

# THE Marketing and Transportation SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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## SUMMARY



### Marketing margins and charges

The farm-retail marketing margin showed no change from mid-October to mid-November. It remained 14 percent below the high level of May 1943. The cost to consumers of a food basket representing average purchases by a typical working-class family, and payments to farmers for equivalent produce, remained at October levels. Indicated total marketing charges for November were 8 percent below the May level--owing chiefly to lower charges for the fresh fruit and vegetable group.

### Current developments

Record 1943 livestock production is straining marketing, storage, and transportation facilities. Embargoes have been found necessary at scattered hog markets. To alleviate the generally tight storage and transportation situation, some cooler warehouses have been converted to freezer temperatures and some new freight cars will be constructed in 1944.

--December 28, 1943

## WARTIME DEVELOPMENTS IN MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION

### Hog Marketings in December

The record hog crop now being marketed is taxing marketing and processing facilities to the utmost - especially in the Corn Belt. In some areas, livestock trucking facilities are being used to capacity. Since the beginning of November, hog receipts at several public markets in the Corn Belt have exceeded the requirements of local packers and order buyers. Often, large numbers of hogs were left unsold, and had to be held over for one or more days. The accumulation of hogs at some markets has made short-period embargoes on further shipment necessary. The movement of hogs to interior Iowa and southern Minnesota packing plants and concentration yards has been under voluntary control since farmers and dealers have continued the practice of calling these outlets before moving hogs from the farms.

Support prices on good and choice hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds have generally been paid at the markets. Inability to handle the large volume will delay the marketing of some hogs. These will come to market later at heavier weights - increasing the demand for hog feeds. Light hogs that are penalized because they are below the price-supported weights may fatten into the 200-pound support-price range. Hogs between 270 and 300 pounds were included in the support range December 21.

### The Cold Storage Situation

On December 1 cooler space was ample. It was only 73 percent occupied. Freezer space occupancy was tight; it was 89 percent occupied, or 13 percent above December 1 of last year.

This fall and winter, because of increased crop production and unusually heavy slaughter of livestock as well as large holdings of frozen fruits and vegetables, butter, and frozen eggs, the demand for freezer space reached an all-time high. Except in a few areas there has been sufficient space to take care of meat, and a lack of freezer space has not hindered slaughterers.

While frozen fruits and vegetables, butter, and frozen eggs are moving out of storage in substantial quantities, it appears that the present freezer situation will continue through February because of the heavy livestock marketings. It is expected that the peak demand for freezer facilities will be passed by the first part of February.

In order to insure adequate space for the freezing of meat, the Food Distribution Administration in December issued Food Distribution Orders 90 and 90.1. These orders, in acute areas where space is needed for freezing meat, allow the removal from freezer space to consumer channels of specified meat by-products and miscellaneous parts and limit the occupancy period for other by-products and miscellaneous parts to 10 days.

### Great Lakes shipping season closes

December marked the close of the Great Lakes shipping season. The season is considered successful in view of the late opening of navigation and summer weather difficulties. Some 50 grain ships will be used for storage purposes at Buffalo, and 17 at Erie, Pennsylvania.

ERRATUM In the August 1943 issue of this publication, page 5, table 1, the figures for Iowa in the column headed "Volume of livestock that can be transported in fall and winter 1943-44 compared with volume transported by truck year earlier," should read "85-115 percent." In the column headed "Factors likely to limit truck hauling of livestock in fall and winter 1943-44, listed in order of importance," Iowa data should read "Fewer and older trucks, duplication of pick-up routes resulting in too small pick-up per mile, cross hauling, tires, parts, drivers."

### Farm-Retail Price Spreads, November 1943

#### Average food marketing costs and prices show no change, October to November

From mid-October to mid-November the level of retail prices and payments to farmers for food products showed no change, and charges for marketing remained at the October level. Costs to consumers for quantities of farm food products representing annual purchases of a typical workingman's family amounted to \$440 in November. These costs were unchanged from August and October but were 7 percent below the high of \$476 reached in May. The present retail cost level of these foods is 33 percent above the 1935-39 pre-war average.

Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of food produce in mid-November amounted to \$256, unchanged from October, compared to \$255 for the 3 preceding months. Current levels represent a decline of 2 percent from the high point reached in April and May of this year, and are 82 percent above 1935-39 average payments of \$141.

The marketing margin for the farm product food basket - \$184 in October and November - is slightly higher than the recent low of \$183 in September, 14 percent below the high level of \$214 for May 1943, and 4 percent lower than pre-war 1935-39 average marketing charges for the same quantities of food. Total charges of middlemen for marketing the family food basket are larger than the margin indicates, and exceed the farm-retail marketing margin by approximately the amount of Government marketing payments made to processors and distributors on the quantities of food included in the basket.

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar for November remained at 58 cents for the fourth consecutive month and should average about 57 cents for the calendar year 1943 - the highest annual average since 1919.

#### Government payments reduce marketing charges

Government marketing payments made to processors and distributors of farm food products have been an important factor in reducing farm-retail marketing margins for these products. To the extent that a reduction in marketing margins may be ascribed to equivalent payments, the apparent decline of margins does not reflect lowered charges for marketing. In the absence of payments the spread between the retail price charged consumers and the return to farmers for equivalent produce ordinarily covers all charges of all middlemen who perform marketing functions -- including local assembly, transportation storage, wholesaling, and retailing. Government payments made to middlemen performing any of these functions

cover a portion of their costs and charges, permitting them to purchase at higher prices or to sell at lower prices, and thus enable increased returns for greater production without breaking the retail price ceiling. If the marketing charge for those functions remains unchanged, the price spread decreases by the amount of the Government payment. On the other hand, subsidies paid direct to producers to cover increased production costs do not reach middlemen, and do not affect the validity of the marketing margin as a measure of marketing charges. A substantial proportion of the subsidy payments now in effect is of this latter type.

Annual charges for marketing the family food basket of \$184 in mid-November represent a decline of \$30 from the high point of \$214 in May. About two-thirds of this decline occurred in charges for marketing the group of fresh fruits and vegetables and one-third occurred in the meat products group, with the total margin for all other products showing no appreciable change. Government payments to middlemen on the quantities of farm food products included in the family food basket amounted to about \$13.50 in November, and should increase to near \$15 with the inclusion of a payment on wheat and flour beginning December 1. The marketing margin for meat products declined from May to November by more than the amount of the Government payments, representing a net decline in marketing charges. Apparently, payments made on other products have not been 100 percent effective in reducing marketing margins, or have been offset by higher margins for products on which no payments were made.

Sweetpotato margin shows greatest increase, apple margin greatest decrease, from October to November

Declines in marketing margin from October to November amounted to 13 percent for apples, 12 percent for peanut butter, (coinciding with a subsidy of 4.5 cents per pound beginning November 1) 9 percent for oranges, and 8 percent for eggs, with smaller declines for white potatoes, dairy products, rice, wheat cereal, rolled oats, macaroni, and rye bread. Margin increases amounted to 21 percent for sweetpotatoes, 5 percent for rice, 3 percent for corn meal, and a slight increase for soda crackers and hens.

Table 1.- Annual family purchases of 58 foods 1/

Year and month	Cost at retail		Paid to farmers		Marketing margin		Farmer's share of retail value
	Dollars	Percent-	Dollars	Percent-	Dollars	Percent-	
		age of		age of		age of	
		1935-39 average		1935-39 average		1935-39 average	
							Percent
1913-15 average	236	71	135	96	121	63	53
1920.....	514	155	272	193	242	127	53
1929.....	415	125	195	138	220	115	47
1935-39 average	332	100	141	100	191	100	42
1940.....	314	95	132	94	182	95	42
1941.....	342	103	164	116	178	93	48
1942.....	398	120	209	148	189	99	53
1942 - Nov. ....	418	126	227	161	191	100	54
Dec. ....	423	127	234	166	189	99	55
1943 - Jan. ....	430	130	241	171	189	99	56
Feb. ....	432	130	246	174	186	97	57
Mar. ....	448	135	257	182	191	100	57
Apr. ....	462	139	261	185	201	105	56
May ....	475	143	261	185	214	112	55
June ....	470	142	260	184	210	110	55
July.....	451	136	255	181	196	103	57
Aug. ....	440	133	255	181	185	97	58
Sept. ....	438	132	255	181	183	96	58
Oct. ....	440	133	256	182	184	96	58
Nov. ....	440	133	256	182	184	96	58

