5 161. 6	7 162. 1 263. 0
Chain-store sales and stores operated:	r 145. 1	132.3	136. 1	133. 6	127. 1	135. 1	136. 2	143. 4	142. 3	143. 4	143. 2	157. 0	120. 1
Variety chains: S. S. Kresge Co.: Sales thous, of dol	12, 277	11,854	11, 750	13, 174	14, 437	14, 219	14, 536	13, 565	14, 781	14, 997	17, 237	16, 610	28, 667
Sales thous of dol. Stores operated number S. H. Kress & Co.:	665	673	671	671	672	674	673	672	671	671	671	671	671
Sales thous. of dol. Stores operated number. McCrory Stores Corp.:	8, 063 244	7, 274 r 243	7, 203 242	8, 503 243	8, 640 244	8, 573 244	9, 105 246	8, 733 246	9, 607 246	9, 599 245	10, 278 245	11, 046 245	18, 397 244
Sales thous of dol Stores operated number	4, 323 202	3, 819 202	3, 739 203	4, 373 203	4, 788 203	4, 749 203	4, 833 203	4, 504 203	5, 017 203	5, 023 203	5, 656 203	5, 648 203	10, 464 203
G. C. Murphy Co.: Sales thous of dol Stores operated number F. W. Woolworth Co.:	5, 481 207	4, 804 206	4, 469 206	5, 091 206	5, 934 207	6, 136 207	6, 205 207	5, 775 207	6, 156 207	6, 094 207	7, 335 207	6, 719 207	12, 269 207
F. W. Woolworth Co.: Sales thous. of dol Stores operated number	29, 639	28, 345	27, 466	30, 266	33, 136	32,660	33, 025	31,705	33, 675	33, 847	38, 475	36, 376	64, 240
Other chains: W. T. Grant Co.:	2,012	r 2, 019	2,019	2, 017	2, 013	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,012	2,015	2,017	2,018	2,015
Sales thous of dol Stores operated number	9,382 496	8, 983 496	8, 417 496	10, 470 495	12, 363 494	12, 200 493	12, 222 494	10, 441 494	11, 442 494	12, 648 494	15, 111 493	14, 382 493	25, 138 493
J. C. Penney Co.: Sales thous. of dol. Stores operated number.	29, 729 1. 611	r 30, 596 1, 606	25, 497 1, 607	32, 348 1, 608	36, 531 1, 609	37, 170 1, 609	38, 457 1, 609	34, 683 1, 610	40, 523 1, 611	47, 467 1, 611	54, 294 J, 611	49, 426 1, 611	63, 320 1, 611
Department stores: Accounts receivable:											·		
Instalment accounts;Dec. 31, 1939=100. Open accounts;dodo		108 99	104 87	102 88	99 89	91 83	81 69	74 53	71 53	67 63	65 69	7 65 70	68
Instalment accounts† Dercent of accounts receivable		20	19	22	21	22	22	23	24	25	29	29	31
Open accounts; do Sales, total U. S., unadjusted 1923-25=100 Atlanta†	111 150	50 108 127	45 99 127	46 118 151	47 115 149	50 108 144	56 100 124	60 83 116	59 103 144	60 133 171	65 137 183	63 157 206	65 222 286 r 181
Boston	92	99 121	74 114	94 136	93 133	89 124	85 121	67 97	75 117	105 155	J17 154	116 168	r 181 246
Cleveland †	132 155	130 122 100	120 108 85	147 129 110	153 127 111	137 126 101	128 109 98	105 100 88	134 127 114	161 171 133	165 170 146	187 191	246 252 280 231
Minneapolis 1935-39=100. New York 1923-25=100.	97	122 103	95 94	125 106	130 106	111 99	117 92	94 81	115 94	145 120	156 130	147 144 144	p 216
Philadelphia 1935-39=100 Richmond do St. Louis 1923-25=100	112 135	r 116 128	117 114	140 161	132 155 120	128 147	116 137	92 120	112 147	143 174	160 211	182 203	7 262
San Francisco	114	110 129	101 132	125 148	149	108 142	137	87 138	114 158	131 184	145 191	158 219	212 296

Revised. Preliminary.

Beginning December 1941, seasonal adjustment factors of 100 are being used for this group.

The index on a 1935-39 base shown in the 1942 Supplement is in process of revision; pending completion of the revision, the index on a 1923-25 base is being continued. Revised series. Data for sales of "eating and drinking places," other retail stores," and the totals for nondurable goods stores and all retail stores, have been revised beginning 1935; revised data beginning August 1941 are shown in the October 1942 Survey; earlier data will be published in a subsequent issue. For revised data beginning 1936 for the index of department store sales for the Atlanta district see p. 22, table 19, of the December 1942 Survey. The index for the Cleveland district has been completely revised; data beginning 1919 will be shown in a later issue.

1Data revised slightly and rounded to nearest percent; revisions prior to November 1941 are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943		,				19	42	,	,			
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem - ber
		DOM	ESTIC	TRA	DE-	Conti	nued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued. Sales, total U. S., adjusted1923-25=100	143	138	126	124	117	108	104	121	130	123	128	138	125
Atlanta†	194	164 154	144 135	150 141	153 134	147 123	143 125	162 139	169 148	161 141	173 147	186	166 146
Cleveland† do Dallas 1923-25=100 Minneapolis 1933-39=100 New York‡ 1923-25=100	179 204	177 161	150 127	161 133	151 131	134 126	134 123	143 143	157 165	146 154	158 150	170 171	146 162
Minneapolis1935-39 = 100	123	152 130	134 116	124 120	129 110	112 105	117 97	133 114	131 123	126 112	131 115	144 121	140 119
Richmond do	157 199 142	162 182 138	157 165 117	149 165 130	147 156 120	130 147 108	122 144 108	139 170 126	152 194 152	133 170 122	139 170 129	142 193	7 140 164
San Francisco 1935–39 = 100 Instalment sales, New England dept. stores		167	166	161	157	147	149	166	172	176	182	135 • 210	129 173
percent of total sales Stocks, total U. S., end of month:		10. 5	11.4	9. 2	8.4	6. 9	5. 4	6. 2	9. 1	7.0	7.8	7.8	
Unadjusted1923-25=100dodo	₽ 93 ₽ 104	r 84 r 94	7 98 102	111 - 109	122 *118	130 127	, 129 , 136	126 140	* 131 * 137	- 129 - 124	* 127 * 114	r 121	96 102
Other stores, instalment accounts and collections:													
Instalment accounts outstanding, end of mo: Furniture stores Dec. 31, 1939 100.		105	102	101	100	97	91	85	80	76	73	70	p 70
Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo Ratio of collections to accounts at beginning		103 111	100 102	96 98	91 93	85 87	77 81	71 72	64 69	59 65	54 63	50 62	45 81
of month:		12	11	13	13	13	14	14	16	16	18	17	p 18
Furniture stores percent Household appliance stores do Jewelry stores do		11 19	11 18	13 19	13 19	13 20	13 22	13 22	13 25	14 26	15 30	15 7 31	16
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	96, 682	111, 481	99, 640	131, 894	133, 905	119, 117	117, 597	104-118	113, 447	142, 022	174, 045	153, 406	193, 412
Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise:	39, 983 56, 699	41, 854 69, 627	37, 969 61, 671	55, 856 76, 038	57, 604 76, 301	50, 762 68, 3 56	48, 476 69, 121	42, 521 61, 597	48, 741 64, 706	61, 495 80, 527	76, 068 97, 977	68, 396 85, 010	86, 472 106, 941
Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31=100 East do do do do do do do do do do do do do	152. 2 156. 1	151. 5 162. 8	151. 1 161. 0	185. 6 204. 9	175. 6 183. 3	164. 8 171. 7	160.3 162.9	137.3 128.1	160.8 153.3	214. 2 201. 2	250. 5 245. 4	253. 6 266. 2	272. 7 273. 2
Southdodo	187. 6 143. 9	173, 5 136, 6	199. 3 129. 6	224. 0 165. 2	202. 0 155. 9	188.0 146.6	179.4 144.0	158. 6 118. 9	178.0 135.5	262. 8 185. 7	362. 2 210. 8	334. 6 216. 5	325. 8 243. 0
Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do East do	155. 4 200. 0	166. 6 199. 0	135. 9 186. 8	194. 5 211. 4	200. 1 191. 1	188. 8 179. 5	203.6 176.0	193. 8 188. 1	207.8 196.6	272. 2 202. 6	276. 2 192. 8	298.6 194.9	324. 5 170. 5
Southdo	205. 4 234. 6	214. 2 219. 3	196. 9 218. 5	228. 2 248. 1	192. 4 229. 3	186. 6 221. 7	177. 4 223. 1	179 9 233, 5	192. 4 246. 9	204. 6 238. 0	190. 7 244. 4	206, 5 243, 7	164. 1 216. 9
Middle Westdododo	188. 1 211. 4	178. 5 226. 7	163. 0 183. 6	186. 4 236. 3	167. 0 224. 0	154. 8 210. 0	152. 5 213. 7	161. 2 236. 3	164. 3 225. 6	181. 1 232. 6	166. 0 230. 0	165. 2 246. 2	155.8 298.8
	EMPL	OYM	ENT (COND	ITIO	NS AN	D W	AGES					
EMPLOYMENT												1	
Estimated civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment:													
Labor force (Bureau of the Census) millions	52.4 51.0	53. 2 48. 9	53.4 49.4	54. 5 50. 9	53. 7 50. 7	54. 2 51. 6	56.1 53.3	56. 8 54. 0	56. 2 54. 0	54. 1 52. 4	54.0 52.4	54. 5 52. 8	53. 4 51. 9
Employment* dodo	8.7 42.3	8, 2 40, 7	8.4 41.0	8.9 42.0	9.3 41.4	10. 2 41. 4	11.5 41.8	11.7 42.3	11.2 42.8	10. 2 42. 2	10.5 41.9	9.8 43.0	8. 9 43. 0
Employees in nonagricultural establish-	1.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5
ments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thousands	37, 906	34, 876	35, 062	25 411	r 35, 908	36 , 346	36, 665	37, 234	37,802	20 240	20 470	20 522	r 38, 942
Manufacturing do do do	15, 719 874	13, 468 965		13, 859	7 14, 019 929	14, 133 928		14, 641	14, 980 918		38, 478 15, 313 902		15, 684
Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and pub. utilities do	1, 458 3, 478	1, 662 3, 288	1, 594 3, 270	1, 625 3, 295	1, 771 3, 389	1, 909 3, 442	1, 991 3, 484	2, 108 3, 519	2, 181 3, 533	2, 185 3, 542	2, 028 3, 539	1,896 3,520	1,674 73,502
Financial, service, and miscdo	6, 392 4, 255	6, 756 4, 179	6, 686 4, 180	6, 711 4, 194	6, 679 4, 265	6, 667 4, 309	6, 606 4, 324	6, 504 4, 355	6, 496 4, 371	6, 561 4, 397	6, 697 4, 327	6, 771 4, 295	7, 107
Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total do	5, 730 38, 833	4, 558 r 35, 819	4, 692 * 35, 953	4,794	4,856 r36,063	4,958 r 36, 274	5, 037 r 36, 461	5, 184	5, 323	5, 520 r 37, 645	5,672 r 37,962	5, 723 38, 325	7 5,811
Manufacturingdo Miningdo	15, 910 878	* 13, 657 970	* 13, 814 953	7 13, 939 936	r 14, 081 938	7 14, 220 933	7 14, 320 929	r 14, 640 929	r 14, 819 918	15,006	* 15, 162 888	15, 349 883	7 15, 687 884
Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and pub. utilities do	1,828 3,563	2, 044 3, 365	1, 991 3, 351	1, 886 3, 366	1,826 3,408	1, 791 3, 435	1, 768 3, 446	1,851 3,471	1, 916 3, 490	1, 959 3, 482	1, 902 3, 466	1,889 3,508	72,004
Trade do Estimated wage earners in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*	6, 535	6, 907	6,862	6,812	6, 690	6,695	6,610	6, 609	6,607	6, 523	6, 619	6, 673	7 6, 635
thoneande	13, 511 7, 886	11,456 6,107	11,654	11, 821 6, 350	11, 988 6, 500	12, 127 6, 649	12, 282 6, 823	12, 564 7, 003	12,869 7,192	13, 079 7, 313	13, 166	13, 267 4, 597	13,482
Durable goods do lron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1,691	1, 515	6, 221 1, 537	1,556	1, 569	1,579	1,599	1,612	1,620	1,621	7, 464 1, 635	1,643	7, 781 1, 676
mills thousands Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do	660	542 493	543 503	544 511	546 520	548 523	549 528	546 542	540 564	532 586	525 610	517 630	520 649
Machinery and machine shop products	1, 203	979	1,005	1,028	1,048	1,058	1,078	1,094	1, 114	1, 126	1, 148	1, 168	1,190
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automo-	640	374 490	383 435	391 421	400 429	409 460	418 485	425 513	435 5 34	440 556	449 572	457 592	467 615
Transportation equipment, except automobiles thousands. Nonferrous metals and products do	2, 068 405	958 362	1,060	1, 145	1,250 370	1, 345 373	1,443 378	1,559	1,673	1,752	1,836 392	1,909	1,998
Lumber and timber basic productsdo	405 499	543 304	367 544 305	373 545 306	549 308	551 309	378 555 312	381 559 313	387 561 313	390 546 303	535	526	405 515 284

Revised.

Preliminary.

See note marked "4" on p. S-7.

As the we revisions in data for 1938-41, resulting from changes in the seasonal adjustment factors, are shown on p. S-8 of the November 1942 Survey.

Revised series. Indexes of department store sales for Atlanta district revised beginning 1935, see p. 22, table 19, of the December 1942 Survey. Revised data beginning 1919 for the Cleveland district will be published in a later issue. The estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and in each of the component groups, with the exception of the trade group and the financial, service, and miscellaneous group, have been revised beginning 1939 and revisions of the earlier data are in progress; the revised data will be published when revisions are completed (data beginning August 1941 are in the October 1942 Survey).

New series. Indexes of instalment accounts and collection ratios for furniture, levelry, and household appliance stores beginning January 1940 will be shown in a subsequent issue (a new series on amount of instalment accounts outstanding is included on p. S-15). The estimates of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment relate to persons 14 years of age and over employed or seeking work, excluding institutional population and the estimated number of persons in the armed forces; persons on public emergency projects are included with the unemployed; data beginning April 1940 will be shown in a subsequent issue. Data beginning 1939 for the new series on wage earners in manufacturing industries will also be shown in a later issue; the figures shown above and on p. S-9 for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups have been revised in this issue and figures previously published for these series are not comparable with the current data.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						194	2					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
EMPLO	OYME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S AN	D WA	GES-	-Con	inued	l		•	<u> </u>
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Wage earners, manufacturing industries*—Con. Durable goods—Continued. Furniture and finished lumber products													
Furnituredo	359	392 187	398 189	397 186	387 179	384 177	381 174	374 172	369 170	367 170	368 173	363 168	365 169
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo Textile-mill products and other fiber man-	361 5, 625	375 5, 349	372 5, 433	374 5, 471	378 5, 488	376 5, 47 8	376 5, 4 59	369 5, 561	370 5, 677	369 5, 766	368 5, 702	368 5, 670	368 5, 701
ufacturesthousands_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares	1, 271	1, 294	1, 296	1, 298	1, 303	1, 298	1, 298	1, 293	1, 283	1, 272	1, 275	1, 277	1, 287
thousandsdodo		499 100	502 102	503. 103	507 105	508 105	509 106	509 105	507 103	505 98	505 100	506 99	516 99
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) thousands. Apparel and other finished textile products		188	180	179	180	183	183	183	181	180	177	176	177
thousands	882	890	944	959	952	934	873	866	915	907	904	887	880
Men's clothing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	201	247 256	256 275	259 277	259 272	256 263	248 229	241 231 374	247 252 367	246 252 357	242 253 357	235 248 363	237 248 364
Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do Baking do Baking do Baking do Baking do Baking do Baking do Baking Baking Baking do Baking	361 965	377 217 925	384 220 909	392 225 890	386 222 893	381 218 906	377 214 947	213 1, 052	209 1,125	200 1, 210	199 1,099	204 1,038	203 1,02
Baking do Canning and preserving do		237 100	238 99	239 87	237 92	239 95	245 120	254 191	258 248	263 322	265 197	263 140	26-
Tobacco manufacturesdo	96	171 92	164 95	160 95	160 93	165 91	174 92	180 94	179 97	178 98	174 99	176 100	183
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo	310	329 165	327 165	327 165	326 165	$\frac{320}{163}$	312 160	302 155	298 152	297 151	300 151	304 150	309 151
Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands.	332 721	345 496	340	333 551	331 576	328 588	325 600	325 613	325 623	323 649	331 673	338 693	342 708
Chemicals and allied productsdoChemicalsdoProducts of petroleum and coaldoPetroleum refiningdo	123	106 122	523 107 123	110 124	110 125	110 126	112 128	112 129	111 129	111 128	111 126	111 125	113
Petroleum refining do Rubher products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	183	78 146	78 146	79 146	79 142	79 141	80 146	80 153	81 158	81	79 169	78 174	78 180
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Wage earners, all manufacturing industries, un-		59	58	58	58	59	62	66	68	70	73	77	80
adjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939 = 100 Durable goods	164.9 218.4	139. 8 169. 1	142.3 172.3	144.3 175.8	146.3 180.0	148.0 184.1	149. 9 188. 9	153. 4 193. 9	157. 1 199. 2	159. 6 202. 5	160. 7 206. 7	161. 9 210. 4	164. (215.)
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	170.6	152.8	155.0	156.9	158. 3	159.3	161.3	162. 5	163.4	163. 5	164.9	165.7	169.0
mills 1939=100 Electrical machinery do	254.7	139. 6 190. 1	139.8	140.0 197.2 194.6	140.6 200.5	141. 0 201. 7 200. 2	141. 3 203. 6 204. 0	140. 4 209. 1 207. 0	138. 9 217. 8 210. 7	137. 0 226. 3 213. 0	7 135. 5 235. 3 217. 3	243. 0 221. 0	250. 3 225, 1
Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine shop products 1939=100	227.7	185. 2 185. 0	190. 1	193.3	198.3 197.9	200. 2	204.0	207. 0	214. 9	217. 5	222.0	226.0	r 230. 0
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100	159.0	121.7	108.1	104.7	106. 5	114.3	120.6	127.4	132.6	138. 2	142.3	147.1	152,9
Nonferrous metals and productsdo	1, 302. 6 176. 7	603. 5 157. 9	667. 8 160. 0	721. 4 162. 8	787. 4 161. 6	847. 1 162. 9	909.1 164.9	982. 5 166. 3 133. 0	1,054.3 169.0 133.5	1,104.0 170.3 129.9	1,156.5 171.2 127.2	1, 202. 8 173. 5 125. 1	1, 258. 4 176. 4 122. 4
Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products 1939=100.	118.7	129. 1 105. 5	129. 4 105. 9	129.7 106.2	130. 6 107. 0	131. 0 107. 4	132.0 108.2	108.7	108. 5	105.0	102.5	100.6	7 98. 2
Furniture and missied difficult products 1939=100	109. 5	119. 5 117. 7	121. 2 118. 4	121, 1 116, 9	118.1 112.4	$117.2 \\ 111.3$	116. 2 109. 6	114.0 107.9	112. 4 107. 0	112.0 107.2	112.3 108.3	110. 5 105. 8	111.3 + 106.7
Nondurable goodsdodo	122. 9 122. 8	127. 9 116. 8	126.7 118.6	127. 3 119. 4	128. 8 119. 8	128. 2 119. 6	128. 1 119. 2	125. 7 121. 4	126. 1 123. 9	125. 8 125. 9	125. 2 124. 5	125. 3 123. 8	125. 4 124. 4
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	111.1	113. 1	113. 3	113, 5	114.0	113.5	113. 4	113.0	112, 2	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.
Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939=100		126.0 83.4	126. 7 85. 3	127. 0 86. 3	128. 1 87. 2	128.3 87.9	128. 5 88. 4	128. 5 87. 8	128. 0 86. 0	127. 7 81. 9	127. 7 83. 2	127. 7 82. 7	128.9 r 82.7
Silk and rayon goodsdo		125.7	120.3	119.7	120. 9	122.6	122.7	122. 5	121.3	120.3	118.7	118.1	r 118. 8
cept dyeing and finishing)1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100.	111.7	112.8	119.6	121. 4	120.6	118.3	110.6	109.7	115.9	115.0	114. 5	112.3	112.
Men's clothing		113.0 94.1	116.9 101.4	118. 6 102. 0	118. 5 100. 0	117. 2 96. 9	113. 4 84. 3	110. 1 85. 0	113. 1 92. 9	112. 5 92. 1	111. 0 92. 5	91.4	7 107. 8 91. 1
Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo	104. 0	108. 7 99. 6 108. 3	110. 7 100. 9	112. 9 103. 0 104. 2	111.3 101.7	109. 8 99. 9 106. 0	108. 6 98. 2 110. 8	107. 7 97. 6 123. 1	105. 8 95. 6 131. 7	102.8 91.7 141.6	103. 0 91. 3 128. 6	104.7 93.4 121.5	104.9 7 93.4 119.
Food and kindred products do Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do	113.0	102. 8 74. 1	106. 4 103. 1 73. 9	104. 2 103. 4 64. 4	104. 5 102. 9 68. 6	103. 8 70. 6	106. 0 89. 1	110. 0 142. 3	111. 8 184. 5	113. 6 239. 7	114. 7 146. 4	114. 1 103. 9	114.
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures	103.0	142. 3 98. 4	136. 4 101. 4	132. 6 101. 3	132. 6 99. 7	136. 9 97. 2	144. 0 99. 0	149. 1 100. 2	148. 6 103. 5	147. 3 105. 2	144. 6 106. 4	145. 8 106. 8	7 155.0 106.3
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do do Paper and pulp do do do do do do do do do do do do do	117.0	124. 1 119. 9	123.3 119.9	123. 2 120. 1	122. 7 120. 2	120.5 118.9	117. 7 116. 6	113. 7 112. 5	112.3 110.6	111. 9 109. 7	113. 1 109. 5	114. 7 109. 3	116. 4 109. 0
Paper and pulpdoPrinting, publishing and allied industries 1939=100.	101.3	105. 4	103. 6	101.7	100.9	100.0	99.0	99. 3 212. 8	99.1	98. 5 225. 1	100. 9 233. 4	103. 1 240. 3	104. 245.
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	250. 1	172. 2 152. 8 115. 3	181. 4 154. 2 116. 2	191, 1 157, 4 117, 5	199. 7 158. 1 118. 4	204, 1 158, 8 118, 7	208.3 160.7 120.7	160. 2 121. 5	216.3 158.9 121.6	159. 2 120. 8	158. 9 119. 3	7 159. 6 117. 8	r 161.
Petroleum refining do Rubber products		106.3 121.1	106. 8 120. 6	107. 8 121. 0	108. 4 117. 0	108. 7 116. 9	110.1 120.7	110.3 126.3	110. 8 130. 7	110.3 135.3	108. 4 139. 9	107. 0 143. 8	107. 149.
Rubber productsdoRubber tires and inner tubesdoManufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.) § 1923-25=100		109.3 135.7	106. 4 135. 1	107. 0 134. 7	106. 5 136. 0	108. 9 137. 7	113.8 140.1	121. 2 143. 9	125. 5 145. 0	130. 5 145. 0	136. 7	r 141. 9	r 148. (
Iron and steel and their products, not in-		146.7	146.8	146. 9	149. 2	151. 7	156. 3	162.1	165.7	167. 2	1		1
cluding machinery		139.0	136. 5	134.7	134.2	134. 1	135. 5	136.3	135.3	133. 7			1
mills		150 110	149 94	148 94	149 91	151 90	153 93	153 96	151 99	98			
Structural and ornamental metal work 1923-25=100. Tin cans and other tinwaredo		108 147	112 141	113 122	116 115	116 110	117 105	119 101	121 99	122 96			
Lumber and allied productsdodo		79. 2	77. 9 104	75. 4	73. 8 101	73. 2 100	7 2. 4	72.7 95	71. 2 91	69. 4 88			
Furnituredo Lumber, sawmillsdo	1	70	68	103 66	64	64	63	64	63	61		1	1

Revised.
§Adjusted indexes of manufacturing employment have not as yet been computed on a revised basis corresponding to the unadjusted indexes on a 1939 base which have been substituted for the indexes on a 1923-25 base formerly shown. The adjusted indexes on the old base shown above will be replaced by revised series when available.
*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of wage earners will be published in a subsequent issue; see also last sentence of note marked """ on p. S-8.
†Revised series. The Department of Labor's indexes of wage-earner employment and weekly wages in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries and 1939-40 data for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-4 of the December 1942 Survey.
Further revisions for the totals and the industry groups beginning January 1941 are shown in this issue; see p. 28, table 3, for 1941 data.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June June	12 July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-
EMPLO	OYME	NT C	ONDI'	TIONS	S ANI) WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued			•			-							
Manufacturing, adjusted (Fed. Res.) -Con- Durable goods-Continued.													
Machinery, excluding transportation equip-					000	000 =	202.0	010.0	010.0	010 5			
ment 1923-25=100. Agricultural implements (including trac-		189. 4	193. 1	197. 0	200. 4	202. 7	206. 9	212.3	218.6	219. 7			
foundry and machine-shop proddo		161 153	161 155	160 157	157 160	162 161	166 165	169 168	173 172	168 171			
Radios and phonographsdoMetals, nonferrous, and productsdo	1	220 147. 1	235 146. 7	250 146. 8	249 145. 8	223 146. 5	195 147. 8	199 150. 3	196 151. 3	193 149. 0			
Stone, clay, and glass productsdododo		105. 0 81	100. 1 78	96. 9 75	94.7	90. 9 67	90.8 65	91.0 65	89. 9 63	60		; 1	
Glass do do Transportation equipment do do do do do do do do do do do do do		135 211, 0	126 216. 2	124 220. 7	230. 9	122 246, 2	119 268. 4	118 295. 2	118 314. 4	329.1			
Automobiles do Nondurable goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	96 125, 2	84 123. 8	81 123, 1	79 123. 3	83 124. 3	89 124. 7	96 126. 6	99 125. 2	103 123. 8			
Chemical, petroleum, and coal proddo Chemicalsdo		151.8 190	154. 7 192	155. 9 195	157. 4 194	159, I 195	161. 7 197	162, 4 193	163.0 193	190			
Paints and varnishes do Petroleum refining do		145 130	142 131	141 132	137 132	131 133	127 133	126 133	128 134	132			
Petroleum refining do Rayon and allied products do Food and kindred products do		313 148. 4	308 147. 6	309 144. 4	317 142. 3	318 143. 7	324 143. 8	311 149. 2	306 150. 4	152. 2			1
Baking		153 139	152 138	152 137	151 138	151 141	153 146	159 151	162 152 91. 2	151			
Boots and shoesdo		98.8 95	96. 3 92	97. 4 93	98. 1 95	100. 0 97	100.1 98	95.3 92	88 116.1	87			
Paper and printing do Paper and pulp do		125. 2 130	123. 4 130 98. 3	122. 0 130	121. 3 130	119.5 128	118. 5 126	117. 3 122	120 106. 4	119			
Rubber productsdododo		99. 6 75 112. 0	73	97. 5 73 109. 4	93. 7 73 110. 9	94. 5 75 112. 3	98. 1 78 112. 2	103. 4 83 114. 6	86 111. 4	88			1
Textiles and their products do Fabrics do do do do do do do do do do do do do		104.1 125.1	110.0	102. 6 120. 0	104. 8 119. 7	105. 5 122. 7	107. 2 118. 5	108.1	106. 2 118. 2	103. 5			
Wearing appareldo Tobacco manufacturesdo Manufacturing, unadjusted, by States and cities		69. 2	122. 8 66. 7	66.1	65.8	63, 6	64. 1	64.8	64.7	64. 9			
State:	1	137.8	120 1	138. 7	139. 9	145.0	151.4	153, 5	166, 7	168.7	166, 0	174. 1	r 174 A
Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100	154.7	137. 2 158. 2	138. 1 137. 7	136. 9 154. 5	136. 4 153. 4	145. 2 136. 3	136.0	137. 5 159. 8	141. 5 162. 0	141, 2 163, 6	142. 9 167. 2	142.8	7 176. 0 145. 4
Jowa 1923-25=100 Maryland 1929-31=100 Massachusetts 1925-27=100	169. 5 186. 3	r 150.0	153. 3 153. 4	157. 4 101. 5	160. 7 102. 0	156. 0 164. 0	158. 5 165. 3 101. 5	171.6	175. 9 102. 7	177. 2 103. 3	176.5	167. 0 178. 4 106. 4	173. 8 r 180. 3
New Jersey		99. 2 145. 8 138. 9	100. 5 148. 3	150. 1	151. 6 145. 2	101. 8 153. 3 144. 0	153. 1 139. 4	101.8 153.3 142.3	158. 4 146. 4	161. 7 149. 7	105, 1 161, 9 152, 1	163. 2 153. 6	108. 3 164. 2 155. 8
New York¶ 1935-39=100 Ohio do 1993-91	156.0	135, 3 110, 3	143. 4	145. 4 140. 9 112. 5	142. 8 113. 0	143. 7 112. 2	146. 2 113. 6	148.4	151. 5 114. 7	155. 4 114. 7	157. 5 115. 5	159. 3 115. 9	162. 9 116. 8
New 1 ork 1935-39 = 100. Ohio do Pennsylvania 1923-25 = 100. Wisconsin 1925-27 = 100. City or industrial area:	. 110. 0	124. 9	111.8 125.7	127. 4	129.6	131. 2	133. 2	135.5	136. 9	138.8	141. 1	143. 5	145. 1
Baltimore 1929-31=100	180. 2	149. 8 129. 1	154. 1 139. 0	157. 7 137. 9	161. 2 137. 6	164. 2 136. 6	165. 5 136. 1	170. 4 138. 7	174. 5 142. 3	174.8 142.9	173. 4 145. 8	172. 3 146. 5	7 174. 2 149. 0
Reltimore	160.8	151. 5 102. 7	152. 8 104. 6	155. 6 111. 0	157. 3 115. 7	159. 3 118. 6	162. 7 127. 1	165.0 133.5	167. 0 137. 9	168. 7 143. 1	171. 6 146. 9	7 174. 5 149. 5	177. 9 150. 3
M11W8UK661925-27 = 100_		134. 3 121. 0	135, 1 129, 8	137. 6 132. 4	141.8 131.9	144. 9 r 128. 1	147.8	152. 2 r119. 0	155. 4 129. 3	157. 6	160. 0 + 134. 1	163. 6 134. 2	164. 3 134. 6
New York† 1935-39=100 Philadelphia 1923-25=100 Pittsburgh do	139. 0 123. 0	117. 6 118. 5	120. 3 118. 8	122. 8 118. 5	123. 8 119. 4	125. 4 119. 3	127. 1 119. 8	128. 7 119. 9	131. 4 120. 4	132. 5 120. 4	134. 5 122. 5	136. 8 122. 7	138. 2 124. 3
St. Louis 1937=100 Wilmington 1932-25=100	171.7	121. 2 127. 7	124. 3 127. 5	126. 6 127. 8	128.7 128.1	132. 0 130. 8	135. 4 137. 0	139. 0 138. 1	138. 9 150. 2	138. 6 155. 0	141. 4 162. 6	143. 1 172. 0	147. 2 177. 9
St. Louis 1937=100 Wilmington 1923-25=100 Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):	111.1	12	12			155.0	10.1.0			33010	102.		
Mining: 1929=100_	1	49.0	48.8	48.4	47.8	48. 2	45. 5	46.8	46.7	7 46. 6	46. 2	46. 2	7 45, 8
Bituminous coaldodo		95. 1 80. 7	94.5 81.0	93. 8 81. 9	93. 5 81. 9	92. 9 82. 2	92. 7 81. 8	93. 0 81. 5	92. 3 80. 3	91. 6 78. 6		89. 3 79. 1	7 88. 5 7 79. 1
Metalliferousdo Crude petroleum producingdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo		61. 3 46. 8	60.6 46.7	59. 7 47. 7	58. 8 50. 3	58. 1 51. 7	57. 6 51. 9	57. 1 51. 6	56. 7 51. 5	55. 8 50. 7	*55. 5 50. 0	55. 0 48. 5	7 54. 6 7 46. 8
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		92.0		89.6	88. 9	88.0	87. 7	86.9	85. 9	84. 2	r 82. 7	r 81. 3	7 80. 5
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telephone and telegraph do		70, 4 90, 4	70. 7 90. 3	71. 2 90. 5	72. 1 91. 2	72, 9 91, 7	74. 0 92. 5	74.8 93.5	75. 0 93. 8	75. 7 93. 6	75. 9 93. 3	75. 9 93. 1	777.0
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdodo	-	109.8 108.8	109. 5 107. 6	113. 8 107. 9	121.3 110.3	127. 6 113. 7	130. 1 114. 8	126. 9 119. 1	123. 7 117. 4	123.0 116.4	124. 8 115. 9	119.7 114.2	7 115. 7 113. 3
Laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade:	-	94, 2	94.1	93.5	95. 2	96. 1	95. 5	94. 4	93, 4	93. 9	95. 6	95. 3	7 94. 9
Retail, total do General merchandising do		95.4 105.1	94. 0 103. 2	94. 4 105. 9	94. 3 108. 6	94. 0 109. 5	92. 8 108. 4	90. 3 103. 6	89. 4 103. 9	91. 7 112. 0	94. 6 121, 1	96. 8 131. 8	106. 2 r 165. 5
Wholesale do Miscellaneous employment data:		94. 9		93. 9	92. 7	91. 2	90.4	89.7	90. 3	89. 4	96.0	89. 3	7 88.8
Construction, Ohio1935-39=100_ Federal and State highways:	-	125.6		131. 9	137. 7	142.8	137. 5	124.8	122. 5	116. 5	112.8	7 108. 1	96. 6
Total total	.1	194, 092 49, 113	44,852	191, 444 52, 975	218, 037 72, 420 105, 441	236, 929 90, 103	236, 102 89, 999	240, 633 94, 191	238, 722 90, 022	219, 047 80, 836	211, 751 78, 031	186, 942 58, 947	161, 010 40, 588
Maintenance (State)do		105, 920	101,087	102, 023		107, 804	112,000	114, 361	117, 972	1 '	105, 701	100, 898	94, 108
United States do District of Columbia do		1,703,099 223,483	1,805,186 233,403	1,926.074 238, 801	1,970,969 248,100	2,066,873 256, 457	2,206,970 268, 383	2,327,932 274,001	2,450,759 275, 362	2,549,474 281,423	2,687,693 283,692	2,750,101 284, 158	2,810,871 284, 068
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands Indexes: Unadjusted1923-25=100_		1, 192	1, 193	1, 215	1, 266	1, 296	1,319	1,343	1,349	1, 349	1,348 74.0	1, 343 73. 8	1,351
Adjusteddo	73. 8 77. 0	65.4 68.2		66. 6 68. 5	69. 4 70. 0	71. 1 70. 3	1, 319 72, 4 70, 8	73. 7 71. 8	74. 0 72. 2	74.0 72.5	74.0	73.8	1, 3 51 73. 9 75. 8
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker in factories: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) hours. It s. Dont of Labor all manufacturings do	-	42.4		42.7	42.8	42.7 42.9	42. 7 42. 9	42.6 42.6	43. 2 43. 0		43. 6 43. 6		
U.S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do	-	41.7 43.8	44.5	42. 7 45. 0	42.7 44.9	45. 2	45.2	44.8	45.3	44.6		46. 1	46. 2
Nondurable goods*do		39. 2	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.1	. 39.9	. 39.8	40. 2	39. 7	40.8	41.3	42, l

^{*}Revised. § See note marked "§" on p. S-9. ‡ Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. ¶ Data for years prior to 1940, comparable with data beginning with that year published in the 1942 Supplement and currently, will be shown in a subsequent issue.

