# CURRENT BUSINES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

# Survey of

# CURRENT BUSINESS

Youthe 25. No. 8 August 1945

Statutory Functions "The Bureau of Foreign and Dismestic Commerce . . . to foreign and domestic commerce of the United States" [Law creating the Bureau, Aug. 23, 1912 [37 Stat. 408].]

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## **Contents**

			Page
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	•	•	1
Munitions Program	•	•	2
Supply of Steel	•	•	3
Post-VE-Day Shifts in Employment .			19
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LA	RC	E	. white
CORPORATIONS	•	•	4
STATE INCOME PAYMENTS IN 1944	•	•	10
STATISTICAL DATA:			
New or Revised Series	•	•	20
Monthly Business Statistics	•	•	S-1
General Index Inside l	oacl	k c	over

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Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Amos E. Taylor, Director—Department of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary. Subscription price \$2 a year; Foreign, \$2.75. Single copies, 20 cents. Price of the 1942 Supplement, the last issued, 50 cents. Make remittances direct to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## The Business Situation

#### By Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

WHILE it is evident that the ending of the war in Europe marked the beginning of new trends in the economy, the unwinding of the all-out war production machine proceeded at a slow pace during the first quarter following VE-day.

Munitions production declined moderately, largely in accordance with previously established schedules, and there was some acceleration of the rate of release of workers from war industries. But the pace of these changes was slower than might have been anticipated under conditions of one-front war.

As a result, changes in broad economic indicators were not pronounced. Although the adjustments following the first cutbacks have been sufficient to release some of the tension in the economy, the gradual nature of the developments prevented rapid enough reorganization within the affected sectors of manufacturing to absorb the released labor and produce large increases in civilian goods.

Despite the progress made in the downward rescheduling of munitions production for future months, there was delay in translating these program cuts into cancellations of orders for materials and parts. With order boards thus inflated above actual military requirements, producers were impeded in planning for enlarging the flow of civilian goods. All in all, there were evidences that a minor log jam had developed which had to be cleared up before reconversion could push forward.

#### Post-VE-Day Developments

As reported in the last issue of the Survey, perhaps the most direct effect of VE-day on industry was the 13 percent drop in the value of new orders received by manufacturers in May. The May order volume was continued into June, but the stability in the total for all manufacturers represented the combined effect of a continued decline in orders for durable goods and a rise in nondurable goods orders.

Thus far, victory in Europe has had only a limited effect on the volume of goods delivered by manufacturers. The total of almost 13 billion dollars for June was only 3 percent below shipments in April. The reason for this was the 5 percent decline that occurred in the durable goods industries, which are the major producers of war goods. With the slow start of reconversion, there have been few compensations in manufacturing shipments for the falling war output.

Other broad indicators of current economic activity reflected the war developments to a more limited extent. Steel production eased off in June and July, not because of any deficiency of orders but rather because of shifts in the product mix, the difficulties of adapting certain specialized war-built plants to the changed requirements, and repairs of overworked facilities.

Commodity movement was generally maintained, although freight loadings of manufactured products fell moderately below earlier months on a seasonally adjusted basis.

#### Retail Sales Continued Strong

Sales of retail stores also continued strong in June and July. Although May sales were practically unchanged from a year ago, this was related to problems of supplies and to inclement weather. The recovery in the following month to 6 percent above June 1944 was due entirely to the higher volume of sales in non-durable goods stores. Preliminary indications point to a larger year-to-year gain in July.

Obviously, the downward drift in aggregate income payments is not as yet of sufficient magnitude to influence the trend of retail sales. Moreover, the response of consumer expenditures may lag behind changes in income payments in light of the continuing high-level of individual savings—especially as longwanted goods begin to appear on the market.

The basic shift in the economic outlook was mirrored most clearly in the

trends in munitions employment and income payments. Stepped-up dismissals of workers reduced mid-July munitions employment to approximately 8 million, as compared with 8.8 million in April and 9.1 million in the early months of 1945. As discussed in greater detail below, this development was not reflected in an upsurge in the number of unemployment compensation beneficiaries until June.

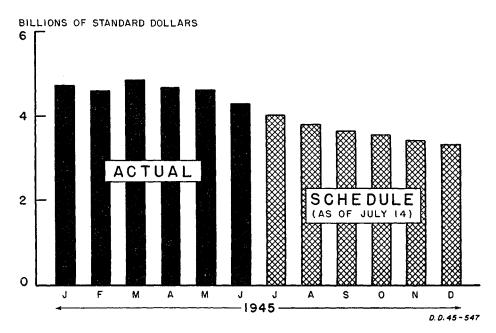
#### Lower Income Payments

Correlative reactions to VE-day were noticeable in the monthly movement of the components of the income payments series. Pay rolls in manufacturing have been declining on a seasonally adjusted basis since January, but the rate of decline was speeded up in the second quarter of the year. Agricultural income payments have shown a similar downward movement.

Continued increases in payments to military personnel, including mustering-out pay and dependents' allowances, and in Federal interest payments have not been sufficient to offset these declines. As a result, the seasonally adjusted index of total income payments declined steadily between February and May.

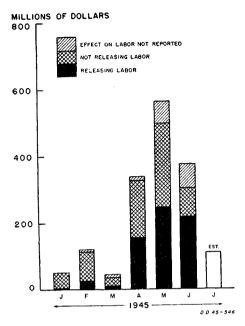
The reversal of the downtrend in June reflected the redemption by the Fed-

#### Chart. 1.—Actual and Scheduled Munitions Production



Source: War Production Board.

#### Chart 2.—Monthly Rate of Munitions Cut-backs <sup>1</sup>



¹ Includes all cut-backs reported to the Production Readjustment Committee. Monthly rate of cut-back is the value of the reduction in production schedules for the first month in which the cut-back approaches its monthly maximum. During the period covered in the chart the monthly maximum cut-back is reached within 2 to 8 months after the month of report. Estimates for the components of the total cut-back rate for July were not available in time to include them in this chart.

Source: War Production Board.

eral Government of Adjusted Service Certificates issued to World War I veterans 10 years ago. Exclusive of the latter payments, June income payments were at an annual rate of about 162 billion dollars, as compared with the alltime high of about 165 billion dollars in February. They are still above the 157 billion dollars of income payments attained last year.

#### **Munitions Program**

The explanation for the mildness of the post-VE-day reaction can be found mainly in the moderate declines which were effected in war production. The output of war goods, which hovered around 4.7 billion dollars a month during the final 4 months of two-front war, dropped to a monthly average of 4.3 billion dollars in the May-July period—a decline of only 9 percent.

As illustrated in chart 1, this decline in output is scheduled to continue through the remainder of this year, with the dollar cuts being somewhat larger in August and September than in the succeeding months. Taking average monthly production in January-April of this year as 100, the scheduled rate for July was 85 and for September and December 77 and 70, respectively.

#### Delay in Reconversion

When the cumulative small but steady declines in munitions production reach

significant proportions there will be considerable elbow room for reconversion. The scheduled reduction of 30 percent by the year-end will release resources—plant facilities, raw materials, and manpower—with a sizable production potential in terms of prewar levels of output.

Yet as long as the reductions in munitions requirements continue at a moderate pace, there are bound to be various delays in making the successive adjustments necessary to start the flow of civilian goods. One reason for this is that the various stages of the production cycle are not geared together to provide a coordinated and speedy response to adjustments in demand as long as supply conditions remain tight and there are no procedures for granting uniform precedence by categories of civilian goods.

However, the demand-supply relationship for many important products could be eased if even the moderate changes in demand were fully and quickly reflected throughout the successive steps in production. Furthermore, the weeding out of the order boards could be especially effective at this time because of the likelihood that they contain much dead wood which has been carried over from a long period of intensive competition for supplies and continuous shifting in munitions schedules.

Another consideration in evaluating the minor progress in reconversion is the high degree of specialization in important sectors of industry in this coun-With the standardization of prodaccompanying mass production, many end-product manufacturers rely on a common group of producers for important components and sub-assemblies as well as for their raw materials. Hence, should a few specialized producers of widely used parts and materials be delayed in meeting the resumed civilian demand-whether due to difficulties in production readjustments or inflated order boards-the effect would be to retard the manufacture of a variety of civilian end products.

In any event, it takes time for the mass production industries to start operations, since their techniques are such that a large volume of initial processing of raw materials and sub-assembly work is necessary before final assembly on an economical scale is possible. Stock bins and pipelines must also be filled preparatory to final assembly. Delays in these initial and intermediary stages necessarily retard the flow of finished goods.

Meanwhile, the hesitant progress toward resuming civilian production has given rise to concern, as indicated, for example, by the following quotation from the recent report of the Senate War Investigating Committee: "Should the war in the Pacific end soon, it will find us largely unprepared to overcome our domestic problems. Reconversion will not have progressed far enough to absorb the manpower which will suddenly be released."

While the transition to a one-front war economy can be expected to continue at a stepped-up rate from here on, it now appears that the flood tide of munitions cutbacks is intended to be delayed until the knock-out blow has been dealt to Japan. This is borne out by the figures contained in the most recent munitions schedule.

#### Adjustments in Munitions Program

The last major cutbacks in this year's munitions procurement program were made during the first half of June, when schedules were reduced for guns and fire control, ammunition, and combat and motor vehicles. At the same time, there was a sharp increase in incendiary bomb schedules which together with rocket bombs now comprise one of the chief areas where production requirements are counter to the predominant downward movement.

As of mid-July the war production program for 1945 aggregated 49.5 billion dollars. The total compares with actual production of 59.1 billion dollars in 1944 and an annual rate of 56.6 billion dollars maintained during the final 4 months of two-front warfare. As already noted, the most recent schedules call for over-all production in December at 70 percent of the January-April average. The munitions production outlook is summarized in table 1 in terms of the seven major categories of military supplies and equipment.

Using average production in January-April of this year as a base, the guns and fire control program is scheduled to be reduced by almost three-fifths by the year-end, the bulk of the reduction to be effective by September. Ships and combat and motor vehicles are also programmed sharply downward through December. In the case of the ship program, however, the reduction reflects VE cuts only to a very minor degree, since deliveries have been scheduled downward for over a year.

The ammunition program, on the other hand, drops 20 percent by September but thereafter rises to within 90 percent of its two-front war level. It has already been observed that scheduled deliveries for certain segments of the Army Service Forces' program for artillery and other ammunition rise in the coming months.

Table 1.—Actual and Scheduled Munitions Production, 1945 <sup>1</sup>

[Indexes, January-April monthly average=100]

Munitions aroun	Mon		Sep-	De-
Munitions group	Jan Apr.	May- July	tem- ber	ber
Total munitions.	100	91	77	70
Aircraft	100	89	74	70
Ships	100	88	74	55
Guns and fire control	100	78	50	42
Ammunition	100	93	80	90
vehicles	100	86	58	54
electronic equipment Other equipment and	100	91	84	77
supplies	100	101	96	84

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Actual production through June; thereafter, scheduled production as of July 14.

Source: War Production Board.

Beginning in September, these increasing programs are more than sufficient to compensate for the declining segments.

#### **Reduced Cutback Rate**

The general letdown in program adjustments in recent weeks is illustrated in chart 2 which shows the monthly rate of munitions cutbacks reported to the Production Readjustment Committee. VE adjustments continued into June, but at a decelerating rate relative to the May peak. By July, the adjustments in scheduled deliveries were down to what may be considered more or less normal volume, reflecting the fluidity in procurement plans resulting from evolving military technology and war strategy.

Over two-thirds of the April cuts and more than half of the May cuts were reported by the Army Air Forces. In June, however, cuts by the Army Service Forces assumed the lead.

Chart 2 also indicates the extent to which the recent cutbacks were scheduled to reduce employment at the plants of prime war contractors. In terms of dollar volume, roughly half of the cutbacks during April, May, and June involved the release of workers. The remaining cutbacks, aside from those where the effect on labor was not reported, were not expected to result in dismissals of employees. Either the war workers affected were to be shifted to other jobs within the plant or it was expected that normal turnover would obviate employee dismissals.

#### **Cutbacks Large in Automobile Industry**

Some indication of the distribution of the recent revisions in munitions schedules by prewar industry groups is provided by the figures in table 2, which relate the downward revisions in programs for the third quarter of 1945 to actual shipments in the first quarter of the year. It should be noted that the

Table 2.—Relative Impact of Third Quarter 1945 Cut-backs, by Selected Industry Groups <sup>1</sup>

Prewar industry group	Cut-backs as percent of first quarter 1945 ship- ments
Selected major industries: Automobiles and automobile equipment. Transportation equipment (except automobiles) Electrical machinery Machinery (except electrical) Selected industry subgroups: Lighting fixtures Clocks and watches	24. 0 16. 5 14. 6 5. 4 24. 3 23. 0
Automobile electrical equipment. Laundry equipment Communication equipment Batteries, storage and primary (wet and dry) Electrical appliances. Refrigerators Office and store machines Heating apparatus and plumbers' sup- plies	19. 7 16. 2 14. 4 13. 4 12. 6 10. 4 9. 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures for cut-backs include all adjustments in third quarter 1945 schedules, which were reported to the Production Readjustment Committee during May and June.

percentages shown generally understate actual reductions since they do not include the April cutbacks which applied to the third quarter.

Of great significance from a reconversion standpoint is the fact that third-quarter cutbacks in the automobile industry amounted to almost a fourth of the industry's first quarter shipments. For the other major industries shown, the cutbacks were considerably less important, being only 5 percent of shipments for manufacturers of machinery (except electrical). The small percentage in the latter case reflects the lower relative importance of direct war orders in the industry.

The lower half of the table presents comparable figures for 10 minor industry groups. Considering that shipments in the first quarter of 1945 were very high by prewar standards, it is apparent that the munitions cutbacks provide a real basis for the resumption of peacetime production in several industries—given the necessary raw materials and components.

#### Supply of Steel

The fact that the supply of materials is lagging behind the release of facilities is seen in the case of steel. The reasons for this are the slowness in the flow of cancellation notices to the steel mills and the limited flexibility in distributing the consequently inadequate supplies for civilian use. Without the definite prospect of early deliveries of steel, the mass producers of consumers' durable goods can make little progress toward absorbing released war workers and expanding the flow of civilian products.

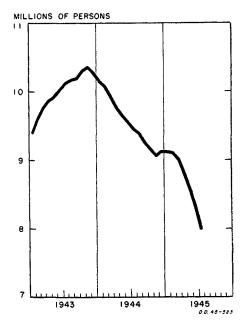
Calculations made on the basis of the changed military requirements give the impression of a fairly comfortable overall steel situation—assuming the continuance of production limitations on such large steel consumers as automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, metal furniture, and steel containers. This is especially true after allowance is made for inventory absorption resulting from the recent WPB action reducing the authorized inventory of lighter-gage, flat-rolled steels from 60 days' to 45 days' supply.

But cancellations resulting from the reduced military programs have been delayed in passing down through the subcontracting strata to the steel mills. Moreover, even with full cancellations in line with reduced munitions schedules, the situation in the lighter gages of sheets and strip will not relax to the same extent as in other steel products—as, for example, in plates and castings. Nonmilitary demand for the latter types of products is limited.

Almost half the unrated orders estimated to be offered in the third and fourth quarters of this year will be for light-gage, flat-rolled products. These shapes are needed for fabricating the principal automobile steel parts and comprise most of the steel needed for refrigerators, washing machines, metal furniture, electric ranges, and office equipment.

Yet estimated military and nonmilitary rated orders for sheet and strip to

Chart 3.—Employment in Munitions Industries <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes all metal-using industries, the rubber industry, selected chemical industries, and Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals. Data for July 1945 estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

be offered to the mills during the second half of 1945 are not much below those for the preceding 6-month period, despite recent military cutbacks.

There are several reasons for this situation: (1) Heavy Army requirements for incendiary bombs, sheet containers, ammunition boxes, and prefabricated buildings provide a sizable offset to the reduction in third quarter requirements for a number of other military products using sheet and strip; (2) the bulk of the increased steel allotments for essential civilian products in the third quarter is concentrated in items with large sheet steel requirements—farm machinery, light and medium trucks, freight cars, refrigerators, and washing machines; (3) third-quarter tin-mill production has been scheduled at a record-breaking rate because of the seasonal peak in foodcanning requirements and the tight packaging situation; (4) some sheetusing programs were granted increased allotments in the third quarter to permit inventory replenishment.

Some improvement is in prospect for the final quarter due to a further decline in military requirements and some cuts in fourth-quarter priority allotments to export and domestic civilian claimants. This will permit some fourth-quarter deliveries against unrated orders but the total will fall far short of meeting reconversion demands.

The total supply of all steel products will be slightly reduced in the last half of 1945 because of delays in adapting a few specialized war-built plants, such as the western plate mills, to the post-VE-day product demand. The problem stems

(Continued on p. 19)

Source: Computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data from the War Production Board.

# Financial Performance of Large Corporations

By K. C. Stokes

THE dominant position of large corporations in the American economy has long been recognized. It is known, for example, that the size of corporate enterprises increased so rapidly during the early decades of the century that by 1939 as few as 200 nonfinancial corporations and their subsidiaries controlled about half the total assets of all such corporations.<sup>1</sup>

More recent studies indicate that the peak of the concentration movement was probably reached during the early 1930's and that at least up to 1939 there was no pronounced trend, either upward or downward."

This article presents a record of the financial performance of 1,000 manufacturing corporations from 1936 to 1943.3 Included in the group are the 200 largest 4 and 800 others whose gross assets in 1939 ranged from 1 million dollars to approximately 27 million. The 800 corporations were selected from all major manufacturing industries and are believed to provide a representative sample of intermediate-sized firms.

It is possible, therefore, to compare the financial progress of giant corporations with that of a cross-section of smaller ones during both prewar and war years.

From the data analyzed, the following general conclusions were reached:

(1) Manufacturing corporations which were among the 200 largest in 1939 have grown substantially larger during the war. Their gross assets have risen from a prewar total of 30 billion dollars to 42 billion in 1943.

(2) The relative growth of these huge companies, however, has not been commensurate with that of other large corporations. As a result, insofar as the measure of assets indicates, the relative dominance of the 200 that were largest in 1939 has been somewhat modified.

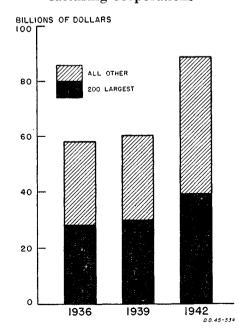
(3) The changing demands of war have created new giants, such as those in

aircraft and shipbuilding, which have taken their position among the 200 largest, and thus displaced some corporations from the leading ranks, as measured by size

(4) Smaller concerns experienced from 1939 to 1943 a greater relative expansion in business volume and in profits than did those that were giants in 1939. This observation is true, however, only provided the giants are selected on the basis of their prewar total assets. It is not true of business volume if they are selected in terms of their 1943 total assets. In the latter case, the records of the 200 largest corporations reveal an increase in net sales of 166 percent as compared with 147 percent for 800 intermediatesized corporations. (See next to last section of this article.)

(5) In terms of operating ratios—i.e., ratios of profits (after income taxes) to net sales—the 200 largest corporations outranked the 800 others. This situation obtained throughout the 8-year period under review. The profit-sales ratio in 1936 was 9.1 percent for the 200 largest and 8.0 percent for 800 interme-

## Chart 1.—Total Assets of All Manufacturing Corporations <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data are on a consolidated basis. Total assets of all manufacturing corporations are estimated; assets in 1939 were used to determine the 200 largest corporations.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from U. S. Treasury Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

diate corporations. Corresponding ratios in 1939 were 7.9 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively, and in 1943, 4.1 percent and 3.3 percent.

(6) Despite the fact that most phases of this analysis reveal that smaller corporations have experienced wartime gains of greater relative magnitude than those of the 200 largest, it is important to realize that manufacturing is preponderantly large-scale and that a few hundred corporate systems still control an overwhelmingly large proportion of manufacturing assets and business volume.

Clearly, the present analysis does not reach into the area of small business. The group of 1,000 concerns selected for analysis includes only larger firms in the corporate sector of manufacturing. However, the range in size of the selected group is wide and affords a basis for comparing the financial operations of giants with those of a representative sample of intermediate-sized firms.

The basic material assembled for the accompanying analysis was drawn largely from the records of the Securities and Exchange Commission. It was further supplemented by data from Moody's Investors Service, the War Production Board, and the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue

#### Measurement of Size

The size distribution was made on the basis of total assets at the end of 1939. The results, therefore, differ from those obtained when classification is made by size in each year. A shifting size classification is, of course, more acceptable if changes in the degree of concentration are sought. Major emphasis in this article, however, is placed upon the financial experience of 1,000 manufacturing corporations of a given size at a given point of time. In other words, the chief purpose is to show how successfully a group of smaller producers have competed with the very large ones.

The statistical data for the 1,000 corporations distributed by size in 1943 as well as in 1939, described later, afford some indication of the different results derived by use of a shifting-size classification.

It should be pointed out that the 1,000 corporations discussed here might more accurately be labeled corporate groups or units of control, since their financial reports were made on a consolidated basis and usually included all subsidiary corporations, a majority of whose voting stock was held by the parent company. Actually, the number of individual corporations represented is considerably more than 1,000.

¹ See National Resources Planning Board, "Structure of the American Economy," p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> See Howard R. Bowen, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, March 1944, p. 10, "Trends in the Business Population."

<sup>4</sup>This group is not strictly the 200 largest. Because of lack of data for a few companies, the list includes 200 of the largest 208 com-

Note: Miss Stokes is a member of the Business Statistics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>\*</sup>Certain of the figures for 1942 and 1943 are subject to revision when final data on renegotiation of government contracts are available. Data for 1944 on the 1,000 corporations are nearing completion. The analysis through 1943 is published at this time, since it is believed that trends as indicated by these data did not change significantly in 1944.

#### **Importance of 200 Largest Corporations**

The importance of the 200 largest manufacturing corporations can best be measured by comparing their assets with those of all manufacturing corporations reporting to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This comparison is shown in terms of total assets and net capital assets in charts 1 and 2.

To further clarify the importance of these giant concerns, their gross assets and net capital assets are expressed in the following tabulation as a percentage of corresponding items for all manufacturing corporations:

Percentage of Total Manufacturing Represented by the 200 Corporations with the Largest Total Assets

Year	Total assets	Net capital assets
1936	48. 8	62, 2
1937	50. 1	64, 0
1938	50. 2	63, 7
1939	49. 8	63, 2
1940	48. 9	62, 3
1941	46. 7	60, 3
1942	44. 3	58, 0

Though these percentages are more reliable as indications of trends than as absolute ratios, they do illustrate the

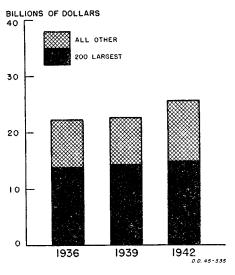
5 Since the statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the 8-year period prior to 1942 were compiled from individual corporation returns, certain adjustments were made in these data in order to place them on a basis more comparable with consolidated reports of corporations included in this article.

In comparing consolidated corporation returns with unconsolidated returns, inaccuracies arise on two important grounds. First, the industry classification of multiple corporations reporting on a consolidated return is determined by the business activity accounting for the largest percentage of total receipts. Businesses other than manufacturing may, therefore, be included. Second, the fact that corporations reporting on an unconsolidated basis include as part of total assets their investments in subsidiary companies results in considerable duplication in the gross assets figure when unconsolidated returns are added together. In the item "net capital assets" there is, of course, no problem of duplication.

Thus, from the standpoint of industry classification, there is overstatement of consolidated data with respect to unconsolidated data. On the other hand, there is overstate. ment in total assets of unconsolidated returns in the matter of subsidiary investments. The net effect is believed to be an understatement in total assets reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue when comparison is made with total assets of the 200 largest.

In addition to the major incomparabilities just cited, consolidated returns exclude unknown amounts of intercompany transactions which it is not possible to eliminate from totals of unconsolidated returns. Another minor adjustment needed with reference to the Bureau of Internal Revenue statistics on total manufacturing concerns an appropriate increase to account for the 5 to 8 percent of manufacturing corporations which do not submit balance sheets. Since these are usually the very small companies, an inflation factor of only 1 or 2 percent is necessary. The adjustment factors used were based on the assumption that the ratio of a balance-sheet item for corporations submitting balance sheets to that for all corpora-tions was the same as the corresponding ratio for a related income-statement item.

#### Chart 2.—Net Capital Assets of All Manufacturing Corporations 1



<sup>1</sup> Data are on a consolidated basis. ital assets of all manufacturing corporations are estimated; total assets in 1939 were used to determine the 200 largest corporations.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from U. S. Treasury Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

fact that the 200 largest corporations control a very large proportion of total assets in manufacturing and a still larger proportion of capital assets. The relative position of these very large concerns, however, has declined persistently since 1938.

The significance of the above percentages and of charts 1 and 2 must be interpreted in the light of special circumstances operative during the war period.

The expansion of facilities in recent years has been primarily for war production, the bulk of which has been financed with public funds authorized to large concerns.

Thus, during the war very large concerns have been operating a vast amount of fixed plant which is not now included as part of their assets but which, at the end of the war, they will be in a favorable position to purchase. Furthermore, the privately financed war facilities have been amortized rapidly, thus tending to reduce the stated wartime assets and income of companies having certificates of necessity. This, of course, is true also with respect to smaller concerns. However, the absolute expansion of privately financed war facilities of smaller concerns has been small as compared with that of large ones.

The final section of this article provides some information on wartime expansion of manufacturing facilities.

#### Relative Growth

Gross assets of manufacturing concerns in general have mounted sharply during the war, but the degree of change has, of course, varied greatly among different size-groups. In table 1, selected asset items of the 200 largest and of 800 corporations of intermediate size are compared.

It will be seen that the rates of increase from 1936 to 1939 for corporations of extreme and intermediate size agreed rather closely, except for inventories. From 1939 to 1943, however, increases in the former group were much less pronounced than in the latter.

For both groups of corporations for which data are shown in table 1, the wartime increase in gross assets is largely attributable to the rise in inventories and in "all other assets." This latter group comprises cash, marketable securities, receivables, other current items, and all noncurrent assets except capital assets. Although separate statistical data on these items cannot be shown in this article, analysis of available information indicates that the major part of the rise in

Table 1.—Selected Asset Items for 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, 1936-43 1

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Percent	increase
Item		1936 to 1939	1939 to 1943							
Total assets:										
1,000 corporations, total	33, 7	35.4	34.7	35.7	38.0	43.4	49.9	54. 5	5.8	52.
200 largest	28. 4	29.7	29. 2	30.0	31, 6	35. 3	39. 3	42.0	5.7	40.
800 others	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.4	8.1	10.6	12.4	5.8	119.4
Net capital assets:									1	1
1,000 corporations, total	16.0	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.7	17.4	17.4	17.0	3.5	2. '
200 largest	13.9	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	3.6	1.
800 others	2.2	2.3	2. 2	2. 2	2.3	2. 5	2. 5	2.5	2.9	10.
Inventories:									1	į.
1,000 corporations, total	6.3	7.4	6.6	6.8	7. 5	9.6	10.8	11.4	8.3	68.
200 largest	5, 1	6.0	5.4	5. 5	5.9	7.3	8.1	8.5	6.4	55.
800 others	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	16.7	120.
All other assets:										
1,000 corporations, total	11.4	11.0	11.2	12.3	13.8	16.4	21.6	26.0	7.6	111.4
200 largest	9.4	9.0	9.3	10. 2	11.3	13.1	16.3	19.0	8.6	86.
800 others	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.3	5.4	7.1	3.0	232.

In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations, size was measured by total assets in 1939. of fiscal years. Except in a few instances, data for years ending before June 30 of a given year are included with those for the preceding year.

2 Figures are rounded, hence detail does not necessarily add to totals.

<sup>6</sup> Over three-fourths of the cost of privately financed plant is covered by certificates of necessity granting special tax amortization privileges under Section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

"other assets" occurred in Government securities and in receivables from the U. S. Government.

The changing relative importance of giant concerns in the sample of 1,000 corporations is also revealed by the statistics of table 1. These data show that total assets of the 200 largest accounted for approximately 84 percent of the total for the 1,000 in both 1936 and 1939. By 1943, however, the ratio had tapered off to 77 percent.

Certain differences in the composition of assets of large and medium-sized corporations are apparent in the statistics of table 2. This table presents the information of table 1 on a percentage basis. Here it is seen that the 200 largest corporations showed approximately no change from 1936 to 1939 in their proportionate holdings of inventories, whereas the 800 others increased their holdings from 21 percent to 24 percent. From 1939 to 1943, however, inventories of the former group moved up from 18 percent to 20 percent as compared with virtually no change in the percentage of inventories held by the 800.

To sum up, the 200 giant corporations have grown considerably larger from the standpoint of assets. Their relative growth, however, has not been commensurate with that of smaller corporations. Consequently, by the assets measure of size, their predominant position is less marked now than before the war. Conclusions based on this measure of size ignore various changes in other elements which make up the total sphere of control, such as control of raw materials, labor supply, and channels of distribution.

#### Trends in Sales and Profits

The analysis up to this point has related to changes in the asset size-structure of large manufacturers. This section deals with operating data.8

Table 3.—Selected Operating Ratios: Data for the 200 Largest and for 800 Other Large Manufacturing Corporations Compared, 1936-43 <sup>1</sup>

[Ratios in percent]

Year	Ratio of net pro		Ratio of inven			net profits income sales	Ratio of net profits after income taxes to sales		
	200	800	200	800	200	800	200	800	
	largest	others	largest	others	largest	others	largest	others	
1936	160. 5	261. 8	434. 3	494. 1	10. 9	9. 7	9. 1	8. 0	
1937	173. 6	285. 7	421. 1	465. 3	10. 8	8. 8	8. 9	7. 1	
1938	139. 0	230. 1	376. 9	424. 9	6. 8	4. 7	5. 5	3. 5	
1939	155. 9	274. 2	410. 6	455. 7	9. 7	8. 6	7. 9	6. 9	
1940	176. 6	315. 3	432. 9	459. 0	12. 3	11. 3	8. 5	7. 5	
1941	2 232. 7	2 444. 9	475. 0	484. 3	14. 7	15. 2	7. 2	6. 8	
1942	2 280. 5	2 632. 3	513. 4	596. 3	12. 4	13. 0	4. 7	4. 1	
1943	2 364. 1	2 879. 3	625. 2	735. 4	11. 5	12. 0	4. 1	3. 3	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations, size was measured by total assets in 1939. <sup>2</sup> Ratios do not reflect the operation of publicly owned war facilities.

During the three years prior to 1939, changes in the sales and profits position of the two groups of corporations were not significantly different. Beginning with 1939, however, sales and profits trends were relatively more favorable for the 800 firms than for the 200 largest (chart 3).

In 1939 as compared with 1936, the 200 largest experienced a decline in profits (after income taxes) of 13 percent as compared with a decline of 7 percent for the group of 800 corporations. Comparing 1943 with 1939, percentage increases in both sales and profits were substantially in favor of the latter group. The advance in income tax rates in 1942 was reflected in smaller profits after taxes in that year than in 1941. The decline, however, was considerably less for the 800 concerns than for the 200 largest—11 percent for the former group and 21 percent for the latter.

These disparate rates of change do not signify that the 800 concerns paid out in taxes a smaller proportion of profits than did the largest, but rather that they experienced from 1941 to 1942 a much higher relative increase in pretax earnings. This large increase caused a substantial portion of earnings to become subject to excess profits taxes; consequently, the smaller concerns actually

paid out a higher percentage of profits in taxes in 1942 than did the largest, or 68 percent as compared with 62 percent.

In fact, over the 8-year span from 1936 to 1943, Federal and State income taxes claimed a higher proportion of profits from the intermediate-sized firms than from the 200 largest. This observation is strongly emphasized in 1942 and 1943 (chart 3).

In interpreting the different rates of change in sales and profits of the 200 largest and 800 other corporations, the evaluation must be made in the light of the importance of the two size groups in the total sample, or, more appropriately, in the total manufacturing segment. Net sales of the 200 largest in 1939 amounted to 22.4 billion dollars—more than three and one-half times those of the 800 others—and in 1943 to 53 billion dollars, or about two and one-half times those of the smaller ones.

From the standpoint of sales, the dominant position in total manufacturing held by the 200 largest can be gauged by comparing net sales of this group, as cited above, with total manufacturers' shipments amounting to 56.9 billion dollars in 1939 and to 148.7 billion dollars in 1943. Ratios derived for the 200 largest by this comparison are 39.4 percent in 1939 and 35.6 percent in 1943.

The above ratios are computed using a static group of 200 largest; that is, the 200 largest based on size of assets in 1939. If net sales of the 200 measured in 1943 assets are used, a net sales ratio of 39.8 percent in 1943 is obtained.

#### **Operating Ratios**

The operations of the 200 largest and 800 other corporations are further clarified in table 3, in which four different types of ratios are given.

The percent of sales to net capital assets, shown in the first two columns of the table, provides a measure of productivity of depreciated property account. Higher ratios are ascribable to the smaller corporations than to the 200 largest.

As noted in table 3, the sales-property ratios during the war years fail to re-

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Total Assets of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, by Selected Components, 1936–43 <sup>1</sup>

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943				
nem	200 largest corporations											
Total assets	100. 0 48. 9 18. 0 33. 1	100. 0 49. 3 20. 4 30. 3	100. 0 49. 9 18. 4 31. 7	100. 0 47. 9 18. 2 33. 9	100. 0 45. 7 18. 7 35. 6	100. 0 42. 3 20. 7 37. 0	100. 0 37. 9 20. 7 41. 4	100. 0 34. 7 20. 2 45. 1				
	800 other corporations											
Total assets	100. 0 40. 3 21. 3 38. 4	100. 0 40. 0 24. 6 35. 4	100. 0 41. 4 22. 4 36. 2	100. 0 39. 1 23. 5 37. 4	100. 0 35. 6 24. 5 39. 9	100. 0 30. 7 28. 1 41. 2	100. 0 23. 9 25. 4 50. 7	100. 0 19. 7 23. 6 56. 7				

 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations, size was measured by total assets in 1939.

<sup>7</sup> See Donald W. Paden, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, April 1945, "Industrial Concentration of Employment."

Because of space limitation, all statistics referred to in the text are not presented. Such data, as well as the list of 200 giant corporations covered in this survey, are available upon request to the Business Statistics Unit.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's

flect the operation of publicly-owned war facilities; consequently, an upward The bias, however, is bias occurs. greater for the 800 corporations than for the giants.

The sales-inventory ratios show how often raw materials and finished goods are converted into sales during each year. The figures reveal a more rapid turnover for the 800 ccrporations than for the 200 largest. This is true throughout the period from 1936 to 1943. Differences in turnover rates, however, were more pronounced in 1942 and 1943 than in earlier years.

The last four columns of table 3 provide data on the ratio of profits (both before and after income taxes) to the volume of business done, clearly revealing that narrower profit margins have been realized by the 800 corporations than by the 200 largest. In 1939, the ratio of profits (after taxes) to net sales was 6.9 percent for the former group and 7.9 percent for the latter. With higher tax rates during the war, these ratios have fallen off substantially. By 1943, they had declined to 3.3 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

#### **Analysis by Industry Groups**

Thus far no consideration has been given to the different industrial categories in which the 1,000 concerns-200 largest and 800 intermediatesoperate. Since what is true for the group may not be true in particular industries or combinations of industries, a breakdown by industrial classifications is useful.

Two types of classifications are used. First, war and nonwar industries are compared and, second, data for the 1,000 corporations are analyzed by major industrial groups,9 with separate data for those corporations in each industrial group which came within the categories of the 200 largest and 800 others.

<sup>9</sup> The industrial grouping used conforms with that of the Standard Industrial Classification issued by the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. Corporations were retained in the industry classification to which they were assigned on the basis of their major business in 1939.

Table 4.—Changes in Selected Indicators for 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations: Comparison of Data by Measuring Size in  $\hat{1}939$  and 1943  $^1$ 

[Millions of dollars]

	200 l ar	gest	800 ot	hers									
Year	1939	1943	1939	1943									
	Total assets												
1939	29, 994 31, 602	29, 472 31, 447	5, 672 6, 419	6, 194 6, 575									
19411942	35, 324 39, 270	35, 659 40, 654	8, 055 10, 585	7, 720 9, 201									
1943	42, 017	44, 224	12, 445	10, 238									
		Net capits	al assets										
1939	14, 357	14, 016	2, 217 2, 287	2, 557									
1941	14, 453 14, 932	14, 145 14, 688	2, 468	2, 595 2, 712									
19421943	14, 879 14, 568	14, 665 14, 363	2, 534 2, 456	2, 712 2, 749 2, 661									
-	Inventories												
1939	5, 451	5, 413	1, 334	1, 372									
1940	5, 896 7, 316	5, 952 7, 601	1, 571 2, 267	1, 514 1, 983									
19421943	8, 131 8, 485	8, 564 9, 099	2, 687 2, 937	2, 255 2, 322									
-	0, 100		!										
-		All other	assets										
1939	10, 186 11, 253	10, 043	2, 121 2, 561	2, 265 2, 466									
1941	13, 076	11, 350 13, 370	2, 561 3, 320 5, 364	3, 025									
1942	11, 253 13, 076 16, 260 18, 964	17, 425 20, 762	5, 364 7, 052	3, 025 4, 197 5, 255									
3,-	Net sales												
1939	22, 379 25, 523	22, 210 25, 619	6, 078 7, 210 10, 981	6, 248 7, 115									
1940	34, 751 41, 742	35, 706	10, 981	10, 026									
19421943	41, 742 53, 048	44, 998 59, 180	16, 024 21, 596	10, 020 12, 769 15, 463									
	Net	profits bef	ore income	taxes									
1939	2, 164	2, 156	521	529									
1940	3, 129 5, 110	3, 185 5, 344 5, 531	816 1, 664 2, 081	760 1, 429									
1942	5, 110 5, 175 6, 089	5, 531 6, 652	2, 081 2, 599	1, 429 1, 725 2, 037									
	Net p	rofits after	income tax	es									
1939	1, 776	1, 768	417	426									
1940	1, 776 2, 164 2, 495	1, 768 2, 184 2, 540	543 744	524 698									
1942 1943	1, 974 2, 177	2, 030 2, 253	664 711	608 635									

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations in 1939 and 1943, size was measured by total assets in the respective years. Data on assets are as of end of fiscal year.

Chart 3.—Net Sales and Net Profits of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations 1

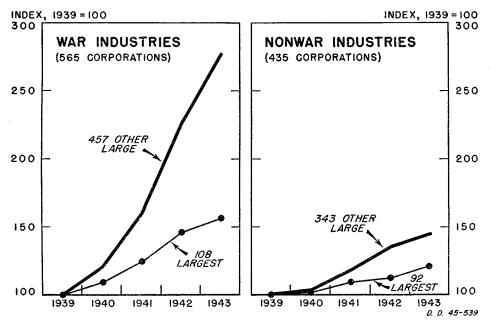
RATIO SCALE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF NET SALES  70 60 50 40 200 LARGEST CORPORATIONS  30	
70 60	7.0
50	5.0
.0000°	
40 200 LARGEST	4.0
30 CORPORATIONS	3.0
200 LARGEST CORPORATIONS  20	
20	2.0
800	
88	1.0
9 800 OTHER LARGE	9
8 CORPORATIONS	8 7
6 -	6
5	5
4 -	4
	. ,
3 -	3
OOOOOOO NET PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	
2 NET PROFITS AFTER INCOME TAXES	2
NET SALES	
	_] .ı
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	45-536

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Chart 4.—Total Assets of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, by War and Nonwar Industries <sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

#### War and Nonwar Industries Compared

To show the difference in wartime trends as between war and nonwar industries, the 1,000 corporations have been assigned to one or the other of these two broad categories. The following major groups have been designated as war industries, on the basis that more than 50 percent of the output went for war purposes, including lend-lease exports: Chemicals; rubber products; iron and steel; nonferrous metals; machinery, including electrical; and transportation equipment, including automobiles.

Of the 1,000 corporations, 565 were classified as operating in war industries and 435 in nonwar industries. The war industries group includes 108 of the largest and 457 of the smaller corporations, leaving 92 of the giants and 343 of the intermediates in nonwar industries.

Chart 4 indicates clearly that the rapid expansion of these firms is attributable largely to those operating in war industries. It is further apparent from the chart that in both war and nonwar industries the largest corporations made less rapid proportionate gains in total assets than did the smaller ones.

Data on net profits before and after taxes of the 1,000 corporations, classified by war and nonwar industries, are shown in charts 5 and 6. The evidence here also emphasizes the sharper increases in war than in nonwar industries and in smaller firms than in very large ones. One exception, however, is revealed by chart 6. This chart shows that relative gains in net profits after income taxes for nonwar industries were somewhat higher for the 92 largest cor-

porations than for the 343 smaller corporations.

#### **Changes by Major Manufacturing Groups**

A breakdown by major manufacturing groups of total assets, net sales, and net profits, with separate data for the giants and other large corporations, reveals some deviations from the general conclusions reached concerning the 1,000 corporations as a group. In the tobacco and stone, clay, and glass products industries, for example, an increase in the concentration of assets among the very large companies occurred from 1936 to 1939 and, again, from 1939 to 1943.

In the tobacco, textile-mill products, chemical, and rubber industries, gains in net sales of very large corporations have been relatively greater during the war than those of smaller ones. The same observation is true as to profits (after income taxes) for the paper, printing and publishing, and petroleum and coal products industries.

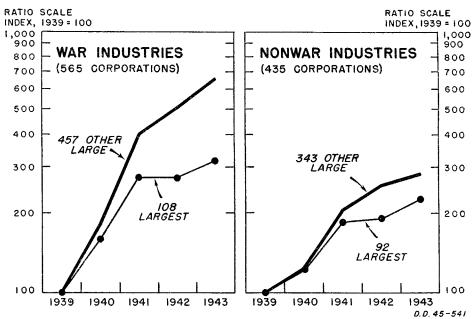
Of special significance is the fact that from 1939 to 1943 the "big four" rubber companies increased their profits (after taxes) approximately 90 percent, whereas the 18 smaller companies in the group showed a decline of 12 percent.

Among the industries contributing conspicuously to the greater relative improvement of the 800 group are iron and steel and transportation equipment (including automobiles). Clearly, these industries have been most intimately tied up with war production and the expansion of smaller concerns is to be expected. In fact, a number of concerns in these industries, whose total assets in 1939 placed them in the 800 group, have grown so rapidly during the war that when size is measured in 1943 assets they are among the 200 largest.

#### Shifts in Base Periods

To provide some indication of the differences obtained by classifying in different periods, another list of the 200 largest

Chart 5.—Net Profits Before Income Taxes of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, by War and Nonwar Industries <sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

 $Sources:\ U.\ S.\ Department\ of\ Commerce,\ based\ upon\ data\ from\ Securities\ and\ Exchange\ Commission\ and\ Moody's\ Investors\ Service.$ 

was compiled, using total assets at the end of 1943 as a criterion of size. New totals on assets, sales, and profits for this list and for the group of 800 other corporations were made.

This shift in the base period changed certain characteristics of the data. For example, by using the 1939 base, total assets of the smallest of the giant corporations amounted to approximately 27 million dollars; whereas by the 1943 base the corresponding item was lifted to roughly 50 million dollars.

Another change in the characteristics of the data is found in the 1939 and 1943 list of 200 largest firms. Thirty substitutions were made in the earlier list; in other words, 170 corporations were common to both periods.

As would be expected, most of the newcomers on the 1943 list were companies which had grown large as a result of the war. They included 19 manufacturers of aircraft or other transportation equipment, 4 iron and steel companies, and 4 manufacturers of machinery. Companies for which substitutions were made operated in a variety of industries. Most of them, however, were in the food, textile-mill products, and paper industries.

Table 4 presents data on assets, net sales, and net profits of 1,000 corporations, segregated into amounts for the 200 largest and 800 other corporations according to 1939 and 1943 total assets.

It can be seen that increases from 1939 to 1943 for the 200 largest on the 1943 base are substantially higher than increases for the same group on the 1939 base. The opposite, of course, is true of the 800 corporations.

Even though there is considerably less disparity between the rates of change shown by the 200 largest and 800 others when size is measured in the latest year of the period studied, it is still true, in general, that the 800 smaller corporations experienced higher relative gains from 1939 to 1943 than did the largest. One exception stands out prominently. That is in the item of net sales.

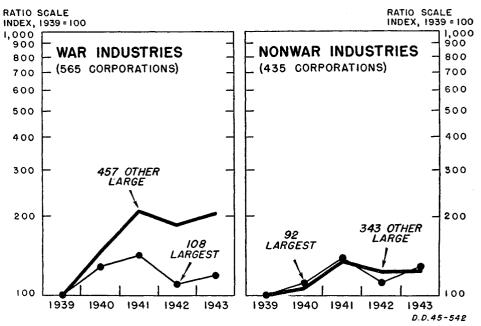
Net sales of the 200 largest, measured in 1943 size, showed an increase of 166 percent in 1943 as compared with 1939, whereas the increase shown by the group of smaller corporations was less than 150 percent. In fact, relative increases over 1939 in net sales of the latter group lagged behind those of the former in each year except 1942.

#### Concentration of Assets

As a further aid in determining wartime changes in the size structure of American manufacturing, statistics have been compiled concerning gross assets and net capital assets of the 1,000 largest corporations from 1939 through 1943. These differ from corresponding data shown elsewhere in this article since they relate to a changing group of corporations as distinguished from a fixed group, and to the 1,000 largest, as distinguished from the sample of 200 largest and 800 others of smaller size.

The following tabulation expresses gross assets and net capital assets of the 200 largest corporations in each year as

Chart 6.—Net Profits After Income Taxes of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, by War and Nonwar Industries <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

MOT

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

a percentage of similar items for the 1.000 largest:

	Total assets	capital assets
1939	79.5	79.9
1940	77. 5	78. 6
1941	78. 5	81.5
1942	76.3	79.7
1943	77.6	78.4

These ratios further indicate that, according to the assets measure of size, concentration in American manufacturing has changed but little during the war. Although the ratios exhibit a slightly declining tendency in 1943 as compared with 1939, they fail to reflect various irregularities characteristic of war years. For example, as will be shown in the next section, giant corporations have operated during the war the major portion of government-owned war facilities. This fact in itself may partially explain the declining concentration of assets controlled by the 200 largest corporations, particularly with respect to capital assets.

#### Wartime Expansion of Facilities 10

The bulk of manufacturing expansion since the beginning of the war has been authorized for war production and has been financed with public funds. From June 1940 to the end of May 1944 only 3.5 billion dollars of facilities expansion in civilian production industries was initiated.

On the other hand, by the end of August 1944 the war agencies had authorized the construction of over 20 billion

dollars of manufacturing facilities, including government-owned and -operated plants. About 78 percent of this amount, or 15.9 billion dollars, was federally financed. The 200 largest corporations accounted for over half the latter authorizations and the 800 others nearly one-fifth.

In the foregoing observation, the 200 largest are measured in 1939 total assets. A quite different picture emerges, however, if selection is made on the basis of 1943 assets. Using these assets as a criterion of size, available data show that the 200 largest corporations accounted for over three-fifths of all federally financed projects and the 800 others for less than one-tenth. Approximately 70 percent of both federally and privately financed authorizations for war expansion went to these two groups.

#### Prewar Comparisons

The magnitude of manufacturing construction during the war and the participation of very large corporations in this expansion program are further demonstrated by comparing the value of net capital assets before the war with the value of authorizations for war manufacturing expansion.

By the end of August 1944, the value of war facilities built or in process of building, without allowance for depreciation, amounted to 89.9 percent of the net capital assets of all manufacturing corporations as of the end of 1939. Net capital assets of the 200 largest corporations at the end of 1939 amounted to approximately 14 billion dollars, or over 60 percent of the total for all manufactur-

(Continued on p. 20)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Statistics upon which these observations are based are available upon request to the Business Statistics Unit.

## State Income Payments in 1944

By Charles F. Schwartz

WITH the increase in State income payments in 1944 limited to an average of 7 percent—the smallest since 1939—two new features appeared in the geographical flow of income.

The first was a tendency to uniformity in the rate of change among the States, as contrasted with the wide disparities in other war years. The second was the occurrence of actual income declines in some States for the first time in 6 years, despite the record attainment of 148 billion dollars for the continental United States. These developments stemmed from the general stability of the economy in 1944 as war production leveled off at peak rates.

Largest regional gains from 1943 to 1944 were recorded by the Southeast (9 percent) and Middle East (8 percent), the latter heavily weighted by New York's 10 percent expansion. (See table 1.) In New England, Southeast, Central States, and Far West the rate of income rise ranged from 5 to 7 percent. In the agricultural Northwest the volume of individual incomes in 1944 was only fractionally higher than in the preceding year.

#### **More Uniformity Apparent**

The pronounced tendency for the States to cluster about the Nation's 7 percent 1943-44 rise in income payments is illustrated by the fact that 37 States registered gains ranging from 3 to 11 percent. In 23 States the rise in individual incomes fell within the narrow range of 5-9 percent.

Explanation of this marked geographic uniformity of income rise is found mainly in the strikingly different causes of income expansion during 1944 from those that dominated in the earlier war years. The huge growth of aggregate incomes from 1940 to 1943 resulted primarily from the rapid rise of wages and salaries paid out by "war" manufacturing industries, agricultural income, Federal civilian pay rolls, and pay of the armed forces.

These four dynamic components expanded from 15 billion dollars in 1940 to 54 billions in 1943 and contributed three-fifths of the 63 billion-dollar growth in total income over the period. Their uneven expansion among the States resulted in a significant geographic redistribution of income.

In 1944, on the other hand, when the Nation attained peak war output through nominal gains over the high-level rates prevailing at the close of 1943, these four components accounted in combination

Note.—Mr. Schwartz is a member of the National Income Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

for only 5 percent <sup>1</sup> of the 9-billion rise in income payments to residents of the continental United States. Most of the 1944 rise stemmed from military allowances and allotments, <sup>2</sup> payments by the trade, service, and transportation industries, and Federal interest disbursements. These expanded more uniformly among the States than had the dynamic components to which the unprecedented 1940–43 growth in total income can be traced.

Military allowances and allotments, increasing by 3.2 billion dollars from 1943 to 1944, accounted for two-fifths of the total increase in income payments. In each of the States the rise in these

¹From 1943 to 1944 war-industry pay rolls and pay of Federal civilian employees in this country showed small percentage increases. Pay of the armed forces and agricultural income actually declined. Armed-force pay comprises only pay to personnel stationed in this country and is measured net of contributions by the personnel to family allowances and voluntary allotments to individuals. The notes to table 4 provide definitions of agricultural income and war-industry pay rolls.

<sup>2</sup> Include family-allowance payments to dependents of enlisted personnel, voluntary allotments of pay by both enlisted men and officer personnel to individuals residing in the continental United States, and mustering-out payments.

items approximated the 107 percent jump for the country as a whole. This was an important factor making for geographic uniformity.

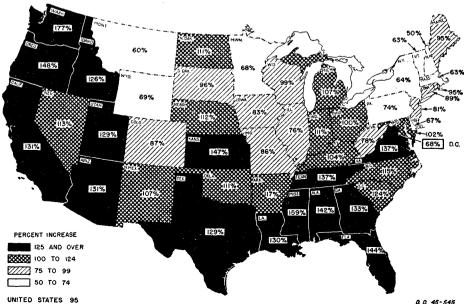
A manifestation of this uniformity is that the past trend of redistribution of income in favor of the South and West—accelerated by the Nation's economic mobilization for war during 1941–43—was retarded, if not completely arrested, in 1944. Income payments in the four Southern and Western regions combined advanced by about the same percentage as estimated for the Nation.

The point bearing emphasis, then, is the essential similarity between the 1943 and 1944 geographic distributions of income. It is evident that the broad outline of the Nation's geographic distribution of income at peak levels of war production emerged rather clearly in 1943. Nineteen forty-four produced only minor modification of that outline.

#### Redistribution of Income

The trend of geographic redistribution of income as to its war-period development is depicted in map 1, which shows differences among the States in percentage gain in total income from 1940 to 1944. All but four of the 28 States in the 2 heavily shaded, higher brackets are in the Southeast, Southwest, Far West, and Northwest. Income received

Map 1.—Percentage Increase in Total Income Payments, 1940 to 1944, by States



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

by residents of these 4 regions in 1944 was from 110 to 140 percent above prewar levels.

In contrast, income payments in the New England and Middle Eastern areas rose by little more than 70 percent. The near-doubling of income payments in the Central States from 1940 to 1944 closely paralleled the experience of the Nation as a whole, and the largest wartime relative shifts of income were therefore from New England and the Middle East to the South and West.

Analysis of data contained in table 1 reveals that the major aspects of this striking pattern of wartime change were in accord with 1929–40 trends. In the prewar period, as again from 1940 to 1944. New England and the Middle East received declining shares of the country's income payments, and the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest received larger shares. The income experience of the Central States approximated that of the Nation also in the period 1929–40.

The larger-than-average wartime advance in total income by the Northwest, however, contrasts with the relatively unfavorable experience of this area in the preceding decade. In this predominantly agricultural region, as well as in important farm States of the Central and Southern areas where prewar movements relative to the national average were reversed in the war period, changes in total income payments are affected in marked degree by the wide fluctuation of farm prices.