1/ Important food products produced by American farmers combined in quantities representing annual purchases by a typical workingmen's family. Retail price average for 56 cities from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.- Food cost and expenditures compared with total income per person, United States average 1/

Year and month	Total income	Total consumer goods and services	Food expenditures		Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person, 1935-39			
			Actual	As percentage of income	Actual	As percentage of -		
							Total	Total expenditures for goods and services
							Dollars	Pct.
1935-39 average	520	456	113	22	25	113	22	25
1941.....	692	560	140	20	25	120	17	21
1942.....	857	612	176	21	29	143	17	23
Annual rates by months, seasonally adjusted								
1943 - Jan. ....	973	660	196	20	30	155	16	23
Apr. ....	1,023	668	193	19	29	166	16	25
July....	1,048	709	217	21	31	164	16	23
Aug. ....	1,059	697	207	20	30	162	15	23
Sept. 2/1,058	2/1,058	2/673	204	19	30	162	15	24
Oct. 3/1,072	3/1,072	3/707	3/217	20	31	3/163	15	23

1/ See notes in original table p.3, Apr-May issue. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 3.- Price spreads between the farmer and the consumer - food products, November 1943

Retail commodity	Table No. 1/	Retail		Farm equivalent		Farm value	
		Unit	Price	Quantity	Value	Actual margin	as percent of retail price
			Cents		Cents	Cents	Percent
Pork products	11	1 lb. prin. pork products	29.0	1.90 lb. live hog	24.5	4.5	84
Dairy products	12	100 lb. milk equivalent	426.1	100 lb. milk equivalent	2/266.9	159.2	63
Hens	13	1 lb.	44.0	1.11 lb.	27.0	17.0	61
Eggs	14	1 doz.	67.4	1 doz.	47.1	20.3	70
White flour	15	1 lb.	6.3	1.41 lb. wheat	3.2	3.1	51
White bread	16	1 lb.	8.8	.97 lb. wheat	2.2	6.6	25
Corn meal	17	1 lb.	5.9	1.5 lb. corn	2.8	3.1	47
Rolled oats	18	1 lb.	8.7	1.78 lb. oats	4.2	4.5	48
Corn flakes	19	8-oz. pkg.	6.6	1.275 lb. corn	2.4	4.2	36
Wheat cereal	20	28-oz. pkg.	23.3	2.065 lb. wheat	4.7	18.6	20
Rice	21	1 lb.	12.8	1.51 lb. rough rice	6.1	6.7	48
Navy beans	22	1 lb.	10.5	1 lb. dry beans	6.1	4.4	58
Oranges	24	1 doz.	45.7	1/17 box	14.6	31.1	32
Potatoes	25	1 lb.	4.1	1 lb.	2.2	1.9	54
Apples	35	1 lb.	10.2	1 lb.	4.7	5.5	46
Lamb products	37	1 lb. prin. lamb cuts	35.7	2.16 lb. live lamb	25.7	10.0	72
Sweetpotatoes	38	1 lb.	8.9	1 lb.	3.2	5.7	36
Rye bread	39	1 lb.	9.6	.39 lb. rye and .64 lb. wheat	2.2	7.4	23
Whole wh. bread	40	1 lb.	10.2	.92 lb. wheat	2.1	8.1	21
Macaroni	41	1 lb.	15.6	1.72 lb. durum wh.	3.7	11.9	24
Soda crackers	42	1 lb.	18.7	1.085 lb. wheat	2.5	16.2	13
Peanut butter	44	1 lb.	31.0	1.73 lb. peanuts	12.3	18.7	40
58 foods combined	8	Annual family consumption	\$440	Annual family consumption	2/\$256	\$184	58

1/ Table numbers refer to numbering in original 1936 report and annual supplements entitled "Price Spreads Between the Farmer and the Consumer".