† Data for December 1942 exclude about \$0,000 excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas,
† Revised series. Earlier data for the revised employment index for New York City not shown in the July 1942 Survey and subsequent issues will be published later.
For revision of the Department of Labor's series on average weekly hours, see note marked with "†" on p. 8-12.
* New series. Earlier data will be published in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						1943						
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo-	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
EMPLO				TION	S ANI	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Beginning in monthnumber	195	155	190	240	310	275	350	400	350	290	235	165	160
In progress during monthdo Workers involved in strikes:	225	255	275	320	405	375	440	520	475	400	320	225	200
Beginning in month thousands In progress during month do	90 100	33 49	57 80	65 80 450	55 85 375	58 72 325	100 117 550	88 100 450	80 100 450	80 90 450	60 66 325	55 65 175	57 61 200
Man-days idle during month do Employment security operations (Soc. Sec. Bd.): Placement activities: Applications:	450	390	425	4,559	4, 398		4, 280	1 3, 254	450	1 2, 400	520	11,895	2001
Active file thousands. New and renewed do Placements, total do Unemployment compensation activities:	1 1, 678 1, 384 727	4, 899 1, 956 439	4, 888 1, 532 427	1, 567 511	1, 576 606	4, 254 1, 565 784	1, 841 925	1,656 1,006	1,403 982	1, 213	1, 267 1, 531	1, 139	1, 152 712
Continued claimsthousands	1, 227	4, 584	4, 103	3, 977	3, 512	2, 970	3, 159	3, 207	2, 576	2,026	1, 517	1, 128	1, 130
Benefit payments: Individuals receiving payments §do Amount of paymentsthous. of dol	227 12, 182	797 41,056	838 39,884	803 43,035	668 36, 311	610 31,704	553 30, 226	575 32,625	543 28, 252	423 22, 395	310 16, 895	222 11, 574	193 11, 558
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments.	1 '	6.87	6.02	6. 99	7.12	7. 29	8. 25	8.28	7.90	9, 15	8.69	8.14	6. 92
Accession rate mo, rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total		5, 10 , 30 1, 61	4.82 .29	5. 36 . 33 1, 19	6. 12 . 35 1. 31	6. 54 . 38 1. 43	6. 46 . 38 1. 21	6.73 .43 1.05	7.06 .42 .87	8. 10 . 44 . (8	7.91 .45 .78	7. 09 . 43 . 65	6.37 .46 .70
Quits do Miscellaneous do		2.36 .83	1.39 2.41 .73	3. 02 . 82	3. 59 . 87	3. 77 . 96	3. 85 1. 02	4. 02 1. 23	4.31	5. 19 1. 79	4. 65 2. 03	4. 21 1. 80	3.71
PAY ROLLS													
Weekly wages, all manufacturing industries, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†.1939=100.		200. 7	208. 2	215. 1	221. 4	228.7	234. 5	242. 7	254.8	261.8	270. 9	280.4	287. 7
Durable goodsdodo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		255, 9 211, 0	265. 8 219. 8	276, 2 226, 6	287. 2 230. 5	300. 0 236. 3	312. 1 241. 5	323, 9 245, 7	342.0 251.5	352. 4 255. 4	366. 2 264. 1	382. 8 270. 1	391. 2 278. 7
mills. 1939=100 Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do do do do do do do do do do do do do		181, 8 279, 2	187. 3 288. 0	189. 8 296. 3	188. 2 303. 6	191. 7 310. 0	192, 9 317, 2	197. 2 325. 7	196. 6 343. 9	199. 7 368. 6	200, 7 382, 7	, 204. 1 402. 8	7 204. 7 415. 5
Machinery, except electrical	1	282. 0 277. 9	295, 9 289, 4	307. 8 300. 6	315, 4 311, 1	325. 8 321. 4	337. 9 335. 2	339. 1 r 337. 1	352, 6 352, 1	352.3 354.8	371. 5 371. 5	381. 5 381. 9	392.9
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except auto-		188.0	167.1	167.4	169.8	183. 2	193. 4	202. 5	218.0	225. 2	235, 1	261. 4	255.6
mobiles 1939=100. Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do		1,042.4 223.0 154.5	1, 144. 6	1, 237. 0 237. 5 165. 6	1, 370. 7 240. 7 170. 6	1, 481. 3 245. 9 177. 8	1, 585, 5 253, 0 190, 2	1,753.2 260.0 189.4	1, 920. 8 268. 5 199. 1	2, 053, 3 273, 3 192, 2	2, 116. 3 282. 7 198. 2	2, 275. 9 292. 2 188. 7	2,342.1 301.2 181.9
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products		126. 5	163. 5 135. 2	137. 1	141. 1	147. 9	158.9	157. 4	164. 1	158.4	163.0	152. S	r 144. 5
1939=100do		151.9 150.8	159. 9 157. 8	161.7 156.7 162.2	161. 2 153. 4	162.7 156.6	161.3 153.1	157. 1 r 149. 8 163. 2	159, 8 154, 3	158.1	168. 2 164. 5 178. 9	165. 0 158. 2 179. 2	
Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-		153.3 146.8	159. 9 151. 9	155. 4	165.3 157.0	168. 9 159. 0	167. 6 158. 7	163. 3	169. 6 169. 5	168. 4 173. 3	177. 7	180.3	186. 5
factures 1939=100. Cotton manufactures, except small wares		151. 2	153.7	155.1	157.8	160.6	161.1	162.0	166.3	166.8	173.0	175. 4 212. 8	180. S
Silk and rayon goodsdodo		181. 2 111. 7 180. 0	185. 6 118. 9 169. 1	187, 2 122, 3 171, 2	190. 1 127. 2 177. 1	196. 1 127. 8 184. 0	195. 9 128. 2 186. 9	193. 0 126. 2 200. 6	202. 2 126. 9 198. 1	208. 2 126. 5 196. 3	210. 6 130. 8 198. 2	131.3	r 133, 7
cept dyeing and finishing)1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products		133. 4	155. 1	161.5	156.8	150.9	132. 9	135. 2	151. 4	147. 4	157.0	152.7	154.0 - 145.7
Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo		138. 6 107. 4 142. 3	150. 1 133. 6 151. 3	157. 9 136. 8 156. 7	155. 9 128. 3 154. 8	156. 6 118. 2 151. 7	143. 6 92. 3 148. 3	138. 6 101. 2 148. 7	146. 4 119. 6 146. 3	142, 5 115, 8 145, 6	148. 4 127. 1 149. 2	144. 7 123. 1 153. 4	r 124. 0
Leather and leather productsdodo		133. 7 130. 0	142. 5 126. 3	148. 5 125. 3	146. 1 126. 5	141. 2 131. 5	136. 8 139. 7	136. 9 153. 7	134. 9 161. 6	134. 9 173. 2	134. 5 164. 4	137. 4 160. 5	7 144. 5 165. 7
Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do.		117. 5 95. 6	118.6	119.3 85.6	91.8	123. 6 94. 7	129, 9 123, 5	135. 2 213. 7	138. 5 266. 2	1	143, 5 228, 7	144. 0 163. 9	1
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo	1	170. 0 123. 6	151. 6 122. 7	149.0 119.4	151. 4 124. 7	158.3 124.6	171. 8 132. 0	175. 4 133. 8	173. 4 144. 3	173. 0 144. 1	176. S 153. 7	181. 3 157. 4	7 213. 6 159. 7
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries		155, 6 155, 8	156. 0 157. 9	156. 9 159. 2	154.3 156.0	152.7 154.8	149. 4 152. 8	144.1	147. 1 149. 7		158. 9 158. 9	163. 5 161. 1	
Chemicals and allied productsdo		115.4 231.7	112, 9 245, 4	112. 5 263. 4	111.8 282.1	111. 0 295. 6	110. 2 306. 1	110.0 317.2	326. 4	338.5	116.3 351.4	122. 4 365. 3	382.9
Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do.	1	199. 3 138. 4 126. 6	200.3 144.3 131.9	206. 7 145. 4 132. 9	210.6 144.9 131.8	217. 5 147. 1 132. 7	221. 0 150. 0 134. 7	225.0 154.0 137.6	156. 4	160. 5	230. 6 160. 8 145. 7	165. 4	165.1
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Manufacturing, unadj. by States and cities:		149, 1 131, 2	149. 8 129. 5	156. 5 135. 5	149. 9 135. 3	157. 6 143. 3	164, 5 151, 1	176. 3 166. S	184. 4	189. 9	201.9	213.3	228.6
State.	1	187. 9	188. 7	193. 8	199.4	214. 2	220.0	233. 2	251. 2	264. 8	271.9	288. 8	r 280. 7
Delaware 1923-25=100 Illinois 1935-39=100 Maryland 1929-31=100 Massachusetts 1925-27=100	355. 4	188. 4 r 241. 4	192. 4 251. 5	194.3 259.7	195. 9 276. 7	198.6 279.5	200. 0 285. 3	201. 2 307. 0	210, 3 310, 1	210. 3 322. 3	220. 4 330. 5	223. 7 339. 4	233.1 335.0
Massachusetts 1925-27=100 New Jersey 1923-25=100 New York ¶ 1935-39=100	004 5	129. 3 205. 3	132. 6 210. 2	136. 4 219. 2	137. 6 224. 2	141. 4 230. 0	142. 1 230. 2 212. 0	146. 9 234. 3 220. 3	243.0	255. 4	160. 4 261. 5 248. 4	269. 3	274.7
Ohio	264, 5 175, 5	197. 8 203. 6 139. 4	210. 0 210. 9 144. 7	216. 4 223. 3 146. 8	218. 0 227. 4 148. 9	219. 4 233. 5 151. 1	239. 6	220. 3 251. 5 155. 2	255. 3	261. 2 161. 8	275. 0 168. 2	7 285, 1 172, 2	294. 5 174. 3
Ohio do Pennsylvania 1923-25=100 Wisconsin 1925-27=100 City or industrial area:		175. 2	182. 2	188.1	191.3	197. 8	206. 4	206.0	216.0	212.3	228.7	236. 5	243. 5
Baltimore 1929-31=100 Chicago 1935-39=100 Cleveland do Milwaukee 1925-27=100	350.0	247. 5 189. 1 243. 7	256. 0 189. 1 254. 7	263.8 191.0 256.5	281.3 192.5 263.6	282. 2 193. 5 273. 6	288. 1 196. 4 286. 2	305.1 200.1 295.1	310. 2 206. 7 300. 9	209. 0	329. 4 218. 4 325. 8	223.0	231.9
New Yorkt	.1 208.0	182. 0 156.7	187. 0 176. 6	195. 0 183. 1	204. 4 181. 4	216. 2 r 175. 5	222.7	229. 2 r 165. 2	244. 1 r 184. 3	247. 0 r 192. 3	261. 1 r 198. 4	271. 3 200. 7	277.3 203.6
Philadelphia 1923-25=100 Pittsburgh do Wilmington do	233. 6 187. 0	160. 6 153. 3 169. 2	168.6 157.5 169.4	174.6 158.4 173.9	179. 2 159. 5	184. 6 161. 8 190. 3	190. 3 165. 4	198. 2 161. 9	205. 2 168. 4	212. I 171. 5	217. 9 177. 0	181. 2	184.4

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

Not comparable with data prior to July 1942, owing to change in active file definition (see note 1 on p. 8-11 of the December 1942 Survey). The July 1942 figure is also not comparable with figures for later months, as data for July were not completely revised to the new basis.

That for years prior to 1940, comparable with data beginning with that year published in the 1942 Supplement and currently, will be shown in a subsequent issue.
Revised series. Indexes of weekly wages (formerly designated pay rolls) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised, see note marked "†" on p. 8-9; indexes for January 1943 are not as yet available. January data will be published in an issue of the weekly Supplement to the Survey. Earlier data for the revised pay-roll index for New York City not shown in the July 1942 Survey and subsequent issues will be published later.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						1942						
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
EMPLO	OYME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S ANI) WA	GES-	-Cont	inued		<u></u>		,
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
onmig., unadj. (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:													İ
Anthracite 1929 = 100 Bituminous coal do		39. 4 117. 1	49.6 118.2	50. 9 116. 9	44.7 118.3	51. 5 122. 1	56.0 140.3	45.9 112.7	48. 2 118. 6	50. 2 122. 2	48. 3 124. 8	49. 2 123. 9	, 50. , 128.
Metalliferousdo Crude petroleum producingdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo		94.3 64.8	98. 4 64. 8	99. 1 62. 6	99. 1 63. 2	100. 8 62. 0	102.0 63.1	7 99. 3 62. 4	* 102. 1 62. 4	99. 1 64. 9	r 99.8 64.1	104. 1 62. 6	104. 64.
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		48.9 114.6	52.0 113.7	54. 4 113. 5	58. 1 113. 5	63. 0 113. 6	65. 1 113. 6	65. 9 113. 4	67. 4 112. 8	67. 5 112. 5	68. 9	66.4 r 109.4	r 61.
Street railways and busses do Telephone and telegraph do		80. 5 120. 9	83. 7 120. 9	84. 7 121. 8	84. 4 122, 2	86. 8 125. 0	89. 4 125. 3	91.0 126.0	93. 8 127. 4	93. 6 130. 5	95. 3 128. 4	97. 8 129. 0	101.
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo		86. 5	85.6	92. 7	105. 7	113. 1	117. 7	109. 2	106. 4	107. 9	112. 5	107.9	r 104.
Laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo Trade:		103. 8 91. 5	102. 5 92. 6	104.3 91.6	108. 6 93. 5	113, 8 95, 4	115. 2 96. 6	117.8 96.5	116.8 96.6	117. 3 98. 5	118. 9 103. 2	118.5 103.9	r 120 r 107
Retail, totaldodo		94. 6 105. 7	93. 9 104. 1	93. 7 105. 2	93. 6 108. 0	94. 0 108. 5	93. 4 109. 0	91. 8 105. 1	91. 4 104. 9	93. 1 112. 4	96. 4 121. 6	99. 2 130. 8	7 107 7 163
General merchandisingdo Wholesaledo		91.8	93. 7	93. 9	92. 2	≤91.7	91.0	91. 3	91. 8	92. 3	94. 6	r 96.3	r 95
actory average weekly earnings:						•							
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing t.do		37. 47 33. 40	37. 53 34. 05	38. 14 34. 63	38. 68 35. 10 40. 95	39.00 35.82 41.81	39. 52 36. 25 42. 26	39. 80 36. 43	40.87 37.38	41. 79 37. 80	42. 10 38. 89	7 42, 50 39, 78 46, 27	42. 40.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		38. 98 37. 51	39. 69 38. 53	40. 46 39. 32	39. 44	40, 15	40, 42	42, 51 40, 16	43.84 41.56	44. 45 42. 14	45, 31 43, 45	44. 20	46.
mills dollars dollars Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do		38. 63 39. 58	39, 69 39, 81	40. 12 40. 25	39. 71 40. 58	40.30 41.21	40, 34 41, 81	41.67 41.72	41.99 42.32	43. 21 43. 65	43. 93 43. 73	45. 57 44. 24	45. 44.
Machinery and machine-shop products		43, 99	44. 97	45. 67	45. 90	46, 98	47. 71	47.04	48. 26	47. 71	49.34	49.64	50,
Machine tools dollars do Automobiles do do		43. 14 50. 81 49. 79	44, 00 50, 87 49, 74	44, 75 51, 43 51, 35	45. 20 50. 79 51. 23	45. 75 52. 24 51. 52	46. 44 52. 47 51. 55	46, 09 51, 41 50, 98	47. 04 52. 12 52. 72	46, 95 50, 72 52, 26	48.30 52.32 52.97	48. 65 53. 18 54. 65	49. 53. 52.
Transportation equipment, except auto- mobilesdollars		50, 22	49. 92	49.96	50.65	51.02	50.80	51.86	53. 17	54, 22	53. 34	55.49	54.
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars		46, 72	44. 99	45.18	45, 90	46. 22	46.67	46.01	46.24	46. 55	45, 75	46, 53	46.
Shipbuilding and boat building do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do		52. 43 37. 27 22, 62	53, 37 37, 58 23, 88	52, 28 38, 32 24, 20	53. 28 38. 94 24. 78	53, 27 39, 47 25, 79	52. 73 40. 32 27. 00	51. 11 40. 94 26. 98	56.82 41.80 28.30	58. 60 42. 16 27. 96	57. 54 43. 43 29. 52	60. 67 44. 15 28. 58	58. 44. 28.
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products		21.77	23, 20	23.47	23. 97	25.05	26, 26	26. 14	27, 33	27. 22	28. 69	27. 44	26.
Furniture dollars do		24. 86 25. 47	25, 73 26, 46	26. 14 26. 75	26.66 27.26	27.06 28.05	27. 10 27. 91	26. 95 27. 84	27. 37 28. 95	27. 68 28. 90	29. 33 30. 50	29. 34 30. 05	30. 30.
Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber		28.42 26.97	30. 03 27. 49	30.31 27.91	30. 47 28. 12	30. 86 28. 55	30, 96 28, 65	30. 54 28. 94	31. 52 29. 36	31.40 29.53	33, 52 30, 66	33, 53 31, 25	33. 32.
manufactures and other moer manufactures dollars. Cotton manufactures, except small		22.44	22, 90	22. 98	23, 26	23.74	23.84	24.02	24.82	24. 98	25. 84	26. 17	26.
waresdollarsdollarsdo		20. 40 21. 39	20.80 22.32	20. 92 22. 74	21.05 23.40	21.67 23.28	21, 63 23, 24	21.32 22.98	22, 37 23, 62	23. 12 24. 69	23, 39 25, 31	23. 62 25. 46	24. 25.
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)dollars Apparel and other finished textile prod-		27.66	27. 13	27.63	28.31	28.97	29. 43	31.59	31.43	30. 40	31. 13	31. 53	32.
uetsdollarsdo	1 1	21.18 23.34	22, 96 24, 34	23. 55 25. 29	23. 28 25. 04	22.82 25.31	21, 56 24, 06	21. 76 23. 92	22, 95 24, 70	22. 51 24. 18	24. 17 25. 56	23, 97 25, 66	24 25
Women's clothing do. Leather and leather products do. Boots and shoes do. Food and kindred products do.		22. 03 24. 99	25. 55 26. 05	26.12 26.32	25.09 26.37	$23.87 \\ 26.06$	21.42 25.83	23. 28 25. 91	26.38 26.23	25. 67 25. 76	28.17 27.58	27.48 27.79	27.
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do		23, 64 28, 64	24, 86 28, 43	25.32 28.77	25. 21 28. 89	24. 84 29. 65	24. 48 30. 17	24. 71 30. 17	24.89 29.65	25. 93 29. 89	26. 03 30. 97	31.84	33.
Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do		29, 30 20, 65 33, 02	29. 41 21. 96 30. 70	29. 48 21. 35 31. 04	29, 52 21, 52 31, 49	30, 45 21, 56 31, 87	31, 34 22, 19 32, 86	31, 43 24, 13 32, 61	31, 69 23, 14 32, 40	31. 72 24. 88 32. 62	31. 90 25. 34 34. 02	32, 32 25, 57 34, 52	33 25 38
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do		21.03 29.89	20.35 30.20	19.87 30.29	21.09 29.98	21, 53 30, 24	22.37 30.13	22. 43 30. 19	23. 42 31. 19	23. 04 31. 29	24.32 33.46	24. 82 34. 01	25 34
Printing and publishing and allied indus-		32.82	33, 28	33. 50	32, 84	32. 94	33.14	33.09	34. 18	34. 10	36. 59	1	37.
tries dollars Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals		35. 60 33. 28 39. 18	35.40 33.32 39.02	36. 52 34. 10 39. 52	36.00 34.98 39.97	36. 04 36. 12 41. 07	36, 21 36, 72 41, 21	36.06 37.32 42.01	36.06 37.76 41.73	36. 67 37. 62 41. 70	37. 51 37. 74 43. 38	38. 56 38. 10 44. 18	39. 38. 44.
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	1 1	38.77 41.09	40, 10 42, 64	39. 94 42. 57	39. 55 41. 97	39. 92 42. 07	40.05 42.18	40. 73 43. 00	41. 63 43. 58	42. 98 45. 19	43. 80 46. 56	45. 61 48. 80	45. 49.
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do		34.59 40.05	34. 96 40, 62	36.31 42.27	35, 93 42, 55	37. 76 44. 05	38. 22 44. 42	39.05 46.08	39, 47 46, 10	39.31 45.80	40. 39 46. 55	41.48 48.45	42 49
actory average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing † do		.878 .801	.880	.888 .811	. 896 . 822	. 906 . 835	. 917 . 845	. 928 . 856	.940	. 957	. 958	. 966	
Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products do		.890 .891	.892 .896	.899	. 912 . 915	. 925 . 923	.935	. 949	. 969	. 892 . 997 . 980	.990	. 905 1.005 . 984	1.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling l		, 992	. 995	. 997	1.003	1.007	1.008	1.013	1.038	1.077	1.073	1.081	1.
mills dollars Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products		. 868 . 907	. 873 . 914	. 875 . 919	. 884 . 931	$.892 \\ .949$. 901	. 907 . 964	.912 .977	. 949	. 936 . 997	. 942 1. 003	1.0
Machinery and machine-shop products dollars Machine tools		. 898 . 926	.904	. 901	. 922 . 944	. 934 . 965	. 944 . 974	. 949 . 975	. 963 . 987	. 979	. 983 . 998	. 986 1. 007	1,0
Machine tools do Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except auto-	ł I	1.158	1.154	1. 154	1.146	1. 163	1. 161	1. 164	1. 169	1. 185	1.172		
mobiles dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)		1.044	1.040	1.043	1.053	1,063	1.065	1.094	1, 124	1.161	1. 132	ĺ	1.
dollars Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		. 963 1. 085	. 951 1. 091	. 956 1. 078	.971 1.083	. 983 1. 091	. 993 1, 088	. 991 1. 138	. 993 1. 193	1. 247	. 991 1, 208	1,264	1.2
Nonferrous metals and products do	1	. 851	.858	.869	. 881	. 893	. 904	. 920	. 933	. 956	. 956	959	1 .

'Revised.
†Revised series. The Department of Labor's series on hourly earnings and hours per week have been revised and differ from those previously published owing to the inclusion of additional data for industries not heretofore covered and extensive corrections, on the basis of Census and Social Security data, in the employment estimates of the Bureau which are used for weighting purposes. The series of average weekly earnings has been recomputed; this average is obtained by taking the product of the averages of hourly earnings and hours worked per week. The industry classifications have been revised for all series to agree with definitions of the 1939 Census of Manufactures and the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Comparable data for earlier years will be published in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						194	12					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	January	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
EMPL	OYME	NT C	ONDI	TION	S ANI	D WA	GES-	-Cont	inued	,			
WAGES-Continued													
Factory average hourly earnings †—Continued. U. S. Department of Labor—Continued. Durable goods—Continued.													
Sawmills do		0.589 .576	0.597 .584	0.605 .594	0.618 .606	0.632 .620	0.657 .645	0. 658 . 647	0.677 .663	0.682 .671	0.694 .684	0.685 .670	0.67
Furniture and finished lumber products dollars_		.623 .641	.629	.636 .655	.647 .667	. 652	.653 .673	.651	.661	.675	.685	.685	.68
Furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods do	1	.740 .688	.749 .689	.752 .696	.758 .703	. 677 . 762 . 712	.772 .718	.779 .725	.786 .730	.799 .743	.707 .812 .751	. 810 . 756	.81
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures dollars. Cotton manufactures, except small		. 571	. 571	. 573	. 580	. 589	. 593	.602	.616	. 634	. 639	. 642	.64
wares dollars Silk and rayon goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures (ex-		. 507 . 551	. 510 . 556	.511	. 514 . 578	. 528 . 575	.528 .572	. 528	.549	. 575 . 611	. 576 . 615	. 577	.6.
cept dyeing and finishing)dollars Apparel and other finished textile prod-		. 700	.697	.700	. 710	. 715	.729	.769	. 774	. 779	.783	.789	.78
uetsdollars Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo	ı	.612 .663 .627	. 624 . 663 . 654	.628 .670 .655	. 624 . 671 . 638	. 620 . 687 . 608	.609 .682 .581	. 620 . 683 . 617	. 634 . 697 . 631	. 645 . 701 . 647	.652 .702 .663	.648 .705 .651	.64 .70 .65
Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo		.644 .616 .702	. 653 . 629 . 702	. 658 . 633 . 707	. 671 . 649 . 715	.675 .650 .725	.678 .652 .727	. 680 . 654 . 720	. 683 . 657 . 718	. 702 . 677 . 715	. 708 . 683 . 744	.713 .683 .751	.69
Canning and preserving do	1	. 697 . 583 . 791	.696 .587 .786	.698 .595 .791	.706 .613 .800	.717 .617 .800	.731 .599 .806	. 738 . 601 . 801	.732 .611 .807	.733 .612 .813	.740 .664 .821	.749 .671 .823	.75
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do		. 555 . 710	. 550 . 714	.543	. 561 . 719	. 571 . 727	.581	.581	. 593 . 757	. 597	.602 .771	. 611 . 772	.61
Paper and pulp do. Printing and publishing and allied industries dollars		. 760	. 764	. 769	. 769	. 777	. 797	.809	.814	.825	. 828	.831	. 82
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	1	.802 .949 1.023	. 799 . 950 1. 023	.810 .963 1.024	. 823 . 974 1. 022	. 846 . 990 1. 021	.858 .990 1.027	1.004 1.039	.876 1.001 1.054	. 881 1.014 1.088	.866 1.019 1.081	.867 1.027 1.093	1. 03 1. 09
Kupper products do	1	1.107 .878	1. 104 . 874	1. 104 . 890 1. 080	1. 103 . 896	1.098 .912	1. 102 . 921 1, 103	1.114 .932	1, 130 . 933	1. 165 . 945	1.160 .947	1.174	1.17
Rubber tires and inner tubes do Factory average weekly earnings, by States: Delaware 1923-25=100		1.085 131.5	1.074 131.6	134. 6	1.084 137.2	1.096 142.0	139. 9	1, 107 146, 3	1. 105 145. 0	1. 114 150. 9	1. 115 157. 4	1, 125 159, 4	159.
Illinois 1935-39 = 100 Massachusetts 1925-27 = 100 New Jersey 1923-25 = 100		137. 3 130. 3 169. 3	140.3 131.9 170.3	141, 8 134, 4 175, 4	144.0 134.9 177.7	147, 9 138, 9 180, 5	148. 9 140. 0 180. 9	148. 4 144. 3 184. 0	150. 9 146. 5 184. 7	151.3 150.0 190.1	156. 7 152. 6 194. 5	159. 8 152. 9 198. 8	163. 156. 201.
New York 1935-39 = 100 Pennsylvania 1923-25 = 100	169. 6	142, 4 144, 6 140, 3	146.4 148.9 145.0	148, 8 150, 2 147, 7	150.1 151.3 147.7	152. 4 153. 6 150. 8	152. 1 155. 4 154. 9	154. 8 155. 4 152, 1	157. 0 159. 8 157. 8	160.3 161.9 153.1	163. 3 166. 9 162. 0	164. 7 169. 7 164. 9	167. 171. 167.
Wisconsin. 1925-27 = 100 Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶	1	.776	.780	.780			.796	. 803	.823			. 832	. 83
Common labor dol. per hour Skilled labor do Farm wages without board (quarterly)	1.61	1.53	1.54	1.54	.788 1.54	. 788 1. 54	1.55	1.56	1.59	. 823 1. 59	. 826 1. 59	1.60	1.6
dol. per month. Railway wages (avg., class I)dol. per hour Road-building wages, common labor:		47.77 .841	. 860	. 840	50. 54 . 834	. 835	.826	56. 97 . 825	. 828	.839	59. 25 . 832	.850	. 84
United States, average do East North Central do East South Central do	. 63 . 89 . 47	. 45 . 65 . 36	. 43 . 69 . 37	. 47 . 68 . 37	. 49 . 65 . 37	. 53 . 67 . 41	.56 .71 .42	. 59 . 75 . 41	.61 .76 .43	.63 .77 .46	. 66 . 83 . 48	. 66 . 83 . 47	.6
Middle Atlantic do Mountain do New England do	.84	. 63 . 63 . 57	. 59 . 62 . 52	. 57 . 62 . 52	. 64 . 63 . 62	. 60 . 68 . 65	.42 .61 .68 .64	. 69 . 71 . 69	. 66 . 77 . 65	. 64	. 72	. 75	3.8
Pacificdo	1.03	.85	.82	.82	. 89 . 40	. 90	.92	. 95 . 48	. 97	1.08 .50	.70 1.04 .52 .72	1.06 .54	1.6
West North Central do West South Central do	. 66	. 55	. 51	.52	. 52 . 44	. 55 . 42	. 57 . 43	. 60	. 60	.66	. 72 . 47	.77	.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE Total public assistance and earnings of persons													
employed under Federal work programs mil. of dol Assistance to recipients:		162	157	159	150	141	135	120	110	105	104	101	10
Special types of public assistance do Old-age assistance do General relief do		63 48 20	64 49 19	64 48 19	64 48 17	64 49 15	7 65 49 14	65 50 14	65 50 13	65 50 13	66 51 13	66 52 12	{
Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs:						15		1					
Civilian Conservation Corps. mil. of dol. National Youth Administration dodo Work Projects Administration dodo		8 8 62	7 7 58	6 7 62	5 7 56	6 51	4 6 47	(1) 0 42	(1) 0 31	(1) (a) 26	(1) (a) 25	1 22	(1)
Earnings on regular Federal construction projectsmil. of dol.	1	166	186	194	237	287	314	368	423	426	439	435	43
	·		<u>' </u>	FINA	NCE	'		•			·	·	
BANKING													
Acceptances and com'l paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances, totalmil. of dol. Held by accepting banks, totaldo	120	197	190	183	177	174	163	156	139	123	119	116	
Held by accepting banks, totaldo Own billsdo Bills boughtdo Held by others •do	95 60 35	154 103 52	144 92 53	146 89 57	139 86 53	133 82 51	122 78 44	119 77 42	108 71 37	97 64 33	94 63 31	90 61 29	
Held by others do do Commercial paper outstanding do	24 220	43	46 388	37 384	38 373	41 354	41	38 305	31 297	26 282	25 271	26 261	1 :

Revised.

Preliminary.

None held by Federal Reserve banks.

Less than \$500,000.

No data available for small amounts expended after June 1942 for the CCC now in process of liquidation as directed by Congress.

Beginning with July 1942 only amounts expended for the student work program are included; need is no longer a criterion for enrollment in the out-of-school work program, which is focused on training inexperienced youths for war industries, and the program is therefore dropped from this series.

Construction wage rates as of Feb. 1, 1943: Common labor, \$0.832; skilled labor, \$1.61.