#### **Postwar Considerations**

The generalization that the stimulus of wartime activity did not change the geographic distribution of income in the United States in a way contrary to prewar developments is directly relevant and of primary significance to consideration of the probable postwar distribution. For it indicates that the war-period changes should not be "written off" as distortions and that the easy assumption of a return to the 1940 geographic income pattern after the effects of such changes have been spent very probably is not warranted. Such an assumption discounts persistent, underlying trends that have prevailed over the 16-year period 1929-44 embracing prosperity and depression, peace and war.

The geographic distribution of total income payments for 1944, while more useful than that of 1940, obviously cannot qualify as a "model" reference point for postwar projection. In certain areas wartime forces clearly accelerated prewar income trends. Some readjustment or alteration of the 1944 geographic pattern is therefore inevitable prior to the establishment of a more "normal" peacetime pattern.

By the elimination of military payments, it is possible to make partial adjustment for war-induced changes. This is carried out in table 1, which shows the distribution of total nonmilitary income payments. Reduction of the South's share, matched by slightly increased shares for the Middle East and Central States, is the principal difference between the total and nonmilitary income distributions.

However, the probable nature and extent of postwar alteration of the 1944 pattern cannot be measured at all precisely. It can be gaged in broad outline by an analysis of geographic differences in the sources of war-period income expansion. Data contained in table 4, which reflect the extensive changes from 1940 to 1944 in the income structures of the various States and regions, are helpful to such an analysis.

Particularly relevant are the percentages of total income constituted by war-industry payrolls and military payments. These components of total income, of course, will be most directly and dras-

tically affected by the curtailment of Government war spending. States in which the percentage of income received from these two sources showed largest increases from 1940 to 1944 can be spotted most clearly as the ones likely to sustain some decline, at least temporarily, in their share of the Nation's total income.

This criterion of measurement, which has the virtue of simplicity but the limitations of oversimplification and incompleteness, suggests, as might be expected, that part of the relative gains achieved by the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest from 1940 to 1944 was war-in-

Table I.—Percent Distribution of, and Relative Changes in, Total Income Payments by Regions and States, Selected Years, 1929-44

			Tot	al incon	ne payn	ients		*****	Total	nonmil	itary in	come !
Region and State		Pe	ercent d	istribut	ion			cent nge	Per distri	cent bution		cent nge
	1929	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1929 to 1940	1943 to 1944	1940	1944	1940 to 1944	1943 to 1944
Continental United States.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-8.2	6, 7	100.00	100.00	81.5	5.1
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	8. 22 1. 77 . 54 4. 58 . 37 . 70 . 26	8. 07 1. 87 . 57 4. 36 . 35 . 67 . 25	7. 98 1. 99 . 55 4. 17 . 33 . 70 . 24	7. 73 2. 02 . 58 3. 90 . 30 . 71 . 22	7. 31 1. 89 . 61 3. 67 . 27 . 66 . 21	7. 18 1. 81 . 57 3. 65 . 27 . 67 . 21	-9.8 -2.9 -4.0 -12.6 -10.9 -11.7 -13.4	4.7 1.9 9 6.1 8.0 8.9 6.3	8. 09 1. 87 . 57 4. 38 . 35 . 67 . 25	7. 32 1. 89 . 58 3. 73 . 27 . 64 . 21	64. 2 82. 5 84. 8 54. 9 39. 9 71. 9 57. 0	2.9 .6 -2.9 4.7 5.3 2.7 5.8
Middle East	33, 70 . 26 . 77 1, 34 3, 96 17, 53 8, 88 . 96	32.06 .31 1.19 1.61 4.14 15.60 8.21 1.00	30. 57 . 30 1. 13 1. 64 3. 98 14. 51 8. 03 . 98	28. 69 . 27 1. 09 1. 73 3. 92 13. 12 7. 62 . 94	27. 68 . 27 1. 05 1. 72 3. 83 12. 64 7. 29 . 88	28. 09 . 27 1. 02 1. 67 3. 84 13. 06 7. 31 . 92	-12.6 9.6 41.8 10.5 -4.0 -18.3 -15.2 -4.2	8. 3 7. 3 4. 1 3. 5 6. 9 10. 3 7. 0 10. 7	32. 11 . 32 1. 17 1. 60 4. 15 15. 62 8. 24 1. 01	28. 75 . 27 . 99 1. 65 3. 95 13. 44 7. 53 . 92	62. 5 58. 4 54. 4 87. 0 72. 7 56. 2 65. 9 65. 5	6. 3 6. 2 2. 9 5. 5 8. 3 4. 9 6. 9
Southeast. Alabama. Arkansas Florida. Georgia Kentucky Louisiana. Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	10. 51 . 97 . 68 . 84 1. 16 1. 17 1. 04 . 66 1. 17 . 53 1. 10 1. 19	11. 92 1. 00 . 65 1. 19 1. 30 1. 16 1. 12 . 58 1. 49 . 72 1. 22 1. 49	12. 55 1. 12 .71 1. 15 1. 35 1. 13 1. 16 .68 1. 56 .76 1. 32 1. 61	13. 37 1. 23 .77 1. 27 1. 41 1. 15 1. 21 .76 1. 61 .83 1. 31 1. 82	13. 74 1. 25 . 70 1. 49 1. 51 1. 20 1. 32 . 77 1. 59 . 80 1. 40 1. 71	14, 06 1, 25 , 72 1, 49 1, 55 1, 21 1, 31 , 78 1, 64 , 82 1, 48 1, 81	4. 2 -4. 9 -12. 3 29. 5 3. 1 -8. 7 -1. 7 -18. 4 17. 1 24. 4 2. 4 14. 2	9. 1 6. 3 10. 8 6. 3 9. 5 7. 5 6. 0 7. 1 10. 2 9. 3 12. 7 12. 6	11. 84 1. 01 . 65 1. 18 1. 28 1. 15 1. 12 . 59 1. 49 . 70 1. 23 1. 44	12. 88 1. 18 . 66 1. 30 1. 41 1. 16 1. 21 . 66 1. 55 . 74 1. 45 1. 56	97. 4 112. 5 84. 2 100. 6 100. 1 82. 8 95. 6 103. 8 89. 0 89. 3 113. 6 97. 1	7. 6 4. 3 6. 7 7. 7 7. 4 6. 8 4. 9 8. 6 11. 3 8. 2 11. 9 5. 3
Southwest	5. 03 . 30 . 19 1. 31 3. 23	5. 15 . 31 . 25 1. 09 3. 50	5. 13 . 31 . 24 1. 04 3. 54	5. 57 . 37 . 26 1. 13 3. 81	6. 00 . 42 . 26 1. 13 4. 19	5. 92 . 37 . 27 1. 18 4. 10	-5. 9 -3. 3 18. 0 -23. 2 6	5.3 -5.5 8.5 11.4 4.5	5. 13 .31 .25 1. 09 3. 48	5. 55 . 35 . 24 1. 12 3. 84	96.3 101.3 71.1 86.8 100.6	5. 3 1. 1 6. 6 10. 4 4. 2
Central Illinois Indiana Iowa Michigan Minesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	29. 32 8. 52 2. 27 1. 63 4. 29 1. 75 2. 67 5. 95 2. 24	28. 56 7. 57 2. 45 1. 63 4. 51 1. 88 2. 52 5. 86 2. 14	29.05 7.47 2.64 1.66 4.63 1.76 2.56 6.12 2.21	28. 52 6. 97 2. 66 1. 70 4. 71 1. 75 2. 51 6. 01 2. 21	28. 29 6. 72 2. 69 1. 68 4. 92 1. 69 2. 44 5. 98 2. 17	27. 99 6. 84 2. 64 1. 53 4. 79 1. 62 2. 40 5. 99 2. 18	-10.6 -18.4 -1.0 -8.5 -3.3 -1.3 -13.4 -9.6 -12.3	5. 5 8. 4 4. 9 -3. 3 3. 9 1. 7 5. 2 6. 9 7. 2	28. 66 7. 59 2. 46 1. 63 4. 53 1. 88 2. 53 5. 89 2. 15	28. 80 6. 99 2. 71 1. 56 4. 99 1. 66 2. 41 6. 21 2. 27	82. 3 67. 2 100. 1 73. 1 99. 9 60. 2 72. 6 91. 4 91. 4	3.7 6.3 3.0 -5.7 2.5 5 3.6 5.1 6.2
Northwest Colorado Idaho. Kansas. Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	4. 75 . 77 . 28 1. 20 . 39 . 92 . 32 . 35	4. 44 .78 .31 1.00 .42 .75 .31 .32 .35 .29	4. 45 .75 .30 1. 05 .40 .71 .36 .33 .36 .19	5, 06 .84 .35 1, 24 .40 .85 .38 .37 .44 .19	5.05 .81 .34 1.30 .36 .87 .36 .36 .47	4. 76 . 74 . 35 1. 26 . 35 . 82 . 34 . 32 . 41	-14.4 -7.0 .9 -24.1 -1.2 -25.5 -10.2 -16.0 -2.6 -1.9	-2.2 11.0 3.2 3.2 3.2 6 -5.0 -7.3 5.4	4. 43 . 78 . 31 1. 00 . 42 . 75 . 31 . 32 . 35 . 19	4. 71 . 73 . 32 1. 24 . 36 . 81 . 35 . 32 . 41 . 17	92. 8 69. 3 88. 4 126. 6 52. 6 97. 5 103. 0 82. 6 112. 5 55. 4	$\begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ -2.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.1 \\ -2.2 \\ -6.2 \\ -6.4 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$
Far West	6.31 .09 .73	9.80 7.39 .12 .84 1.45	10. 27 7. 64 .11 .89 1. 63	11. 06 7. 98 . 17 1. 02 1. 89	11. 93 8. 67 . 15 1. 10 2. 01	12.00 8.75 .13 1.06 2.06	6. 2 7. 5 24. 3 5. 0 4	7.3 7.6 -3.4 2.5 9.3	9.74 7.35 .12 .84 1.43	11. 99 8. 70 . 12 1. 09 2. 08	123, 4 114, 7 87, 0 136, 2 163, 3	6. 9 7. 1 -7. 0 3. 6 9. 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total income payments minus pay of armed forces, mustering-out pay, family-allowance payments, and voluntary allotments of pay to individuals by military personnel.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

duced. It singles out all four states in the Far West; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi in the Southeast; Texas and Oklahoma in the Southwest; Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island in New England; and Maryland and New Jersey in the Middle East as the principal States whose 1944 shares of the Nation's income payments were boosted to an unusual degree by war spending and may be readjusted at somewhat lower levels in the immediate postwar period.

#### Per Capita Income

The broad shifts of total income payments from New England and the Middle East to the South and Far West over the period 1929-44 are in some degree the result of population shifts. The total population of the Southest, Southwest, and Far West expanded 21 percent over this period, in contrast to the 3 percent rise in the other four regions.

During the 1940–44 war period, population expansion accompanied the upward sweep of total income in the two Southern regions and Far West, but in New England and the Middle East, areas of less-than-average income gains, population actually declined. The agricultural Northwest is exceptional to the general pattern of fairly direct relationship between income and population changes over the war years. There a relatively large gain in total income was accompanied by a decline in population.

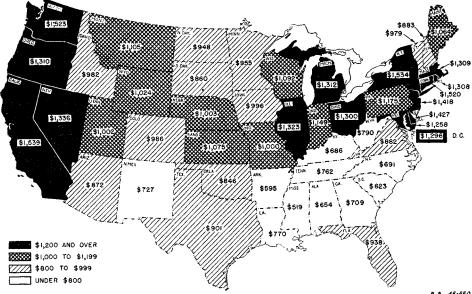
With the exception of the Northwest, then, adjustment of total income for population changes, as shown by the per capita data in table 2, serves to reduce geographic differences in the 1940-44 rates of increase in total income. Particularly noteworthy, in view of its topranking advance in total income from 1940 to 1944, is that the Far West's rise in per capita income was no larger than the national average.

A striking war-period development was the partial reduction of the broad geographic differentials in per capita income. Of the 32 States that in 1940 had per capita incomes below the national average, 26 scored 1940-44 advances exceeding that for the country as a whole. Conversely, of the 17 States that in 1940 had per capita incomes higher than the national average, 13 registered war-period gains that fell short of the Nation-wide average.

The net effect of these counter movements was that from 1940 to 1944 the over-all per capita income of the 32 lowincome States advanced from approximately one-half to three-fifths of the comparable average for the high-income States. The 113 percent expansion of per capita income in the low-income group, from 402 dollars to 856 dollars, exceeded by a substantial margin the 84 percent rise in the high-income group. In the latter, the 1940-44 per capita increase was from 741 dollars to 1,362 dollars.

Elimination of military payments (both armed-force pay and allowances and allotments) does not change the picture materially. The war-period rise of

Map 2.—Per capita Income of the Civilian Population, 1944 <sup>1</sup>



UNITED STATES \$1,131

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>1</sup> Data include mustering-out payments, family-allowance payments, and allotments of pay by military personnel to individuals.

per capita nonmilitary payments to the civilian population was 103 percent in the low-income group of States and 80 percent in the high-income group.

This wartime tendency toward reduction of inequality is a continuation and acceleration of prewar developments. Thus, more than two-thirds of the States which in 1940 had a per capita income below that for the country as a whole scored gains relative to the national average from 1929 to 1940. Their combined per capita income, however, advanced only from 51 percent of the average for the high-income States in 1929 to 54 percent in 1940.

The smallness of this advance stemmed chiefly from the interesting difference between prewar and war-period experiences of the high per capita group of States. In only 4 of the 17 States having higher per capita incomes than the Nation's in 1940 did per capita income, as a percentage of the national average, decline between 1929 and 1940. They were New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Including the Nation's 3 largest States, these 4 contain about one-fourth of the total population of the country.

The effects of the 1929-44 reduction in geographic inequality of per capita income should not be exaggerated. Only a comparatively small part of the broad difference in per capita income between the low-income and high-income groups of States was removed. Moreover, the composition of the two groups in 1944 was substantially the same as in 1929. Over the period only two States, Oregon and Indiana, shifted from the lower to the higher group, and none of the high-income States lost status.

#### Per Capita Civilian Income

Table 2 shows estimates of the per capita income of the civilian population in 1940 and 1944. The 1944 data exclude

mustering-out payments and the considerable volume of family allowances and voluntary allotments-of-pay flowing from members of the armed forces stationed in this country and overseas.

State and regional differentials reflected by the per capita nonmilitary data are much the same as those existing for per capita income payments of the total population. As might be expected, the only difference of note appears for the South and Far West. This results from a concentration of military personnel in the Southern and Pacific Coast areas and from the fact that military average payments are higher than the per capita income of civilians in the South but lower than the civilian average on the West Coast.

Thus, on the basis of per capita nonmilitary income of civilians the South's relative position (as measured by the ratio of its per capita figure to the national average) is somewhat reduced and that of the Far West improved. Also, relative to national proportions, the war-period growth of per capita nonmilitary income was less in the South and larger in the Far West than that obtaining for per capita total income. The uniformly higher-than-average gains in per capita nonmilitary income of civilians by the Southeastern States over the war years are, however, impressive.

Map 2, showing per capita civilian income, including mustering-out pay and allowances and allotments from military personnel, strikingly portrays the broad income differentials among the States in 1944. A primary factor underlying these differentials is geographic variation in industrial structure. Considerable insight into its nature and extent is given by the data in table 3, which shows separately for the lower-than-average and higher-than-average groups of States the industrial distribution of the employed labor force (excluding government) in 1940.

Several common characteristics are readily observed for the States where civilian per capita income in 1944 exceeded the national average. In comparison with other States, the high-income States, in general, show relatively large proportions of the labor force employed in manufacturing, mining, construction, and the distributive and service industries and relatively small proportions in agriculture and domestic service.

Characteristics of the low-income states are exhibited in marked degree by the Southeastern States, where average incomes are the lowest in the Nation. There the influence of industrial structure, or composition, upon an area's income level can be seen most clearly.

Of primary importance in explaining the difference in average income between the Southeast and the rest of the United States is the region's relatively large dependence upon agriculture and domestic service as sources of income. Two-fifths of the total number of persons employed by private industry in the region were in agriculture. Outside the Southeast agriculture accounted for a much smaller share of total employment (oneseventh).

On the other hand, the Southeastern States have relatively fewer workers in the manufacturing and distributive and service groups, where average earnings are considerably higher than in agricul-

Table 2.—Per Capita Income Payments, by Regions and States, Selected Years, 1929-44

					Per ca	pita inco	me payn	ents to a	ll indivi	duals 1							come pay populatio	
Region and State			4	Amount	(dollars)				Percen	nt of nati	onal per come	capita	Percent	change	Am (dol	ount lars)	Per- cent of na-	Per-
	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1929	1940	1943	1944	1943 to 1944	1940 to 1944	1940	1944	tional per capita income, 1944	change, 1940 to 1944
Continental United States	680	368	539	575	693	862	1, 037	1, 117	100	100	100	100	7.7	94.3	573	1,082	100	88.8
New England.  Connecticut.  Maine.  Massachusetts  New Hampshire.  Rhode Island  Vermont.	838 918 566 897 652 851 601	514 540 364 553 420 533 351	680 764 474 719 548 678 483	725 827 509 766 546 715 521	866 1, 059 602 883 629 900 613	1, 044 1, 305 806 1, 034 720 1, 097 734	1, 210 1, 479 1, 038 1, 198 809 1, 218 875	1, 284 1, 509 1, 059 1, 299 882 1, 279 981	123 135 83 132 96 125 88	126 144 89 133 95 124 91	117 143 100 116 78 117 84	115 135 95 116 79 115 88	6. 1 2. 0 2. 0 8. 4 9. 0 5. 0 12. 1	77. 1 82. 5 108. 1 69. 6 61. 5 78. 9 88. 3	724 826 508 765 556 711 520	1, 248 1, 477 1, 022 1, 259 837 1, 257 939	115 137 95 116 77 116 87	72. 4 78. 8 101. 2 64. 6 53. 9 76. 8 80. 6
Middle East Delaware District of Columbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	926 919 1, 191 703 947 1, 125 767 464	526 513 806 441 535 644 414 265	711 771 1, 031 634 746 825 589 378	752 896 1, 080 712 803 863 628 398	873 1, 023 1, 101 851 912 994 751 477	1, 031 1, 133 1, 141 1, 064 1, 093 1, 155 903 587	1, 212 1, 324 1, 287 1, 211 1, 288 1, 354 1, 069 698	1, 333 1, 405 1, 333 1, 231 1, 402 1, 519 1, 171 790	136 135 175 103 139 165 113 68	131 156 188 124 140 150 109 69	117 128 124 117 124 131 103 67	119 126 119 110 126 136 105 71	10. 0 6. 1 3. 6 1. 7 8. 9 12. 2 9. 5 13. 2	77. 3 56. 8 23. 4 72. 9 74. 6 76. 0 86. 5 98. 5	751 895 1, 058 709 802 862 628 398	1, 292 1, 381 1, 245 1, 213 1, 367 1, 482 1, 125 735	119 128 115 112 126 137 104 68	72.0 54.3 17.7 71.1 70.4 71.9 79.1 84.7
Southeast	344 305 305 484 329 371 415 273 309 252 349 422	195 154 152 272 200 199 222 123 205 167 190 266	300 242 246 442 290 297 354 201 308 261 295 402	322 268 252 471 315 308 357 202 316 286 317 450	404 359 332 531 389 369 433 283 397 354 413 565	529 482 448 684 507 474 549 396 521 473 513 738	652 601 516 872 651 610 718 480 607 572 658 823	722 655 601 929 714 682 768 528 689 634 764 880	51 45 45 71 48 55 61 40 45 37 51 62	56 47 44 82 55 54 62 35 55 50 57	63 58 50 84 63 59 69 46 59 55 63 79	65 59 54 83 64 61 69 47 62 57 68 79	10. 7 9. 0 16. 5 6. 5 9. 7 11. 8 7. 0 10. 0 13. 5 10. 8 16. 1 6. 9	124. 2 144. 4 138. 5 97. 2 126. 7 121. 4 115. 1 161. 4 118. 0 121. 7 141. 0 95. 6	319 267 252 467 311 306 356 203 314 280 317 441	663 597 532 883 652 633 714 459 640 566 706 833	61 55 49 82 60 59 66 42 59 52 65 77	107. 8 123. 6 111. 1 89. 1 106. 9 100. 6 126. 1 103. 8 102. 1 122. 7 88. 9
Southwest	464 573 383 455 465	247 263 196 226 257	386 461 341 340 401	399 473 356 356 413	477 562 415 417 497	642 787 558 590 655	805 853 680 724 835	867 859 741 846 884	68 84 56 67 68	69 82 62 62 72	78 82 66 70 81	78 77 66 76 79	7. 7 0. 7 9. 0 16. 9 5. 9	117.3 81.6 108.1 137.6 114.0	397 471 356 353 410	821 826 669 786 844	76 76 62 73 78	106. 8 75. 4 87. 9 122. 7 105. 9
Central	720 932 583 546 745 566 612 748 634	355 431 296 258 348 307 337 386 312	565 671 495 468 591 497 486 603 485	605 726 541 485 649 509 505 643 516	745 865 705 609 790 589 621 815 649	914 1,002 879 806 982 759 763 998 815	1, 120 1, 213 1, 097 1, 007 1, 259 913 902 1, 206 999	1, 192 1, 309 1, 144 996 1, 307 955 991 1, 298 1, 084	106 137 86 80 110 83 90 110 93	105 126 94 84 113 89 88 112 90	108 117 106 97 121 88 87 116 96	107 117 102 89 117 85 89 116 97	6. 4 7. 9 4. 3 -1. 1 3. 8 4. 6 9. 9 7. 6 8. 5	97. 0 80. 3 111. 5 105. 4 101. 4 87. 6 96. 2 101. 9 110. 1	605 726 541 485 649 509 505 642 516	1, 154 1, 277 1, 102 951 1, 272 913 947 1, 252 1, 059	107 118 102 88 118 84 88 116 98	90. 7 75. 9 103. 7 96. 1 96. 0 79. 4 87. 5 95. 0 105. 2
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nobraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	534 616 518 532 602 557 389 417 537 687	265 336 242 258 290 275 190 172 275 369	418 505 411 383 515 397 325 351 443 567	454 524 440 422 574 433 368 376 480 605	564 620 543 549 682 510 534 484 592 696	822 877 854 814 891 784 738 734 887 857	979 968 950 1,016 1,029 980 928 867 1,032 953	996 960 987 1, 052 1, 105 995 949 850 998 992	79 91 76 78 89 82 57 61 79	79 91 77 73 100 75 64 65 83 105	94 93 92 98 99 95 89 84 100 92	89 86 88 94 99 89 85 76 89	1.7 -0.8 3.9 3.5 7.4 1.5 2.3 -2.0 -3.3 4.1	119. 4 83. 2 124. 3 149. 3 92. 5 129. 8 157. 9 126. 1 107. 9 64. 0	453 522 440 421 574 431 370 376 477 603	964 937 940 1,025 1,063 960 914 821 956 983	89 87 87 95 98 89 85 76 88 91	112. 8 79. 5 113. 6 143. 5 85. 2 122. 7 147. 0 118. 4 100. 4 63. 0
Far West California Nevada. Oregon Washington	865 946 817 640 713	465 511 447 337 369	692 741 767 544 588	750 805 836 579 632	925 974 912 752 833	1, 181 1, 198 1, 441 1, 075 1, 152	1, 394 1, 421 1, 420 1, 241 1, 372	1, 459 1, 480 1, 256 1, 295 1, 483	127 139 120 94 105	130 140 145 101 110	134 137 137 120 132	131 132 112 116 133	4.7 4.2 -11.5 4.4 8.1	94. 5 83. 9 50. 2 123. 7 134. 7	747 803 835 578 626	1, 467 1, 496 1, 293 1, 265 1, 484	136 138 120 117 137	96. 4 86. 3 54. 9 118. 9 137. 1

¹ Per capita income payments are derived by division of total income payments by total population excluding armed forces and civilians outside continental United States. In five States, however, income was transferred from the state of the recipients' employment to the state of residence before computation of per capita income. These States are New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.
¹ Exclude payment outside continental United States. Data for 1944 exclude mustering-out payments, family-allowance payments, and allotments of pay by military personnel to individuals.

ture and domestic service.3 Although manufacturing in this area employed less than half as many persons as agriculture in 1940, it paid out a 10 percent larger volume of income.

This "unprofitable" distribution of the Southeast's working population explains in large measure the lowness of the region's per capita income. The lower incomes prevalent in agriculture have larger weight in the Southeast than in other areas in depressing the general income average. Furthermore, the level of farm income in this region is substantially lower than elsewhere.

The dominance of traditionally lowwage types of industries within the Southeast's manufacturing industry is another explanation of the low average pay of its workers. (Compilation of unemployment compensation data shows that in 1939 the average earnings of all factory employees in the Southeast was 897 dollars, one-third below the corresponding average of 1,359 dollars for the Nation.) In 1939 more than two-thirds of the region's factory employees were in industries in which, on a national basis, average earnings were below average earnings in all manufacturing.

#### Regional Summaries

The remaining sections of the article summarize the principal trends of income payments in each of the regions over the 16-year period 1929-44 covered by Department of Commerce estimates. Major emphasis is placed upon relationship of war to prewar developments and the sources of income expansion in the recent war period.

#### New England

New England's share of the Nation's income payments declined slightly from 1929 to 1940 and then dropped more sharply during the war period. Massachusetts, with approximately half of the region's total income, dominated the trend in both the prewar and war periods.

The less-than-average growth of income in New England from 1940 to 1944 is attributable mainly to a lesser expansion of factory pay rolls. Additional contributing factors were the comparatively small volume of military payments flowing into the region, the small rise in individuals' returns on investments, and the relative stability of income payments by trade, service, and contract construction establishments.

None of the New England States scored 1940-44 percentage gains in total income exceeding the Nation-wide average of 95 percent. Gains in Maine and Rhode Island, however, equaled it and the 89 percent expansion in Connecticut compared favorably.

These three States, it has been noted, were among the 16 in the Nation whose war-period income expansion was perhaps most directly and sharply stimulated by the large volume of Government war spending initiated in the latter half of 1940.

Connecticut's rate of income expansion outpaced the Nation's in 1940 and 1941, equalled it in 1942, but lagged considerably in the next 2 years. Total manufacturing employment leveled off at the 500,000 mark in late 1942, remained stable throughout 1943, and declined by 8 percent in 1944.

In this highly industrialized State pay rolls of factories included in the war classification contributed nearly three-

Table 3.—Industrial Distribution of Employed Labor Force (Excluding Government) in 1940, by States

			loyed lat governm	
State	Agri- culture, forestry, and fisheries	Manu- factur- ing, mining, and con- struc- tion	Distribution and service, excl. domestic service 1	Domes- tic service
Continental United States	19.8	31. 7	43.0	5. 5
"High Income" States 2 California New York Washington Connecticut Delaware New Jersey Nevada Illinois Michigan Oregon Massachusetts Rhode Island Ohio District of Colum-	19.9	38. 6 26. 2 34. 5 30. 9 51. 0 38. 2 44. 3 29. 2 36. 1 45. 2 28. 5 44. 0 53. 9 41. 0	48. 1 57. 5 55. 3 49. 9 39. 5 39. 2 47. 5 51. 8 49. 7 48. 0 48. 3 39. 7 43. 1	4. 77 4. 76 5. 53 5. 38 7. 88 2. 48 3. 87 3. 68 4. 81 4. 4
bia	11.5	19. 5 35. 5 46. 8 37. 2	67. 5 45. 7 42. 2 40. 4	12. 7 7. 3 4. 7 3. 7
"Low Income" States" Montana Wisconsin Kansas Maine Wyoming Nebraska Utah Missouri Iowa Colorado Idaho Vermont Minnesota North Dakota Florida Texas New Hampshire Virginia Anizona South Dakota Oklahoma West Virginia Louisiana Tennessee New Mexico Georgia North Carolina Kentucky Albama South Carolina Kentucky Albama South Carolina Kentucky Albama South Carolina Arkansas South Carolina Arkansas South Carolina Arkansas Mississippi	34. 3 27. 11 33. 3 15. 11 32. 8 39. 4 20. 7 24. 7 37. 55 22. 7 39. 12 26. 3 31. 9 56. 1 20. 1 31. 4 9. 6 28. 22 50. 7 35. 15 34. 6 34. 6 34. 6 34. 6 35. 1 36. 1 37. 5 36. 1 37. 5 37. 5 38. 3 38. 8 38.	23. 2 20. 7 30. 7 16. 9 39. 8 10. 3 11. 5 25. 3 17. 6 29. 4 18. 2 21. 3 30. 5 30. 5 24. 3 9. 4 18. 1 25. 3 19. 6 19. 6 29. 1 20. 1 2	36. 8 42. 5 38. 4 45. 9 45. 2 45. 3 52. 4 41. 4 52. 0 40. 8 37. 1 42. 6 37. 42. 0 34. 2 25. 7 32. 5 25. 4 22. 9 26. 8	6.3 2.5 3.8 6.2 2.7 3.8 2.2 4.6 3.9 4.2 5.7 7.2 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8

Include trade, transportation, public utilities,

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

fifths of the 1940-44 increase in total income. They formed two-fifths of all income received by residents of Connecticut in 1944.

For Maine, the war-period rise of total income was a composite of a more-thanaverage expansion from 1940 to 1943 and a slight decline in 1944. The latter resulted from decreases in agricultural income and in wages and salaries disbursed by war-manufacturing establishments.

Pay rolls of Maine's war industries aggregated 14 million dollars in 1940 and comprised 3 percent of total income payments. They soared to 162 millions by 1943, declining in 1944 to 147 millions. The 1944 total amounted to nearly onefifth of all income received in the State. and the 1940-44 increase of 133 millions provided one-third of the State's total income expansion over the period.

War production was the principal source of income growth from 1940 to 1944 in Rhode Island also, but the role of military payments was nearly as large and was the more exceptional to the regional pattern. In fact, the latter rose from a mere 5 million dollars in 1940 to 126 millions in 1944, supplying one-fourth of the State's rise in total Such payments comprised income. three-fourths of the increased flow of income in Rhode Island from 1943 to 1944. Total nonmilitary income in the State last year was only 3 percent above the 1943 level.

#### Middle East

From 1929 to 1943 income payments in the Middle East dropped from 33.7 percent to 27.7 percent of the national total. The region's income growth of two-fifths over this 15-year period was the smallest in the country. It was, in fact, only half as large as the composite growth of the other six regions.

In 1944, however, this declining relative trend was reversed. With all States in the region except Maryland and the District of Columbia registering morethan-average gains, income in the Middle East advanced 8.3 percent as compared with the Nation-wide rise of 6.6 percent. A decline in war-manufacturing pay rolls in Maryland and stability of payments to Federal civilian and military personnel in the District of Columbia dampened last year's gains.

Explanation of the marked rise of income payments in the Middle East during 1944 is suggested by reference to Government pay rolls (including pay of the armed forces) and agricultural income. Two points are pertinent. The first is simply that from 1943 to 1944 these two types of income increased in the Middle East, whereas they declined nationally.

The second point relates to the lesser importance to the region of Government and agriculture as sources of income. Because of their smaller rise from 1943 to 1944 than other types of income in the Middle East and their actual decline in the country as a whole, Government pay rolls and agricultural income served to depress the rate of increase in total income payments. In this respect their influence was considerably less in the Middle East. In both the Middle East

<sup>3</sup> In 1940, average annual earnings of employees and proprietors in the United States engaged in manufacturing, mining, and construction were 1,444 dollars, while the average for those employed in the distributive and service industries was 1,506 dollars. In contrast, average earnings in agriculture and domestic service were only 624 and 533 dollars, respectively.

Include trade, transportation, public utilities, finance, and service (except domestic).

2 A state is classified as "high income" or "low income" according to whether its per capita income of civilians in 1944 (see map 2) was more or less than the national average. States are ranked by size of 1944 per capita civilian income. civilian income.

and the Nation, it may be noted, total income payments excluding Government pay rolls and agricultural income increased by 9 percent from 1943 to 1944.

The 1929-40 decline in the Middle East's share of total income payments centered in New York and Pennsylvania, which receive about three-fourths of the region's income. Other States in the region received higher proportions in 1940 than in 1929.

From 1940 to 1943 the relative declines in New York and Pennsylvania were accelerated, chiefly because of lesser expansion of Government pay rolls (including military pay), factory pay rolls, and property income. Income payments in every other State in the region except Maryland also rose at less-than-average rates. Maryland maintained its betterthan-average income record in 1941. 1942, and 1943 chiefly through a fourfold expansion of wages and salaries paid out by war industries, consisting mainly of aircraft and shipbuilding establishments.

In the Middle East, as well as on a Nation-wide basis, pay rolls in war manufacturing rose from 10 percent of total income payments in 1940 to 19 percent in 1944. They accounted for one-third of the region's 1940-43 increase in income payments, with the proportion running as high as one-half in New Jersey and Delaware and two-fifths in Maryland. The influence of war-industry growth upon expansion of aggregate incomes was disproportionately large in these three States.

The relative position of the Southeast improved steadily over the 1929-44 period. In both the prewar and war years that improvement, in respect to total income, was only slightly less marked than the gains achieved by the Far West: and. as to per capita income, it exceeded the record of any other region.

Income payments in the Southeast in 1940 were 4 percent higher than in 1929, in contrast with the 10 percent decline for the rest of the country. This gain stemmed principally from growth of manufactures in the region. Factory pay rolls in 1940 were up 12 per cent over the 1929 level in the Southeast but off 7 percent in the other six areas.

During the period 1940-44, embracing the years of rearmament and war, income payments in every Southeastern State expanded at a higher rate than in the country as a whole.

Military payments were the most important element of this sharp differential growth of total income, although, as noted from comparison of the total and nonmilitary income distributions in table 1, they do not explain all of it.

Military payments in the region increased by 3.1 billion dollars between 1940 and 1944 and accounted for more than one-fourth of the total increase in income payments. In Mississippi, Virginia, and Florida, they constituted one-fifth of all income received by individuals in 1944.

Federal civilian, as well as military, payments were of more importance in the Southeast than in any other area in swelling the volume of individual incomes after 1940. Federal pay rolls (including those in Government shipyards and arsenals) contributed as much as one-tenth of the region's 1940-44 rise in total income, with the proportion rising to one-fifth in Virginia.

Agriculture provided slightly less than one-fifth of the region's 1940-44 income growth, but its relative importance in

the Southeast's income structure increased only slightly from 1940 to 1944. In only two States, North Carolina and Kentucky, was agriculture of relatively much more importance than nonagricultural sources in feeding the warperiod income stream.

The Southeast's 1940-44 expansion of 152 percent in net income of farm opera-

Table 4.—Selected Components as a Percent of Total Income Payments, 1940 and 1944, and Their Relative Importance in Total Increase in Income Payments, 1940 to 1944, by Regions and States

			Per	cent of	total i	ncome	payme	ents			inco	me pay		rease in 1940 to
Region and State		manu- iring rolls <sup>1</sup>		ultural me ²	eivi	leral lien rolls <sup>3</sup>	Mili paym	tary ents 4		al of cted onents	War manu- factur- ing	Agri- cul- tural	Fed- eral civil- ian	Mili- tary pay-
	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	pay rolls 1	in- come <sup>2</sup>	pay rolls 3	ments4
Continental United States	9.7	19.3	7. 2	9. 2	2. 4	4.7	0.5	7. 5	19.8	40.7	29. 4	11.4	7. 1	14. 9
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	12.0 24.3 3.2 9.0 2.7 11.6 6.7	24. 1 39. 6 17. 4 20. 1 6. 1 20. 4 13. 4	2.0 2.0 6.1 1.0 3.0 .8 11.4	2. 5 2. 2 7. 4 1. 3 4. 2 . 8 15. 2	2.1 .9 3.9 2.2 1.9 2.8 2.4	4. 4 1. 0 9. 0 5. 2 2. 2 6. 7 2. 0	.3 .1 .4 .2 .4 1.1	5. 7 3. 7 5. 7 5. 4 6. 9 12. 7 4. 2	16. 4 27. 3 13. 6 12. 4 8. 0 16. 3 21. 2	36. 7 46. 5 39. 5 32. 0 19. 4 40. 6 34. 8	40.6 56.8 32.3 37.7 12.9 29.6 24.0	3. 1 2. 4 8. 8 1. 6 6. 6 . 8 21. 3	7. 5 1. 1 14. 3 9. 9 2. 6 10. 8 1. 4	13. 1 7. 7 11. 3 13. 6 20. 0 24. 9 9. 6
Middle East  Delaware  District of Co-	9. 6 17. 1	19. 3 29. 2	1. 9 5. 2	2. 4 8. 2	2.8 1.1	5. 2 1. 7	.3	5. 3 5. 5	14. 6 23. 7	32. 2 44. 6	32. 8 47. 3	3. 2 12. 8	8. 5 2. 6	12, 4 13, 1
lumbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	11. 0 17. 0 5. 8 14. 0 10. 1	24. 2 32. 0 13. 9 24. 1 13. 2	3. 6 1. 6 1. 4 2. 2 5. 6	4. 4 1. 7 1. 9 2. 9 6. 0	32, 2 3, 2 1, 2 1, 6 1, 9 1, 4	39. 8 5. 9 3. 3 3. 7 4. 5 1. 5	2.7 1.3 .2 .2 .1	10. 4 8. 5 5. 0 4. 8 4. 7 7. 2	35. 1 19. 1 20. 0 9. 0 18. 2 17. 1	50. 4 43. 0 42. 0 24. 3 36. 2 27. 9	.3 37. 2 56. 5 26. 7 37. 7 17. 0	5. 1 1. 9 2. 8 3. 7 6. 6	51. 1 8. 6 5. 8 6. 9 8. 0 1. 5	21. 8 15. 6 10. 8 12. 1 10. 9 16. 4
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	8.4 .7 1.2 2.6 4.0	8.5 15.9 3.2 8.9 9.8 8.7 10.6 4.8 4.8 1.4 12.7 7.6	15. 2 14. 1 29. 7 9. 1 15. 5 15. 7 10. 2 27. 2 17. 6 18. 4 13. 8 9. 7	16. 4 13. 5 28. 0 11. 6 14. 0 20. 6 10. 4 28. 9 23. 6 17. 8 14. 1 10. 8	3. 1 2. 9 3. 1 2. 6 2. 5 2. 6 3. 8 1. 7 4. 2 4. 0 4. 9	6.7 6.7 5.5 8.1 7.0 3.4 5.0 5.0 4.2 10.6 4.1	1. 2 .6 .1 1. 3 1. 9 1. 1 .4 .6 2. 3	15. 3 12. 7 15. 0 18. 9 15. 9 11. 3 15. 2 21. 2 12. 8 17. 4 9. 7 19. 8	23. 0 26. 0 33. 6 14. 0 22. 6 23. 3 15. 5 32. 6 21. 1 25. 6 24. 6 24. 4	46. 9 48. 8 51. 7 47. 5 46. 7 44. 0 41. 2 59. 9 45. 4 47. 2 40. 6 51. 2	12. 4 21. 1 5. 3 14. 2 15. 2 13. 1 17. 0 6. 7 8. 0 1. 9 17. 1 8. 6	17. 4 13. 1 26. 6 13. 3 12. 8 25. 3 10. 6 29. 9 28. 7 17. 4 14. 4 11. 6	9. 5 9. 4 7. 6 12. 0 10. 3 4. 2 6. 8 5. 7 6. 3 15. 7 4. 1 18. 9	26. 1 21. 2 27. 8 31. 1 26. 4 21. 1 26. 5 34. 6 23. 3 29. 5 16. 8 31. 6
Southwest	2. 0 1. 5 . 3 1. 8 2. 2	9.6 7.3 1.3 8.9 10.5 或	15. 5 13. 9 20. 7 17. 3 14. 8	15.3 14.3 18.8 18.3 14.3	2. 5 4. 7 5. 5 2. 3 2. 2	6. 0 8. 6 9. 6 6. 0 5. 5	.9 .5 1.0 .9	13. 3 13. 2 17. 4 12. 2 13. 3	20. 9 20. 6 26 5 22. 4 20. 1	44. 2 43. 4 47. 1 45. 4 43. 6	15. 7 11. 6 2. 2 15. 3 16. 9	15. 1 14. 5 17. 1 19. 3 14. 0	8.7 11.6 13.5 9.3 8.0	23. 3 23. 0 33. 6 22. 4 22. 9
Central Illinois. Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	11 2	27, 8 22, 5 32, 6 7, 8 45, 1 11, 3 13, 6 34, 2 24, 2	7. 7 4. 6 8. I 26. 4 4. 3 16. 8 9. 9 4. 2 10. 9	9. 9 6. 4 10. 5 34. 1 4. 9 21. 0 13. 1 5. 2 15. 8	1. 5 1. 6 1. 3 1. 5 1. 1 1. 8 2. 0 1. 4 1. 5	2. 4 3. 0 2. 3 1. 7 1. 7 1. 9 3. 2 2. 8 1. 6	.1 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	4. 8 5. 4 5. 1 5. 6 3. 6 4. 9 7. 2 4. 2 3. 8	25. 4 18. 2 29. 6 31. 2 36. 7 22. 1 17. 9 26. 8 26. 5	44. 9 37. 3 50. 5 49. 2 55. 3 39. 1 37. 1 46. 4 45. 4	40. 5 36. 6 44. 0 13. 3 58. 2 23. 0 22. 6 47. 3 34. 4	12. 3 8. 8 12. 7 43. 4 5. 5 27. 0 16. 8 6. 2 20. 9	3. 5 4. 9 3. 2 1. 9 2. 3 1. 9 4. 7 4. 1 1. 6	9. 9 12. 2 9. 6 12. 3 6. 9 11. 8 15. 5 8. 3 7. 5
Northwest	3.3 .2 2.0 2.2 .9 .1	6. 7 5. 6 . 5 15. 4 2. 8 6. 4 . 1 . 4 4. 1	19. 9 10. 7 25. 0 18. 0 22. 5 19. 8 37. 3 30. 2 11. 4 23. 6	26. 3 15. 6 30. 6 21. 6 32. 2 27. 6 54. 5 42. 5 14. 1 23. 3	3. 1 3. 4 3. 2 2. 3 4. 3 3. 0 3. 1 3. 4 3. 0 3. 8	5. 4 5. 8 4. 6 4. 0 3. 9 5. 4 2. 4 5. 0 13. 8 5. 1	.5 .5 .7 .7 .3 .6 2.2	8. 5 9. 9 16. 8 8. 7 7. 6 4. 1 7. 3 7. 7 9. 8	25. 2 17. 9 28. 4 23. 0 29. 0 24. 4 40. 5 34. 0 18. 1 29. 6	46. 9 36. 9 52. 5 49. 7 43. 6 47. 0 61. 1 55. 2 39. 7 38. 3	11. 3 8. 1 8 24. 6 3. 8 11. 2 .1 .8 4. 9	32. 1 21. 3 35. 0 24. 0 48. 4 34. 6 70. 0 55. 3 16. 2 23. 0	7. 5 8. 7 5. 7 5. 2 3. 3 7. 6 1. 7 6. 7 22. 1 7. 0	15. 8 20. 7 30. 0 14. 2 12. 6 13. 9 7. 7 14. 5 13. 2 21. 0
Far West	5.5	19. 2 19. 1 7. 4 20. 1 20. 1	7. 2 6. 7 9. 3 10. 6 7. 6	9. 5 8. 9 9. 6 12. 3 10. 6	2. 3 1. 9 6. 1 3. 0 3. 9	5. 7 5. 5 8. 5 2. 7 7. 8	1. 0 1. 0 . 2 . 1 1. 7	7. 5 8. 0 12. 4 5. 0 6. 5	15. 3 15. 1 15. 6 15. 5 16. 8	41. 9 41. 5 37. 9 40. 1 45. 0	29. 6 29. 5 14. 0 32. 5 29. 5	11. 2 10. 6 9. 9 13. 4 12. 3	8. 1 8. 3 10. 6 2. 5 10. 0	12. 2 13. 3 23. 3 8. 3 9. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> War industries in manufacturing include chemicals and allied products, rubber products, iron and steel and their prodwas included as in manufacturing include chemicals and affined products, from and steep and their products, ordnance and accessories, transportation equipment (except automobiles), nonferrous metals and their products, electrical machinery, machinery (except electrical) and automobiles and automobile equipment.

2 Includes net income of farm operators (adjusted for change in inventories of crops and livestock), farm wages, and net rents to landlords living on farms.

3 Include pay of employees in the Federal Executive Service in the continental United States.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>4</sup> Include net pay of armed forces, family-allowance payments, voluntary allotment of pay to individuals, and muster-

tors, the major component of agricultural income, kept substantial pace with the Nation's 158 percent expansion. The closeness, however, is attributable to developments in 1944.

From 1940 to 1943 the net income of Southeastern farmers advanced 128 percent; this was appreciably less than the 191 percent advance registered by the rest of the country. In 1944, however, net farm income rose 10 percent in the Southeast but dropped 9 percent in other parts of the country. In all States of the region except Louisiana, farmers' gross cash receipts from crop marketings rose well above 1943 levels, the gains ranging from 28 to 38 percent in Virginia and the two Carolinas.

Wages and salaries paid out by manufacturing establishments, like farm income, showed an upturn in the Southeast in 1944, the region's 10 percent rise being double that for the Nation as a whole. This relative gain was concentrated in Southeastern war industries, where the impetus of expanded shipbuilding and aircraft production pushed pay rolls 16 percent above 1943. In all other areas except the Southwest, which scored a gain of 14 percent, the change in war-industry pay rolls from 1943 to 1944 ranged from a 5 percent rise to a 2 percent decline.

Rapidly mounting pay rolls of war industries, which jumped from 316 million dollars in 1940 to 1,778 millions in 1944, were a major contributing factor to the spurt in income payments in the Southeast. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee they accounted for 15–20 percent of the increase in individual incomes.

#### Southwest

The impact of Government war spending upon recent income trends in the Southwest is clearly evident. It generated a sharp upturn of income payments in all four Southwestern States in 1942 and 1943, following their uniformly less-than-average income gains from 1939 to 1941. Further, the contraction of war spending in the Southwest during 1944, as reflected in decreases of pay of the armed forces and income from contract construction, accounted in the main for the slight decline in the region's share of the country's income payments.

The 1944 relative decline was centered in Texas and Arizona. In each of these States, total income excluding the construction and military components went up from 1943 to 1944 at a rate (10 percent) exceeding the comparable national average. Developments in Oklahoma in 1944 were different from those in Texas and Arizona in that larger-than-average declines in military pay and income from construction were partly offset by increases in farm income and Federal civilian pay rolls.

In several respects the pattern of warperiod expansion in the Southwest was similar to that in the Southeast. The following may be noted.

(1) In the two areas the "dynamic" components of total income—pay rolls of war industries, military payments, agricultural income, and Federal civilian pay rolls—were individually of similar im-

portance in contributing to the increased flow of incomes to individuals from 1940 to 1944 and in combination accounted for more than three-fifths of the total expansion.

(2) Military payments and Federal civilian pay rolls were unusually important sources of income payments. They accounted for roughly one-third of the 1940-44 income rise, whereas outside the South the proportion, on the average, was less than one-fifth.

(3) Agricultural income in the Southwest, as in the Southeast, formed about the same percentage of total income payments in 1944 as in 1940.

(4) Further similarity between the two Southern areas as to war-period income developments is found in the spectacular role of contract construction. Federally financed projects providing quick construction of Army camps and industrial facilities were increased in number during 1941 and launched in tremendous volume in 1942 in both the Southwest and Southeast. In the Southwest income from the contract construction industry (pay rolls and net income of proprietors) soared from 110 million dollars in 1940 to 509 millions in 1942. It held up relatively well in 1943, when throughout the Nation the volume of construction fell off upon completion of war projects, but dropped to 218 millions in 1944. Outside the South, with singular exceptions such as Nevada and several of the Northwestern States, the influence of construction upon wartime changes in income payments was not considerable.

A discussion of Southwestern income developments over the war period cannot escape mention of the sweeping, spectacular expansion of war production in the area. Pay rolls of the eight manufacturing industries in the war classification rose from 78 million dollars in 1940 to 840 millions in 1944, advancing from 2 percent to 10 percent of all income payments in the Southwest. Three-fourths of this war-industry expansion, which in relative terms exceeded that in any other part of the country, occurred in transportation equipment (mostly aircraft production and privately-owned shipbuilding). The continued expansion of transportation equipment during 1944 pushed war-in-dustry pay rolls in the Southwest 14 percent above 1943. This paralleled the 16 percent gain in the Southeast and far exceeded the Nation-wide rise of 4 percent.

#### **Central States**

Changes in income payments in the Central States have tended to approximate changes on a Nation-wide basis. The tendency for the region to receive a relatively constant share of the Nation's total income is an interesting composite of differing State trends. These include declining shares in Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota (a war-period development), rising shares in Michigan and Indiana, and relatively stable shares in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The most pronounced of the individual State trends has been the con-

sistently less-than-average income growth of Illinois. The 44 percent income expansion in this State over the 1929-44 period was little more than half as large as the growth of individual incomes on a Nation-wide basis.

Illinois' lag is attributable mainly to a lower rate of expansion in factory pay rolls. Other significant contributing factors are the less-than-average advance of Government pay rolls (including military pay) and the comparative sluggishness of income flowing from the trade and service industries.

In 1944, however, income payments increased by a larger percentage in Illineis than in the Nation. This reversal of past relationships centered in war manufacturing, where pay rolls rose 17 percent in the State as compared with a 4 percent rise in the country as a whole. Gains were appreciable in the State's large iron and steel industry, in the machinery industries, and in transportation equipment.

In Michigan and Indiana, as in Illinois, relative income changes in 1944 did not accord with established trend. Stability of war-industry pay rolls in Michigan and their small rise in Indiana, together with a substantial drop in the latter's farm income, retarded the rate of income gain in these two States last year and broke their consistently better-than-average records.

The Central region's advance in income payments from 1940 to 1944 stemmed mainly from war industry and agriculture. Military payments, though comprising as much as one-tenth of the rise in all income, were relatively less important in the Central States than in any other area as a source of war-period income expansion. In this connection it may be noted that, whereas the region's share of total income payments in the Nation declined between 1940 and 1944, its share of total nonmilitary income was approximately the same in the 2 years.

In Michigan payments to employees of war-manufacturing establishments last year formed nearly one-half of total income payments. In Ohio and Indiana the proportion was one-third. As measured by the 1940-44 increase in the percentage of war-industry pay rolls to all income payments, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana were among the States whose peacetime income structures were most drastically distorted by the stimulus of war production.

Agricultural income comprised a larger share of total income in 1944 than in 1940 in every State of the Central region. It accounted for more than two-fifths of the 1940-44 increase in income payments in Iowa and for more than one-fourth of the rise in Minnesota. Agriculture contributed importantly to expanded incomes also in Wisconsin and Missouri.

From 1940 to 1943, under the impetus of an unprecedented expansion of income from meat animals, farmers' net income in the Central region more than tripled—an appreciably larger growth than in the remainder of the Nation. In 1944, however, farm income dropped 15 percent in the Central States while showing little change, on the average, in other parts of the country.

#### Northwest

Changes in total income payments over the 1929-44 period were more irregular and less subject to pattern in the Northwest than in any other region. In the Northwest, agriculture, a naturally volatile source of income, is more important than elsewhere, and it has exhibited greater volatility in this region than in any other.

This greater volatility in the Northwest, which stems in part from the fact that "fixed" expenses such as depreciation, interest, taxes, and rent constitute a markedly higher proportion of gross income there than in other areas, is readily demonstrated. The net income of farmers in the Northwest plunged disproportionately from 786 million dollars in 1929 to 160 millions in 1933. Similarly, it rose faster than in the Nation as a whole during the late thirties but by 1939 had recovered only partially from depression and drought.

From 1939 to 1943, moreover, farm income in the Northwest quadrupled phe-

nomenally, from 414 millions to 1,750 millions. In 1944, however, it dropped 16 percent—a larger decline than in any other region. Continued expansion of nonagricultural income last year offset this drop, but the Northwest's rise in total income payments was the smallest in the country.

The varying fortunes of Northwestern agriculture are reflected in the region's changing share of the country's total income payments. The main impetus to its markedly larger-than-average income expansion from 1939 to 1943 was derived from agriculture. Net farm income rose from 16 to 25 percent of income payments in the region over this 5-year period and accounted for one-third of the total increase.

War industry, Government, and contract construction also contributed significantly to the sharp income expansion of the Northwest during the war. Income from these sources rose by less than-average proportions between 1939 and 1941, and its subsequent quick up-

turn reflects the direct impact of the war upon individual incomes in the Northwest.

Manufacturing is traditionally an unimportant source of income to the Northwest. But in Kansas, where most of the region's manufactures are located, pay rolls of war industries jumped from 15 million dollars to 288 millions between 1940 and 1944. They increased from 2 percent to 15 percent of the State's income over this 5-year period and provided one-fourth of its income expansion.

In Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah—areas that had little heavy industry—war production accounted for 10–15 percent of the 1940–43 increase in all income payments. In 1944 war-industry pay rolls showed a further rise in Nebraska but declined sharply in Colorado and Utah.