2/ Preliminary

Retail prices from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4 -- Price spreads between the farmer and the consumer - food products, retail price and farm value, November 1943

Commodity	Retail unit	Retail price						Farm equivalent	Farm value					
		1935-39 average		Nov. 1942		Nov. 1943			1935-39 average		Nov. 1942		Nov. 1943	
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
Pork products	1 lb. prin. pork products	25.3	30.3	29.0	29.0	- 4	0	1.90 lb. live hog	15.7	25.5	26.6	24.5	- 4	- 8
Dairy products	100 lb. milk equivalent	324.0	427.8	425.1	426.1	3/	3/	100 lb. milk equivalent	146.0	241.1 <sup>1/</sup>	263.1 <sup>2/</sup>	266.9	+ 11	+ 1
Hens	1 lb.	31.7	42.7	44.1	44.0	+ 3	3/	1.11 lb.	16.5	21.8	27.3	27.0	+ 24	- 1
Eggs	1 doz.	36.0	59.0	67.2	67.4	+ 14	3/	1 doz.	21.7	38.9	45.2	47.1	+ 21	+ 4
White flour	1 lb.	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.3	+ 15	0	1.41 lb. wheat	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	+ 28	0
White bread	1 lb.	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	+ 2	0	0.97 lb. wheat	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	+ 29	0
Corn meal	1 lb.	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	+ 16	0	1.5 lb. corn	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	+ 40	- 3
Rolled oats	1 lb.	7.4	8.8	8.7	8.7	- 1	0	1.78 lb. oats	1.9	2.5	4.1	4.2	+ 68	+ 2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	7.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	- 6	0	1.275 lb. corn	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.4	+ 41	0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.3	24.1	23.4	23.3	- 3	3/	2.065 lb. wheat	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.7	+ 31	+ 2
Rice	1 lb.	8.2	12.6	12.7	12.8	+ 2	+ 1	1.51 lb. rough rice	2.5	4.9	5.7	6.1	+ 24	+ 7
Navy beans	1 lb.	6.9	9.2	10.3	10.5	+ 14	+ 2	1 lb. dry beans	3.5	5.1	6.1	6.1	+ 20	0
Oranges	1 doz.	31.5	45.0	51.8	45.7	+ 2	- 12	1/17 box	9.3	12.8	17.6	14.6	+ 14	- 17
Potatoes	1 lb.	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.1	+ 21	0	1 lb.	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	+ 22	+ 5
Apples	1 lb.	5.5	6.7	10.6	10.2	+ 52	- 4	1 lb.	1.9	2.6	4.3	4.7	+ 81	+ 9
Lamb products	1 lb. prin. lamb cuts	27.2	35.4	35.9	35.7	+ 1	- 1	2.16 lb. live lamb	16.2	26.0	26.4	25.7	- 1	- 3
Sweetpotatoes	1 lb.	4.4	5.2	8.3	8.9	+ 71	+ 7	1 lb.	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.2	+ 68	- 11
Rye bread	1 lb.	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.6	+ 4	0	0.39 lb. rye & 0.64 lb. wheat	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	+ 47	+ 5
Whole wheat bread	1 lb.	9.3	10.0	10.2	10.2	+ 2	0	0.92 lb. wheat	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	+ 31	0
Macaroni	1 lb.	15.0	14.1	15.6	15.6	+ 11	0	1.72 lb. durum wheat	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.7	+ 37	+ 3
Soda crackers	1 lb.	16.9	16.6	18.5	18.7	+ 13	+ 1	1.085 lb. wheat	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	+ 32	+ 4
Peanut butter	1 lb.	19.3	29.0	33.4	31.0	+ 7	- 7	1.73 lb. peanuts	6.1	10.3	12.2	12.3	+ 19	+ 1
58 foods combined:	Annual family consumption	\$332	\$418	\$440	\$440	+ 5	0	Annual family consumption	\$141	\$227	\$256	\$256	+ 13	0

Retail prices are 51-city averages as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics - Farm values are calculated from U. S. average farm price.