See note marked "†" on p. S-12.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	42					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber
	·]	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued			·	``			
BANKING-Continued							1						
Acricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, excl. joint-stock land bksmil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total	2, 608 2, 086 1, 579 501 146 132 12 382	2, 873 2, 343 1, 753 590 130 111 16 400	2, 878 2, 332 1, 746 586 129 110 17 417	2, 876 2, 311 1, 731 580 125 106 16 440	2,887 2,296 1,721 575 121 102 16 470	2, 869 2, 288 1, 715 572 114 99 13 468	2, 864 2, 274 1, 706 568 115 101 13 475	2, 868 2, 274 1, 706 568 117 104 12 477	2, 818 2, 232 1, 679 553 117 104 12 469	2, 776 2, 207 1, 663 544 126 112 12 443	2, 733 2, 179 1, 645 534 145 130 13 409	2, 696 2, 148 1, 625 523 155 140 13 392	2, 659 2, 115 1, 603 512 159 145 13 384
Regional agricultural credit corps., prod. credit ass'ns, and banks for cooperativeso	265 38 185 3 113 44 20 50, 140 19, 877 30, 263	225 40 191 5 118 48 32 44 275 17, 247 27, 028	235 41 203 4 122 47 32 37, 785 14, 242 23, 543	247 43 219 4 127 47 30 44, 820 17, 056 27, 764	258 44 245 4 130 47 29 42, 474 16, 023 26, 451	257 45 241 4 131 47 28 44, 226 16, 985 27, 241	260 47 248 4 129 47 27 45, 686 17, 394 28, 292	261 47 249 5 130 46 26 45, 615 17, 110 28, 505	255 47 243 5 128 46 26 • 44, 898 17, 051 • 27, 847	249 43 225 5 124 46 2 25 48, 123 18, 593 29, 530	246 39 202 5 118 45 224 49,950 18,323 31,627	253 38 190 5 114 45 23 46,056 17,016 29,040	273 39 185 4 113 44 21 59,483 23,921 7 35,562
Bank debits, total (141 centers)	28, 556 6, 339 14 5, 969 20, 931 20, 520 28, 556 14, 805 13, 630 2, 387 12, 265 77, 3	24, 288 2, 360 4 2, 243 20, 902 20, 533 24, 288 14, 715 12, 927 3, 347 8, 303 90. 8	24, 322 2, 412 5 5 2, 262 20, 846 20, 515 24, 322 14, 441 12, 619 2, 969 8, 559 90. 6	24, 187 2, 355 9 2, 244 20, 821 20, 495 24, 187 14, 268 12, 575 3, 073 8, 635 90, 9	24, 359 2, 468 7 2, 357 20, 824 20, 510 24, 359 14, 204 12, 658 2, 791 8, 821 90. 4	24, 468 2, 634 7 2, 489 20, 799 20, 522 24, 468 14, 094 12, 405 2, 486 9, 071 89, 8	24, 672 2, 775 3 2, 645 20, 830 20, 566 24, 672 13, 957 12, 305 2, 362 9, 376 89, 3	25, 139 3, 245 4 3, 153 20, 802 20, 546 25, 139 14, 159 12, 492 2, 130 9, 721 87, 1	25, 298 3, 565 3, 426 20, 803 20, 575 25, 298 13, 952 12, 338 2, 143 10, 157 86. 3	25, 754 3, 774 8 3, 567 20, 808 20, 576 25, 754 13, 660 11, 592 1, 690 10, 658 85, 6	26, 953 4, 959 11 4, 667 20, 813 20, 569 26, 953 14, 313 12, 735 2, 644 11, 220 81, 5	27, 748 5, 714 5, 399 20, 769 20, 573 27, 748 14, 534 13, 208 2, 900 11, 756 79, 1	29, 019 6, 679 6, 189 20, 908 20, 554 29, 019 15, 194 13, 117 1, 988 12, 193 76, 3
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol. Demand, except interbank:	29, 743	24, 747	24, 712	24, 197	25, 358	25, 4 83	25, 502	26, 670	27, 217	27, 424	28, 639	28, 552	28, 257
Individuals, partnerships, and corpora- tions mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo United States Government do	29, 434 1, 888 5, 245 5, 408	24, 206 1, 820 1, 451 5, 259	24, 595 1, 804 1, 671 5, 205	23, 673 1, 916 1, 869 5, 137	24, 636 2, 096 1, 506 5, 128	24, 922 1, 971 1, 301 5, 109	25, 343 1, 803 1, 442 5, 112	26, 236 1, 811 1, 782 5, 115	26, 818 1, 806 1, 511 5, 158	27, 344 1, 909 2, 018 5, 285	28, 345 1, 947 2, 696 5, 215	25, 733 1, 867 3, 092 5, 228	28, 709 1, 759 6, 757 5, 256
Time, except interbank, total	5, 268 112 9, 197 31, 918 26, 740 9, 535 13, 117 4, 088	5, 058 181 9, 088 19, 087 12, 689 1, 240 9, 087 2, 362	5,005 180 9,033 19,551 13,132 1,206 9,589 2,337	4, 953 164 8, 885 19, 100 12, 705 680 9, 671 2, 354	4, 929 189 8, 687 20, 111 13, 730 1, 669 9, 705 2, 356	4, 914 175 9, 175 20, 774 14, 559 1, 953 10, 309 2, 297	4, 955 137 9, 090 21, 642 16, 200 2, 918 10, 383 2, 899	4, 975 120 8, 444 22, 816 17, 352 3, 376 11, 118 2, 858	5, 019 115 8, 681 24, 075 18, 493 4, 512 11, 228 2, 753	5, 038 121 8, 527 25, 593 19, 948 5, 366 11, 257 3, 325	5, 087 102 8, 898 27, 229 21, 879 5, 756 11, 725 4, 398	5, 102 100 9, 454 28, 092 22, 874 6, 999 11, 634 4, 241	5, 130 100 9, 141 7 31, 148 25, 895 7 8, 744 7 12, 985 7 1, 169
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo	1, 908 3, 270 9, 790 5, 921 229 637	2, 709 3, 689 11, 255 6, 778 424 448	2,723 3,696 11,392 6,902 422 471	2, 684 3, 711 11, 394 7, 003 424 408	2, 675 3, 706 11, 094 6, 726 409 441	2, 667 3, 548 10, 905 6, 542 382 528	2, 032 3, 410 10, 740 6, 469 341 519	2, 035 3, 429 10, 693 6, 432 336 569	2, 095 3, 487 10, 382 6, 282 313 493	2, 106 3, 539 10, 361 6, 270 282 526	1, 907 3, 443 10, 320 6, 316 265 529	1, 034 3, 284 10, 295 6, 192 248 700	1, 937 7 3, 313 10, 321 6, 074 239 850
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. Real estate loans do. Loans to banks do. Other loans do. Money and interest rates; Bank rates to customers:	375 $1, 184$ 46 $1, 398$	409 1, 248 37 1, 911	410 1, 250 37 1, 900	407 1, 245 29 1, 878	395 1, 246 30 1, 847	403 1, 243 28 1, 779	393 1, 236 36 1, 746	407 1, 230 29 1, 693	381 1,230 26 1,657	381 1, 221 65 1, 616	369 1, 217 46 1, 578	389 1, 207 22 1, 537	399 1, 199 53 1, 507
New York City. percent 7 other northern and eastern cities do 11 southern and western cities do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal land bank loans do Federal intermediate credit bank loans.do Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers, 90 days	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 85 2. 48 3. 20 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2. 07 2. 56 3. 34 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	2. 28 2. 66 3. 25 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	2. 09 2. 63 3. 26 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50
percent Com'l paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	716 58-34 114	710 14-56 114	3/16 5/8 11/4	7/10 5/4 11/4	7/16 5/8 13/4	3/10 5/8 13/4	7/10 5/8-3/4 11/4	7/16 58-34 134	716 58-34 114	716 58-34 134	716 98-34 134	[16] [8-34] [15]	716 58-34 114
A verage rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y S. E.)do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-modo A verage yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.:	1,00 .367	1.00 .214	1.00 .250	1.00 .212	1.00 .299	1.00 .364	1.00 .363	1.00 .368	1.00 .370	1, 00 . 370	1.00 .372	1,00 .371	1, 00 , 363
Tax-exemptpercent Taxable*do Savings deposits:	1. 29	. 47 . 96	. 44 . 93	1 . 44 . 93	. 98	1. 03	1.15	1. 20	1. 25	1. 27	1. 28	1. 28	1.34
Savings banks in New York State: A mount due depositorsmil. of dol 17 S. Postal Savings:	5, 594	5, 433	5, 401	5, 392	5, 373	5, 374	5, 422	5, 411	5, 427	5, 449	5, 459	5. 492	5, 570
Balance to credit of depositors do Balance on deposit in banks do Balance on deposit in banks do Balance de Ba	1, 445 16	1, 310 25	1, 307 25	1,305 25	1, 306 25	1, 307 24	1, 316 24	1, 329 21	1,344 20	1, 358 19	r 1, 377 r 18	1, 397 18	1, 415 17

Revised.

For bond yields see p. S-19.

No tax-exempt notes outstanding within maturity range after Mar. 15, 1942. Average shown for March 1942 covers only first half of month.

Amount estimated for one bank.

To avoid duplication these loans are excluded from the totals.

Bills and certificates of indebtedness beginning April 1942.

New series. Earlier data for the series on taxable Treasury notes appear on p. S-14 of the April 1942 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943	1941						1942					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		-	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT													
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol		r 9, 132	r 8, 766	r 8, 591	r 8, 334	7, 961	7, 547	· 7, 096	7 6, 761	r 6, 559	r 6, 337	r 6, 102	p 6, 076
Instalment debt: Sale debt, total* Automobile dealers* Department stores and mail order		7 3, 509 7 1, 812	r 3, 299 r 1, 668	7 3, 104 7 1, 513	, 2, 919 , 1, 369	7 2, 706 7 1, 239	7 2, 475 7 1, 120	7 2, 248 7 1, 004	2, 032 874	7 1, 862 7 769	+1,704 +664	r 1, 572 r 573	1, 495 482
		438	416	406	396	367	332	300	277	, 261	r 253	r 247	254
Furniture stores* do Household appliance stores* do Jewelry stores* do. All other* do. Cash loan debt, total* do Commercial banks, debt* do		590 294	573 285	567 272	561 258 91	543 240	512 219	475 202	449 183 67	169	408 154 61	392 142 61	391 129 79
All other*do		108 267 2, 100	100 257 2, 036	95 251 2,005	244 1, 967	85 231 1, 908	79 213 1, 858	71 196 1,789	182 1, 716	63 172 1, 642	164 1,551	157 1,483	160 1, 428
		652	618	601	586	564	546	521	491	460	421	393	370
Debt\$ do Loans made do Repayments\$ do	v 132 v 11 v 20	205 18 30	198 19 26	196 25 27	190 19 25	184 18 24	179 20 25	173 18 24	166 16 23	160 16 22	152 14 22	145 14 21	141 18 22
industrial banking companies:	r 193	290	285	282	277	268	261	253	246	236	224	211	r 202
Debtdo Loans madedo Repaymentsdo	» 25 » 34	38 46	35 40	42 45	37 42	34 43	36 43	. 34 42	33 40	31 41	30 44	25 36	31 7 40
Personal finance companies: Debtdo Loans madedo	p 403 p 45	527 66	521 64	521 85	517 71	504 58	493 68	481 63	466 60	452 60	437 59	428 59	424 82
Repayments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	⊅ 66	74 325	70 313	85 304	71 75 297	58 71 289	79 281	75 264	75 252	74 240	$\frac{74}{227}$	68	86 200
Miscellaneous debt*dododododo		101 1,709 1,202	101 1, 624 1, 193	101 1,680 r 1,186	100 1,660 1,171	99 1, 575 1, 151	98 1, 466 1, 125	97 1,322 1,112	95 1, 285 7 1, 102	94 * 1,336 * 1,095	92 1, 365 +1, 088	90 1,330 r 1,085	91 1,450 21,071
Miscellaneous debt* do Charge account sale debt* do Open credit cash debt* do Aservice debt* do dondexes of total consumer short-term debt, end		612	614	616	617	621	623	625	626	628	629	632	632
Unadjusted 1935-39=100		151	145	142	138	132	125	118	112	109	105	101 101	10 1 9 7
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL		151	147	144	139	132	125	119	114	110	105	101	91
FAILURES Grand totalnumber	458	962	916	1,048	938	955	804	764	698	556	673	585	506
Commercial service, totaldodo	28 53	53 65	59 57	48 77	38 65	42 63	48 67	52 63	47 66	27 54	40 61	27 63	506 22 47
Manufacturing and mining, totaldo Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous)do Chemicals and allied productsdo	79 2 4	159 4 6	141 5 8	188 6 4	146 4 8	134 7 5	135 1 4	120 5 5	119 5 5	77 5 4	102 0 7	98 4 5	86 2 3
Food and kindred productsdo	14 2	39 5	31 5	43 7	36 4	17 3	23 5	19 8	23 5	5 2	17 1	10 5	11
Leather and leather products do Lumber and products do Machinery do	11 5	5 11 3	5 13 8	8 25 10	5 15 2	20 5	6 18 11	3 11 5	10 8	10 5	3 9 7	2 18 2	3 11 4
Paper, printing, and publishing do Stone, clay, and glass products do	14 1	13 1	15 2	24	18 3	20 3	18 7	20 5	12 5	11 5	13 3	16 3	12 4
Paper, printing, and publishing do Stone, clay, and class products do Textile-mill products and appared do Transportation equipment do Miscellaneous do	$\frac{16}{2}$	44 3 25	24 2 23	36 3	29 3 19	20 5 25	23 2	24 1	20 2 20	15 0	20 4	16 2	19
Retail trade, total do Wholesale trade, total do	267 31	604 81	589 70	18 650 85	624 65	647 69	17 486 68	14 465 64	405 61	13 355 43	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 405 \\ 65 \end{array}$	15 352 45	10 307 44
commercial service, totaldo	5, 515 396	9, 916	9, 631	12,011	9, 282 335	9, 839	9, 906	8, 548	6,781	5, 473	7, 181	5, 245	6, 950
Construction, total do 1	698 2, 249	589 851 3, 550	927 920 2, 525	1, 194 896 3, 739	1, 033 2, 953	471 1, 175 2, 924	673 945 3 , 327	915 584 2, 078	538 520 2, 249	268 646 1,661	525 756 2, 374	267 717 1,823	526 1, 189 1, 997
Manufacturing and mining, total do Mining (coal, oil, miscellaneous) do Chemicals and allied products do	206 34	184 200	182 73	299 22	48 156	234 49	222 118	85 177	237 33	519 28	0 146	198 64	7 12
Food and kindred productsdododo	$\frac{469}{105}$	1, 378 173 99	470 116 119	1, 102 166 204	936 64 53	622 95 69	632 99 63	265 161 18	421 76 50	90 17 29	352 7 21	176 297 49	195 120 40
Lumber and products do	139 333	176 51	456 66	390 191	263 58	246 63	829 300	191 156	207 163	217 131	81 69	185 12	272 288 77
Machinery do Apper, printing, and publishing do Stone, clay, and glass products do Textile-mill products and appared do	$\begin{array}{r} 498 \\ 4 \\ 252 \end{array}$	70 4 615	214 33 319	493 124 427	429 98 316	562 39 623	403 124 180	224 129 486	341 53 262	110 100 280	580 125 628	132 62 467	77 49 216
Transportation equipment do	42 115	100 500	22 455	25 296	204 328	48 274	78 279 3, 752	9 177	22 384	0 140	170 195	17 164	525 196
Retail trade, total do Wholesale trade, total do	1, 800 372	3, 641 1, 285	4, 232 1, 027	4, 813 1, 369	3, 829 1, 132	4, 392 877	3, 752 1, 209	3, 950 1, 021	2 , 475 999	2, 276 622	2, 660 866	2,009 429	2, 392 846
LIFE INSURANCE Association of Life Insurance Presidents:													
Assets, admitted, total: mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do		26, 817 5, 023	26, 928 5, 047	27, 080 5, 071	27, 209 5, 105	27, 341 5, 134	27, 462 5, 164	27, 598 5, 194	27,725 5,212	27, 909 5, 220	28, 083 5, 225	28, 236 5, 230	
Farm do do do		671 4, 352	672 4, 375	673 4, 398	681 4, 424	684 4, 450	685 4, 479	688 4, 506	687 4, 525	685 4, 535	680 4, 545	675 4, 555	
Real-estate holdingsdo Policy loans and premium notesdo Bonds and stocks held (book value), total		1, 483 2, 241	1, 474 2, 228	1, 452 2, 216	1, 436 2, 202	1, 423 2, 188	1, 410 2, 176	1, 400 2, 158	1, 392 2, 144	1, 382 2, 129	1, 370 2, 110	1, 356 2, 092	
mil. of dol Gov't. (domestic and foreign), total_do		16, 528 7, 613	16, 706 7, 816	16, 754 7, 830	16, 944 8, 014	17, 391 8, 453	17, 431 8, 453	17, 415 8, 443	17, 843 8, 888	17, 905 8, 908	17, 904 8, 938	17. 882 8, 929	
U. S. Government do Public utility do Railroad		5, 779 4, 309 2, 687	5, 981 4, 304 2, 680	5, 983 4, 351 2, 671	6, 156 4, 369 2, 659	6, 595 4, 378 2, 650	6, 592 4, 396 2, 630	6, 587 4, 405 2, 623	7, 093 4, 409 2, 616	7, 132 4, 444 2, 507	7, 204 4, 434 2, 581	7, 196 4, 432 2, 566	
Railroad do Other do Cash do		1, 919 955	1, 906 884	1, 902 986	1,902 921	1, 910 597	1, 952 712	1, 944 876	1, 930 574	2, 597 1, 956 690	1, 951 868	1, 955 1, 074	
Other admitted assetsdo		587	589	601	601	608	569	555	560	583	604	602	

Revised. \$\frac{136}{2}\$ companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

Revisions in 1941 data for credit unions are shown on p. S-15 of the January 1948 Survey.

New series. Earlier figures and description of the data appear on pp. 9-25 of the November 1942 Survey; subsequent revisions in 1941 data for total short-term debt (dollar figures and indexes), total cash loan debt, and commercial banks are shown on p. S-15 of the February survey. Minor revisions in service debt are available upon request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	FINAN	ICE—	Conti	nued							
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued													
Association of Life Insurance PresidentsCon. insurance written:⊗ Policies and certificates, total number													
Group		770 33	677 32	724 55	721 68	705 48	710 87	630 66	592 42	594 55	679 46	628 72	679 165
Industrialdo Ordinarydo		404 334	418 227	456 213	454 200	461 196	425 198	366 199	364 186	356 184	428 204	358 197	315 200
Value, totalthous, of dol Groupdo		955, 414 49, 076	652, 434 50, 231	657, 327 97, 826	632, 347 124, 823	589, 564 87, 773	657, 597 161, 061	631, 391 151, 343	529, 525 83, 304	527, 168 84, 799	582, 688 78, 094	577, 536 114, 180	811, 710 317, 372
Industrial do do do do do do do do do do do do do		119, 820 786, 518	126, 492 475, 711	140, 735 418, 766	139, 021 368, 503	141, 378 360, 413	129, 863 366, 673	112, 917 367, 131	112, 240 333, 981	111, 795 330, 574	135, 727 368, 867	111,801 351,555	97, 863 396, 474
Premium collections, total dododo	281, 077 33, 984	295, 827 38, 921	272, 778 25, 378	291, 538 24, 130	276, 007 23, 113	270, 516 25, 363	277, 578 25, 654	278, 011 30, 999	247, 852 18, 935	253, 735 20, 092	262, 368 21, 753	260, 427 22, 128	387, 038 60, 577
Groupdodo	19, 312 57, 639	17, 842 61, 281	15.040 57.578	18, 789 64, 257	14, 968 66, 272	14, 496 59, 133	15, 783 64, 014	16, 297 56, 368	14, 291 58, 855	15, 382 58, 805	16, 073 56, 836	16, 857 58, 539	17, 775 97, 85
Premium collections, total do. Anouities	170, 142	177, 783	174, 782	184, 362	171, 654	171, 524	172, 127	174, 347	155, 771	159, 456	167, 706	162, 903	210, 826
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,		215, 949	186, 505	222, 927	227, 512	188, 894	203, 882	204, 396	165, 866	176, 104	189, 326	176, 247	244, 909
Death claim payments do		87, 464 24, 427	74, 057 21, 061	92, 558 23, 931	92, 409	75, 533 21, 644	80, 702 22, 478	89, 707 20, 444	71, 785	76, 726 20, 283	84, 114 22, 464	80, 109	97, 826 21, 802
Disability payments do		8, 878 16, 367	7, 581 12, 664	8, 489 13, 759	23, 404 7, 943 13, 694	7, 600 12, 727	8, 823 14, 173	8, 360 14, 549	7, 930 10, 607	7, 021 12, 978	8, 053 13, 968	22, 132 7, 218 12, 763	7, 414 13, 195
Dividends do		40, 419 38, 394	34, 286 36, 856	38, 891 45, 299	46, 647	31, 187 40, 203	37, 221 40, 485	32, 252 39, 084	24, 851 33, 244	27, 510 31, 586	27, 258 33, 469	25, 880	68, 314
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau:	485, 782	1,001,653	634, 538	552, 044	43, 415	457, 926	463, 325	459, 499	430, 297	432, 679	467, 814	28, 145	36, 361
Insurance written, ordinary, total. do New England. do Middle Atlantic. do East North Central. do	39, 396	83, 056	51, 310	42, 030	37, 131	36, 248	37, 029	37,051	34, 983	53, 590	37, 408	477, 749 34, 767	521, 524 36, 426
East North Central do do	137, 295 108, 316	309, 292 220, 739	175, 355	138, 708 126, 330	118, 591 106, 487	114, 230 106, 445	117, 577 106, 796	115, 844 105, 599	100, 695 97, 929	101, 125 96, 148	118, 351 106, 057	119, 590 100, 774	143, 961 114, 554
	46, 684 43, 661	87, 332 91, 272	60, 218 60, 754	53, 182 52, 173	44, 931 45, 968	48, 833 44, 679	47, 660 44, 407	46, 746 44, 696	44, 693 44, 285	45, 203 46, 426	47, 518 47, 720	44, 357 45, 188	52, 563 50, 30 7
East South Central do	18, 131 34, 133	38, 273 67, 602	24, 742 44, 577	24, 960 46, 534	18, 950 32, 604	17, 758 31, 825	19, 182 32, 247	18, 549 32, 199	17, 515 32, 785	18, 413 35, 445	18, 867 32, 234	17, 410 30, 565	20, 220 38, 142
West Forth Central	12,798 45,368	21, 694 82, 393	15, 345 60, 298	14, 533 53, 594	11, 998 46, 101	12, 188 45, 720	12, 288 46, 139	13, 165 45, 650	12, 123 45, 289	12, 390 43, 939	13,059 46,600	12,703 42,395	16,069 49,282
							80						77
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, official dol. per mireis British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rate dol. per Canadian dol. Colombia dol. per peso Mexico do. United Kingdom, free rate dol. per £	298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	298	. 298
British Indiadol. per rupee.	.061	. 061 . 301	. 301	. 301	.301	. 301	. 301	.061	. 301	.301	. 301	. 301	. 061
Canada, free ratedol. per Canadian doldol. per peso	. 896 . 572	. 878 . 570	. 884	. 877	.872 .570	. 886	. 900	. 899	. 895 . 572	.878	. 876 . 570	. 881 . 570	. 879 . 572
United Kingdom, free ratedol. per £	206 4.035	. 206 4. 035	. 205 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 4. 035	. 206 4. 035
Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol	22, 683	22, 747	22, 705	22, 687	22, 691	22, 714	22, 737	22,744	22, 756	22, 754	22, 740	22, 743	22, 726
	-76,063	-38, 506	-109,277	-65, 525	-20,068	-38, 196	-14, 792	-24, 383	21, 763	-27,759	-56, 440	-10,752	-30,974
Novement, foreign: Net release from earmark*thous. of dol. Production, estimated world total, outside U. S. S. R		104, 370	90,335	100, 485	(1)								
Reported monthly, total;dododododo		88, 598 47, 533	75, 653 44, 462	85,031 47,518	79, 926 46, 366	80, 603 47, 347	78, 453 46, 665	7 82, 858 7 47, 460	77,553 46,052	76, 948 45, 044	2 77, 639 45, 459	ν 70, 933 ν 43, 545	p 68, 838 p 43, 017
Canadadodododo		14, 198 14, 982	13, 147 10, 034	15, 372 10, 959	14, 728 11, 058	14, 881 10, 807	14, 852 10, 147	14, 864 12, 396	14, 100 9, 806	13, 212 11, 479	13, 365 11, 656	12, 693 7, 471	12, 597 5, 852
Currency in circulation, totalmil. of dol	1	11, 175	11, 485	11, 566	11, 767	12, 074	12, 383	12, 739	13, 200	13, 703	14, 210	14,805	r 15, 410
Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz.		. 351	. 351	.351	. 351	. 351	. 351	. 351	.351	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448
Canadathous, of fine oz. United Statesdo		1, 538 4, 844	1, 478 4, 470	1, 606 5, 285	1, 613 5, 606	1,624 4,948	1, 537 4, 528	1, 966 5, 048	1, 505 4, 412	1,758 4,561	1,870 3,819	1,623 3,292	3, 673
Stocks, refinery, end of month: United Statesdo	i	4, 382	3, 224	3, 152	2, 930	3, 270	2, 685	3, 744	4, 510		3,505	3,128	3, 150
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS			, , , , , ,	,	1		,					,	
New incorporations (4 States) number	1,032	1, 353	1, 172	1, 279	1, 194	1, 094	889	889	832	818	890	784	939
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS													
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol.				423			369			467			
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol Iron and steel (47 cos.) do Machinery (69 cos.) do				52 38			52 35			* 51 * 36			
Automobiles (15 cos.) do Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) do				46 2 55			25 1 53			2,58			
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do				36 19			32 18			. 34			
Foods, beverages, and tobacco (49 cos.) do				32 35			32 27			r 42			
Iron and steel (47 cos.)				39 39			. 35			r 41			[5
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) dodo				32									
				204			174			215			
Dividends: Preferreddododododo				21		.	. 23						2
Electric power companies, net income (28 cos.)	i	t	1	i	1		i	}		1	1		l .
(Federal Reserve)* mil. of dol. Railways, class I, net income (Interstate Com-]			1				1	·				1
merce Commission) mil. of dol. Telephones, net operating income (Federal			-	ł	1		1	i		i			
Communications Commission)mil. of dol.		-	.		•	.	•		-1	•	,		•
Revised. Preliminary.	1 T	uscontinu	ed by con	npiling so	arce.	2	Partly est	imated.		Or iner	ease in ear	rmarked g	oid (—)

*Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Discontinued by compiling source. 2 Partly estimated. • Or increase in earmarked gold (-).

§ 39 companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

†Mexico not included beginning April 1942 as data are not available. Figures for Mexico included for earlier months are as follows (thousands of dollars): 1941—December 1,832; 1942—January, 3,790; February, 563; March, 3,457.

*New series. The series on payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, compiled by the Institute of Life Insurance, represents total payments in the United States, including payments by Canadian companies; data are based on reports covering 90 to 95 percent of the total and are adjusted to allow for companies not reporting; data beginning September 1941 are available in the November 1942 Survey; earlier data will be shown in a subsequent issue. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends for 152 companies, see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey. Earlier data for net income of electric power companies will be published in a subsequent issue.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	\$					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	FINAN	CE-	Conti	nued							
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS-Con.													
Corporate earnings (Standard and Poor's): Combined index, unadjusted 1926=100. Industrials (115 cos.) do. Railroads (class I) do. Utilities (13 cos.) do.				\$85.4 80.0 \$56.4 \$143.2			(¹) 72. 6 115. 0			9 84. 4 167. 6			^p 98. 7 ^p 234. 5
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
War program in the United States, cumulative totals from June 1940; * Program mil. of dol	₽242, 4 02						179, 621 138, 044	224, 861 149, 364	225,496 157,021	2 25, 565 164, 143	241, 868 172, 306	241, 678 181, 905	² 241, 953 241, 794
Program	71, 152 1, 240 111, 069	20, 586 1, 061 60, 099	23, 121 703 62, 4 34	26, 278 558 62, 464	29, 864 531 65, 018	33, 808 634 68, 617	38, 135 634 72, 495	42, 943 901 77, 136	48, 192 2 734 81, 685	53, 716 838 86, 483	59, 492 814 92, 904	65, 660 735 96, 116	71, 843 1, 014 108, 170
Interest bearingdo Noninterest bearingdo Special issues to government agencies and	100, 852 1, 045	52, 555 481	54, 759 486	54, 652 479	57, 196 464	60, 637 462	64, 156 454	68, 569 442	72, 982 441	77,338 637	83,680 639	86, 671 657	98, 276 862
trust funds	9, 172	7, 063	7, 190	7, 333	7, 358	7, 518	7,885	8, 125	8, 262	8,509	8, 585	8, 787	9, 032
By agencies: a mil. of dol	4, 277	5,673	5,673	5,666	5, 666	5,667	4, 548	4, 551	4, 567	4, 552	4, 243	4, 244	4, 283
Commodity Credit CorpdoFederal Farm Mortgage CorpdoHome Owners' Loan CorporationdoReconstruction Finance CorpdoExpenditures, totaldodoWar activities.	782 930 1, 533 896 6, 372 5, 947	701 937 2, 409 1, 492 2, 631 2, 104	701 937 2, 409 1, 492 2, 630 2, 208	701 930 2, 409 1, 492 3, 436 2, 809	701 930 2, 409 1, 492 3, 755 3, 238	701 930 2, 409 1, 492 3, 955 3, 560	701 930 1, 563 1, 219 4, 531 3, 829	738 930 1, 533 1, 216 5, 162 74, 498	754 930 1,533 1,216 5,215 74,884	738 930 1,533 1,216 5,931 5,384	749 930 1, 533 896 5, 937 5, 481	749 930 1,533 896 6,363 6,042	788 930 1, 533 896 6, 501 5, 825
Agricultural adjustment program do Unemployment relief do Transfers to trust accounts ‡ do Interest on debt do Debt retirements do All other‡ do	86 29 35 54 (*) 222	106 94 42 32 3 251	97 92 9 12 1 210	81 96 22 205 15 208	66 91 48 77 2 234	(*) 19 2 230	31 72 1 390 1 206	47 * 68 249 35 2 263	30 52 19 7 (*)	35 40 5 224 (a) 242	48 35 56 70 (a) 247	66 31 3 28 (a) 194	70 12 25 353 1 215
Debt retirements	824 788 25 724 306 52	614 578 35 555 133 53	937 758 27 879 283 257	3, 548 3, 547 33 3, 493 3, 083 49	732 695 32 684 335 43	764 563 30 708 216 222	2, 494 2, 492 28 2, 424 2, 086 42	794 747 24 742 273 53	797 587 22 748 155 232	2, 528 2, 527 20 2, 476 2, 126 43	648 607 24 603 206 48	830 601 23 784 199 248	2, 702 2, 701 24 2, 649 1, 972 50
Social security taxesdo_ Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans and preferred stock, totaldo	22, 643 8, 691	14, 908 9, 063	15, 224 9, 059	15, 750 9, 065	16, 656 9, 218	17, 343 9, 005	17, 962 9, 026	18, 482 8, 948	19, 401 8, 859	19, 974 8, 813	20, 534 8, 781	20, 992 8, 779	21, 715 8, 746
Loans to financial institutions (find, preferred stock) mil. of dol do do do do do	920 489 2, 237	1, 079 497 2, 430	1,060 498 2,380	1, 046 500 2, 392	1,030 502 2,372	1,020 498 2,352	1, 029 498 2, 357	1, 002 497 2, 344	974 497 2, 297	964 498 2, 286	949 497 2, 286	953 496 2, 265	957 486 2, 241
loans mil. of dol. All other do U. S. obligations, direct and fully guaran-	2, 878 2, 168	3, 123 1, 934	3, 117 2, 004	3, 100 2, 026	3, 272 2, 041	3, 092 2, 042	3, 076 2, 067	3, 038 2, 067	2, 994 2, 096	2, 949 2, 117	2, 925 2, 124	2, 916 2, 149	2, 912 2, 151
teed mil. of dol. Business property do Property held for sale do All other assets do Liabilities, other than interagency, total	1, 284 1, 041 5, 638 5, 989	1, 027 751 1, 964 2, 104	1, 058 782 2, 017 2, 308	1, 060 792 2, 262 2, 571	1, 076 815 2, 717 2, 830	1, 088 833 3, 067 3, 349	1,097 859 3,512 3,468	1, 113 879 3, 808 3, 735	71, 144 924 4, 177 4, 295	1, 197 952 4, 287 4, 725	1, 219 976 4, 710 4, 848	1, 222 1, 001 4, 701 5, 288	1, 273 1, 020 5, 187 5, 489
mil. of dol. Bonds, notes, and debentures:	10, 533	9, 219	9, 418	9,620	9, 776	10, 078	9, 275	9, 482	9,728	10, 161	9, 863	10, 268	10, 345
Guaranteed by the U.Sdo Other Other liabilities, including reservesdo Privately owned interestsdo U.S. Government interestsdo Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans out-	4, 291 1, 413 4, 829 439 11, 671	5, 705 1, 402 2, 111 432 5, 256	5, 697 1, 396 2, 325 434 5, 372	5, 690 1, 433 2, 497 435 5, 694	5, 688 1, 431 2, 656 436 6, 444	5, 687 1, 440 2, 950 437 6, 828	4, 568 1, 442 3, 265 438 8, 249	4. 581 1, 443 3, 457 438 8, 562	4, 592 1, 445 3, 691 439 9, 234	4, 574 1, 434 4, 154 439 9, 373	4, 265 1, 413 4, 185 442 10, 230	4, 264 1, 404 4, 601 443 10, 281	4, 301 1, 414 4, 630 439 10, 931
stan line, end of month; thous, of dol. Grand total thous, of dol. Banks and trust companies, including	5,604,641 723, 906	2,988, 673 725, 9 43	3,166,909 729,730	3,361,947 734, 696	3,556,094 738, 384	3,819,280 733,596	4,085,264 734,070	4,273,373 733, 316	4,545,609 735, 862	4,628,502 73 5 , 093	4,848,279 735, 685	4,916,226 735, 209	5,312.352 723, 554
receivers thous, of dol. Building and loan associations do. Insurance companies do. Mortgage loan companies do. Railroads, including receivers do. All other under Section 5 do.	63, 876 4, 315 529 200, 686 453, 432 1, 069	69, 463 2, 897 795 189, 837 461, 792 1, 158	69, 117 5, 817 752 190, 490 462, 426 1, 128	68, 265 5, 792 725 193, 993 464, 842 1, 079	67, 514 6, 434 714 196, 512 466, 182 1, 028	66, 420 5, 817 702 197, 401 462, 316 939	65, 803 5, 630 686 198, 926 462, 088 937	65, 575 5, 037 669 199, 280 461, 826 928	67, 449 4, 705 659 200, 562 461, 563 924	66, 793 4, 574 600 199, 737 462, 470 920	66, 434 5, 170 597 200, 522 462, 050 912	65, 711 5, 060 529 202, 044 460, 968 898	65, 082 4, 671 529 201, 689 450, 499 1, 085
Emerg. Rel. and Constr. Act, as amended: Self-liquidating projects (including financ- ing repairs)thous of dol. Financing of agricultural commodities	16, 954	17, 527	17, 515	17, 452	17, 415	17, 382	17, 310	17, 195	17, 194	17, 153	17, 133	17, 056	16, 960
thous. of dol. Loans to business enterprises (including participations) thous. of dol. National defenses do Total, Bank Conservation Act, as amended	204 117, 536 3,853,321	431 148, 591 853, 203	431 146, 360 993, 473	142, 915 1,191,436	368 140, 290 1,395,212	368 139, 465 1,670,157	352 135, 961 1,940,499	349 134. 278 2,129,933	349 132, 942 2,409,243	349 131, 349 2, 484,112	349 129, 187 3.082,347	349 126, 516 3,136,522	
thous. of dol. Drainage, levee, irrigation, etcdo Other loans and authorizationsdo	683, 069 65, 469 144, 181	719, 873 72, 068 451, 036	715, 121 72, 051 492, 226	710,029 71,859 493,156	702, 408 71, 168 490, 849	700, 693 70, 464 487, 154	699, 708 70, 359 487, 004	698, 494 68, 794 491, 014	693, 213 69, 357 487, 450	690, 851 69, 076 500, 519	689, 429 67, 115 127, 034	688, 208 66, 832 145, 533	66, 665

Revised. Preliminary.