Rising from 17 million dollars to 607 millions from 1940 to 1944, military payments were relatively a somewhat more important source of income expansion in the Northwest than in any area outside

Table 5.—State Income Payments, by Type of Payment, Selected Years, 1929-44

[Millions of dollars]

								Millions	of dollars;								_
State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United States, total 1	82, 617	46, 273	70, 601	75, 852	92, 269	115, 301	138, 854	148, 090	Florida, total—Continued. Property income	135	75	163	163	162	167	180	191
Wages and salaries 2 Proprietors income 2	52, 436 13, 816	28, 566 6, 632	43, 850 10, 973	47, 995 11, 848	15, 784	20, 372	23, 099	100, 567 23, 192	Other income	9	75 <b>2</b> 6	56	60	62	63	93	156
Property income 4 Other income 5	15, 286 1, 079	8, 728 2, 347	11, 023 4, 755	11, 335 4, 674	12, 283 4, 259	12, 790 4, 191	13, 973 5, 801		Georgia, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	956 580 264	596 375 131	901 545 205	986 604 226	1, 241 803 276	1,632 1,093 358	2, 101 1, 426 412	2, 301 1, 514 425
Alabama, total	802	419	681	763	1,037	1,419	1,738		Property income Other income	102 10	131 65 25	205 93 58	226 96 60	104 58	121 60	147 116	156 206
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income	479 230 84	242 111 40	410 162 56	466 180 61	650 256 78	963 321 87	1, 100 364 108	366	Idaho, total Wages and salaries	230 129	115 69	213 124	232 132	278 152	408 225	473 259	525 303
Other income	9 245	26 120	53 227	56 237	53 287	48 433	100 580		Proprietors' income Property income	129 79 19	69 27 10	57 14	64 18	85 24	139 29	163 33	156 36
Arizona, total	167		140	144	175	287	407	366	Other income	7,036	9 3, 335	18 5, 285	18 5, 740	17 6,889	15 8, 035	18 9, 334	30 10, 121
Proprietors' income Property income	42 30 6	77 17 14 12	39 26 22	46 26 21	58 32 22	90 36 20	108 38 27	98 41 43	Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	4,821 881	2, 251 406	3, 461 723	3, 816 773 809	4, 593 1, 044	5, 525 1, 257	6,508 1,422	7, 097 1, 359
Other income	562	288	478	493	658	888	964	ļ	Property incomeOther income	1, 260 74	501 177	770 331	809 342	958 294	952 301	1, 031 373	1, 104 561
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	276 219	140 99	220 174	229 178	295 269	456 337	509 319	514 350	Indiana, total Wages and salaries	1,877 1,278 343	978 632 172	1,688 1,086	1,858 1,216	2, 437 1, 614	3, 067 2, 060	3, 730 2, 568	3, 911 2, 670
Property income	58 9	27 22	42 42	42 44	48 46	55 40	61 75	70	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	224 32	118 56	298 180 124	309 221 112	463 262 98	629 276 102	717 300 145	689 323 229
California, total	5, 217	3, 113	5, 047	5, 606	7,044		12, 036	12, 948	Iowa, total	1, 348 691	644 384	1, 185 570	1, 233 590	1, 527 690	1, 956 809	2, 336 949	2, 260 1, 030
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	3, 160 791	1,887 443	3, 050 750	3, 389 875 954	4, 350 1, 151 1, 190	6, 282 1, 451 1, 138	8, 541 1, 813 1, 253	1,921	Proprietors' income Property income	467 173	150 77 33	429 122	409 170	632 144	902 182	1,093 203	867 216
Property income Other income	1, 190 76	639 144	896 351	388	353	334	429	636	Other income	17 997	474	64 692	64 757	61 974	63 1, 427	91	147 1,867
Colorado, total	633 390	358 219	563	589 339	695	973	1, 126		Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	535 307	298 87 62 27	392 165	403 196	494 308	763 477	1,027 554	1,086 491
Proprietors' income Property income	127 104	57 58	328 102 78	110 81	397 138 104	583 212 125	247 137	219 146	Property incomeOther income	139 16	62 27	85 50	105 53	121 51	138 49	155 73	170 120
Other income	12 1,459	24 888	55 1, 301	59 1,417	56 1,837	53 2, 329	66 2,632		Kentucky, total Wages and salaries	964 546 263	534 302 119	839 468 206	880 509 211	1, 042 601 256	1, 322 763 360	1, 669 970	1,795 984
Wages and salaries Proprietor's income	946 127	534 74	834 113	961 122	1, 308 154	1, 743 170	1, 987	1, 958 189	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	137 18	78 35	100 65	97 63	123 62	138 61	440 158 101	465 170 176
Property incomeOther income	373 13	251 29	297 57	281 53	333 42	369 47	392 70		Louisiana, total	862 528	487 308	828 499	847 542	1,066 685	1, 400 961	1, 835 1, 281	1, 946 1, 333
Delaware total	218 104	127 62	203 101	239 139	278 169	316 208	372 255	399 265	Proprietors' income Property income	198 126	82 65	162 111	146 102	196 123	255 124	314 140	293 149
Proprietors' income Property income	26 86	13 47	25 70 7	26 67	35 68	46 56	47 60	52 65	Other income	10 449	32 297	56 400	57 431	62 505	60	100 849	171 841
Other income Dist. of Col., total	638	495	7 813	905	1,040	1, 251	10 1, 458		Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	276 79	180 42	248 57	272 59 73	350 70	483 95	608 137	599 111
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income	452 62	348 38	594 57	659 64	804 78	996 93	1, 183 88 137		Property incomeOther income	86 8	61 14	70 25	73 27	62 23	66 23	71 33	77 54
Property incomeOther income	112 12	88 21	119 43	140 42	116 42	126 36	50	79	Maryland, total	1, 106 665	720 414	1,074 669	1, 222 775	1,516 1,045	1, 997 1, 481	2, 382 1, 792	2, 466 1, 785
Florida, total Wages and salaries	695 446	425 249 75	819 466 134	900 524 153	1,062 657 181	1,464 972 262	2, 067 1, 446 348	2, 198 1, 491 360	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	161 266 14	91 185 30	134 222 49	158 235 54	210 212 49	242 225 49	268 242 80	288 261 132
Proprietors' income1	105	(0)	104)	1001	101	2021	010	000 1	1 0000111001110111111111111111111111111	-1	-001	-01	V2	10	101	201	102

Table 5.—State Income Payments, by Type of Payment, Selected Years, 1929-44—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

	1	~~~		<del></del> -		<del></del>		<del></del>	1	<u> </u>	1		1		<del></del> i		
State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Massachusetts, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	3, 787 2, 469 368 899 51	2, 386 1, 435 205 633 113	3, 106 1, 963 279 641 223	3, 309 2, 115 304 665 225	3, 846 2, 658 370 628 190	4, 499 3, 280 413 624 182	5, 098 3, 783 420 669 226	5, 407 3, 910 438 720 339	Oklahoma, total Wages and salaries. Proprictors' income Property income Other income	1,079 621 283 161 14	537 301 131 71 34	796 426 195 101 74	829 433 220 103 73	956 507 278 97 74	1,305 720 398 116 71	1, 569 963 375 128 103	1,748 1,003 428 145 172
Michigan, total	3, 543 2, 434 435 635 39	1, 641 1, 146 225 176 94	3, 054 2, 143 359 342 210	3, 425 2, 477 402 368 178	4, 271 3, 201 509 410 151	5, 432 4, 163 643 445 181	6, 830 5, 393 751 478 208	7, 098 5, 477 773 514 334	Oregon, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	603 394 130 67 12	337 212 67 37 21	587 383 109 53 42	633 411 121 60 41	824 537 175 74 38	1, 178 821 235 85 37	1, 534 1, 107 279 94 54	1, 572 1, 103 283 102 84
Minnesota, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	1, 443 859 362 202 20	812 508 145 117 42	1, 378 789 323 151 115	1, 424 787 357 171 109	1, 626 890 453 179 104	2, 022 1, 090 645 190 97	2, 355 1, 266 770 207 112	2, 395 1, 347 656 223 169	Pennsylvania, total	808	4, 627 2, 594 400 831 202	5, 819 3, 760 627 979 453	6, 225 4, 148 692 978 407	7, 404 5, 201 853 1, 014 336	8, 783 6, 422 993 1, 065 303	10. 125 7, 475 1, 092 1, 146 412	10, 830 7, 796 1, 139 1, 234 661
Mississippi, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	544 237 244 57 6	256 121 94 23 18	436 193 168 38 37	444 214 153 38 39	630 295 245 47 43	881 440 351 54 36	1, 072 584 345 70 73	1, 148 556 376 78 138	Rhode Island, total	389 51	366 223 29 100 14	480 310 39 100 31	511 335 42 101 33	651 458 57 112 24	814 612 68 107 27	915 698 66 115 36	996 748 69 123 56
Missouri, total	2, 210 1, 414 429 339 28	1, 244 788 211 194 51	1, 832 1, 102 344 261 125	1, 914 1, 159 360 270 125	2, 363 1, 449 514 284 116	2,898 1,814 672 300 112	3, 383 2, 131 760 326 166	3, 559 2, 219 723 351 266	South Carolina, total Wares and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income		299 181 73 24 21	493 293 124 36 40	545 340 127 37 41	703 481 137 45 40	954 669 197 52 36	1, 115 787 195 67 66	1, 219 792 231 75 121
Montana, total	325 207 79 33 6	158 102 26 17 13	288 170 66 25 27	321 181 84 30 26	372 196 124 28 24	459 239 163 36 21	498 264 172 40 22	514 269 170 42 33	South Dakota, total Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	137 122	118 79 15 12 12	227 108 79 17 23	242 112 89 20 21	301 124 134 24 19	430 162 221 31 16	500 190 259 33 18	475 196 212 38 29
Nebraska, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	764 379 272 105 8	374 223 87 50 14	523 289 134 60 40	569 295 155 77 42	655 329 212 75 39	975 460 385 95 35	1, 203 589 461 107 46	1, 208 633 387 115 73	Tennessee, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income Other income.	231 113	516 316 112 61 27	853 520 185 90 58	927 569 198 95 65	1, 221 754 280 125 62	1, 508 947 359 139 63	1, 946 1, 257 414 161 114	2, 193 1, 371 449 172 201
Nevada, total  Wages and salaries  Proprietors' income  Property income  Other income	74 50 13 9 2	43 30 5 6 2	84 52 12 15 5	92 57 15 15 5	107 67 19 16 5	196 140 34 17 5	203 146 33 18 6	196 136 32 19 9	Texas, total	739 415	1, 552 871 377 240 64	2, 554 1, 445 584 394 131	2, 652 1, 534 613 367 138	3, 269 1, 919 850 349 151	4, 388 2, 755 1, 070 396 167	5, 819 3, 835 1, 240 459 285	6, 080 3, 915 1, 196 493 476
New Hampshire, total	302 205 35 58 4	200 125 22 45 8	268 170 29 52 17	269 174 28 50 17	309 212 35 48 14	348 243 41 50 14	373 254 46 53 20	403 266 48 57 32	Utah, total	58	143 91 23 18 11	243 151 46 24 22	265 166 52 24 23	329 202 74 29 24	512 352 107 33 20	654 459 134 35 26	606 402 124 38 42
New Jersey, total	3, 268 2, 170 365 692 41	1, 985 1, 220 211 474 80	2, 859 1, 877 289 526 167	3, 138 2, 136 319 526 157	3, 676 2, 673 387 477 139	4, 519 3, 467 447 462 143	5, 321 4, 165 463 497 196	5, 688 4, 360 483 536 309	Vermont, total	42 37	127 74 23 24 6	174 104 33 28 9	187 111 33 33 10	219 130 40 40 9	251 155 49 39 8	287 175 58 42 12	305 179 61 46 19
New Mexico, total	161 90 53 15 3	90 56 19 9 6	179 99 44 19 17	190 103 51 18 18	222 123 63 18 18	295 173 81 26 15	363 229 84 29 21	394 237 90 31 36	Virginia, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	640 219 116	639 412 118 85 24	996 649 173 126 48	1, 127 753 186 134 54	1, 484 1, 044 246 144 50	2, 094 1, 555 328 160 51	2, 373 1, 746 357 174 96	2, 672 1, 894 419 189 170
New York, total	14, 479 8, 910 1, 894 3, 495 180	8, 509 4, 940 915 2, 259 395	11, 301 6, 965 1, 303 2, 362 671	7,460	8,754 1,713	15, 132 10, 330 1, 910 2, 302 590	12, 271	13, 354	Washington, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	743 194 151	598 384 104 73 37	1, 012 668 157 108 79	1, 100 738 171 114 77	1, 501 994 268 158 81	2, 175 1, 544 380 172 79	2, 789 2, 041 458 189 101	3, 048 2, 215 484 204 145
North Carolina, total	966 580 260 117 9	677 382 188 81 26	1, 090 644 276 117 53	1, 131 699 261 112 59	1,436 879 360 141 56	1, 859 1, 135 517 151 56	2, 209 1, 419 504 178 108	2, 435 1, 401 633 201 200	West Virginia, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income	118	474 326 67 46 35	714 492 99 69 54	760 539 101 67 53	905 661 124 68 52	1, 081 796 152 78 55	1, 225 899 166 84 76	1, 356 963 176 90 127
North Dakota, total	264 149 94 18	126 76 31 11 8	209 101 71 15 22	237 107 93 18 19	331 120 169 26 16	432 141 248 29 14	504 161 291 36 16	501 179 258 37 27	Wisconsin, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income Other income.	1, 198 352 275	938 599 139 135 65	1,514 948 270 182 114	1, 622 1, 021 299 193 109		2, 543 1, 592 575 288 88	3,008 1,900 685 316 107	3, 225 2, 028 694 342 161
Ohio, total  Wages and salaries  Proprietors' income  Property income  Other income	4, 920 3, 416 627 795 82	2, 601 1, 724 319 405 153	4, 154 2, 748 528 565 313	4, 448 3, 028 545 602 273	5, 646 3, 908 746 759 233	6, 933 4, 950 929 822 232	8, 306 6, 092 1, 012 889 313	8,877 6,399 1,028 957 493	Wyoming, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	103 36 13	87 56 17 10 4	141 83 36 13 9	151 84 42 16 9	174 100 52 15 7	216 128 65 16 7	242 144 71 18 9	64 19

<sup>1</sup> Includes only payments to residents of the continental United States; excludes, therefore, pay of armed forces and Federal civilian employees stationed outside the country.

2 After deduction of employees' contributions to Social Security, Railroad Retirement, Railroad Unemployment Insurance, and government retirement programs. Pay of the armed forces, net of contributions to family-allowance payments and of voluntary allotments of pay to individuals, is allocated by States in terms of the state of duty.

3 Represents net income of unincorporated businesses, including farms, before owners' withdrawals.

4 Includes dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties.

5 Includes direct relief, work relief; labor income items such as pensions, compensation for injuries, and social insurance benefits; mustering-out payments to veterans (in 1944); and (in 1942-44) family-allowance payments and voluntary allotments to dependents of military personnel (allocated to State of dependents' residence).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

the South. They formed nearly onethird of the increase in all income in Idaho and one-fifth in Colorado and Wyoming.

The sharp expansion and contraction of war construction from 1942 to 1944 had direct, significant impact upon income payments in the Northwest. Income from contract construction establishments in the region spurted from 119 million dollars to 447 million from 1941 to 1942. Gains were pronounced in all States of the region except North Dakota, with the bulk of the expansion occurring in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Idaho. Following the completion of military and industrial projects, construction pay rolls dropped sharply throughout the region in 1943 and 1944. Their drop, as had been their spurt, was proportionately larger in the Northwest than on a Nation-wide basis.

These movements provide considerable explanation of the comparatively large income gains during 1942 in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and Idaho and the less favorable experience of these States in 1943 and 1944.

#### Far West

Highlights of the Far West's rapid income rise in the war period include:

(1) Total income payments in the region expanded from 7.4 billion dollars to 17.8 billions between 1940 and 1944—an advance of 139 percent as compared with 90 percent in the remainder of the Nation.

Washington's 177 percent increase in aggregate individual incomes from 1940 to 1944 was the top-ranking performance in the Nation, while Oregon placed third and California tenth in the array of all States according to degree of war-period income expansion.

- (2) While most components of total income increased at a sharper rate in the Far West than nationally, the region's 1940-44 growth of individual incomes stemmed principally from a record 360 percent expansion in factory pay rolls, a more than tripling of farmers' net income and government pay rolls (including pay of armed forces), and a doubling of the net income of proprietors in nonagricultural pursuits.
- (3) Four-fifths of the Far West's record rise in payments to factory employees was provided by war industries, in which pay rolls went up from 358 million dollars in 1940 to nearly 3.5 billions in 1943 and 1944.
- (4) Transportation equipment (mostly aircraft production and privately owned shipbuilding) accounted for three-fourths of total war-industry pay rolls in the three West Coast States in 1944. With the establishment of great new centers of aircraft production and shipbuilding, transportation equipment pay rolls in California, Washington, and Oregon jumped from 131 millions in 1940 to more than 2.5 billions in 1943 and 1944. This tremendous spurt was the feature of the growth of war production on the West Coast.
- (5) In 1941 the Far West displaced the Middle East at the top of the Nation's per capita income scale. In 1944 Wash-

ington and California ranked third and fourth, respectively, among all States in respect to size of per capita income of the total population. The average income of civilians in California last year (\$1,539) was the highest in the country, while Washington's average of \$1,523 was exceeded by slight margins only in California and New York.

Income payments in the Far West advanced in 1944 at only a slightly higher rate than in the Nation as a whole. Cessation of the region's past trend of markedly larger-than-average income growth resulted mainly from a 2-percent decline in war-industry pay rolls, as compared with a Nation-wide advance of 4 percent. In California, where pay rolls in war industries last year dropped 3 percent and in all manufacturing industries equaled the 1943 level, total factory employment declined steadily and at year-end was one-fifth below the wartime peak of more than 1,200,000 in August 1943.

The influence of wartime changes in construction activity upon the unusual movements of total income in Nevada between 1942 and 1944 should be noted. Nevada scored the largest advance in income payments in the country in 1942 and the smallest advance in 1943. In 1944 its income declined. These movements were shaped largely by a spurt in contract construction income from 8 million dollars in 1941 to 63 millions in 1942 and a drastic decline to 27 millions in 1943 and 11 millions in 1944.

#### **Business Situation**

(Continued from p. 3)

from lower production of large steel castings and the abandonment of some high-cost obsolete furnaces and the time required to renovate others. These factors will more than offset tonnage increases made possible by the switch in demand from alloy to carbon steel, the increased product yield per ton of ingot resulting from the shift in products demanded, and the anticipated improvement in the manpower situation.

In summary, the slowness in making steel available for civilian uses has been a serious drag on reconversion progress. No marked improvement is possible until munitions cutbacks have been fully reflected in an easing of mill order boards and until there is further depipelining of components. In the meantime, rapid progress in reconversion will be restricted largely to those civilian manufacturers who, by aggressive procurement activity, will get first call on the steel available on unrated orders, as well as those who are successful in securing idle and excess steel stocks or are able to use substitute materials.

#### Post-VE-Day Shifts in Employment

Since April, the munitions industries have been releasing workers at a rate of between 250,000 and 300,000 a month. This relatively sharp drop is illustrated in chart 3. The level of 8 million workers indicated for July is the lowest munitions employment total in 3 years.

The reductions have been heaviest in aircraft, shipbuilding, and ordnance and have affected female more than male employment. Ten percent fewer women workers were employed in munitions industries on July 1 than on May 1, as compared with a more than 5 percent decline for males.

#### **Absorption of War Workers**

There have been scattered evidences of some of these war workers being absorbed into other jobs. For example, cotton textile employment rose slightly in June for the first gain in 2½ years. This rise, which was contra-seasonal, may have reflected to some extent the recent wage increases authorized by the War Labor Board for many cotton mills.

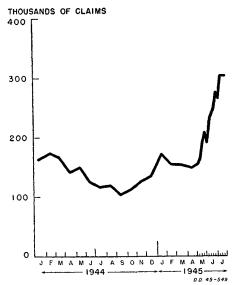
Employment has also increased on the railroads and in ship-repair yards. In fact, most nonmunitions groups of factory workers reported employment increases between May and June, but these gains generally were quite small.

Agricultural employment showed a more-than-seasonal increase over May for both male and female workers in almost all age groups but this rise reflected in part the abnormally low employment which prevailed in the earlier month due to unseasonable weather.

#### Rise in Unemployment

In the aggregate, however, these and other small offsets appeared to be considerably below the reduction in the munitions segment. On the other hand, while unemployment rose above the million mark in June, the May-June increase seemed to be not much out of line with the normal seasonal rise which occurs with the closing of school. Thus,

## Chart 4.—Weekly Claims Received for Unemployment Compensation <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes initial, waiting-period, and compensable claims. Data through April 1945 are weekly averages of the monthly totals based upon actual reports; beginning with May 1945 the weekly data plotted are partly estimated.

Source: Social Security Board.

almost all of the increased unemployment among males occurred in the 14–19 age group. The larger number of unemployed females above school age, however, probably reflected some of the munitions lay-offs.

While the data are still incomplete, it seems probable that a considerable number of the women being released from war plants are returning to the home. It is difficult to determine as yet to what extent these women have dropped out of the labor force only temporarily in view of the reduced prospects for desirable jobs in their area.

The absence of job opportunities requiring an equivalent skill, due to the delays in reconversion, and the accumulated weariness after a number of years of extra-long work weeks may have prompted many men and women to drop out of the labor market temporarily, often postponing their claims for unemployment compensation, to take advantage of the summer vacation time.

#### Upsurge in Unemployment Claims

The number of claims filed for unemployment compensation benefits shot upward in June and July, passing the 300,000 mark in the week ending July 14 and remaining at that level in the two succeeding weeks. As shown in chart 4, the recent number of weekly claims is twice the March-April volume.

Nevertheless, the rise in June and July is moderate in relation to the continuous

decline in the number of war workers, particularly when it is noted that some of the rise can be attributed to the beginning of new benefit years in important industrial States such as New York and Pennsylvania.

#### **Easing of Labor Markets**

Indicative of the easier labor market which now prevails is the decline in the number of group I (acute-shortage) labor market areas, as classified by the War Manpower Commission, from 75 on VE-day to 46 on August 1. The recent reclassifications out of group I have affected many important war industry centers, such as Philadelphia, Buffalo, San Diego, Newark, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Detroit was dropped from group I in April and after successive reclassifications was placed in group IV (substantial surplus) in June. More than 35,000 claims for unemployment compensation were received in Detroit in the final week of July.

Some individual industries are still in urgent need of additional workers, but these requirements are small relative to past demands. With the prospect of substantial lay-offs of war workers continuing for several months, it should prove less difficult to satisfy these needs. Efforts will have to be directed more and more toward speeding the absorption of war workers into civilian jobs.

## Financial Performance of Large Corporations

(Continued from p. 9)

ing. At the present time these large corporations are operating, in addition, new facilities built during the war valued at more than 11 billion dollars.

The fact that the 200 largest corporations operate considerably more than half of the new war facilities provides some measure of their advantageous position in the postwar era. In appraising this situation, however, the problem and manner of disposal of federally owned plants must be considered. Certain characteristics of the added war facilities must also be taken into account. Important among these are the extent to which the newly created plant can be converted to peacetime production and the location relationship of the added plant to the operator's prewar plant. It should also be pointed out that well over half of the manufacturing facilities added during the defense and war period were for the production of munition items, with the heaviest concentration in the aircraft, shipbuilding, and explosives and ammunition loading industries. In the nonmunitions industries, the largest expenditures were for the production of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and chemicals.

## New or Revised Series

Wage Earner Employment and Pay Rolls in the Aircraft Industries: New or Revised Series for Pages S-9, S-10, and S-121

	Esti	mated	numb	er of w	age ear	ners					Indexe	s (1939 av	erage =	100)				
Industry and month			(thous	sands)					Wa	ge earners				W	age-earne	r pay roll:	5	
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS, EXCEPT ENGINES January February March April May June July August Sep tember October November December Monthly average	25 27 28 32 35 39 42 43 45 48 54 59	64 65 67 69 75 82 88 90 105 115 123 131	141 150 157 168 179 191 207 227 246 266 283 301 210	332 365 384 407 433 461 500 540 572 619 652 692 496	722 748 767 776 782 801 814 821 814 830 837 827	814 802 784 7642 710 692 688 660 648 633 636	63. 5 68. 8 71. 1 80. 4 89. 0 97. 3 105. 4 107. 4 112. 2 136. 4 148. 2	160. 6 162. 6 167. 9 174. 7 188. 8 205. 7 222. 1 245. 5 265. 7 290. 4 310. 8 330. 7	355. 6 378. 3 395. 5 422. 9 451. 2 482. 4 521. 2 571. 1 620. 8 671. 2 713. 3 758. 7	835. 8 919. 0 968. 1 1, 025. 6 1, 091. 4 1, 162. 9 1, 260. 7 1, 360. 0 1, 440. 5 1, 560. 7 1, 643. 1 1, 743. 9	1, 818. 5 1, 884. 8 1, 934. 2 1, 956. 6 1, 971. 8 2, 017. 9 2, 050. 4 2, 068. 1 2, 052. 7 2, 092. 2 2, 110. 6 2, 084. 7 2, 003. 5	2, 052. 7 2, 021. 2 1, 975. 3 1, 925. 1 1, 869. 9 1, 789. 3 1, 744. 7 1, 663. 4 1, 663. 4 1, 632. 5 1, 594. 8 1, 603. 5	64. 9 69. 7 72. 6 78. 9 87. 5 99. 6 103. 8 108. 4 108. 0 121. 3 139. 3 145. 9	156. 7 155. 6 167. 1 172. 2 185. 4 211. 6 222. 8 265. 7 300. 2 330. 7 357. 3 382. 8 242. 3	422.0 460.7 479.4 514.0 559.9 594.4 658.5 752.7 821.7 982.4 1,115.8	1, 355. 1 1, 437. 3 1, 520. 6 1, 636. 9 1, 753. 0 1, 885. 6 2, 018. 4 2, 188. 4 2, 337. 9 2, 487. 5 2, 664. 7 2, 872. 1 2, 013. 1	3, 002. 2 3. 110. 8 3, 210. 4 3, 407. 0 3, 440. 4 3, 531. 5 3, 518. 2 3, 566. 3 3, 739. 6 3, 795. 2 3, 871. 7 3, 762. 0 3, 496. 3	3, 892. 5 3, 827. 1 3, 728. 4 3, 627. 0 3, 557. 3 3, 433. 2 3, 337. 8 3, 334. 4 3, 175. 4 3, 135. 8 3, 197. 6 3, 452. 7
January	77 78 88 8 9 9 9 10 11 12 9	14 16 17 19 21 24 26 28 30 32 32 34 36	38 40 43 46 50 54 58 64 68 74 80 89	98 109 119 133 142 150 156 163 169 174 181 191	200 209 216 224 230 234 238 236 247 252 259 258 234	261 261 259 259 255 251 248 241 234 226 219 215	77. 0 81. 8 86. 8 90. 1 92. 6 96. 0 97. 3 98. 5 101. 7 112. 9 125. 8 139. 5	153. 3 176. 1 195. 9 212. 6 237. 9 264. 9 293. 3 315. 5 334. 3 359. 7 380. 4 402. 5	425. 5 454. 9 484. 7 515. 4 559. 0 606. 3 653. 6 718. 8 768. 7 837. 1 900. 3 999. 1 660. 3	1, 104. 6 1, 221. 1 1, 339. 7 1, 490. 0 1, 591. 5 1, 687. 9 1, 754. 8 1, 832. 4 1, 899. 3 1, 960. 8 2, 036. 1 2, 145. 9 1, 672. 0	2, 252. 3 2, 346. 2 2, 426. 7 2, 522. 0 2, 580. 8 2, 632. 2 2, 673. 0 2, 649. 2 2, 773. 4 2, 838. 6 2, 909. 6 2, 904. 3 2, 625. 7	2, 932, 8 2, 938, 7 2, 915, 5 2, 912, 5 2, 872, 3 2, 822, 1 2, 787, 9 2, 708, 5 2, 626, 4 2, 545, 8 2, 466, 1 2, 422, 0 2, 745, 9	75. 8 82. 3 86. 6 90. 3 89. 4 91. 4 90. 5 91. 6 100. 2 117. 1 132. 8 152. 1	167. 0 186. 7 204. 4 221. 9 243. 5 280. 5 306. 9 337. 8 359. 9 393. 1 403. 7 449. 4 296. 2	512. 2 514. 0 569. 9 573. 8 726. 2 815. 5 891. 2 1, 014. 5 1, 088. 1 1, 277. 7 1, 415. 7 1, 575. 2	1, 932. 3 2. 018. 0 2, 295. 3 2, 488. 6 2, 631. 2 2. 758. 3 2, 916. 4 3, 081. 5 3, 243. 9 3, 303. 9 3, 303. 9 3, 482. 3 3, 617. 4 2, 814. 1	3, 910, 0 4, 068, 8 4, 261, 2 4, 370, 3 4, 549, 1 4, 450, 8 4, 477, 5 4, 483, 8 4, 895, 8 4, 962, 4 5, 083, 0 4, 814, 6 4, 528, 7	5, 288, 1 5, 239, 6 5, 194, 0 5, 239, 2 4, 946, 3 4, 993, 3 4, 761, 1 4, 819, 7 4, 628, 3 4, 400, 3 4, 278, 4 4, 294, 6 4, 845, 1

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The "aircraft and parts, excluding engines" industry includes establishments engaged primarily in production of complete aircraft, both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air, including gliders, balloons and parachutes, and parts of aircraft such as propellers, propeller blades, and pontoons; data have been revised beginning 1941; the earlier data have not been revised and are included for convenience. Data for aircraft engines were not included in the Survey rior to the May 1945 issue. The classifications include plants assigned to the industry in 1939 and new plants whose major product is aircraft engines.

# Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	-	В	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													Ī
Indexes, adjusted:   Total income payments	243. 8 265. 4 240. 2 14, 340	233. 9 261. 7 231. 1 13, 573	233. 2 263. 0 232. 3 12, 928	234. 0 263. 1 232. 3 12, 586	232. 5 262. 0 231. 9 13, 670	235. 5 263. 4 233. 6 13, 684	237. 5 264. 7 235. 3 13, 253	239. 0 266. 9 236. 9 14, 405	241. 9 268. 6 238. 7 13, 357	245. 2 269. 8 239. 6 12, 743	244. 1 269. 7 239. 7 13, 686	242. 3 267. 5 238. 1 13, 194	7 241. 8 7 265. 8 7 237. 7 7 12, 838
Total § do. Commodity-producing industries do. Public assistance and other relief do. Dividends and interest do. Entrepreneurial income and net rents and roy-	9, 536 3, 842 81 1, 847	9,344 4,051 78 1,554	9, 284 4, 045 78 914	9, 304 4, 056 78 486	9, 375 4, 039 78 1, 317	9, 541 4, 066 79 8 <b>2</b> 9	9, 508 4, 010 79 509	9, 653 4, 002 80 1, 827	9, 516 3, 954 80 936	9, 526 3, 957 80 490	9, 585 3, 944 80 1, 344	9, 560 3, 897 80 808	7 9, 518 7 3, 838 7 81 498
alties mil. of dol. Other income payments do. Total nonagricultural income do.	2, 257 619 13, 118	2, 189 408 12, 396	2, 241 411 11, 681	2,300 418 11,269	2, 474 426 12, 178	2, 801 434 11, 877	2, 716 441 11, 583	2, 396 449 13, 082	2, 369 456 12, 124	2, 190 457 11, 678	2, 212 465 12, 591	2, 276 470 11, 987	2, 252 r 486 r 11, 646
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME													
Farm'marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	121 87	127 80	131 114	138 131	159 180	189 238 153	164 178	136 131	131 126	113 105	116 93	117 91	7 124 87 151
Livestock and products	147 148 159 139	163 141 116 160	145 135 117 150	143 133 105 154	143 129 109 144	142 142 142	154 150 155 147	139 137 127 144	135 144 147 142	119 144 150 140	132 151 169 138	137 148 171 130	155 167 141
Cash farm income, total, including Government payments*	1, 548 1, 526	1, 558 1, 504	1,649 1,602	1, 741 1, 690	2, 007 1, 954	2, 460 2, 427	2, 256 2, 188	1,747 1,697	1, 658 1, 571	1,399 1,351	1, 445 1, 385	1, 570 1, 420	7 1, 532 7 1, 456
Unadjusted	230 287 330 258 235 260	226 275 283 270 213 316	241 252 264 244 207 266	254 261 272 254 202 288	294 244 259 234 200 240	366 263 308 233 198 236	329 267 298 247 191 265	255 264 295 243 192 255	237 278 327 246 196 267	203 312 408 248 207 264	223 235	214 296 385 236 228 231	7 219 293 356 7 255 236 7 246
	307	261	260	265	288	299	309	313	290	, 285	293	278	308
PRODUCTION INDEXES  Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index†   1936-39=100     Manufactures†   do     Durable manufactures†   do     Iron and steel†   do     Lumber and products†   do     Lumber and products†   do     Lumbert   do     Lumbert   do     Machinery†   do     Nonferrous metals and products†   do     Fabricating*   do     Smelting and refining*   do     Stone, clay, and glass products†   do     Cament   do     Clay products*   do     Glass containers†   do     Automobiles†   do     Antomobiles†   do     Antomobiles†   do     Alcoholic beverages†   do     Chemicals†   do     Leather and products†   do     Leather and products†   do     Leather tanning*   do     Shoes   do     Chemicals   do     Leather tanning*   do     Shoes   do	7 183 7 165 7 121 221 7 581 7 213	236 252 354 133 144 127 442 268 258 258 2169 90 125 228 716 62 28 169 143 316 411 111	232 248 348 202 130 143 123 435 243 244 165 94 124 213 704 223 167 151 310 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 40	235 251 349 203 135 146 129 434 245 252 266 167 100 125 213 77 229 171 198 310 408 111 107	121 118	234 250 346 206 125 143 117 428 233 246 200 167 102 122 218 704 704 704 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705	394 118 116	396 113 114	230 248 343 197 113 142 99 431 253 280 187 17 116 196 235 170 191 1316 316 316 314 113	128	249 3444 210 115 144 101 431 266 296 194 161 71 119 119 139 1321 140 126 138 138 121 140 126 1111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 11	245 336 206 119 140 108 4202 1924 165 81 119 225 651 171 171 114 405 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 22	411 7 251 276 189 7 168 88 118 236 7 616 7 222 177 144 7 317 7 400 7 12

Preliminary Revised.
The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government not shown separately.
The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government not shown separately.
New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 22 of the May 1943 Survey but the annual totals have been revised beginning 1940; revised monthly averages based on the new totals are as follows (millions of dollars):
Cash farm income, total including Government payments—1940, 759; 1941, 979; 1942, 1,355; 1943, 1,668; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 390; 1942, 1,276; 1943, 1,612; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.
The indexes of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—C	ontinu	ed						
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Con.  Industrial Production—Continued						ĺ							
Unadjusted—Continued.  Manufactures—Continued.  Nondurable manufactures—Continued.  Manufactured food products† 1935-39=100.  Dairy products† do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables* do Paper and products† do Paper and products† do Paper and products† do Paper and pulp† do Petroleum and coal products† do Printing and publishing† do Printing and publishing† do Textiles and products† do Rubber products† do Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Tobacco products do Anthracite† do Anthracite† do Anthracite† do Anthracite† do Anthracite† do Manufactures do Manufactures do Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Lumber and products do Cement do Clay products* do Nonferrous metals do Cement do Chapter	P 164	153 **225 172 1006 141 137 242 172 252 100 228 145 141 196 146 146 146 146 148 128 138 148 235 251 135 148 242 251 354 147 230 168 84 127 230 168 177 230 168 177 230 168 177 230 168 177 230 168 177 230 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	163 P 221 169 132 128 247 172 259 89 227 139 131 143 143 143 144 142 142 230 246 347 124 114 124 144 165 86 81 144 128 131 149 151 162 163 163 164 165 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	165 178 147 213 141 137 251 171 171 264 98 231 141 140 189 147 147 124 154 146 145 232 248 348 127 118 8 8 122 204 168 186 314 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 114 112 114 114	166	159 125 156 180 143 143 123 266 170 281 105 231 146 140 199 150 125 144 148 123 232 248 344 140 109 160 166 307 115 115 115 115 212 169 166 307 115 115 115 115 129 129 139 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 14	209 143 137 140 148 126 155 158 148 89 232 248 341 160 288 116 208 88 116 116 112 116 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 116 117 117	115 155 146 158 146 135 132 268 283 104 152 131	175 213 317 113 113 155 * 132 146 162 136 132 273 289 102	141 9 98 139 103 138 134 276 168 292 104 247 155 151 118 135 146 148 68 236 252 252 112 123 112 120 121 135 146 148 148 148 159 163 170 170 170 170 188 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	266 166 86 124 216 176 148 7319 122 117 160 138 146 180 141 137 272 287	118 1160 1143 134 170 140 136 1268 1284 105 149 120 140	144 147 173 13 149 140 120 151 144 144 144 144 145 131 122 141 141 141 151 161 171 171 171 171 171 171 17
Munitions Production   1943=100.   Aircraft*   do.   Ships (work done)*   do.   Guns and fire control*   do.   Ammunition*   do.   Combat and motor vehicles*   do.   Communication and electronic equipment*   do.   Other equipment and supplies*   do.   Other	99 71 764 7124 774 7117 7128	136 7 107 7 82	7 106 129 7 104 7 83 7 115 75 116 7 102	108 127 7 105 7 84 7 120 82 118 7 112	107 118 118 103 179 122 79 118 113	7 111 114 7 105 7 82 7 123 82 7 123 7 127	7 101 7 77 7 124 88 7 122	108 • 94 • 77 • 127 95 • 118	112 * 88 * 78 135 83 125		118 779 783 7146 92 133	111 775 81 144 782	11 77 77 714 8
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES  New orders, index, 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. Shipments, index, totalt says, month 1939=100. Durable goods do. Automobiles and equipment do. Iron and steel and their products do. Nonferrous metals and products do. Electrical machinery do. Other machinery do. Other machinery do. Other durable goods do. Nondurable goods do. Nondurable goods do. Nondurable goods do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Rubber products do. Textile-mill products do. 'Revised Petliminary.	293 - 414 - 386 - 370 - 408 - 215 - 268 - 266 -	445 460 398 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450	314 487 439 396 501 592 202 263 373 389 245 257 508 210 187 200 203 165 194 295 162 165	302 455 429 326 407 204 264 366 292 243 483 263 392 2, 310 219 193 207 206 6178 185 288 184 175		316 4455 4115 4010 4399 5566 2262 2797 6115 4088 2, 4144 2211 2088 2189 2277 1800 1922 3424 189	461 4164 4164 4164 4164 4164 4164 4164	4694 4099 2666 4 6141 4 2344 2848 3890 2662 2922 4164 215 2177 208 341 1990	529 5040 4877 6575 225 2611 3544 2778 2422 275 4344 385 2, 190 207 196 209 211 171 181 111 176	303 532 429 2, 314 223 213 228 224 183 194 351 198 200	574 448 550 6477 211. 281 3822 314 2288 295 504 4101 2, 046 229 210 228 214 184 195 195 195 205	7 523 7 503 7 423 7 503 7 609 215 286 3 30 3 10 2 12 7 23 2 15 2 23 2 15 7 29 2 15 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	7 44 7 38 7 38 7 47 7 55 7 22 7 22 7 22 7 22 7 22 7 22 7 2

'Revised. Preliminary.

'New series. Indexes of munitions production for 1940-43 are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey; subsequent revisions in the 1943 data are available on request.

'Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue. Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries included in the industrial production series shown in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various menths from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. The Indexes of shipments have been revised beginning 1939 to incorporate corrections in con pany teponts due to renegotiations and other revisions and to take account of changes in the weighting factors; the series "products of petroleum and coal" has been substituted for "petroleum refining" shown prior to the March 1945 Survey; data for other series are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 Survey and annual totals back to 1939 are on p. 22 of that issue; complete monthly revisions are available on request.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinu	ed						
MANUFACTURFRS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
nventories: lndex, totalavg, month 1939=100	162.8	173.3	173. 2	173. 7	172.4	172.0	170.8	168.4	166.9	165. 7	164.8	r 163. 9	, 163
Durable goods do	188.8 219.6	203. 6 234. 1	201.9 229.9	200.9 228.0	198.8 229.8	197. 1 229. 6	194.6	192. 3 232. 5	189. 6 228. 1	188.7 229.9	188. 9 230. 8	7 189. 5 231. 1	7 189 7 222
Iron and steel and their products do Nonferrous metals and products do	118.8 149.6	126.7 154,6	129.0 152.7	128. 1 153. 0	127. 5 148. 6	126. 3 145. 8	124. 4	120.8 148.1	117. 9 145. 0	116.1 145.9	113. 7 149. 9	* 114. 1 150. 0	7 117 7 148
Electrical machinerydo	321.0	338.9	335. 5	334.8	327.8	318.6	320.5	313.7	316.9	309.3	317.3	317. 3	314
Other machinery do Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	213.8	224. 9	225.1	218.4	218.9	219.4	j	213. 9	217.8	218. 5	221.0	r 221. I	7 220
other durable goodstdo	786.3 102.9	954.1 106.5	910. 2 106. 2	929.3 107.4	907. 0 105. 5	895. 2 105. 9	873. 8 106. 4	837. 1 107. 3	793.6 104.4	786. 4 105. 1	768.3 105.0	r 772.9 r 106.3	7779
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do	140. 0 153. 2	146.9 164.9	148. 1 164. 2	149.9 162.5	149.4 159.2	150. 1 156. 8	149.9 154.8	147. 5 157. 1	147. 0 152. 1	145. 6 151. 8	143.7 151.3	141. 5 150. 5	7 140 7 153
Food and kindred productsdo	145.2	170.7	177.7	185.7	187.0	188.3	184.7	173.6	164.4	154.4	148.4	144. 2	* 143
Paper and allied productsdo Petroleum refiningdo	134. 6 108. 5	139. 8 108. 1	143. 4 108. 3	144. 7 109. 0	142.7 109.7	139. 9 110. 9	136. 2 110. 8	134.3 109.7	131.8 108.1	133. 0 108. 5	134. 3 108. 7	7 134. 3 7 108. 0	* 133
Rubber products do do Textile-mill products do	115.6	182. 1 116. 1	174. 7 116. 2	172.9 115.0	174.3 112.5	174.3 115.6	176.1	169.6 119.5	170.6 123.8	176. 7 123. 5	175. 5 123. 2	175. 3 120. 3	178 119
Other nondurable goodsdo Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*	156. 4	149, 3	147.5	147.9	147.9	149.0	151.8	153.3	162. 2	165.8	164. 4	162. 6	r 157
mil. of. dol	16, 179	17, 229	17, 215	17, 266	17, 139	17, 100	16, 973	16, 737	16, 589	16, 468	16, 378	r 16, 293	r 16, 2
		BUS	INESS	POP	U <b>LAT</b> I	ION							
DPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
(U. S. Department of Commerce)			ĺ					ł		-			
perating businesses, total, end of quarter_thousands_ Contract constructiondo		2,893.9			r 2, 943. 0			» 3008. 1					
Manufacturing do Wholesale trade do do		226, 4			₹ 224. 7	<b>-</b>							
Retail tradedo	l	1, 355.1			r 1, 387. 7		.   <b>-</b>	1 × 1419.3					
Service industries do All other do					* 562.1 * 521.6								
New businesses, quarterlydododododo		81.4			<b>≠</b> €0. 0			7 103.3					
Business transfers, quarterlydo		48.6			r 41.8			7 39. 5					
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)								<u> </u>					
Grand totalnumber Commercial servicedo		110 9	91 10	77	75 8	74 4	75 12	93	80 8	66 11	85 5	90 8	
Constructiondo		12	9	9	12	11	18	4	10	8	10	7	
Manufacturing and mining do do Retail trade do		31 51	23 41	28 32	24 26	30 25	18 21	36 36	34 26	17 26	26 37	26 43	
Wholesale tradedothous. of dolthous. of dol		7 1,854	8 3,559	1,054	5 4,065	3, 819	3,008	1,804	5, 883	1, 557	3, 880	980	2, 2
Commercial servicedo	İ	224	514 144	16 123	155 273	43 80	1, 663 482	67	2, 622 855	809 241	69 175	54 140	ĥ
Construction do Manufacturing and mining do	i	159 1,071	2, 451	557	3, 288	3, 521	513	1,076	2, 128	301	3,067	464	1, 7
Retail trade do		305 95	291 159	272 86	161 188	156 19	115 235	385 235	254 24	142 64	409 160	215 107	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (4 states)number_	1,659	1,222	1, 142	1,146	1,159	1,460	1, 506	1,520	1,682	1, 341	1,552	1,562	1, 6
		ĊO	MMO	DITY	PRIC	ES							
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS†													
U.S. Department of Agriculture:  Combined index†	206	193	192	193	192	194	196	200	201	199	198	203	2
Crops do Go	210 173	197 165	194 161	191 156	188 155	187 164	189 165	196 167	200 169	197 169	196 171	204 172	]
Feed grain and haydo	162	170	168	166	162	161	157	160	163	164	166	162	j
Tobacco do Cotton do	364 169	350 163	350 164	355 162	358 170	357 171	368 168	364 168	365 163	360 161	359 163	362 163	1
Fruitdodo	237 269	228 231	230 195	214 186	206 166	205 153	195 188	206 228	205 262	211 223	211 203	221 259	1
	217 203	210 189	209 190	209 194	207 196	211 199	215 202	215 202	214 202	215 201	215 200	215 201	
Oil-bearing crops do		260	197	201	200	201	200 203	198	203	209 200	211	215 194	
Livestock and productsdo Meat animalsdo	216				198	201	203	203	202		198	176	:
Livestock and productsdo	216 191 189	192 154	194 165	196 171	179	190	201	211	199	183	175	1. 170	I
Livestock and productsdo Meat animalsdo Dairy productsdo	216 191	192			179	190	207	211	199	183	175	170	
Livestock and products	216 191 189	192 154	165	171									10
Livestock and products	216 1£1 189	192 154 104. 5 92. 5	165 105. 0 92. 5	171 105.0 93.0	105.0 93.2	105, 0 93, 6	105. 3 93. 9	105, 7 94, 0	105. 7 94. 2	105. 5 94. 3	105. 4 94. 5	105. 8 94. 8	106
Livestock and products	216 1€1 189	192 154 104.5	165	171	105.0	105.0	105. 3 93. 9 111. 1 95. 8	105.7	105. 7	105. 5 94. 3 111. 2 96. 1	105. 4	105.8	

Revised. Preliminary.

\$Beginning in the April 1945 Survey, indexes are computed with fixed budget weights; the wartime budget weights used in computing indexes shown in the June 1943 to March 1945 issues have been discontinued, as indexes computed with these variable weights differed only slightly from those with fixed budget weights.

\*New series. Data for inventories of nonlerrous metals and their products were included in the "other durable goods" index as shown in the Survey prior to the May 1943 issue; revised figures for the latter series and the index for nonferrous metals beginning December 1928 are available on request. For the estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S-2 of the May 1943 issue. For earlier figures for the series on operating businesses and business turn-over and a description of the data, see pp. 9-14 and 20 of May 1944 Survey, pp. 7-13 of July 1944 issue, and pp. 18 and 19 of May 1945 issue: these issues provide more detailed figures than those above.

† The indexes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published in a subsequent; issue. Data for July 15, 1945, are as follows: Total, 206; crops, 207; food grain, 169; feed grain and hay, 161; tobacco, 364; cotton, 171; fruit, 237; truck crops, 244; oil-bearing crops, 221; livestock and products, 205; meat animals, 215; dairy products, 192; poultry and eggs, 197. See note marked "‡" in regard to revision of the index of inventories of "Other durable goods" industries.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	<del></del>		<del></del> -	1944				<del></del> -		1945	<del></del>	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	M
	CO	ммо	DITY	PRIC	ES-C	Continu	ıed						
COST OF LIVING-Continued											]		
. S. Department of Labor: Combined index	129.0	125. 4	126. 1	126.4	126.5	126, 5	126, 6	127.0	127. 1	126.9	126.8	127. 1	-13
Clothing	145. 4	138.0	138. 3	139.4	141. 4 137. 0	141. 9 136. 4	142. 1 136. 5	142.8 137.4	143.0	143. 3 136. 5	143.7	r144. 1 136. 6	1
Fooddodo	141.1 110.0	135.7 109.6	137. 4 109. 7	137.7 109.8	109.8	109.8	109.9	109.4	137. 3 109. 7	110.0	135. 9 110. 0	109.8	i
Houselurnishingsdodo	145. 8 1108. 3	138. 4 108. 1	138.7 108.2	139.3 108.2	140.7 108.2	141.4	141.7	143.0 1108.3	143, 6 (1)	144.0	144. 5 1 108. 3	7144.9	1
Rentdododo	124.0	121.7	122.0	122.3	122, 4	122.8	122.9	123, 1	123.3	123. 4	123.6	r123.8	r
RETAIL PRICES													
S. Department of Commerce: All commodities, index*1935-39=100	142.1	137. 5	138. 2	138.6	138. 9	138. 8	139.0	139. 6	139.7	139. 6	139. 6	139. 9	
S. Department of Labor indexes:	98.9	98.6	98. 5	98. 5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	99.7	99. 5	98.8	]
Anthracite 1923-25=100 Bituminous coal do	107. 1	104.4	104. 5	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.8	105.0	105.1	105.0	
Food, combined index	141. 1 109. 1	135.7 108.4	137. 4 108. 6	137. 7 108. 5	137. 0 108. 6	136. 4 108. 6	136. 5 108. 6	137. 4 108. 6	137.3	136. 5 108. 7	135. 9 108. 7	136. 6 108. 9	
Dairy products*do	133. 4	133. 5	133. 6	133.6	133.6	133. 6	133.6	133. 5	133.5	133. 5	133.5	133. 5	1
Dairy products* do Fruits and vegetables* do Meats* do	192. 6 131. 6	174.0 129.8	176.9 129.3	175. 7 129. 0	169. 9 129. 0	162. 9 129. 4	160.7 129.7	164. 2 129. 9	168. 9 130. 2	168. 9 130. 7	169. 5 130. 8	173. 3 130. 8	,
irchiid's index:	1	l		ļ	112 4	1	1	1	1		1	1	ł
Combined index	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	
Infants'do	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	
Men'sdo Women'sdo	113.5	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.5	113. 5	113.5	113. 5	113. 5	i
Home furnishings do Piece goods do	115. 6 112. 0	115.6 112.2	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115, 6 112, 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	
WHOLESALE PRICES	112.0	112	112.2	"""	11111	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	
S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series)1926=100_	»106. 1	104, 3	104. 1	103, 9	104.0	104.1	104. 4	104, 7	104. 9	105, 2	105.3	105. 7	١,
Economic classes:	1	1		İ	1	j	1	1		1	i	l	1
Manufactured products do Raw materials do	101.8 118.2	100.9 114.2	100. 9 113. 6	100. 9 112. 7	100. 9 112. 8	101.0 113.2	101. 1 113. 8	101.1 114.6	101.3 115.1	101.5 115.6	101.6 115.7	101.8 116.8	1
Semimanufactured articlesdo	95.4	93.8 125.0	93.9	94.1	94.7	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.0	95.0	
Farm productsdodo	130. 4 130. 2	127. 2	124. 1 125. 2	122.6 122.5	121.7	123. 4 125. 1	124. 4 124. 8	125. 5 127. 5	126. 2 129. 3			129. 0 130. 5	l
Livestock and poultry do	134. 4 2100. 7	123.0 99.6	123. 4 99. 6	125. 4 99. 7	127.6 99.7	127. 1 99. 8	127.0 99.9	126.9 100.0	131.1	133. 8 100. 2	135.6	136. 4 100. 5	١,
Commodities other than farm productsdododo	107. 5	106.5	105.8	104.8	104. 2	104. 2	105.1	105. 5	100. 1 104. 7	100. 2		105.8	Ι΄
Cereal products do Dairy products do	95. 5 110. 5		94. 3 110. 3			94.7	94.7	94.7 110.7	94. 7 110. 8	94. 9 110. 8		95. 4 110. 7	
Fruits and vegetablesdo	134.7	137.7	129.9	122.8	115, 9	112.7	113.7	116.2	114.4	118.1	115.9	123. 4	
Meatsdo Commodities other than farm products and foods	108.3	106. 1	105.9	105. 9	106.0	106.0	106. 1	106. 2	106. 4	106. 5	107.7	108. 2	
1926=100.	_   299.6	98. 5	98.5			98.7			99. 1	99. 2		99.3	
Building materialsdo Brick and tiledo	117. 4 110. 9	115. 9 100. 6	115.9 100.7			116.3 104.8	116. 4 105. 0	116.4 105.3	116.8 110.4			117. 1 110. 6	
Cementdodo	99. 4 154. 9	96. 4 • 154. 7	96.4 + 154.8	96.4	96. 9	97.5		97.5 154.3	97.4	99.0	99.4	99.4	١,
Lumbert do Paint and paint materials do Chemicals and allied products do	106.3	105.7	105. 5	105. 5		106.0	106.3		7 154. 2 106. 3		7 154.3 106.3	7154. 4 106. 3	1
Chemicals and allied products†do	95. 0 95. 9	95. 3 96. 2	95. 5 96. 2	95, 5 96, 2		95. 0 96. 0		94.8 95.6	94.9	94. 9	94.9	94. 9 95. 8	
Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do	109. 5	112.0	112.0	112.0	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	95.8	106. 9	106.8	106.8	
Fertilizer materials do	80.4	79. 9 102. 0	81. 1 102. 0						81. 9 102. 0				1
Oils and fats do Fuel and lighting materials do	83. 9	83.3	83. 2	83.2	83.0	82.9	83.1	83.1	83.3	83. 3	83.4	83. 5	
Electricitydo Gasdo		59.3 79.3	59. 5 78. 9			59. 6 76. 0		59. 9 74. 6	60. 0 75. 7	61. 1 76. 9	59.0 77.7	58. 7 77. 0	
Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	64. 2	64.0	64.0	63. 9	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.3	64.3	64.3	64. 2	1
Hides and skinsdodo	_ 117. 3	108.4	106.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.1	114.0		115.4	116.4	117.0	
Leather dododo	_  101.3					101.3 126.3		101.3 126.3	101.3 126.3				
Housefurnishing goodsdo	_ 104. 5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104. 4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104. 5	104.5	104. 5	
Furnishings do do	107. 5 101. 5					107. 4 101. 4							
Furniture do Metals and metal products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p104. 7	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103. 7	103.7	103.8	104.0	104. 2	104.2	104. 2	1
Iron and steel do Metals, nonferrous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1 85.9		85.7	85.8		85. 8	85.8			98. 0 85. 9	98. 1 85. 9	98. 1 85. 9	
riumping and hearing edulument do	1 92.6	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92. 4	92.4	92.4	92. 4	92.4	92.4	92.4	
Textile products do Clothing do	1 107.4										99. 7 107. 4		
Cotton goodsdo Hosiery and underweardo	_1 119.7							119. 2 71. 5					
Rayondodo	_ 1 30. 2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30. 2	30.2	30.2	30. 2	i
Woolen and worsted goods do Miscellaneous do	_1 112.7							112.9 94.2	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	
Automobile tires and tubesdo	_1 73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	ì
Paper and pulpdo Vholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities	109.0	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107.3	107. 6		108.0	109.0	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
s measured by— Wholesale prices1935-39=100.	75. 9	77. 1	77. 3	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.1	76.8	76.7	76. 5	76. 4	76.1	
Cost of livingdo	_ 77. 5	79.7	79.3	79.1	79.1	79, 1	79.0	78.7	78.7	78.8	78.9	78.7	
Retail food pricesdodo	- 70.8 51.6	73. 6 55. 1					73. 2 54. 3		72.7	73. 2			

Preliminary. Revised.