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 5.- Price spreads between the farmer and the consumer - food products, margins, and farm value as percentage of retail price, November 1943

Commodity	Retail unit	Margin				Percentage change to		Farm value as percentage of retail price			
		1935-39: average	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1943	Nov. 1943	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1943	1935-39: average	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1943	Nov. 1943
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Pork products	1 lb. prin. pork	9.6	4.8	2.4	4.5	- 6	+ 88	62	84	92	84
Dairy products	100 lb.milk equiv.	178.0	186.7	2/162.0	1/159.2	-15	- 2	45	56	62	63
Hens	1 lb.	15.2	20.9	16.8	17.0	-19	+ 1	52	51	62	61
Eggs	1 doz.	14.3	20.1	22.0	20.3	+ 1	- 8	60	66	67	70
White flour	1 lb.	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	+ 3	0	44	45	51	51
White bread	1 lb.	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	- 4	0	16	20	25	25
Corn meal	1 lb.	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	0	+ 3	36	39	49	47
Rolled oats	1 lb.	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.5	-29	- 2	26	28	47	48
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	6.2	5.3	4.2	4.2	-21	0	21	24	36	36
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	21.4	20.5	18.9	18.6	- 9	- 2	12	15	20	20
Rice	1 lb.	5.7	7.7	7.0	6.7	-13	- 4	30	39	45	48
Navy beans	1 lb.	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	+ 7	+ 5	51	55	59	58
Oranges	1 lb.	22.2	32.2	34.2	31.1	- 3	- 9	30	28	34	32
Potatoes	1 lb.	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	+19	- 5	48	53	51	54
Apples	1 lb.	3.6	4.1	6.3	5.5	+34	- 13	35	39	41	46
Lamb products	1 lb.prin.lamb cuts	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.0	+ 6	+ 5	60	73	74	72
Sweetpotatoes	1 lb.	2.9	3.3	4.7	5.7	+73	+ 21	34	37	43	36
Rye bread	1 lb.	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4	- 4	- 1	14	16	22	23
Whole wheat bread	1 lb.	8.0	8.4	8.1	8.1	- 4	0	14	16	21	21
Macaroni	1 lb.	12.7	11.4	12.0	11.9	+ 4	- 1	15	19	23	24
Soda crackers	1 lb.	15.4	14.7	16.1	16.2	+10	+ 1	9	11	13	13
Peanut butter	1 lb.	13.2	18.7	21.2	18.7	0	- 12	32	36	37	40
58 foods combined	Annual family consumption	\$ 191	\$191	\$184	\$184	- 4	0	42	54	58	58

1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised.



Table 6.- Indexes of consumer income and of hourly earnings in marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year and month	: Nonagri- : Monthly : Hourly earnings in marketing		: enterprises			
	: cultural : earnings ;	: income : per em- : Class I :	: payments : ployed : steam :	: 1/ : worker 2/ : 3/ :	: 4/ : Food : Food :	: 5/ : Cotton
	: 1/	: 2/	: 3/	: 4/	: 5/	: 4/
1929 .....	122	118	93	-	-	-
1935-39 average...	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940 .....	115	111	105	110	105	106
1941 .....	137	132	106	116	110	119
1942 .....	169	166	119	128	120	139
1942 - Oct. ....	179	176	118	130	122	148
Nov. ....	184	181	121	131	123	149
Dec. ....	188	183	120	133	122	149
1943 - Jan. ....	192	184	120	134	126	150
Feb. ....	195	187	123	135	127	150
Mar. ....	197	190	119	136	127	151
Apr. ....	200	193	120	136	128	151
May ....	202	196	120	139	129	152
June ....	205	196	119	140	130	152
July ....	208	194	119	140	130	152
Aug. ....	6/209	6/197	120	140	131	151
Sept. ....	6/211	6/201	121	139	132	154
Oct. ....	7/214	7/204				

1/ United States Department of Commerce estimates. Adjusted for seasonal variation. Revised series. 2/ Prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, adjusted for seasonal variation. 3/ Compiled from data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. 4/ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. 5/ Weighted composite of earnings in steam railways, food processing wholesaling and retailing. 6/ Revised. 7/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 7.- Cottonseed: Farm-to-mill sales price spreads and relative product values