1 The index for the utilities and the composite have been discontinued because several of the utility companies included in the indexes no longer report their earnings quarterly.

2 Revised to include reports received first few days of September on account of August sales.

2 Less than \$500,000.

5 Covers all loans for national defense beginning October 1942; prior to October some defense loans are included in "other loans and authorizations."

Number of companies varies slightly.

3 The total includes guaranteed debentures of certain agencies not shown separately.

4 Includes repayments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.

5 For revisions beginning July 1941, see p. S-17 of the November 1942 issue.

New series. For explanation of the new series on the war program see the footnotes to table 9, p. 21 of the April 1942 Survey. Figures have been revised since publication of data in the April Survey. Revised monthly data for program and commitments prior to June 1942 are not yet available. The series on war savings bonds is from the Treasury Department and represents funds received during the months from sales of series E, F, and G; for earlier data see p. S-16 of the October 1942 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	42					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	ICE-	Conti	nued	1	·		<u>' </u>			
SECURITIES ISSUED													
(Securities and Exchange Commission);													
Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	1, 389	1, 345	2, 335	709	708	2, 965	809	3,099	2,068	2, 531	4, 975	779	6, 95
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, total_do	1,389	1, 290 110	2, 315 58	69 3 86	701 115	2, 952 1112	792 126	3,099 52	2,066 87	2, 519 50	4, 973 15	778 27	6, 95 2
Corporate do Preferred stock do Common stock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	0	37 17	19	(4)	4 2	10	9 7	(a) 0	2	9 3	(a) 3	(4)	-
By types of issuers: Corporate, total do Industrial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9	164	78	102	121	126	142	53	89	62	18	27	2
Public utilitydodo	9	44 109	39 35	47 49	110	104 21	63 70	47 3	19 68	16 45	6 3	12 15	2
Rail do do Other do Non-corporate, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	0 0 1, 380	10 1 1, 181	4 0 2, 257	6	0 0 587	0 1 2,839	9 1 666	2 0 3,046	1,979	1 0 2, 469	9 0 4,958	0	0.60
U. S. Government and agencies do State and municipal do	1, 350 1, 240 49	1, 181 1, 061 118	2, 216	607 558 49	531 56	2, 809 30	634 32	2, 998 47	1, 932 47	2, 444 24	4, 919 38	752 735 17	6, 92 6, 90
Foreign Government do Non-profit agencies do	90	0 2	(4)	0	0	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	(2)
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldodo	8	161	76	100	118	124	139	52	88	60	17	27	2
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo	1	71	40	39	70	59	72	14	39	23	2	2	
WORKING CADILAL	0	38 33	34 5	35 4	15 55	27 33	57 15	11 3	33 6	9 15	2 1	(a) 2	
Repayment of debt and retirement of stock, total mil. of dol. Funded debt do	8	89 80	26 12	61 41	48 12	64 11	66 55	37 29	37 34	29 26	15 15	24 24	1
Other debtdo Preferred stockdo	2 0	9 0	2 11	15	36	53	5 5 2	(a) 8	3	1 2	(a) 0	(a)	(u) 1
Other purposesdo Proposed uses of proceeds by major groups:	0	(*)	11	(4)	(*)	1		(a)	12	8	0	(a)	(a)
Industrial, total net proceeds mil. of dol	8	43 43	38 11	46 25	107 59	102 49	61 51	46 9	18	15 14	5 2	12 2	
Repayment of debt and retirement of stockmil. of dol.	8	(*) 107	16 34	21	48 11	53 21	8 69	37 3	3	(a)	3 3	10	,
Public utility, total net proceedsdo New money	0	18	25	48 8	ii	10	17	3	68 34	44	(a) 3	(a) 15	1
stock mil. of dol. Railroad, total net proceeds do	0	89 10	10 4	40 6	0	11 0	51 9	1 2	34	28 1	2 9	14	1
New moneydo Repayment of debt and retirement of	0	10	4	6	0	0	3	2	2	1	Ċ	ő	
other corporate, total net proceeds do	0	0	0	0	0	(a) 0	6	0	0	0	9	0	. (
New money do Repayment of debt and retirement of debt and retirement of debt and retirement of debt are the state of debt and retirement of debt are the state of debt are the s	0	1 0	0	0	0	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
stockmil. of dol (Commercial and Financial Chronicle)		v	Ů					U				, v	
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)thous, of dol	170 400	200 040	180, 282	107 250	005 000	101 001	001 100	140 200	101 720	100 077	115 001	07.071	144.60
capital and retunding) thous, or doi. New capital, total do. Domestic, total do. Corporate, total do.	176, 420 6, 670 6, 670	320, 240 168, 053 168, 053	123, 775 123, 775	197, 359 109, 749 109, 749	265, 603 158, 579 158, 579	181, 961 129, 500 129, 500	201, 422 96, 516 96, 516	142, 322 40, 750 40, 750	161, 739 103, 133 103, 133	100, 977 45, 085 45, 085	115, 001 28, 145 28, 145	97, 871 29, 629 29, 029	144, 80 36, 69 36, 69
Corporate, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,798	72, 920 11, 175	56, 709 36, 890	79, 085 8, 860	97, 114 9, 720	103, 842 2, 715	76, 827 2, 060	27, 510 2, 515	58, 600	28, 446	2, 434	4, 679 17, 125	10, 62 16, 72
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do Foreign do	3, 872 0	83, 958 0	30, 176	21,804	51, 745 0	22, 944	17, 628	10, 725	44, 533	16, 639	25, 711 0	7, 225	9, 35
Domestic, total do	169, 750 79, 750 7, 517	152, 187 152, 187	56, 508 56, 508 18, 901	87, 610 87, 610	107, 025 107, 025	52, 461 52, 461	104, 906 104, 906	101, 572 101, 572	58, 606 58, 606	55, 893 55, 393	86, 856 86, 856	68, 842 68, 842	108, 11 108, 11
Corporate do Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	26, 805 45, 428	82, 846 33, 775 35, 566	26, 580 11, 027	39, 209 21, 315 27, 085	18, 527 80, 540 7, 958	5, 807 38, 800 7, 855	61,686 28,455 14,766	32, 719 32, 260 36, 593	6,018 49,925 2,663	30, 437 18, 400 6, 556	43, 846 30, 645 12, 365	13, 531 45, 520 9, 792	64, 82 34, 24 9, 03
Foreign do Domestic Issues for productive uses (Moody's):	90, 000	00,000	0	21, 500	1,000	1,000	17,700	0,000	2,000	500	12,303	9, 192	9, 65
Total mil. of dol Corporate do	4 2	137 67	47 33	78 58	50 10	35 20	66 55	28 18	26 17	7 4	26 1	5 2	1
Municipal, State, etcdodo	2	70	14	20	40	15	11	10	9	3	25	3	
State and municipal issues:	60, 349	118, 470	46, 564	51, 235	61, 308	28, 759	36, 723	48, 096	60, 862	28, 811	36, 036	01 100	- 24 40
Permanent (long term) thous, of dol. Temporary (short term) do		119, 070	38, 277	183, 744	113, 745	59, 916	75, 400	133, 530	53, 672		79, 815	24, 188 6, 905	7 34, 48 7 45, 46
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures:													
Wheat mil. of bu	212 103	253 154	140 77	178 111	249 148	226 126	267 145	390 104	257 141	261 85	190 81	146 94	22 12
SECURITY MARKETS Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) \(\)													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo	540	547 219.	534 203	531 195	515 195	502 177	496 180	491 172	490	500	510	520	54 16
Cash on hand and in banks	290 280	308 274	307 262	306 249	300 247	300 238	309 240	307 238	300 240	310 240	310 7250	320 - 250	16 37 27
Bonds	200	1 112	202	1 219		200	240	200	210	240	1 .200	200	20
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)													İ
Domesticdo	97. 47 98. 72	95. 24 97. 31	95.13 97.18	95, 97 97, 98	95.63 97.54	95. 64 97. 46	95. 50 97. 28	95. 76 97. 49	96.08 97.75	96. 18 97. 83	96. 48 98. 08	96. 11 97. 59	96. 70 98. 0
Foreign do Less than \$500,000.	68. 88	58. 45	57.40	58.95	60. 29	61. 16	61. 72	61.68	62.51	62.97	63.16	65, 24	66. 1

Revised. Less than \$500,000.
 ‡For revised data for August-December 1941 see p. S-17 of the October 1942 Survey. Revisions for January-July 1941 are available upon request.
 ¶Complete reports are now collected semiannually; data shown for August-November 1942 and for January 1943 are estimated on basis of reports for a small number of large firms.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	12					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	1			ICE-	Conti	nued			<u> </u>	1 00-200	1 201	1	
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued		i]		:]				
Bonds—Continued							1						
Prices-Continued.									Ì				
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails:													
High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond. Medium and lower grade:	119.5	117. 5	117.1	116.7	117.8	117.7	118.0	118.9	118.7	119.0	119.3	119.5	118. 9
Composite (50 bonds) do Industrials (10 bonds) do Public utilities (20 bonds) do	105. 4 115. 7 110. 5	99. 2 106. 7 104. 1	99.6 106.9 104.4	98. 8 106. 1 101. 8	99. 3 107. 1 102. 3	98. 9 107. 4 102. 2	98. 1 107. 7 103. 5	98. 9 108. 4 104. 5	99. 3 108. 7 104. 1	100. 7 109. 8 105. 8	102. 1 111. 2 107. 1	103. 2 113. 8 108. 3	103. 6 115. å 109. 1
Rails (20 bonds) do	89. 9 31. 7	86. 9 24. 1	87. 7 25. 6	88. 6 27. 6	88.4 26.7	87. 1 26. 4	83. 0 24. 0	83. 9 25. 5	85. 2 27. 1	86. 4 29. 4	88. 0 30. 3	87. 6 29. 6	86. 8 29. (
Domestic municipals (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	109, 4	124. 4 110. 1	120.1 108.9	119. 7 110. 2	122, 1 110, 5	122. 1 110. 7	123, 3 110, 7	124. 4 110. 2	125. 4 109. 9	125.9 109.8	126. 5 109. 5	126. 9 109. 4	125. 7 108. 9
Total on an registered exchanges:	144 595	105 544	00.440	125 000	00.075	A1 020	01 004	00.000	69.040	104 075	104 771	06 519	111 07
Market value thous of dol Face value do On New York Stock Exchange:	144, 737 329, 565	125, 744 256, 089	89, 449 178, 409	137, 003 306, 812	99, 075 202, 862	91,838 179,690	81,804 151,865	80, 306 155, 111	83, 842 173, 629	124, 075 316, 526	134, 771 303, 128	98, 513 207, 713	114, 94; 233, 87;
Market value do	132, 378 310,531	111, 586 237, 263	78, 643 165, 002	121, 066 286, 211	86, 629 186, 165	80, 772 165, 276	72, 623 139, 586	71, 249 142, 932	75, 610 162, 734	112, 301 300, 306	122, 448 285, 683	87, 421 192, 439	10J, 54; 214, 320
Face valuedo. Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, totalthous. of dol.	302, 817	219, 955	158, 357	263, 055	174, 011	156, 658	133, 776	125, 605	159, 938	276, 812	266, 931	169, 301	207, 079
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Govt., total do Other than U.	302, 566	1, 138 218, 817	157, 413	879 262, 176	545 173, 467	953 155, 705	133, 369	125, 306	159, 490	245	248 266, 684	169, 072	206, 880
DomesticdodoValue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	290, 890 11, 676	206, 145 12, 672	148, 551 8, 862	249, 192 12, 984	162, 311 11, 156	138, 597 17, 109	124, 676 8, 694	119,068 6,238	152, 418 7, 072	268, 643 7, 924	258, 361 8, 323	157, 269 11, 803	195, 834 11, 044
Face value, all issues mil. of dol.	72, 880 69, 831	59, 076 55, 924	60, 532 57, 411	60, 579 57, 471	60, 572 57, 466	61, 956 58, 852	61, 899 58, 804	63, 992 60, 903	65, 277 62, 198	65, 256 62, 182	67, 207 64, 139	67, 156 64, 088	72, 993 69, 934
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do	3, 049 71, 039	3, 152 56, 261	3, 121 57, 584	3, 108 58, 140	3, 105 57, 924	3, 105 59, 258	3,096 59,112	3,089 61,278	3, 079 62, 720	3, 074 62, 766	3,068 64,844	3, 067 64, 514	3, 05! 70, 584
Foreign do Yields:	68, 939 2, 100	54, 419 1, 842	55, 793 1, 791	56, 308 1, 832	56,051 1,872	57, 359 1, 899	57, 201 1, 911	59, 372 1, 905	60, 796 1, 924	60,830	62, 906 1, 938	62, 543 2, 001	68, 562 2, 021
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent	2. 12	2. 36	2. 51	2. 38	2, 33	2. 33	2. 21	2. 15	2. 15	2.16	2.13	2. 16	2.1
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo	3. 27	3. 35	3.35	3. 37	3.34	3. 36	3. 37	3.35	3, 34	3.33	3. 31	3. 31	3. 32
By ratings:	2.79	2. 83	2.85	2.86	2.83	2.85	2.85	2.83	2, 81	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.81
Aado Ado Bsado	2. 93 3. 20 4. 16	2. (6 3. 20 4. 29	2.98 3.29 4.29	3. 00 3. 32	2. 98 3. 30 4. 26	3. 00 3. 31 4. 27	3. 01 3. 31 4. 33	2. 99 3. 28 4. 30	2. 99 3. 27	2.98 3.26 4.26	2. 95 3. 24 4. 24	2. 94 3. 24 4. 25	2. 96 3. 23 4. 29
By groups:		2. 97	2.98	4. 30 3. 00	2.96	2.97	2. 97	2, 94	4. 28 2. 94	2.95	2.94	2. 93	2. 94
Industrials do Public utilities do Rails do	3. 05 3. 86	3. 13 3. 93	3, 15 3, 94	3. 17 3. 94	3. 13 3. 95	3. 13 3. 97	3. 12 4. 03	3. 09 4. 02	3. 09 3, 98	3.08 3.95	3. 07 3. 92	3, 06 3, 93	3. 07 3. 96
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds:	2. 27	2. 33	2. 55	2. 58	2, 44	2. 45	2. 38	2. 32	2, 28	2, 25	2, 22	2.20	2. 2
Partially tax-exemptdo Taxable*do	2.06 2.32	2, 01 2, 37	2. 09 2. 39	2.00 2.35	1. 98 2. 34	1. 97 2. 35	1, 97 2, 33	2, 00 2, 34	2. 02 2. 34	2.03 2.34	2, 05 2, 33	2.06 2.34	2. 09 2. 30
Stocks									2.01				
Cash dividend payments and rates (Moody's): Total annual payments at current rates (600													
companies) mil. of dol Number of shares, adjusted millions Dividend rate per share (weighted average)	1, 682, 83 942, 70	1, 926. 59 938. 08	1, 857. 45 938. 08	1, 850. 15 938. 08	1, 805. 62 938. 0 8	1,701.40 938.0S	1, 675. 01 938. 08	1,675.81 938.08	1, 646, 14 938, 08	1, 643, 75 938, 08	1, 645. 97 938. 08	1,647.36 938.08	1, 677. 20 942. 70
Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 cos.) dollars	1.79	2.05	1.98	1. 97	1. 92	1.81	1. 79	1.79	1. 75		1.75	1.76	1.78
(600 cos.) dollars Banks (21 cos.) do Industrials (492 cos.) do	2.82	2.88 2.09	2. 88 1. 99	2. 81 1. 98 2. 69	2. 81 1. 93 2. 69	2. 81 1. 79 2. 69	2. 81 1. 76 2. 69	2. 81 1. 75 2, 69	2.81 1.71	2. 81 1. 70	2. 81 1. 70	2. S1 1. 6 9	2. 8: 1. 7:
Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do Rails (36 cos.) do	2. 64 1. 75 2. 12	2.69 1.81 1.77	2, 69 1, 81 1, 77	1. 80 1. 77	1. 77 1. 77	1. 75 1. 66	1. 74 1. 66	1. 74 1. 75	2. 69 1. 74 1. 75	2. 69 1. 73 1. 79	2. 69 1. 73 1. 85	2.69 1.74 1.96	2. 64 1. 73 2. 13
Rails (36 cos.) do. Dividend payments, by industry groups:* Total dividend payments mil. of dol.	286.4	291.0	148.4	347.9	313.9	123. 4	404. 5	335, 8	153.0	335.0	295, 9 128, 2	159.0	650, (
Manufacturing do Mining do Trade do	89.7	95. 3 2. 0 15, 1	61. 7 3. 1 8. 7	212, 9 23, 0 28, 3	134.4	66. 6 1. 8 3. 8	224. 1 30. 2 30. 6	139. 7 3. 4 14. 6	71.8 3.5	199. 9 25. 6	4.9	101.3	360. 3 53. 43. 9
Finance do Railroads do	15. 3 63. 3 34. 3	60. 5 28. 0	30. 3 7. 7	18.3 9.3	15. 8 42. 6 20. 6	11. 9 1. 9	26. 3 32. 3	54. 9 30. 0	3. 9 29. 3 8. 9	31. 2 20. 0 10. 8	14.3 43.2 17.8	11.7 3.2	45. 45. 66.
Heat, light, and power do do do do do do do do do do do do do	33. 2 46. 7	39. 1 47. 1	31. 2 2. 1	31. 9 16. 5	43. 6 47. 7	32. 1 1. 4	37.7 15. 0	39.8 47.8	30. 9 1. 4	29. 9 10. 9	35. 6 47. 3	31. 0 1. 4	42. 6 12. 6 25.
Miscellaneous do	2. 5	3.9	3. 6	7.7	4.6	3. 9	8.3	6. 2	3. 3	7. 5	4. 6	2. 5	25.5
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100. Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)	56. 1	49. 2	47.8	44. 5	42.6	44.6	45. 3	46. 6	47. 2	48. 2	51.1	50.6	52. (
dol. per sharedododo	40. 73 121. 52	37.86 111.11	36. 79 107. 28	34, 54 101, 62	32. 92 97. 79	33. 12 98. 42	34. 20 103, 75	35. 54 106. 94	35. 46 106, 08	36.00 107.41	38. 37 113. 51	38, 81 115, 31	38. 81 117. 10
Public utilities (15 stocks)dododo	15. 57 28. 59	14. 41 28. 01	13.83 27.85	12. 15 26. 09	11.06 24.56	11. 68 24. 29	11. 93 23. 59	11. 75 25. 63	11, 51 26, 19	11, 76 26, 76	13.35 28.65	14. 16 28. 13	14. 02 26. 83
New York Times (50 stocks) do Industrials (25 stocks) do Reilroads (25 stocks)	84. 67 147. 75	77. 09 133. 77	74. 46 128. 67	69. 17 119. 65	67. 52 117. 45	68.30 119.25	71. 07 125. 05	73. 26 129. 42	73. 10 126. 93	74. 40 128. 65	79. 06 136. 56	80. 13 139. 23	81. 51 142. 86
Railroads (25 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100	21. 59	20. 41 72. 6	20. 26 69. 9	18. 69 66. 0	17. 59 63. 3	17. 35 63. 2	17. 10 66. 1	18. 71 68. 2	19, 26 68, 3	20, 16	21. 55 74. 2	21. 03 75. 2	20. 18 75. 9
Industrials (354 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks) do	82. 3 81. 1	74.3 78.6	71.0 74.8	67. 2 70. 8	64.8	64. 7 66. 3	68. 2 69. 0	70. 6 71. 5	70.5 71.0	71.6 71.8	76. 5 77. 6	77. 2 77. 3	78. 5 77.
Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do Public utilities (28 stocks)do	79. 7 69. 3	68. 8 66. 1	66. 2 64. 5	63. 9 60. 5	61. 8 56. 5	62. 9 57. 2	67. 6 58. 8	69. 2 58. 4	68. 9 58. 8	69. 6 59. 5	72. 7 63. 7	74.1	75. 8 65. 2
Other issues:		69. 0	68.4	65.0	61.1	60. 3	59.0	62. 9	65. 4	66.7	72.7	73.0	69.3
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) 1935-39=100.	77. 9 108. 4	73.8 107.6	70.9	62. 6 95. 9	60. 4 89. 5	62. 5 90. 6	66. 3 97. 2	67. 9 98. 5	70. 5 98. 5	74.1	75. 7 104. 7	73.1	74. 1 104. 9
1000 00-100.				, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, 50.5	,		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, 50.0	, 100.0	102.1	, 101.1	101.

^{*}New series. The new bond series represents the average yield of taxable Treasury bonds (interest subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax) neither due nor callable for 12 years; this average started Oct. 20, 1941, following the issuance of the second series of such bonds; the 2½ percent bonds of 1963-68 are excluded because of restrictions on their purchase and negotiability. For available earlier data for the new series on dividend payments and a description of the data, see pp. 26-28 of the November 1942 issue, except for revisions in 1941 data shown on p. S-19 of the January 1943 Survey.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						1942						
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
			FINAN	CE—	Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Stocks—Continued													!
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	İ												
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol	507, 440	512, 503	296, 408	341, 230	272, 889	265, 455	273, 279	302, 181	253, 211	284, 995	465, 937	411, 312	629, 40
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange:		28, 359	14,018	16, 391	13, 613 226, 187	12, 625	12,838	14, 033 258, 535	12, 553	15, 381	24, 753	22,053	33,65
Market value thous, of dol. Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales	432, 974 21, 682	466, 932 22, 236	251, 187 10, 610	287, 785 12, 175	10, 079	226, 102 9, 685	9, 932	10, 964	9, 489	241, 517 11, 903	400, 475 19, 610	352, 283 17, 310	536, 50 25, 10
(N. Y. Times) thousands.	18, 032	12, 994	7, 926	8, 580	7, 589	7, 229	7, 466	8, 374	7,387	9, 450	15, 933	13, 437	19, 3
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmillions 'ields:	41, 411 1, 470	36, 228 1, 467	35, 234 1, 467	32, 844 1, 469	31, 449 1, 469	32, 914 1, 469	33, 419 1, 470	34, 444 1, 471	34, 872 1, 471	35, 605 1, 471	37, 738 1, 471	37, 374 1, 471	38, 81 1, 41
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent Banks (15 stocks)do	5. 4 4. 5	7. 2 5. 3	7. 1 5. 6	7. 7 6. 0	7. 8 6. 1	6. 9 5. 7	6. 6 5. 6	6. 4 5. 5	6.3 5.1	6. 1 4. 9	5. 8 5. 0	5, 9 5, 2	5. 5.
Industrials (125 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	5. 0 4. 1	7. 4 4. 5	7. 2 4. 6	7. 7 5. 0	7. 7 5. 3	6. 7 4. 9	6. 4 4. 8	6. 1 4. 7	6.0 4.7	5. 8 4. 5	5. 5 4. 4	5. 5 4. 5	5.
Public utilities (25 stocks)do	6.8 7.9	7. 6 7. 2	7. 7 7. 4	8. 5 8. 2	8. 9 8. 3	8. 2 7. 8	8.4 7.8	8. 2 7. 7	8.0 7.5	7.9 7.3	7. 2 7. 0	7.1	7.
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corppercent.	4.17	4. 21	4, 24	4.38	4, 52	4.48	4. 40	4. 32	4.27	4. 27	4. 23	4. 23	4.
Stockholders (Common Stock)													
merican Tel. & Tel. Co., total number				637, 020 5, 230			639, 152 5, 214 205, 259			641, 301 5, 184			642, 6; 5, 1
Foreign do				205, 304 1, 409 164, 013			1, 374 164, 039			205, 405 1, 367 163, 754			205, 96 1, 36 163, 25
Foreign do				2, 596 24, 90			2, 580 24, 90			2, 577 24. 88			2, 5
		(1	EIGN									
Y NID ENV EC		1	IOI						<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
INDEXES Exports of U. S. merchandise:	(***								
Quantity 1923-25=100 Value do do		148 127	145 128	190 162	205 185 90	153 139	183 165	195 7168	199 185	215 191			
Unit valuedo nports for consumption: Quantitydo	1	86 117	88 107	85 110	90	91 78	89 86	86 86	93 78	89 84			
Value do do Unit value do do do do do do do do do do do do do		80 69	75 70	79 72	70 73	58 75	63 73	66 76	57 74	62			
VALUE		"		'-						,,			
xports, total incl. reexportsthous. of dol. Exports of U. S. merchandisedo		479, 464 473, 521	478, 355 474, 720	610, 973 604, 945	695, 355	525, 116 519, 168	618, 965 613, 572	628, 681	694, 466 688, 124	718, 187	776, 036 768, 912	749, 623	1 853, 2 1 844, 9
eneral importsdo mports for consumptiondo		253, 522	253, 546 239, 529	272, 111 252, 050	687, 658 234, 085 222, 819	190, 609 186, 159	214, 919 205, 024	623, 801 214, 384 210, 257	184, 432 191, 759	712, 135 195, 689 199, 221	199, 392 224, 012	173,745	1 356, 20 1 405, 3
		PORT	<u> </u>					1	1	1	1, 0	1 200,000	1 200,0
TRANSPORTATION								1101					<u> </u>
Commodity and Passenger*													
nadjusted indexes: Combined index, all typest1935-39=100		149	152	158	169	176	182	189	196	201	₹205	r 198	19
Excluding local transit lines do Commodity do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines do		152 151 141	156 155 143	162 161 148	174 172 163	183 179 169	189 182 181	197 188 193	205 194 203	210 198 208	213 • 204 208	7 207 7 195 209	19 18 29
Excluding local transit linesdo By types of transportation:		163	161	169	100	210	233	264	284	289	276	r 284	30
Air, combined indexdo			1	100	197	210	200						
. Commoditydo		261 258	270 273	311 292	349 303	326 311	287 324	302 349	326 372	343 406	343 412	321 398	43
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined		258 263	273 268	311 292 324	349 303 380	326 311 337	287 324 263	302 349 270	372 296	406 301	412 298	398 270	43 25
Commodity do. Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck do.		258 263 170 178	273 268 163 178	311 292 324 164 165	349 303 380 171 7159	326 311 337 169 154	287 324 263 184 166	302 349 270 • 210 • 181	372 296 215 7192	406 301 215 • 197	412 298 +215 +207	398 270 r 215 r 210	43 22 22 21
Commodity do. Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck; do. Passenger, motor bus; do. Local transit lines, passenger do.		258 263 170 178 149 124	273 268 163 178 127 128	311 292 324 164 165 159	349 303 380 171 7 159 199 136	326 311 337 169 154 206 135	287 324 263 184 166 228 137	302 349 270 * 210 * 181 280 134	372 296 215 7 192 273 136	406 301 215 197 259 142	412 298 +215 +207 234 151	398 270 r 215 r 210 r 226 147	2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 1:
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined indext 1935-39=100 Commodity, motor truckt do Passenger, motor bust do Local transit lines, passenger do Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity do Railroads, combined index do		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173	349 303 380 171 159 199 136 126 185	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202	302 349 270 * 210 * 181 280 134 122 209	372 296 215 7 192 273 136 129 218	406 301 215 *197 259 142 131 224	412 298 +215 +207 234 151 135 230	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221	45 25 25 26 26 10 14 26
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck; do Passenger, motor bus; do Local transit lines, passenger do. Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity do. Railroads, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 164	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165	349 303 380 171 159 199 136 126 185 185	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196 205	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234	302 349 270 270 210 181 280 134 122 209 203 256	372 296 215 192 273 136 129 218 209 289	406 301 215 197 259 142 131 224 214 304	412 298 *215 *207 234 151 135 230 221 296	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 209 7 314	43 25 25 27 28 16 14 20 18
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index‡ Commodity, motor truck‡. do Passenger, motor bus‡ do Local transit lines, passenger do Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity do Railroads, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity‡ do djusted indexes: Combined index all typest do		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174	349 303 380 171 159 199 136 126 185 185 184 92	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198	302 349 270 7 210 7 181 280 134 122 209 203 256 114	372 296 215 192 273 136 129 218 209 289 113	406 301 215 197 259 142 131 224 214 304 110	412 298 * 215 * 207 234 151 135 230 221 296 104	398 270 r 215 r 210 r 226 147 r 140 r 221 209 r 314 87	43 22 21 25 16 14 21 33
Commodity do. Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck; do. Passenger, motor bus; do. Local transit lines, passenger do. Coil and gas pipe lines, commodity do. Railroads, combined index do. Commodity do. Commodity do. Waterborne (domestic), commodity; do. dijusted indexes: Combined index, all types; do. Excluding local transit lines; do. Commodity; do. do.		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 164 64 153 158	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173 53 158 163 163	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59 163 169 166	349 303 380 171 7 159 199 136 126 185 184 92 173 180 176	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196 205 108	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113 180 187 182	302 349 270 * 210 * 181 280 134 122 209 203 256 114 187	372 296 215 7 192 273 136 129 218 209 289 113	406 301 215 197 259 142 131 224 214 304 110 193 200 190	412 298 7215 7207 234 151 151 135 230 221 296 104 7198 205 7194	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 209 7 314 87 7 197 7 206 7 191	43 22 22 21 25 16 14 21 33 4 4 19 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
Commodity do. Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck; do. Passenger, motor bust do. Local transit lines, passenger do. Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity. do. Railroads, combined index do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Waterborne (domestic), commodity do. dijusted indexes: Combined index, all typest do. Excluding local transit linest do. Commodityt do. Excluding local transit linest do. Excluding local transit linest do.		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 64 64	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173 53	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59	349 303 380 171 159 199 136 126 185 185 184 92 173 180	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196 205 108	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113	302 349 270 * 210 * 181 280 134 122 209 203 256 114 187 193	372 296 215 7 192 273 136 129 218 209 289 113	406 301 215 197 259 142 131 224 214 304 110	412 298 *215 *207 234 151 135 230 221 296 104 *198 205	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 209 7 314 87 7 197 7 206 7 191 7 218	43 22 22 21 25 16 14 21 19 33 4 4 19 20 20 18
Commodity do. Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truckt do. Passenger, motor bust do. Local transit lines, passenger do. Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity. do. Railroads, combined index do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Waterborne (domestie), commodity do. djusted indexes: Combined index, all typest do. Excluding local transit linest do. Dy type of transportation:		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 164 64 153 158 156 146 175	278 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173 53 158 163 169 149 180	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59 163 169 166 154 189	349 303 380 171 159 199 136 126 185 185 184 92 173 180 176 165 207	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196 205 108 179 186 181 174 222	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113 180 187 152 2176 222 261	302 349 270 *210 *181 280 134 122 209 203 256 114 187 183 187 186 232 288	372 296 215 7 192 273 136 129 218 209 289 289 113 197 189 195 249	406 301 215 - 197 259 142 131 224 214 304 110 193 200 190 204 272	412 298 *215 *207 234 151 135 230 221 296 104 *198 205 *194 211 286	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 209 7 314 87 7 197 7 206 7 191 7 218 7 308	43 22 22 21 25 16 14 21 19 33 4 4 19 20 20 22 29
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; Commodity, motor truckt, do Passenger, motor bust do Local transit lines, passenger do Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity do Railroads, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do dijusted indexes: Combined index, all typest do Excluding local transit linest do Excluding local transit linest do By type of transportation: Air, combined index Commodity do Commodity do Agsenger do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 64 153 158 158 156 146 175	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173 53 158 163 160 149 180	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59 163 169 166 154 189	349 303 380 171 159 136 126 126 185 185 184 92 173 180 176 165 207	326 311 337 169 154 226 135 123 197 196 205 108 179 186 181 1174 222	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113 180 187 152 276 222	302 349 270 * 210 * 181 280 134 122 209 203 256 114 187 183 187 186 232	372 296 215 7192 273 136 129 218 209 289 113 191 197 189 195 249	406 301 215 197 259 142 131 224 214 214 210 110 193 200 190 204 272	412 298 - 215 - 207 234 151 135 230 221 296 104 - 198 205 194 211 286	398 270 7 215 7 210 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 209 314 87 7 197 7 206 7 191 7 218 7 308	30 43 22 21 25 16 14 21 19 33 4 19 20 18 22 29
Commodity do. Passenger do. Intercity motor bus and truck, combined indext, motor bus and truck, combined indext, motor truckt. do. Passenger, motor bust do. Local transit lines, passenger do. Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity. do. Railroads, combined index. do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Waterborne (domestic), commodityt do. djusted indexes: Combined index. all typest do. Excluding local transit linest do. Excluding local transit linest do. By type of transportation: Air, combined index. do. Commodity do. Air, combined index. do. Passenger do. Litercity motor bus and truck, combined indext 1935-39 100		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 156 164 64 153 158 156 146 175 322 279 367	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 163 163 163 163 160 149 180 321 276 350	311 292 324 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59 163 169 164 189 336 282 372	349 303 380 171 159 136 126 185 184 92 173 180 176 165 207 353 298 388	326 311 337 169 154 206 125 123 197 196 205 108 179 186 181 174 222 316 308 321	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113 180 187 152 176 222 261 316 225	302 349 270 *210 *181 122 203 226 114 187 193 186 232 286 363 363 236	295 215 192 273 136 129 218 209 289 113 197 189 249 296 372 245	406 3015 197 259 142 213 224 214 304 110 193 200 190 204 272 313 407 251	412 298 7215 7207 234 135 230 221 298 104 7198 205 7194 211 286 315 403 258 7210	398 270 7 215 7 226 147 7 140 7 221 2009 314 87 7 197 7 206 7 191 7 218 7 308 309 409 293 7 214	43 22 22 21 25 16 16 21 19 33 34 19 20 18 22 22 29
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index; 1935-39=100. Commodity, motor truck; do. Passenger, motor bust do. Local transit lines, passenger do. Oil and gas pipe lines, commodity. do. Railroads, combined index. do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Waterborne (domestic), commodity do. dijusted indexes: Combined index, all typest do. Excluding local transit linest do. Excluding local transit linest do. By type of transportation: Air, combined index. do. Commodity do. Passenger do. By type of transportation: Air, combined index. do. Commodity do. Passenger do. Intercity motor bus and truck, combined		258 263 170 178 149 124 140 157 156 164 64 153 158 156 146 175 332 279 367	273 268 163 178 127 128 142 164 163 173 53 158 163 160 149 180	311 292 324 164 165 159 131 130 173 174 165 59 163 169 166 154 189	349 303 380 171 199 136 126 126 185 185 184 92 173 180 176 165 207 353 298 388	326 311 337 169 154 206 135 123 197 196 205 108 179 186 181 174 222 316 308 321	287 324 263 184 166 228 137 123 202 198 234 113 180 187 152 176 222 261 316 225	302 349 270 *210 *181 122 209 203 256 114 187 183 187 183 226 236 363 236	372 296 215 192 273 136 129 288 209 289 113 191 197 195 249 296 372 245	406 301 215 197 259 142 214 214 304 110 193 200 190 204 272 272 313 407 251	412 298 *215 *207 234 151 135 230 221 296 104 *198 205 *194 211 286 403 315 403 253	398 270 7215 7210 7226 147 7140 7211 2009 7314 87 7197 7206 7191 7208 339 409 293	43 22 22 22 24 14 14 19 33 4 4 19 20 20 21 22 33 4 4