1 Rents collected semiannually for most cities in index (in March and September or June and December); indexes are held constant in cities not surveyed during quarter.

New series. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; minor revisions have been made in the figures published prior to the February 1945 Survey; 1939-43 revisions are available on request. Data beginning 1923 for the indexes of the food subgroups are available on request; the combined index for food, which is the same as the index under cost of living above, includes other food groups not shown separately.

† Revised series. The indexes of wholesale prices of chemicals and allied products and drugs and pharmaceuticals have been revised beginning October 1941; see March 1945 Survey for an explanation of the revision and figures beginning January, 1944; earlier revisions are available on request. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey.

† Index revised beginning Sept. 1943; revisions not shown above: 1943—Sept., 146.6; Oct., 147.1; Nov., 147.9; Dec., 148.0; 1944—Jan., 148.1; Feb., 148.9; Mar., 151.3; Apr., 154.1; May, 154.7

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Orto- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- be <b>r</b>	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	CON	STRU	CTION	ANI	REA	L EST	ГАТЕ						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*										Ţ			
New construction, total mil. of dol.  Private, total do.  Residential (nonfarm) do  Nonresidential building, except farm and public	▶ 403 ▶ 200 ▶ 53	340 138 46	343 141 45	357 142 42	344 141 39	328 136 35	311 130 32	284 126 30	289 127 25	* 296 * 129 23	7 325 7 145 26	350 • 161 • 34	7 386 7 185 7 45
Utility, total   mil. of dol	PII	30 20 15 47 202 17 62 67 57 32 24	31 20 18 47 202 16 68 62 50 34 22	33 20 21 46 215 13 68 75 63 34 25	35 20 19 48 203 9 59 79 64 32 24	37 21 16 48 192 8 52 78 65 31 22	39 23 13 46 181 8 49 81 67 25	44 27 10 42 158 7 40 77 65 17	50 32 9 43 162 7 43 81 70 14	7 55 7 37 8 43 167 7 46 85 76 13	7 61 7 41 11 47 180 7 51 92 81 15	7 65 7 44 14 48 7 189 8 7 54 7 92 7 79 18	749 749 16 50 7201 11 760 793 779 21
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):         1923-25=100.           Total, unadjusted         do           Residential, unadjusted         do           Total, adjusted         do           Residential, adjusted         do           Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):         Total projects	p 58 p 25 p 49 p 23	41 16 34 15	43 14 38 1	43 13 41 13	40 13 39 13	39 13 42 13	40 13 46 13	40 12 51 14	39 11 48 14	50 12 59 13	71 16 72 15	79 21 70 18	770 724 758 720
Total projects	227 208	8, 309 163, 866 121, 924 41, 942	8, 830 190, 539 148, 191 42, 348	8, 204 169, 341 124, 913 44, 428	9, 105 175, 739 127, 001 48, 738	9, 266 144, 845 101, 612 43, 233	8, 848 164, 850 102, 522 62, 328	7, 441 188, 481 114, 175 74, 306	7, 210 140, 949 74, 960 65, 989	6, 853 146, 957 74, 153 72, 804	9, 894 328, 874 221, 448 107, 426	11, 188 395, 798 309, 004 86, 794	12, 916 242, 523 147, 626 94, 897
Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous. of sq. (t Valuationthous. of dol Residential buildings:	4, 224 13, 744 90, 479	2, 726 10, 265 62, 520	3, 435 14, 508 84, 199	2, 831 12, 127 76, 637	3, 148 15, 674 87, 175	3, 099 11, 485 68, 841	3, 271 17, 173 93, 604	2, 788 19, 193 97, 933	2, 227 11, 374 81, 614	2, 114 11, 873 95, 681	4, 088 25, 407 211, 317	3, 652 20, 602 241, 107	3, 004 13, 569 87, 414
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	6, 184 7, 716 41, 779	3, 942 6, 477 30, 622	3, 854 4, 964 25, 813	3, 886 4, 902 23, 273	4, 217 4, 444 24, 470	4, 764 6, 298 23, 805	4, 481 4, 734 23, 288	3, 393 4, 872 23, 902	4, 268 3, 703 19, 536	4, 221 4, 139 19, 300	4, 650 5, 331 26, 943	5, 555 10, 753 42, 745	7, 436 10, 237 47, 206
Public works: Projectsnumber. Valuationthous, of dol Utilities:	1, 915 40, 454	1, 264 38, 929	1, 203 47, 143	1, 168 48, 593	1, 371 40, 353	973 <b>34,</b> 462	720 22, 686	831 38, 784	445 23, 836	302 11,407	829 38, 431	1, 453 43, 901	2, 031 71, 239
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol Indexes of building construction (based on bldg. permits, U. S. Dept. of Labor):†	428 54, 586	377 31, 795	338 33, 384	319 20, 738	369 23, 741	430 17, 737	376 25, 272	429 27, 862	270 15, 963	216 20, 569	327 52, 183	528 68, 045	445 36, 664
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100_ Permit valuation:	78. 3	67. 5	50.3	47.5	88. 6	43.7	46.1	46. 4	29. 1	35.6	46.4	72. 5	r 72. 3
Total building construction	82. 5 78. 9 56. 6 157. 0	66. 3 55. 1 64. 1 97. 5	51. 7 42. 0 41. 9 98. 5	48. 9 39. 7 41. 3 88. 5	46. 4 31. 9 39. 1 97. 6	57. 0 32. 5 61. 4 100. 2	51. 4 32. 9 46. 8 104. 7	39, 8 32, 5 33, 0 73, 6	38. 3 21. 8 36. 3 80. 4	44. 9 30. 3 47. 4 70. 9	65. 3 40. 5 73. 1 100. 6	67. 9 59. 6 54. 1 121. 8	777. 4 7 69. 5 7 68. 5 7 118. 1
Total nonfarm (quarterly)*	57. 100 13, 586 12, 035 550 1, 001	48, 278 11, 558 9, 139 1, 393 1, 026	9, 830 8, 253 860 717	8, 738 6, 908 655 1, 175	38, 608 7, 773 6, 493 575 705	7, 469 <b>5,</b> 873 735 861	8, 460 6, 978 612 870	33, 174 8, 045 7, 029 568 448	5, 046 4, 095 213 738	6, 168 5, 168 368 632	29, 061 8, 039 6, 422 899 718	12, 489 10, 021 864 1, 604	12, 490 10, 786 933 771
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	190, 614	157, 811	158, 561	211, 251	117, 919	127, 195	129, 740	93, 257	88, 193	109, 516	182, 498	140, 379	164, 955
Concrete pavement contract awards:											,		
Total thous, of sq. yd. Airports do. Roads do. Streets and alleys do.	2, 092 1, 123 592 377	5, 743 3, 289 1, 611 843	3, 966 2, 736 808 423	2,812 1,046 1,124 642	2,712 962 1,186 564	1, 204 456 238 510	2, 644 1, 497 713 <b>4</b> 35	2, 342 839 1, 092 411	1,070 541 342 187	826 708 20 98	1,066 464 429 173	767 252 118 397	2,066 1,030 690 345
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES						,							
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities 1913=100	<b>2</b> 69	227 260	260	261	227 262	263	265	231 266	266	1 267	232 267	267	268
Atlanta	275 271 243 259 229. 4	267 266 236 252 223, 8	267 266 237 252 223. 8	267 266 238 252 223, 8	268 268 239 254 224. 2	268 268 239 254 224, 2	270 269 241 255 225. 0	271 270 241 256 225. 7	271 270 241 256 226, 8	273 270 241 258 227. 4	273 270 241 259 227. 8	273 270 242 259 228. 8	274 270 243 259 229, 3
Atlanta. U. S. av., 1926-29=100.  New York do.  San Francisco. do.  St. Louis. do.	123. 6 156. 6 145. 0 147. 6	118. 0 151. 4 140. 5 135. 7	118. 0 151. 4 140. 5 135. 7	118. 4 151. 7 140. 8 136. 7	119. 0 151. 9 142. 0 138. 1	119. 0 151. 9 142. 0 138. 1	121. 6 153. 4 143. 2 140. 0	121, 8 153, 1 143, 2 142, 4	121. 8 153. 1 143. 2 142. 4	122.1 154.8 143.5 143.2	122. 6 155. 8 143. 5 144. 1	122. 6 155. 8 144. 5 144. 1	122. 6 155. 8 145. 0 146. 8

Preliminary.

'Revised.

Spata for June, August, and November 1944 and March and May 1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

1Data published currently and in earlier issues of the Survey cover 4- and 6-week periods, except that December figures include awards through December 31 and January figures begin January 1; beginning 1939 the weekly data are combined on the basis of weeks ended on Saturday within the months unless a week ends on the 1st and 2d of the month when it is included in figures for the preceding month (exceptions were made in the case of weeks ended Apr. 3, 1944, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month).

The data for urban dwelling units have been revised for 1942-43; revision ser available on request.

New series. Data hegenning January 1944 for the series on new construction are revised joint estimates by the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor and the War Production Beard; see note marked "" on page S-5 of the January 1945 Survey for sources of earlier data. The series on residential (nonfarm) construction has been revised back to January 1939 to exclude additions, alterations, and repairs, and the revision incorporated in the totals (for revised annual data for 1939-43, see p. 22 of February 1945 issue). Except for this revision, data for 1929-43 are correct as published in issues of the Survey referred to in the footnote on p. S-5 of the January 1945 issue; however, additional minor revisions in the 1942 and 1943 data are expected. The quarterly estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units which are compiled only quarterly; for 1940 and 1941 data, see p. S-4 of the November 1942 Survey (revised figures for first half of 1942—1st quarter, 138,700; 2d quarter, 166,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

Revised series. Data have been revised for 1940-43; revisions beginning March 1943 are shown in the June 1944 Survey; earlier revisions are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July .	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
CON	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE-	-Conti	inued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued													
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.—Con. Commercial and factory buildings:													į
Brick and concrete: Atlanta U. S. average 1926-29=100.	123.0	118.4 154.8	118. 4 154. 8	118.6	119.3 155.2	119.3 155.2	121. 4 156. 3	121.5 155.9	121. 5 155. 9	121.7	122. 2	122. 2	122.
New York         60           San Francisco         do           St. Louis         do	178.1 147.2 140.8	143.8 136.9	143. 8 136. 9	155.0 144.0 137.9	145.0 138.1	145. 0 138. 1	145. 0 139. 6	145. 7 144. 9	145.7 144.9	156. 7 145. 9 145. 9	157. 5 145. 9 146. 8	167. 5 146. 7 146. 8	157. 147. 149.
Brick and steel: Atlantado	123.8	119.1	119. 1	119.6	119.8	119.8	122. 1	122.1	122. 1	122, 5	123.0	123, 0	123.
New York dododo	. 147. 9	151.6 143.4	151.6 143.4	152, 0 143, 8	152. 4 146. 1	152. 4 146. 1 139. 4	153. 6 147. 1	153.3 147.2 143.2	153. 3 147. 2	154.1 - 147.4	154. 9 147. 4	154.9 148.2	154. 147.
St. Louisdo Residences: Brick:	145.7	137.1	137.1	137.8	139.4	109.4	141.1	145, 2	143. 2	143.8	144.8	144.8	145.
Atlantado	. 100. I	124.1 154.2	124. 1 154. 2	126, 2 155, 7	126. 5 156. 5	126. 5 156. 5	129. 9 158. 6	129, 4 157, 9	129. 4 157. 9	130. 9 158. 7	131. 6 159. 5	131. 6 159. 5	131. 159.
San Franciscodododododododo	. 146.3	140. 0 138. 6	140. 0 138. 6	141. 4 140. 9	143.4 141.8	143. 4 141. 8	145. 3 144. 7	145. 3 146. 7	145. 3 146. 7	145. 5 148. 6	145. 5 150. 1	146. 3 150. 1	146 153
Frame: dododododo	134. 4 161. 7	125. 4 155. 1	125, 4 155, 1	128.1 157.3	128.3 157.9	128.3 157.9	131. 6 160. 3	131. 2 159. 5	131. 2 159. 2	133, 2 160, 3	133. 6 161. 1	183. 6 161. 1	133. 161.
San Franciscododo	144. 4 154. 9	137.8 138.9	137. 8 138. 9	139.6 141.8	141. 2 142. 3	141. 2 142. 3	143. 4 145. 0	143. 4 146. 2	143. 4 146. 2	143. 6 148. 6	143.6 149.3	144. 4 149. 3	144 154
Engineering News Record (all types)1913=100_ Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:	369.0	299 <b>. 9</b>	300.4	300.5	301.1	301.1	302.0	302. 5	303.7	304. 5	306.4	307.4	369
Standard 6-room frame house:  Combined index	125. 4 132. 7	133.0 130.8	133. 1 131. 0	133. 3 131. 3	133.7 131.2	133. 9 131. 3	134. 4 131. 5	134. 4 131. 5	134. 5 131. 7	134, 7 131, 9	* 135. 0 * 132. 3	* 135. 2 * 132. 4	r 135.
Labordo	146.8	137. 5	137. 3	137.3	138. 5	139.1	139.9	140.0	140.1	140.1	r 140. 4	140.7	r 140.
REAL ESTATE					!								
Fed. Hous. Adam., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol. Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative), mit. of dol.		65, 333 5, 653	41, 429 5, 713	42, 457 5, 782	33, 865 5, 845	37, 982 5, 910	29, 661 5, 970	26, 960 6, 025	29, 998 6, 082	35, 001 6, 128	24, 103 6, 174	51,070 6,216	41, 8 6, 2
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*	1	421, 631	411, 136	430, 776	416, 185	422, 839	393, 639	360, 227	354, 578	338, 697	433, 337	455, 790	487, 4
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, totalthous, of dol.		140, 709	125, 036	138, 674	134, 455	135, 228	118, 374	111, 138	102, 301	106,009	141, 481	153, 754	163, 0
Classified according to purpose;  Mortgage loans on homes;  Construction	17, 567	9, 663	7,078	7,589	5, 923	6,095	4, 635	5, 244	3,772	3,081	7, 406	9, 541	13, 0
Home purchase do	116,708	103, 276 14, 963	93, 232 13, 871	105, 050 14, 152	101, 884	101, 461 15, 253	90, 182	81, 508 13, 555	76, 495 12, 167	78, 140 12, 524	105, 307 15, 922	113, 684 16, 800	126, 2 15, 8
Repairs and reconditioning do Loans for all other purposes do	3, 364 12, 435	2, 957 9, 850	2, 841 8, 014	3,067 8,816	3, 160 8, 993	2, 699 9, 720	2, 507 7, 785	2, 127 8, 704	1, 868 7, 999	1, 994 10, 270	2, 559 10, 287	2, 951 10, 778	3, 3 10, 5
Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Assns., estimated mort	1											1	İ
gages outstanding nill of dol.  Fed. Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to	2, 165	1, 973			2,025			2,058			2,082		
member institutions	132	Į	136	114	95	81	1	131		1	61	52	
outstandingmil, of do!. Foreclosures, nonfarm:† Index, adjusted1925-39=100.	1	1, 220 11, 4	1, 199	9.8	1, 155	1, 133 10. 2		1,091		1,049	1,027	1,007	9
Fire losses thous, of dol.		30, 555	32,706	30, 618	31,448	32, 173		48,694			40,876		34, 1
		D	OMES	STIC T	ГRAD	E							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100.		131.7	137, 1	143. 5	135.6	128.9	133.6	127. 0	136.3	132. 1	128.1	122. 2	127
Farm papers do Magazines do	170.6	153.4 160.8	166, 3 183, 4	169. 2 184. 7	165.8 160.3	162. 1 158. 2		154. 2 168. 4		140. 4 161. 1	142.9 146.1	133. 6 143. 7	145 158
Newspapers do Outdoor do Radio	126.7	105.1 107.5 299.9	105.9 112.8 326.8	112.3 114.0 339.5	105, 1 154, 5 329, 2	103, 1 123, 7 275, 8	107. 9 155. 5 280. 6	98. 0 167. 2 270. 0	200.0	102.9 193.3 288.4	103.3 167.7 262.8	96. 7 153. 0 268. 3	100 140 290
Radio	ļ		161. 2	176.4	166. 2	149. 4	150.3	145.3		151.5	143.1	135.8	141
Cost of facilities, total. thous. of dol. Automobiles and accessories do	.1 711	15, 128 796	15, 340 893	15, 543 784	15,712 716	17, 470 821	16,626 779	16, 947 772		15, 223 709	16, 648 760	15, 015 799	8
Clothing do Electrical household equipment do Financial do	. 197	115 89 162	119 111 180	136 89 167	151 97 189	150 106 192		156 114 213	172		169 234 203	193 206 232	2 2 2
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdododododododo	- 4,042 502	4, 409 588	4, 158 612	4, 194 628	4, 272 589	4, 671 643	4, 575 604	4, 679 715	4, 699 567	4, 264 584	4,682 663	4, 636 593	7 4.
Housefurnishings, etcdodododo	162 1,115	122 944	164 935	158 1, 133	161 1,091	155 1, 151	155 1, 109	178 1,083	142 1, 126	155 1,018	181 1, 155	130 1,033	r 1,
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	4, 859	1, 555 4, 212 2, 136	1,580 4,293 2,296	1,623 4,563 2,067	1,551 4,419 2,476	1, 517 4, 746 3, 317	1, 511 4, 537 2, 936	1, 569 4, 952 2, 516	5, 240	1,368 4,559 2,023	1,502 4,964 2,136	1 274 4, 536 1, 982	1, 4 7 5, 6 7 2, 6
Magazine advertising: Cost. total	23 040	21, 703	20,027	19, 921	25, 127	27, 247	24, 952	1	1	2, 023	25, 797	r 26, 279	7 24, 7
Automobiles and accessoriesdo	2,044	1, 773 1, 192	1,831 609	1,694 1,382	1,859 2,445	2, 038 2, 351 871	1,906	1, 573 1, 530	1, 559 894	1,960 1,692	2, 110 2, 553	2, 055 2, 241	1, 9 2, 0
Electric household equipmentdo			531	627	694				509	628	1 778		7

Revised. ‡ Minor revisions in the data for 1939-41; revisions not shown in the August 1942 Survey are available on request; data are now collected quarterly.

New series. The series on nonfarm mortgages recorded is compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration; regarding the basis of the estimates and data for January to September 1942; see note marked "" on p. 8-5 of the November 1942 Survey. The new index of advertising is compiled by J. K. Lasser & Co. for "Tide" magazine; the index includes magazine and newspaper advertising, radio (network only prior to July 1941 and network and national spot advertising beginning with that month), farm papers, and outdoor advertising, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency; the newspaper index is based on linege and other component series on advertising costs; data beginning 1936 age available on request.

†Revised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised for 1940 and 1941; revisions are shown on p. 8-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1914 will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	Γ	OMES	STIC '	<b>FRAD</b>	ЕСо	ntinue	d						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising—Continued.  Cost—Continued.  Financial	441 3, 056 523 1, 343	417 3, 153 498 985	365 3,088 528 485	281 2, 822 493 585	475 3,324 488 1,145	497 3,855 423 1,417	441 3,691 385 1,059	379 3, 293 279 1, 051	422 2,864 183 599	435 + 3, 451 345 656	484 3,680 388 1,144	456 * 3, 497 646 1, 539	470 r 3, 278 530 1, 520
Soap, cleansers, etc	554 405 662 4, 279	722 313 830 3,863 7,348 2,993	558 254 794 3, 658 7, 326 3, 277	551 301 667 3, 584 6, 935 3, 541	598 526 901 4,119 8,553 3,992	750 379 1,050 4,744 8,873 4,088	641 456 1,001 4,588 8,019 3,772	487 436 973 3,977 8,395 3,212	444 326 771 2, 933 7, 136 3, 572	676 394 688 4,279 7,748 3,916	688 • 442 769 4,210 • 8,552 4,109	755 436 686 74,572 78,539 4,039	677 488 807 74,096 8,090 3,753
Newspaper advertising:         do	107, 532	112, 631 25, 929 86, 702 3, 256 1, 497 21, 062 60, 887	97, 130 24, 139 72, 991 2, 923 1, 758 18, 234 50, 076	105, 892 25, 883 80, 009 2, 786 1, 222 17, 881 58, 120	112, 592 26, 609 86, 583 2, 283 1, 278 19, 870 63, 151	129, 177 27, 390 101, 787 3, 243 1, 588 25, 599 71, 357	128, 243 25, 317 102, 926 3, 219 1, 560 25, 163 72, 984	121, 751 24, 058 97, 693 1, 949 1, 534 20, 631 73, 578	97, 927 24, 090 73, 837 1, 868 2, 004 17, 124 52, 841	95, 804 22, 735 73, 070 1, 607 1, 366 17, 411 52, 687	116, 628 26, 480 90, 147 2, 354 1, 837 20, 045 65, 911	114, 085 26, 777 87, 308 2, 869 1, 778 21, 080 61, 581	117, 318 27, 594 89, 724 2, 523 1, 836 20, 388 64, 978
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES				·							ĺ		
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses percent of total.	87. 9	87.4	87. 5	87.9	86.4	86.4	87.3	87. 2	86.3	86. 9	86.5	r 86. 7	87.8
POSTAL BUSINESS  Air mail, pound-mile performance millions.  Money orders:		8, 379	8, 672	9, 607	9, 245	9, 792					<b></b>		
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Number thousands Value thous of dol. Domestic, paid (50 cities):	5, 371 147, 207	5, 481 112, 130	5, 297 110, 964	5, 532 126, 553	5, 383 120, 021	5, 783 129, 732	5, 879 129, 781	6, 639 144, 872	7, 166 153, 951	6, 001 128, 977	7, 051 188, 365	6, 022 152, 610	5, 990 161, 378
Numberthousands_ Valuethous. of dol	13, 409 216, 969	13, 318 175, 852	11, 915 161, 568	12, 964 179, 272	13, 195 185, 190	13, 639 194, 334	14, 281 200, 810	14, 120 197, 557	15, 141 208, 793	13, 566 189, 330	16, 503 264, 121	13, 846 220, 527	13, 392 224, 562
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES  Estimated expenditures for goods and services:*													
Total mil. of dol. Goods do Services (including gifts) do Indexes:	24, 510 16, 555 7, 955	24, 045 16, 327 7, 718			24, 499 16, 741 7, 758			26, 646 18, 839 7, 807			24,380 16,410 7,970		
Unadjusted, total	166. 8 176. 8 149. 1 166. 2 176. 0 149. 0	163.6 174.4 144.6 162.5 172.7 144.5			166. 7 178. 8 145. 4 168. 2 180. 6 146. 5			146.3 170.4 183.8			165. 9 175. 3 149. 4 176. 5 192. 8 147. 9		
RETAIL TRADE	110.0	11110						1100			22,70		
All retail stores:†  Estimated sales, total	213 37 102 212 170 42 83 5, 136	5,710 892 273 195 78 340 205 42 94 209 168 42 70 4,817 508 130 216	5, 513 848 258 178 80 340 217 37 86 189 40 41 4, 665 421 93 188	5, 717 838 247 170 7314 192 33 88 208 165 43 70 4, 878 102 240	5, 981 830 229 156 73 312 192 214 214 171 43 75 5, 150 605 135	6, 135 898 244 167 77 336 211 33 92 236 188 82 5, 237 637 154 802	6, 214 876 228 151 77 307 187 29 90 240 192 49 101 5, 338 680 173	7, 445 1, 004 223 142 81 286 158 26 103 282 226 56 213 6, 441 940 406	5, 462 742 229 163 66 66 268 169 25 74 182 144 39 62 4, 720 509 110 249	5, 166 689 207 145 62 244 150 25 68 178 141 37 60 4, 477 484 100 244	6, 347 840 240 165 316 187 35 94 214 172 43 70 5, 507 756 159 380	5, 460 808 222 153 70 322 191 37 94 202 163 39 62 4, 652 506 108	5,880 869 236 162 73 338 204 38 96 215 174 42 80 5,011 564 122 276
Family and other apparel	86 101 241 840 1, 629 1, 240 389 246 905 563	72 90 230 769 1, 612 1, 229 382 235 819 494	1, 661 79 235 778 1, 661 1, 267 394 232 735 416	70 75 237 818 1, 641 1, 248 393 227 833 508	85 94 241 812 1, 687 1, 284 403 224 940 593	91 90 246 840 1, 604 1, 209 394 225 1, 011 651	100 99 239 805 1,582 1,193 389 220 1,116 744	146 126 328 844 1,799 1,356 443 223 1,464 929	71 79 228 802 1,539 1,162 378 207 773 488	67 73 216 746 1, 468 1, 093 375 190 764 487	102 117 243 838 1,665 1,240 425 232 1,041 683	69 78 223 787 1, 464 1, 097 366 217 813 511 109	78 90 240 836 1, 567 1, 182 385 238 886 556
food	100 122 673 211 101 128 233	96 114 644 196 117 112 219	90 111 604 181 101 116 206	94 115 635 176 116 123 220	105 122 642 181 107 125 229	110 130 675 188 116 128 243	117 135 695 195 117 131 253	168 224 836 174 144 179 339	84 100 661 170 170 122 199	80 101 611 162 140 118 191	110 130 732 218 138 139 236	88 105 643 209 103 120 211	97 116 680 224 102 126 229

P Preliminary. 'Revised. \$ See note marked "\$" on p. 8-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.

"New series. The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1942 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series (see p. 5 of the February 1945 Survey for 1941-44 of the April 1944 issue for 1939-40 totals); the quarterly data are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 issue; quarterly data beginning 1939 are available on request.

†Revised series. The following unpublished revisions have been made in the data on sales of retail stores as shown in the Survey prior to the February 1945 issue: Dollar sales and indexes—all retail stores, total nondurable goods stores, total "other retail stores," and liquor stores, 1940-43; total durable goods stores, all series in the home-furnishings group and feed and farm supply stores, 1941-43; filling stations, 1942-43; general merchandise group and department stores, 1943 (general merchandise group index revised also for 1941-42); indexes only—automotive group, 1942-43; apparel group, November and December 1942 and November 1943. Revised 1941-43 data for drug stores are shown on p. 16 of the November 1944 Survey. The unpublished revisions listed and January-May 1943 revisions for other series, also unpublished, are available on request. Revised figures for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42, except as indicated above, are available on pp. 7 and 11-14 of the November 1943 Survey.

D-0	~~~									<del></del>		Augus	. 1010
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945			]	1944 Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	1945	1	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May
	$\mathbf{L}$	OMES	STIC '	TRAD	E—Co	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores—Continued. Indexes of sales:†													
Unadjusted, combined index 1935-39=100- Durable goods stores do	184. 2 112. 4	177.7 111.6	169. 5 108. 5	172. 7 101. 1	185.3 106.9	189. 7 111. 6	197.3	227. 1 128. 5	168. 7 92. 2	173.0 93.1	188. 0 104. 1	174. 5 104. 2	180. 3 108. 0
Nondurable goods storesdo Adjusted, con-bined indexdo Index eliminating price changesdo	207. 6 181. 6 129. 4	199. 3 175. 0 129. 0	189.4 178.7 130.8	196. 1 178. 5 130. 1	210, 8 177, 4 129, 3	215. 1 183. 6 133. 9	224. 7 191. 5 139. 5	259. 3 187. 9 136. 4	193, 6 193, 9 140, 6	199. 0 195. 2 141. 9	215. 4 195. 6 142. 1	197. 4 175. 5 127. 4	203. 9 176. 9 126. 9
Durable goods stores do	106.8 55.6	106.0 59.7	109.6 57.7	102. 5	103. 5 53. 3	107. 4 56. 5	107. 6	105. 0 48. 9	111. 5 56. 7	111.8 56.7	116.0 63 3	105. 1 53. 4	101.
Building materials and hardware do do do do do do do do do do do do do	156. 4 155. 8	151. 2 153. 8	163, 5 156, 0	144. 5 151. 4	138. 7 164. 5	143. 2 171. 0	147. 0 175. 6	148.8 176.3	164. 0 168. 4	165. 9 164. 5	165. 4 164. 6	157. 5 150. 3	148. 142.
Jewelry do	314.8 206.0	275. 1 197. 5	310. 2 201. 2	321. 1 203. 3	347.3 201.5	345. 4 208. 4	345.3 218.9	327. 0 214. 9	317. 4 220. 8	332. 3 222. 4	355. 1 221. 5	320. 8 198. 4	326. 201.
Apparel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	230. 6 202. 5 326. 5	201. 0 195. 3 299. 1	216. 8 192. 9 294. 6	233. 2 193. 5	212. 9 199. 3 304. 8	218.7	245. 8 209. 5	240. 5 218. 0	256. 5 200. 4	270.8 200.3	258. 7 206. 6	211. 2 195. 3	214. 198.
Eating and drinking placesdo Fooddo Filling stationsdo	196. 9 108. 2	203. 2 104. 8	203. 3 101. 2	291. 7 204. 7 98. 1	204. 5 100. 7	320. 2 208. 1 105. 4	336, 1 212, 1 108, 5	328. 1 215. 4 112. 3	353.3 212.8 114.9	352. 2 211. 3 115. 8	339. 9 209. 1 117. 5	316. 7 195. 3 107. 9	319. 198. 106.
General merchandisa do	177.8	163. 5 218. 7	173. 4 225. 3	176. 6 223. 5	172. 6 218. 8	178.6 230.7	190. 2 246. 0	176. 3 234. 2	186. 0 242. 3	192. 0 237. 1	198. 6 240. 6	165. 6 217. 5	169. 218.
Other retail stores do  Estimated inventories, total* mil. of dol.  Durable goods stores* do.  Nondurable goods stores* do.	6, 618 1, 920	6, 314 1, 869	6, 166 1, 849	6, 521 1, 906	6,602	6, 779 1, 914	6,665	5, 869 1, 627	5, 906 1, 686	6, 163 1, 781	6, 406 1, 934	7 6, 631 7 1, 923	6,85
ingin stores and man-order polises:	1	4, 445	4, 317	4,615	4, 693	4,865	4,796	4, 242	4, 220	4,382	4, 472	<b>7 4,</b> 708	7 4, 84
Sales, estimated, total*do Automotive parts and accessories*do	1,315 25	1, 266 27	1, 214 27	1, 239 26	1, 338 26	1, 392 27	1,404	1,726 31	1, 168 20	1,120 19	1, 442 23	1, 176 21	1, 27
Building malerials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	54 14	49 13	52 12	13 13	48 14	54 17	18	39 21	40 11	34 11	43 15	47 13	1
Furniture and housefurnishings* do Apparel group* do Men's wear* do Women's wear* do Space do	191 29 96	165 25 80	134 16 70	143	180 26 94	186 32	193 32	260 43	145 21	140 19	249 36	154 21	17
		46 54	38 55	80 35 55	45 56	96 42 58	98 46 57	131 64 78	78 35 53	76 33 50	136   55 57	84 37 52	1
Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do	43 389	42 400	42 405	43 387	43 404	44 399	42 383	46 444	44 374	40 359	45 406	41 351	1 4
General merchandise group*do Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	340	320	297	332	370	404	429	560	290	284	392	310	38 32
dise*mil. of dol	187	175 39	162 31	174 50	197	215 68	228 76	296 60	145 51	140 50	208 62	169 42	17
Variety*do Indexes of sales:	106	99	96	99	105	113	116	194	87	87	113	91	10
Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100_ Adjusted, combined index*do	170. 2 168. 5	169. 7 168. 1	159. 9 172. 2	162. 2 175. 8	176. 4 172. 7	187. 1 178. 0	192.8 182.6	225. 7 177. 3	156. 9 185. 4	161. 3 183. 7	181. 1 185. 6	163. 1 163. 2	169. 166.
Automotive parts and accessories*do Building materials*do	118. 5 183. 3	126. 7 166. 6	140. 5 190. 7	127. 3 149. 4	141.8 146.3	153. 4 159. 7	173, 6 163, 9	156. 1 178. 1	131. 0 180. 0	137. 0 179. 2	139. 5 179. 2	123. 0 181. 5	113. 173.
Furniture and housefurnishings* do Apparel group* do Men's wear* do Women's wear* do Gomen's  144. 0 223. 4 182. 0	133. 0 199. 9 169. 0	132. 4 213. 5 162. 6	114. 1 235. 5 187. 1	127. 4 223. 6 196. 2	134.0 226.8 200.4	139. 7 242. 2 200. 0	141. 0 229. 7 197. 1	135. 2 270. 2	134. 1 271. 4	141. 7 270. 7 220. 7	123. 7 208. 5	124. 212.	
		272. 2 144. 1	283. 8 170. 7	329. 4 165. 1	326. 4 132. 8	324. 0 141. 7		300. I 177. 7	181. 1 385. 2 204. 8	195. 4 382. 6 200. 2	403. 9 161. 4	157. 0 305. 1 137. 5	169. 311. 133.
Drug* do.  Eating and drinking* do.  Grocery and combination* do.  General merchandise group* do.  Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	190. 9 194. 4	184. 7 189. 2	186. 7 188. 6	186. 5 187. 5	187. 6 182. 7	190. 1 177. 9	190.4	195. 4 174. 0	181. 5 193. 1	180. 3 189. 6	189. 4 188. 8	178. 1 176. 9	183. 188.
Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do	167. 1 165. 1	182. 1 161. 7	182. 6 165. 2	183. 4 178. 5	179.6 173.1	186. 5 177. 3	179.4	183. 6 1 68. 9	180.3 190.7	177. 0 186. 8	170.8 197.5	164. 9 160. 7	171. 163.
$0.080^{\circ}$ $0.00000000000000000000000000000000000$	1 182 7	179.1	184. 3	194.0	182. 7	192. 2	l	191. 0	208.4	204. 0	223. 5	177. 4	177.
Mail-order*do Variety*do	118.3 162.0	114. 3 159. 1	126.3 155.6	158. 5 164. 0	163.3 161.8	135. 6 175. 7		123. 3 157. 8	174. 1 171. 2	174. 6 165. 2	173. 2 170. 5	122. 3 154. 1	121. 161.
Department stores: Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts\$1941 average=100_	34	+ 35	20		33	35			,,		39		١.
Open accountsdo Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	88	78	32 67	32 70	81	90		46 128	43 97	40 84	96	37 88	8
Instalment accounts percent	32 64	31 63	30 61	34 64	35 64	39 65	39 67	36 61	32 61	30 61	36 66	30 62	3
Open accounts	233	163 199	142 197	157 + 216	196 257	* 208 273	r 317	320 r 417	156 • 214	7 172 7 236	212 282	174 227	1 72
Boston†dododo	. 178	144 160	110 139	118 151	170 185	184 197	207 231	300 295	132 147	130 162	187 200	156 165	11
Cleveland†do Dallas†do	187 228	157 203 177	140 194 168	159 220	191 265	204 272	244 314	303 421	145 211	163 239	214 269 232	171 228	1 2
Dallas†         do           Kansas City†         do           Minneapolis†         do           New York†         do	201 173 156	151 r 133	130	191 154 110	220 184 158	226 179 173	218	339 269 270	178 136 124	194 144 137	187 176	195 156 143	7 10
Philadelphia† do Richmond† do	.1 167	7 142 183	117 151	123 177	173 231	190 249	231	305 369	133 174	149 191	200 250	152 193	r1 r2
St. Louistdo	. 198	170 193	154 185	178 202	212 226	221 238	268	333 373	173 197	187 • 216	233 232	192 205	2 2
San Francisco	201 277	176 237	192 • 262	187 r 243	183 247	194 260	208 • 271	194 258	199 268	211 274	223 274	181 234	1:
Atlanta†	_1 182	151 163	160 187	154 180	156 168	165 192	177 201	174 180	162 193	166 200	201 213	157 167	716
Cleveland†         do           Dallas†         do           Kansas City†         do	1 197	166 245	191 266	182 250	180 241	190 252	264	190 263	186 261	204 284	222 283	174 240	17
Winnespoilst	1 173	151	212 165	173	200 162	215 158	189	208 175	241 181	246 208	240 205	199 157	7 10
New York† do Philadelphila† do Platenda† do	. 185	158	149 170	158	149 170	152 168	183	158 171	7 149 173	1 165 189	189 204	150 162	13
Richmond† do St. Louis† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	235 220	7 208 189	211 208	214 207	218 193	227 215	235	220 207	231 211	238 236	250 235	210 188	7 2

158 208 189 210

Preliminary. 'Revised. \ Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.

'New series. Data for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 for the new chain store series are available on pp. 15 to 17, tables 2, 3, and 4, of the February 1944 Survey except for subsequent revisions as follows: The totals and furniture and house furnishings (dellar figures and indexes) have been revised back to January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1942; indexes for the apparel group and women's wear for November and December 1942; the latter revisions and revisions beginning December 1943 for other series are in the February 1945 Survey; earlier revisions for the series listed and January-March 1943 revisions for other series, which have not been published, are also available on request. Data beginning 1939 for the new estimates of retail inventories will be published later.

Hevised series. See note in aiked "t" on p. S-7 regarding revision of the indexes of retail sales and the source of earlier data. The indexes of department store sales for the United States and the indicated districts have been revised for all years. The Boston index is a new series from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Revised data beginning 1919 or 1923 for three series are published as follows: United States, December 1944 Survey, p. 17; Dallas, February 1944, p. 20; Richmond, June 1944, p. 22 (further revisions in May 1943-March 1944 adjusted index for Richmond: 1943-May, 183; June, 201; July, 197; Sept. 196; Oct. 194; Nov. 199; Dec., 197; 1944-Jan., 202; Feb., 198; Mar., 213). Complete data for other districts will be published later; indexes for Atlanta have been shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1944 Survey and for other districts beginning in the June 1944 issue (further revisions in data for New York: 1943-Unadjusted, July, 92; adjusted, Mar., 132; Apr., 129; June, 133; July, 137; Nov. 143; Dec., 133; 1944-unadjusted Feb.,

r 1, 108 432 73 r 634 r 1, 744 575 193

638 211 917

619 264 853

403

August 1945	SUK	VEX	OF C	UKKE	MT. F	SUSIN	NESS						S-8
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June .	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	Γ	OMES	STIC '	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued	1	1											
Department stores—Continued. Sales by type of credit.*									1				
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do los lines alea do	63 34 3	63 34 3	65 31 4	64 32 4	63 33 4	63 33 4	62 34 4	64 32 4	63 33 4	63 33 4	63 34 3	62 35 3	
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do. Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable,	₽ 172 ₽ 180	150 157	148 165	163 170	167 161	172 154	166 144	127 136	133 148	7 142 148	150 147	162 156	]
instalment accounts:* Furniture storespercent_ Household appliance storesdo	23 44	24 28	23 29 31	24 32	24 33	26 36	24 37	23 39	21 35	21 32	24 36	22 36	
Jewelry stores	32		31 111, 687 43, 888	31 131, 234 52, 208	32 153, 349 63, 686	34 172, 499 70, 475	184, 434 74, 749	196, 291 76, 468	7 29 120, 127 45, 633	r 28 114, 463 44, 562	7 32 158, 574	126, 547 50, 905	129. 52. 0
Rears, Roebuck & Cododotural sales of general merchandise:  Total U. S., unadjusted1929-31 = 109	50, CC3 80, 536 159. 6	47, 105 76, 864 155. 4	67, 799	79, 026 180. 3	89,662	102, 024 246. 1	109, 684	119, 823 245. 5	74, 494 183. 2	69, 901 199, 6	65, 572 93, 002 233, 3	75, 642 184. 2	77,
East	136 4	141. 5 198. 4 138. 2	109. 7 171. 2 120. 4	169. 9 224. 4 162. 5	210. 3 324. 5 186. 2	246. 6 345. 0 212. 4	286. 1 294. 9 245. 0	213. 7 327. 1 217. 8	174. 4 258. 9 158. 1	200. 6 304. 1 168. 1	234. 8 320. 9 205. 0	182. 4 245. 5 158. 4	15 22 14
Far West.         do           Total U. S., adjusted.         do           East.         do           South         do	198. 5 175. 2 163. 6 269. 6	194, 4 170, 6 154, 1 246, 8	173. 6 183. 5 154. 1 252. 2	210, 0 220, 4 213, 1 311, 2	250. 8 210. 7 213. 9 294. 0	258. 3 189. 5 191. 6 232. 8	324. 3 219. 0 221. 9 287. 6	296. 7 153. 5 128. 3 217. 8	203. 4 240. 8 229. 5 327. 3	199, 1 246, 7 245, 2 333, 5	236, 2 265, 7 261, 5 355, 4	200. 7 200. 4 191. 3 278. 7	196 17 166 26
Middle Westdododododo	144. 5	146. 4 204. 0	163. 1 211. 7	197. 0 228. 1	181. 6 214. 4	167. 2 215. 1	186. 9 267. 4	139. 6 181. 8	206. 7 276. 8	211, 4 269, 1	231. 4 287. 0	169. 6 224. 7	14 21
WHOLESALE TRADE  Service and limited function wholesalers:*	1									}			
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol.  Durable goods establishments do.  Nondurable goods establishments do.  Nondurable goods establishments do.  Nondurable goods establishments do.	3, 504 876 2, 688 3, 844	3, 486 882 2, 604 4, 088	3, 282 813 2, 469 4, 043	3, 490 893 2, 597 3, 987	3, 430 854 2, 576 3, 995	7 3, 615 878 7 2, 737 3, 999	* 3, 554 861 * 2, 693 3, 987	7 3, 513 802 7 2, 711 4, 002	3,548 807 2,741 3,978	3, 213 796 2, 417 3, 927	3, 636 909 2, 727 3, 923	73,363 871 72,492 3,946	* 3,
EI	HPLO	I YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG]	ES	1	1	1		!
EMPLOYMENT	<del></del>	1	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>				1	Ī	<u> </u>	
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, totalthous	53,070	54, 220	55, 000	54, 010	53, 030	52, 870	52, 210	51, 250	50, 960	51, 430	51, 660	51, 930	52, 0
Male do Go Female do Employment do Go	34,350 18,720 51,890	35, 540 18, 680 53, 220	35, 890 19, 110 54, 000	35, 570 18, 440 53, 170	34, 590 18, 440 52, 250	34, 410 18, 460 52, 240	34,060 18,150 51,530	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120	33,660 17,770 50,550	33, 720 17, 940 50, 830	33, 840 18, 000 51, 160	33, 18, 51,
Male	. 33,770	35, 040 18, 180	35, 410 18, 590	35, 140 18, 030	34, 190 18, 060	34, 100 18, 140	33, 710 17, 820	33, 320 17, 250	33. 160 16. 960	33, 170 17, 380 6, 790	33, 230 17, 600	33, 4!0 17, 750	33, 17,
Agricultural do do Nonagricultural do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9,000	9, 560 43, 660	9,670 44,330	8, 570 44, 600	8,670 43,580	8, 750 43, 490	8, 140 43, 390	7, 090 43, 480	6.690 <b>43</b> ,430	43, 760	7, 290 43, 540	7, 750 43, 410	7. 43,
Agricultural do Nonsgricultural do Unemployment do Comployees in nonsgricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):	1,080	1,000	1,000	840	780	630	680	680	840	880	830	770	
Total thous Manufacturing do Mining do	14,753 791	38, 846 16, 093 844	38, 731 16, 013 833	38, 744 16, 023 834	38, 571 15, 843 826	38, 360 15, 692 816		38, 889 15, 632 806	37, 952 15, 555 801	37, 968 15, 517 798	38, 062 15, 368 796	7 37, 797 15, 102 761	7 14.
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Construction and public utilities do Construction do Construction de Co	810 3,840 6,908	691 3, 803 6, 977	686 3,809 6,942	700 3,818 6,918	671 3, 791 6, 994	3, 767 7, 148	3,771 7,299	594 3, 770 7, 611	582 3,740 7,030	599 3,771 6,985	636 3,788 7,084	7 699 7 3, 792 7 6, 996	r 3,
Trade do Financial, service, and miscellaneousdo Government. do	4, 560	4, 542 5, 896	4, 618 5, 830	4, 582 5, 869	4, 488 5, 958	4, 340 5, 945	4, 315 5, 914	4, 304 6, 172	4, 350 5, 894	4, 360 5, 938	4, 394 5, 996	7 4, 444 6, 003	4, 6,
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Totaldodo	37, 413	38,766	38,700	38, 654	38, 400	38, 159	38,044	38, 164	38, 426	38, 469	38, 456	r 37, 969	
Manufacturing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 795	16, 093 848	16, 013 833	15, 943 830	15, 764 822	15, 614 812	15, 529 808	15, 554 802 619	15, 633 805 633	15, 595 802	15, 445 796	15. 178 765 7736	7 14,
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade	794 3,802 7,003	677 3, 765 7, 012	653 3,753 7,084	3, 762 7, 059	8,735 7,065	3,748 7,077	3, 771 7, 052	3, 789 7, 015	3, 797 7, 210	658 3,848 7,164	691 3.846 7,214	73,811 77,010	73.
Transportation and public utilities	12, 201	13, 610	13, 544	13, 562	13,406	13, 250	13, 161	13, 191	13, 117	13,081	12.940	12,678	, <sub>12</sub> ,
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1,564	8, 246 1, 672	8, 144 1, 669	8, 105 1, 675	7, 968 1, 659	7,854 1,646	7, 789 1, 637	7, 804 1, 651 475	7, 797 1, 657	7,770 1,666	7, 661 1, 658	7, 471 1, 631	, 7, , 1,
Electrical machinery	656 1, 696	482 745 1 210	481 736 1, 194	482 732 1, 183	477 726 1, 169	474 716 1 158	474 707 1, 149	702	475 698 1, 163	478 696 1, 165	479 693 1, 152	# 475 682 L 130	-

<sup>1,092</sup> 415 416 395 

1,117

1,074

1.054

1,021

1, 159

1, 037 397

450 74 677

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

ENEDI OVINETINE Candinud	<u>-</u>				<del></del>								
EMPLOYMENT—Continued												. 1	
Estimated wage earners in mfg. industries—Continued.*  Durable goods—Continued.	l					•						. [	
Lumber and timber basic productsthous	447	476	480	484	471	462	459	452	450	450	448	438 214	r 443
Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	330	235 345	238 346	240 348	234 339	227 337	226 338	221 340	219 339	219 341	218 338	331	$\frac{217}{329}$
Furnituredo	328	158 338	157 337	157 335	153 <b>32</b> 9	153 325	153	154	153	154	153	149	148 r 320
Stone, clay, and glass products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5,173	5,364	5, 400	5, 457	5, 438	5, 396	327 5, 372	330 5, 387	32S 5, 320	327 5, 311	327 5, 279	322 5, 207	5, 150
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thous	1.039	1, 104	1,088	1,083	1, 076	1,072	1, 081	1,092		1,075	1,067	1,046	1,035
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo	1,000	436	434	431	428	424	429	434	1, 083 433	429	424	416	411
Silk and rayon goodsdodo		90	89	89	88	88	89	90	89	89	88	86	86
and finishing)thous		151	146	145	146	146	147	148	147	146	145	142	141
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo	794	867 214	838 208	858 211	856 208	861 208	854 206	851 205	837 201	838 202	836 201	819 198	801 196
Women's clothingdo		217	205	215	216	219	218	217	215	214	213	207	200
Women's clothing do.  Leather and leather products do.  Boots and shoes do.  Food and kindred products do.	307	313 175	312 174	312 174	309 172	308 171	310 172	312 173	311 173	310 173	$\frac{309}{172}$	305 171	303 170
Food and kindred productsdo	997	1,038	1, 120	1, 163	1, 170	1, 113	1,074	1,054	1,013	997	979	975 255	967
Food and kindred products		257 111	258 177	259 220	256 244	262 180	265 134	265 114	257 105	257 101	257 96	102	255 99
Slaughtering and meat packingdodo	01	158 83	159 83	156 82	151 82	148 83	149 84	155 85	155	145 82	136 82	129 81	124 80
Paper and allied productsdo	302	311	311	310	304	306	308	312	82 309	310	307	301	299
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	330	146 330	146 333	147 331	145 325	144 331	145 333	147 335	147 331	148 330	146 329	$\frac{144}{326}$	143 326
Newspapers and periodicalsdo		110	110	110	109	110	111	111	110	109	109	109	109
Newspapers and periodicals do Printing, book and job do Chemicals and allied products do do	613	132 584	135 584	133 589	130 593	133 601	135 607	136 621	134 628	134 638	132 639	131 633	131 623
Chemicals		120	119	118	117	116	115	116	115	115	115	115	114
Products of petroleum and coaldodododo	135	132 89	134 91	135 91	133 91	132	132 90	133 91	133 91	134 92	134 92	133 92	7 134 92
Rubber productsdododododo	184	193 89	192 90	193 91	192 92	192 92	192 93	195 94	197	198 96	197	192 93	189 92
Wage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S.				[			ļ	l	97		96		
Department of Laber)†1939=100 Durable goodsdo	148. 9 194. 6	166, 1 228, 4	165.3 225.5	165, 6 224, 5	163. 6 220. 7	161.7 217.5	160. 7 215. 7	161. 0 216. 1	160.1	159. 7 215. 2	158.0 212.2	154. 8 206, 9	<sup>7</sup> 151. 4 <sup>7</sup> 200. 9
Iron and steel and their productsdod	157.7	168. 7	168. 3	168. 9	167.3	166.0	165. 2	166. 5	215. 9 167. 1	168. 0	167.3	164.5	r 162. 0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100.		124.0	123, 8	124. 1	122.7	121.9	122.0	122, 2	122. 2	123, 1	123. 2	r 122. 4	122.0
Electrical machinery do do Machinery, except electrical do do	253, 2 206, 3	287. 7 229. 0	284.0	282.4	280. 4 221. 2	276, 3	272.9 217.5	271. 1 219. 2	269. 2	268. 6	267. 5	263. 2 213. 8	* 258.7 * 209.6
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo	200. 5	229. 0 231. 3	225. 9 228. 4	223. 9 227. 7	221. 2	219. 2 222. 3	220, 2	222. 2	220. 0 223. 3	220. 4 224. 5	218.0 222.3	218. 2	213. 7
Machine tools t	150.7	214. 4 174. 6	210. 2 171. 8	207. 4 173, 2	206. 5 171. 8	294. 0 167. 4	202, 2 166, 3	202. 8 168. 3	202.8	204. 3 169. 1	203.8	200.9 163.7	198.4 r 157.5
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do	1,017.9	1,470.7	1,433.4	1,408.8	1,373, 2	1,347.8	1,327.8	1, 320. 7	169. 4 1, 311. 7	1, 286. 6	166. 1 1, 240. 9	1,180.9	7 1,098. 9
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) §do		1, 789. 3 2, 822, 1	1, 744. 7 2, 787. 9	1, 733. 1 2, 708. 5	1, 663, 4 2, 626, 4	1, 632. 5 2, 545. 8	1, 594. 8 2, 463. 1	1,603.5 2,422.0	1, 612. 7 2, 394. 8	1,629.1 2,403.5	1,607.0 2,368.8	1,560.4 2,288.8	1, 450. 4 2, 167. 0
Aircraft engines § do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding § do do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding § do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1, 684, 2	1, 612. 7	1,577.1	1, 551.4	1, 522. 5	1, 510. 2	1,498.0	1, 474. 2	1, 405. 2	1,324.5	1, 232. 2	1, 130. 7
Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do	170. 5 106. 3	184. 5 113. 3	181. 4 114. 2	180, 9 115, 1	176.8 112.1	173.6 109.8	172, 1 109, 2	173. 1 107. 6	173. 6 107. 1	176. 0 107. 0	177.6 106.5	176.3 104.3	7 174. 9 105. 3
Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	100. 5	81.7 105.3	82. 5 105. 3	83.4	81.1 103.4	78. 9 102. 8	78. 5 103. 1	76. 7 103. 6	75, 9	76.0	75.8	74. 2 101. 0	75.3 100.2
Furnituredo		99.0	98.3	106.0 93.8	96.3	95.8	95. 9	96.5	103. 3 96. 1	103, 9 96, 8	7 103. 0 95. 8	r 93.8	92.9
Stone, clay, and glass productsdodo	111.7 112.9	115, 0 117, 1	114.7 117.9	114. 2 119. 1	112, 2 118, 7	110.9 117.8	111,4 117,3	112.3 117.6	111.6 116.1	111, 3 115, 9	111.4 115.2	109.7 113.7	109.1 112.4
Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures		1	i	i			1			1			ı
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo	90. 9	96, 6 110, 0	95. 1 109. 6	94.7 103.9	94, 1 10S, 0	93. 7 107. 1	94.5 108.3	95, 5 109, 5	94.7 109.3	94.0 108.2	93, 2 107, 1	91.4 105.0	90. 5 103. 9
Silk and rayon goods do		74.7	73.9	74.1	73.7	73.6	74.4	75.0	74. 1	74.1	73.5	72.0	71.4
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) 1939 = 100		101.4	97.8	97.0	97.7	97.8	98.4	99. 4	98.3	97.8	97.3	95, 2	94. 2
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo	100. 5	109.8 97.8	106. 1 95, 2	108.7 96.3	108, 4 95, 2	109. 0 95. 3	103.1 94.1	107.8	106. 0 92. 0	106. I 92. 5	105.9 92.1	103. 7 90. 6	7 101. 4 89. 5
Women's clothing do- Leather and leather products do-	88. 5	79, 7	75.5	79. 0 89. 9	79.6	80.5	80.1	79.8	79.0	78.6 89.2	78.3 88.9	76. 2 87. 9	73.7 r 87.4
Boots and shoesdo		90.3 80.2	90.0 79.8	79.7	89. 9 78. 9	88.8 78.5	89. 4 79. 0	89. 8 79. 5	89.5 79.4	79. 2	79.0	78. 2	77.8
Food and kindred products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	116. 7	121.5 111.6	131.1 112.0	136, 1 112, 0	137. 0 110. 8	130, 3 113, 3	125.7 114.8	123. 3 114. 8	118.6 111.4	116.7 111.5	114.6 111.3	114.1 110.4	113. 2 110. 4
Canning and preservingdo		82, 2	131.8	163, 4	181.8	133.9	99. 9	84.6	78.3	75, 2	71.2	75.5	73.4
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo	86.3	130, 9 89, 4	131.7 88.6	129.7 88.2	125. 0 88. 0	122.7 89.2	123.7 90.1	129. 0 90. 7	128, 4 88, 1	120. 3 88. 1	113, 1 87, 6	107. 2 86. 7	103.3 785.4
Paper and allied productsdododo	114.0	117.0 106.2	117.2	116.8 106.8	114.7 105.7	115, 1 104, 7	116.0 105.5	117. 4 107. 1	116. 5	116. 7 107. 3	115.7 106.3	113.6 104.6	112.6 103.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	100.5	100.7	106. 4 101. 5	101.0	99. 2	100.8	101.4	102.3	107. 2 100. 8	100.5	100.2	99.4	7 99.5
Newspapers and periodicals do do Printing, book and jobs do		93, 1 104, 6	92. 5 106. 9	92. 9 105. 5	92. 1 103. 2	92, 9 105, 5	93.3	93. 8 107. 2	92.3 106.2	91. 7 106. 0	92.1 104.8	91.7 104.0	92. 1 103. 9
Chemicals and allied productsdo	212.8	202.7	202. 5	204. 5	205, 6	208.7	210.6	215.4	217.8	221.3	221.6	219.8	r 216.3
Chemicals dodo	127.3	171.8 124.2	170.9 126.6	170.0 127.2	168. 1 126. 1	166, 6 125, 0	165, 5 125, 1	166. 0 125. 3	165, 5 126, 0	165. 7 126. 1	165. 7 126. 2	164. 9 125. 0	7 164. 1 126. 3
Petroleum refiningdo		121.8	124.3	125.5	124.6	123.6	124.0	124.7	125.5	125. 6	126.1	126. 1	126. 5
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	152.3	159. 2 164. 8	158, 8 165, 6	159. 5 168. 5	159.0 170.6	158. 5 170. 6	159. 1 171. 4	161. 6 174. 1	163. 2 178. 5	163. 4 178. 0	162 9 176.8	159. 1 172. 2	r 155. 9 169. 2
Wage carners, all mfg., adjusted (Fed. Res.)†dododo	149.5	166. 7 228. 2	165, 2	164.1	162, 6	161.0	160.3	160.7	161.0	160. 2	158.4 212.5	155. 5 207. 0	r 152, 4 r 200, 9
Nondurable goodsdodo	194. 5 114. 1						215.6 116.7	216. 1 117. 0	216.3 117.3	215. 6 116. 5			