Year beginning Aug. 1	: Value of Farm : : Farm value : Percentage of product value			: products: price: Actual: as percent-: attributed to -				
	: of seed : per ton : per margin: age of : Crude : Cake : :	: 1/ : 2/ : : product : oil : and : :	: value : : value : oil : meal : Hulls : Linters	: 1/	: 2/	: 3/	: 4/	: 5/
	: Dolls.	: Dolls.	: Dolls.	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent
1935-39 average:	40.21	25.29	14.92	62.9	55.4	29.2	4.6	10.8
1941 .....	65.04	47.65	17.39	73.3	58.2	25.9	3.0	12.9
1942 .....	66.24	45.60	20.64	68.8	59.7	24.5	3.2	12.6
1943 - July....	66.68	45.36	21.32	68.0	59.2	24.8	3.4	12.6
Sept. 3/ :	71.21	50.60	20.61	71.1	55.5	29.2	3.5	11.8
Oct. 3/ :	71.21	51.78	19.43	72.7	55.5	29.2	3.5	11.8
Nov. 3/ :	71.21	52.18	19.04	73.3	55.5	29.5	3.5	11.8

1/ Mill product values on the basis of values reported for each season by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; interpolated and extrapolated by monthly wholesale market prices of the products. 2/ The monthly farm price is a weighted average of monthly prices received by farmers including several earlier months of farm sale to represent actual payment to farmers for seed crushed each month. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Farm products: Indexes of prices at several levels of marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Cost	Foods			Fibre			Whole-		
	of living of city fa- milies	Retail: prices of all foods 1/	Whole-: prices 2/	Farm : prices of foods 3/	Retail: prices of cloth- ing 1/	Whole-: prices of textile: pro- ducts 2/	Farm : prices of cotton: and wool 4/	prices of all pro- ducts 2/	Farm : prices of all pro- ducts 3/	Price paid by farmers 3/
1913	71	80	81	95	69	81	111	94	95	81
1914	72	82	82	97	70	77	97	94	95	80
1916	78	91	96	110	78	99	131	111	111	100
1918	108	134	151	174	128	193	281	195	190	141
1920	143	169	174	193	201	232	282	198	199	162
1929	122	132	126	138	115	127	167	138	137	123
1932	98	86	77	62	91	77	55	63	61	86
1935	98	100	106	98	97	100	109	104	102	100
1936	99	101	104	108	98	101	114	106	107	100
1937	103	105	108	113	103	107	111	114	114	105
1938	101	98	93	92	102	94	81	90	89	98
1939	99	95	89	89	100	98	85	86	88	97
1940	100	97	90	94	102	104	97	89	92	99
1941	105	105	105	116	106	119	131	108	115	105
1942	116	124	126	148	124	136	178	139	148	122
1939 - Aug.	-	94	85	85	-	96	85	80	83	96
Sept.	101	98	95	95	100	101	91	90	92	98
1942 - Nov.	120	131	131	161	126	137	184	145	158	125
Dec.	120	133	132	166	126	137	187	150	170	125
1943 - Jan.	121	133	133	170	126	137	189	154	174	127
Feb.	121	134	134	174	126	137	188	157	171	129
Mar.	123	137	136	182	128	137	191	162	173	129
Apr.	124	141	137	185	128	137	192	163	175	130
May	125	143	140	185	128	137	192	165	176	131
June	125	142	139	184	128	137	192	166	179	132
July	124	139	136	181	129	137	189	165	174	133
Aug.	123	137	134	181	129	137	190	163	179	133
Sept.	124	137	133	181	132	137	193	162	179	133
Oct.	124	138	133	182	133	137	193	161	180	133
Nov.	124	137	134	182	133	138	186	160	181	134

1/ From "Changes in Cost of Living" Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 2/ Calculated from figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 3/ Based on figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture.  
 4/ Cotton and wool prices weighted by production in the period 1935-39.  
 5/ Revised.