<sup>Revised.
Figures overstated owing to inclusion in the December statistics of an unusually large volume of shipments actually exported and imported in earlier months.
New series. For a description of the transportation indexes and earlier data, except as noted, see pp. 20-28 of the September 1942 Survey.
Revised or added since publication of data in the September Survey; earlier indexes will be published in a subsequent issue.</sup>

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943	<u> </u>					194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
TRANSI	·	1	1 .	COL	MMU	NICA'I	rions		ıtinue	 ed.	1		<u> </u>
TRANSPORTATION				 				 				1	1
Commodity and Passenger*—Con.													
Adjusted indexes—Continued. By type of transportation—Continued.													
Railroads1935-39=100 Commoditydo		160 159	168 167	177 176	192 191	201 199	202 199	208 204	7 214 205	216 206	222 210	7 221 205	214 199
Passenger do		165 112	182 101	181 99	197 789	216 84	⁷ 225 84	238 84	264 84	294 84	307 80	7 340 81	323 86
Express Operations Operating revenuethous. of dol		11,809	11, 582	11,976	12, 134	12, 312	12, 168	12, 170	12, 106	12,922	13, 319	14, 773	18, 071
Operating incomedodo		79	90	77	79	61	72	76	77	88	56	153	157
Fares, average, cash ratecents_	7.8060	7. 8005	7, 8033	7.8033	7.8060	7. 8060	7.8060	7. 8060	7.8060	7.8060	7.8060	7.8060	7.8060
Passengers carriedthousands_ Operating revenuesthous, of dol_	1,251,028	946, 315 68, 637	885, 128 65, 004	1,003,196 72, 561	1,004,698 72,668	1,034,361 75, 512	1,015,722 76, 494	1,023,167 77, 400	1,038,784 78,399	1,048,977 78,782	1,157,621 85, 257	1,086,388 81,356	1,222,617 94, 248
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):													
Combined index, unadjusted 1935-39=100 Coal do	124 135	129 136	129 132	129 125	136 135	138 139	139 135	142 132	144 136	152 142	150 138	140 139	126 132
Coke do do do do do do do do do do do do do	193 117	184 140	184 153	175 149	176 159	181 161	179 165	177 173	175 173	184 167	180 158	186 138	193 122
Grains and grain productsdodododododododododododododododo	138 98	125 95 93	110 76 96	102 77 92	100 90	99 89	111 81 60	138 76 57	129 100 57	139 135	139 169	123 144	130 113
Ore do do	55 50 132	46 134	47 135	73 139	81 218 142	62 303 144	318 145	325 148	308 152	57 304 162	58 260 163	59 206 150	56 59 135
Combined index, adjusteddododo	135 119	140 119	139 116	136 122	143 160	143 164	141 160	142 155	143 154	136 135	133 121	134 125	134 116
Cokedo Forest productsdo Grains and grain productsdo	161 130	153 156	150 159	168 149	200 159	197 155	199 159	205 172	208 165	188 154	180 149	176 140	117 137
Grains and grain productsdododo	157 102	142 99	131 95	119 97	117 101	115 98	113 103	95 90	106 106	126 102	130 110	126 114	143 117
Livestock do Merchandise, 1. c. do Ore do Miscellaneous do	57 202 149	97 186 152	100 187 151	92 282 143	80 267	62 289 142	183 144	57 180 149	57 176 152	55 174 146	56 221 144	58 221 144	59 210 146
Freight-cor loodings (A A R).4	3, 531	3,858	3, 123	3, 171	141 3, 351	4, 171	3, 386	3, 322	4,351	3, 504	4, 512	3, 236	2,834
Total cars thousands Coal do Coke do	790 75	797 71	629 57	610 55	645	830 70	661 57	605 54	825 69	661 56	837	649 57	612 57
Forest products do Grains and grain products do Grains and grain products	172 237	208 • 208	185 154	184 146	196 141	245 174	204 154	203 194	270 228	199 188	244 247	164 168	148 176
Livestock de Merchandise, l. c. l do Ore do	66 421 71	65 711 65	597 52	584 72	50 525	62 492 420	45 378 359	346 363	68 449 440	71 347 336	118 460 373	78 356 230	63 340
Miscellaneous do do Freight-car surplus, total do	1,698	7 1, 733 60	1, 407 59	1, 477	235 1,503 56	1,878	1, 528 82	1, 517 67	2,001 59	1, 647 39	2, 162 30	1, 534 53	1,371 68
Box cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35 20	22 22	22 20	23 17	28 12	42 10	55	43 6	40 5	25 5	17	28 14	35 20
Financial operations: Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol.		480, 691	462, 486	540, 118	572, 531	601,002	623, 687	665, 182	683, 807	697, 792	745, 584	690, 108	702, 995
Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Taxes, joint facility and equip rents do		392, 571 55, 697 348, 781	377, 593 54, 746 327, 653	445, 490 59, 106	468, 007 66, 116	487, 982 74, 345	501, 343 82, 268	533, 086 91, 939 390, 477	537, 412 103, 463 399, 292	546, 791 104, 971	587, 612 108, 322	534, 762 108, 060	531, 918
Taxes, joint facility and equip, rents_do		62, 944 68, 966	68, 347 66, 486	360, 011 87, 749 92, 359	366, 756 103, 741	375, 440 115, 933 109, 628	378, 472 126, 484 118, 731	141. 703	149, 250 135, 264	399, 706 143, 455 154, 632	416, 430 144, 439 184, 715	406, 389 134, 770 148, 949	431, 873 100, 271 170, 851
Net railway operating income do Operating results:		ı	23, 716	46, 888	102, 034 57, 890	63, 668	77, 691	89, 632	89, 243	105, 190	135, 538	111, 310	
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons. Revenue per ton-mile cents. Passengers carried 1 mile millions.		. 914	44, 109	51, 853	53, 631	58, 517 . 900	57, 304 . 931	60,713	62, 405 . 917	61, 934	66, 019 . 946	60, 464	58, 356
Financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, total		3, 078 495. 3	2, 895 518. 9	3, 070 541. 7	3, 427 584. 2	3, 822 617. 8	4, 238 627. 4	4, 765 642. 8	5, 395 668. 9	5, 500 662. 6	5, 508 660. 8	722. 5	708, 4
Freight do do do do do do do do do do do do do		406. 6 53. 6	423. 9 60. 1	443. 0 63. 0	474. 8 71. 3	499. 4 81. 0	508. 6 79. 4	519. 4 82. 0	534. 2 92. 3	517. 9 100. 4	501. 9 113. 0	553. 5 120. 4	551. 0 109. 2
Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do do		413. 1 82. 3	420.3 98.6	445. 7 96. 1	471.5 112.7	486. 5 131. 2	499. 5 127. 9	518.7 124.0	539 3 129. 5	534. 7 127. 9	533.3 127.5	563. 2 159. 3	553. 6 154. 9
Net incomedodo		40.0	57. 7	52.4	70.3	87. 9	84. 2	79. 2	84.6	81.8	80.9	120.3	
Canals, New York Statethous. of short tons Rivers, Mississippi (Gov. barges only)do	0	0 81	0 65	0 100	201 206	401 251	462 225	584 257	461 247	544 196	436 222	451 140	0
Travel												1.0	
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flown thous, of miles Express corried thous of the		11, 127 2, 531	9, 979 2, 170	11,352	11, 340 2, 884	10, 847	7, 353	8, 079	8, 451	8, 099	8,408	7,777	7, 292
Miles flown thous, of miles Express carried thous, of ib Passengers carried number Passenger-miles flown thous, of miles		300, 900 113, 135	286, 435 104, 220	2, 560 371, 398 139, 061	428, 153 158, 218	3, 076 369, 776 144, 947	3, 097 240, 916 109, 253	3, 534 262, 715 116, 104	3, 927 283, 145 127, 393	4, 375 273, 022 125, 327	4, 341 273, 162 128, 329	3, 974	3, 634 202, 623
A verage sale per occupied room dollars	3.60	3.40	3.39	3.30	3.64	3. 26	3. 43	3. 45	3.74	3. 70	3. 73	112, 488 3, 79	96, 308 3. 56
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index 1929=100.	81 131	71 107	70 101	70 100	71 121	72 121	71 128	69 125	75 143	78 134	80 135	79 137	74 132
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber U. S. citizens, departuresdo		9, 456 7, 871	6, 723 5, 754	8, 745 10, 222	7, 298 6, 807	7, 569	7, 450	9, 263	7,031	10, 393	7,902	7, 474	
Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do do		7, 871 408 1, 954	5,754 448 1,924	10, 222 532 1, 560	6,807 462 1,699	11, 145 389 1, 673	5, 147 585 2, 593	4, 935 419 2, 195	5,005 344 1,932	4, 400 423 2, 336	5, 190 463 2, 147	4,904 563 1,915	
National parks:	ł	5, 145	6,020	6, 881	7, 923	7,880	16, 244	15, 042	11, 635	19, 128	14, 667	11, 173	8, 247
Visitorsdododo		60, 767 17, 477	59, 338 16, 821	60, 808 17, 760	94, 192 28, 203	137, 187 41, 196	221, 697 67, 454	342, 043 98, 147	330, 540 94, 102	210, 020 62, 910	76, 659 24, 178	51, 976 (a)	11,865 (a)
Revenue passenger-milesthousands	1	1,273,822	1,208,162	1,288,858	1,380,255	1,445,506	1,496,048	1,471,500	1,843,326	1,925,459	1,961,986	1,906,714	
Passenger revenues thous, of dol-		6, 929	6, 421	6, 935	7,784	8,092	8, 509	8,903	9, 638	10, 169	10,444	10,052	1

Revised. a Not available.

See note marked "1" on p. 8-20.

Data for January, May, August, October 1942, and January 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Beginning February 1942 data include passports issued to American seamen.

See note marked with an """ on p. 8-20.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
TRANSF	PORTA	TION	ANI	CON	MMUN	NICAT	CIONS	-Con	tinue	d			
COMMUNICATIONS		1										I	
Felephone carriers: Operating revenuesthous. of dol.		128, 257	123, 860	130, 347	131, 727	133, 076	134, 216	135, 652	135, 328	138, 015	142, 864	140, 447	
Station revenues do Tolls, message do Operating expenses do		79, 974 37, 441	77, 771 34, 961	79, 698 39, 471	80, 264 40, 207	80,070 41,616	80,078 42,379	79, 415 44, 579	78, 897 44, 666	80, 413 45, 680	82, 507 48, 161	81, 576 46, 566	
Operating expensesdo Net operating incomedo		82,935 21,166	79, 414 21, 307	84.365 21,647	84, 372 21, 596	85, 655 22, 264	85, 542 22, 167	89, 370 21, 339	86, 439 22, 632	87, 832 22, 846	89, 260 20, 337	87, 940 24, 310	
Phones in service, end of month thousands. Telegraph and cable carriers:		21,362	21, 481	21, 595	21,702	21, 815	21,888	21, 941	22, 048	22, 146	22, 284	22, 400	
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dolthous. of doltotaldo		12, 732 11, 563	11, 697 10, 724	13,074 11,940	13, 587 12, 553	13, 877 12, 824	14, 398 13, 151	14, 375 13, 296	14, 282 13, 254	14, 617 13, 600	14, 956 13, 875	14, 250 13, 151	
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues	1	!			1		1	1			1	1	
from cable operations thous. of dol		620 1,169	565 972	663 1, 134	661 1,035	658 1,053	678 1, 248	709 1,080	712 1,028	755 1,018	819 1, 082	863 1,099	
Operating expenses do Operating income do Operating income		11,054 585	10, 246 465	10, 889 918	11, 188	11, 639 905	11, 718 1, 216	11,967 958	11, 932 1, 031	11, 912 1, 384	12, 179 1, 336	11, 625 1, 237	
Net incomedo Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues		61	₫ 65	480	572	380	787	454	501	946	812	658	
thous, of dol.	<u> </u>	1,163	1,092	915	1,032	1, 108	1,204	993	999	961	998	1,607	1
	CHI	EMIC	ALS A	ND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS					
CHEMICALS													
Methanol: Prices, wholesale:													ĺ
Wood, refined (N. Y.) dol. per gallon Synthetic, pure, f. o. b. works do do	0.58	0.58 .28	0.58 .28	0.58	0.58 .28	0.58 .28	0.58 .28	0.58 .28	0.58	0.58	0.58 .28	. 28	0.
Synthetic, pure, f. o. b. works do Explosives, shipments thous, of lb Sulphur production (quarterly):	33, 392	36, 720	37, 681	36, 453	41,045	40, 545	42, 101	40, 409	41,709	42, 571	41, 407	41, 477	30, 6
Louisiana long tons Texas do				110, 115 725, 579			163, 810 774, 706			148, 570 739, 665		.	147, 8 645, 3
Sulfuric acid: Price, wholesale, 66°, at works				120,010						100,000		1	010,0
dol. per short ton	16.50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16.50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16. 50	16, 50	16.
FERTILIZERS													
Consumption, Southern States thous, of short tens	1,006	1,030	1,170	1,061	678	287	148	70	66	169	200	221	3
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude f. o. b. cars, port warehousesdol. per ewt_	1 1	1, 650	1, 650	1, 650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1. 650	1.650	1.650	1, 650	1.6
Potash deliveriesshort tons	1.000	57, 113	51, 402	56, 386	44, 994	29,714	62, 959	59, 224	59, 371	56, 439	59,846	54, 855	67, 8
Superphosphate (bulk): Productiondodo		487, 164	457, 302	480,018	431, 634	440, 685	453, 095	445, 603	501, 592	2520, 558	504, 852		545, 9
Shipments to consumersdostocks, end of mouthdo		77, 725 1,082,860	146, 846 1,017,847	204, 855 911, 507	254, 239 730, 135	147, 473 760, 761	78, 577 915, 172	72, 332 1,067,747	98, 287 1,070,785	² 150, 599 ² 1,175,835	179, 252 1,158,092		126, 6 1,094,8
NAVAL STORES													
Rosin, gum: Price, wholesale "H" (Savanuah), bulk	-		0.00	2.00									
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.)	7, 817	3, 16 30, 214	3. 22 19, 862	3, 733	2.89 16,353	2.82 18,449	2.95 21,686	3. 10 26, 872	2. 91 35, 415	3. 30 24, 713	3.50 18,922		3. 20, 1
Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo Turpentine, gum, spirits of:	276, 791	269, 496	257, 926	250, 110	239, 817	245, 086	237, 420	229, 436	245, 937	250, 079	263, 434	267, 144	277, 5
Price, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.)	. 64 2, 102	.76 6,357	. 76 1, 127	. 73 784	. 65 4, 550	. 61 6, 554	. 63 8, 021	. 64 11. 466	10, 421	9, 290	.70 6,474	6,047	6, 9
Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo	57, 627	26, 594	20, 496	16, 675	17, 010	17,758	22, 817	32, 164	39, 821	45, 705	49, 525	51,913	55, 9
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS					Í								
Animal, including fish oils: Animal fats:†			<u> </u>										
Consumption, factorythous. of lb Productiondo				1395, 967 1776, 542		l	1699, 673	104, 890 247, 889	120, 265 213, 963	137, 997 220, 217	136, 624 223, 747	108, 682 255, 989	114, 4 290, 5
Production							1365, 870	393, 452	368, 527	311, 526	289, 743	286, 358	306, 0
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do				1125, 047 1140, 105			1135, 020 1141, 187	39, 945 46, 259	46, 245 41, 313	42, 549 42, 086	51, 239 45, 084	41, 333 45, 693	44, 7 50, 9
Stocks, end of month dodo				1100, 330			1102, 044	106, 004	107, 787	104, 028	96, 432		108, 5
Consumption, factory do				1 50, 176 1 7, 128			1 42, 798	16, 067 10, 342	14, 570 27, 575	15, 319 27, 291	14, 496	11, 568 23, 845	16, å 15, 3
Production do Stocks, end of month do				1171, 398			1160, 540	162, 869	178, 219	178, 247	20, 895 207, 131	208, 237	215, 6
Vegetable oils, total:† Consumption, crude, factorymll. of lbdodo				1 1, 048			1 744	210	212	266	342	355	3
Stocks, end of month:	1	l		1		1	1	214	212		432		1
Crude do do Refined do do				1 895 1 513			1 761 1 521	729 458	726 373	764 312	834 299	884 354	9
Coconut or copra oil:.	İ	1							1				
Crude thous. of lb Refined do		l ·		1113, 643 1 49, 437			1 35, 085 1 12, 995	9, 316 3, 294	10, 026 5, 218	7, 352 2, 742	8, 058 2, 259	7, 639 2, 151	7, 4
				1 '			1	(4)	(a)	(a)		5, 208	7.4
Production: Crudet				1 65, 072			1 13, 512	3,715	4, 289	1,822	9, 111 2, 370	2, 684	4,
Crudedo				1135, 790			1126, 087	129, 703	128, 602	121, 262	126, 739		134,
Refineddodo				1 15, 131	1			9, 325	6, 988	8, 141	7, 243	1	6, 4
Consumption (crush) thous, of short tons Receipts at mills do do	528 178	r 476 r 221	413 144	317 52	224 22	144 21	88 27	62 27	93 157	529 1, 085	738 1, 635	714 833	
Stocks at mills, end of monthdodo			768		301			81	145		1,635 1,598	1,714	

a Not available.

Data compiled monthly beginning July 1942.
Data beginning September 1942 include a certain amount of superphosphate formerly reported in dry and mixed base goods not previously included with bulk superphosphate. The stock figure as of August 31, comparable with September data is 1,129,790 tons; no other data are available for comparison. Data are currently reported on an 18% A. P. A. basis and are here converted to a 16% basis so that they are comparable with prior figures.

This price has been substituted beginning 1935 for the one shown in the 1942 Supplement. Revisions for January 1935—July 1937 will be shown in a subsequent issue. There has been no change in data beginning with August 1937. Prices quoted per too, in 1904b, bags, and have been converted to price per bag. †Data for last two quarters of 1941 revised. Revisions for fish oil production are as follows: Quarter ending September, 99,306; quarter ending December, 94,450. Revisions for consumption and stocks of fish oils and for all other indicated series are minor and are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						194	12					<u>,</u>
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	¦Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem
CHE	MICA	LS A	ND A	LLIEI	PRO	DUC'	TS—C	ontin	ued	<u>'</u>			
DILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Con.	1	l										İ	
ottonseed cake and meal:	934.050	r007 950	174 000	120 740	07.100	en 2e1	20 200	31, 384	40.045	994 091	220 005	917 999	201.6
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	234, 952 75, 866	r207, 252 r369, 734	176, 833 372, 208	139, 742 338, 711	97, 180 311, 403	62, 361 286, 844	38, 269 250, 715	192, 910	40, 845 133, 495	224, 921 146, 533	330, 025 134, 136	317, 338 117, 778	291, 9 92, 6
ottonseed oil, crude: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	165, 824 153, 873	r146, 657 r181, 830	128, 843 170, 913	101, 526 137, 975	72, 671 105, 714	47, 058 80, 989	27, 534 51, 291	20, 996 34, 167	28, 233 27, 907	161, 748 90, 601	232, 888 133, 726	217, 103 157, 849	200, 8 157, 2
ottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory†do		101,000	110,010	1 292, 882	100,111	00,000	1 232, 482	90, 054	99, 522	129, 952	135, 377	119, 374	137. 4
In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol per lb.		14, 427	14, 738	13, 837	11, 883	10, 235	10, 352	10, 400	11, 312	13, 487	15, 612	19, 126	21, 0
(N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	. 140 151, 406	137 r 21, 085	130,622	. 140 127, 442	. 140 100, 548	. 141 71, 502	. 138 52, 807	36, 661	. 139 32, 942	80, 512	. 137 169, 490	. 140 181, 960	. 1 185, 4
laxseed:		r320, 317	351,683	389,010	402, 540	394, 580	369,745	310, 433	230, 569	199, 396	201, 427	254, 713	300,
Duluth: Receiptsthous. of bu	24	17	3	5	4	56	129	241 566	517	2, 438	2,646	828	3
Receipts thous of bu Slipments do Stocks do Minneapolis:	940	36 1, 386	249 1,067	46 1,026	105 925	455 527	233 423	98	236 379	750 2,066	2,398 2,304	1, 695 1, 437	8
Receipts do Shipments do	581 186	1, 292 311	704 141	708 154	490 144	585 90	633 130	447 164	5, 438 483	5, 678 465	5, 564 554	1, 320 252	7
Stocksdodo	1, 865	3, 430	3, 105	2, 634	2, 120	1,078	826	468	835	2, 734	2, 780	2, 535	2,
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do				1 13, 425 1 8, 477			1 12, 526 1 3, 965	3, 981 4, 197	3, 899 5, 467	3, 778 10, 347	4, 445 11, 938	3, 993 11, 254	3, 8
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Mpls.) dol. per bu. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu.	2. 76	2. 23	2.33	2.60	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.46	2.40	2.43	2. 46	2. 43	2. 2 40, 6
inseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb	60, 660	51,840	37,640	34, 400	28, 880	25, 840	23, 440	31,440	34, 200	54, 640	47, 240	56, 820	64, 7
insced oil: Consumption, factory†dodol. per lb	*******			1 153, 620		141	151, 183	46, 826 . 137	44, 407	46, 726	44, 383	40, 198	40, 8
Production thous of lb_Shipments from Minneapolis do	26, 280	.113	22, 250	133 1 258, 720 22, 400	23,600	30,000	.139 1241,015 22,100	76, 782 27, 900	. 136 76, 308 21, 850	72,023 22,750	. 131 84, 785 24, 850	. 127 77, 045 25, 560	73, 5 27, 7
Stocks at factory, end of month†do	20, 200			235, 897			1 225, 615	211, 087	230, 252	242, 879	273, 101	291, 212	297, 2
Consumption† thous. of bu_Price, wholesale, No. 2, yellow (Chicago)	• -			1 20, 500			1 18, 497	6, 595	6, 218	6, 081	6, 983	8, 145	10, (
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_	-	l	1.95	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.71	(3)		2 209, 5
Stocks, end of monthdo				119,907			111,624	10, 244	5, 931	1, 120	25, 213	35, 356	34, 9
Consumption, refined thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, refined, domestic (N. Y.)			l	1118, 285			1 123, 400	42, 629	58, 478	63, 940	60, 393	49, 691	53, 6
Production:		. 132	. 135	.135	. 135	. 135	, 135	. 135	. 135	. 137	. 138	.138	.1
Production: Cruder thous. of lb. Refined do Stocks, end of month:				151,998			167, 945 147, 269	59, 843 48, 061	57, 413 62, 407	55, 389 60, 879	64, 451 55, 435	75, 393 58, 061	92, 3 65, 4
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo Refined†do				186, 231 156, 639			178,719 176,098	78, 350 73, 099	68, 896 67, 761	52, 456 55, 134	51,364 51,234	62, 268 51, 476	83, 4 57, 0
decmargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) †_do		35, 864	31,800	29, 679	26, 760	23, 081	23,099	22, 535	24, 379	29, 537	35, 403	39, 371	42, 1
Price wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chi-		.154	.153	.150	. 150	.150	.150	. 150	. 150	, 150	.150	. 150	.1
cago) dol. per lb. Production † thous, of lb. hortenings and compounds:		35, 109	33, 015	30, 700	28, 659	27, 611	27, 143	29, 383	38, 495	39, 604	46, 283	47, 635	42, 0
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month; do				1 329, 867 1 60, 790			1 246, 304 1 63, 208	95, 477 56, 823	125, 918 50, 953	158, 107 43, 583	130, 336 41, 142	96, 229 37, 853	117, 9 42, 6
Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chicago) dol. per lb	. 165	. 164	. 165	. 165	. 170	. 170	.165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 1
PAINT SALES													
alcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol		190	172	162	161	193	173	103	117	147	100	77	
Plastic paintsdodo		46	36	43	51	49	32	29	36	33	45	37	;
In dry formdo In paste form, for interior usedo		185 428	196 323	183 412	261 466	260 594	268 517	235 406	219 385	196 410	190 481	177 456	1 3
aint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers: Totaldo		47,044	45, 176	48, 070	50, 530	49, 204	43, 982	42, 221	41, 106	43, 028	44, 122	38, 122	37, 1
Classified, total do Industrial do Trade do		42, 032 19, 190 22, 842	39, 745 17, 619 22, 126	42, 617 18, 898 23, 719	44, 849 19, 009 25, 840	44, 141 18, 140 26, 000	39, 513 17, 082 22, 430	37, 987 17, 173 20, 813	36, 935 16, 748 20, 187	37, 782 17, 243	39, 186 17, 906	34, 315 16, 221	33, 5 16, 9
Unclassifieddo		5,012	5, 431	5, 453	5, 681	5, 064	4, 469	4, 234	4, 170	20, 540 5, 246	21, 280 4, 935	18, 094 3, 807	16, 6 3, 6
	,	ELEC	CTRIC	POV	VER A	ND (GAS						
ELECTRIC POWER					İ								
roduction, total mil. of kwhr.	17, 651	15, 646	14, 102	15, 053	14, 588	14, 991	15, 182	16,005	16, 262	16, 114	16, 753	16, 459	r 17, 6
By source: Fueldo Water powerdo	11, 242 6, 408	11,050 4,595	9, 664 4, 438	9, 438	8, 979 5, 609	9,632	9,831	10,877	10,946	10, 895	11,244	10, 726	r 11, 5
By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned electric	0, 408	4, 090	2, 408	5, 615	0,009	5, 360	5, 352	5, 128	5, 315	5, 219	5, 509	5, 733	r 6, 1
utilities	15, 170 2, 480	14,110 1,536	12, 612 1, 491	13, 322 1, 731	12, 949 1, 639	13,326 1,665	13, 394 1, 788	14, 047 1, 958	14, 047 2, 214	13, 804 2, 310	14, 282 2, 470	14, 086 2, 373	15, 2 r 2, 4

Quarterly data. Data compiled mcuthly beginning July 1942,
 December 1 estimate.
 Superseded effective October 1942, by regulated price paid by crushers under Government program, operated by Commodity Credit Corporation. The October price was \$1.60.
 †Data on oleomargarine revised beginning July 1941; see p. S-23 of the February 1943 Survey. Data for the indicated series on oils and oilseeds revised for the last two quarters of 1941. Revisions are minor and are available on request.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	42					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	ELEC	TRIC	POW	ER A	ND G	AS—C	contin	ued					
ELECTRIC POWER—Continued													
Bales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil. of kwhrResidential or domestiedo. Rural (distinct rural rates)do.		13, 242 2, 673 145	12, 572 2, 405 156	12, 558 2, 244 168	12, 536 2, 139 206	12, 487 2, 047 216	12, 670 2, 025 270	13, 166 2, 053 335	13, 650 2, 104 386	13, 712 2, 157 355	13, 970 2, 224 269	14, 097 2, 343 197	
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power		2, 450 6, 777 217 307 597	2, 303 6, 590 187 306	2, 199 6, 828 181 306	2, 156 6, 988 158 294 525	2, 124 7, 074 143 294	2, 160 7, 205 132 302	2, 247 7, 482 137 322	2, 328 7, 727 151 365	2, 322 7, 735 157 373	2, 272 7, 957 185 385	2,308 7,948 197 391	
Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous of dol.		76	550 74 237, 957	560 72 230, 766	69 227, 610	520 69 225, 602	509 66 227, 057	522 69 232, 460	522 66 238, 059	523 92 240, 253	560 118 243, 094	568 144 246, 749	
GAS Manufactured gas: Customers, total thousands.		10, 434	10, 482	10,454	10, 463	10, 544	10, 542	10,608	10,656	10, 688	10, 667		
Domestic		9, 616 344 465 43, 705 18, 268	9, 651 359 463 42, 357 17, 672 11, 917 12, 425	9, 626 343 471 41, 296 17, 629 10, 224 13, 129	9, 621 359 470 38, 161 16, 875 7, 722 13, 280	9, 694 372 466 34, 873 16, 534 5, 296 12, 794	9, 706 359 466 31, 983 17, 125 2, 604 12, 035	9, 785 344 467 30, 383 16, 475 1, 719 11, 919	9, 830 348 466 29, 608 15, 954 1, 344 12, 105	9, 850 366 464 31, 100 17, 191 1, 418 12, 267	9, 819 387 450 34, 926 18, 152		
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. Domestic	İ		37, 750 21, 924 7, 960 7, 684	36, 526 21, 663 6, 937 7, 734	34, 286 21, 574 4, 881 7, 649	33, 143 22, 407 3, 083 7, 506	31, 245 22, 210 1, 918 6, 996	30, 202 21, 740 1, 332 7, 007	29, 656 21, 375 1, 119 7, 023	31, 196 22, 574 1, 316 7, 178	33, 978 23, 576	1	
Natural gas: Customers, total thousands. Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil of cu. ft.		8, 171 7, 554 614 178, 028	8, 183 7, 572 609 174, 389 62, 485	8, 230 7, 610 618 171, 979 61, 451	8, 272 7, 656 613 152, 971 46, 305	8, 286 7, 676 607 133, 665 33, 400	8, 192 7, 615 575 120, 783 23, 898	8, 242 7, 664 574 119, 940 20, 180	8, 231 7, 667 562 118, 136 18, 485	8, 268 7, 702 564 123, 041 19, 558			
Domestic do Ind'l., com'l., and elec. generation do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol.	1		108, 679 63, 760	107, 491 61, 848	105, 232 52, 552	97, 756 43, 738	94, 151 36, 893	97, 251 34, 909	96, 742 33, 754	100, 828 34, 766	40, 916		
Domesticdolnd'l., com'l., and elec. generationdo		42,000 25,241	38, 433 24, 816	37, 312 21, 901	30, 084 22, 253	23, 243 20, 135	18, 018 18, 525	15, 708 18, 760	14, 683 18, 695	14, 993 19, 424	19, 122 21, 428		
		FOOI	DSTU	FFS A	ND T	ОВА	cco						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES Fermented malt liquors:	4, 421	4, 459	4, 454	5, 227	E 770	0.157	6, 212	6,803	6, 984	0.507		4 505	4.01
Production thous. of bbl. Tar-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage pur-	4, 236 8, 121	3,991 7,676	3,776 8,150	4,652 8,491	5, 778 5, 077 8, 947	6, 157 5, 990 8, 837	5,860 8,935	6, 814 8, 651	6, 864 8, 487	6, 587 6, 208 8, 593	5, 770 5, 626 8, 483	4, 705 4, 717 8, 253	4, 81 4, 69 8, 15
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes thous of wine gal. Production thous of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Whisky the	876 10, 273 479, 196	15, 593 14, 399 9, 284 538, 909	13, 861 12, 416 9, 423 542, 113	13, 749 11, 066 11, 304 542, 881	12, 984 9, 104 9, 626 543, 525	12, 762 7, 881 9, 163 543, 095	12, 891 7, 331 9, 212 538, 910	15,829 7,968 12,801 537,737	16, 611 6, 893 15, 380 529, 089	19, 284 6, 526 15, 129 521, 243	7 26, 421 7, 528 16, 596 507, 226	4, 071 8, 583 499, 350	1, 57 10, 10 489, 41
Production do do Tax paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	7, 114 461, 686	13, 089 6, 514 516, 466	11, 486 6, 412 519, 791	10, 515 7, 493 520, 762	8, 445 6, 631 521, 485	6, 970 5, 848 521, 017	6, 536 6, 324 516, 919	7, 039 8, 585 515, 847	5, 744 10, 144 507, 493	4, 945 10, 068 500, 147	1,797 11,439 487,550	5, 656 480, 325	6, 87 471, 02
Whisky thous, of proof gal. Still wines:† Production thous, of wine gal.	5, 177 4, 619	6,020 4,651 r 2,440	6, 229 4, 865 1, 846	6, 721 5, 865 1, 843	4, 758 4, 029 1, 310	4, 700 3, 982 1, 063	4, 478 3, 843 555	6, 199 7 6, 499 3, 542	7, 548 6, 652 3, 940	7, 756 6, 753 19, 225	7, 952 6, 926 85, 753	4, 982 4, 228 48, 360	5, 39 4, 62 12, 45
Tax-paid withdrawaisdod		8, 150 176, 429	8, 985 167, 089	9, 450 158, 030	8, 131 150, 019	7,027 142,542	7, 538 133, 195	7, 916 124, 765	8, 416 116, 168	10, 747 113, 962	11, 473 142, 851	9, 963 152, 288	11, 49 141, 40
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do		78 45 689	36 • 742	75 29 780	157 32 894	120 33 978	115 44 1,050	44 54 1,037	55 69 1,019	58 93 979	64 121 916	68 119 854	15 76
DAIRY PRODUCTS Butter, creamery:													
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production (factory)† thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Cheese:	122, 880 15, 600	. 35 119, 825 83, 106	. 35 118, 020 63, 701	. 35 135, 920 45, 045	. 38 149, 585 37, 228	203, 360 64, 720	203, 860 117, 111	. 38 188, 665 148, 504	. 41 169, 620 152, 198	.44 140, 130 123,599	. 47 126, 265 86, 981	. 47 107, 480 45, 937	116, 73 7 24, 97
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)dol. per lb. Production, total (factory)!thous of lb. American whole milk!do. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. American whole milkdo. Condensed and evaporated milk:	. 233 60, 155 46, 545 113, 815 97, 154	. 232 r 76, 125 62, 350 165, 018 137, 276	. 222 72. 105 62, 505 160, 073 133, 140	. 208 88, 770 77, 215 7190, 158 7165, 704	. 202 103, 030 88, 810 7208, 171 7182, 613	. 202 136, 280 117, 085 7227, 689 7200, 460	. 202 131, 100 110, 430 261, 935 228, 478	. 205 115, 385 97, 005 296, 763 261, 535	. 210 104, 608 87, 225 279, 905 243, 596	. 217 86, 100 70, 675 259, 078 224, 861	. 271 75, 300 58, 800 195, 378 169, 913	. 233 57, 660 43, 170 153, 806 134, 332	. 23 56, 65 42, 04 7131, 39 7112, 34
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)	5. 84 4. 15	5. 64 3. 67	5. 64 3. 64	5. 64 3. 62	5. 65 3. 55	5. 65 3. 52	5. 65 3. 49	5. 65 3. 49	5. 65 3. 50	5. 83 3. 66	5, 83 3, 75	5. 83 3. 73	7 5. 8
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do	8, 250 203, 786	3, 187 313, 517	4, 270 300, 003	6, 105 339, 522	5, 518 358, 443	5, 051 449, 330	6, 782 402, 584	8, 970 326, 332	9, 832 277, 969	8, 589 226, 695	7, 364 208, 445	5, 506 163, 648	7, 03 178, 02

*Revised.