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

FMPLOYMENT—Continued		 											
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100_	77.9	83.0	77.9	77.9	81, 5	80. 5	79.9	79, 2	79.0	79. 2	79.0	r77.4	r 10. 8
Bituminous coal do do	89. 1 76. 3	96. 1 91. 1	94. 7 87. 6	95.0 85.5	93. 9 82. 4	92, 3 80, 4	91. 8 79. 2	91. 3 78. 5	91.1 78.4	90.8 78.1	90. 2 78. 4	82. 3 77. 8	*88.7
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic de de		85.8	86.4	86.7	84.3	83.0	82. <b>2</b>	79.6	75, 6	75.4	76.6	77.7	78.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas†dodo	1	83.6	84. 1	84.1	83.0	82.7	82. 1	82.1	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.7	82. 8
Electric light and powerdodododo	82.8 116.8	83.1 119.1	83. 2 118. 8	83. 2 118. 9	82, 6 118, 6	82. 1 117. 7	82. 1 117. 7	82.0 117.7	82.0 117.3	82. 2 118. 4	82. 1 118. 9	82. 0 118. 3	82. 1 *117. 7
Telegraphdo	116.7	123. 1	123. 9	122.8	122, 2	122.1	121.7	121, 7	120. 2	119.2	118.9	117.9	r 117.4
Telephonedo	(a)	128. 5	129.7	129.6	128. 2	127.1	127. 1	126, 7	126, 1	126.8	127. 1	(a)	( <b>s</b> )
Dyeing and cleaning do do do	121. 5 107. 0	126. 9 112. 4	122.3 112.1	118. 4 109. 0	118, 4 106, 8	119, 8 108. 0	117. 1 107. 6	114.5 107.8	112. 0 106. 3	112.8 105.4	117. 4 105. 5	119.7 104.7	7119.8 7104.9
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do do do do do do do do do do do do do	110. 2	109.4	109. 2	109.4	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.5	110. 2	109.6	109.0	108.0	r 108. 5
Trade: Retail, total†dodo	95. 9	96.6	95. 5	94.1	96, 6	99.7	103. 2	111.9	98.3	97. 2	99.3	96.8	r 96. 9
Food*   do		106.3 107.7	106. 4 104. 5	104.6	106, 3 109, 2	108, 8	109.0	110.2	107. 2	106.7 111,4	r 105. 9	103.6	103.0
Wholesaletdo	93. 2	95.0	95. 1	102.4 95.5	95.0	116. 7 96. 0	127. 4 96. 8	152. 2 97. 1	114. 2 95. 7	95.7	r 117. 4 95. 3	112. 4 94. 9	113.3 r 94.5
Water transportation*do Miscellaneous employment data:	363.1	238. 9	249.1	255.3	258.7	257. 2	267. 7	274. 5	272.6	281.6	290.4	295, 5	*303. 5
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total; Construction (Federal and State)  Maintenance (State)  Federal civilian employees:  thousands		150, 133	156, 865	159, 944	154, 836	153, 913	144, 368	126, 312	125, 122	122, 435	117, 612	123, 740	131, 861
Maintenance (State)do		16, 103 109, 546	33, 528 98, 190	33, 828 100, 724	31, 392 98, 458	30, 228 99, 742	22, 981 97, 246	16, 959 85, 559	11, 994 89, 512	10, 853 88, 006	11, 305 82, 553	15, 033 84, 906	19,667 88,128
		2,918	2,941	2,909	2,881		2,876		2,889	2,919	2,920	2, 915	r 2, 898
District of Columbia do	27.8	270	271	265	259	2, 878 258	257	2,860 255	256	256	2, 820	254	253
District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands. Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-30=100. Adjusted†dodo		1,476	1, 471	1,477	1, 454	1, 438	1,435	1, 431	1,421	1,441	1, 451	1, 448	
Indexes: Unadjusted 1 1935-39=100.	142. 4 140. 5	141.8 139.9	141. 4 138. 4	142.0 139.1	139.7 136.3	138, 2 133, 7	137. 9 136. 7	137. 2	136.6	138.5 142.0	139.4	139.3 141.6	139.8 140.3
	140.0	100.0	100.1	159.1	100, 5	100.7	150.7	139. 4	142.0	142.0	143.0	141.0	149. 3
LABOR CONDITIONS	1				ļ					2			
Average weekly hours per worker in manufacturing: Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)		45.9	45. 4	45.6	45. 6	45.7	45.6	45.8	46. 2	46.0	46.1	45. 4	44. 9
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing dodo		45.4	44.6	45. 2	44.8	45.5	45.3	45, 6 47, 1	45.4	45.4	45.4	r 45. 1	44. 1
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing† do— Durable goods* do— Iron and steel and their products* do— Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		46.8	45.7 46.0	46. 6 46. 7	46.1 46.6	47.1 47.2	46.7	47.4	46. 8 46. 9	46.8 46.9	46.7 47.1	46.5 +46.9	45. 5 46. 0
		46.4	45.9	46.3	46.3	47.1	46, 6	47.0	46. 2	46.3		r 47. 0	46. 6
Electrical machinery* do  Machinery, except electrical* do  Machinery and machine-shop products* do  Machine tools* do		46.6	45.7	46.3	46. 2	46.3	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.7	47.0 46.6	r46, 6	45.8
Machinery, except electrical*dodo		49. 1 48. 7	47. 5 46. 8	48.3 48.1	47.9 47.6	48.8 48.7	48. 2 48. 2	48. 9 48. 7	48.7 48.5	48.8 48.7	48.6 48.7	48. 1 48. 2	46. 6 46. 6
Machine tools*do			50. 2 43. 7	50.4	49.9 43.5	51. 2 45, 6	50.5	51.8 45.7	51.6	51.0	50.9	50, 2 45, 5	47. 7 43. 9
Transportation equipment, except autos*do		47. 3	46.8	45, 1 47, 4	46.9	48.1	45. 5 47. 8	48.4	45. 2 48. 0	46.5 47.2	46. 1 47. 1	46.8	45. 9
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*do		47.1 46.8	47. 2 44. 9	47. 1 46. 8	46.2 45.8	47. 1 46. 1	47. 2 45. 2	47. 6 46. 0	47. 7 46. 3	47.3 47.4	47.1 47.1	46. 8 45. 8	46. 5 45. 1
Machine tools* do Automobiles* do Transportation equipment, except autos* do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* do Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do Nonferreus metals and products* do Lumber and timber basic products* do Furniture and finished lumber products* do Stone, clay, and glass products* do Nondurable goods* do		47.4	47. 1 46. 0	47.8	47.6	49.1	48.8	49.3 47.6	48.7	47.1	r 46.9	747.0	45.0
Lumber and timber basic products*do		47.1 44.5	42. 4	46. 5 44. 7	46.3 43.3	47. 2 44. 7	46. 9 43. 0	42.3	47. 2 42. 6	47.1 43.3	47. 3 43. 1	47. 1 43. 6	46.0 43.0
Furniture and finished lumber products*do		44.6 43.8	43.6 42.4	44.8 44.0	44.0 43.4	45.0 44.7	44. 4 44. 1	44. 3 44. 1	44. 4 43. 6	44.8 43.8	7 44.6 44.2	44.3 44.5	43. 6 43. 6
Nondurable goods do		43.3	43. 0	43.0	43.0	43, 3	43. 2	43. 5	43. 4	43.4	43.5	43. 2	42.3
Inclures*Bours_		42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	42. 2	42.3	42,8	42.3	42.3	42.4	41.9	40.8
Apparel and other finished textile products*	İ	38.2	37. 3	37.7	38, 1	38.2	38.0	37.7	38. 2	38.8	39. 0	r37.9	36.4
Leather and leather products*do		41.6	41. 2	41, 2	41, 5	41.6	41, 2	41.6 46.0	41.8	42, 2	42. 5	42.0	40.4
Tobacco manufactures*do		45. 9 42. 3	45. 6 42. 4	45.0 42.3	44, 5 43, 4	44, 8 43, 3	45. 2 44. 2	45.0	45. 6 43. 4	44. 9 43. 0	45. 1 42. 9	45. 0 42. 3	44. 5 41. 5
Leather and leather products* do  Food and kindred products* do  Tobacco manufactures* do  Paper and allied products* do  Printing and publishing and allied industries*		46.3	45. 7	46. 2	46. 2	46.7	46.5	46, 6	46. 2	46.3	46.3	46. 5	45. 4
hours.		41.3	41. 2	41. 1	41.4	40. 9	41.3	41, 4 45, 7	41.5	41.0	41.6	41.2	41.2
Chemicals and allied products* do- Products of petroleum and coal* do- Rubber products* de- Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing		45.8 46.8	45. 5 46. 9	45.6 46.9	45. 6 46. 4	45. 9 47. 9	45. 7 46. 9	47. 1	45.7 46.6	45. 5 47. 3	45.9 47.4	45.7 48.5	45. 7 47. 5
Rubber products*dodo		45. 2	45.0	45.6	45.7	45.9	45.7	46.6	47.3	47.3	45.3	45. 7	44. 2
industries (U. S. Department of Labor):	l .	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.	40.5		39.4			40.0	40.0	96.9
Building construction hours Mining:		40.2	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.7	39.7		38.8	39.1	40.0	40.0	39. 3
Anthracitedododo		40.9 44.0	35. 8 39. 5	40. 8 44. 0	39, 9 42, 0	42.6 44.1	38. 6 42. 6	41.5 43,1	38. 9 44. 9	41.7 45.1	41. 4 43. 8	# 38. 9 36. 6	36.4 41.7
Metalliferousdodo		44.6	42.9 46.3	44.7	43.9	45.0	43.7	44.8 44.9	44.0	45.0	45.0	r45.5	45.0 47.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		47. 7 45. 6	45. 3 45. 3	47.9 46.1	46.8 45.9	48. 9 44. 9	46, 8 45, 9	44.9	44. 6 45. 7	45. 5 46. 4	46. 5 46. 2	48. 0 45. 2	47. 2 46. <b>1</b>
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	l	43.8	42.7	43.9	43, 7	43, 1	43, 4	43, 3	43.4	44.0	44.2	43.7	44. 5
Street railways and bussesdodo		50.9	50.7	51.0	50, 2	50. 2	50.8	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.2	51.0	51. 7
Telegraph do do do do do do do do do do do do do		46. 5 42. 2	46. 5 42. 6	46.8 42.6	46. 5 43. 0	45. 8 42. 9	45, 3 42, 3	45. 4 42. 7	45. 0 42. 4	44.7 42.5	44.7 42.8	44.8 (a)	45.7 (a)
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo	j	44.3	44. 4	43.9	44, 3	43.8	43.5	43. 4	43.6	43. 4	44.3	43.9	43. 1
Power laundriesdo		43.6	44.1	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.8	43. 8	43. 4
Trade: Retaildo		42.4	41.7	41.9	40.4	40.4	39.4	39.8	39, 6	39.7	r 39. 7	r39.8	39. 4
W holesaledo	I	43.0	42, 8	43.1	42, 9	43. 2	43.0	43.3		42.8		43.2	42. 9

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ‡Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. 

\*Not available, 

\*See note marked "\perp on p. S-11 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943 and November 1943. 

Data cover only paid employees Excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas are not included in the December 1944 figures.

\*New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning March 1942 for all series on average hours, except for the telephone, telegraph, and aircraft engines industries, are available in the May 1943 Survey and data back to 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey; data back to 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey; data back to 1939 for the aircraft engine industry, will be published later; data back to 1937 for the telephone industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see note on p. S-11 of the January 1945 issue).

†Revised series. For data beginning 1939 for the Department of Labor's revised indexes of employment in nonmanufacturing industries (except for the telephone and telegraph industries), see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Seeparate data for the telephone and telegraph industries have been computed beginning 1937; for the former, see May 1945 issue, p. 20.

For revision in the Department of Labor's series on average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries, see note marked "\partial" on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey. The indexes of railway employees have been shifted to a 1935-39 base and the method of seasonal adjustment revised; earlier data not shown in the May 1943 Survey will be published later.

and descriptive notes may be found in the			
1942 Supplement to the Survey  June June July August September October Dec ber	Janu- Febr	u- March A <sub>I</sub>	pril May

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLO	I MILI	VI CC	MDH	IONS	AND	WAG	125—C	ontinu	ea				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Strikes beginning in month:													
Strikes. number. Workers involved thousands. Man-days idle during month do	485 292	441 145	469 172	501 198	408 207	430 222	345 201	264 92	240 44	310 109	400 210	450 285	425 310
U. S. Eniprovincia Service placement activities:	1,725	727	652	959	786	756	789	387	228	412	860	1, 330	2, 025
Nonagricultural placements†	1,042	973	1,093	1, 259	1, 172	1, 127	1,034	883	1087	910	973	926	952
Continued claims	810	423	397	407	7 349	370	417	453	593	508	543	488	618
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous, of dol	129 9,677	78 5, 225	66 4,348	72 4,808	63 4, 246	64 4, 350	71 4,918	75 75, 192	105 7, 299	100 6,435	103 7, 242	87 6, 179	98 7,044
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: of Accession rate monthly rate per 100 employees		7.6	6.3	6.3	6. 1	6.0	6.1	4.9	7.0	5.0	4.9	.4.7	4.9
Separation rate, total do do Discharges do do do do do do do do do do do do do	<b> </b>	7.1	6.6	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.0	5.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 6.\overset{\circ}{2} \\ .7 \end{array}$	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.9
Lay-offsdodo	l	. 5 5. 4	5. 0	6.2	6.1	. 5 5. 0	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.0	.8 4.8	1.2 4.7
Military and miscellaneousdo		.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	. 3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4
PAY ROLLS  Wage-carner pay rolls all manufacturing, unadjusted									•	1		1	
(U. S. Department of Labor)† 1939=100_ Durable goods do		334.6	326.8	330. 3	329.1	330. 3	327.3	331.8 455.9	330.5	329 0	325. 5	317. 2 r 430. 7	302. 8 407. 2
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		469. 0 313. 3	453. 8 308. 5	458. 1 311. 5	453. 3 314. 3	455. 6 313. 2	450, 3 308. 8	316. 7	454.3 316.3	451.1 318.0	444. 0 319, 1	314. 2	304.1
		224. 5	224. 9	222.7	226. 7	225. 3 503. 7	221. 9	225. 5 504. 3	224. 4	223. 6 505. 0	229. 1 504. 7	7 228. 5 7 493. 8	227. 1 476. 8
1939=100   Electrical machinery		518. 9 434. 1	505. 2 414. 7	507. 2 417. 5	512.1 414.3	417.4	498. 7 409. 0	422.9 419.4	504.8 421.9	424. 6 423. 7	419 2 419.8	407. 0 409. 8	385. 8 386. 4
Machine toolst do Automobiles do	<b></b>	429.1 383.8	408. 6 370. 6	415.1 369.2	410. 3 366. 8	415. 5 372. 6	408. 4 363. 2	381. 0 312. 6	421.3 378.6	381.9	382.0	370. 9	347. 6 278. 5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles		325.3 3,028.8	308.8	313. 7 2,933. 1	305. 9 2. 883. 7	307.8 2,916.1	307.6 2,905.9	2, 893. 7	319. 3 2, 852. 5	319. 2 2, 757. 3	310. 9 2, 645, 4	302. 9 2, 502. 8	2, 290. 7
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)dodododo		3, 433. 2	3, 337. 8 4, 761. 1	3. 334. 4 4. 819. 7	3, 175. 4 4, 628. 3	3, 185, 8 4, 460, 3	3, 135. 8 4, 278. 4	3, 197. 6 4. 294. 6	3, 257, 1 4, 334, 5	3, 234. 6 4, 368. 4	3, 190. 3 4, 279. 7	3, 070. 7 3, 957. 0	2, 837. 0 3, 703. 0
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products do		3, 497. 7 349. 0	3, 386. 5	3, 379. I 338. 1	3, 399. 3 331. 7	3, 468. 7 332. 2	3,497.8 326.9	3,446. 4 336. 2	3,313. 4 337. 7	3, 107. 6 343. 0	2, 906. 6 348 1	2, 724. 6	2, 447. 0 331. 3
Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills do		215. 8 159. 3	206. 4 151. 5	220. 6 164. 8	209. 8 154. 3	212. 8 156. 5	199 3 143.8	193. 7 138. 8	192. 9 137. 9	196. 5 140. 4	195 9 140. 4	196. 3 141. 2	197. 1 142. 9
Furniture and finished lumber products do		190. 8 177. 9	187 1 173. 9	194.8	189. 6 175. 0	193. 1 178. 5	190. 7	194. 0 179. 7	194. 0 180. 4	196.9 184.0	195. 2 181. 8	191.6	187. 3 172. 4
Furniture		191. 9 203. 2	186. 2 202. 6	181.0 191.2 205.2	188.4 207.5	192. 1 207. 8	177. 2 189. 5	192. 2 210. 5	189.0	189.6 209.6	193 2 209. 7	193. 3 206. 1	187. 9 200. 8
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100_		172. 3	168. 3	168.1	169. 0	170.4	207. 0 172. 2	176.6	209. 4 173. 9	173.1	173.0	168.3	164. 3
Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo		204. 7 135. 8	206. 6 130. 7	203. 7 133. 7	204. 4 132. 8	203.5 138.5	206. 8 139. 4	212.3 142.3	210. 3 138. 4	207 3 140.0	206, 5 139, 3	201. 8 134. 6	200. <b>2</b> 133. <b>7</b>
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing	ļ	194.8	184.3	181.1	185. 1	188.0	189. 4	194. 9	193. 5	193.1	193. 4	186.8	178. 9
and finishing) 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothing do		186. 4 166. 5	175. 6 154. 6	187. 4 160. 6	195.6 166.3	196. 9 169. 6	192.3 169.2	191.8 164.5	195. 2 165. 3	202. 6 170. 7	206. 2 174. 4	193. 0 167. 1	178. 5 156. 6
Women's clothing dodododo		134. 8 158. 6	125.6 155.8	139. 6 156. 0	148. 4 158. 5	147.4 158.0	141. 1 157. 4	143.5 160.8	149. 1 162. 5	154.3 164.3	157. 2 167. 7	143. 6 164. 7	131. 1 158. 9
Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo		142.8 197.6	139. 8 209. 2	140. 2 213. 1	143. 1 212. 8	142. 7 207. 4	141. 9 203. 8	145. 7 205. 0	147. 9 195, 8	149. 9 189. 1	153. 6 187 3	150. 4 187. 4	143. 2 186. 0
Baking do	ł	166. 8 156. 7	168. 0 242. 8	167 5 306. 2	168. 7 336. 4	171.4 262.3	174. 5 188 7	176. 5 162. 9	168. 2 153, 9	168. 6 149. 0	170. 2 142. 6	170. 4 150. 0	171. 9 144. 4
Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do	!	217. 5 157. 4	219.6 157.0	210. 7 157. 5	200.3 163.0	200. 2 165. 7	211.4 172.7	227. 6 177. 8	221. 9 166. 4	188.1 165.3	178, 2 165, 2	167. 7 160. 4	162. 5 156. 4
Pener and allied products do	1	191. 2 179. 8	189. 4 178. 6	190 6 180 6	189. 8 180. 0	192. 9 182. 6	194. 0 182. 0	197. 0 185. 0	194. 9 183. 3	195.3 182.8	195. 2 183. 4	192. 8 182. 0	187. 4 177. 5
Paper and pulp do.  Printing, publishing, and allied industries do.  Newspapers and periodicals*  do.  Printing, book and job*		137.3 117.1	137. 9 117. 1	137. 8 118. 4	138.9 119.6	139.5 119.3	142. 2 120. 8	144. 1 121. 5	142.8 118.4	141.1	142. 4 120. 2	141. 1 120. 7	141. 8 122. 4
		149. 5 355. 1	151 9 355. 2	149.4 356.6	151. 5 360. 8	153. 7 364. 5	156. 8 366. 2	159.6 377.8	159, 9 384, 2	156. 5 389. 9	157. 2 394. 1	155. 5 391. 3	154. 4 388. 9
Chemicals do do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do		296. 5 215. 5	297.6 222.8	295. 1 220. 5	292. 8 220 8	288.6 224.4	289. 2 219. 2	291. 1 220. 4	293, 2 221, 7	295. 3 223. 3	296. 7 223. 9	295, 6 230, 6	295. 2 226. 9
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do do do do do do do do do do do do do		207. 5 281. 4	215.6 279.7	214. 0 287. 9	213.3 291.4	219. 7 290. 2	214. 2 289. 9	214. 9 305. 2	215. 7 319. 8	218. 2 320. 2	296.7	227. 2 296. 4	222. <b>6</b> 280. <b>6</b>
Rubber products. do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):		278. 5	280, 9	294.3	300.8	297.5	298.2	319.4	342. 4	339.8	301.9	306.0	288. <b>6</b>
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100_		151.8	130.6	145.8	150. 1	159.8	137. 7	148.8	137. 7	150. 2	149.7	135. 1	15. 1
Rituminous coal do do Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do		217, 9 145, 7	194. 4 135. 1	215. 6 136. 6	207. 8 130. 8	210. 2 130. 7	197. 7 125. 0	199. 8 127. 7	214. 3 125. 7	212.6 129.7	204. 3 130. 9	159. 6 131. 2	211. 1 128. 6
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do		162, 2 131, 1	160. 7 136. 5	165. 3 132. 7	158. 2 135. 4	163. <b>7</b> 129 <b>.</b> 6	153. 8 130. 9	144. 3 131. 7	135. 0 132. 2	137. 0 133. 7	142. 5 132. 8	151. 2 131. 8	150. 8 132. 4
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo		114.8	114.6	115.4	115.6	114.3	114. 2	114.6	115.2	117.3	116.8	117. 4	117.5
Street railways and busses	1	170. 4 177. 9	170. 3 179. 3	171. 5 177. 9	168. 9 177. 9	168.3 174.9	170. 1 172. 1	173.5 174.0	175. 1 172. 3	178.9 171.4	175. 7 170. 8	174. 2 169. 9	175.7 174.0
Telephone do Services: t		153. 2	156.8	156, 6	159.4	159.0	156. 9	158.6	157.8	159.0	162, 4	(*)	(*)
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do		195, 7 163, 6	187. 3 165. 1	178.6 159.8	185. 5 159. 5	188. 0 161. 3	181. 9 160. 7	176. 7 162. 3	175.3 161.5	175. 9 159. 4	192.3 162.2	194. 0 162. 5	191. 4 161. 9
Year-round hotels do Trade:		157. 2	157. 4	158.8	159.0	161.9	164.6	169. 5	166.8	167.9	166.7	165.6	168.0
Retail, total†dododo	i	127. 4 139. 6	128. 3 142. 4	126. 8 141. 7	128.0 139.2	132. 0 141. 6	134. 2 141. 9	146. 8 145. 0	130, 7 141, 4	130. 5 141. 6	7 133.0 7 141.2	132. 0 139. 0	131.0 139.3
General merchandising† do Wholesale† do	1	136. 6 135. 4	136. 7 135. 9	132.7 136.3	138. 9 136. 4	147. 1 140. 4	155. 9 140. 0	190. 7 142. 3	144. 3 139. 1	141. 8 141. 5		143. 5 144. 4	144. 0 140. 8
Water transportation*do	J	571.7	585.6	585. 2	602.6	599.0	651. 9	672.9	685. 2	708.5	724.7	729. 2	746. 2

\*Revised. © Small revisions in the data for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request. \*Not available\*

& Kates beginning January 1943 refer to all employees rather than to wage earners only and are therefore not strictly comparable with earlier data.

\$ See note marked "\" on p. S=10. \( \triangle \triangle See note marked "\subseteq" on p. S=10.

\*Now series. Data beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.

\$ Revised series. The series on placements by the U.S. Employment Service has been revised beginning in the August 1943 Survey to exclude agricultural placements which are now made only in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture extension service; comparable earlier data are available on request. For information regarding the revised indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (or weekly wages) in manufacturing industries, see note marked "\" on p. S=10. For revised data beginning 1939 for the nonmanufacturing industries, see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey (data for the telephone and telegraph industries were subsequently revised; revised data for the telephone industry are on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey).

iless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944				<del></del>		1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	М
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES												}	
ctory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars		49.30	48.86	48.98	49. 42	49.39	49.42	49.91	50.80	50.58	50.99	r 50. 13	,
J. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do  Durable goods do  lron and steel and their products do  do		46. 24 52. 14	45, 43 51, 07	45, 88 51, 84	46, 24 52, 18	46. 94 53. 18	46.85 53.04	47. 44 53. 68	47. 50 53. 54	47.37 53.30	7 47.40 7 53.22	7 47. 12 7 52. 92	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1	ſ	50.01	50. 25	51. 27	51.48	50.98	51.84	51.65	51.56	52.09	52.07	
millet Acilers		54, 32 47, 88	54. 58 47. 22	53.80 47.76	55. 43 48. 55	55. 46 48. 42	54. 55 48. 54	55. 33 49. 37	55. 04 49. 64	54.58 49.85	56. 10 • 49. 89	r 56. 32 r 49. 61	
Flectrical machinery†		55.06 53.70	53. 33 51. 85	54. 15 52. 94	54. 47 53. 10	55, 48 54, 37	54.72 53.84	56.05 54.76	55. 92 54. 92	56. 13 55. 02	56.07 55.06	7 55. 49 54. 82	ĺ
			56. 80 56. 43	57. 33 56. 90	57. 18 55. 98	58. 95 57. 85	58.05 58.23	60. 81 58. 41	60. 21 59. 42	60.34 59.49	60.49 r 58.99	59. 53 * 58. 25	
Automobilest do Transporation equipment, except autost do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do do do do do do do do do do do do do		59.66 54.61	59. 29 54. 43	60. 36 54. 73	60. 80 54. 32	62. 53 55. 39	63. 04 55. 64	63. 33 56. 45	62. 61 57. 19	61. 56 56. 22	r 61.13	r 60.70	1
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products† do Lumber and timber basic products† do Sawmills. do Furniture and finished lumber products† do Engineer		61. 35	59. 21	61.51	60.92	60.64	59.90	61. 18	62. 41	62.67	7 56. 10 62. 29	7 55. 66 59. 62	{
Nonferrous metals and productsdo		62. 80 49. 33	62.69 48.34	63.96 48.69	65. 23 48. 99	67. 69 49. 99	68.68 49.66	68. 22 50. 86	66.12 50.92	65. 12 50. 76	r 64. 56	r 64. 93 r 50. 96	
Lumber and timber basic products†do		35, 56 34, 72	33. 74 32. 73	35. 78 35. 21	34.82 33.91	36. 11 35. 29	34.00 32.66	33. 62 32. 28	33.72 32.43	34. 40 33. 11	34. 38 33. 15	35. 18 34. 05	
Furniture and finished lumber productst do		36. 26 36. 71	35.39 35.94	36. 58 37. 15	36. 51 36. 83	37. 48 37. 81	36. 97 37. 51	37. 40 37. 87	37. 48 38. 16	37. 95 38. 94	7 37. 90 38. 78	7 37. 82 38. 67	
Stone, clay, and glass products dodo		39, 19 37, 30	38. 12 37. 05	39. 33	39. 52 37. 66	40.82	40.10	40.30	39.93	40.10	40.77	41.36	
Furniture: do Stone, clay, and glass products: do Nondursoble goods: do Textile-mill products and other fiber		37.30		37. 15		37. 97	37.87	38.39	38. 66	38.69	* 38. 96	r38. 80	
Cotton manufacturers, except small wares†		28.81	29. 64	29.74	30. 10	30.49	30.54	30.99	30.78	30.88	31.07	r30.82	
Silk and rayon goodstdo		26. 76 29. 07	27. 12 28. 33	26, 90 28, 92	27. 26 28. 89	27, 37 30, 20	27.49 30.04	27. 91 30. 41	27. 78 29. 76	27. 63 30. 17	27. 79 30. 33	27. 70 29. 83	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) †dollars		36.04	35. 35	34. 95	35. 51	35, 96	36.00	36. 63	36. 73	36.79	36. 95	36. 52	
Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars_		29.95	29. 28	30. 44	31.74	31.83	31.34	31.35	32.42	33.41	34.06	32. 64	
Men's clothingt do Women's clothingt do		32. 29 35. 89	30.86 35.46	31. 65 37. 77	32. 93 39. 82	33. 54 39. 12	33.95 37.67	33. 25 38. 45	33.90 40.35	34.69 42.70	7 35. 53 43. 71	r 34. 72 r 41. 27	
Leather and leather products†do		33. 35 31, 43	33.01 30.99	33. 16 31. 18	34.02 32.15	34.06 32.29	33.70 31.87	34. 27 32. 55	34.66 33.00	35. 23 33. 56	36.00 34.46	35. 74 34. 05	
Food and kindred productstdo		39. 09 38. 21	38. 52 38. 42	37. 95 38. 31	37. 67 38. 93	38. 39 38. 58	38. 86 38. 86	39. 80 39. 24	39. 51 38. 57	38. 69 38. 18	7 38. 94 38. 51	r 39. 16	
Canning and preserving		30. 84	29.75	30. 27	29.98	31.67	30.49	31.10	31.69	32.05	32. 28	7 38. 87 32. 10	1
Tobacco manufactures†dodo		45. 73 29. 82	45. 87 30. 04	44. 69 30. 27	43. 98 31. 43	44. 68 31. 53	46.81 32.49	48.16 33.20	47. 18 31. 93	42.80 31.71	7 42. 92 31. 80	7 42. 56 31. 22	
Paper and allied products†dododo		39. 17 42. 83	38. 72 42, 42	39. 10 42. 67	39. 65 43. 07	40. 26 44. 24	40.11 43.73	40.22 43.72	40.18 43.19	40.05 43.03	40.35 43.60	40. 63 43. 95	
Men's clothing† do Women's clothing† do Leather and leather products† do Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products† do Baking do Canning and preserving† do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures† do Paper and allied products† do Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industries†		44, 37	44, 12	44. 43	45, 60	45.06	45, 56	45. 84	46.03	45.74	r 46. 61	r 46. 52	
Newspapers and periodicale* do		48 45	48.65 42.70	48. 88 42. 67	49.92 44.26	49. 21 43. 93	49.63 44.52	49.85	49.20	49.39	50.15	50.60	1
Printing, book and job* do  Chemicals and allied products† do  Chemicals do  Chemicals do		43.86	44.00	43.79	44.08	43.94	43.70	44.75 44.06	45.10 44.41	44.40 44.27	745.18 44.78	r 44. 97 44. 77	
rioducts of perfoleum and coall	1	00.00	52. 15 56. 27	51.90 55.27	52. 22 55. 70	51.99 56.99	52.48 55.61	52.64 56.52	53.31 56.20	53. 63 56. 58	53.78 56.65	53. 83 58. 30	
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do do do do do do do do do do do do do		57. 98 49. 30	59.08 49.17	58.00 50.24	58. 24 50. 99	60. 37 50, 92	58.66 50.59	59. 28 52. 64	58. 55 54. 49	59.14 54.40	59. 43 50. 62	61. 26 51. 93	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdoctory average hourly earnings:		56. 78	57.01	58. 62	59.33	58. 54	58.30	61.62	64. 29	64.04	57. 29	59.75	
Nati. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do J. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing†do		1,069	1.072	1.070	1.080	1.079	1.079	1.086	1.095	1.095	1. 101	1. 101	
Durable goodstdodo		1. 017 1. 113	1, 018 1, 116	1.016 1.112	1.032 1.132	1.031 1.129	1.035 1.136	1.040 1.140	1.046 1.144	1.043 1.139	1.044 r 1.139	7 1. 044 7 1. 138	
Iron and steel and their productstdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millst_do	1	1.081 1.170	1, 086 1, 189	1. 075 1, 163	1. 101 1. 198	1.091 1.176	1.089 1.170	1.095	1.101 1.191	1.098 1.181	1. 107 1. 195	r 1. 109 r 1. 199	
Electrical machinery† do do Machinery, except electrical† do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1.026 1.122	1.032 1.123	1. 032 1. 121	1. 051 1. 136	1. 046 1. 137	1.049 1.134	1.059 1.146	1.069 1.149	1.067 1.151	1.070 1.153	r 1.064 1.153	
Machinery and machine-shop products 1.do		1. 103 1. 131	1. 105 1. 131	1. 100 1. 138	1.116 1.144	1.116	1.116	1.124	1.132	1.129	1.130	1. 135	
Machine toolsdododododododo		1. 275	1, 291	1.261	1.287	1, 150 1, 270	1. 150 1. 280	1. 173 1. 279	1.172 1.314	1.183 1.279	1. 188 1. 280	1. 187 • 1. 281	
Transportation equipment, except autostdo Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do	l	1. 262 1. 159	1. 267 1. 155	1, 272 1, 161	1. 297 1. 177	1.301 1.177	1.318 1.178	1.309 1.187	1 304 1.198	1.304 1.189	7 1. 299 7 1. 190	7 1. 298 7 1. 189	
Aircraft engines*do		1.312 1.324	1.318 1.331	1.317 1.339	1.330 1.370	1.315 1.379	1.326 1.407	1.330 1.384	1.350 1.367	1.323 1.382	1.321 1.376	1.300 • 1.383	
Lumber and timber basic productst do		799	1.051 .796	1.047 .801	1.058 .803	1.059 .807	1.058 .791	1.069	1.079	1.078	1.081	1.081	
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber productst do		.792 .813	.788 .812	. 793	.795	.798	. 776	.779	.773	.777	.780	. 807	Ì
Furnituredo	l	. 833	.832	.816 .835	. 829 . 847	. 833 . 849	.833 .853	.844 .864	. 845 . 866	.847 .872	. 850 . 874	7. 854 . 878	
Stone, clay, and glass products†do Nondurable goods†do Textile-mill products and other fiber		.894 .861	.899 .862	.895	.910 .876	.912 .878	.910 .877	.913	.917	.916 .892	. 923 . 896	. 929 . 899	l
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures dollars dollars		.712	.710	.711	. 721	. 723	.722	.725	.729	. 731	. 733	. 735	ł
Cotton manufactures except small			.639	.637	. 646	.647	.646		ļ				
warest		691	.693	689	.700	.706	.707	. 648 . 708	. 652 . 709	.652 .711	. 654 . 713	. 655 . 716	
woosen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)dollars Apparel and other finished textile products †		.845	.840	.841	. 849	. 849	.849	.852	. 856	. 858	. 862	. 865	
		.784	. 785	.807	.832	. 832	.824	. 831	.849	. 862	. 874	. 862	
Men's clothing† do.  Women's clothing† do.  Leather and leather products† do.  Boots and shoes do.		. 821 . 946	.811	.823 .999	. 846 1. 035	. 857 1. 027	. 864 1. 001	. 861 1. 017	. 867 1. 054	. 867 1. 106	. 885 1. 122	r. 886 r 1. 102	,
wenter sciounings			.801					1.011					

Revised.

\$ Sample changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.

\$ Sample changed in July 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.

\* New series. Data beginning 1932 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries will be published later; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942. Data for the aircraft engine industry beginning 1939 will also be published later.

† Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly and hourly earnings have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey and data are not comparable with figures shown in earlier issues (see note marked "†" on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey); there were no revisions in the data for industries which do not carry a reference to this note. Data prior to 1942 for all revised series will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944			,		· · · · · ·	1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES—Continued			1										
Factory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg.†—Continued. Nondurable goods—Continued.													
Food and kindred productsdollars		0.851	0.845	0.844	0.847	0.857	0.859	0.865	0.867	0.861	0.864	r 0. 869	0.877
Baking dodododo		.841 .770	. <b>8</b> 39 . 743	.839 .765	.850 .764	. 849 . 790	.855 .773	.8547 .786	. 848 . 796	. 843 . 794	. 846 . 788	. 853 . 791	. 863
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufactures†do	.	. 924 . 706	. 921 . 709	. 922 . 715	. 921 . 724	. 930 . 728	. 933 . 735	. 933 . 738	. 927 . 736	. 917 . 737	. 929 . 741	7.929 .738	. 937
Paper and allied productstdodo		. 845	.847	.847	.858	. 862	.863	.864	.869	. 865	. 871	. 874	.876
Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industriest do Printing, publishing, and allied industriest do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and pulp do Printing Paper and		. 884 1. 075	. 886 1. 072	. 884 1. 080	. 891 1. 101	. 901 1. 102	. 899 1. 104	. 897 1. 108	. 897 1. 109	. 891 1, 115	. 899 1. 121	. 901 1. 129	1. 13
Newspapers and periodicals* do	1	1. 248 1. 001	1. 253 . 997	1.258 1.001	1. 265 1. 030	1, 262 1, 037	1. 268 1. 037	1. 268 1. 042	1. 264 1. 048	1, 271 1, 049	1. 275 • 1. 058	1. 288 r1. 062	1. 29 1. 06
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do		. 958	. 966	.961	. 966	. 957	. 956	. 964	. 972	. 972	. 975	. 980	. 99
Chemicals do		1. 101 1. 181	1. 114 1. 199	1, 106 1, 179	1. 119 1. 202	1.117 1.190	1.121 1.186	1, 125 1, 200	1, 136 1, 206	1. 134 1. 196	1. 137 1. 195	1, 139 1, 203	1, 14 1, 20
Products of petroleum and coal† do Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do		1. 248 1. 092	1. 265 1. 094	1. 245 1. 102	1. 268 1. 117	1, 257 1, 108	1. 253 1. 107	1. 270 1. 130	1. 271 1. 151	1. 261 1. 149	1. 260   1. 117	1. 268 1. 136	1. 26- 1. 13
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		1. 254	1. 256	1. 264	1. 273	1. 263	1, 258	1. 290	1. 317	1. 314	1. 260	1. 294	1. 28
Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings (U.S. Department of Labor):*										'			
Building constructiondollars	!	1.300	1, 302	1.323	1. 339	1, 342	1.349	1.359	1.364	1.352	1.363	1. 361	1.369
Anthracitedodo		1. 144	1. 194	1.179 1.190	1. 187	1. 197	1.156	1. 176	1. 154 1. 204	1, 164	1. 179 1. 197	1.153	1. 039 1. 26
Bituminous coal do do Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1, 182 1, 009	1, 199 1, 010	1.003	1, 213 1, 016	1. 191 1. 015	1.173 1.015	1. 187 1. 020	1.023	1, 190 1, 035	1.042	1. 183 1. 040	1.03
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		. 857 1. 138	. 871 1. 187	. 861 1. 130	. 871 1. 172	. 881 1. 156	.871 1.146	. 884 1, 162	. 868 1. 171	. 860 1, 183	. 868 1, 175	. 874 1, 191	. 87 1. 17
Public utilities:	1 :	1	1				İ	1	}		1, 123	1. 138	1, 12
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo		1, 097 . 933	1, 118 , 935	1.102 .939	1. 120 . 942	1. 127 . 945	1.116 .946	1.119 .955	1.116 .962	1. 122 . 965	. 947	. 956	. 95
Telegraph do do Telephone do do do do do do do do do do do do do	.	.804	. 805	.802 .902	.812	. 809 . 928	. 809	.815	.826 .934	. 832	.832 .951	. 833	. 839
Services:							ł	1		ĺ			
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo		.724 .617	. 722 . 621	. 719 . 626	. 736 . 637	.745 .641	. 747 . 641	.746	.754	.758 .653	.775	. 769 . 663	.769
Trade: Retaildo	1	.701	,732	. 730	. 736	. 741	.736	.728	. 751	.756	7.752	7.764	. 76
Wholesaledododododo		.986	. 989	.981	. 994	1,008	.996	1.002	1.006	1,013	1.016	1. 031	1.018
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):	1	i					Ì	1		1			1
Common labordol. per hr	0.916 1.66	.877 1.64	. 882 1. 64	. 882 1. 64	. 883 1. 64	. 886 1. 64	. 886 1. 64	. 890 1. 64	. 891 1. 64	. 891 1. 64	. 895 1,64	. 904 1, 65	1.6
Skilled labor do darkerly)	1		i		1,01		1		1				
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per br_	• 93. 10	.939	89. 54 . 947	.938	.955	86, 80 . 952	.959	.966	88, 90 . 961	. 981	.950	92. 70 . 959	
Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo		. 76	. 77	. 79	.80	. 79	.78	.74	. 70	.74	.72	. 75	. 7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			• • • •	,,,	,,,,			1					
Cotal public assistancemil. of dol.	₽81	78	78	78	78	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	r81
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, totalmil. of dol.	p 74	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	72	73	73	+79
Old-age assistance doGeneral relief do	₽60	57 7	58 7	58 7	58 7	58	58 7	59	59 7	59 7	59 7	59 7	76
	1	i ;	EI	NANO		1	 	<u> </u>	·	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
DINTING		1		I	1	1	7	1	1	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
BANKING Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised	1	1											ļ
by the Farm Credit Administration:	1	2 242	0.014	0.150			0.070	0.050	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.007	1
Total, excl. joint-stock land banks mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do	1,962 1,370	2, 243 1, 614	2, 214 1, 591	2, 172 1, 567	2, 124 1, 544	2, 105 1, 518	2,079 1,490	1,467	2, 041 1, 443	2,039 1,430	2,033 1,407	2, 007 1, 391	1, 96 1, 37
Federal land banksdodododododo	1,061	1, 245 369	1, 228 363	1, 211 357	1, 194 351	1, 175 343	1,155	1, 137	1, 119 324	1, 109 321	1,091	1, 079 313	1,06
Loans to cooperatives, total do Banks for cooperatives, including central bank	138	146	143	135	135	176			220	218	211	184	14
mil. of dol-	_ 135	143	140	132	132	172			216	215	208	181	14
Agr. Marketing Act revolving funddo	- 2 454	3 482	481	3 469	3 445	3 412	382	375	378	391	415	432	44
Short term credit, total do Federal intermediate credit bankso do	30	35 269	35 269	32 263	30 246	28 221	28	31	30 197	30 209	30 229	30 244	3 25
Production credit associationsdo Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo	_ 10	21	20	20	19	18	15	12	11	10	9	9	
Emergency crop loans do Drought relief loans	112	119 39	118 38	116 38	112 38	107 38			103	106	110 36	112 36	11
Drought relief loans do Joint-stock land banks, in liquidation do do	- 1	2	66,062	2	2	2	2	1	75, 287	63, 782	73, 599	1	74 31
Bank debits, total (141 centers)† do. New York City. do. Outside New York City. do. Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	89, 538 41, 725	76, 192 33, 563	28, 474	62, 497 26, 165	63, 625 26, 860	28,558	30,016	37,678	34, 990	29,065	31,884	67, 251 29, 413	74, 31 33, 67
Outside New York Citydodo	47,813	42,629	37, 588	36, 332	36, 765	38, 336	40, 381	45, 490	40, 297	34, 717	41,715	37, 838	40, 63
ASSETS, TOTAL MILLOT COL	1 42 212	36, 132 15, 272	35, 815 15, 325	36, 678 16, 201	37, 492 17, 113	38, 700 18, 325	39, 854 19, 357	40, 269 19, 745	39, 929 19, 552	40, 434	40, 544 20, 311	41, 301 21, 307	42, 16 22, 13
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do Bills discounted do	46	13	37	95	17, 113 49	345	473	80	176	321	245	489	87
United States securitiesdo	. 21, 792		14, 915 19, 104	15,806 19,028	16, 653 18, 915				19.006 18,666			20, 455 18, 457	18, 36
Reserves, totaldo			18, 823			18, 552	18, 528	18, 444		18, 346	18, 261		18, 11

\* Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51. 
\* Farm wages as of June 1; figure for July 1, \$99.00. 
¶Rates as of July 1: Construction—common labor, \$1.67. 
\* New series. Data on hourly earnings beginning August 1942 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and Job, industries and beginning March 1942 for the non-manufacturing industries, except the telephone and telegraph industries, are available, respectively, in the November 1943 and May 1943 issues; figures beginning 1937 for the telephone and series of the May 1945 Survey; data back to 1939 for other series, except the telegraph industry, will be published later; data for the telegraph industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see p. S-14 of the January 1945 issue).

¶Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-13 in regard to the series on hourly earnings in manufacturing industries. Bank debits have been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks in the 141 centers; see p. S-15 of the September 1943 Eurvey for revised figures beginning that month and note marked "†" on p. S-15 of the July 1944 Survey for monthly averages for 1942 on the new basis.

less otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		FI	NANC	EE—C	ontinue	ed							
BANKING—Continued								}					
deral Reserve banks, condition, end of month—Con. Liabilities, total	42, 212 17, 188 14, 920 1, 585 23, 019 44. 9	36, 132 15, 386 12, 866 1, 306 18, 899 56, 3	35, 815 15, 022 12, 855 1, 188 19, 127 55. 9	36, 678 15, 206 13, 072 846 19, 735 54. 5	37, 492 15, 508 13, 548 1, 035 20, 215 52. 9	38, 700 16, 017 14, 148 990 20, 792 51. 1	39,854 16,427 14,728 1,179 21,391 49.6	40, 269 16, 411 14, 373 1, 773 21, 731 49, 0	39, 929 16, 165 13, 884 982 21, 748 49, 2	40, 434 16, 270 14, 228 • 965 22, 162 48, 4	40, 544 16, 174 14, 166 • 796 22, 319 48. 1	41, 301 16, 813 14, 818 • 918 22, 598 46. 8	42, 17, 15, 15, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
Demand, adjusted mil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do United States Government. do. United States Government. do. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisions. do. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisions. do. Interbank, domestic. do. Investments, total do. U. S. Government direct obligations, total. do. Bills. do. Certificates. do. Bonds. do. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government.do. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government.do. Other securities. do. Commercial, industrial, and agricultural§ do. Commercial, industrial, and agricultural§ do. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. Real estate loans. do.	36, 367 36, 525 1, 519 14, 978 8, 567 8, 415 109 9, 719 49, 702 46, 523 1, 889 10, 611 24, 557 9, 466 20 3, 159 13, 835 5, 918 2, 727 2, 596 1, 052	33, 008 33, 170 1, 765 12, 589 6, 810 6, 643 119 8, 796 42, 872 39, 288 2, 942 10, 341 18, 743 7, 262 2, 955 12, 164 6, 027 2, 032 1, 616	33, 597 33, 650 1, 777 13, 602 6, 962 6, 798 119 8, 691 45, 430 41, 875 13, 881 11, 057 19, 435 7, 502 11, 487 6, 015 1, 446 1, 547 1, 071	35, 097 35, 111 1, 756 11, 100 7, 120 6, 952 8, 515 44, 635 44, 635 41, 075 19, 537 7, 404 11, 065 5, 984 1, 328 1, 255 1, 071	35, 435 35, 499 1, 762 9, 221 7, 299 7, 131 122 8, 691 43, 693 40, 140 2, 473 10, 757 19, 564 2, 969 6, 076 1, 523 957 1, 562	37, 587 37, 808 1, 954 5, 804 7, 602 7, 436 120 9, 105 42, 543 39, 057 1, 774 10, 227 17, 274 27, 274 1, 806 851 1, 806	2,039 5,757 7,611 7,450 9,688 43,428 39,920 1,768 10,392 20,366 7,424 2,884 11,665 2,884 11,665 2,118	34, 667 35, 219 1, 735 13, 870 7, 741 7, 584 112 9, 875 47, 257 43, 708 2, 864 10, 099 21, 471 9, 305 12, 630 6, 415 1, 969 1, 770 1, 054	36, 076 36, 251 1, 859 12, 314 7, 860 7, 697 117 8, 856 47, 139 43, 657 2, 553 9, 971 21, 937 9, 196 600 2, 882 12, 107 6, 350 1, 869 1, 462	37, 018 37, 347 1, 939 10, 523 8, 052 7, 883 125 8, 915 46, 867 43, 555 2, 140 9, 206 307 2, 953 11, 634 6, 251 1, 737 1, 245	37, 347 37, 198 2, 077 9, 222 8, 197 8, 028 125 8, 944 46, 617 43, 228 2, 088 2, 082 11, 312 22, 384 7, 450 337 3, 050 11, 180 6, 088 1, 614	39, 147 38, 907 2, 289 6, 484 8, 342 8, 190 108 9, 157 45, 860 42, 526 1, 530 10, 845 22, 782 7, 690 318 3, 016 5, 904 1, 894 1, 894 1, 898	40, 3 40, 2, 5, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 11, 10, 23, 7, 3, 11, 5, 2,
Loens to banks do Other loans do Other loans do Other loans do Oney and interest rates: ¶ Bank rates to customers: New York City percent do Other northern and eastern cities do Other northern and eastern cities do	78 1,470 2,20 2,55	2. 23 2. 55 3. 18	1, 321	54 1,308	1,330 2.18	1, 326	64	1.93 2.61 2.65	1,305	1, 286	1, 291 1, 99 2, 73 2, 91	105 1,378	1,
II southern and western citiesdo_ Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) ●do Federal land bank loans.godo Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate:	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	4,00 1,50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Average rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	.44 .75 1.25	1, 25 1, 00	1. 25 1. 00	. 44 . 75 1. 25	, 75	1. 25 1. 00	.75 1.25	. 75 1. 25	1. 25 1. 00	1. 00	.44 .75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1, 25	
U.S. Treasury bills, 3-mo	1.16	. 375 1. 34	1.31	1. 30		1.35	.375	. 375	1.31	1. 22	1.18	. 375 1. 14	
Amount due depositors mil, of dol. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositors do Balance on deposit in banks do	2,656	6, 570 2, 034 9	6, 623 2, 084 8	6, 709 2, 140 8	6,810 2,198 8	6, 897 2, 257 8	2,305	1	7, 204 2, 404 8	7, 295 2, 458 8	7, 408 2, 513 8	7, 500 r 2, 564 8	2
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT		1	ļ	,									
otal consumer short-term debt, end of month* do Instalment debt, total* do Sale debt, total* do Automobile dealers* do	p 721	5, 209 1, 882 707 192	5, 148 1, 889 706 204	5, 192 1, 896 709 210	1, 912 720	5, 412 1, 937 743 210	1,973 773	2, 083 836	5, 481 2, 013 778 192	5, 326 1, 968 743 186	5, 576 1, 992 732 184	r 5, 443 r 1, 989 724 184	p 5
Department stores and mail-order houses*  mil. of dol.  Furniture stores* do.  Household appliance stores* do.  Jewelry stores* do.  All other* do.  Cash loan debt, total* do.  Commercial banks, debt* do.	p 152 p 237 p 11 p 49	138 237 15 44 81 1,175 335	132 234 14 43 79 1, 183 339	132 233 13 42 79 1, 187 343	236 13 43		253 13 48 89 1,200	269 13 70 100 1,247	172 249 12 61 92 1, 235 358	163 240 12 54 88 1, 225 357	163 238 11 50 86 1,260 374	159 237 11 48 85 71,265 7377	
Credit unions: Debt; do Loans made do Industrial vanking companies:	b 21	119 22 169	119 19 170	118 20 172	118 19 172	117 18	18	23	116 16 172	114 16 168	116 23 171	116 18 172	
Debt.         do           Loans made.         do           Personal finance companies:         do           Debt.         do           Loans made         do	p 40	38 365 75	33	35 363	33 364 67	34 361 68	34 365 77	388 106	33 378 58	30 372 56	381 94	34 381 70	
Loans made Insured repair and modernization debt*. do. Miscellaneous debt*. do. Charge account sale debt*. do. Single-payment loans, debt*. do. Service debt*. do. dex of total consumer short-term debt, end of month.*	p 142 p 88 p 1,545 p 1,305 p 746	102 85 1,370 1,241 716	73 103 85 1, 287 1, 250 722	1, 330 1, 239	111 85 1, 402 1, 231	115 85	117 85 1,664 1,231	88 1,758 1,220	124 87 1,528 1,206 734	128 86 1,432 1,188 738	131 87 1,662 1,181 741	7 132 87 71,500 71,212 7742	p

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. \$Includes open market paper. \$For bond yields see p. S-19. \$See note marked """.