Not including data for unfinished and high-proof spirits, which are not available for publication. Data for January to November 1941, revised to exclude these items, are shown on p. S-24 of the February 1943 Survey.

1Data for the indicated series on alcoholic beverages revised for the fiscal year beginning July 1941; revisions, which in most cases are minor, not shown above and in the February 1943 Survey are available on request. Final revisions for 1941 for the indicated dairy products series, superseding those previously shown, are as follows (thous, of lbs.): Butter—Jan., 135,143; Feb. 129,804; Mar., 147,507; Apr., 162,490; May, 214,206; June, 210,250; July, 194,611; Aug., 168,787; Sept., 146,430; Oct., 133,695; Nov., 112,566; Dec., 116,604. Cheese, total—Jan., 53,456; Feb., 57,447; Mar., 64,287; Apr., 74,232; May, 103,017; June, 104,930; July, 95,377; Aug., 91,888; Sept., 86,806; Oct., 63,827; Apr., 104,257; Apr., 105,256; Apr., 104,257; Apr., 105,256; Dec., 74,237. Cheese, American—Jan., 38,329; Feb., 37,830; Mar., 47,086; Apr., 56,155; May, 81,960; June, 85,022; July, 78,050; Aug., 75,972; Sept., 70,824; Oct., 66,996; Nov., 56,347; Dec., 58,551. Condensed milk—Jan., 7,243; Feb., 7,238; Mar., 10,556; Apr., 10,819; May, 11,747; June, 10,939; July, 91,1802; Aug., 11,052; Sept., 10,105; Oct., 10,236; Nov., 8,603; Dec., 6,796; Levaporated milk—Jan., 172,262; Feb., 169,493; Mar., 208,296; Apr., 254,215; May, 354,803; June, 350,063; July 310,791; Aug., 307,855; Sept., 290,634; Oct., 281,683; Nov., 259,768; Dec., 286,684.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						19)42					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FOOD	STUE	FFS A	ND T	OBAC	co-	Conti	nued					
DAIRY PRODUCTS-Continued.				1									
Condensed and evaporated milk—Continued. Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of mo: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	5, 286 94, 071	9,000 252,532	6, 223 218, 410	6, 469 213, 550	8, 292 222, 485	8, 178 294, 579	7, 445 330, 810	6, 733 292, 911	5, 412 211, 001	4, 124 136, 985	2, 445 97, 706	2, 586 90, 678	4, 226 82, 672
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard grade_dol. per 100 lb_Productionmil. of lb	3.00 8,820	2.73 r 8,739	2.74 78,299	2.75 79,641	2.75 r 10,305	2, 75 • 12, 124	2, 75 r 12, 555	2.75 11,765	2. 76 • 10, 766	2.82 79,498	2.85 r8,903	2. 93 r 8, 172	2. 98 • 8, 477
Utilization in manufactured dairy products† mil. of lb_ Dry skim milk:	3, 713	4,007	3, 934	4, 589	5, 036	6, 694	6, 546	5, 894	5, 280	4, 367	3, 933	3, 240	3, 47
Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U.S. average del. per lb. Production, total † thous. of lb. For human consumption † do. Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total	. 137 30, 800 29, 000	. 131 40, 000 35, 800	. 131 41, 800 37, 164	. 128 54, 000 48, 470	. 127 61, 400 55, 780	. 126 78, 100 70, 500	. 126 79, 600 74, 200	. 127 61, 000 56, 300	. 129 55, 100 51, 400	. 131 44, 000 40, 600	. 133 36, 000 34, 000	. 132 29, 000 27, 300	32, 000 30, 000
thous, of lb. For human consumption do FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	27, 729 26, 673	22, 931 21, 068	28, 789 26, 102	38, 482 34, 988	47, 459 42, 378	60, 595 54, 305	61, 604 54, 855	48, 597 42, 822	41, 160 36, 331	32, 017 28, 084	19,063 16,847	17, 567 16, 066	27, 06 25, 72
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu. Shipments, earlot no. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthous, of bu.	3, 840 23, 569	3, 704 20, 162	3, 951 14, 238	4, 001 8, 207	3, 315 3, 521	1,840 1,259	783 0	696	724	5, 267 11, 105	11,034 32,706	7, 294 35, 761	1 127,655 4, 744 7 30, 577
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads. Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of lb	19,005	20, 329 157, 973	18, 052 142, 192	20, 831	19, 592	19, 312	15, 894	12, 140 186, 003	9, 701	8, 758 225, 104	11,476	12, 227 206, 396	19, 23 r 188,04
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb.	90, 346	82,638	73, 245	61, 781	53,416	49, 548	65, 358	88, 248	102, 186	117, 796	115, 810	115, 845	, 103,333
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	2, 379	2 . 131	2.044	1,920	1.894	2. 581	2. 883	2. 919	2, 150	1.615	1.950	2, 206	2. 275 1 371,150
Shipments, carlot no. of carloads GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	21,048	21,738	16, 556	21,989	19, 827	21,016	24, 473	11, 294	9,909	14, 928	22, 564	15,606	15, 564
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):											į		
No. 3, straightdol. per bu_ No. 2, maltingdo	.80 .96	. 76 . 87	.73	7.69 .86	.71 .88	.76	.68	.65	. 64	. 64 . 85	. 61	. 65 . 90	.74
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu- Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo Corn:	7, 727 9, 771	8,827 r 9,244	7, 220 9, 656	5, 770 8, 324	4, 813 6, 344	6, 064 4, 541	6, 916 3, 600	4, 118 3, 015	18, 872 5, 514	15, 566 9, 632	14, 963 11, 887	9, 436 12, 154	9, 967 10, 743
Grindings, wet process†dodo)	10, 849	9, 968	11, 228	11,023	11, 067	10, 752	10,679	10, 749	10, 642	11, 276	11, 175	10,922
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu. No. 3, white (Chicago) do Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades do Production (crop estimate) thous of bu.	. 97 1. 09 . 92	. 82 . 90 . 78	. 82 . 96 . 78	. 82 . 97 . 80	.82 .97 .81	.85 .98 .84	.85 .96 .84	. 86 1. 00 . 85	1.02 .86	1. 06 . 85	.77 .104 .77	. 81 1. 07 . 79	1. 05 1. 05 8 43,175,15
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 929 42, 829	29, 494 50, 311	30, 357 59, 884	24, 098 60, 973	30, 570 63, 363	25, 755 64, 408	22, 448 57, 012	23, 578 51, 774	20, 126 43, 697	22, 183 38, 641	27, 835 40, 112	30, 999 40, 834	41, 389
On farmsdo				1,289,588			761, 363			⁸ 423,758			2,277,33
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu. Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu. Receipts, principal marketsdo.	6,353	. 58 8, 519	5,670	5, 253	. 55 5, 614	5,813	3,671	. 48 6, 642	. 49 16, 918	. 49	. 47 13, 125	6, 209	11,358,73 6, 78
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms do	7,649	8, 625	7, 483	5, 893 432, 020	4,642	3,776	2, 109 3192,398	2, 191	5, 132	10, 123 1,132,933	12, 106	10, 451	9, 534 887, 57
Rice: Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb	. 067	. 068	. 068	. 070	. 080	. 073	.070	. 070	.069	. 067	. 062	. 067	.06
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu California: Receipts, domestic, rough bags (100 lb.)	484, 751	465, 182	229, 404	278, 245	499, 885	422, 998 195, 996	469, 837	194, 148	40, 293	493	394, 062	531, 917	543, 33
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of mo_bags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., and Teun.):	319, 526 410, 053	137, 749 343, 001	97, 631 374, 565	162, 316 364, 795	420, 205 242, 690	290, 831	392, 090 187, 381	166, 373 152, 048	69, 944	36, 666 70, 919	60, 150	111, 630 457, 565	383, 41- 428, 35
Receipts, rough, at mills thous. of bbl. (162 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled rice	1, 297	1, 231	1,342	664	198	70	105	14	298	1, 295	2,902	2,717	2, 29
thous of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned rice), end of month thous of pockets (100 lb.)	1,730	1,766	1,323	1,397	1, 256	471	253	187	253	781	1, 764	1,947	2,09
Rye:	2, 769	2, 508	2, 598	1,885	844	439	282	109	158	677	1,908	2, 787	3, 10
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Mpls.). dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	.75	. 80 2, 115	1,913	1,091	.72	. 69 I, 133	.60 861	1, 269	2, 508	2,393	3,846	1, 577	. 70 1 57, 34 1, 06
Stocks, commercial, end of monthdo	19, 924	16, 785	17, 029	17, 551	17, 333	17, 240	17,034	17, 212	17, 288	18, 477	19, 295	19, 761	1,06
Disappearance, domestic do Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)				190, 319			7178, 980			237, 957			212, 800
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) dol. per bu No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.) do Weighted av., 6 markets, all gradesdo	.] 1.36	1, 28 1, 34 1, 26 1, 20	1. 25 1. 31 1. 23 1. 21	1, 24 1, 30 1, 21 1, 19	1.19 1.21 1.15 1.14	1. 20 1. 20 1. 15 1. 16	1.14 1.19 1.11 1.11	1. 14 1. 22 1. 08 1. 10	1. 13 1. 26 1. 11 1. 11	1. 19 1. 33 1. 20 1. 18	1. 19 1. 38 1. 21 1. 15	1. 20 1. 32 1. 23 1. 17	1. 33 1. 48 1. 31 1. 29
Production (crop est.), totalthous. of bu_ Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo	1												1 981,32 1 278,074 1 703,25

^{**}Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² For domestic consumption only, excluding grindings for export. ³ Includes old crop only, † Data for the utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products have been revised beginning 1920 to include the milk equivalent of dry whole milk; revisions are minor throughout. Final revisions for 1941 for production of dry skim milk, superseding those shown on p. S-25 of the November 1942 Survey, are as follows (thous, of lbs.): Total—Jan., 35,154; Feb., 35,069; Mar., 43,473; Apr., 48,223; May, 59,613; July 41,777; Aug., 36,913; Sept., 33,003; Oct., 29,183; Nov., 26,316; Dec., 31,272. For human consumption—Jan., 25,714; Feb., 25,715; Mar., 31,142; Apr., 34,449; May, 43,781; June, 41,780; July, 31,953; Aug., 29,293; Sept., 27,016; Oct., 25,253; Nov., 22,816; Dec., 27,543. Data for corn grindings revised beginning October 1941 through December 1942 to include grindings for export.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	42					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data. may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FOOI	STUI	FFS A	ND T	овас	cco—	Conti	nued					
GRAINS, ETC.—Continued													
Wheat—Continued. Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu Stocks, end of month:		19, 665	17, 803	17, 457	12, 669	17, 354	23, 416	61, 645	38, 951	53, 694	45, 416	32, 261	31, 811
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, total ¶ do Commercial do Country mills and elevators do Country mills and elevator	230, 639	465, 608 258, 570	458, 692 249, 891	446, 983 810, 834 237, 777	420, 880 229, 407	398, 177 221, 896	384, 746 631, 854 224, 441	390, 572 261, 422	378, 091 266, 149	386, 956 1,375,224 269, 290	425. 614 268, 658	435, 180 259, 487	1,162,418 245, 150
Country mills and elevatorsdo Merchant millsdo On farmsdo				181, 451 122, 461 269, 145			142, 583			257, 765 151, 927 644, 146			235, 221 139, 385 494, 662
Wheat flour: Grindings of wheatdodo		43, 611	38, 621	38, 194	36, 878	36, 141	37, 842	41, 465	40, 920	44, 563	47, 703	43, 307	46, 069
Standard patents (Mpls.)dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census):	6. 33 6. 12	6. 48 5. 86	6. 33 5. 74	6. 17 5. 63	5. 95 5. 40	5, 84 5, 26	5, 51 5, 09	5. 60 5. 01	5. 73 5. 13	5. 95 5. 45	6. 04 5. 60	6. 09 5. 60	6, 15 5, 60
Flour, actual thous, of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity	1	9, 532 63. 5 756, 199	8, 479 63. 8 663, 743	8, 378 55. 7 657, 985	8,058 53.6 641,182	7, 903 54, 6 628, 939	8, 279 55. 0 656, 814	9, 075 60. 4 718, 093	8, 968 59, 6 705, 516	9, 793 67. 9 765, 128	10, 497 67. 4 817, 014	9, 516 68. 8 743, 560	10, 152 67, 9 787, 629
Offal thous, of lb_Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of bbl.		1		4,002			3, 619	110,000		3,838		745, 500	3, 925
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:													
Receipts, principal markets thous, of animals. Shipments, feeder, to 7 corn belt States	1, 613	1,789	1, 467	1,741	1, 815	1, 684	1, 953	1, 831	2, 398	2,605	2, 995	2, 535	1, 546
thous, of animals. Prices, wholesale:	87 14. 84	89	61	84 12.59	126	91	80	74	173	294	486	314	180
Beef steers (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kan, City) do Calves, vealers (Chicago) do Hogs:	12. 67 14. 25	12.60 10.57 14.09	12. 39 10. 69 13. 50	11. 47 13. 80	13. 26 11. 93 13. 13	13. 22 12. 00 13. 50	13. 11 11. 83 13. 00	13, 63 11, 09 13, 13	14. 87 12. 05 13. 70	14. 84 11. 64 14. 00	15. 21 11. 83 13. 50	15. 30 12. 62 13. 50	14. §5 12. 24 13. 50
Receipts principal markets thous, of animals. Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	3, 431	3, 704	2, 463	2, 694	2, 638	2, 630	2, 896	2, 452	2, 187	2, 5 29	2, 687	3, 310	4, 225
dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio	14. 78 16. 0	11. 36 14. 5	12. 58 15. 2	13. 37	14. 18	14.07	14. 19	14. 25	14. 37 16. 9	14.45	14.98	13.96	14.61 16.5
bu. of corn per cwt. of live hogs Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal markets				15. 7	16. 9	16. 3	16.3	16. 6		16.4	18. 2	17. 7	
Shipments, feeder, to 7 corn belt States do Prices, wholesale:	1, 939 159	1, 791 116	1, 535 82	1,866 87	1,866	1, 855 163	1, 832 105	2, 138 135	2, 772 387	3, 657 720	3, 741 976	2, 780 452	2,370 175
Lambs, average (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) dol. per 100 lb.	15, 86 13, 59	12. 34 11. 35	12, 03 10, 92	12, 00 10, 92	12. 78 11. 24	14. 64 11. 76	14. 75 (a)	14. 18 12. 52	14.60 12.94	14, 16 12, 89	14. 30 12. 20	14. 53 12. 35	15, 39 13, 12
MEATS					1								
Total meats (including lard): Consumption, apparentmil, of lb Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Miscellaneous meatsdo Beef and yeal:	1, 632 916 81	1,503 1,728 1,097 123	1, 213 1, 271 1, 097 116	1,282 1,345 1,046 118	1, 338 1, 376 941 108	1, 328 1, 374 893 110	1, 447 1, 531 823 112	1, 403 1, 447 729 109	1, 326 1, 329 607 94	1, 406 1, 449 519 80	1, 413 1, 532 521 72	1, 404 1, 553 579 73	1, 557 1, 887 7 829 7 86
Consumption, apparent thous, of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers	, 220	617, 671	518, 851 . 196	560, 617	598, 990 . 214	562, 214 . 213	632, 756	606, 544	614, 900	634, 822	675, 290	535, 969	557, 014 7, 216
(Chicago) dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb. Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of modo Lamb and mutton:	522, 960 106, 515	605, 041 142, 599	513, 157 150, 410	545, 801 147, 514	566, 213 126,884	530, 200 99, 075	609, 840 81, 556	606, 516 82, 647	613, 620 83, 288	641, 531 95, 146	686, 028 116, 892	548, 612 130, 454	547, 100 - 127, 034
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Pork (including lard):	71, 225 24, 675	68, 451 68, 781 8, 228	61, 813 61, 701 8, 122	73, 311 73, 422 8, 180	69, 433 68, 331 7, 108	62, 497 61, 158 5, 711	58, 964 58, 899 5, 313	66, 734 66, 916 5, 487	70, 790 72, 821 7, 602	83, 407 86, 982 11, 260	84, 004 96, 733 17, 896	72, 380 82, 547 26, 462	76, 389 87, 881 r 34, 819
Consumption, apparent do	1,037,942	816, 538 1,053,759	632, 393 696, 100	648, 483 725, 295	669, 803 741, 802	702, 864 782, 338	755, 213 861, 804	729, 544 773, 247	640, 169 642, 827	687, 628 720, 437	653, 932 755, 565	795, 162 922, 019	923, 2 82 1,251,573
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hams, smokeddol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. averagedo. Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	. 293 . 284 793, 048 591, 385	. 299 . 206 775, 656 613, 659	. 303 . 240 520, 156 616, 604	. 315 . 262 544, 368 590, 416	. 321 . 288 567, 754 572, 799	.300 .291 597,129 559,849	. 295 . 293 654, 697 522, 173	. 295 . 294 582, 774 433, 547	. 303 . 298 496, 360 336, 634	. 325 . 310 557, 953 270, 287	. 325 . 311 590, 541 257, 445	. 293 . 284 721, 781 291, 841	. 293 . 284 . 952, 397 r 490, 476
Lard: Consumption, apparent do Prices, wholesale: Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)		144, 963	92, 053	72, 194	103, 281	86, 333	85, 093	86, 356	82, 097	87, 170	66, 631	108, 432	153, 448
Refined (Chicago) dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	. 139 . 146 178, 549 112, 077	. 112 . 130 203, 306 209, 470	. 121 . 136 128, 465 206, 565	. 125 . 138 132, 114 182, 004	. 126 . 144 126, 877 126, 284	. 126 . 143 135, 081 117, 995	.127 (a) 151, 017 102, 260	. 128 . 139 139, 042 98, 349	. 129 . 139 106, 660 85, 274	. 129 . 139 118, 236 62, 143	. 136 . 142 119, 978 57, 547	. 139 . 146 145, 578 57, 434	. 139 . 146 218, 107 • 91, 333
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)													
dol. per lb	. 245 28, 484 142, 128	. 224 27, 302 206, 120	. 233 18, 624 179, 083	. 235 20, 509 139, 677	. 230 23, 123 96, 716	. 218 29, 762 80, 242	. 206 32, 493 79, 200	. 209 34, 435 79, 346	. 224 37, 307 86, 645	. 230 46, 666 115, 505	. 210 58, 910 161, 011	. 209 78, 661 193, 263	. 234 64, 495 7 187, 943
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago) dol. per doz. Productionmillions. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	(°) 3, 769	. 333 7 3, 381	. 286 3, 836	. 282 5, 489	. 293 5, 992	. 301 5, 769	. 304 4, 731	. 321 4, 092	. 342 3, 534	3, 013	. 397 72, 707	. 400 2, 515	. 400 2, 910
Shell thous, of cases. Frozen thous, of lb.	205 59, 828	331 76, 293	529 73, 766	1,798 107,397	4, 638 159, 585	6, 945 223, 831	7, 935 278, 499	7, 754 290, 529	6, 751 272, 042	5, 421 234, 876	3, 117 180, 329	1, 170 126, 321	7 273 7 82, 948

<sup>Revised.
No quotation
Data beginning with June 1942 include comparatively small amounts of wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the break-down of stocks. June figures include only old wheat; new wheat not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July.</sup>

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	'	STUF		ND T	OBAC	co-	Conti	nued		<u> </u>			
TROPICAL PRODUCTS]										İ	
Cocca, price, spot, Accra (N. Y.) dol. per lb	0.890	0. 0950	0. 0892	0. 0890	0. 0890	0.0890	0.0890	0.0890	0.0890	0.0890	0.8090	0.890	0.890
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total_thous. of bags_ To United Statesdo	414 248	1, 073 1, 001	766 665	680 609	1, 006 842	773 635	453 348	560 418	269 136	519 366	716 508	510 384	506 378
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)	. 134	. 134	, 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	, 134	. 134	. 134	, 134	. 134	. 134
Visible supply, United States thous of bags Sugar, United States: Raw sugar: Price, wholesale, 96° centrifugal (N. Y.)	247	1, 471	1, 102	850	852	825	1, 079	973	795	539	381	361	703
dol. per lb Refined sugar, granulated:	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037	. 037
Price, retail (N. Y.) do	.068	. 064	. 066 . 053	. 066	. 066 . 655	. 065 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066	.066	.068	. 058	.068	.068
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Candy sales by manufacturersthous. of dol. Fish:	28, 812	27, 007	27, 277	28, 914	27, 179	22, 830	19, 177	20, 136	23, 962	29, 234	35, 665	32, 099	32, 74
Landings, fresh fish, prin. ports_thous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, 15th of monthdo Gelatin, edible: Montbly report for 7 companies:	74,714	16, 355 99, 979	7 13,803 82,677	39, 153 62, 160	42, 493 49, 079	48, 879 55, 036	49, 195 63, 411	48, 887 81, 496	49, 307 100, 088	40, 021 109, 428	38, 659 115, 128	28, 449 114, 198	13, 370 r 105, 343
Production do Shipments do Stocks do Quarterly report for 11 companies:	1, 913 1, 927 2, 400	2, 245 2, 094 3, 542	2, 102 2, 126 3, 518	2, 269 2, 147 3, 640	2, 164 2, 162 3, 642	2, 116 1, 940 3, 819	1,860 2,151 3,528	1, 962 2, 292 3, 198	1,715 2,130 2,783	1,712 1,907 2,588	2, 128 7 2, 050 2, 666	2, 217 2, 339 2, 544	2, 014 2, 054 2, 504
Production				8, 549 5, 139			8,035 4,782			6, 861 3, 301			(4) (a)
TOBACCO													
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)	i		i					Į.		1		i	2 1, 417
of quartermil. of lb_				3, 510			3, 177	!		1		ĺ	3, 432
Cigar leaf do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Five-cured and light air-cured do Miscellaneous domestic do				437 303			426 280			7 381 7 249			336 242
							2,366 4			r 2, 519			2, 752 3
Cigar leaf do Cigarctet tobacco do Manufactured products: Consumption (tar-paid withdrawals):				21 81			22 78			r 24 r 85			22 77
Small cigarettes millions Large cigars thousands Mid. tobacco and snuff thous of lb	20, 370 436, 744 25, 297	19, 503 458, 277 27, 938	16, 628 441, 805 24, 426	17, 016 489, 727 27, 919	17, 380 503, 536 27, 825	18, 455 457, 767 25, 181	20,004 532,390 27,807	20, 875 510, 823 27, 013	20, 941 498, 872 25, 329	21, 978 519, 976 27, 329	23, 075 633, 350 30, 956	20, 447 474, 348 25, 882	19, 716 685, 002 24, 081
Prices, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f.o.b. destination_dol. per 1,000_ Cigars, delivereddo Production, manufactured tobacco:		5. 760 46. 056	5. 760 46. 190	5. 760 46. 592	5, 760 46, 592	5.760 46.592	5. 760 46. 592	5. 760 46. 592	5.760 46.592	5. 760 (³)	5, 760 (3)	6, 006 (3)	6, 006 (3)
Total thous, of lb.		27, 365 415	25, 072 358	28, 656 411	27, 745 398	25, 950 420	28, 207 481	29, 443 446	26, 475 437	27, 535 437	29, 845 426		
Plug do do do do do do do do do do do do do		4, 045 3, 673	3, 697 3, 411	4, 445	4, 347 3, 913	4, 297 3, 768	4, 878 4, 047	4, 933 5, 243	4,749 4,724	5, 128 4, 260	4,624		
Smoking do d		14, 990 3, 763 479	13, 854 3, 265 486	15, 240 3, 916 528	14, 782 3, 827 478	13, 705 3, 302 459	14, 912 3, 366 522	15, 025 3, 264 534	13, 259 2, 799 506	14, 035 3, 169 507	3, 252 526		1
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	1	!		
	1	LEA	THE	RANI	PRO	DDUC	TS	1			ī	i -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals	340	440	392	491	502	471	475	461	460	513	572	501	476
Cattle do do Hogs do do do do do do do do do do do do do	928 5, 431	1, 057 5, 831	891 3, 892	929 4, 134	956 4, 196	885 4, 320	1,039 4,554	1, 048 3, 886	1, 103 3, 223 1, 840	3, 843	1, 280 4, 218 2, 344	1, 018 5, 023 2, 126	982 6, 778 2, 178
Sheep and lambdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers	1,724	1, 611	1, 407	1,669	1, 570	1, 475	1, 481	1, 705	1,840	2, 223	2, 344	2, 120	2, 173
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb.	.155	$.155 \\ .218$. 155 . 218	.155	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 15.
LEATHER					,							İ	
Production: Casf and kip thous, of skins thous, of skins		922	974	1,040	1,006	989	1,031	1. 053	1,093	1,029	1,073	1,009	1, 04
Cattle hides thous, of hides Goat and kid thous, of skins Sheep and lamb do		2, 666 4, 226 4, 163	2, 502 4, 005 4, 555	2, 629 4, 414	2, 684 4, 320 4, 552	2, 577 3, 631 4, 998	2, 534 3, 490 4, 514	2, 601 3, 037 4, 147	2, 364 2, 423 4, 287	2, 728	2, 642 2, 929 4, 462	2, 443 2, 655 74, 860	2, 64 3, 16 4, 54
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb	. 440	. 440	. 440	4,462	. 440	. 440	. 440	4, 147		1	. 440	. 440	.44
Chrome, calf, B grade, black composite dol. per sq. ft	.529	. 531	.531	.531	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529		1	, 529	ł	
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total. thous. of equiv. hides. Leather, in process and finished. do Hides, raw. do		14, 223 8, 958 5, 265	14, 052 8, 923 5, 129	13,413 8,900	12, 747 8, 879	12, 389 8, 898 3, 491	12, 139 8, 925 3, 214	11, 622 8, 762	11, 706 8, 679	11, 809 8, 691	11, 861 8, 811	r 11, 910	11, 779
Revised.	*	0, 200	, 0, 120	. 2,010	. 0,000	. 0, 101	,	. 1,000	0,021	. 5,115	.,	, 000	-, . •

<sup>Revised.
Discontinued by the reporting source.
Data are as of the end of the mouth.
December 1 estimate.
No quotation.
Revised series; revised data beginning July 1933 will be shown in a subsequent issue.</sup>

Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	Mon	Turns			Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	1 -
T.TCA	<u>' </u>	ary	March	Арти	May	June	July	August	tember	ber	ber	Decem
1.71.22	THER	AND	PRO	DUC	rs—co	ntint	1ed					
	1											!
	⁷ 208, 838	253,033	283, 112		313,765	289, 850	295, 243	272, 256	268, 191	295, 715	, 260, 337	
	7 123, 931 84, 907	158, 253 7 94, 780				178, 452 111, 398	177, 707 117, 536	159,056 113, 200	150, 656 117, 535	166, 831 128, 884		7 156, 68 7 118, 01
1	4.40	6.40	6.40	C 75	8.75	6 75	6 75	6.75	0.75	6 75	0.55	
4.60	4.55	4.60	4.60	4.65	4 61	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	6. 7 4. 6 3. 6
											į	38, 50
	451 565	454 560	576 643	620 535	512 478	492 395	460 147	424 175	460 227	475 368	415 305	48 31
	35,084	34, 460	38,486	38, 539	34, 196	33,411	36,022	33, 054	31,092	33,041	28, 974	1.00 32,3
	i i										1	2, 8
	2,078	2,030	2, 340	2,372	1, 422 2, 187	2, 124	2, 161	2, 136	2,079	2,048	2,003	1, 32 2, 10 3, 23
*** *** * * * * * *	9,844	9, 373	9,625	9,698	8, 530	8, 263	8, 552	7,410	7, 561	8,310	7, 119	7. 81 14. 04
		1										3.68
took untoo	690	890	1, 137	1, 410	1, 283	1,018	650	462	395	647	664	ďΩ
1	UMB	ER A	ND M	ANUI	ACTU	JRES	•					
	<u> </u>										<u> </u>	
	0.005	0.001	0.404	0.700	0.762	0.001	2 047	0.026	0.040	0.500	0.00-	
	454	450	440	473	431	423	465	471	451	442	410	2, 08 38 1, 69
	2, 552	2, 537	2,801	3, 186	3, 033	3, 106	3, 293	3, 057 510	2,971	2,941	2, 562	2, 36
	2,094 6,802	2, 094 6, 599	2,343	2,716 5,958	2, 537 5, 717	2, 605 5, 534	5, 280	2, 547 5, 148	2, 448 5, 046	2,400 4,898	2,072	1, 92 4, 48
••••	1,998 4,804	2,004 4,595	1,986 4,322	1, 991 3, 967	1, 925 3, 792	1, 846 3, 688	1, 773 3, 507	1, 734 3, 414	1, 662 3, 384	1, 563 3, 335	1, 485 3, 274	1, 43 3, 04
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,775 9,975	7, 150 9, 600	8, 575 10, 550	7, 300 10, 125	7, 200 8, 750	7, 875 8, 950	7, 325 8, 650	6, 950 8, 100	5, 900 7, 200	6, 000 5, 700	5, 850 5, 500	6, 60 6, 15
	7, 175	7,550	7, 275	7, 500	7, 150	7, 625	7, 500	6,850	8,000	6, 500	6, 250	5, 03
	14, 075	14, 250	14,000		12,000	12, 100	12, 000	11, 500	12, 500	11, 500	11, 275	5, 75 10, 65
15, 797 20, 824	46, 235	48, 097	45, 481	42, 673	37, 488	30, 479	24, 957	27, 771	22, 631	19,101	19, 476	17, 64 20, 05
15, 948 15, 026	36, 549	37, 788	37, 588	37,027	32, 917	24, 920	21, 071	18,906	21, 214	26,779	18, 251	18, 00 17, 06 64, 50
00, 440	00, 613	05,001	39, 704	00,000	00,000	72, 011	.0,700	10,422	70,041	05, 259	00, 000	(19, 50
							}					:
32. 340	32, 095	I	32.340	32. 340	32. 340	j	1		32. 340	32, 340	32, 340	; 32.34 !
			ł		l	-						44.10
·····	796	858	940	943	887	871	840	793	794	818	736	61 72
	30, 620	30. 653	3C. 770	30.000	30.000	30.000	30, 900	30.000	30.000	30.600	30.000	30. 0 0
	54, 330 785	54. 708 702	53.798 749	55.000 759	55.000 745	55.000 753	55, 000 807	55, 000 738	55.000 706	55. 000 705	55, 000 675	55, 00 64
•••••	835 1, 375	770 1,307	854 1, 202	954 1, 007	814 938	810 881	857 831	778 791	739 758	$\frac{731}{732}$	$\frac{682}{725}$	62 74
370	519	352	482	684	575	664	597	564	586	640	474 500	43 53
	! i			,	1	ì	i	- 1	1			31.8
244	266 421	292 407	374 474	484 543	522 553	691 628	695 642	666	637 602	641 624	432 486	34 46
1,062	1, 526	1, 411	1, 311	1, 252	1, 221	1, 284	1, 337	1, 391	1, 426	1, 443	1, 389	r1,19
	74 7 929	680 897	765 891	1,029	977 1,097	1,067	1, 075 1, 171	842 1, 145	847 1, 150	711 $1,095$	684 1, 106	58 1, 05
	642	713	771	939	893	887	945	858	830	768	673	52 62
					- 1				i			38 86
	49,873	61, 104	75, 009	66, 073	64, 152	65, 359	73, 137	87, 154	88,086	90, 997	91, 542	38, 86 85, 12 33, 57
	32, 292 249, 176	30, 208 249, 377	43, 560	46, 562	41, 205	43, 307	46, 673	48, 647	48, 738	51, 567	40, 979	38, 83
	15, 797 20, 824 15, 948 15, 028 65, 428 32, 340 44, 100	84, 907 6. 75 4. 60 3. 60 4. 60 3. 60 4. 65 3. 60 4. 65 4. 65 4. 65 4. 65 4. 65 4. 65 4. 65 4. 68 4.	S4, 907	S4, 907	84,907		S4, 907 794,780 102,875 7113,343 7115,327 1111,398	11, 536	6.75 6.49 6.40 6.40 6.75 113,343 115,327 111,398 117,536 113,200 6.75 6.46 4.60 4.60 4.60 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.76 3.00 8.56 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.6	84,907	84,007	S4,907 94,702 102,875 113,342 113,327 113,363 117,635 123,300 117,635 128,881 114,316

^{*}Revised
† Lumber statistics for 1941 and 1942 have been revised to data from the 1941 Census of Forest Products. Revisions have been made also in earlier figures for total lumber stocks, hardwood stocks, and softwood stocks, and new orders, production, and shipments of west coast woods, on the basis of additional information now available; see pp. 27 and 28, table 2, of this issue.