A rate of 0.50 became effective October 30, 1942, on advances to member banks secured by Government obligations maturing or callable in 1 year or less.

The temporary rate of 334 percent established by legislation for instalments maturing after July 1, 1935, expired July 1, 1944; effective that date the banks voluntarily reduced their rates to 4 percent on all loans in the United States, some of which bore a contract rate as high as 6 percent.

\*New series. Earlier data for the series on taxable Treasury notes are available on p. S-14 of the April 1942 and succeeding issues of the Survey. Data on consumer credit beginning 1929 are available in the November 1942 Survey, pp. 16-20, and subsequent issues, except for unpublished revisions as follows: Total consumer short-term debt (dollar figures and index), 1929-43; isingle payment loans, 1929-October 1943; total instalment debt, total cash loan debt, commercial bank debt, 1934-43; insured repair and modernization debt (series now represents insured THA loans), 1934-September 1943; credit union data, 1941-September 1943; total instalment sale debt and automotive dealers, 1941; charge account sale debt, December 1941-April 1942; service debt, January 1941-April 1942. Except as indicated, the 1929-41 figures on pp. 16-20 of the November 1942 Survey are correct and the estimating procedure is essentially the same as that used originally; revisions resulted largely from adjustment of the monthly series to new bench-mark data and improvement in the method of reporting consumer credit by commercial banks. Recent revisions are explained in detail in the December 1944 and January 1945 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

uless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		<del></del>		1944				<del> ;</del>	<del></del>	1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		FI	NANC	Œ—C	ontinue	ed		·- /					
LIFE INSURANCE													
ife Insurance Association of America:⊙ Assets, admitted, total;	34, 864	32, 102	32, 295	32, 454	32, 658	32, 864	33, 063	33, 418	33, 683	33, 865	34, 103	34, 308	34.
Morigage loans, totaldododo	5, 205 588	5, 263 620	5, 261 620	5, 259 617	5, 258 616	5, 249 612	5, 239	5, 257 602	5, 235 595	5, 225 591	5, 218 581	5, 218 584	5,
Otherdo	4,617	4,643	4,641	4,642	4,642	4, 637	4,634	4, 655	4,640	4,634	4,637	4,634	4
Real-estate holdingsdododododododo	760 1, 581	954 1,746	936 1, 733	921 1,719	902 1,707	893 1,693	876 1,678	854 1,662	844 1,646	831 1,632	804 1,618	787 1, 604	1
Bonds and stocks held (book value), totaldoGovt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo	26, 242 17, 140	23, 055 14, 149	23, 242 14, 346	23, 381 14, 447	23, 531 14, 574	23, 619 14, 646	23, 569 14, 631	24, 409 15, 547	24, 704 15, 772	24, 911 15, 938	25, 114 16, 141	25, 254 16, 236	25 16
U. S. Governmentdodo	15, 784 4, 400	12,575	12, 797	12, 904 4, 466	13, 054 4, 471	13, 172 4, 497	13, 165 4, 468	14, 090	14, 338 4, 438	14, 518 4, 443	14, 735 4, 431	14, 864 4, 411	14
Public utility do do Railroad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,606	4, 464 2, 456	4, 454 2, 452	2, 473	2,492	2, 471	2,460	4, 434 2, 462	2, 529	2, 534	2, 536	2, 553	! :
Other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,096 459	1,986 398	1, 990 457	1, 995 466	1, 994 521	2, 005 665	2, 010 947	1, 966 490	1,965 549	1,996 534	2,006 587	2, 054 667	
Other admitted assetsdo	617	686	666	708	739	745	754	746	705	732	762	778	
nsurance written:⊗ Policies and certificates, total†thous	641	698	586	627	562	678	645	589	573	617	752	710	
Group   do   Industrial†   do   Ordinary†   do   Value, total†   thous. of dol	54 328	89 340	42 304	70 313	35 300	46 367	44 344	70 290	37 299	35 334	66 398	47 379	
Ordinary†do	259 833, 406	269 842, 991	241 722, 960	244 746, 819	227 648, 376	264 777, 793	258 776, 801	230 908, 377	236 747, 853	248 739, 162	288 892, 667	284 859, 978	86
Groupao	108, 508	125,675	80, 220	110,319	64, 796	97, 910 134, 171	101, 755 124, 976	222, 532	64, 376	60, 212	103, 202	95, 334 136, 537	13
Industrial†dododo	120, 720 604, 378	125, 183 592, 133	112, 395 530, 345	115, 490 521, 010	111, 226 472, 354	545, 712	550, 070	140, 421 545, 424	123, 724 559, 753	123, 130 555, 820	145, 258 644, 207	628, 107	64
Premium collections, total⊗dodododo	357, 545 38, 759	339,600 35,319	285, 072 33, 842	312, 031 39, 567	306, 311 27, 139	292, 693 32, 665	309, 284 36, 898	458, 763 120, 990	351, 354 49, 069	333, 056 37, 897	378, 659 44, 956	306, 273 34, 413	33
Group do Industrial do	20, 870 74, 147	21,680	19, 258 57, 309	21, 330 59, 522	20, 532 69, 974	20, 833 61, 419	20, 407 57, 036	24, 566	31,312	23, 598 63, 992	25, 302 73, 077	21,068 56,633	2
Ordinarydo	223, 769	70, 116 212, 486	174, 663	191, 612	188, 666	177, 776	194, 943	84, 430 228, 777	68, 424 202, 549	207, 569	235, 324	194, 159	21
titute of Life Insurance:* 'ayments to policyholders and beneficiaries,													
totalthous. of dol	[	210, 972 95, 739	189, 589 91, 629	199, 500 103, 802	188, 026 90, 148	200, 236 101, 612	201, 985 101, 740	224, 886 101, 773	241, 157 115, 096	210, 979 106, 100	244, 825 117, 584	218, 662 110, 659	22 11
Death claim paymentsdododo		29,807	25, 920	26, 162	25, 591	30, 515	31, 133	29, 437	37, 596	30, 375	37, 823	32, 413	1 3
Disability payments do Annuity payments do do do do do do do do do do do do do		7, 626 15, 460	6, 976 14, 429	7,068 14,335	6, 758 14, 791	7, 083 13, 955	6, 972 14, 942	6, 188 13, 339	8, 104 19, 390	7, 215 14, 232	7,841 14,918	7,011 14,923	,
Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do		41, 357 20, 983	32, 598 18, 037	29, 014 19, 119	33, 153 17, 585	29, 072 17, 999	30, 167 17, 031	54, 071 20, 078	42, 923 18, 048	36, 229 16, 828	46, 677 19, 982	34, 528 19, 128	3
le Insurance Sales Research Bureau:	ì	· 1				·	ř l						f
nsurance written, ordinary, totaldododo	812,760 56,657	771,832 54,219	696, 046 49, 896	701, 705 48, 553	636, 518 44, 821	724, 840 51, 959	726, 452 52, 499	740, 329 52, 148	737, 564 58, 092	730, 926 54, 244	869, 490 63, 176	837, 536 61, 888	85
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do do do do do do do do do do do do do	211, 235 173, 389	196, 325 161, 592	178, 969 150, 976	165, 996 157, 726	152, 249 143, 620	187, 461 159, 629	192, 674 159, 734	181, 927 161, 278	204, 556 159, 399	193, 730 160, 472	225, 674 191, 395	223, 899 181, 744	18
West North Central do do	78, 557	76,048	71, 311	74, 816	67, 355	71, 442	72, 174 74, 901	75, 129	70, 450	70,979	83, 792	81,779	8
South Atlantic do. East South Central do. West South Central do.	87, 792 36, 385	74, 900 30, 372	70, 826 28, 082	75, 315 28, 945	66, 398 27, 172	76, 669 27, 550	29, 268	76, 083 31, 870	71, 948 27, 466	74, 258 27, 014	89, 700 35, 290	86, 831 30, 972	1 3
West South Central do Mountain do	60, 431 25, 380	54, 664 23, 274	46, 734 22, 595	50, 456 22, 103	47, 761 20, 322	50, 450 22, 230	50, 119 21, 356	55, 339 25, 423	49, 991 22, 608	52,676 22,970	63, 309 28, 249	58, 636 24, 541	1
Pacificdo	82, 934	100, 438	76, 657	77, 795	66, 820	77, 450	73, 727	81, 132	73, 054	74, 583	88, 905	87, 246	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Argentinadol. per paper pesodol. per cruzeirodol. per cruzeiro	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	.298	. 298	. 298	.298	. 298	. 298	
British India dol. per rupee. Canada, free rates dol. per Canadian dol.	. 301	. 301	.301	.301	. 301	. 301 . 897	. 301	301 897	.301	.301	. 301	. 301	
Colombiadol. per peso	.908	. 904	. 573	. 573	. 894 . 573	, 573	. 573	. 572	.900	. 571	. 903	. 905 . 570	
Mexicodododol. per £	. 206 4. 035												
ld: Vionetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark•thous. of dol	20, 213 96, 026	21, 173 6, 395	20, 996 —96, 627	20, 926 2, 690	20, 825 -27, 378	20, 727 22, 647	20, 688 -34, 669	20, 619 46, 255	20, 550 -58, 160	20, 506 -37, 392	20, 419 -46, 924	20, 374 -53, 191	-
Production: Reported monthly, totaldo		r 54, 834	55, 938	57, 286	7 54, 885	r 54, 521	r 53, 734	• 53, 446	55, 199	50,782	* 54, 703	p 54, 112	р,
Africadododododo		39, 401 8, 397	39, 593 8, 247	40. 224 8, 290	39, 074 8, 274	39, 110 8, 051	38, 525 7, 809	38, 196 8, 012	39, 500 8, 166	36, 883 7, 432	7 39, 754 8, 004	7,831	P.
Unifed States¶do		r 2, 490	73,018	2,838	73,087	r 2, 922	r 3, 033	2,828	2, 463	2, 342	2, 446	2, 328	
Currency in circulation	26,746	22, 504	22, 699	23, 292	23, 794	24, 425	25, 019	25, 307	25, 290	25, 751	25, 899	26, 189	:
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total* mil. of dol.		136, 172	139, 300	139, 200	139, 100	139, 900	143, 200	150, 988	₽151,100	≥150, 900	p150, 700	p 151,000	p 1
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol.		115,291	118, 100	117, 500	116, 900	117, 100	119,900	127, 483	₽127, 400	1	₽126, 500		ł
Demand deposits, adjusted, other than U. S.* mil, of dol		60,065	61, 500	64, 300	65, 500	69, 500	72, 500	66, 930	≥ 68, 600	1		p 73, 800	
Time deposits, including postal savings*do	-	35, 720	36, 300	37, 100	37, 900	38, 900	39, 200	39, 790	₽ 40, 500	p 41, 400	p 42, 000	p 42, 900	
Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz. Production:	1	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	.448	. 448	. 448	.448	. 448	1
Canadathous. of fine oz_ United Statesdo		1,160 2,892	1, 072 3, 538	830 3, 119	905 2, 291	1, 054 2, 889	1, 192 3, 105	1, 227 3, 247	1,019 2,564	952 2,157	1, 200 2, 789	1, 254 2, 873	
Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of monthdo	-	(1)	1 0,000	0, 110	2, 201	2,009	3, 100	1	2,004	1 2,101	2, 109	2,010	

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

In January 1944 one company was replaced by a larger one and the 1943 data revised accordingly; revisions for January-September 1943 are available on request.

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

Of Prior to Nov. 1, 1942 the official designation of the currency was the "milreis." Of Formerly "The Association of Life Insurance Presidents."

SThe free rate for United Kingdom shown in the 1942 Supplement was discontinued after Feb. 1, 1943; the official and free rates (rounded to thousands) were identical from January 1942 for January 1943. The official rate for Canada has been 90,909 since first quoted in March 1940.

Data for Mexico, Included in the total as published through March 1942, are no longer available. For revised monthly averages for 1941 and 1942 for the total and Canada and for 1942 for United States, see note marked "4" on p. S-17 of the March 1944 Survey. Monthly revisions for 1941 and January-May 1942 are available on request. The United States data for 1944 have been adjusted to agree with the annual estimate for that year by adding \$59,000 to each monthly figure, and the total revised accordingly; this amount should be added to the January-May 1944 figures for the two items published in earlier issues.

\*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 are available on request. The new series on bank deposits and currency outside banks are compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and are partly estimated. Demand de

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		FI	NANC	CE—Co	ontinue	ed					-		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) •													
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve):		450			450								
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) do do		456 46			473 47			517 55			471 50		
Machinery (69 cos.) do Automobiles (15 cos.) do Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) do		40			38			55			39		
Automobiles (15 cos.)		55 1 46			55 1 46			59 1 42			54 1 47		
Nonformus metals and prod (77 cos ) do	l 1	30			28			28					
Other durable goods (75 cos.) do Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.) do		22 43			21			25 49	}		21		
		52			45 56			64			39 62		
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do		43			49			53			48		
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.) do Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) do Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*		37 42			37 52			37 50			39 41		
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*					· ·			"			**		
Net profits		227			242	<b></b>		271	<b></b>		239		
Dividends: Preferreddo		22			20			23		1	20		
Common do		149			137			184			142		
lectric utilities, class A and B, net income (Federal Reserve)*		123		İ	111	į		130		1	139		
Reserve)* mil. of dol. allways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) do delephones, net operating income (Federal Communi-		168. 4			173.3			164.8			139.4		
elephones, net operating income (Federal Communications Commission) Omil. of dol		58. 2		Ì	58.3	ŀ	1	64.0		ł	62.5	l	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)		00.2			00.0			04.0			02.0	<b>-</b>	
. S. war program, cumulative totals from June 1940:			,										
Program mil. of dol	406, 695	343, 514	392, 377	392, 453	392, 479	391,096	390, 389	390, 506	390, 350	389, 056	388, 856	390, 872	407
Cash expendituresdo S. Savings bonds:*	290, 416	199, 883	207, 238	215, 035	222, 140	229, 586	236, 682	244, 516	252, 036	259, 000	267, 320	274, 366	282
Amount outstandingdodo	45, 586	34, 606	36, 538	36, 884	37, 323	37, 645	38, 308	40.361	41, 140	41, 698	42, 160	42, 626	43
Sales, series E, F, and Gdodo	1,851	1,842 248	2, 125 227	602 279	692 283	695 401	1,023	2, 386 365	1,074 341	848	889 464	838	] 1
Redemptions dododebt, gross, end of month⊗do	258, 682	201, 003	208, 574	209, 802	209, 496	210, 244	215,005	230, 630	232, 408	323 233, 707	233, 950	404 235, 069	238
Interest bearing:	237, 545	105 050	100 150	100 007	101 050	100 400	104 100	1					
Public issues do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18, 812	185, 256 14, 287	192, 156 14, 961	192, 827 15, 461	191, 873 15, 976	192, 438 16, 170	194, 192 16, 583	212, 565 16, 326	213, 984 16, 688	214, 724 17, 130	214, 459 17, 567	215, 140 17, 923	217 18
Special issues \$do	2, 326	1,460	1,456	1, 514	1, 645	1,636	2 4, 230	1,739	1,736	1, 853	1,923	2,006	13
obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	409	1, 516	1,468	1, 475	1, 480	1,480	1,470	1,470	1 400		1 110	1 100	1
xpenditures and receipts:		i i	1, 100	1,410	1, 400	1,400		1,470	1,496	1, 114	1, 119	1, 132	1
Treasury expenditures, total do	9,641	8,625	8, 110	8, 119	7, 930	8,024	7,828	8,416	8, 202	7, 460	9, 433	7, 968	[ 9
Transfers to trust accountsdo	335	7, 567 40	7, 201 451	7, 571	6, 998	7, 479 47	7,401	7, 503	7, 551 69	6, 948 48	8, 246 45	7, 139 236	] 8
Interest on debtdo	1.009	747	86	77	581	133	56	560	191	91	628	139	
All othert do Treasury receipts, total do	460 5,916	271 6, 249	372 2, 212	2,859	329 5, 927	365 2, 054	353 2,506	332 5, 418	390 3,587	373	513 6,908	455	١.
Receipts, netdo	. 5, 914	6, 247	2, 163	2,568	5,926	2,001	2, 240	5, 416	3, 556	3, 987 3, 767	6,892	2, 967 2, 929	3
Customsdo	. 33 5, 384	28 5, 734	28	23 2,702	25	29	27 2,300	29	36	23	33	33	
Internal revenue, totaldo Income taxesdo	4,757	5, 241	1, 985 1, 247	1, 552	5, 749 5, 174	1,880 1,240	1,501	4, 945 4, 347	3,042 2,422	3, 815 2, 922	6, 431 5, 818	2, 746 2, 167	
Social security taxesdo	69	75	56	319	65	60	293	63	48	341	96	46	1
Net expenditures of Government corporations and credit agencies* mil. of dol	778	88	193	254	-35	95	-71	164	-21	313	-407	71	1
credit agencies* mil. of dol_ overnment corporations and credit agencies:¶		į.	ļ.	i	j	"	'-		-21	313	407	′1	-
Assets, except interagency, totaldododo		31, 666 7, 621	31, 097 7, 504	32,690 7,370	31, 959 7, 405			32,028 7,228	<b></b>		31,782		
Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred	ŀ	l '	'	Į į	!			1	<b></b>		6,602		
stock) mil. of dol_ I oans to railroads dodo		674 405	667	631 387	606		·	621			502		
Home and housing mortgage loansdo		1,706	1,681	1,643	388 1,636			343 1,568			281 1,456		
Present management and athen conjusting allowed do	1	2, 591	2, 532	2,474	3,407		.	3, 385			3,037		l
All other do. U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteed do. Business property do. Property held for sale do. All other assets		2, 244 1, 701	2, 219 1, 578	2, 235 1, 592	1,368 1,603			1,311 1,630			1,327		
Business propertydo		1,702	3,742	3, 747	15, 776			16, 275			1,756 16,761		
Property held for saledodo		8,392 12,250	8,496 9,776	9, 220	3,050			2,993	<b></b>	I	3,018		
Liabilities, other than interagency, totaldo		9, 364	8,663	10, 761 9, 131	4, 126 9, 690			3,901 7,667			3,644 7,821		
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U. Sdo			1				1	1			1		l
Otherdo		1,766 1,413	1,571 1,229	1,571 1,200	1, 565 1, 204			1,537 1,395	<b></b>		1, 150 1, 237		
Other do Other liabilities, including reserves do Other liabilities do Other liabilities including reserves do Other liabilities do Other l	.	6, 185	5,863	6, 360	6, 921			4, 736			5, 435		
Privately owned interestsdo U. S. Government interestsdo		443 21,858	21, 990	23, 114	498 21, 771			504 23,857			451		
econstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding		l i	ł	1	1		1				23, 510		
end of month, totalt mil. of dol_Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do	9,712	9, 428 357	9,473	9, 607 342	9,711	9,704	9,846	9,865	9,867	9,849	9, 713	9,648	5
Other financial institutionsdo	. 123	222	351 218	209	338 208	335 208	330 207	322 205	314 204	307 196	302 182	299 170	
Railroads, including receiversdo	214	372	371	354	353	343	340	312	287	276	251	240	1
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense mil. of dol.	. 30	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	28	ł			1
National defensedo	8, 417	7,749	7,807	7,977	8, 089	8, 104	8, 265	8, 329	8,370	25 8, 387	33 8, 294	8, 260	8
Other loans and authorizationsdo	. 636	694	693	692	690	681			664	657	651	646	

Revised. Special issues to government agencies and trust funds. © Figures are on the basis of Daily Treasury Statements (unrevised).

Partly estimated. © Revisions for first quarter of 1944—Railways, 151.6: telephones, 59.0.

November 1944 and May 1945 data include prepayments on securities dated Dec. 1, 1944, and June 1, 1945, sold in the Sixth and Seventh War Loan drives, respectively.

In addition to data shown above, quarterly estimates of profits of all corporations are published in special tables in the Survey; see note in March 1945 Survey for references. of Revisions for first quarter of 1944 (millions of dollars): Total, 442; foods, beverages, and tobacco, 38; other transportation equipment, 50. The latter series and the total have been revised also for 1942-43 and scattered revisions have been made in the 1943 data for other series; all revisions are available on request.

17on 1941 revisions see p. S-17 of the November 1942 issue. Data for the agricultural adjustment program, shown separately through the July 1944 issue, are included in the "all other" item. Debt retirements, which have been comparatively small, are excluded.

18equining September 1944 data are reported quarterly and for some items (notably farm mortgage and other agricultural loans, all other loans, business property, property held for sale, all other assets) are not comparable with earlier data owing to changes in regulations governing reports from the agencies and to shifts between classifications.

New series. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey. Data for net income after taxes of class A and B electric utilities have been substituted for data for 28 companies: they include affiliated nonelectric operations and cover 95 percent of all electric power operations. Data beginning 1999 are available on request. Data beginning July 1940 for the series on the war program are shown on p. 29 of the June 1943 issue; a comparatively small amount of intercompany du

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
		F	INAN(	CE—C	ontinu	ed							
SECURITIES ISSUED		1										1	
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol.	17, 089	12, 109	2, 353	897	1, 148	1, 538	1, 441	14, 732	1, 583	1,093	1, 289	1, 530	2, 078
By types of security:  Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	17, 082	12, 097	2, 312	882	1, 085	1, 489	1,410	14, 685	1, 531	1,080	1, 236	1, 447	1, 960
Corporatedodo	. 1	151 3	152 20	214 12	375 54	686	315 18	107	229 37	202	173 41 12	560 43	378 101
Common stockdo By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldo	1	9 163	20 192	229	438	735	13 347	45 154	15 281	11 215	226	40 643	496
Industrialdo Public utilitydo	60 30	60 24	112 59	68 26	88 153	191 505	31 262	18 10	84 66	27 61	96 125	r 121 r 141	231
Raildododododo	. 2	45 34	(*)	135 0	191 6	37 2	53	83 42	121 10	109 18	0 4	365 15	70
Non-corporate, total⊗ do U. S. Government do State and municipal do	16, 997 16, 946 50	11,946 11,914 31	2, 161 2, 125 36	668 602	710 692	803 695 108	1, 095 1, 023 71	14, 579 14, 544	1, 302 1, 074	878 848	1,063 889 174	887 838	1, 585 1, 540
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	1	160	188	65 226	18 429	722	340	34 152	113 275	15 212	221	632	48
Proposed uses of proceeds:  New money, total do  Plant and equipment do	1	23	60	57	27	123	24	54	35	28	48	102	136
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo	3	8 15	36 24	24 33	17 10	9 114	11 13	50 50	14 21	16 12	28 19	55 47	48 88
Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do Funded debt do Other debt do	80 72 1	135 103 18	122 109 0	166 147	396 357	592 566 2	316 207	96 96 0	240 221	182 160	172 158	527 50 <b>1</b>	342 278
Preferred stock do Other purposes do	7 6	13	13 6	(*) 19 3	38 5	24 7	(*) 109 (*)	1	0 19 0	5 17 1	13	14 12 3	12 53
Proposed uses by major groups: \( \) Industrial, total net proceeds	59 3	58	109	66	85	186	29	18	82	27	93	r 118	223
New moneydododo	3 50	17 40	34 70	38 27	10 75	113 73	16 12	12 5	28 54	9 16	41 50	64 7 52	117 100
New moneydodo	] 0 !	24 0	58 5	26 (4) 24	149 5	498 8	259 4	10 0	65 0 65	60	124 2	7 139 12	184
Retirement of debt and stockdoRailroad, total net proceedsdodoNew moneydodo	30 0 6	23 45 4	52 21 21	134 19	139 189 10	484 36 2	255 52 4	10 82 0	119	60 108 12	122 0 0	7 128 360 14	183 75 18
Retirement of debt and stockdo	0	41	Õ	115	179	35	48	82	119	96	ŏ	346	57
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) thous of dol.  New capital, total do	164, 135	238, 982	274, 420	331, 720	478, 271	898, 654	479, 670	193, 296	633, 217	244, 580	557, 269	755, 702	585, 900
Domestic, totaldodo	51,918	63, 481 42, 481	70, 425 68, 925	145, 073 145, 073	41, 874 41, 874	177, 599 177, 599	39, 270 39, 270	38, 231 38, 231	142, 943 135, 900 42, 741	41,936 41,936	86, 046 86, 046	7126, 026 136, 245	190, 513 184, 613
Corporate do Gorporate  352 8, 000 42, 566	15, 373 4, 125 22, 983	57, 328 0 11, 597	105, 573 0 39, 500	29, 208 0 12, 666	130, 618 0 46, 981	22, 816 10, 090 6, 364	18, 681 0 19, 550	1, 505 98, 697	26, 925 8, 670 6, 341	0 24,002	6, 020 19, 150	156, 960 0 27, 653	
Federal agencies	112, 218	21,000 175,501	1, 500 203, 995	0 186, 647	436, 397	721, 055	440, 401	155, 065	0 490, 274	202, 645	0	r629, 676	5, 900 395, 387
Corporatedo	14,410	170, 251 78, 754	203, 795 153, 917	186, 647 140, 608	436, 397 400, 717	714, 055 610, 535	440, 401 335, 894	155, 065 114, 104	490. 274 272, 280	162, 645 136, 332	471, 223 295, 766	r 629, 676 r 554, 222	395, 387 367, 086
Federal agencies do	30, 010 7, 793	83, 025 8, 471	27, 455 22, 423	20, 315 25, 724	30, 010 5, 670	42, 370 61, 150	39, 425 65, 082	26, 715 14, 246	195, 460 22, 534	17,950 8,363	25, 475 149, 982	46, 140 29, 935	19, 180 9, 121
Municipal, State, etc	"	5, 250 19	200 53	0 93	30	7, 000 56	0 17	0 25	0 117	40,000	49	0 87	97
Corporate do Municipal, State, etc do		9 10	45 8	55 38	17 13	16 40	11 6	7 18	27 90	16	34 15	70 17	71 26
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues:									450				
Permanent (long term)thous. of dol_ Temporary (short term)do	53, 522 13, 842	37, 391 45, 354	32, 695 122, 700	56, 733 5, 100	23, 441 28, 199	113, 957 68, 661	97, 431 7, 700	48, 288 19, 366	117, <b>473</b> 131, 434	12.470 15,449	178, 125 93, 780	44, 031 39, 988	39, 538 31, 747
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	» 1, 223	887 196	940	940	940	950	940	1,041 209	1,070	1, 100	1,034	1,065	1, 094
Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do	p 853	619 424	660 420	630 410	640 420	670 430	640 430	726 472	730 530	730 540	722 553	701 575	742 583
Bonds												0.0	
Prices: A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars_ Domesticdo		100, 53 101, 26	100. 71 101. 40	100.74 101.41	100. 61 101. 29	100.71 101.38	100, 92 101, 60	101.35 101.97	101. 91 102. 51	102.58	102. 53	103. 10	103. 01
Foreigndo	80. 73	76, 32	75. 50	76.04	75. 55	76.11	76.15	76. 33	77. 27	103. 15 79. 22	103.09 79.30	103. 64 80. 60	103, 54 81, 23
Industrial, utilities, and rails; High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond.	122. 1	120. 9	121. 3	121. 2	121. 2	121, 1	120.9	121. 4	121.6	121. 9	122, 7	122. 9	122. 3
Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)dodo	118.1	114.5	114.7	114.8	114.5	115. 5	115.9	116.9	117.3	117.6	118.1	118. 2	117.9
Industrials (10 bonds) do Public utilities (20 bonds) do Railroads (20 bonds)	116.7	121. 5 115. 9	121. 1 116. 3	120. 9 116. 2	120. 1 116. 5	119.9 116.9	119.9 116.8	120. 7 116. 8	121. 2 117. 0	121. 9 116. 5	122.9 116.5	123. 1 116. 5	122. 1 116. 5
Railroads (20 bonds)	. 81.4	106. 2 61. 2 135. 5	106. 8 61. 3 136. 1	107. 3 57. 3 136. 5	107. 0 55. 5 136. 2	109. 6 59. 1 135. 5	111.1 61.7 135.2	113. 2 65. 8 135. 5	113, 7 68, 6 136, 6	114. 3 68. 1 138. 7	114.8 68.9	115.0 71.9	115. 0 77. 5
U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†do	102.4		100. 2			100.3	135.2		101.0	101.8	140.7 101.6	141.6 101.7	141.3 101.7

Revised. • Less than \$500,000. • Preliminary.

Sincludes for certain months small amounts for nonprofit agencies not shown separately.

Small amounts for "other corporate", not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.

Beginning March 1945 data are from the New York Stock Exchange; earlier data were compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and, except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a sample group of firms.

Revised series. For an explanation of changes in the data on security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and revised 1941 monthly averages for selected series, see p. S-18 of the April 1943 Survey; there have also been unpublished revisions in the January-July 1943 and January-May 1942 figures and in the July-December 1942 figures for U. S. Government and the totals that include this item (July-December 1942 figures for other items are correct in the August 1943 Survey); all revisions are available on request. The price index for domestic municipals is converted from yields to maturity, assuming a 4 percent coupon with 20 years to maturity; revised data beginning February 1942 are on p. S-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be shown in a later issue. Revised data beginning November 1941 for the price series for U. S. Treasury bonds are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
		FI	NANC	СЕ—С	ntinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued						-				1			
Bonds-Continued													
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:													
Market value thous of dol.	186, 322 260, 711	184, 358 296, 029	170, 406 258, 532	115, 386 164, 549	100, 214 143, 273	141, 242 197, 373	138,318 208,588	194, 057 308, 571	237, 830 411, 818	156, 187 226, 548	177, 485 249, 721	176, 998 259, 930	209, 7 327, 1
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value	174, 869	169, 220	158, 655	104, 051	90, 966	130, 747	129,013	183, 545	223, 579	143, 104	165, 095	165, 137	198, 1
Face value do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face	244, 585	267,881	243, 004	149, 718	131, 764	185, 232	196,075	293, 799	384, 803	201, 689	231, 927	243, 584	311,8
U. S. Government do	223, 113	243, 784 436	193, 748 503	137, 613	132, 211 461	166, 619 247	196,864 365	266, 532 349	341, 960 788	191, 747 395	206, 776	246, 476 534	263,
Other than U. S. Government, total do Domestic do	214,843	243, 348 231, 087	193, 245 182, 523	137, 282 130, 104	131, 750 124, 941	166, 372 160, 202	196, 499 189, 948	266, 183 257, 840	341, 172 332, 366	191, 352 177, 922	206, 191 197, 883	245, 942 235, 869	262, 9 254, 2
Foreigndo	7,669	12, 261 95, 729	10, 722 101, 559	7, 178	6,809 101,399	6, 170 101, 088	6, 551 100, <b>4</b> 50	8, 343 111, 116	8, 806 111, 885	13, 430	8, 308 112, 001	10,073 111,819	8, 7
Domestic do Foreign do	108, 299	92, 929 2, 799	98, 856 2, 703	98, 881 2, 700	98, 704 2, 694	98, 400 2, 688	97, 765 2, 685	108, 438 2, 678	109, 219 2, 667	109, 329 2, 667	109, 331 2, 670	109, 161 2, 658	108, 8
Market value, all issues	114, 768	96, 235 94, 099	102, 285 100, 244	102, 329 100, 276	102, 017 99, 981	101, 801 99, 756	101, 378 99, 333	112, 621 110, 577	114, 020 111, 959	114, 882 112, 769	114, 832 112, 714	115, 280 113, 137	114, 8 112, 7
Domestic do Gorego do Vields: do	2, 132	2, 137	2,041	2, 053	2,036	2, 046	2,044	2,044	2,060	2, 113	2, 118	2, 143	2, 1
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities)percent	1. 40	1.64	1.59	1. 59	1.66	1,64	1.63	1.62	1.53	1.46	1.38	1.35	1.
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo	2.87	3, 05	3.04	<b>3</b> . 02	3, 03	3.02	3.02	2.98	2. 97	2, 93	2. 91	2. 90	2.
By ratings: A28	2. 61 2. 69	2. 73 2. 81	2.72 2.80	2. 71 2. 79	2. 72 2. 79	2. 72 2. 81	2.72 2.80	2.70 2.76	2.69 2.76	2. 65 2. 73	2. 62 2. 72	2, 61 2, 73	2. 2.
A	. 2.00	3. 07 3. 59	3. 05 3. 57	3. 04 3. 55	3. 05 3. 56	3. 01 3. 55	3.01 3.53	2. 98 3. 49	2. 98 3. 46	2. 94 3. 41	2. 92 3. 38	2. 90 3. 36	2. 2. 3.
By groups:	1	2.79	2.79	2, 79	2.79	2, 79	2.77	2,74	2.73	2.69	2.68	2, 69	2.
Industrials do Public utilities do Railroads do	2.89 3.03	2.96 3.40	2, 95 3, 37	2.94 3.34	2. 94 3. 35	2. 96 3. 32	2. 98 3. 29	2.96 3.25	2. 97 3. 23	2. 95 3. 16	2. 94 3. 11	2. 94 3. 07	2. 3.
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds)dodo	1	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.81	1.71	1.61	1. 57	1.
U. S. Treasury bonds: Partially tax-exempt†do	1. 63	1.91	1.89	1.90	1. 93	1.93	1.90	1.87	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.68	1.
Taxable†dodo	2. 35	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2, 48	2.48	2.48	2.44	2.38	2.40	2, 39	2.
Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's:													
Total annual payments at current rates (600 companies) mil. of dol.	1,871.06	1, 818, 13	1, 817. 90		1, 822. 01			1, 843, 45				1, 868. 26	1, 870.
Number of shares, adjusted millions.  Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 companies) dollars.	941.47	941.47	941. 47	941. 47	941. 47	941. 47	941.47	941.47	941. 47	941. 47	941.47	941. 47	941.
panies) dollars Banks (21 cos.) do Industrials (492 cos.) do	.   2.94	1, 93 2, 81 1, 88	1. 93 2. 81 1. 88	1. 93 2. 81 1. 88	1, 94 2, 82 1, 88	1, 95 2, 82 1, 89	1.98 2.82 1.92	1.96 2.82 1.90	1.96 2.82 1.90	1.97 2.82 1.91	1. 98 2. 93 1. 92	1, 98 2, 93 1, 92	1. 2. 1.
Insurance (21 cos.) do	2. 57 1. 80	2, 54 1, 80	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2.54 1.80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2.
Railroads (36 cos.) do	2.69	2. 42	2.42	2. 42	2.42	2. 55	2. 56	2.56	2. 57	2.63	2, 66	2.66	2.
Railroads (36 cos.) do Dividend payments, by industry groups:* mil. of dol.  Manufacturing do	492. 9 277. 7	460.7 264.6	350. 5 144. 3	133.7 61.4	379. 6 239. 2	300. 4 127. 5	129. 2 70. 9	794. 8 451. 4	299. 7 99. 1	139. 2 60. 3	373. 9 235. 0	300. 1 130. 1	11. '6
Mining do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42.9	43. 4 25. 7	3.9 17.6	1. 2 3. 8	20. 8 25. 7	4.7 17.2	2.9 5.4	68. 5 45. 8	1. 8 19. 8	1.0 7.9	21. 1 23. 5	4. 4 18. 1	
Finance	38. 0 45. 2	30. 8 37. 3	78. 5 14. 8	25. 9 7. 9	24. 2 11. 9	48. 5 12. 8	12.9 2.9	72. 0 59. 5	77. 2 16. 6	24. 2 7. 0	23. 3 16. 0	45. 2 12. 1	11
Communicationsdodo	_] 13.6	32. 7 14. 5	37. 7 46. 5	31.4	31.9 14.0	38. 1 46. 5	31.9	52. 7 16. 1	35, 4 45, 9	36.1	31. 1 13. 7	38. 4 46. 4	2
Miscellaneousdo Prices: A verge price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)	14.8	11.7	7.2	2.0	11.9	5.1	2.1	28.8	3.9	2. 5	10. 2	5. 4	'
Dec. 31, 1924=100. Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) dol. per share	80. 7 64. 24	70. 2 51. 85	69. 2 53. 03	69.8 52.60	69. 5 51. 81	69. 7 53, 15	70.3 53.11	72. 6 55. 32	73.8 57.11	77. 8 58. 64	74. 7 58. 62	80. 0 59. 89	62
Public utilities (15 stocks)	167. 33	145, 46 23, 47	148. 37 23. 96	146. 72 24. 74	145. 20 24. 67	147, 68 25, 61	146.88 25.45	150. 35 25. 80	153. 95 26. 53	157. 13 27. 90	157. 22 27. 89	160. 47 29. 09	165
Railroads (20 stocks)dododo	60.48	40. 58 101. 46	41. 85 103. 34	41.12 102.25	39.75 100.60	41. 52 103. 03	42. 11 102. 71	46. 34 106. 45	48. 87 107, 79	50.39 110.96	51. 43 110. 43	53. 97 114. 76	56 119
Railroads (25 stocks)dodo	1 194, 53	171.88 31.04	173. 59 31. 73	173. 42 31. 09	171. 24 29. 97	174, 72 31, 33	173. 52 31. 89	177. 38 35. 52	179. 07 36. 51	183. 30 38. 63	182.02 38.84	188, 19 41, 33	194 44
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks)1935-39=100.	120.7	101.5	104.3	102.7	100.7	103.5	102.7	104.7	108.4	113.0	111.8	114.4	11
Industrials (354 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks)	121.8	103. 9 92. 7	106. 7 96. 1	104. 7 94. 3	102. 6 92. 6	105. 6 95. 6	104. 6 94. 5	96.0	110. 4 99. 4	115. 2 103. 6	114. 0 103. 2	116. 5 105. 5	10
Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do Public utilities (28 stocks) do Public utilities (28 stocks) do	_   105. 9	110. 2 89. 6	113. 1 91. 3	92.1	110.7 91.4	113. 2 92. 7	92.1	113.4 92.4	93.8	121. 0 96. 8	119. 3 96. 1	98. 0	12
Railroads (20 stocks) do Other issues:  Ranks N V C (19 stocks) do	1	100. 8 103. 9	105 3	102. 5 106. 2	98.7	103. 4 107. 3	104.9	113.9	120.7	125. 3	123. 6	129.3	13
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do  Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do	119.4	112.3	116. 9	116. 4	105. 0 115. 5	117.7	118.0	114.6 117.8	114. 4 120. 8	113. 3 124. 6	110. 9 125. 4	110.6 123.5	112
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission).	1	1		FOF 900	623, 194	749, 411	742, 746	1,154 134	1, 481,383	1,266.858	1 254 029	1,151,042	1,420.6
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exhanges:	1,506 064	1.150 170	11 O55 U62										
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exhanges: Market valuethous. of dol. Shares soldthousands.	1,506,964 70,838	1,159,179 59,069	1,055,963 53, 995	735, 302 38, 826	28, 275	33, 554	31, 371	51,026	69, 213	60,069	54, 999	47, 316	58, 3
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exbanges: Market valuethous. of dol.	70,838 1,256,140 50,398	59,069	53, 995					51,026	69, 213		54, 999		58, 3 1,195,1 42, 3

Revised.
\*New series. Data for 1941 and 1942 for dividend payments are shown on p. 20 of the February 1944 issue.

1 Revised series. The revised yield series above and the price series on p. 8-18 for long-term Treasury bonds consists of all issues not due or callable for 15 years; revised data through December 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

S-20	SUR	VEY (	OF C	JRRE	NT B	USIN	ESS					Augus	st 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945				1944						1945		
1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
		FI	NANO	CE—Co	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued					Ì								
Stocks—Continued			1						İ		ļ		ļ
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_ Number of shares listedmillions.	62, 637 1, 540	53,068 1,493	52, 488 1, 497	53, 077 1, 499	52, 930 1, 481	53, 087 1, 481	53, 592 1, 483	55, 512 1, 492	56, 586 1, 496	59, 680 1, 498	57, 383 1, 504	61, 497 1, 512	62, 43 1, 53
Yields: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent_	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7 3.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.
Banks (15 stocks) dodododo	3.3	3.5 4.4	3.6 4.5	3. 5 4. 5	4.5	3. 5 4. 5	3.3 4.6	3.3 4.5	3. 3 4. 4	3. 3 4. 2	3.6 4.4	3. 4 4. 1	3. 4.
Insurance (10 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3.4	3.7 5.2	3. 7 5. 3	3.7 5.2	3. 7 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 7 5. 2	3. 6 5. 2	3. 4 5. 0	3. 5 5. 1	3. 4 4. 8	3. 4.
Railroads (25 stocks) do do	5. š	6.6	6.6	6.7	6. 7	7.0	6.8	6. 1	6.3	5. 9	6.2	5. 5	5.
Insurance (10 stocks)	3. 67	3.98	3.94	3.96	3.95	3. 95	3.92	3. 87	3.82	3.78	3. 73	3. 67	3.6
		I	OREI	GN T	RADE								
INDEXES		1											
Exports of U. S. merchandise:			500						J			,	
Quantity 1923-25=100 Value do do	231	305 339	290 320	276 320	276 319	259 304	269 316	216 248	204 240	198 234	231 271	231 r 264	26 30
Unit valuedodo	·	111	110	116	116	117	117	115	117	118	117	115	ii
Quantity do Value do do Value		118	106	111	104	122	121	124	129	123	131	128	13
Unit valuedodo	105	101 86	90 86	93 84	87 84	103 85	101 84	104 84	111 87	103 85	115 88	112 87	114 8
VALUÉ													<u> </u>
Exports, including reexports, total; thous. of dol.	880, 959 527, 493	1,296,554	1,197,188	1,187,725 927, <i>5</i> 76	1,192,680 953, 923	1,142,274 895, 234	1,184,849 901,990	936, 962 686, 203	901, 407 649, 672	881, 638 658, 987	1,022,728 724, 298	1,002,309 701,150	*1,137,198 * 787, 650
Canadas do do		131, 541	130, 197	133, 138	116, 505	122, 359	115, 145	91,642	88, 276	86, 950	105, 332	102, 903 105, 722	111,83
Latin American Republicsdodo		2, 338	1, 839	97, 832 1, 677	80, 752 3, 242	87, 053 2, 885	110, 825 2, 109	93, 306 2, 957	88, 646 1, 926	71, 460 1, 723	101, 094 2, 305	1,139	110, 320
Brazils do do		14, 951 5, 206	14, 949 4, 656	26, 712 4, 016	13, 901 3, 353	20, 183 3, 601	21, 533 5, 601	18, 855 5, 556	13, 690 3, 836	11, 321 3, 869	13, 762 4, 563	26, 870 4, 201	19, 912 5, 149
Cubas do do		16,022	13, 442	13, 397 23, 763	11, 745 21, 639	13, 349 19, 299	18, 805 24, 252	16, 319 21, 855	17, 133 23, 211	12, 432 19, 215	15, 147 24, 616	15, 356 24, 042	15, 150 23, 670
Exports of U. S. merchandiset do	859, 020	1,287,846	1,190,137	1,180,515	1,186,502	1,136,901	1,176,439	927, 923	895, 465	872, 762	1,009,719	985, 433	1,120,38
General imports, total;dododo	357, 398	102, 952	90, 873	302, 445 121, 281	280, 365 99, 342	327, 187 114, 239	321, 922 102, 909	336, 082 94, 698	333, 973 98, 492	323, 783 96, 003	364, 680 116, 518	366, 072 109, 077	7 372, 13 64, 62
Latin American Republics do		128, 360 11 942	126, 793 18, 415	131, 315 17, 545	101, 058 15, 282	136, 985 11, 683	128, 265 16, 513	138, 732 12, 804	146, 420 11, 461	135, 010 10, 504	146, 162 5, 629	146, 992	94, 99
Brazilsdo		21, 234	22, 810	24, 449	21,652	23, 763 10, 000	25, 678 9, 025	26, 290 21, 467	33, 282	24, 277 12, 611	21,666	12, 696 22, 704	18, 90
Cubas do do		33, 102	33, 010	18, 179 27, 579	11, 088 24, 815	32, 185	33,862	33, 714	10,004 37,896	33, 105	15, 198 39, 374	12, 338 41, 997	4, 22 28, 62
Exports, including reexports, total   thous of dol Lend-lease   do	336, 060	15, 359 7322, 914	13, 435 288, 696	14,479 297,417	13, 541 278, 503	16, 242 330, 278	15, 266 323, 779	17, 119 332, 721	18, 627 353, 215	20, 871 329, 697	22, 730 365, 627	21, 858 355, 877	14, 049 7363, 70
					COMN	IUNIC	CATIO	NS	!.			<u></u>	1
TRANSPORTATION		<u> </u>						Ì	1		İ		1
Commodity and Passenger													
Unadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†1935-39=100_		231	226	232	225	230	225	214	222	223	226	226	230
Excluding local transit lines dodododo		237 212	234 208	241 216	238 214	236 • 217	231 211	218 196	215 196	228 209	231 214	, 231 214	23 21
Passengertdo		288 418	287 426	286 424	260 409	272 379	270 373	272 378	263 354	269 366	265 353	7 262 7 355	27 37
Excluding local transit linesdo By types of transportation:	ì	1	i .	}		1		_				<u> </u>	1
Air, combined index do Commodity do		594 791	613 797	670 884	674 874	696 910	679 917	647 906	659 919	685 981	784 1,088	782 1,031	84 1,09
Passenger dodo		464	492	529	542	556	522	475	487	489	584	617	67
1935-39=100		235 209	226 191	241 211	236 216	240 226	241 230	225 210	223 213	228 218	236 213	224 208	22 20
For-hire truck dodododo		321	338	339	303	283	275	275	257	262	278	279	28
Local transit linest do do do do do do do do do do do do do		249	172 246	172 250	179 261	183 259	184 271	185 276	189 271	188 296	192 280	185 291	18 27
Railroads, combined indexdo Commoditydo		254	251 223	256 229	250 225	248 226	241 218	229 204	225 203	241 218	246 228	7 243 226	24
Passengerdo			467 83	461 88	447 87	417 87	414 73	424 46	395 48	412 51	378 50	7 378 70	40
Waterborne (domestic), commodity†do Adjusted indexes:*					222		223	i					
Combined index, all typestdo Excluding local transit linestdo		235	224 230	225 232	228	223 229	229	216 222	218 223	229 235	233 240	231 238	23 24
Commodity do Passengert do Commodity do Comm		212 281	208 277	211 272	206 277	206 277	206 279	201 267	203 267	215 274	221 272	220 7 267	21 27
	1	401	394	384	389	391	384	373	363	382	372	7 369	39
Excluding local transit linesdo			1	040	0.50	687	696	679	695	707	796	774	82
Excluding local transit lines do By type of transportation: Air. combined index do do do do do do do do do do do do do		576	599	646	650								1 1 00
Excluding local transit linesdo  By type of transportation: Air, combined indexdo  Commeditydo		791	797	884	874	910 539	917 549	906 528	919 547	981 526	1,088 602	1,031	1,09
Excluding local transit linesdo By type of transportation: Air, combined indexdo Con:moditydo Passengerdo Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index		791 434	797 469	884 489	874 502	910 539	917 549	528	547	526	602	605	65
Excluding local transit linesdo  By type of transportation: Air, combined indexdo  Commeditydo		791 434 229 207	797	884	874	910	917						

\*Revised.

\*New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27, table 5, of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning 1940 for the series marked """, as published in the Survey prior to the December 1943 issue; revisions are available on request). See p. 22 of the February 1945 Survey for annual totals on lend-lease exports for 1941-44; monthly data prior to December 1943 will be shown later.

‡ For revised data for 1941 and 1942, see p. 22, table 4, of the June 1944 Survey.

‡ Revised security regulations now permit publication on a 2-month delayed basis of many of the foreign trades series which have been suspended during the war period; publication of totals for the selected Latin American countries formerly shown in the Survey and for Canada and New Mexico was resumed beginning in the August 1944 issue and other series will be included later.