‡ Statistics for 1942 have been revised to include data received too late for publication in the current monthly reports.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	12					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
ı	UMBI	ER AI	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	JRES-	-Con	tinued	1				
FUBNITURE													
All districts: Plant operationspercent of normal_ Grand Rapids district: Orders:	66.0	79. 0	83.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	78.0	74.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	73.0	67.0
Canceled percent of new orders New no. of days' production Unfilled, end of month Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no. of days' production	2. 0 56 85 71. 0	8. 0 22 59 81. 0 24	7. 0 20 58 82. 0 22	8. 0 18 50 75. 0 25	5. 0 29 58 79. 0 21	10. 0 23 53 78. 0 22	8. 0 21 50 75. 0 20	5. 0 23 52 73. 0	4.0 25 55 60.0 18	5. 0 30 63 51. 0 20	2. 0 26 58 58. 0 26	8. 0 24 54 69. 0 26	7. 0 22 46 73. 0 25
Prices, wholesale: Beds, wooden 1926=100 Dining-room chairs, set of 6 do Kitchen cabinets do Living-room davenports do Steel furniture (see Iron and Steel Section).	100. 9 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 2 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101.0 118.9 102.6 104.2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101.0 118.9 102.6 104.2	101.0 118.9 102.6 104.2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2	101. 0 118. 9 102. 6 104. 2
Steel furniture (see from and Steel Section).		METET	T.S. A	ND M	ANTI	EA CT	URES			<u> </u>			
IRON AND STEEL	1	1	1		1	1		1	<u> </u>	1	1		
Iron and Steel Scrap													
Consumption totals thous of short tons		4, 956 2, 822 2, 134	4, 708 2, 643 2, 065	5, 221 2, 956 2, 265	5, 156 2, 919 2, 237	5, 225 2, 932 2, 293	5, 000 2, 763 2, 237	5, 006 2, 792 2, 214	5, 015 2, 812 2, 203	4, 955 2, 846 2, 109	5, 342 3, 034 2, 308	4, 930 2, 796 2, 134	5, 037 2, 779 2, 258
Home scrap* do Purchased scrap*, end of mo., total*, do Home scrap* do Purchased scrap*, end of consumers*,		3, 503 1, 145 2, 358	3, 455 1, 170 2, 285	3, 460 1, 114 2, 346	3, 682 1, 105 2, 577	3, 972 1, 077 2, 895	4, 297 1, 185 3, 112	4, 579 1, 286 3, 293	4, 780 1, 337 3, 443	4, 993 1, 388 3, 605	5, 530 1, 460 4, 070	6, 078 1, 544 4, 534	6, 274 1, 600 4, 674
Iron Ore													
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces thous. of long tons. Shipments from upper lake portsdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo At furnacesdo On Lake Erle docksdo	7, 765 0 39, 743 33, 815 5, 927	7, 158 0 33, 919 29, 627 4, 292	6, 403 0 27, 526 23, 835 3, 691	7, 109 793 20, 190 17, 561 2, 629	7, 007 7, 857 20, 065 17, 536 2, 529	7, 230 12, 677 25, 199 22, 310 2, 889	7, 034 12, 625 30, 931 27, 664 3, 267	7, 176 13, 405 37, 327 33, 289 4, 038	7, 155 13, 236 43, 236 38, 124 5, 112	7, 140 11, 848 48, 422 42, 548 5, 874	7, 599 11, 417 52, 667 45, 883 6, 784	7, 456 7, 582 53, 703 46, 552 7, 151	7, 759 636 47, 424 40, 604 6, 821
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	,,,,,	3,2	, , , , ,	,,,,,,]	, , ,	, , , ,	3,112	",	,,,,,,,		3,522
Castings, malleable: orders, new, net		106, 045 69, 203 65, 640	66, 292 65, 140 62, 724	62, 979 69, 737 65, 866	60, 398 71, 256 68, 459	54, 219 60, 696 61, 783	55, 032 59, 990 59, 144	63, 651 61, 434 59, 120	63, 978 56, 304 56, 651	87, 697 61, 021 58, 977	70, 907 68, 251 65, 457	74, 080 59, 287 58, 484	93, 824 66, 177 63, 703
Pig iron: Consumption*thous. of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:		4, 997	4, 554	5, 100	4, 944	5, 030	4, 869	4, 959	4, 935	4,836	5, 145	4, 883	5, 001
Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton Compositedo Foundry, No. 2, northern (Pitts)doStocks, consumers', end of month*	23, 50	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89	23. 50 24. 15 25. 89	23. 50 24. 17 25. 89	23. 50 24. 20 25. 89	23. 50 24. 20 25. 89	23. 50 24. 20 25. 89	23, 50 24, 20 25, 89	23. 50 24. 20 25. 89	23, 50 24, 20 25, 89	23, 50 24, 20 25, 89	23. 50 24. 20 25. 89	23. 50 24. 23 25. 89
thous, of short tons Boilers and radiators, cast-iron:		1, 473	1,400	1, 286	1, 232	1, 221	1, 257	1, 296	1, 272	1,284	1, 266	1, 334	1, 425
Boilers, round: Production		732 1, 484 10, 146	754 1, 408 9, 493	1,012 1,083 9,421	1, 071 938 9, 554	905 539 9, 673	504 842 9,325	690 1, 479 8, 546	976 2,094 7,428	(2) (2) (2)			
Boilers, square: Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo		18, 756 17, 044 94, 832	17, 773 19, 081 93, 525	16, 214 15, 789 93, 950	15, 026 16, 301 92, 675	11, 494 8, 546 93, 749	10, 532 12, 474 91, 807	9, 924 16, 644 85, 090	11, 312 18, 702 77, 700	(2) (2) (2)			
Radiators and convectors: Production thous of sq. ft. heating surface. Shipments. do. Stocks, end of month. do.		6, 71 7 6, 175 18, 106	6, 199 6, 781 17, 524	6, 445 5, 656 18, 313	5, 399 6, 384 17, 328	4, 317 4, 131 17, 062	4, 333 5, 168 16, 149	4, 457 6, 284 14, 322	4, 384 6, 291 12, 414	(2) (2) (2)			
Bollers, range, galvanized: Orders, new, net	55, 239 56, 687 41, 675 40, 926 7, 668	42, 781 72, 366 50, 557 51, 259 17, 212	53, 809 77, 190 49, 217 48, 985 17, 444	62, 010 76, 750 64, 847 62, 450 19, 841	38, 014 68, 884 42, 427 45, 880 16, 388	31, 458 62, 709 33, 627 37, 633 12, 382	30, 481 52, 652 39, 171 40, 538 11, 015	22, 955 34, 672 40, 181 40, 935 10, 561	46, 025 39, 324 40, 454 41, 373 9, 646	41, 779 35, 879 43, 410 45, 224 7, 832	43, 829 42, 597 35, 681 37, 111 6, 402	40, 130 45, 737 37, 353 36, 990 6, 765	33, 700 36, 474 42, 913 42, 963 6, 715
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured													
Castings, steel, commercial: Orders, new, total, net. short tons. Railway specialties do. Production, total do. Railway specialties do. Steel iggots and steel for castings:		150, 551 35, 723 134, 778 46, 357	179, 880 54, 409 133, 726 45, 013	211, 081 43, 997 146, 507 48, 335	191, 195 26, 558 149, 625 45, 158	199, 619 11, 025 131, 492 25, 644	7208, 885 11, 218 7132, 053 21, €58	3,610	r 141, 239 1—13,480 r 139, 184 12, 988	7 177, 478 13, 546 7 139, 774 12, 051	7 179, 390 7, 708 7 151, 952 13, 979	7 172, 862 9, 278 7 139, 213 10, 744	161, 147 14, 901 130, 207 8, 775
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, of short tons. Percent of capacity § Prices, wholesale:	7, 409 98	7, 125 95	6, 521 96	7, 393 98	7, 122 98	7, 387 98	7, 022 96	7, 149 95	7, 233 95	7, 067 97	7, 585 100	7, 185 98	7, 303 97
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	.0265	.0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	.0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265
dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton U. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of fin-	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34, 00 , 0210 18, 75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34, 00 . 0210 18, 75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	34.00 .0210 18.75
ished steel productsthous, of short tons	1,686	1,739	1, 617	1,781	1, 759	1,834	1,774	1,766	1,789	1,704	1, 788	1, 666 ⁻¹	1, 850

Revised.

Cancelations exceeded orders booked during the month by 13,480 short tons.

Data reported beginning September 1942 are not comparable with earlier data; the series has therefore been temporarily discontinued in the Survey.

Serinning July 1942, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of July 1, 1942, of 89,194,520 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for eastings.

New series. The data on scrap iron and steel and pig iron consumption and stocks are estimated industry totals compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, based on reports from consumers accounting for 96 to 99 percent of the industry total beginning in the latter half of 1941 and 93 to 95 percent in the earlier period. Data for January-October 1941 are shown on p. S-30 of the April 1942 Survey. Prior to 1941 data were collected only for the last month of each quarter. For available 1939 and 1940 data, see note marked "*" on p. S-29 of the November 1942 issue. Consumers' stocks of pig iron include suppliers' and producers' stocks.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						19	42			<u> </u>		
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-
	META	<u> </u>	1	ANTI	EA CITI	TRES-	Con	tinne	1				
	1 1	LIG A.	112	AITOI	AOI				 				
IRON AND STEEL-Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands	3, 448 1, 269	2, 149 1, 952	2, 230 1, 845	1,893 2,416	1, 797 2, 067	1, 551 1, 780	1, 652 1, 749	1, 402 1, 760	1,506 1,536	1,704 1,838	1, 215 1, 498	1, 671 1, 388	$\frac{2,696}{1,426}$
Production do Percent of capacity thousands Stocks, end of month do	65. 6 1, 279	107. 0 1, 954	101.1 1,848	132. 4 2, 420	113.3 2,046	97. 6 1, 796	95. 9 1, 741	96. 5 1, 760	84. 2 1, 538	100.7 1,823	82. 1 1, 504	76.0 1,386	78. 2 1. 419
	i	36	34	29	50	34	42	42	40	56	49	49	
Area thous, of sq. ft Quantity number Furniture, and shelving, steel:	2,464 917	r 2,798 r 1,005	* 2, 146 * 965	7 9, 636 7 2, 699	7 3, 663 7 1, 558	7 3, 192 7 1, 308	7 2, 130 7 1, 162	7 2, 298 7 1, 076	r 1, 812 r 888	r 3, 956 r 2, 338	7 2,772 7 1,086	7 1, 914 874	2, 201 819
Office furniture: Orders, new, netthous, of dol Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	269	4, 490	3, 194	3, 751	2, 551	2,817	1, 203	1, 707	1, 278	537	379	443	583
Shipmentsdo	2, 254 361	7, 335 4, 236	6, 340 4, 188	5, 530 4, 560	3, 951 4, 130	3, 119 4, 204	1, 820 2 , 256	1, 744 1, 784	1, 898 1, 124	1, 456 979	1, 279 554	1, 223 499	1, 345 460
Shelving: Orders, new, net Orders, unfilled, end of month	86 203	1, 082 1, 405	1,094 1,490	1,510 1,870	1,418 2,273	1,606 2,763	1,459 2,788	638 2, 385	1 -225 1,565	1 - 512 935	1 -379 393	74 323	52 139
Shipments do Porcelain enameled products, shipments;	122	1,042	994	1, 130	1,015	1,115	1,434	1,040	596	118	158	144	135
Spring washers, shipmentsdo	2,460	5, 143 290	5, 289 295	5, 841 341	5, 560 334	4, 521 317	4, 239 302	4, 023 324	3, 357 317	3, 104 321	3, 195 382	2, 652 336	2,489
NONFERROUS METALS												!	
Metals Prices, wholesale:													
Aluminum, serap, eastings (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 0813	. 0873	. 0869	.0875	.0875	.0875	.0875	.0875	.0875	. 1178	.0857	.6813	. 0813
Lead, refined, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) do Tin, Straits (N. Y.) do Zinc, prime, western (St. Louis) do	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0628 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	.0650 .5200 .0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825	. 0650 . 5200 . 0825
Miscellaneous Products	.0020	.0020	.0020	.0020	.0020	. 0020		.0020	.0020	1.0020		.0020	
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), con-													
sumption and shipments, total (59 manufac- turers) thous. of 1b Consumption and shipments, 37 mfrs. Consumed in own plantsdodo	3, 453	5, 506	3, 745	4, 599	3, 578	3, 541	3, 163	3, 605	2, 907	3, 296	3, 459	3, 176	3, 605
Consumed in own plants do do do	641 1, 526	697 2, 795	562 1,885	594 2, 198	667 1, 484	528 1,711	463 1,646	657 1, 826	649 1, 310	699 1, 453	744 1, 760	596 1,623	528 1, 970
Shipments do Sheets, brass, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb	. 195	. 195	.195	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol				10, 205			22, 500			r 13, 658			10, 685
Electric overhead cranes:	1	5,927	5, 577	9, 624	6, 378	6, 236	2,835	4, 058	3, 355	1, 160	2, 170	1, 228	(
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do Foundry equipment:		18, 415 2, 079	21, 622 2, 197	28, 563 2, 577	32, 265 2, 561	34, 471 2, 511	34, 190 2, 768	34, 958 2, 722	35, 072 2, 701	32, 883 3, 002	31, 436 3, 030	29, 118 2, 912	
New orders, net total 1937-39=100. New equipment	429. 8 394. 9	532. 7 570. 6	567.9 636.6	1, 122. 3 1, 352. 7	1,033.8 1,233.7	653, 6 730, 2	774.0 884.4	800, 8 909, 1	510. 8 536. 7	446. 4 452. 4	540. 6 552. 2	338. 8 286. 1	382, 5 319, 8
New orders, net total 1937-39=100 New equipment do Repairs do Fuel equipment and heating apparatus:	534. 9	418. 5	361.4	428.8	432. 1	423.3	441.5	474.0	433. 0	428. 4	505. 5	497. 7	571. 3
		19, 674	16,006	14,844	10, 883 16, 334	10,680	9, 809 • 19, 176	8, 484	8, 100	8, 589 18, 430	10, 761	7, 945	7, 910
Orders, new, netnumber Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	22, 877 7, 503 37, 118	18, 418 19, 159 27, 6 01	16, 428 17, 996 28, 124	17, 051 14, 412 29, 947	11,600 34,509	17, 843 9, 171 41, 277	8, 441 40, 170	19,000 8,660 39,122	19, 066 8, 034 39, 323	9, 225 36, 858	20, 799 8, 392 37, 416	21, 138 7, 606 737, 149	20, 713 8, 335 36, 513
Mechanical stokers, sales; ¶	(2)	107	22	41	61	36	31	37	21	38	58	28	27
Classes 1, 2, and 3do Classes 4 and 5: Number	1, 764 583	6, 350 246	7,808 316	10,972 294	9, 573 415	4, 722	11,365 419	7, 040	7, 961	8,723 373	5, 548 438	1,994 453	1, 447 395
Unit heaters, new orders thous, of dol	78, 541	67, 011	81,890	777, 384 5, 754	88, 938	77, 635	98, 027 4, 507	105, 278	90, 344	81, 991 6, 094	76, 208	109, 598	76, 087 5, 282
Warm-air furnaces, winter air-conditioning systems, and equipment, new orders				- 400			r 100			5.050			
Machine tools, shipments *do Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments:	117, 432	83, 547	84, 432	7, 423 98, 3 58	103, 364	107, 297	5, 463 111, 090	113, 596	117, 342	5, 956 119, 883	130, 008	120, 871	r 5, 452 131, 960
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps units	17,026	41, 534	40, 528	43, 117	42, 179	33, 234	29, 958	42. 932	32, 163	24, 148	26, 192	7, 041	14, 305
Power pumps, horizontal type do Water systems, including pumps do	163 8, 106	1, 150 23, 788	359 24, 437	167 26, 721	219 27, 989	97 24, 204	22, 662	131 22, 459	126 18,610	20, 052	104 19, 792	67 3, 393	188 4, 968
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, newthous, of dol	8, 318	4, 138	5, 784	8,668	4, 334	4, 634	5, 703	5, 797	6, 417	5, 494	5, 243	8, 229	9, 421
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT													1
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only):			100			1				00-	001	222	
Unadjusted	I.	111 154	180 162	161 169	91 169	65 167	66 161	90 155	151 148	205 145	221 142	262 144	21 140
Insulating materials, sales billed 1936=100. Motors and generators, new orders do	. 1	254. 8 396. 1	245. 9 311. 7	279, 1 768, 6	281. 9 689. 5	285. 3 696. 6	312.3 779.0	325. 9 627. 0	330. 6 805. 4	371. 7 366. 7	390. 0 322. 0	376. 0 394. 0	388. (700. (
Transmission and distribution equipment, new orders 1936=100	1	206.0	213. 1	279.9	289. 4	236. 9	215.3	i		i	1	ì	

Revised.

Cancelations exceeded new orders by the amounts shown above as negative items.

Collection of data discontinued.

The manufacturer previously reporting went out of business in 1941.

Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 18 have discontinued the manufacture of stokers; some manufacture stokers only occasionally; for December 1942 and January 1943 only 47 firms reported sales.

New series. The series for machine tools covers total shipments as reported to the War Production Board beginning December 1941; earlier data, available beginning January 1940, are estimated industry totals, compiled by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association from reports covering around 95 percent of the industry. Presses and other metal-forming machines are not included. For 1940 data and 1941 through August, see note marked "*" on p. S-30 of the November 1942 issue.

Revised series. A new method has been employed in the construction of the indexes for electrical products to overcome a strong upward bias in the two series on orders received, and, in addition, the number of products composing the individual indexes has been increased. Earlier data will be published in a subsequent issue.

Of the 99 manufacturers on the reporting list January 1, 1942, 21 have discontinued shipments of these products for the duration of the war.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	<u> </u>	LS AN		ANUF	ACTU	RES-	-Cont	inued				1	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—Con.			ĺ										
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kllowatts	10, 541	21, 520	23, 961	45,674	148, 556	34, 210	70, 507	24, 796	31, 310	26, 528	20, 297	13, 321	29, 879
Unit kllowatts Value thous of dol Electrical goods, new orders (quarterly) thous of dol	928	1,882	2,491	4, 551 759, 063	10, 367	3, 177	5, 100 1,057,954	2, 133	2, 378	2, 237 965, 120	1,534	1, 357	1,845
Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo	1	3, 370 6, 061	3, 151	3,641	3, 699 7, 604	3,722	4, 116	4, 557	4, 475	5, 028 8, 088	5, 279 8, 287	5, 163	5, 302
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do		7, 086 2, 140	6, 417 7, 409 2, 294	6,743 13,189 3,097	12, 697 4, 418	7, 471 11, 174 3, 395	7, 855 11, 932 3, 225	8, 052 10, 949 3, 413	7,710 9,272 3,857	8, 257 4, 584	7, 291 4, 433	7, 484 6, 098 5, 300	8, 753 9, 296 6, 892
Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do Power cable, paper insulated, shipments: Unit thous. of ft	1, 256	958	3, 056 928	8, 313 605	10, 196 578	12, 761 576	13, 494	8, 407 1, 549	10, 377 899	4, 341 1, 074	3, 614 942	6, 946 888	9, 214 879
Unit thous. of ft. Value thous. of dol. Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments short tons.	1, 173	1, 475 22, 834	1, 119 22, 838	1,062 25,572	934 26, 499	978 22, 987	1,716 22,656	2, 050 21, 449	1, 123 21, 420	1, 435 17, 452	1, 269 14, 509	978 12, 389	928 12, 126
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb. Shipmentsthous. of dol.	5,056	3, 454 1, 024	3,681 956	3, 987 1, 107	3, 900 1, 145	4, 228 1, 215	4, 303 1, 378	4, 067 1, 204	4, 219 1, 351	4, 364 1, 581	4, 832 1, 614	4, 314 1, 465	4, 707 1, 595
Carpatellos VI dollar	1,000)	<u> </u>	1		1	<u> </u>	1,201	1,001	1,001	,, ,, ,,	1, 100	1 1,000
PAPER AND PRINTING													
WOOD PULP Production:													
Total, all grades short tons Chemical:	*	939, 719 405, 729	848, 380 371, 572	967, 031 425, 643	933, 764	925, 230 428, 479	854, 880 394, 702	769, 364 361, 272	813, 237 385, 750	771, 499 363, 177	834, 604 383, 037	758, 326 336, 174	726, 772 320, 751
Sulphate, total do Unbleached do Sulphite, total do Bleached do Soda do Groundwood do		350, 651 274, 355 156, 252	318,629 246,792	370, 357 277, 408	358, 804 265, 639	374, 412 259, 072	342, 983 253, 057	310, 525 225, 818	385, 750 328, 767 241, 701	303, 155 227, 033	321, 417 241, 687	278, 510 216, 797 134, 469	266, 138 207, 841 127, 146
Soda do do Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do	********	56, 505 181, 127	141, 544 52, 124 157, 185	158, 440 57, 120 184, 039	150, 657 54, 368 179, 643	147, 791 52, 461 166, 037	148, 767 45, 484 147, 325	132, 651 41, 584 124, 955	145, 693 44, 651 123, 968	133, 135 44, 562 119, 270	148, 231 51, 025 137, 761	48, 544 136, 023	46, 572 134, 667
Total, all gradesdo		111, 300	112,600	136, 400	132, 400	163, 600	170,000	175, 400	192, 500	182, 400	166, 400	157, 200	146, 300
Sulphate, total do Unbleached do Sulphite, total do Bleached do Soda do Groundwood do Priese Pholosole:		16,700 11,100	14,900 10,600	19,700 14,600	16, 200 12, 100	23, 500 17, 700	29, 700 23, 300	41, 300 37, 400	64, 900 60, 300	76, 100 69, 400	75, 900 70, 000	68, 100 59, 400	61, 700 52, 800
Sulphite, total do Bleached do do		39, 790 23, 900 3, 400	37,800 24,600 3,600	42,800 28,200 3,600	29, 400 16, 100 3, 300	41, 800 25, 700 4, 400	40, 100 23, 700 14, 600	42, 300 27, 300 4, 300	48, 600 32, 400 5, 000	42,000 26,400 5,100	36,400 21,700 5,000	37, 600 20, 300 4, 500	33, 600 14, 800 4, 000
Groundwooddo Prices, wholesale: Sulphate, Kraft No. 1, unbleached		50, 300	55, 100	69, 100	82, 100	92, 300	94, 200	85, 800	72, 200	57, 200	45, 400	44, 400	44, 300
dol. per 100 lb. Sulphite, unbleacheddodo		3. 625 3. 713	3. 625 3. 713	3. 625 3. 713	(a) (a)								
PAPER													
Total paper, incl. newsprint and paperboard: Productionshort tons. Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard:		1,407,718	1,267,666	1,372,288	1,321,529	1,223,478	1,088,755	992, 225	1,078,823	1,067,366	l	1	i
Paper, excl. newsprint and paperboard: Orders, new short tons Production do Shipments do		570, 366 584, 728 579, 162	490, 358 525, 743 524, 645	535,913 565,900 549,851	480,905 561,402 544,116	435, 152 533, 859 515, 417	424, 740 485, 561 473, 482	404, 474 436, 465 431, 633	426, 672 465, 571 438, 299	452, 930 457, 707 452, 597	r 514, 846	r 512, 618 r 467, 538 r 472, 136	492, 453 468, 535 485, 574
Fine paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do			53, 211 112, 775	55, 029 104, 915	46, 505 79, 757	40, 339 64, 360	35, 479 49, 485	39, 486 40, 782	40, 805 36, 354	43, 612 35, 657	64, 588 44, 983	r 52, 106 r 48, 101	50, 495 49, 892
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		02, 792	55, 699 57, 926	62,468 61,052	62, 167 59, 693	58, 953 56, 505	52, 850 50, 403	46, 763 45, 071	45, 917 44, 285	45, 360 44, 448	52, 787 53, 935	r 48, 274 r 47, 885	48, 545 49, 578
Printing paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do	!	39, 674 202, 304	37,024 166,106	38, 120 176, 103	40, 529 151, 901	43, 205 130, 506	46,064 137,689	47, 002 135, 468	48, 775 143, 837	49, 553 152, 709	192, 509	r 49, 017	45, 692 175, 911
Production do Stocks, end of month do Stocks, end of month do		205, 556 203, 954	133, 418 182, 115 180, 555	124, 637 190, 265 183, 473	101, 239 184, 042 173, 373	85, 432 165, 640 157, 244	87, 107 141, 414 139, 881	78, 511 133, 608 141, 166	80, 572 143, 658 141, 889	81, 449 148, 520 151, 884	175, 121	r 111, 631 r 160, 450 r 164, 174	121, 551 157, 532 167, 949
Wrapping paper:	1	72, 359 205, 436	72, 891 181, 150	79, 897 203, 361	90, 258 199, 272	99, 299 187, 460	167, 470	92,740	94, 690 158, 618	91, 502	90, 829	7 86, 651 187, 773	75, 524 174, 198
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled do Orders, unfilled do Orders, unfilled do Orders, new do Orders, new do Orders, new do	1	167, 838 211, 630	161, 842 187, 990 185, 348	160, 881 208, 188 203, 323	151, 056 210, 318 209, 120	131, 933 207, 863 204, 402	167, 470 111, 161 191, 899 187, 537	160, 105 100, 290 176, 864 167, 497	93, 863 184, 113 164, 092	99, 334 169, 643 161, 266 111, 204	195, 215 116, 100 183, 488 180, 037	138, 215 163, 393 164, 521	140, 841 166, 015 172, 137
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Book paper: Coated paper:		70, 689	70, 039	74, 091	75, 598	79, 244	81,080	88, 239	105, 018	111, 204	116,007	118, 742	112, 061
Orders, newpercent of standard capacity Productiondo	54.4	73. 5 87. 6	57. 2 76. 2	49. 0 61. 5	47.9 55.3	31.8 40.1	30. 2 37. 0	32.3 30.7	36. 4 34. 0	47. 4 45. 2 48. 8	59. 7 51. 3	62. 7 50. 3	55. 3 52. 6
Shipments do Uncoated paper: Orders, new do do do do do do do do do do do do do	55. 9 86. 3	87. 4 104. 4	77. 3 93. 5	60. 9 94. 0	55. 1 84. 1	39. 9 69. 7	35. 1 71. 1	32. 7 74. 9	35. 8 78. 6	48. 8 88, 1	51.8 105.3	54. 0 97. 5	53. 0 97. 5
Orders, new do Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb. Production percent of standard capacity.	7. 30	7.30 108.8	7.30 109.3	7.30 105.0	7.30 98.2	7.30 89.4	7.30 73.9	7.30 72.7	7.30 79.2	7. 30 85. 3	7.30 96.3	7.30 90.7	7. 30 86. 1
Shipments do Newsprint:	90.1	107. 5	108.7	102.6	96.1	87.0	74.7	76. 7	79. 5	86.6	95. 0	92. 9	91. 4
Canada: Productionshort tons. Shipments from millsdo	215, 016	291, 998	278, 101 264, 621	295, 835 308, 166	277, 741 238, 346	266, 443	242, 762 253, 283	243, 620	253, 239 255, 563	257, 618 292, 405	271, 555 295, 625	251, 147 255, 087	244, 191 243, 530
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	110, 514	I 143, 477	156, 957	144, 626	184, 021	169, 409	158, 888	156, 446	1 154, 122	119, 335	95, 265	91, 325	91,986

Ne conjuielle data. r Revised.

Ionthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the	Janu-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-	Octo-		Decem
1942 Supplement to the Survey	ary	ary	ary	!					August	tember	ber	ber	ber
	PA	PER	AND	PRIN	TING	—Con	tinue	d.		 		,	
PAPER—Continued		:											
Newsprint—Continued. United States:													
Consumption by publishersshort tons Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol. per short ton	226, 741 50. 00	231, 961 50. 00	216, 109 50. 00	251, 042 50.00	238, 493 50, 00	242, 372 50. 00	222, 244 50. 00	210, 549 50. 00	223, 189 50. 00	231, 691 50. 00	254, 349 50. 00	260, 542 50. 00	50
Production short tons. Shipments from mills do	69, 792 69, 691	84, 628 80, 787	76, 234 75, 247	80, 923 82, 176	82, 669 81, 182	80, 040 76, 612	79, 386 78, 413	76, 952 76, 181	79, 885 79, 556	77, 962 83, 560	84, 217 85, 458	75, 065 76, 207	74, 75,
Stocks and of month.	9, 702	11, 427	12, 414	11, 161	12, 648	16, 076	17, 049	17,820	18, 149	12, 551	11, 310	10, 168	
At mills do At publishers do In transit to publishers do	391, 102 66, 707	366, 236 46, 362	370, 101 55, 336	368, 520 47, 376	383, 384 44, 843	384, 758 39, 025	402, 401 36, 442	418, 985 35, 454	430, 409 40, 270	455, 263 52, 538	470, 852 58, 655	447, 396 60, 108	
Paperboard: Orders, newdodo	629, 900	746, 832	640, 269	673, 880	611, 967	528, 026	466, 173	464, 293	527, 964	550, 755	660, 890	613, 746	615,
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdododo	413, 084 576, 376	528, 698 738, 362	493, 947 665, 689 101	436, 029 725, 465	371, 365 677, 458 93	288, 516 609, 579 82	223, 809 523, 808	213, 443 478, 808	212, 953 533, 367	236, 208 531, 697	272, 006 607, 425	321, 885 555, 290	559,
Percent of capacity Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	86 344, 388	102 425, 878	390, 276	101 438, 591		352, 972	296, 938	283, 040	75 304, 215	76 312, 279	343, 460	216 454	1
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	374, 301	181, 456	198, 659	241, 178	411, 110 308, 963	371, 086	414, 775	428, 067	422, 958	420, 465	424, 451	316, 454 408, 753	331, 394,
PRINTING													
Book publication, totalno. of editionsdo	671 602	753 645	804 674	743 586	782 657	1, 036 818	637 537	709 537	809 642	739 582	969 821	842 693	1 .
New editionsdodo	69	108	130	157	125	218	100	172	167	157	148	149	
ales books, new ordersthous. of books		262, 613 24, 979	257, 791 22, 806	300, 717 22, 878	206, 078 19, 672	169, 904 18, 101	188, 437 20, 051	150, 392 16, 450	227, 722 17, 235	1 238, 529 1 16, 047	¹ 283, 108 ¹ 21, 602	1236, 362 1 23, 229	
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS													
COAL		i								i		1	Ī
anthracite: Prices, composite, chestnut:													ĺ
Retaildol. per short ton	13.09 10,661	12. 48 10. 288	12.48 10.288	12.48 10.281	12. 29 10, 124	12.49 - 10.314	12.48 10.346	12.48 • 10.346	12.48 • 10.344	12.48 r 10.344	12.49 r 10.344	12.49 r 10.344	
Productionthous. of short tons Stocks, end of month:	4, 314	4, 532	4,772	5, 085	5, 153	4, 843	5, 122	5, 341	5, 180	5, 426	5, 101	4, 795	
In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards	542	915	755	656	466	292	140	181	289	472	608	792	1
number of days' supply Bituminous:	21	42	34	54	27	24	28	3 5	39	45	60	64	
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, totalthous of short tons Industrial consumption, total do	53, 400	52, 416	47, 081	46, 533	43, 306	42, 591	40, 269	39, 856	40, 296	42, 228	45, 500	45, 407	. 52,
Beehive coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41, 430 1, 042	38, 476 1, 016	35, 091 957	36, 443 1, 024	34, 526 1, 029	34, 501 1, 099	33, 289 1, 059	34, 306 1, 080	34, 686 1, 087	35, 038 1, 088	37, 800 1, 126	37, 707 1, 041	1,
Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	7, 681 572	7, 404 564	6, 685 497	7, 372 543	7, 173 571	7, 451 647	7, 229 640	7, 504 660	7,508 663	7, 294 678	7, 542	7, 334 678	F
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do Beilmans (class I)	157 5, 976 11, 443	148 5, 913 9, 685	5, 154 9, 270	5, 011	144 4,717	5, 103	5, 175	5, 712	5, 672	5, 661	5, 787 10, 279	5, 570	r 6,
Railways (class I) do	1, 049 13, 510	1, 046 12, 700	8, 879 937 11, 840	9, 723 957 11, 660	9, 189 863 10, 840	9, 398 819 9, 840	8, 921 766 9, 360	9,077 758 9,390	9,368 769 9,480	9, 465 775 9, 940	843 11, 360	10, 271 867 11, 800	r 1,
Retail deliveries do Other consumption, coal mine fuel do	11, 970 228	13, 940	11,990	10, 090 251	8, 780 260	8, 090 256	6, 980 257	5, 550 253	5, 610 250	7, 190 258	7, 700 247	7,700	11,
Prices, composite: Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton	9. 63	9, 52	9. 51	9. 51	9.43	9.46	9.49	9. 52	9. 52	9. 54	9. 54	9. 55	-
Wholesale: Mine rundodo	4. 866	4. 732	r 4.736	4. 753	4. 774	4. 773	4. 775	4. 782	4. 787	4.797	4. 805	4.815	1
Prepared sizesdo	5. 180 47, 029	4, 926	* 4, 925 * 44, 374	4.897	4 010	4. 858 7 47, 860	4 030	4.989	5.021	5. 050 49, 843	5.097	5. 131	5.
Btocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total thous of short tons. Industrial, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	79, 369	58, 681	56, 885	57, 221	61,836	67, 418	73, 271	77, 583	82, 686	87, 311	89, 937	90, 874	
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	71, 069 9, 958	50, 951 8, 179	50, 635 7, 888	51, 761 7, 881 743	55, 746 8, 409	60, 618 9, 179	65, 691 9, 866	69,003 9,922	73, 186 10, 238	77, 261 10, 566	79, 057 10, 998	79, 244 11, 151	10,
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do	851 414 19, 276	647 343 12,660	333 12 455	293	813 301	876 331 15, 854	972 369	1,040 386 17,339	1, 074 402	1, 081 409	1,092	1,052	
Railways (class 1) do	11, 575 1, 085	9, 788 964	13, 455 9, 662 995	13, 891 9, 910	14, 767 10, 816	11, 479 1, 099	16,876 12,223 1,145	12, 898 1, 178	18, 165 13, 462	19,872 13,542	20, 452 13, 663	20, 607 13, 293	12,
Steel and rolling mills do. Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do	27, 910 8, 300	18, 370 7, 730	17,650 6,250	1, 013 18, 030 5, 460	1, 050 19, 590 6, 090	21, 800 6, 800	24, 240 7, 580	26, 240 8, 580	1, 235 28, 610 9, 500	1, 251 30, 540 10, 050	1, 239 31, 200 10, 880	1, 206 31, 500 11, 630	29,
соке	,,,,,,	.,	,,	3,110	0,000	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,	,,,,,,	10,000	1.,, 2.55	11, 350	10,
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	6,000	6, 125	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6 000	6.000	a .
Production: Beehivethous, of short tons.	663	7 671	• 632	7 690	6.000	r 696	r 714	688	692	693	6.000	6.000	
Byproduct do Petroleum coke do	5, 395	5, 224 140	4,716 121	5, 226 108	7 5, 055 91	5, 260 83	5, 100	5, 278 101	5, 315 111	5, 163 108	5, 339	5, 191 122	5,
tocks, end of month: By product plants, totaldo	1, 257	1,510	1, 386	1, 430	1, 448	1,432	1,405	1, 469	1, 564	1,614	1,606	1, 646	
At furnace plantsdo	804 453	817 692	869 513	920 509	963 485	975 457	969 435	999 470	1, 026 539	1,021	955 651	917 728	1 8
At merchant plantsdo													