August 1945	aua	V 124.1	Or C	URRI	ZNI I	DUSII	NE00						S-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
TRANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS—	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued		1											
Commodity and Passenger—Continued  Adjusted indexes*—Continued. By type of transportation—Continued. Local transit lines		257 253 228 447	180 256 249 225 434 63	179 260 247 225 421 69	181 269 241 216 434 69	182 265 242 217 433 71	184 269 239 213 439 74	180 268 232 208 416 69	188 271 229 207 396 77	185 281 246 223 423 80	189 273 251 232 396 75	182 287 7 251 233 7 394 71	185 281 255 233 423
Express Operations													
Operating revenuethous. of dol. Operating incomedo		20, 613 78	20, 222	20, 838	21, 692 75	22, 092 123	22, 826 75	26, 953 93	23, 183 71	23, 253 76	23,831	22, 516 32	
Local Transit Lines  Fares, average, cash ratecents. Passengers carried†thousands Operating revenues†thous. of del.	7. 8115 1,595,211	7. 8143 1,558,280 113, 100	7. 8143 1,526,710 111,700	7. 8143 1,527,760 111,300	7. 8198 1,527,520 111, 200	7. 8198 1,616,870 117, 100	7.8115 1,567,130 113,600	7. 8115 1,634,230 122, 100	7. 8115 1,648,350 117, 500	7.8115 1,517,610 107,900	7. 8115 1,704,580 119, 400	7.8115 1,588,850 115,400	
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):													
Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):   Combined index, unadjusted	263 150 140 143 181 144 155	144 148 191 154 137 100 66 291 147 139 148 194 148 135 124 67 187	147 143 188 157 172 102 66 66 302 151 143 194 154 124 66 189 150	146 146 178 162 141 115 68 281 151 142 146 185 155 131 121 68 88 88 88 88	150 147 181 148 142 151 70 276 158 139 147 182 137 126 114 67 184	148 143 178 140 147 184 69 99 237 156 137 143 182 133 147 120 66 153 143	144 143 181 135 147 170 70 138 155 141 143 181 138 150 135 68 153	128 127 175 120 126 124 65 41 142 137 166 135 134 128 68 133 151	132 141 185 128 128 115 63 40 143 143 141 176 142 128 120 66 61 161	130 139 188 128 117 64 42 142 139 178 139 178 133 119 121 66 168	136 137 192 134 124 102 68 63 151 145 139 190 134 129 67 218 159	139 126 176 133 141 111 71 1203 151 141 126 180 133 160 124 71 204 153	144 126 191 143 147 108 68 268 155 144 122 199 133 166 126 68
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.)   Frotal cars	70 228 274	7 4, 339 7 879 7 74 7 233 7 238 7 69 7 517 7 109 7 1, 920	4, 361 838 72 236 295 69 505 412 1, 934	3, 580 710 57 203 203 64 427 324 1, 593	4, 428 862 69 222 241 100 534 379 2, 022	3, 599 695 57 173 208 104 435 272 1, 654	3, 366 665 56 163 204 93 424 176 1,585	3, 699 755 67 181 219 88 499 58 1, 833	3,002 661 56 150 176 63 383 45 1,467	3, 050 671 59 160 167 54 395 46 1, 499	4, 019 828 76 207 218 72 536 88 1, 994	3, 374 613 56 164 200 62 451 228 1, 600	3, 455 600 60 174 209 62 438 300 1, 607
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:  Car surplus thousands Car shortage do	13	26 1	17 2	12	10	8 6	11 5	14	14	13 16	10 19	13 15	16
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total	611, 110 152, 185 541, 707 182, 507 96, 115	799, 475 585,098 159, 584 518, 467 181,492 199, 517 61, 337	809, 038 593, 829 162, 198 525, 057 185, 348 98, 633 57, 362	836, 183 617, 348 162, 070 538, 489 196, 329 101, 366 60, 346	799, 229 591, 104 152, 971 521, 264 188, 838 89, 126 55, 545	818, 737 612, 020 146, 369 539, 157 182, 234 97, 346 59, 822	780, 672 585, 432 140, 288	756, 858 555, 810 146, 412 555, 775	751, 337 558, 874 139, 243 530, 232 148, 089 73, 016 39, 048	712, 806 536, 821 125, 857 499, 643 140, 000 73, 163 37, 378	813, 328 623, 184 133, 630 544, 810 168, 633 99, 885 62, 931	778, 985 594, 314 129, 202	823, 025 626, 427 138, 935
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons Revenue per ton mile cents. Passengers carried 1 mile millions Financial operations, adjusted:		65, 695 948 8, 405	66, 754 . 950 8, 706	68, 454 . 958 8, 598	65, 065 . 967 8, 067	67, 679 . 959 7, 790	63, 203 . 983 7, 468	61, 107 . 971 7, 908	60, 681 . 984 7, 372	58, 954 . 968 6, 694	68, 315 . 968 7, 048	65, 286 . 968 6, 826	68, 649 . 976 7, 347
Financial operations, adjusted;†         operating revenues, total.         mil. of dol.           Freight.         do.         do.           Passenger.         do.         Railway expenses.         do.           Net railway operating income.         do.         Net income.         do.		599. 8 153. 7 700. 7 108. 1	803. 5 601. 5 149. 2 705. 9 97. 6 59. 0	781.3 579.5 145.0 710.3 71.0 29.7	789. 9 581. 4 154. 0 709. 8 80. 1 40. 1	791. 2 584. 7 150. 0 709. 5 81. 7 43. 3	788. 5 587. 2 147. 1 697. 2 91. 3 53. 5	780. 3 586. 2 144. 1 711. 3 69. 0 29. 8	766. 4 566. 9 145. 3 673. 2 93. 2 59. 5	781. 2 584. 6 139. 5 678. 3 102. 9 67. 7	796. 3 602. 8 135. 1 698. 4 97. 9 63. 1	799. 2 608. 0 133. 7 703. 6 95. 6 61. 7	795. 9 598. 6 140. 8 704. 1 91. 8 57. 9
Travel													
Operations on scheduled air lines:  Miles flown		11, 674 5, 331 389, 017 193, 289	12, 770 5, 756 441, 712 211, 704	13, 555 6, 730 476, 808 227, 351	13, 570 6, 149 464, 536 225, 472	14, 596 6, 763 497, 664 239, 022	13, 942 6, 202 455, 726 217, 338	13, 651 6, 449 414, 992 204, 513	14, 290 6, 850 430, 233 209, 239	12, 985 6, 813 401, 563 7 190,272	16, 132 . 8, 627 532, 286 251, 103	15, 965 7, 716 543, 755 256, 823	17, 599 8, 304 612, 912 289, 708
Average sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index 1929=100	. 91	3.89 88 198	3. 84 82 193	3. 77 89 214	4. 16 89 194	4. 04 90 194	4.07 88 192	3. 96 83 174	3.97 90 174	3. 92 88 167	3.85 90 169	4. 17 89 190	3. 76 90 194
Foreign travel:   U. S. citizens, arrivals		2, 391 10, 195	16, 491 18, 912 487 15, 855	•		7 14, 504 8, 091 716 7 3, 247 10, 694	7,016 458 73,401 10,302	15, 523 8, 101 490 2, 792 13, 111 reight car	•	13, 169 7, 652 455 2, 703 14, 819	9, 952 7, 803 557 3, 156 13, 883	12,978 9,652 689 3,790 7,218	15, 674 9, 837 935 3, 674 16, 043

\*Revised. 6\*Includes passports to American seamen. ‡Revised data for May 1945; net income, 59,985; freight carried 1 mile, 68,346. Deficit.

\*Poata for July. September, and December 1944 and March and June 1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

†The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the October 1943 Survey, and for financial operations of railroads beginning in the June 1944 issue (see those issues for periods affected); all revisions are available on request. Beginning in April 1944 Survey, revenue data for local transit lines cover all common carrier bus lines except long-distance interstate motor carriers; similarly, data for passengers carried, beginning in the May 1945 issue, represent estimated total revenue passengers carried by all local transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 for both series will be published later.

\*New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 28 and 27 of the May 1943 Survey (scattered revisions have been made in the indexes for local transit lines, oil and gas pipe lines and waterborne transportation beginning 1940, as published in the Survey prior to the December 1943 issue; revisions are available on request).

\*Data for freight-car surplus and shortage are daily averages for weeks ended within the month. Comparable data beginning January 1943 for surpluses, shown only for the last week of the month prior to the December 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
TRANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATI	ons-	Contin	ued				

TRANSPORTATION—Continued						ļ		ļ					
Travel—Continued					l			!				[	
National parks, visitorsnumber.	138, 586	90, 304	192, 694	174, 076	114, 622	69, 816	34, 705	21, 230	20, 075	22, 893	34, 520	42, 912	r 68, 903
Pullman Co.:  Revenue passenger-miles thousands.  Passenger revenues thous of dol.		2,344,949 13, 291	2,321,047 12,893	2,339,036 13, 247	2,406,237 13, 403	2,414,808 13,672	2,249,627 12,790	2,240,875 12,909	2,282,407 13,445	2,015,316 11,695	2,069, 227 12, 427	2,046,445 12, 291	2,258,277 13, 169
COMMUNICATIONS		1		1			!					ł	
Telephone carriers:¶ Operating revenues		17, 072 15, 654 951	159, 385 86, 430 60, 313 105, 021 18, 964 24, 183 16, 429 15, 091 938 1, 337 13, 407 965 530 1, 386	164, 169 87, 709 63, 852 105, 617 19, 972 24, 231 17, 202 15, 805 1, 397 13, 365 1, 940 830 1, 397	161, 352 87, 654 60, 920 104, 973 19, 356 24, 264 16, 515 15, 163 941 1, 352 13, 093 1, 515 714 1, 368	166, 857 90, 405 63, 110 105, 485 20, 663 24, 303 16, 943 15, 668 1, 041 1, 274 13, 033 2, 029 848 1, 552	165, 244 89, 916 62, 179 105, 081 19, 987 24, 340 16, 218 14, 876 1, 012 1, 341 12, 866 1, 483 1, 691 1, 697	171, 044 91, 088 66, 396 117, 036 23, 348 24, 382 17, 767 16, 190 1, 085 1, 577 13, 104 2, 438 1, 363 1, 766	174, 063 93, 140 67, 455 107, 271 20, 785 24, 515 17, 120 15, 651 964 1, 469 12, 917 2, 265 1, 014 1, 675	166, 039 90, 204 62, 402 103, 866 21, 147 24, 580 15, 146 13, 902 878 1, 244 11, 842 1, 445 585 1, 692	176, 142 91, 964 70, 359 112, 539 20, 568 24, 613 17, 429 16, 018 1, 016 1, 410 12, 829 2, 666 1, 502 1, 882	172, 229 r 91, 607 66, 660 111, 221 19, 576 24, 631 16, 149 14, 842 904 1, 307 12, 302 1, 942 r 1, 889	176, 488 92, 955 69, 121 113, 331 20, 301 24, 666 17, 575 16, 319 961 1, 256 13, 136 2, 476 1, 196

### CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS*													
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH <sub>3</sub> ): Productionshort tons_ Stocks, end of monthdo Calcium carbide (100% CaC <sub>3</sub> ):	45, 072	40, 071	42, 927	44, 931	45, 292	49, 113	49, 721	50, 833	49, 863	44,756	49, 089	45, 581	48, 244
	3, 225	2, 488	3, 614	3, 579	2, 764	4, 802	5, 064	6, 120	7, 409	6,766	4, 649	4, 301	3, 997
Production do Stocks, end of month do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO2):	63, 134	63, 043	64, 131	65, 685	62, 591	67, 807	65, 806	63, 713	61,759	56, 729	62, 753	64, 610	64, 805
	26, 770	29, 643	28, 484	30, 043	31, 078	31, 706	32, 705	30, 382	28,307	25, 734	22, 649	23, 704	22, 400
Productionthous. of lb_	84, 923	86, 676	90, 060	90, 697	84, 963	76, 134	65, 225	58, 747	57, 716	58, 424	71, 599	80, 654	83, 246
Stocks, end of monthdo	19, 905	15, 997	11, 202	9, 005	9, 437	9, 108	9, 397	8, 940	9, 066	10, 688	12, 462	18, 299	22, 314
Chlorine: Productionshort tonsstocks end of monthdo Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl):	106, 699	104, 041	106, 657	104, 074	102, 190	103, 517	101, 999	107, 065	103, 953	92, 066	107, 466	103, 478	r 110,332
	6, 969	6, 414	6, 028	4, 812	5, 023	4, 966	5, 059	6, 506	8, 127	6, 169	5, 634	5, 875	r 6,897
Production do.	37, 348	31, 170	32, 325	31, 519	32, 131	34, 454	35, 106	34, 346	35, 155	33, 671	37, 639	37, 597	37, 152
Stocks, end of month do.	3, 470	2, 533	3, 126	2, 902	3, 162	3, 261	3, 590	3, 751	3, 004	3, 110	3, 300	2, 984	3, 068
Hydrogen, production mil. of cu. ft.	2, 156	1, 879	1, 998	2, 102	2, 085	2, 075	2, 114	2, 086	2, 071	1, 944	2, 063	2, 100	2, 199
Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>4</sub> ):  Production	39, 662	39, 275	38, 974	38, 471	39, 349	41, 955	42, 571	41, 328	40, 876	40, 067	37, 963	40, 053	41, 757
	6, 060	6, 555	6, 795	6, 189	5, 905	5, 795	6, 249	7, 380	7, 027	6, 825	5, 314	5, 788	5, 789
	1, 233	1, 490	1, 505	1, 582	1, 568	1, 551	1, 530	1, 497	1, 395	1, 346	1, 476	1, 401	1, 333
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do	61, 484	56, 743	58, 529	52, 255	52, 039	52, 487	54, 626	58, 237	51, 264	51,328	53, 290	59, 568	59, 091
	14, 967	15, 636	15, 067	14, 438	14, 360	12, 892	11, 684	12, 973	13, 378	14,285	12, 197	13, 985	14, 528
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ): Production, crude	358, 782	371, 754	373, 921	368, 833	365, 362	379, 472	374, 453	368, 588	365, 718	331, 952	380, 371	378, 385	388, 044
	29, 281	35, 959	41, 737	36, 445	38, 260	37, 113	39, 725	58, 161	76, 658	93, 748	64, 187	49, 794	35, 607
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Sodium silicate: •	160, 435 1 49, 235	152, 106 45, 713	159, 403 50, 646	156, 663 51, 761	152, 147 49, 821	153, 929 159, 226	155, 219 1 57, 479	166,029 163,932	161, 100 1 64, 204	146, 255 1 63, 799	167, 443 1 58, 104	161,300 157,017	r 169, 878 r <sup>1</sup> 54,972
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do								<u> </u>					
Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake:				<b>-</b>									
Production Short tons. Stocks, end of month do. Sulfur:	61, 559	66, 625	63, 629	68, 526	65, 185	67, 838	68, 109	67, 490	64, 336	58, 649	66, 929	61, 762	67, 322
	72, 953	79, 800	83, 976	79, 931	77, 693	78, 905	83, 735	87, 283	86, 665	72, 960	66, 902	58, 709	61, 407
Production long tons Stocks, end of month do Sulfuric acid (100% H₁SO₄):⊕		280, 545 4,168,394	305, 064 4,154,349	306, 146 4,161, 012	293, 963 4,140,976	312, 060 4,110,395	293, 551 4,089,622	280, 580 4,100,320	275, 722 4,034,453	260, 677 3,996,432	290, 268 3,923,373	292, 229 3,883,858	319, 976 3,838,084
Production short tons—Stocks, end of month—do—Acetic acid: 1	822, 409	722,000	742,083	767,207	741,001	r 814, 487	7 820,617	7 853,001	853, 930	806, 081	860, 403	834, 152	868, 682
	226, 652	232,213	218,811	202,337	204, 393	213, 457	216, 230	253,479	262, 681	265, 002	243, 014	230, 858	238, 465
Production thous, of lb_Stocks, end of month do_Acetic anhydride:		26, 303 9, 156	25, 254 7, 621	26, 531 7, 594	25, 331 8, 513	27, 572 9, 281	29, 999 11, 235	27, 941 9, 113	29, 526 7 12, 469	24, 708 7 10, 131	26, 077 8, 681	25, 646 7, 552	27, 509 9, 403
Productiondodo		40, 048 10, 867	39, 113 9, 958	41, 361 11, 746	40, 838 12, 295	42, 084 12, 083	42, 327 12, 380	43, 900 12, 108	44, 833 10, 977	41, 732 12, 146	47, 675 11, 252		
Production thous. of cu. ft_Stocks, end of month do	436, 272	452, 465	456, 347	453, 640	438, 829	482, 408	450, 165	450, 991	453, 005	453, 591	443, 987	471, 351	489, 751
	8, 734	10, 955	11, 323	11, 386	11, 397	11, 615	9, 966	9, 910	9, 488	8, 907	10, 049	9, 846	8, 518
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do				738 916	786 929	834 819	774 910	846 980	887 1, 114	816 980	924 959	948 996	925 973

Revised. d Deficit. 1 Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked "3." ©Revised: not comparable with data shown in the Survey prior to the March 1945 issue. d'Production figures represent total production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent totals production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent totals production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent totals of liquid sodium hydroxide only prior to October 1944 (comparable figure for October, 46,839); beginning that month they include stocks of both liquid and solid sodium hydroxide.

Data are being revised: the new data will be shown in a later issue. Seginning 1943 data have been compiled on the basis of a new accounting system; available comparable data for 1942 are shown in footnotes in the September 1943 to April 1944 Surveys; 1942 data on the old basis, comparable with figures for earlier years, are available in the March and April 1943 issues.

Data for 3 companies operating outside of United States, included in original reports for 1943 to date, are excluded to have all figures cover the same companies.

The new monthly series for sulfur are compiled by the Bureau of Mines and cover total production and producers' stocks of native sulfur (Texas and Louisiana have been the only producing States since 1942 and the production figures are therefore comparable with the quarterly figures formerly shown). The new series for acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetyl salicylic acid, cresoste oil, cressyle acid, ethyl acetate, naphthalene and phthalic anhydride are compiled by the Tariff Commission; the other new chemical series are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The monthly data for a number of the chemicals are reported quarterly only. See also note marked "\*" on p. S-22 of the November 1944 Survey.

Includes synthetic acetic acid and acetic acid produced by direct process from wood and

<sup>•</sup> Revisions for 1944 not shown above: Production—Jan., 775, 884; Feb., 735,708; Mar., 763,118; Apr., 743,479; stocks—Feb., 277,049; Mar., 278,112; 1943 revisions will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		====
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
CHEM	11CAL	S ANI	) ALI	IED ]	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued					
CHEMICALS—Continued													
Creosote oil:* Productionthous. of gal_ Stocks, end of monthdo		13, 726	11, 762	12, 443	11,055	14,081	13, 484	14, 234	12, 573	13, 515	16,032	14, 265	16, 073
Cresulie acid refined.*		26, 361	24, 043	18,880	13, 584	12, 696	10, 931	10,712	9, 695	11,395	11, 529	11, 634	12, 369
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do		3, 257 2, 230	3, 553 5, 859	3, 432 2, 720	3, 369 2, 242	3, 424 2, 023	3, 279 1, 905	3,077 1,694	2, 676 1, 472	2,735 1,512	2, 574 1, 255	2, 730 1, 324	2, 273 1, 446
Ethyl acetate (85%):*  Production do Stocks, end of month do Glycerin, refined (100% basis):*		8, 772 6, 571	7, 771 6, 135	9, 074 6, 766	7, 767 5, 222	9, 683 5, <b>7</b> 21	10, 266 4, 873	9,852 6,241	9, 027 6, 873	9, 145 7, 034	9, 244 5, 536	9, 793 4, 785	9, 929 6, 027
High gravity and yellow distilled:	1	ĺ	ŕ	ŕ	·		·			,			, 
Consumptiondododo	8,920	6, 488 7, 452	6, 240 6, 713	7, 611 8, 730	6, 814 8, 745	6,792 9,262	6, 236 10, 834	5, 982 7, 587	6, 497 7, 774	7, 214 8, 719	7, 373 9, 694	7, 479 8, 789	7, 294 8, 189
Stocks, end of monthdoChemically pure: Consumptiondo		38, 588 6, 579	37, 590 6, 375	38, 517 7, 085	38, 598	39, 443 8, 815	40, 515 9, 084	39, 348 7, 548	38, 005	36, 053	34, 336 7, 470	31, 894 6, 884	29, 449
Production do	6, 695 28, 103	7, 173 44, 497	5, 501 42, 411	9, 823 42, 874	7, 470 7, 785 40, 026	8,779 37,423	7, 684 36, 605	8, 800 37, 237	7, 712 8, 008 36, 089	7, 048 7, 077 34, 179	8, 249 32, 725	6, 576 30, 132	7, 789 8, 114 27, 99
Methanoi§; Natural:		ŕ					,		00,000	02, 110	02, 120		2., 50.
Production (crude, 80%) thous, of gal. Stocks (crude, 80%), end of month* do	313 572	341 331	315 286	319 240	334 201	382 264	361 260	350 272	317 278	279 287	314 389	293 446	* 342 538
Synthetic (100%): Productiondododo	6, 012 5, 664	6, 563 6, 834	5, 838 5, 496	4, 849 2, 344	5, 435 1, 926	5, 671 1, 851	6, 363 2, 388	5, 851 2, 382	6, 455 3, 166	5, 827 3, 743	6, 791 (a)	6, 378 (a)	6, 718
Production do Stocks, end of month* do Naphthalene, refined (79° C and over):*  Production thous of lb	3,004	7, 295	6, 351	6, 123	5, 979	5,907	6, 394	6, 217	5, 381	5, 356	5, 746	6, 158	(a) 6, 212
Phthalic anhydride:*		1, 357	1, 454	1,972	1,815	1, 462	2, 535	2,091	2, 099	1, 767	1, 476	2,905	2, 243
Production do Stocks, end of month do	38, 942	9, 664 2, 909 38, 564	10, 644 2, 954	10,600 3,244	10, 611 3, 154	10,792 3,782	10, 426 2, 835	10,779	10, 320 1, 512	7 9, 606 1, 655	11, 375 2, 015	11, 582 2, 356	12, 330 2, 52
Explosives, shipmentsdodo Rosin, gum:  Price wholessle "H" (Say ) bulk dol per 100 lb		5. 62	37, 645 5. 52	39, 916 5. 48	38, 921 5, 49	38, 042 5. 71	36, 276 5. 81	32, 863 5, 81	34, 124 5. 81	34, 543 5. 81	34, 865 5. 81	36, 117 5. 81	37, 023 5. 8
Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulk dol. per 100 lb. Receipts, net, 3 ports bbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of month do	5, 847 11, 601	10, 326 61, 165	9, 876 57, 190	10, 406 53, 202	9, 345 48, 609	7, 881 43, 512	7, 755 36, 657	6,346 31,900	4, 194 25, 876	2, 159 18, 250	4, 400 11, 741	3, 461 12, 042	5, 697 12, 486
Turpentine, gum, spirits of: Price wholesale (Savannah) t dol ner gal	80	. 78	. 76	.79 3,745	.79	. 79	. 79	.79	.79 1,369	.81	. 80	. 80	.8
Receipts, net, 3 ports. bbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of month do	3, 542 27, 062	4, 147 82, 867	3, 696 76, 973	3, 745 77, 131	2, 798 68, 675	2, 324 68, 222	2, 236 67, 320	1,929 66,759	1, 369 65, 195	357 61,467	505 50, 762	1,047 43,814	2, 269 28, 108
FERTILIZERS													
Consumption, Southern Statesthous. of short tons. Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port	163	131	90	138	285	246	474	540	1, 189	1,076	1,332	819	43
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per 100 lb. Potash deliveries short tons.  Buperphosphate (bulk);	1,650	1, 650 81, 359	1, 650 65, 743	1. 650 71, 981	1. 650 67, 511	1, 650 61, 296	1. 650 70, 630	1.650 79,916	1. 650 78, 650	1.650 75,658	1.650 76,913	1. 650	1. 65
Production do Stocks, end of month do		620, 957 872, 025	567, 891 874, 797	601, 487 861, 334	529, 229 870, 437	604, 519 875, 992	604, 673 879, 452	599, 861 887, 921	676, 507 936, 431	638, 009 934, 482	642, 796 865, 469	r 632, 403 r 719, 716	
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS			,	,	,	, , , , , ,			,	,	- 00, 201	,	
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats:1													
Consumption, factory thous, of lb	123, 734 189, 914	113, 703 308, 435	107, 053 263, 085	150, 650 254, 417	139, 595 193, 700	152,060 204,820	137, 546 268, 802	118, 906 259, 130	135, 755 243, 439	135, 378 205, 830	136, 391 194, 041	131, 019 182, 786	140, 14 200, 60
Production do Stocks, end of month do Greases: ‡		903, 454	876, 121	810, 479	697, 159	598, 309	542, 129	533, 508	467, 490	390, 736	332, 341	298, 433	261, 76
Consumption, factory do Production do Go	55, 826 44, 117	58, 034 59, 138	57, 439 52, 164	71, 685 52, 293	60, 440 43, 921	63, 987 45, 240	65, 462 52, 410	59, 598 49, 777	73, 179 50, 275	62, 854 45, 425	60, 263 47, 361	60, 961 45, 068	60, 80 46, 82
Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils:† Consumption, factorydo	19, 701	168, 949 15, 896	185, 421 16, 282	167, 454 16, 976	159, 946 18, 981	24, 700	136,001 28,886	123, 245 30, 539	111, 169 31, 347	99, 249 33, 458	92, 733 39, 885	85, 590 23, 427	73, 81
Production do Stocks, end of month do		12, 928 156, 067	23, 622 169, 906	24, 857 176, 846	32, 688 196, 646	52, 995 222, 733	25, 843 236, 552	14, 696 228, 228	7, 293 214, 442	1,791 183,062	579 151, 751	766 129, 020	1, 62
Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factorymill. of lb	292	271	237	283	287	341	378	371	396	370	376	345	350
Production, crudedo Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	257 692	270 845	273 808	269 779	311 791	361 784	413 787	371 812	412 815	377 833	358 807	308 780	31 72
Refined do do Coconut or copra oil:		493	427	359	316	294	305	353	397	411	444	447	44
Consumption, factory:‡ Crudethous. of lb_	13, 859	13, 633	13, 256	19,064	15, 613	15, 794	15, 253	14, 276	14, 537	12, 566 5, 681	14,074	13, 487	14, 81
Refineddo	5, 127	5, 369	5, 164 9, 267	6,712	6,654	6, 506	6, 268 11, 807	13 032	8,756	I	5, 826	5, 358	6, 71
Crude‡do Refineddo Stocks, end of month‡	11, 938 5, 515	17, 652 5, 334	8, 267 4, 755	6, 451	5, 953	8, 392 6, 740	6,008	13, 032 5, 676	18, 720 8, 394	14, 080 5, 348	17, 161 5, 603	12, 847 5, 065	16, 01- 6, 25
Crudedodo	119, 359 2, 208	119, 269 3, 536	113, 050 3, 366	100, 013 3, 293	103, 297 2, 457	101, 275 2, 996	94, 152 2, 714	98, 412 2, 640	102, 496 2, 372	109, 625 2, 278	116, 708 2, 307	111, 749 2, 455	119, 02: 1, 91:
Cottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons	137	7 72	55	100	354	523	615	528	576	436	376	266	228
Receipts at millsdodododo	22 283	7 35 140	34 119	163 182	908 735	1, 321 1, 534	934 1, 852	361 1,676	244 1, 345	1,067	105 796	62 592	397 397

\*Revised. \*Not available for publication. Included in "total vegetable oils" but not available for publication separately. See note on item in November 1944 Survey.

\*Price of crude sodium nitrate in 100-pound bags, f. o. b. cars, Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific port warehouses. This series has been substituted beginning 1935 for the series shown in the 1942 Supplement; figures for August 1937 to December 1941 are the same as published in the Supplement; for data for 1935-36 and all months of 1937, see note marked "\*" on p. 8-23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to price per bag.

1Revisions in the 1941-43 data for the indicated series are available on request (cocouut or copra oil production and stocks and linseed oil production were not revised for 1943); revisions are generally minor except for fish oils (1941 revisions for fish oils are in note on p. 8-22 of the April 1943 Survey).

1Revised series. The turpentine price shown beginning with the April 1943 Survey is the bulk price; data shown in earlier issues represent price for turpentine in barrels and can be converted to a comparable basis with the current data by deducting 6 cents. Superphosphate is reported on a revised basis beginning September 1942, covering all known manufacturers of superphosphate, including TVA; the new series include all grades, normal, concentrated, and wet base, converted to a basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid; see note on p. 8-23 of the July 1944 Survey regarding data a prior to September 1942 published in the Survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

Note for date from the survey.

May, 172,402. Cheese, total—Jan., 62,289; Feb., 63,752; Mar., 124,768; Apr., 89,641; May, 116,729. Cheese, American—Jan., 43,058; Feb., 46,063; Mar., 58,494; Apr., 69,061; May, 95,492. Condensed milk, bulk goods—Jan., 26,644; Feb., 31,450; Mar., 41,969; Apr., 49,847; May, 68,313. Condensed milk, case goods—Jan., 8,663; Feb., 9,442; Mar., 11,828; Apr., 13,988; May, 16,333. Evaporated milk—Jan., 190,541; Feb., 208,008; Mar., 266,207; Apr., 318,183; May, 414,357;. Utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products—Jan., 3,299; Feb., 3,409; Mar., 4,047; Apr., 4,423; May, 5,781.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945	,	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Mag
CHEN	AICAL	S AN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued					
DILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued													
Cottonseed cake and meal:  Production short tons	62, 968	r 33, 636	r 25, 743	44, 334	158,014	239, 586	284, 201	244, 417	264, 559	201, 767	172, 601	122, 842	105,
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil, crude:	72, 266	7 37, 657	28,050	44, 334 30, 353	60, 523	69, 977	73, 674	77, 085	84, 326	94, 327	104, 593	104, 345	98,
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	44, 498	, 22, 533	7 17, 825	29, 762 29, 589	105, 402	159, 097	190, 543	164, 171	179, 201	137, 246	118, 694	85, 031	72,
Cottonseed oil, refined:		r 40, 495	30, 186		64,957	94, 089	125, 483	139, 528	159, 993	157, 802	142,790	127, 594	95,
Consumption, factory tdododo	87, 141	91, 705 11, 482	75, 746 10, 911	85, 291 13, 755	73, 598 19, 629	95, 393 24, 116	105, 766 23, 318	83, 502 22, 348	105, 361 26, 331	104, 081 24, 448	110, 273 24, 486	104, 163 25, 824	108, 23,
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	. 143	. 142	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	.143	. 143	, 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	
dol. per lb_ Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, end of monthdo	67, 159	r 44, 268 r 294, 374	25, 138 241, 270	30, 720 183, 448	58, 351 164, 802	111, 825 182, 570	146, 507 220, 122	145, 640 270, 767	150, 878 313, 968	131, 046 324, 250	123, 930 342, 247	93, 608 329, 848	96, 310,
flaxseed:	200,000	201,071	241, 270	100, 110	101,002	102,010	220,122	210, 101	010, 800	524, 200	012, 211	020,010	310,
Duluth: Receiptsthous. of bu		207	143	271	805	1, 393	584	65	13	(a)	2	285	
Receipts thous of bu Shipments do Stocks do		567 905	466 583	606 249	572 496	444 1,443	1,311	343 436	22 371	13 358	66 294	306 274	
Minneanolis:		990	944	2, 540	4,409	3, 519	999	443	137	69	147	329	
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do	113 109	152 646	147 551	494 582	533 1,647	290 2,651	254 2,998	53 2, 494	87 1,871	57 1, 324	89 817	207 386	
Oil mills:1	1	f	}	1	ĺ	·	1	) ·	i '		}		١.
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	1, 384 1, 826	4, 496 7, 076	5, 123 5, 964	4, 540 5, 541	3,661 6,295	3, 327 7, 456	2, 842 7, 645	2, 364 6, 825	2, 306 4, 800	2. 192 2, 770	1, 930 2, 092	1,625 1,874	1, 2,
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu_ Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_	3. 11	3.05	3.05	3.10	3. 10	3. 10	3.11	3.12 1 23, 527	3.12	3.11	3.11	3. 10	3
inseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb.	36, 600	54, 120	45,600	44,640	44,640	42,000	39, 240	30, 540	28, 440	17, 760	18, 300	26, 880	28,
inseed oil:			ļ .							1			
Consumption, factory† do Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	39, 218 . 155	48, 952 . 151	45, 566 . 151	51, 379 . 151	49, 447 . 151	49, 431	47, 585 . 155	47, 548 .155	45, 180 . 155	37, 401 . 155	42, 015	41, 516 . 155	41,
Production: thous of lb Shipments from Minneapolis do Stocks at factory, end of month do	27, 531 20, 340	87, 729 29, 400	98, 645 39, 960	87, 783 45, 180	70, 192 34, 800	63, 370 29, 640	54, 273 24, 960	44, 126 22, 500	43, 291 20, 340	42, 489 16, 260	37, 765 16, 260	32, 742 17, 040	30,
Stocks at factory, end of monthdodo	159, 854	335, 902	320, 267	322, 952	310,686	303, 378	274, 832	263, 917	252, 366	239, 754	227, 143	209, 636	187,
Consumption thous. of bu Production (crop estimate) do do	13, 257	11,082	11, 153	11, 261	9, 399	9, 043	11,713	11,097 1192,863	12, 717	13, 709	13,868	13, 716	15,
Stocks, end of monthdo	26, 387	23, 712	19, 250	11,260	5, 214	31,748	48, 785	47, 429	47, 765	37, 309	32, 640	31, 251	30,
loybean oil:  Consumption, refined tthous. of lb	78, 617	86, 525	72, 852	97,856	90, 827	89, 277	89, 259	73, 917	78, 256	81,840	83, 341	79, 916	87,
Production: 1	118, 263	96, 298.	96, 379	97, 220	82,862	79, 449	101,189	95, 856	111, 098	119, 997	120, 696	118, 906	133,
Refined do	98, 123	95, 050	88, 179	108, 807	91, 561	86, 197	82, 572	86, 104	91, 791	104, 199	107, 657	107, 369	116,
Crude	97, 241	129, 373	134,000	106,858	91, 502	78,007	81,882	71, 267	77,807	86, 647	86, 439	88, 875	90,
Dieomargarine:	1	140, 714	131, 117	126, 923	105, 252	72,845	51,068	47, 592	48, 229	49, 607	60, 129	70, 663	88,
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) § do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)		26, 998	28, 121	34, 353	48,773	56, 496	53, 830	52, 407	59, 430	51,048	50, 462	46, 832	41,
dol. per lbthous. of lb	. 165	. 165 40, 191	. 165 34, 720	. 165 37, 665	. 165 51, 083	. 165 57, 182	.165 55, 272	. 165 52, 424	. 165 59, 330	. 165 51, 752	. 165 54, 887	. 165 55, 650	54,
Shortenings and compounds: Productiondo	105, 160	100, 089	93, 745	130, 292	117,841	122, 189	133, 026	111, 349	132, 186	131, 872	122, 521	123, 652	130,
Stocks, end of month	46,026	59, 755	63, 921	62, 331	56,802	50, 485	47, 627	43, 108	48, 688	50, 346	44, 710	43, 301	44,
PAINT SALES	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	.165	. 165	. 165	.165	. 165	. 165	
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints:		124	98	98	95	85	93	•					
Calcimines thous of dol Plastic paints do		37	43	38	41	44	39	72 32	90 38		<del>-</del>		
Cold-water paints: In dry formdo		252	216	215	196	174	137	68	126				
In paste form for interior usedododo		538 58, 970	398 51, 704	459 58, 712	378 52, 110	329 53, 571	311 48, 152	376 43, 992	372 53,660	51, 488	59, 708	58, 392	59,
Classified total do		1 52.964	46, 878 21, 305	52, 935 24, 945	46, 741 21, 661	48, 071 23, 601	43, 365 21, 378	39, 774 20, 276	48, 262 23, 058	46, 505 22, 430	53, 878 26, 118	52, 392 25, 953	53, 26,
Industrial do Trade do Unclassified do		29, 348 6, 006	25, 573 4, 825	27, 990 5, 777	25, 080 5, 369	24, 471 5, 500	21, 987 4, 787	19, 498 4, 218	25, 204 5, 398	24, 075 4, 983	27, 756 5, 833	26, 439 5, 999	27,
Unitability	1	<u>'</u>	1		1	1		1,210	0,000	1, 200		0,000	0,
DIRECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	1	ELECT	RIC I	POWE.	R AIN	U GAN	<u></u>		<u> </u>	1		1	Ι
ELECTRIC POWER  Production, total company to the co	18, 832	18, 595	18,792	19, 573	18, 516	19, 027	18, 947	19,602	20, 280	18, 021	19,526	18, 640	r 10
By source:  Fueldo					1	1	· 1		· 1		· ·		1
Water powerdo	11,856	12, 305 6, 290	12,813 5,980	13, 803 5, 770	13, 124 5, 392	13, 263 5, 763	13, 256 5, 691	13, 402 6, 201	13, 822 6, 457	12, 108 5, 913	12, 047 7, 479	11,607 7,033	7 11,
By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	16.145	16,011	16, 023	16, 585	15, 823	16, 320	16, 258	16, 801	17,384	15, 569	16,606	15, 923	16.
Other producers	2, 687	2, 584	2,769	2, 988	2, 693	2,707	2, 689	2,802	2,895	2, 452	2, 920	2, 717	7 2,
Institute) ¶mil. of kwnr.		16, 251	16,066	16, 675	16, 260	16, 460	16,500	16, 944	17, 630	16, 800	16,877	16, 618	16,
Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do		2, 422 371	2, 403 304	2, 402 432	2, 483 358	2, 547 373	2, 685 242	2, 896 224	3, 172 207	3, 052 218	2, 889 204	2, 745 247	2,
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power ¶do		2, 454	2, 474	2, 520	2, 527	2, 502	2, 547	2, 642	2,708	2,642	2, 501	2, 481	2,
Large light and power ¶		9,641	9,535 149	9, 910 160	9,504 174	9, 559 193	9, 487 207	9, 481 220	9,754 219	9, 315 192	9, 718 187	9, 658 168	9,
weever used signified lightens [		614	595	642	624	656	664	696	721	701	687	679	
Other public authorities \do		100	F00										
Other public authorities ¶	1	562 41	566 39	569 39	553 36	593 37	608 60	708 78	751 98	641 39	641 50	590 50	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Less than 500 bushels. 1 December 1 estimate. 15ee note marked "1" on p. 5-23.

¶For revisions for the indicated series see note at bottom of p. 8-23 of the May 1945 Survey.

§For July 1941-June 1942 revisions, see February 1943 Survey, p. 8-22; revisions for July-December 1942 and June 1943-March 1944 are available on request.

¬For 1943 revisions for total electric power production see p. 8-24 of the January 1945 issue; the revised 1944 figures above and 1945 data exclude a small amount generated by electric railways and electrified steam railroads included in the 1944 figures and earlier data published in the Survey through the May 1945 issue.

August 1945	501	, V 13 1	Or C	011111	274.1 1	3021N	COCI						S-25
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
I	ELECT	TRIC :	POWE	R AN	D GA	S—Co	ntinue	l					
CAS †   Manufactured and mixed gas:   Customers, total   thousands   Domestic   do   House heating   do   Industrial and commercial   do   Sales to consumers, total   mil. of cu. ft   Domestic   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d		366 445 35, 252 18 150	9, 754 351 447 32, 087 17, 047	10, 614 9, 801 353 448 31, 386 16, 221	10, 609 9, 787 369 445 32, 580 17, 406	10, 578 9, 743 389 435 36, 430 18, 531	10, 575 9, 736 400 430 40, 854 17, 553	10, 639 9, 784 411 436 48, 115 18, 423	52, 582	51, 481	46, 714	40, 402	40, 692
House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol. Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Natural gas:		13,840 34,019 23,755 2,230 7,886	1,775 12,958 31,547 22,667 1,384 7,359 8,973	1, 475 13, 460 30, 901 21, 975 1, 211 7, 560 8, 955	1, 472 13, 442 32, 067 22, 889 1, 361 7, 668 9, 003	3, 350 14, 234 34, 998 24, 095 2, 661 8, 055 9, 043	8, 090 14, 864 37, 402 23, 907 4, 666 8, 620 9, 162	13, 884 15, 389 41, 769 24, 527 7, 968 9, 043 9, 189	Į		1	1	1
Customers, total thousands. Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. tt. Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec. generation do Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol Domestic do Go		8, 294 623 156, 407 29, 379 123, 339 44, 119	8, 337 633 151, 266 24, 689	8, 335 618 152, 679 23, 041 125, 560 40, 030 16, 627	8, 377 624 155, 666 23, 924 128, 162 40, 779 16, 953	8, 397 643 166, 390 30, 094 133, 024 46, 605 21, 038	8, 478 682 184, 211 43, 897 136, 907 56, 228 28, 573	8, 503 684 216, 731 69, 889 142, 673 70, 520 40, 373	234, 035	222,770	203, 311	188, 260	180, 135
Indl., coml., and elec. generationdo		22, 889 FOODS	22, 766	22, 950	23, 403	25, 153	27, 204	29, 602					
		i	1	S AIV.	101	JACC	, 		<u> </u>	1	1	1	<del></del>
Fermented malt liquor:† Production thous of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	8, 066 7, 303 9, 240	8. 171 7, 374 8, 862	8, 092 8, 074 8, 637	8, 275 8, 100 8, 240	7, 683 7, 127 8, 293	7, 561 6, 733 8, 573	6, 697 6, 228 8, 505	6, 174 5, 701 8, 429	6, 295 5, 527 8, 608	6, 106 5, 328 8, 903	6, 798 6, 289 8, 863	7, 066 6, 353 9, 037	7, 43: 6, 76: 9, 11:
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes† thous, of wine gal. Production thous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals† do_ Stocks, end of month do_ Whisky:†	1, 070 9, 046 321, 994	11, 909 663 6, 925 361,560	12, 627 695 8, 221 353, 960	14, 644 15, 151 9, 784 361, 063	13, 749 3, 775 9, 778 353, 845	16, 064 9, 241 10, 830 345, 511	16, 466 5, 206 11, 615 337, 512	18, 990 2, 606 10, 925 330, 970	16, 031 28, 281 11, 116 350, 316	13,875 2,360 8,406 344,514	15, 120 1, 298 8, 166 338, 733	14, 112 1, 138 8, 080 333, 135	1, 200 8, 016 328, 073
Production	4, 664 307, 620 10, 789 9, 247	4, 956 348,646 5, 991 5, 044	5, 930 341, 137 6, 695 6, 054	13, 585 5, 610 347, 868 8, 181 7, 195	765 5, 753 340, 971 8, 815 7, 306	6, 113 333, 144 10, 335 8, 846	6, 335 324, 453 11, 516 9, 668	5, 789 317, 404 11, 568 9, 600	25, 858 5, 523 336, 092 11, 728 9, 579	1, 303 4, 907 330, 599 9, 362 7, 719	9, 322 8, 038	0 4, 477 318, 927 9, 194 8, 051	4, 280 313, 850 10, 051
William to thous, of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Eparkling wines:		4, 481 7, 054 94, 313	4, 412 6, 362 88, 733	6, 410 7, 176 82, 780	41, 074 6, 640 92, 258	135, 099 7, 524 144, 310	56, 478 7, 840 156, 018	21, 222 7, 825 150, 263	11, 154 7, 673 142, 742	7, 168 8, 299 134, 457	9, 606 8, 274 125, 638	7, 698 7, 452 118, 232	5, 86 7, 37 110, 82
Production do		86	134 85 985	140 122 996	97 120 961	84 132 904	81 168 818	85 152 739	156 61 817	83 98 799	162 88 865	177 72 968	171 87 1,048
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.); dol. per lb. Production (factory)† thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of months. do	. 423 171, 330 131, 013	. 423 r 177, 964 103, 164	. 423 r 153, 240 138, 050	. 423 r 131, 041 137, 907	. 423 * 113, 470 140, 276	. <b>423</b> * 100, 609 123, 596	. 423 * 85, 994 90, 303	. 423 r 87, 821 60, 767	. 423 99, 003 38, 926	. 423 92, 372 31, 062	. 423 109, 623 29, 833	. 423 122, 715 45, 139	. 423 r 160, 413 r 70, 378
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol, per lb  Production, total (factory)†	. 233 137, 750 112, 360 182, 138 165, 884	. 233 7 122, 587 7 103, 209 203, 785 167, 173	233 r 107, 137 r 90, 111 223, 254 190, 804	. 233 r 92, 463 r 76, 612 230, 332 187, 289	, 233 r 82, 839 r 66, 885 186, 268 164, 615	. 283 r 76, 625 r 59, 952 164, 690 148, 416	. 233 r 63, 892 r 48, 725 151, 414 138, 647	. 233 r 62, 839 r 47, 823 144, 553 131, 379	. 233 67, 740 51, 419 133, 773 124, 627	. 233 67, 801 51, 778 127, 052 118, 087	. 233 85, 250 65, 954 106, 965 98, 766	82, 401 118, 432	r 107, 72 r 148, 27
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened) dol. per case. Evaporated (unsweetened) do Production:	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6, 33 4, 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6.33 4.15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 3
Condensed (sweetened):  Bulk goods*	81, 413 15, 387 477, 124 11, 868	r 63, 487 r 16, 155 r 413, 013	7 43, 432 7 12, 770 7 361, 112 12, 811	r 30, 398 r 11, 743 r 308, 960 10, 825	r 22, 707 r 10, 195 r 275, 303 9, 584	r 19, 119 r 9, 624 r 243, 118 7, 404	7 17, 070 7 8, 793 7 211, 243 7, 125	r 21, 859 r 8, 564 r 225, 177 6, 725	r 27, 202 r 9, 530 r 249, 609 7, 328	7 32, 904 7 8, 592 7 253, 770 6, 559	7 48, 938 7 11, 237 7 324, 772 7, 951	7 61, 515 7 13, 981 7 391, 365 11, 299	r 85, 73 r 15, 93 r 476, 51
Evaporated (unsweetened) do.  Fluid milk:  Price, dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb.  Production mil. of lb.  Utilization in manufactured dairy products; do.	210, 193 3, 25	307, 697 3. 24 12, 498 5, 963	321, 083 3, 24	291, 496 3. 24	272, 613 3. 25	254, 721 3, 25	3, 26 8, 372	3. 26 8, 658	3, 26 8, 892	3. 26 8, 528	3, 25 10, 062	3. 25 10, 842	3. 28 12, 584

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				194	4					1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	FOOD	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCo	ntinue	ł	·-				
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued		1							Ī				
Dried skim milk: Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average	87, 632 85, 075 88, 130		0. 144 r 69, 098 r 67, 222 79, 258 75, 844	0. 142 7 53, 426 7 51, 919 66, 527 63, 594	0. 144 r 42, 356 r 41, 222 59, 342 56, 660	0, 142 7 36, 653 7 35, 687 49, 892 47, 373	0. 138 r 30, 203 r 29, 553 39, 283 36, 781	0. 139 7 36, 777 7 35, 898 39, 801 37, 873	0. 141 r 43, 250 r 42, 350 38, 716 37, 342	0. 139 r 44, 100 r 43, 200 41, 955 40, 970	0, 140 • 57, 750 • 56, 500 44, 562 43, 279	0. 141 r 71, 650 r 70, 050 59, 985 58, 706	0. 14: r 88, 90 r 86, 50: 83, 53: 81. 71:
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	İ						Ì		Ì		Ì		1
Apples: Production (crop estimate)	390 0 13,906	7 183 0 7 17, 783 129, 494	r 876 0 r 13, 122 214, 460	71,003 261 711,453 246,472	r 4, 987 8, 437 r 7, 824 298, 059	r 12, 461 30, 358 r 12, 961 301, 590	7 8, 459 34, 951 7 15, 389 291, 204	1 124, 212 r 6, 824 32, 686 r 23, 718 268, 407	5, 428 25, 377 19, 818 242, 253	4, 529 18, 670 20, 285 217, 048	4, 665 11, 573 21, 347 193, 786	3, 031 5, 527 19, 323 168, 871	r 1, 98 1, 66 r 16, 94
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb-		114, 455	138, 772	166, 355	178, 394	186, 984	182, 623	166, 910	145, 622	123, 997	99, 967	84, 120	- 77, 13
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu. Shipments, carlot‡no. of carloads.	1 '	3. 056 r 27, 978	3. 744 r 15, 553	4. 116 r 19, 285	3. 960 r 26, 800	3. 101	2, 988	3, 156 3, 156 3, 156 21, 119	3. 569	3, 059 19, 541	2. 875 26, 095	3, 592 15, 613	3. 671 r 22, 856
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		1	,			·			] ;	]	,	ŕ	
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straight	1. 18 1. 28 2 255, 671	1,35 1,38	1. 31 1. 35	1, 23 1, 31	1. 12 1. 30	1. 15 1. 31	1. 16 1. 31	1. 20 1. 30	1. 24 1. 30	1. 24 1. 30	1. 27 1. 30	1. 19 1. 30	1. 18 1. 27
Receipts, principal markets  Stocks commercial demostic and of month	11, 264 14, 479	7,850 6,923	11, 134 8, 261	22, 921 17, 620	21, 515 26, 032	17, 612 31, 421	14, 323 33, 728	1284, 426 10, 095 30, 886	6, 741	4, 599	6, 358	10. 814	9, 624 16, 982
Grindings, wet processdodo	4	9, 449	9, 258	10, 125	9, 411	10, 557	11, 200	11,064	27, 542	26, 070 10, 826	21,858 11,965	20, 638 r 11, 442	r 11, 420
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu. No. 3, white (Chicago)do Weighted average. 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 18 (a) 1. 13	(a) (d) 1.13	(a) (a) 1.14	(a) (d) 1, 14	(*) (*) 1. I1	1. 14 (a) 1. 08	1. 09 1. 28 1. 02	1.14 (°) 1.01	1. 15 1. 27 1. 01	1. 15 1. 26 . 99	1, 15 1, 27 1, 01	1, 15 1, 23 1, 04	1. 16 1. 20 1. 08
Production (crop estimate)† thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets do	22,685,328 31,832	22, 065	14,607	11, 468	12, 311	14,665	37,888	31, 291	47, 437	36, 275	39,036	39, 038	44, 706
Stocks, domestic, end of month:  Commercial do do do no farms† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 208 747, 338	11,819 561,181	12, 392	10, 296	7, 478 206,621	5, 469	13,682	11,698 2,145,520	19, 591	22, 487	20,872 1,339,780	17, 886	16, 132
Oats: Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)_dol. per bu_ Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsdo	(a) 21,418,993	(*) 7,557	. 77 7, 684	. 73 23, 669	. 64 20, 356	. 68 13, 522	. 66 8, 105	. 74 11,166,392 9,280	7,318	(¢) 7,618	(a) 9,086	. 70 14, 179	. 68 5, 097
Stocks, domestic, end of month:  Commercial	9, 604 3211, 258	6, 547 185, 293	4,440	13, 213	17, 328 950, 861	17, 377	16, 674	14, 982 750, 454	13, 062	12,837	8, 597 430, 477	12, 381	11, 18
dol. per lb_ Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu_	. 066	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	.067	. 067	. 067	.066	. 066	.066	. 066	. 066
California:  Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	463, 410 410, 587	590, 470 573, 966	264, 815 275, 232	143, 465 154, 521	84, 692 57, 482	899, 123 156, 354	602, 864 300, 102	394, 584 316, 633	611, 763 416, 632	569, 195 490, 353	632, 972 548, 510	601, 900 399, 898	649, 518 268, 989
end of month.  Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):  Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of bbl. (162 lb.).	94	191, 378 124	102, 421 37	48, 047 442	44, 313 1, 288	499,366 4,073	620, 139 3, 641	593, 109	567, 268	446, 146 379	317, 617	295, 525 142	387,067
thous, of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of	- 331	398	301	220	1,110	1,826	2, 331	1,767	1,710	1, 562	934	880	557
cleaned), end of mothous. of pockets (100 lb.)  Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu_	1	458 1.12	193 1. 13	1. 12	1, 207 1. 03	3, 608 1. 15	5, 047 1. 13	4, 707 1, 14	3, 819 1. 23	2, 697 1, 23	1, 931 1. 27	1, 104 1. 34	1. 39
Production (erop estimate) †	2 27, 327 1, 186	664 20, 150	515 18, 052	875 15, 664	1, 155 14, 728	1, 090 13, 218	1, 176 13, 021	1 25, 872 639 12, 207	529 11, 116	225 10, 951	266 10, 252	705 8, 975	59- 8, 089
Disappearance, domestictthous. of bu- Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)		r 228, 142	1 61	1 54	, 303, 953	1 61	1.64	255, 379	1.07	1.40	273, 497	1.40	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) dol. per bu. No. 2 Hard Winter (K. C) do Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades. do Production (crop est.), total; thous, of bu.	1. 76 1. 68 1. 70 21,128,690	1. 63 1. 61 1. 56 1. 61	1. 61 1. 57 1. 52 1. 55	1. 54 1. 55 1. 51 1. 52	1. 54 1. 58 1. 53 1. 52	1. 61 1. 69 1. 61 1. 56	1. 64 1. 71 1. 59 1. 60	1. 64 1. 74 1. 62 1. 60 11,078,647	1. 67 1. 76 1. 64 1. 63	1. 68 1. 76 1. 66 1. 66	1.69 (a) 1.66 1.66	1. 69 (a) 1. 66 1. 66	1. 70 1. 80 1. 6 1. 6
Spring wheatdodo	2294, 501 2834, 189							1 314, 574 1 764, 073					
Receipts, principal marketsdo  Btocks. end of month:	- 58, 325	57, 404	101, 057	68, 894	62, 836	55, 675	39, 832	28,629	19, 262	15, 311	15, 502	28, 946	49, 51
Canáda (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total¶† do. Commercial do Country mills and elevators† do do	3 67, 185	82,912	279, 746 170, 786	266, 402 200, 736	284, 118 1,091,369 199, 475 199,441	323, 297 184, 983	330, 633 166, 705	327, 046 835, 990 152, 043 160, 290 114, 387	335, 057 133, 905	328, 962 117, 440	. 129, 208	301, 005 77, 351	
Merchant mills do					137,818						+ 78, 78S		