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references	1943						194	2					
to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
PET	ROLE	UM A	AND (COAL	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ıed				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl_ Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl_ Production†thous. of bbl_ Refinery operationspct. of capacity.	1.110	119, 032 1, 110 128, 262 82	105, 776 1, 110 113, 961 81	110, 565 1, 110 114, 473 76	104, 882 1, 110 105, 053 75	106, 883 1, 110 110, 192 74	105, 376 1, 110 108, 595 77	111, 555 1, 110 111, 782 78	114, 135 1, 110 120, 429 80	113, 474 1, 110 115, 801 83	116, 381 1, 110 120, 311 82	112, 368 1, 110 116, 101 82	113, 34; 1, 110 120, 51; 8
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S. †		253, 531 53, 208 188, 437 11, 886 10, 543 1, 373	260, 844 51, 821 196, 728 12, 295 11, 229 953	261, 832 50, 050 199, 240 12, 542 11, 737 778	257, 761 49, 525 195, 937 12, 299 11, 434 825	254, 577 48, 454 193, 334 12, 789 11, 168 847	251, 421 47, 551 191, 353 12, 517 10, 892 726	245, 026 46, 919 185, 797 12, 310 10, 950 833	244, 125 46, 435 184, 757 12, 933 10, 706 745	240, 043 44, 569 182, 825 12, 649 10, 167 836	237, 361 43, 552 181, 203 12, 606 10, 868 817	234, 100 42, 699 178, 405 12, 996 10, 724 765	234, 35 43, 62 177, 90 12, 83 10, 86 80
Electric power plantsthous of bbl. Railways (class i)do. Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Production:		1, 867 6, 495 . 050	1, 532 5, 949 . 052	1, 304 6, 595 . 055	1, 012 6, 399 . 057	946 6, 624 . 058	923 6, 427 . 059	1, 211 6, 747 . 059	1, 349 6, 985 . 059	1, 431 7, 131 . 059	1, 331 7, 798 . 059	1, 112 7, 808 . 059	1, 28 8, 34 .05
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo Stocks, end of month:		16, 902 29, 405	15, 194 27, 254	16, 214 28, 095	14, 002 29, 440	13, 436 30, 971	15, 210 28, 352	16, 149 30, 096	17, 052 30, 446	18,062 30,402	18, 858 31, 239	17, 562 31, 311	18, 07 31, 89
Gas oil and distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Motor fuel: Prices, gasoline:		40, 801 78, 386	33, 711 75, 386	30, 205 70, 098	28, 792 67, 658	30, 281 68, 388	32, 501 66, 341	37, 729 66, 935	42, 918 67, 613	45, 817 69, 264	49, 701 68, 873	50, 709 66, 664	44, 94 61, 78
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol per gal Wholesale, tank wagon, (N.Y.) do Retail, service stations 50 citiesdo Production, total‡†thous. of bbl Benzol†do		. 060 . 150 . 141 60, 035 208 22, 725 30, 324	.060 .152 .141 51, 612 189 19, 226 26, 006	. 055 . 153 . 143 52, 902 200 20, 609 25, 629	.054 .157 .144 47, 528 0 18, 339 23, 504	.055 .161 .144 48,938 0 19,573 23,130	.056 .166 .154 45,887 0 17.404 22.423	.058 .186 .153 49, 302 0 19, 088 23, 946	.059 .166 .144 51, 105 0 19, 192 25, 387	.059 .161 .144 49, 289 0 19, 088 23, 882	.059 .161 .144 51, 495 0 19, 997 24, 905	.059 .161 .144 50,018 0 19,116 24,433	. 05 . 16 . 14 48, 80 18, 89 23, 22
Cracked gasoline		7, 488 5, 351 1, 982 93, 489	6. 768 4, 456 1, 739 100, 186 72. 990	7, 020 4, 414 1, 979 99, 184 73, 556	6, 257 4, 046 2, 015 94, 127 67, 182	6, 718 4, 272 2, 092 87, 461 62, 597	6, 558 4, 423 2, 079 80, 080 55, 213	6, 804 4, 577 2, 202 71, 657 48, 585	7, 028 4, 909 1, 998 71, 403 47, 924	6, 998 5, 108 2, 038 69, 293 46, 736	7, 256 5, 455 r 2, 058 67, 669 46, 158	7, 156 4, 989 2, 097 64, 224 44, 623	7, 51 4, 92 70, 77 49, 05
Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do Kerosene Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refluery		64, 996 7, 724 4, 802	8, 111 5, 209	7, 549 5, 620	7, 695 6, 043	7, 220 6, 568	7. 437 6, 571	7, 789 6, 588	8, 123 6, 405	8, 853 6, 056	8, 953 5, 424	8, 992 4, 996	9, 35 4, 63
(Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production thous. of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do Lubricants: Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Penn-		. 064 6, 634 6, 987	. 063 6, 133 6, 193	. 063 6, 035 5, 460	. 063 5, 529 5, 630	. 064 5, 302 6, 415	. 064 4. 929 6, 940	. 063 5, 134 7, 480	. 063 5, 340 8, 261	.063 5,421 8,203	. 063 5, 907 8, 599	.063 5,759 8,770	. 06 5, 35 7, 53
sylvania) doi. per gal Production thous. of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt:		3, 497 8, 266	3, 174 8, 429	3, 533 8, 470	3, 438 8, 470	3, 439 8, 768	3, 231 8, 756	3, 133 8, 945	3, 141 9, 301	2, 951 9, 278	3, 057 9, 421	2,983 9,336	3, 04 9, 42
Aspnate: Production		382, 000 695, 000 55, 160	382, 700 765, 400 52, 920	428, 200 740, 700 61, 600	452, 900 719, 400 52, 080	500, 500 617, 300 51, 800	517, 800 513, 800 57, 960	629, 300 436, 000 50, 680	619, 500 396, 500 61, 040	631, 800 366, 900 57, 120	656, 900 343, 100 75, 320	549, 100 340, 200 59, 920	545, 80 411, 00 64, 96
Production thous of ib Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments: Total thous of squares Grit surfaced do Ready roofing do			75, 600 3, 085 782	75, 040 3, 692 969	69, 720 4, 198 1, 178	69, 160 4, 391 1, 227	69, 720 4, 397 1, 286	68, 040 4, 908 1, 726	77, 000 5, 152 1, 823	77, 840 5, 440	5, 774 1, 847	86, 520 4, 926 1, 555	85, 40 5, 40 1, 54
Ready roofing do Shingles, all types do		1, 307 761	1, 441 862	1, 592 1, 132	1, 509 1, 511	1, 467 1, 697	1, 528 1, 582	1, 751 1, 431	1, 918 1, 411	2, 091 1, 547	2, 283 1, 644	2,060 1,311	2, 66 1, 18
	STO	NE, C	LAY,	AND	GLAS	SS PR	ODUC	CTS				 	· · · · · ·
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS Coated abrasive paper and cloth: Shipmentsreams	125, 258	111, 700	130, 525	109, 568	105, 808	110, 645	115, 910	121, 187	135, 030	142, 985	120, 953	126,874	157, 57
PORTLAND CEMENT Production thous of bbl. Percent of capacity thous of bbl. Shipments thous of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do. Stocks, elinker, end of month do.		12, 360 59 9, 115 23, 168 6, 020	10, 797 57 8, 293 25, 668 5, 840	12, 733 61 12, 563 25, 832 6, 571	14, 067 69 14, 774 25, 112 6, 656	16, 119 77 16, 349 24, 886 6, 241	16, 022 79 18, 250 22, 609 5, 809	16, 833 80 20, 501 18, 979 5, 528	17, 605 85 21, 282 15, 268 4, 493	17, 527 87 20, 145 12, 697 3, 595	18, 258 87 20, 345 10, 617 2, 723	16, 241 80 14, 627 12, 234 2, 831	14, 09 6 8, 92 17, 40 3, 45
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Common brick, price, wholesale, composite f. o. b. plant	13. 243	13.070 3,584 1,077	13. 115 3, 689 1, 047	13. 187 3, 944 1, 119	13. 249 3, 905 1, 147	13. 216 3. 290 939	13. 224 2, 792 773	13, 263 2, 589 667	13. 265 2, 558 675	13. 255 (1) (1)	13, 213	13, 215	13. 23
Vitrified paving brick: Shipments thous. of brick. Stocks, end of month do		1, 077 1, 046 17, 948	785	2,075	1, 147 1, 983 19, 615	2, 680 19, 647	3, 682 19, 461	3,711	3, 682 19, 215	(-)			

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to- gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the	Janu-	Janu-	Febru-	1	i i		19			Con	Octo-	Novem-	Decem
1642 Supplement to the Survey	ary	ary	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	ber	ber ber	ber
STO	NE, C	LAY,	AND	GLAS	S PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued				
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Glass containers: Productionthous, of gross	7, 361	6, 755	5, 965	6, 935	6, 921	7, 192	6, 723	5, 946	6, 585	6, 297	6, 837	6, 206	6, 26:
Percent of capacity Shipments, total thous, of gross Narrow neck, food do Wide mouth, food do	112.8 7, 246	96. 5 5, 877	96. 1 6, 141	103. 1 7, 073	102.9 6,830	111. 2 6, 997	99. 9 6, 356	88. 4 6, 333	97. 9 6, 902	97. 3 6, 879	97. 9 6, 975	99. 9 6, 252	93. 2 6, 528
Wide mouth, fooddodo	491 1,841	271 1, 191	352 1, 319	588 1, 517	454 1,554	419 1,489	331 1, 405	383 1,577	546 1,828	815 1, 629	505 1, 830	1, 645	41: 1,71
Pressure and non-pressuredo	366	352	37 408	503 503	51 479	49 508	43 451	40 416	33 320	31 315	49 350	39 331	3 36
Beer bottles do Liquor ware do do do do do do do do do do do do do	796	524 965	601 917	737 983	868 838	1, 158 814	1,065 759	837 853	723 1, 164	636 1, 095	618 1, 171	672 816	81 86
Medicine and tollet do General purpose do	1,924 551	1, 884 399	1, 741 429 224	1,806	1,757 448	1, 733 441	1, 482 433	1,379 328	1, 253 329	1, 286 361	1, 662 455	1,508 520	J, 49 51
Milk bottles do Fruit jars and jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do ther glassware, machine-made:	267 100	257 29	97	243 106	234 125	259 104	90	295 195	270 401	286 395	276 29	236 13	27 1
stocks, end of month	7,775	10, 228	9, 950	9, 450	9,417	9, 489	10,008	9, 528	9, 139	8, 490	8, 299	8, 119	7,77
Tumblers: Production thous of doz_ Shipments do	4,475	7 5, 406	4, 595 3, 921	4, 804 4, 482	4, 558	4, 134 4, 315	3,779	3, 183	4, 498	3, 880	4, 500	3, 778	3, 83
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	3, 763 7, 877	r 4.306 r 8,860	9, 376	9, 260	4, 610 9, 156	8, 879	3, 845 9, 140	3, 915 8, 411	4, 532 8, 196	3, 829 8, 239	4, 888 7, 837	3, 535 8, 076	3, 74 7, 17
thous. of doz Plate glass, polished, production		2, 587	3, 112	3, 278	2,876	2 , 927	2, 494	2, 397	3,048	3, 606	4, 608	3,909	3,74
thous. of sq. ft Vindow glass, productionthous. of boxes	4, 910 3 1, 166	9, 143 1, 639	5, 600 1, 457	5, 565 1, 583	5, 570 1, 644	4, 310 1, 557	4, 726 1, 223	4, 194 1, 274	3, 863 1, 075	4, 741 1, 097	4, 924 3 960	4,612 3 984	5,00 3 1, 29
Percent of capacity	71.8	100.9	89.7	97.5	101.3	95. 9	75.3	78, 5	66. 2	67. 6	59. 2	60.6	79.1
Typsum, production:													
Crude short tons Calcined do				1,066,362 817,856			1,234,293 829, 206			1,213,817 754, 911			1,119,86 658,05
Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcineddodo				285, 755			399, 192			384, 730			388, 62
Calcined: For building uses:		1	ŀ	275, 886			252, 860			199, 061			100 40
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do All other building pleaters	1	•	ļ	5, 904 76, 430			3, 781 80, 320			2, 905 77, 483			129, 46 2, 258 61, 69
All other building plasters do Lath thous of sq. ft. Tile do Wallboard do				348, 061 6, 490			254, 690 7, 523			197, 845 11, 577			159, 12, 12, 328
Wallboard do Industrial plasters short tons				256, 755 34, 114			365, 166 35, 736			404, 896			408, 044 38, 30
	1	<u> </u>	rext	ILE P	RODI	JCTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	l	1	1
CLOTHING		<u> </u>	1	1					1				<u> </u>
Hosiery: Production thous, of dozen pairs		13, 147	12, 204	12, 951	12,729	11,913	12, 033	12,067	11, 982	12, 335	12, 650	11,711	12, 178
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Stocks, end of month do Stocks		12,869 22,292	12,759 21,726	13, 506 21, 160	13, 533 20, 346	11,500 20,748	10, 990 21, 781	11, 251 22, 598	12, 118 22, 462	12, 649 22, 148	13, 012 21, 786	12,059 21,438	12, 44 21, 17
COTTON			1	1,	,	,	22,102	112, 000		,	1,,,,,,,	21, 100	2.,
Cotton (exclusive of linters):	915, 479	947, 539	892, 288	967, 406	999, 749	957, 864	067 500	004 550	005 000	966, 149	070 400	010 000	002 11
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/16", average,	197	. 169	.178	. 181	.190	.192	967, 523 . 183	994, 552	925, 089 . 180	. 186	972, 490	913, 038 . 192	935, 51 . 19
10 markets dol. per lb Production:	. 204	. 190	. 192	.196	, 202	. 200	. 189	. 194	. 186	. 187	. 189	. 193	. 19
Ginnings (running bales) 1. thous, of bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	12, 100	10, 225		1 10, 495				49	738	5, 009	9, 726	11, 539	11,74
thous. of bales_ Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States,				1 10, 742									2 12, 98
end of month:‡ Warehousesthous. of bales	13,069	12,857	12, 212	11, 349	10, 491	9,403	8, 457	7,633	7, 502	9, 676	12, 674	13, 637	13, 57
Milis	2, 507	2,498	2,582	2,654	2,631	2, 585	2,443	2, 252	1,848	1,711	2, 118	2, 441	2, 56
Cotton linters:	,				131	132	127	122	122	115	$\frac{116}{221}$	114 215	10 20
Consumption do do do do do do do do do do do do do	111 162	116 143	108 124	132 97	67	41	26	22	27	154	122	1 210	
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	111 162			97 854				22 57 7		505	588	698	81
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do COTTON MANUFACTURES	111 162	143	124	97	67	41	26	22	27		588	698	81
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do COTTON MANUFACTURES Cotton cloth: Prices, wholesale: Mill margins cents per lb	111 162 868 20, 32	143 866 20. 26	124 886 20. 27	97 854 20. 25	67 806 20. 28	41 732 20. 95	26 653 21, 82	22 577 21. 27	27 490 22. 17	22. 03	21.85	21. 47	21.0
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of mouth do COTTON MANUFACTURES Cotton cloth: Prices, wholesale: Mill margins cents per lb Denims, 28-inch dol. per vd	111 162 868 20, 32	143 866 20. 26 . 190 . 086	20. 27 . 190 . 087	97 854 20. 25 .193 .088	20. 28 . 196 . 089	20. 95 . 196 . 090	26 653 21, 82 . 196 . 090	22 577 21. 27 . 196 . 090	27 490 22. 17 . 193 . 090	22. 03 . 192 . 090	21.85 .192 .090	21. 47 . 192 . 090	21, 0; , 19; , 09
Consumption	20, 32 , 192 , 090	20. 26 . 190 . 086 . 103	20. 27 . 190 . 087 . 104	97 854 20, 25 . 193 . 088 . 105	20. 28 . 196 . 089 . 107	20. 95 . 196 . 090 . 108	26 653 21. 82 . 196 . 090 . 108	22 577 21. 27 . 196 . 090 . 108	27 490 22. 17 . 193 . 090 . 108	22. 03 . 192 . 090 . 108	21. 85 . 192 . 090 . 108	21. 47 . 192 . 090 . 108	21. 08 . 192 . 090 . 108
Production do Stocks, end of month: do COTTON MANUFACTURES Cotton cloth: Prices, wholesale: Mill margins cents per lb Denims 28-inch dol. per vd	20. 32 . 192 . 090	143 866 20. 26 . 190 . 086	20. 27 . 190 . 087	97 854 20. 25 .193 .088	20. 28 . 196 . 089	20. 95 . 196 . 090	26 653 21, 82 . 196 . 090	22 577 21. 27 . 196 . 090	27 490 22. 17 . 193 . 090	22. 03 . 192 . 090	21.85 .192 .090	21. 47 . 192 . 090	21.08 .195 .090

^{*} Revised.

1 Total ginnings of 1941 crop.

2 December 1 estimate of 1942 crop.

3 Partially estimated.

\$ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

\$ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

\$ To revised figures for all months of the cotton year 1941-42, see p. S-34 of the November 1942 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1942, including stocks on farms and in transit, was 10,455,000 bales.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						194	2					
gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dece m ber
	\mathbf{r}	EXTI	LE P	RODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued						
COTTON MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Spindle activity: Active spindles	22, 890 10, 820 455 138. 8	23, 087 11, 367 471 137. 0	23, 088 10, 478 436 136, 3	23, 109 11, 379 473 134. 3	23, 102 11, 459 476 135, 2	23, 117 11, 197 465 138, 5	23, 095 11, 295 471 133. 7	23, 110 11, 484 479 130. 2	22, 974 10, 981 458 136, 4	22, 956 11, 191 468 134, 9	23, 012 11, 429 478 136, 9	22, 948 10, 558 443 133, 4	22, 88 10, 73 450 127, 9
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knit- ting (mill)†	. 414 . 515	. 409	. 408 . 504	. 414 . 506	. 420 . 516	. 421 . 515	. 421 . 515	. 421 . 515	. 421 . 515	. 420 . 515	. 414 . 515	. 414 . 515	. 41 . 51
RAYON Consumption:													
Yarnmil, of lb Staple fiberdo Prices, wholesale:	38. 2 12. 5	41, 2 12, 5	36.0 11.3	40. 0 12. 6	37. 6 13. 0	37. 6 12. 7	39.0 13.7	39. 9 12. 6	38. 2 12. 7	38. 4 12. 5	41. 1 12. 6	38. 8 12. 4	41. 13.
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, mini- mum filamentdol. per ib. Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 55 . 25
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	8. 0 3. 0	4.8 1.9	4. 4 2. 1	4, 1 2, 3	5. 4 1. 7	6. 9 2. 1	7.0	6. 5 3. 1	7. 4 3. 9	8.0 4.3	7. 7 4. 1	8. 1 4. 4	8. 3.
Consumption (scoured basis): ¶ Apparel class	55, 895 2, 665	44, 480 5, 828	40, 972 5, 784	53, 880 6, 555	44, 740 2, 544	44, 320 388	53, 510 4, 280	45, 896 3, 236	45, 372 2, 000	52, 305 3, 045	45, 100 3, 240	44, 388 3, 036	7 45, 50 7 3, 16
Woolen and worsted; Broadthous, of active hours Narrowdo	2, 667 63	2, 850 89	2, 616 86	2, 602 95	2, 754 86	2, 789 81	2,668 78	2,853 70	2,744 70	2, 657 65	2, 703 75	2, 650 71	7 2, 71
Broaddodo Narrowdo	63 40	122 105	115 96	98 79	77 59	80 64	76 53	71 59	72 45	66 40	69 44	66 42	r 6
Woolen do Worsted do Worsted combs do Prices, wholesale:	123, 830 112, 578 205	118,654 120,806 243	117, 130 101, 015 231	116, 996 99, 935 231	125, 659 114, 464 241	125, 175 116, 750 239	119, 375 115, 368 233	127, 143 122, 324 243	125, 473 120, 250 237	121, 812 112, 150 217	128, 423 118, 676 217	125, 194 115, 344 207	r 126, 33 r 114, 95 r 20
Raw, territory, fine, scoured dol. per lb-Raw, Ohio and Penn., fleeces do Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston) dol. per lb-	1. 205 . 535 . 765	1. 135 . 490 . 755	1. 161 . 515 . 755	1. 175 . 515 . 755	1. 195 . 515 . 790	1. 195 . 515 . 790	1. 195 . 503 . 790	1. 195 . 496 . 790	1. 195 . 499 . 790	1. 199 . 527 . 79 0	1. 205 . 535 . 790	1. 205 . 535 . 790	1. 20 . 53
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz. (at mill) dol. per yd Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at	(¹) 1. 559	2, 228 1, 411	2. 320 1. 411	2. 599 1. 559	2, 599	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹) 1. 559	(1)	(1)
mill)dol. per yd Worsted yarn, 352's , crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per lb	1, 800	1. 800	1. 800	1, 800	1. 559 1. 800	1. 559 1. 800	1. 556 1. 800	1.552	1. 552 1. 800	1. 558	1. 800	1, 559 1, 800	1. 55
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:† Total thous. of lb. Wool finer than 40s, total do Domestic do. Foreign do. Wool 40s and below and capacit			ł I	247, 083 172, 438 66, 182			351, 485 276, 295			335, 796	1.000		265, 53 194, 16
Foreign do Wool 40s and below and carpet do				106, 256 74, 645			7 134, 886	l		128, 205 80, 979			95, 79 98, 37 71, 36
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				, , , , ,			10,200						11,00
Fur, sales by dealersthous, of dol. Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): Orders, unfilled, end of mo_thous_linear_yd	10, 212	6, 606	6, 980 6, 097	6, 947 6, 617	4, 980 6, 496	1, 460 5, 798	1, 31 3 5, 563	1, 518 4, 937	3, 197 4, 686	2, 630 5, 752	2, 626 8, 913	9, 959	9, 65
Pyroxylin spread thous, of lb. Shipments, billed thous, linear yd.	3, 747 4, 283	6, 210 7, 033	5, 651 6, 699	5, 387 6, 667	5, 554 6, 384	5, 371 5, 877	4, 605 5, 279	4, 430 4, 530	4, 275 4, 734	74,855 74,720	7 4, 621 7 4, 950	3, 570 4, 248	3, 77 4, 51
	7	TRAN	SPOR'	TATI(ON E	QUIPN	MENT						
AUTOMOBILES													
Indexes of retail financing; Passenger car financing, volume:† TotalJan. 1942=100 New carsdo	17 11	100 100	63 22	73 46	58 42	56 60	58 55	59 57	53 54	42 45	32 26	26 16	2 1
Used carsdo Retail automobile receivables outstanding, end of monthDec. 31, 1939=100_ Automobile rims, productionthous, of rims	19 31 567	100 139 1, 271	73 128 823	81 116 669	62 105 665	55 95 617	60 86 664	60 77 573	54 67 586	42 59 633	34 51 547	28 44 488	3 55
Accessories and parts, shipments: Accessories to wholesalersJan. 1935=100 Service parts to wholesalersdo Service equipment to wholesalersdo		144 229 217	139 231 201	141 234 202	130 205 198	128 174 183	126 111 187	118 117 176	110 119 173	112 135 180	97 144 165		
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	- 3			202	103	100	101	1,3	1.5	150	100		
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:												<u> </u>	
Freight cars, total number. Domestic do Passenger cars, total do Domestic do.	3, 061 1, 447 0 0	6, 240 6, 240 42 42	7,752 7,652 24 20	7, 781 7, 781 28 28	7, 957 7, 273 10 10	7, 573 5, 700 41 41	5, 253 2, 851 23 23	2, 860 1, 370 16 16	955 574 10	1, 575 1, 408 0	2, 142 1, 970 0	2, 202 1, 896 8	2, 24 1, 42

Revised.

1 No quotation.

2 For revised figures for all months of the cotton year 1941-42, see p. S-35 of the November 1942 Survey.

Quotation March, June, and September 1942 and January 1943 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Revised series. The yarn price series for Southern, 22/1, cones, has been substituted beginning January 1941 for the Northern, mulespun, series formerly shown; for data for all months of 1941, see p. S-35 of the November 1942 issue. Figures for wool stocks are compiled on a revised basis beginning 1942 and data are not available comparable with figures shown in the 1942 Supplement and in monthly issues frough June 1942. 1942 data shown above cover all known stocks of wool in commercial channels, including stocks in the hands of country dealers and in country warehouses; stocks in the hands of country warehouses are not included in the earlier data. All figures exclude stocks affoat which are no longer available for publication. For data for March and June 1941 for wool finer than 40s, see p. S-37 of the October 1942 Survey. The indexes of retail automobile financing shown above on a January 1942 base may be linked to the indexes on a 1939 base shown in the 1942 Supplement by applying the current series to the January 1942 index on a 1939 base given in footnote 5 to p. 170 of the 1942 Supplement.

Monthly statistics through December 1941, to-	1943						10	42					
monthly statistics through December 1941, we gether with explanatory notes and references to the sources of the data, may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	RANS		<u>'</u>	N EQ	UIPM	ENT-	-Con	tinue	<u>'</u> 1	1	1	1	1 201
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—Continued		1			}					1			
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars, end of month:					1								
Number owned thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1, 740	1,701	1,709	1,718	1, 726	1, 731	1,736	1, 737	1,737	1, 737	1, 737	1, 739	1, 739
Percent of total on line	46 2. 6 19, 281	61 3. 6 66, 870	61 3. 6 69, 402	60 3.5 68,316	3. 6 58, 129	63 3.7 48,351	57 3.3 37,891	35, 442	53 3.1 34,195	46 2. 7 35, 637	42 2. 4 29, 204	2. 6 27, 308	42 2. 4 27, 061
Orders, unfilled cars. Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives, steam, end of month:	15, 069 4, 212	45, 798 21, 072	49, 939 19, 463	47, 985 20, 331	39, 804 18, 325	31. 440 16, 911	25, 062 12, 829	24, 974 10, 468	24, 626 9, 569	28, 352 7, 285	22, 419 6, 785	22, 167 5, 141	20, 065 6, 996
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number	1, 957	3, 378	3, 231	3, 228	3, 114	2, 930	2, 477 7. 0	2, 669	2, 593	2, 381	2, 143	2, 098	1, 932
Percent of total on line	5. 0 335	8. 6 249 229	8. 2 300 282	8. 2 426 372	7.9 408 357	7.5 395 348	7.0 350 304	6.8 334 284	6. 6 323 256	6. 1 314	5.5 289 216	5. 4 369	1,932 4.9 355
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdodo U. S. Bureau of the Census:	13	20	18	54	51	47	46	50	67	238 76	73	356 13	263 92
Locomotives, railroad: Orders, unfilled, end of mo., totaldo Steamdodo		1, 19 7 522	1, 273 551	1, 332 589	1, 425 669	1,586 716	1, 554 658	1, 720 854	1, 649 783	1, 932 1, 065	1,839 979	1, 822 938	1, 967 1, 139
Otherdododo		675 89	722 100	743 125	756 132	870 111	896 142	866 132	866 147	867 177	860 177	884 124	828 146
Steam do do do do do do do do do do do do do		19 70	28 72	57 68	62 70	50 61	59 83	56 76	61 86	83 94	96 81	81 43	63 83
Shipments (quarterly), totalnumber Electric, totaldo				177 84			205 104						136
For mining usedodo				93			102 101			112 150			122 125
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS											:		
Shipments, totalnumberdo		330 327	309 303	371 336	400 383	384 373	400 391	360 343	382 344	438 415	420 418	367 352	411 380
Exportsdo		3	6	35	17	11	9	17	38	23	2	15	31
		C	ANAD	IAN 8	STAT	STIC	S						
Physical volume of business, adjusted: Combined index†1935-39=100		192. 3	192, 9	189. 3	198, 1	195. 5	200.0	203. 7	205. 7	206. 1	207. 2	207. 8	221, 2
		216 5	216.3	207. 7	220.8	217. 3	222. 1	229. 4	2 3 2. 5	235.1	238.6	293. 3	250.8
Construction 1		* 119. 1 142. 9 222. 7	98.3 137.6 226.3	* 145. 0 141. 7 212. 6	7 143. 0 144. 3 231. 0	7 95 8 146.1 232.5	157. 1 146. 6 235. 7	7 118. 7 145. 8 246. 2	7 114. 3 142. 8 248. 8	7 127.8 140.0 253.3	7 97.8 138.5 262.6	r 106. 9 137. 3 263. 4	101. 5 140. 1 276. 2
Industrial production:		138. 1 258. 5	147. 6 248. 2	148. 0 234. 2	137. 8 226. 9	132. 7 211. 3	131. 2 196. 3	128. 5 213. 3	120. 7 216. 6	116. 2 225. 8	126.7 195.7	116.7 192.0	124. 7 209. 6
Combined indext do	, ,	142. 0 169. 3	144. 4 169. 3	151. 2 177. 4	151. 3 189. 3	150, 2 182, 3	153. 9 188. 1	150. 5 176. 2	150. 4 163. 0	145. 8 127. 1	142. 1 134. 5	142. 7 137. 2	160, 6
Tons carried do Agricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined index		136. 3 110. 4	93. 9	81.6	84.8	83. 7	88. 6	237. 7 270. 9	99.6	43.6	106.6	95. 4	141.7
Graindo Livestockdo		112. 3	70. 6 100. 9	74. 9 110. 8	84. 2 87. 0	84. 3 80. 9	82. 8 113. 8	93. 4	98. 8 102. 9	33. 9 85. 7	112.9 78.9	90. 4 117. 0	146. 4 121. 2
Cost of living do Wholesale prices 1926=100. Employment (first of month, unadjusted):	117. 1 96. 9	115, 4 94, 3	115. 7 94. 6	115.9 95.1	115. 9 95. 0	116. 1 95. 2	116.7 95.8	117. 9 96. 0	117. 7 95. 5	117.4 96.0	117.8 96.8	118.6 + 96.9	118.8 • 97.0
Construction and maintenancedo		165. 8 124. 7	165. 4 118 1	165. 1 103. 7	165. 2 98. 0	167. 4 109. 3	171. 7 123. 3	175. 7 137. 7	177.8 146.8	179.3 146.5	181.3 149.6	183. 3 154. 9	
Manufacturing do do Mining do Service do do do do do do do do do do do do do		187. 1 177. 8 168. 0	191. 2 176. 8 167. 0	195. 7 176. 4 169. 1	199, 4 175, 0 172, 8	202.3 173.5 176.3	205. 9 173. 1 180. 6	209. 5 174. I 184. 8	212. 4 172. 3 189. 4	215. 6 166. 8 188. 2	218.3 164.3 185.1	218. 6 163. 0 182. 6	
Tradedo		172. 4 101. 1	156. 8 98. 2	151. 7 97. 5	153. 0 99. 0	153. 5 104. 1	153 7 106. 4	152. 8 108. 1	152. 5 110. 4	152. 3 110. 0	153. 5 111. 7	156. 5 110. 6	
Finance: Bank debitsmll. of dol. Commercial failuresnumber	<u>2</u> 5	3, 231 77	2, 893 64	4, 177 56	3, 733 46	3, 791 53	3, 767 46	3, 704 47	3, 480 42	3, 516 39	4, 073 47	4, 967 56	4, 195 36
Commercial failuresnumber Life-insurance sales, new paid for ordinary thous, of dol. Security issues and prices:	40, 420	43, 081	39, 357	35, 876	36, 232	40, 336	43, 898	44, 868	39, 963	55, 798	57, 795	52, 042	45, 576
New bond issues, total do Bond yields 1935-39=100	227, 334 98. 8	7 90, 872 99. 4	100, 232 99. 3	1,043 281 99.6	396, 2 03 99 6	r 92, 341 99. 5	298, 653 98. 8	7226, 529 95. 7	r 340, 755 99. 0	r 255, 223 99, 4	7 271, 660 99. 6	-1,082,187 99. 6	92, 552 99, 4
Common stock pricesdo Rallways:thous. of cars	76.3	66. 8 272	64. 7 249	62. 3 271	61. 1 273	62. 0 283	62. 8 287	62. 4	61. 6 282	62. 6 290	65. 0 323	67. 6 291	71.3
Financial results: Operating revenuesthous. of dol		45, 422	44,044	50, 858	50, 597	53, 036	55, 247	57. 529	58, 881	58, 590	61, 281	56, 926	
Operating expensesdo Operating incomedo Operating results:		35, 111 7, 789	35, 281 6, 046	37, 338 10, 036	36, 526 10, 303	37, 606 11, 510	39, 419 11, 696	42, 004 10, 582	43, 371 10, 753	42, 670 11, 803	43, 742 15, 424	41, 885 11, 509	
Revenue freight carried 1 mile.mil. of tons Passengers carried 1 milemil. of pass		4, 246 283	4, 031 271	4, 580 325	4, 439 361	4, 891 375	4, 807 412	4, 705 511	4, 593 532	4, 550 452	5, 171 404	5, 077 385	
Production: Electric power, central stations mil. of kw-hr		3, 226	2,864	3, 221	3, 083	3. 175	3,043	2, 966	2, 990	2,947	3, 166	r 3, 181	3, 249
Pig ironthous. of long tons Steel ingots and castingsdo		146 231	129 217	149 237	143 237	153 243	150 227	154 229	145 222	139 219	157 242	152 242	147 241
Wheat flourthous. of bbl		1,556	1,585	1,807	1, 961	1,481	1,335	1, 590	1,820	1, 737	1,851	1, 973	2, 063

^{*}Revised.
†Revised.
†Revised series. The revision of the index of physical volume of business is due mainly to a change in the weighting and in the list of components, so as to present a picture of the expansion in industries engaged on war production. Revised data were first shown on p. 8-36 of the December 1942 Survey; there has been a subsequent revision, however, in the construction index as shown in this issue. Revised indexes beginning January 1940 will be published in a subsequent Survey. The index of grain marketings is based on receipts at country elevators instead of receipts at head of Lake and Pacific ports, as formerly. For data beginning February 1941, see p. S-38 of the April 1942 Survey. Revisions for January 1941 are as follows: Total, 168.8; grain, 185.4. Earlier data will be shown in a subsequent issue.
*New series. The index of tons carried has been substituted for the index of carloudings; data beginning 1928 will appear in a subsequent issue. Components included in the distribution index other than tons carried are retail sales, wholesale sales, exports, and imports.

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