Revised. ¹ December ¹ estimate. ¹ July ¹ estimate. º No quotation. ‡ Revisions for January-May 1944 are available on request.
¹ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until the crop year begins in July.
¶ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the breakdown of stocks.
† Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: All crop estimates beginning 1929; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators beginning 1934; corn, oat, and wheat stocks on farms and total stocks of United States domestic wheat beginning 1926. Revised 1941 crop estimates and December 1941 stock figures are on pp. 8-25 and 8-26 of the February 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly averages for all series other than crop estimates are given on pp. 8-25 and 6 the April 1943 issue, in notes marked "†". All revisions are available on request. For 1941 and 1942 revisions for production of dried skim milk, see p. 8-25 of the March 1943 Survey and p. 8-35 of the March 1944 issue (correction—total, Feb. 1942, 35,064): 1943 revisions are shown on p. 8-26 of the March 1945 Survey; 1944 revisions not shown above are as follows: Total—Jan., 26,765; Feb., 29,711; Mar., 49,805; Apr., 61,061; May, 80,295; for human consumption—Jan., 26,006; Feb., 28,871; Mar., 48,700; Apr., 59,591; May, 77,862.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944	·					1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
1	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	D TO	BACCO	Э—Со	ntinue	ł					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued													
Wheat flour: Grindings of wheat ¶thous. of bu		41,360	42,342	46, 671	46, 463	49, 424	48,011	46, 485	51, 287	46, 893	51, 284	50, 627	54, 54
Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)	6. 55 6. 39	6, 55 5, 98	6. 55 5. 92	6.57 6.03	6. 55 6. 26	6, 55 6, 22	6. 55 6. 20	6, 55 6, 30	6. 55 6. 24	6. 55 6. 30	6. 55 6. 49	6. 55 6. 43	6. 8 6. 8
Flour thous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity thous. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.		9, 095 60. 2 713, 902	9, 322 63. 9 725, 248	10, 279 65. 2 798, 575	10, 235 70, 1 795, 783	10, 878 71. 6 849, 492	10, 551 72, 4 828, 573	10, 192 69. 8 807, 183	11, 223 73. 7 894, 085	10, 274 76. 1 815, 807	11, 251 71. 0 893, 834	11, 072 75, 3 886, 299	11, 92 78. 954, 50
LIVESTOCK		3, 423			3, 469			3, 570		<b>-</b>	3, 377		
Tattle and calves:  Receipts, principal marketsthous, of animals  Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do  Prices, wholesale:	2, 015 114	2,030 106	2, 219 105	2, 681 236	2, 863 367	3, 587 525	2, 985 376	2, 211 170	2, 372 113	1,951 72	2, 101 113	2, 194 136	2, 10
Beef steers (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (K. C.) do Calves, vealers (Chicago) do	16. 58 13. 73 15. 69	16.06 11.65 14.00	16. 06 10. 93 13. 60	16.07 11.50 13.75	15. 78 11. 34 14. 66	15. 95 11. 50 15. 08	15.78 11.96 14.81	14.87 11.49 14.75	14. 71 12. 40 14. 75	15. 12 13. 00 14. 88	15, 64 13, 60 15, 66	16, 14 13, 90 16, 33	16. 14. 15.
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Prices: Whateala everage all grades (Chicago)	1, 967	3, 862	3, 231	2,704	2,304	2, 743	3, 390	3, 365	3, 361	2,013	2,082	1,932	2,0
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Hog-corn ratiof. bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs.	14. 63 12. 7	12.66 11.0	13, 25 10, 9	14. <b>3</b> 2 11. 5	14.42 11.7	14. 49 12. 2	14.14 12.7	14. 19 12. 6	14.66 12.9	14. 70 13. 2	14.70 13.1	14. 71 13. 2	14. 13.
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 419 52	2,704 90	2, 563 103	2, 765 382	3, 421 770	3, 732 835	2, 801 420	2, 134 169	2, 297 132	1, 643 77	1,725 103	1,737 80	2, 5
Lambs, average (Chicago)	15, 29 (a)	34,55 (°)	13.19 (°)	13. 51 12. 71	13. 51 12. 43	13. 84 12. 36	13.87 12.49	14. 14 12. 50	15, 02 12, 99	16. 00 13. 83	16,31 13,90	16, 30 14, 00	15. (a)
MEATS													
Fotal meats (including lard):  Censumption, apparent mil. of lb_  Production (inspected slaughter) do_  Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂ do_  Misc llaneous meats⊕♂ do_	1, 401 759 26	1,600 1,754 1,590 77	1, 668 1, 554 7 1, 306 72	1, 634 1, 572 7 1, 016 65	1, 476 1, 426 784 53	1,637 1,605 646 40	1, 643 1, 715 617 35	1, 589 1, 761 675 37	1, 575 1, 747 699 34	1, 140 1, 311 656 29	1, 258 1, 424 614 26	1, 023 1, 229 621 23	1, 1 1, 3 7 6
Beef and veal:  Consumption, apparentthous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)	200	588, 776 . 200	645, 730	709,042	713, 631	793, 076	725,715	676, 618	680, 247	619, 118	669,407	529, 081	584, 3
dol. per lb  Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb  Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of month⊕♂do  Amb and mutton:	617, 147	556, 169 207, 400	. 200 575, 794 168, 446	704, 481 161, 486	. 200 690, 170 143, 530	. 200 762, 573 127, 119	. 200 694, 348 114, 589	. 200 658, 443 107, 171	. 200 678, 745 116, 093	. 200 632, 564 133, 132	685, 274 152, 629	. 200 561, 247 190, 224	604, 1 7 215,0
Consumption. apparentdo Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂do Pork (including lard):	76, 918 17, £03	68,780 69,000 14,616	73, 479 71, 595 12, 721	73, 006 75, 469 15, 027	78, 762 80, 114 16, 069	87, 694 89, 675 17, 882	79, 887 81, 062 18, 874	79, 080 81, 200 20, 183	91, 211 90, 263 18, 258	69, 346 71, 119 17, 195	77, 692 76, 470 15, 264	70, 345 66, 942 11, 541	74, 8 77, 2 7 13, 8
Consumption apparentdoProduction (inspected slaughter)doPork: Prices, wholesale:	706, 956	942, 901 1,128,596	948, 907 906, 752	852, 196 791, 913	683, 753 655, 519	756, 573 752, 481	837, 517 939, 194	833, 262 1,021,414	803, 728 977, 737	451, 085 607, 032	511, 280 662, 521	423, 791 600, 377	530, 7 677, 4
Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do_ Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂do_	. 259 545, 395	. 258 . 255 811, 276 803, 357	. 258 . 255 649, 075 646, 499	. 258 . 255 582, 012 478, 224	. 258 . 257 503, 292 359, 023	. 258 . 258 586, 853 296, 815	. 258 . 258 728, 945 318, 055	. 258 . 258 785, 370 371, 393	. 258 . 258 761, 150 407,202	. 258 . 258 480, 460 366, 185	. 258 . 258 524, 383 325, 503	. 258 . 258 471, 559 298, 448	. 2 . 2 . 528, 7 7 305,9
Lard; Consumption, apparentdododo		155, 005	154, 814	152, 400	95, 010	109, 644	125, 590	105, 039	128, 966	31,802	14, 304	12, 849	56, 2
Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)	(a) . 146 117, 861 66, 161	(°) . 143 231, 877 420, 301	. 138 188, 897 342, 450	. 138 153, 220 240, 298	(a) . 138 111, 344 168, 251	(•) . 140 120, 115 118, 072	(e) .146 152, 956 90, 536	(a) . 146 171, 924 98, 484	(e) . 146 158, 069 81, 494	(a) . 146 91, 813 64, 770	. 146 100, 179 49, 728	(a) . 146 . 93, 622 53, 766	(a) . 1 108, 4 r 64, 3
POULTRY AND EGGS													
oultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb. Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	. 260 20, 245 98, 240	. 219 38, 578 136, 817	. 228 42, 059 141, 654	233 38,688 160,689	. 228 46, 753 187, 959	. 227 62, 047 244, 075	. 242 62, 046 268, 128	. 246 60, 236 269, 021	. 255 33, 085 215, <b>5</b> 32	. 260 18, 917 183, 889	. 264 20, 842 141, 708	. 268 20, 435 117, 755	17, 6 102,2
rgs: Dried, production • dodo	8, 951 . 351 5, 295	32, 712 . 332 . 5, 465	31, 272 . 348 4, 631	34, 149 . 338 4, 010	25,000 .368 3,515	23, 946 . 389 3, 278	16, 835 . 423 2, 998	10, 610 . 418 3, 387	15, 192 . 380 4, 146	14, 134 . 349 4, 786	17, 845 . 343 6, 558	15, 716 . 343 6, 670	12, 5 6, 3
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: 7 Shell thous. of cases Frozen thous. of lb	6, 125 260, 550	11, 335 354, 223	9, 351 388, 547	7, 653 371, 627	5, 427 332, 505	2, 905 279, 175	1,045 220,180	411 165, 933	296 98, 985	521 85, 499	1,784 114,814	3, 823 169, 526	r 5, 4 r 231,9
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	30, 978	28, 266	23, 461	29, 795	34, 860	39, 043	40, 214	37, 399	40, 391	38,775	44, 204	37, 573	36,
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United States	1, 477 1, 244 . 134 1, 338	742 563 . 134 1, 235	731 607 . 134 1, 609	1, 247 1, 039 . 134 1, 514	1,123 893 .134 1,778	1, 185 972 . 134 1, 516	1,215 996 .134 1,352	1, 645 1, 395 . 134 1, 450	1, 118 957 . 134 1, 418	951 831 . 134 1, 380	1,014 844 7.134 1,352	889 717 . 134 1, 407	1,
Pish: Landings, fresh fish, principal portsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	72, 766	49,666	52, 54 <b>2</b>	46, 585 123, 255	43, 015	35, 891	25, 746 128, 223	17, 297	16, 794	20, 073 52, 635	36, 786 39, 830	36, 356 32, 509	r 53, 0

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*No quotation. †Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.

§Prices since May 1943 have been quoted for sacks of 100 pounds and have been converted to price per barrel to have figures comparable with earlier data.

†The hog-corn ratio has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published later. The series for feeder shipments of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs have been revised beginning January 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on pp. S-26 and S-27 of the August 1943 Survey.

\*New series; annual figures beginning 1927 and monthly figures for 1941-43 are shown on pp. 20 of the March 1945 issue.

@Miscellaneous meats includes only edible offal beginning June 1944; trimmings formerly included in "miscellaneous meats" are now distributed to the appropriate meat items.

The total includes veal, shown as a new item in the original reports beginning June 1944, come of this veal formerly may have been included with trimmings in "miscellaneous meats"), and also beginning June 1944, data for sausage and sausage products and canned meats and meat products which were not reported previously; separate data for these items through April 1945 are given in notes in earlier issues; May and June 1944 data are as follows (thousands of pounds): Veal—May, 5,748; June, 8,003; sausage and sausage products—May, 25,942; June, 31,164; canned meats and meat products—May, 18,521; June, 17,086.

†Data relate to regular flour only; in addition, data for granular flour have been reported beginning 1943; see note in previous Surveys for data through April 1945. Granular flour data for May 1945; Wheat grindings, 3,488,000 bushels; production, 759,000 barrels; offal, £8,107,000 pounds; percent of capacity, regular and granular flour combined, 83.1.

d'Cold storage stocks of dairy products, meats, and poultry and eggs include stocks owned by the D. P. M. A., W. F. A., and other Government agencies, stocks held for th

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	<del></del> ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1944	<del></del>					1945	ï	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
1	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	р тоі	BACCO	)—Cor	ntinued	l					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con	-												
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of months	1 277	r 2,888	2,666	2,392	2, 181	1, 913	1,027	1, 127	1, 130	1,386	1, 776	2, 359	2, 1
thous, of Span, tons. United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, total	567, 756	686,030	760, 031	748, 282	662, 419	649, 792	592, 731	615, 732	599, 417	r 499, 486	653, 706	589, 226	r 619, 7
For domestic consumption do Production, domestic, and receipts:	540, 775 26, 981	7 654, 621 31, 409	743, 815 16, 216	737, 665	653, 568 8, 851	640, 706 9, 086	580, 186 12, 545	589, 507 26, 225	559, 159 40, 258	477, 456 22, 030	605, 089 48, 617	552, 100 37, 126	r 581, 3 r 38, 4
Entries from off-shore areas, totaldo From Cubado	202, 674	638, 100 418, 773	437, 600 270, 188	489, 798 273, 140	378, 550 282, 044	455, 075 376, 110	417, 485 353, 656	462, 960 357, 396	471, 258 439, 055	392, 680 340, 752	579, 633 477, 157	540, 355 399, 052	476, 270, 3
From Puerto Rico and Hawaiido Otherdo Production, domestic cane and beetdo	7,414	219, 206 121 7, 702	159, 821 7, 591 4, 377	208, 808 7, 850 10, 003	88, 386 8, 120 49, 873	72, 172 6, 793 391, 596	57, 036 6, 793 605, 515	87, 548 18, 016 325, 739	27, 678 4, 525 53, 617	38, 698 13, 230 14, 139	94, 241 8, 235 15, 952	137, 736 3, 567 3, 946	197, 9 7, 9
Stocks, raw and refineddodo	-	r1,288,822	972, 577	715, 572	464, 564	642, 165	1,054,005	1,226,474	1,147,957	1,053,052	1,003,723	961, 330 . 066	828,
Retaildol. per lbdodo	.064	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	.066	.066 .054	. 064 . 054	.054	(a) .054	(°) . 054	. 065 . 054	. 066 . 054	. 054	:
robacco  eat: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb_	2 1.890					 		r 1 1, 950					
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter mil. of lb-		2,702			[			3, 047					
Domestic: Clgar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo		360 253			323 231			298 225			372 275		
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domestiedo Foreign grown:		1,991 2			2, 085 2			2, 436 2	  - <b>-</b>		2, 442 2		
Cigar leafdododo		27 68			24 65			30 56			27 49		
Manufactured products:  Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):  Small cigarettesmillions_	24, 311	21, 166	20, 278	22, 305	20, 021	19, 771	20, 554	17, 826	20, 077	16, 673	18, 679	17,090	21,
Large cigars	403, 023 26, 266	384, 171 23, 350	352, 131 21, 338	418, 205 26, 971	391, 492 25, 335	411, 894 28, 793	446, 325 30, 729	395, 499 26, 017	379, 420 27, 519	388, 629 25, 089	417, 521 27, 045	388, 436 25, 212	413, 28,
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000.	6,006	6, 006 23, 848	6. 006 <b>22</b> , 853	6.006 27,978	6, 006 26, 364	6. 006 30, 637	6. 006 32, 168	6,006 27,039	6,006 29,770	6.006 26,421	6.006 29,905	6,006 27,821	
Fine-cut chewing do. Plug do. Scrap, chewing do. Smoking do.		371 5, 406 4, 508	288 4, 683 4, 187	374 5, 496 5, 047	349 4, 890 4, 407	348 5, 365 5, 015	371 5, 687 4, 720	341 4, 776 4, 207	373 5, 115 4, 532	309 4, 450 4, 216	330 5, 416 4, 564	323 5, 011 4, 268	
Shull		9, 835 3, 199 531	10, 092 3, 122 480	13, 290 3, 207 564	12, 944 3, 231 543	15, 491 3, 809 610	16, 973 3, 850 567	13, 934 3, 281 499	15, 096 4, 072 582	13, 404 3, 516 526	14. 758 4, 214 624	13, 769 3, 876 574	
Twist	<u> </u>	LEAT	<u> </u>		1		001	100	002	1 020	024	014	
HIDES AND SKINS	1	1		1						]			
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected):			204	750	7.50	000	074	000	F.C.O.	4.0			
Calves thous, of animals Cattle do Hogs do	1,060	594 1,003 6,095	634 1,079 4,795	756 1,339 4,145	753 1, 310 3, 521	920 1,451 4,223	874 1. 336 5, 258	669 1, 275 5, 663	560 1, 284 5, 299	1, 149 3, 267	575 1, 213 3, 474	477 979 3, 066	1, 3,
Sheep and lambsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	1,906	1, 823 . 155	1,898	1,924	2,003	2, 238 . 155	2, 013 . 155	1,934	2, 073	1,522	1, 723	1, 507	1,
Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb. Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 155	. 218	.218	. 218	. 218	:218	.218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	:
Production: Call and kipthous, of skins	1,084	998	802	1,029	940	1,006	948	879	957	925	996	972	1,
Call and kip thous, of skins. Cattle hide thous, of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb do	2, 358 2, 093	2, 266 3, 158 4, 328	2, 057 2, 711 3, 771	2, 274 2, 914 4, 791	2, 222 2, 735 4, 334	2, 224 2, 900 4, 532	2, 292 2, 794 4, 523	2, 178 2, 465 4, 122	2, 395 2, 543 4, 433	2, 391 2, 104 4, 350	2, 475 2, 536 4, 332	2, 333 2, 191 4, 124	7 2, 7 2, 4,
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft	1	. 440	.440	. 440	.440	.440	. 440	. 440	. 440	.440	.440	. 440	.
stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	1	. 529 10, 605	. 529 10, 876	. 529	. 529	. 529	11,658	. 529	. 529	.529	. 529	. 529	, 11,
Total thous of equiv. hides Leather, in process and finished do Hides, raw do	7, 058 4, 946	6, 455 4, 150	6, 792 4, 084	6, 862 4, 316	6, 970 4, 223	6, 974 4, 502	7, 041 4, 617	7,070 4,787	7, 057 4, 921	7,051 4,940	6, 955 5, 012	6, 862 5, 072	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES													
Boots and shoes:‡ Production, totalthous. of pairsdododo-		41, 021 3, 892	31.976 3,298	41, 166 4, 254	38, 514 4, 041	40, 302 4, 284	39, 111 4, 191	35, 366 3, 884	39, 670 4, 326	38, 871 4, 265	43, 935 4, 937	7 41, 519 7 4, 956	43, 5,
Civilian shoes, totaldo_ Athletic⊗do_		37, 129 223	28, 678 175	36, 912 216	34, 473 208	36, 017 256	34, 921 241	31, 482 224	35, 344 300	34, 606 265	38, 998 332	r 36, 563 311	38,
Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes:  Leather, uppers, total⊗thous. of pairs- Boys' and youths'do.		22, 625 1, 408	18, 038 1, 051	22, 743 1, 277	21, 888 1, 346	23, 044 1, 336	22, 157 1, 257	20, 624 1, 153	23, 355 1, 206	21, 927 1, 182	23, 384 1, 074	r 20, 522 924	1
Misses' and children'sdo		2, 470 3, 084	2, 059 2, 563 4, 495	2, 672 3, 148 5, 438	2, 488 2, 974 5, 153	2,728 3,163 5,423	2, 677 2, 983 5, 423	2, 418 2, 863 5, 038	2,807 3,372 5,475	2, 634 3, 327 5, 280	2,900 3,618 5,373	2, 643 3, 449 4, 431	2,
Men's do Women's do Part leather and nonleather uppers⊗ do	-	5, 821 9. 841 8, 865	7,870 6,006	10, 208 7, 369	9, 927 6, 126	10, 394 5, 487	9, 817 5, 147	9, 152 5, 162	10, 495 6, 675	9, 505 7, 617	10,419 9,968	9, 075 10, 648	12,
Slippers and moccasins for houseweardo. All other footwear $\otimes$ do.		4, 836 580	4, 104 355	6, 264 320	5, 981 271	6, 964 266	7, 022 354	5, 101 372	4, 865 149	4, 641 157	5, 199 115	4, 963 119	5,

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² July 1 estimate. ° Not available. § For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note in November 1943 Survey. \*New series compiled by U. S. Department of Agriculture; represents both raw and refined sugar in terms of raw sugar (see also note in April 1945 Survey). ¶Tax-paid withdrawals include requirements for consumption in the United States are tax-free.

† Revised Series. The price series for sole oak leather is shown on a revised basis beginning with the October 1942 Survey; revisions beginning July 1933 are available on request. See note for boots and shoes at the bottom of p. S-23 of the July 1945 Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications.

† The 1944 data have been revised to include reports received too late for inclusion currently and to exclude reconstructed Government shoes which are not included in the 1945 data; revisions for January-May 1943, which have not been published, will be shown later. The manufacturers reporting the revised 1943 and later data account for practically the entire production of footwear other than rubber; earlier data were estimated to cover about 98 percent of the total.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	LU	MBER	ANI	MAI	NUFAC	CTUR.	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES			.,										
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:†         Production, total		2, 730 591 2, 139 2, 869 602 2, 267 3, 794 881 2, 913	2,740 652 2,688 2,668 562 2,106 3,880 958 2,922	3, 107 735 2, 372 2, 893 567 2, 326 4, 051 1, 090 2, 961	2, 682 581 2, 101 2, 575 536 2, 039 4, 185 1, 125 3, 060	2, 686 598 2, 088 2, 617 571 2, 046 4, 241 1, 143 3, 098	2, 429 544 1, 885 2, 455 558 1, 897 4, 177 1, 105 3, 072	2, 170 484 1, 686 2, 267 490 1, 777 4, 031 1, 030 3, 001	2, 133 374 1, 759 2, 373 522 1, 851 4, 037 1, 082 2, 955	2, 110 457 1, 653 2, 270 498 1, 772 3, 684 932 2, 752	2, 311 471 1, 840 2, 529 579 1, 950 3, 471 825 2, 646	2, 276 440 1, 836 2, 366 491 1, 875 3, 361 774 2, 587	2, 52 49 2, 03 2, 55 53 2, 01 3, 31 73 2, 58
PLYWOOD AND VENEER					į								
Hardwood plywood, production:* Cold pressthous. of sq. ft., measured by glue line. Hot press		69, 129 817, 392 805, 604 542, 463	144, 276 66, 828 766, 521 774, 719 568, 019 98, 762 94, 767 30, 804	167, 184 80, 604 844, 009 850, 483 589, 154 133, 616 132, 274 30, 910	154, 292 68, 671 758, 512 778, 558 592, 612 124, 989 126, 606 30, 487	153, 163 71, 533 785, 800 808, 669 601, 127 127, 368 126, 717 31, 351	147, 505 71, 762 762,116 786,856 603,668 127,192 127,371 31,080	138, 915 65, 652 667, 067 707, 387 598, 447 112, 028 114, 774 28, 439	158, 106 78, 022 828, 697 873, 681 602, 339 126, 886 123, 965 30, 952	145, 440 70, 770 764, 182 809, 627 600, 726 118, 564 117, 996 30, 553	78, 882 829, 247 881, 774 576, 310 128, 572 129, 418	7 155,837 7 76, 104 7 775,738 7 818,793 7 579,816 7 115,953 116,000 7 28,652	159, 91- 81, 84; 830, 90; 852, 57; 588, 72; 122, 16; 121, 01; 30, 10
FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch:       Orders, new       M bd. ft.         Orders, new       do.         Orders, unfilled, end of month       do.         Production       do.         Shipments       do.         Stocks, end of month       do.	2, 775 7, 200 3, 325 2, 975 2, 775	3, 650 7, 350 3, 950 3, 950 3, 150	3, 550 7, 825 3, 650 3, 050 3, 725	3, 825 7, 800 4, 075 3, 075 4, 500	2,725 7,075 3,775 3,775 4,750	3,900 6,500 3,775 4,375 4,325	4, 675 7, 300 3, 375 4, 050 3, 650	3, 650 6, 925 3, 375 3, 650 3, 325	4, 625 7, 925 3, 525 3, 650 2, 900	3, 675 8, 550 3, 100 2, 875 2, 900	3, 225 8, 475 3, 125 3, 425 2, 550	2, 575 7, 625 3, 000 3, 275 2, 200	2, 77; 7, 05; 3, 17; 2, 75; 2, 50
Oak:       0.         Orders, new	11, 566 37, 578 15, 688 15, 477 2, 475	13, 010 19, 424 15, 116 15, 462 4, 736	19, 397 25, 687 13, 361 13, 134 4, 963	27, 107 32, 196 15, 942 18, 281 4, 075	17, 635 37, 169 15, 790 16, 464 4, 095	17, 644 36, 843 17, 135 17, 970 3, 791	17, 100 36, 554 17, 547 17, 389 3, 949	15, 135 36, 921 15, 418 14, 716 4, 456	16, 755 37, 823 16, 630 15, 905 5, 197	16, 382 38, 248 15, 656 15, 957 4, 696	22, 996 45, 345 16, 000 16, 899 3, 797	16,799 45,462 14,522 15,681 2,638	14, 21 41, 48 16, 89 18, 18 1, 92
SOFTWOODS										i			
Douglas fir, prices, wholesale:  Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4—16  dol. per M bd. ft  Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo  Southern pine: Orders, new†mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month†do  Prices, wholesale, composite:	34. 790 44. 100 621 850	34. 790 44. 160 749 970	34. 790 44. 100 712 936	34. 790 44. 100 734 887	34.300 44.100 634 873	33, 810 44, 100 664 876	33. 810 44. 100 545 809	33. 810 44. 100 668 909	33. 810 44. 100 676 936	33. 810 44. 100 609 952	33. 810 44. 100 707 981	33. 810 44. 100 641 965	34. 39 44. 10 62 87
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" and 8" 1 dol. per M bd. ft  Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4 †	(2) (2) 670 647 1, 154	41, 172 55, 233 704 725 1, 238	41. 172 55. 233 702 746 1, 194	41. 172 55. 233 742 783 1, 153	41. 172 55. 480 654 648 1, 159	41, 172 (2) 666 661 1, 164	41, 172 (2) 644 612 1, 196	41, 172 (2) 559 568 1, 187	(2) (2) 650 649 1, 188	(2) (2) 585 593 1, 180	(2) (2) 665 678 1,167	(2) (2) 637 657 1,147	(2) (2) 69 71 1, 13
Orders, new†dododododododo	548 421	568 514	524 502	578 468	557 504	496 475	417 420	386 378	394 383	346 362	505 433	449 437	46 39
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,           1" x 8"         dol. per M bd. ft.           Production†         mil. bd. ft.           Shipments†         do           Stocks, end of month†         do           West coast woods;         West coast woods;	877	34. 77 646 583 887	34.70 612 538 961	34. 64 685 613 1, 033	34. 52 573 521 1, 085	34.71 556 526 1,115	34.62 413 472 1,057	34.61 367 428 997	34. 42 306 388 915	34.73 305 368 852	34. 84 371 434 789	34. 79 427 445 771	34. 7 55 50 82
Orders, newf         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production†         do           Shipments†         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Redwood, California:         do		673 1,057 561 718 440	546 1,006 567 594 439	784 1,075 704 692 449	640 1, 070 652 654 482	604 983 652 656 478	602 926 633 624 475	529 884 589 600 470	735 982 628 623 495	614 993 596 614 432	687 1,015 616 635 417	532 971 570 538 429	61 95 56 59 38
Netword	100, 342 35, 108	38, 162 146, 607 40, 181 37, 818 66, 682	19, 305 111, 518 32, 485 36, 211 62, 216	38, 510 99, 793 41, 161 38, 202 59, 043	34, 653 101, 121 39, 092 34, 901 62, 521	31, 208 77, 851 40, 747 35, 348 63, 521	26, 330 70, 478 37, 265 33, 049 66, 123	29, 631 70, 186 29, 562 28, 871 74, 311	53, 795 90, 797 34, 535 33, 512 72, 074	36, 497 94, 155 31, 057 33, 037 68, 566	38, 752 96, 628 33, 234 33, 712 66, 105	41, 523 103, 245 33, 719 34, 299 64, 121	30, 30 97, 58 36, 34 37, 19 61, 64
FURNITURE													
All districts, plant operationspercent of normal Grand Rapids district: Orders:	51	57	54	58	57	58	56	53	54	54	54	53	
Canceled percent of new orders  New no. of days' production  Unfilled, end of month do  Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no. of days' production	16 74	4 27 89 47 17	3 24 86 47 14	4 23 77 51 18	3 41 78 50 15	3 35 76 52 17	6 25 68 51 17	1 65 72 50 15	25 84 50 17	2 23 87 50 18	17 87 50 18	3 16 82 49 17	1 1 7 4 3 3

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Not available.

\*New series. The plywood and veneer series are from the Bureau of the Census and are practically complete. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown on p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey; data beginning September 1942, for hardwood veneer are published on p. 14 of the November 1944 issue. The hardwood plywood figures published prior to the May 1945 Survey have been revised owing to corrections received from one company; the revised figures will be published later. The hardwood plywood figures published prior to the May 1945 Survey have been revised owing to corrections received from one company; the revised figures will be published later. The hardwood plywood figures published in the 1942 Supplement and in the statistical section of the monthly Survey prior to April 1945 issue have been revised as follows: Total lumber stocks, total softwood stocks, and Southern pine stocks and unfilled orders beginning 1929; hardwood stocks, beginning 1937; Western pine new orders, unfilled orders and stocks beginning 1942. West Coast woods new orders, production, and shipments beginning 1938, and all other series beginning 1941. The revisions refeet largely adjustment of the monthly series to 1941-43 annual data collected by the Bureau of the Census. Revisions through 1939 for total lumber stocks and total softwood and hardwood stocks and through 1941 for other series are available in a special table on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey except that 798,000,000 should be added to the published stock figures of total lumber, total softwoods and Southern pine, and 111,000,000 to Southern pine unfilled orders (these additions are to carry back a revision to include data for concentration yards); all revisions are available on request. The Census for 1942 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics with those for years prior to 1942 for Southern pine and for total lumber, total softwoods, and to

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау

### METALS AND MANUFACTURES

IRON AND STEEL							İ						<u> </u>
Iron and Steel Scrap		l					ļ	ĺ		l			1
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons		4,995	4,954	5, 077	5,008	5, 246	5,070	5,025	5,048	4,714	5, 476	5, 229	
Home scrap*do		2, 864 2, 131	2, 864 2, 090	2, 931	2,890	3,099	2,999	2,884	2,883	2, 658	3,078	2,881	
Purchased scrap*dodododododo		5, 376	5, 343	2, 146 5, 444	2, 118 5, 370	2, 147 5, 080	2, 071 4, 791	2, 141 4, 425	2, 165 4, 173	2,056 4,116	2,398 4,084	2,348 4,155	
Home scrap*do		1,613	1,592	1,670	1,715	1, 635	1,528	1, 453	1,445	1, 465	1,406	1,365	
Purchased scrap*do		3, 763	3, 751	3, 774	3,655	3, 445	3, 263	2, 972	2,728	2, 651	2, 678	2,790	
Iron Ore	İ	i											
Lake Superior district:  Consumption by furnacesthous, of long tons	6, 397	7, 112	7, 372	7, 342	6, 950	7, 320	6, 883	7,090	6, 983	6, 371	7,082	6, 642	6,872
Shipments from upper lake portsdo	10, 621	11, 975	12,909	12, 288	11, 329	10, 595	4,672	0	0	0	0	7, 282	11, 121
Stocks, end of month, totaldo	24, 847	26, 655 23, 289	32,069	37, 243	41, 943	45. 343 .	44,722	37, 824	30, 889	24, 577	17, 304	16, 429	20,715
At furnaces do On Lake Erie docks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	22, 419 2, 429	3, 366	28, 237 3, 832	32, 727 4, 516	36, 684 5, 259	39, 546 5, 797	39, 249 5, 473	32, 883 4, 941	26, 445 4, 444	20, 815 3, 761	14, 996 2, 307	14, 469 1, 960	18, 584 2, 131
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	1			,	· ·	,	<i>'</i>	, ·	''	5,		-,	.,
Castings, gray iron, shipments*short tons		763, 459	689, 744	778, 205	744, 954	780, 453	760, 383	741, 534	791, 395	752, 266	857, 616	773, 988	798, 055
Castings mallochler 7	1	100.000	ĺ .		Į.				1	, 1		· ·	, 1
Orders, new, net	35, 603 71, 783	103,692 70, 993	106, 626 61, 320	71, 307 74, 297	49, 502 74, 628	76, 536 80, 505	48, 149 79, 629	69, 972 76, 187	97, 153 83, 742	79, 913 78, 385	98, 979 86, 175	78, 075 77, 042	83, 421 83, 013
Orders, new, net do Production do Shipments do	71, 992	71, 758	61, 704	70, 172	72, 821	76,882	77, 528	76, 831	78, 788	75, 220	85, 307	76,065	79, 565
Pig iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons		4, 960	5,062	5, 159	4, 893	5. 108	4, 887	4, 959	4,911	4 500	F 905	4, 782	
Prices, wholesale:		· ·	, í	,	1		· ·	,	j '	4, 528	5, 205		
Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton	24. 50 25. 17	23, 50 24, 17	23. 50 24. 17	23. 50 24. 17	23, 50 24, 17	23. 50 24. 17	23. 50 24. 17	23, 50 24, 17	23.50 24.17	24.00	24. 50	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17
Compositedo Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island*do	25.00	24.00	24.00	24. 17 24. 00	24, 00	24.00	24. 17	24. 17 24. 00	24.17	24.71 24.50	25. 17 25. 00	25.17 25.00	25. 17 25. 00
Production*thous. of short tons	4,605	5, 057	5, 157	5, 210	4, 988	5, 200	4,904	4, 999	4,945	4, 563	5, 228	4, 786	5,016
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons		1,663	1, 649	1, 639	1,617	1, 590	1,536	1, 492	1,447	1,379	1,363	1, 291	
Boilers range galvanized:	00 155	E7 000	ĺ	,	F1 000					· ·		,	
Orders, new, netnumber of boilers_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	68, 155   344, Q53	57, 966 66, 272	61, 099 69, 632	68, 009 80, 696	51, 288 76, 432	74, 085 83, 637	71, 163 91, 616	76, 249 112, 638	112, 726 170, 727	111, 640 219, 775	131, 632 281, 488	93, 798 324, 986	74, 641 341, 121
Production	65, 638	54, 903	59,416	58, 154	54, 589	69, 389	63, 022	52, 089	54,550	63, 152	66, 165	49, 256	59, 986
Shipments do- Stocks, end of month do-	65, 223 8, 885	59, 800 11, 885	57, 739 13, 562	56, 945 14, 771	55, 552 13, 808	66, 880 16, 317	63, 184 16, 253	56,606 11,736	55, 014 11, 228	62, 592 11, 788	69,919 8,034	50.300 6,990	58, 506 8, 470
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured	0,1700	11,000	10,002	12, 111	10,000	10,011	10, 200	11,700	11,220	11,700	0.009	0, 550	0, 410
Castings, steel, commercial:					ŀ		'	Ì					
Orders, new, total, net short tons		181, 816	169, 921	171, 309	129,847	146, 116	120, 667	138, 666	210, 182	214, 408	203, 170	177, 707	89,790
Railway specialtiesdodo		28, 147	19, 248 131, 940	29, 921	14,371	16, 173	20, 937	30, 259	39, 121	38, 537	28,746	37,000	21,556
Production, totaldodododo		30, 309	24, 756	154, 911 31, 864	144, 458 27, 660	150, 719 28, 94 <b>9</b>	146, 411 26, 939	144, 162 25, 660	157, 176 25, 267	146, 165 23, 159	166, 896 27, 268	150, 281 24, 150	145, 092 24, 116
Steel ingots and steel for castings:		# 004					,	i i	i '	1	,		
Production thous of short tons Percent of capacitys	6, 869 87	7, 234 94	7, 498 94	7, 499 94	7, 235 94	7, 621 96	7, 279 94	7, 366 93	7, 206 89	6, 655 91	7, 708 95	7, 292 93	7,451
Prices, wholesale:	0.077	0005	200.		0005		200				·		
Composite, finished steel	. 0275	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0269 34. 00	. 0271 34. 00	. 0271 34. 00	. 0271 34. 00	. 0272 34. 40
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb	.0210	. 0210	.0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	.0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)	18.75	18.75	18. 75	18. 75	18.69	16. 90	17.00	18.69	18.75	18.75	18. 75	18.75	18.75
productsthous. of short tons.	1,603	1, 738	1, 755	1, 743	1,734	1, 775	1,744	1,768	1, 569	1,562	1.870	1,723	1,798
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:													
Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands		3, 767 1, 509	3, 649 1, 439	5, 276 1, 611	6, 666 1, 394	6, 824 1, 575	6, 742 1, 659	6, 747 1, 584	7, 522 1, 837	7, 251 1, 684	6, 917	7 6, 917 1, 972	7, 142
Productiondododo		1, 518	1, 427	1, 619	1, 390	1, 565	1,665	1, 594	1,809	1,684	1,945 1,944	1.971	2, 143 2, 145
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		40	51	43	47	57	52	41	70	51	53	53	51
Boilers, steel, new orders: Area. thous of sq. ft	1,617	r 1,598	1, 122	1, 649	831	904	914	925	2,235	1, 139	1, 385	901	1, 211
Area thous of sq. ft. Quantity number Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous of dol	956 3, 196	7 837 2, 868	728	1,070	757 3,060	692 3, 302	699 3, 155	538 2, 818	1,142	1.026	910	836	832
Spring washers, shipmentsdodo	500	382	2, 870 319	3, 152 361	347	383	414	464	3,029 477	2,743 419	3, 207 495	3, 146 433	3, 178 476
Spring washers, shipments doSteel products, production for sale:	1	5, 164	5,082	F 150	5, 157	5, 184	5, 161	4, 965	4,940	4 270		5 054	- 417
Total thous, of short tons  Merchant bars do		512	498	5, 159 510	497	471	499	474	4, 940	4,776 465	5, 632 532	5, 254 509	5, 417 526
Pipe and tubedo		504	506	518	510	501	512	503	506	461	578	544	560
Plates dodododo		1,010 192	969 201	858 195	936 214	957 214	900 204	819 209	743 199	194	736 212	628 189	686 200
Sheetsdo		768	763	839	828	841	833	802	843	825	984	917	969
Strip—Cold rolleddo Hot rolleddo		97 119	88 117	95 121	97 121	98 127	100 121	103 113	109 118	107 119	121 127	118 121	112 116
Structural shapes heavy do	1	298	300	298	311	306	312	302	259	262	296	273	316
Tin plate and terneplate⊙do Wire and wire productsdo		256 363	246 337	238 377	204 360	205 369	202 354	234 342	237 348	207 330	288 393	285 363	261 381
·		500	904	911	900	000	304	042	940	330	993	303	351
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS		l							i				
Aluminum:						,							
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 0375	. 0425	. 0425	. 0420	.0362	. 0327	. 0317	. 0312	.0358	.0375	. 0375	.0375	. 0375
Production:* Primarymil. of lb	95.0	132.8	135. 1	123. 3	94.9	96.8	88.9	93.7	97.3	91.3	106. 2	103. 2	104.0
Secondary recoverydo		55. 9 187. 9	53. 5 199. 6	55. 9 223. 6	47.0 211.2	43. 4 199. 2	48. 0 208. 2	46.3 165.1	62.3 200.3	61.8	67.6	66. 2	65.9
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments*do	1	101.9	199.0	223.0	411.2	188.2	208.2	160. 1	1 400.3	195.8	231.3	225.8	227.8

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¶ Beginning 1943 data cover virtually the entire industry. © Designated "tin plate" prior to the July 1944 Survey but included temeplate.

\*\*Beginning July 1944 the coverage of the industry is virtually complete; the coverage was about 97-98 percent for September 1942-June 1944 and 93 percent prior thereto.

§ Beginning Jannary 1945, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, of 95.501.4% tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; data for July-December 1944 are based on capacity as of July 1, 1944 (94.050.750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944 (93.648,490 tons).

§ Of the 99 manufacturers on the reporting list for Jan. 1, 1942, 30 have discontinued shipments of these products for the duration of the war.

• Beginning 1944 data represent net shipments (total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion) instead of net production for sale outside the industry, as formerly. For 1942 data, except for April, see the October 1942 and July 1943 Surveys; for April data see note at bottom of p. 8-31 in the September 1943 issue.

• New series. For a description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig iron consumption and stocks and 1939-40 data, see note marked "" on p. 8-29 of the November 1942 comparable with data from the Iron Age in the 1942 Supplement (data in the Supplement are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. 8-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information on this series and data for 1941-42. The new pig iron price, f. o. b. Neville Island, replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 sissue. For data beginning January 1942 on aluminum production see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey. Data for aluminum fabricated products cover total shipments of castings, forgings, sheet, strip, plate, rods, bar, and other shapes, and are available beginning January 1942; data for gray iron castings are based on reports

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944					<del></del>	1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
M	ETAL	AND	MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					<u> </u>
NON FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS—Con	1.												
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total tthous. of lb_		5, 283	5, 161	5, 336	4, 588	5,300	4,780	4, 302	5, 439	4, 886	6,016	5, 792	5, 184
Consumed in own plantsdo	1,303	1, 218 4, 065	1, 229 3, 932	1, 204 4, 133	1, 215 3, 373	1, 129 4, 171	971 3,809	1, 221 3, 082	1, 314 4, 125	1, 113	1, 303 4, 713	1, 282 4, 510	1, 30 3, 88
Shipments doBrass sheets, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb.	195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	195	.195	. 195	. 195	3,773	. 195	. 195	. 19
Copper: Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178
Production: of Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake)short tons_		89,070	86, 224	82, 769	82,776	82, 653	76, 466	76, 799	73, 754	67, 496	76, 537	74, 392	r 74, 46
Refinery dodo	94, 031	93, 958 141, 139	93, 650 121,898	91,047	88, 384 118, 054	89, 068 126, 590	87, 145 127, 517	82, 649 156, 800	67, 726 145, 904	69, 950 172, 585	76, 395 218, 488	75, 436 161, 111	85, 31 139, 20
Stocks, refined, end of month of	70, 738	42, 467	48,050	50, 991	51, 412	49, 358	58, 051	66, 780	59, 715	57, 142	51, 861	55, 453	63, 84
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content)do Refined:	-	34, 255	29, 982	34, 873	31, 266	31,489	31, 395	30, 498	33, 867	31, 046	34, 841	33, 925	34, 65
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 0650	. 0650 39, 755	.0650 40,471	. 0650 38, 436	. 0650 38, 614	. 0650 42, 997	.0650 42,842	. 0650 46, 052	. 0650 49, 099	. 0650 46, 616	. 0650 48, 029	. 0650 46, 511	. 065 45, 84
Production, totalo short tons. From domestic ore do	J 34, 513	34, 413	33, 434	35, 934	35, 717	34,642	36, 112	40, 264	45, 463	38, 699	39,077	39, 725	42, 12
Shipmentso doStocks, end of montho dodo	39, 658 37, 452	43, 485 33, 847	42, 966 31, 344	40, 884 28, 890	43, 586 23, 911	42, 303 24, 595	43, 513 23, 915	50, 420 19, 536	40, 887 27, 738	44, 213 30, 141	47, 249 30, 909	44, 179 33, 234	40, 58 38, 48
Magnesium production:* Primarymil. of lb_	1	29. 4	30. 1	25.0	18. 5	16. 6	12.5	8.5	7.7	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.
Secondary recoverydodol. per lbdol. per lbdol. per lb	2.3 .5200	2.1 .5200	2.0 .5200	2.8	2.7 .5200	2. 8 . 5200	2.1	1.8	2. 5 . 5200	2.1	2, 8 . 5200	2.8	. 520
Zine, slab: Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St.	. 02017		.0200			10200		1 .0200		1 .0250	.0200	.0200	. 020
Louis)dol. per lb_	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	.0825 71,281	. 0825 66, 891	. 0825	. 0825 67, 432	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 082
Froduction short tons. Shipments dodo	_ 54, 478	73, 067 65, 785	72, 947 63, 193	64, 295	65, 150	68, 781 67, 871	65, 559	70, 035 78, 732 78, 710	70, 492 92, 453	64, 723 82, 855	71, 739 94, 494	68, 223 74, 356	69, 44 r 66, 97
Domestled do do Stocks, end of month do do	54, 024 183, 136	65, 488 224, 953	63, 193 234, 707	64, 158 241, 693	64, 927 243, 434	67, 820 244, 344	65, 519 246, 217	78, 710 237, 520	89, 949 215, 559	82, 650 197, 427	94, 296 174, 672	74, 313 168, 539	7 66, 83 171, 00
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS									,				
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol_ Electric overhead cranes:§		13, 370			11,780			8, 788			10, 195		
Orders, newdodo	1, 331 5, 032	822 4, 032	473	680 3, 796	522 3, 714	1, 146 4, 579	518 4, 292	602 4, 226	889	807	410	640	85
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do	746	630	3, 837 663	700	598	597	795	683	4, 530 581	4, 738 599	4, 493 655	4, 630 522	4, 58° 56°
Foundry equipment:  New orders, net total1937-39=100	375.4	466. 1	375.8	450. 5	388.0	526. 5	369. 5	397.4	422. 4	465.3	604.7	325.0	404.
New orders, net total         1937-39=100           New equipment         do           Repairs         do	306. 7 618. 2	426.8 604.8	327. 5 546. 4	416.3 571.4	336. 5 569. 7	504. 0 605. 9	301.7 609.4	351.7 558.4	362. 2 634. 7	423.5 612.9	586. 8 667. 8	232. 0 653. 5	347. 606.
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus: Oi} burners:⊕													
Orders, new, netnumber Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	24, 961 69, 868	7, 049 12, 630	5, 653 13, 341	7, 162 14, 443	5, 988 13, 835	9, 029 14, 398	15,866	12,326 27,214	14, 268 39, 331	13,618	14, 578 49, 715	12, 859 53, 086	14, 08 56, 99
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	12,092	6,619	4,942	6,060	6, 596	8, 466	22, 441 7, 823	7,553	9,007	43, 749 7, 965	9,863	9, 488	10, 17
Stocks, end of month	1 1	20, 192	18, 996	17, 802	16,061	13, 110	12,679	11, 221	8, 997	8, 109	7, 583	7, 177	6, 74
Classes 4 and 5:	8, 508	3, 235	3, 293	4, 368	3, 996	5, 183	4, 768	4,849	5, 091	4, 914	6, 491	5, 737	7, 52
Number Horsepower		352 57, 007	370 70, 453	474 83, 689	406 70, 854	418 74, 188	362 63, 288	380 70, 390	228 44, 322	219 43, 075	344 72, 248	257 49, 042	74, 049
Unit heaters, new ordersthous, of dol Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow),		2, 591			3,848			4, 653			3,778		
shipments*number_	32, 695	22, 637	21,022	25, 101	27, 193	28, 684	28, 265	22, 146	23, 739	22, 401	28, 285	25, 617	29, 422
Orders, new, netdo	23, 201	49, 558	31, 889	41,079	33, 152	57, 206	58,706	62, 504	58, 619	58, 024	47, 488	19,009	26, 198
Orders, unfilled, end of month do- Shipments do-	256, 871 41, 040	194, 450 41, 471	191, 295 32, 753	196, 760 35, 177	194, 125 35, 889	213, 675 37, 516	235, 396 36, 277	260, 880 36, 784	281, 252 37, 353	302, 612 36, 018	310, 052 39, 977	289, 089 40, 170	7 274, 780 39, 82
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits.	24, 534	29, 988	26, 671	32,050	22, 494	31, 229	29,843	22,838	32, 955	26, 279	31, 408	23, 848	28, 807
Power pumps, horizontal type do Water systems, including pumps do	482	262 28, 126	409 30, 142	418 25,561	292 23, 865	354 32, 171	392 29, 040	248 20, 427	556 29, 086	476 27, 911	773 30, 993	783 28, 362	64: 33, 73
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, new thous. of dol	3, 220	3, 096	3, 497	4, 175	3, 635	4,016	2, 207	2, 242	ļ .	3, 326	3, 284	3, 237	3, 17
ELECTRICAL EOUIPMENT	3, 220	3,080	0, 491	4,175	0,000	4,010	2,201	2, 242	3, 579	3, 320	3, 284	3, 237	3, 17
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only),									ŀ				!
number*thousands_ Electrical products:†		1, 368	1, 485	1,938	1, 857	1,934	1,741	1, 635	1,450	1, 158	1, 243	1, 158	1, 320
Insulating materials, sales billed		408 346	338 365	387 416	351 314	357 242	340 432	323 328	371 352	380 393	414 398	329 328	390 400
Motors and generators, new ordersdo Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales:			-				ĺ	ļ	1	ĺ	l		(
Unit	8, 431 783	11, 156 810	11, 743 843	12, 781 1, 005	8, 094 711	6, 970 688	9, 531 927	6, 152 491	10, 653 870	11, 193 883	15, 904 1, 741	11, 098 1, 068	4, 513 353
Motors (1-200 hp):	i l	5, 861	4, 921	5, 519	4, 936	5, 006	4,854	4, 779	5, 546	5, 666	6, 085	5, 671	5, 798
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do	6, 304 6, 737	5, 557 5, 935	5, 048 6, 221	6,005 7,133	5, 420 4, 899	5, 675 5, 402	5, 965 5, 210	6, 677 7, 490	5, 073 6, 200	5, 911 6, 535	6, 168 6, 639	5, 541 6, 541	5, 616 7, 577
Direct current, billings do	4 866	6, 994	6, 385	6, 839	6, 533	6, 372 2, 992	6, 190 9, 293	6,010	4, 730	5, 231	5, 515	4, 763	4,760
Direct current, new ordersdo Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments_short tons	2, 699 11, 757	6, 602 8, 395	7, 042 7, 967	5, 803 8, 531	6, 743 8, 173	2, 992 8, 838	9, 293 8, 811	3, 933 9, 266	4, 575 11, 276	4, 343 14, 141	4,777 9,842	3, 528 10, 300	5, 739 10, 508
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	4, 147	4, 273	3, 773	4, 184	4, 130	4, 416	4,038	3, 845	3, 901	3, 825	4, 407	4, 094	4, 237
Shipmentsthous. of dol.		1, 276	1,079	1, 174	1, 156	1, 275	1,170	1, 149	1, 166	1, 272	1, 428	1, 284	1, 322

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \$The total and the detail cover 59 manufacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942.

%For data beginning January 1942 for the indicated copper, lead, and zinc series, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey.

§ Revisions in unfilled orders for April-July 1942 are available on request; data cover 8 companies beginning March 1943.

⊕1944 data based on reports of 124 manufacturers (see note in April 1945 Survey); 20 of these reported no production, shipments, orders, or stocks in 1945.

¶ Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 20 have discontinued the manufacture of stokers; some manufacture stokers only occasionally. The manufacture of class 1 stokers was discontinued Sept. 30, 1942, by order of the War Production Board; this accounts for the large reduction after that month in figures for classes 1, 2, and 3.

¶ New series. For magnesium production beginning January 1942, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments represents estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data for machine tool shipments see p. S-30 of the November 1942 Survey; for new and unfilled orders for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see p. S-31 of the August 1944 issue. The data for machine tools cover virtually the entire industry through June 1944; thereafter, reports were no longer requested from 150 small companies which formerly accounted for about 4 percent of total shipments of warm-air furnaces, which replaces the new orders data formerly shown, is compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports to the War Production Board by 126 manufacturers accounting for almost the entire production; shipments of hard Formary 1944, the earliest data available, 23,418 and 21,699, respectively.

¶ Revised series. The index for motors and generators includes an adjustment for cancelations reported through December 1944; data for all years for this index and the in

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	<u>1</u>		1	1944				- 1	<del></del>	1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		PAPE	R AN	D PR	INTIN	IG							
WOOD PULP													
roduction:† Total, all gradesshort tons_	817, 995	797, 188	743,904	833, 433	775, 530	844, 288	819, 376	734, 987	801, 024	739, 570	834, 628	793, 702	852,
Total, all grades short tons Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	69, 397	66, 617 r 323, 248	69, 222 308,015	69,071	64, 872 316, 288	73, 484 339, 840	72, 190 327, 587	65, 811	70, 099	67, 705	71, 589	70, 307	773, 7337,
Bleached suithfile	1 101,000	r 129, 248	117, 376	341, 152 138, 404	127, 017	137,247	130,481	276, 294 122, 264	302, 599 134, 182	283, 144 122, 489	322, 951 138, 230	306, 968 128, 766	139,
Lindleached Silibuite	1 70.704	73,603 735,834	63, 141 30, 591	73, 329 36, 500	68, 167 34, 211	72, 594 37, 356	71,720 36,523	67, 367	74,908	65, 429	74, 261	69.748	73,
Soda do Groundwood do	134, 207	7 126, 904	112, 241	125, 443	119, 011	134, 858	135, 584	35, 188 128, 253	36, 984 136, 861	34, 004 124, 587	39, 268 143, 667	37, 023 137, 995	40 139
cks, end of month:	81, 511	87, 461	82, 281	72. 561	66, 643	64, 780	66, 552	66. 844				78, 231	86
otal, all gradesdododododo	4,727	3,966	5, 350	4,040	4, 734	5, 276	5,306	4, 162	75, 955 7, 211	72, 207 5, 212	74, 879 5, 247	5, 142	7 6
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 157	9,751 14,095	8,606 12,849	10,704 12,378	10, 162 11, 717	8, 717 11, 989	8,690 12,505	10, 645 12, 360	9, 471 12, 998	9,094 11,894	10, 055 12, 050	7, 844 12, 797	15
Unbleached sulphitedo	7,971	10,057	9, 246	8,536	8,971	8, 529	9, 225	8, 169	10,015	8,499	7, 252	7, 220	1 8
Soda do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 469 42, 025	7 2, 062 7 45, 485	2,216 41,560	1,886 32,075	2, 122 26, 344	2, 468 24, 351	1,945 25,002	2, 336 25, 580	2,854 29,718	3,648 31,090	2, 748 35, 386	2,589 39,987	4
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	12,020	10, 100	11,000	02,010	, 011	22,002	==,002	20,000	20,110	01,000	00,000	66,001	1
paper and paperboard mills (U. S. Bureau of the						İ							
Census):* Paper and paperboard production, totalshort tons_	1, 476, 082	1,460,305	1,326,206	1,518,922	1,421,869	1,501,175	1,464,762	1,328,965	1,443,310	1,325,247	1,527,254	1, 424, 285	71,51
Papar do	1 701 628	69, 840 769, 465	621, 394 704, 812	720, 152 798, 770	679, 898 741, 971	715, 596 785, 579	699, 872 764, 890	655, 550 673, 415	696, 984 746, 326	639,477 685,770	725, 103 802, 151	670, 711 753, 574	720 793
Paperboard doper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard American Paper and Pulp Association):†	111, 101	100, 100	.01,012		111,011	100,010	101,000	010, 110	140,020	000,110	002, 101	100,014	
American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons_	575, 868	541,318	495,761	567,268	541,544	583,179	535,120	565,495	623, 564	524,310	577, 261	r 569, 645	r 56
Productiondo	571,481	555,732	495,226	582,877	545,247	579,085	564,717	526,309	563,920	515,279	580, 940	r 540, 344	r 58
Shipmentsdo Fine paper:	567,606	573,946	489,987	580,379	551,964	571,262	566,418	530,948	554,383	521,704	583, 010	r 542, 899	7 573
Orders, newdo	. 82,366	79, 192	75,015	78, 331	86, 106	96, 447	78, 520	100,100	96, 150	75, 692	92, 456 173, 589	r 80, 222	r 7
Production do do month	160, 875 77, 855	136, 946 79, 709	145,868 69,941	140,650 85,959	139, 164 81, 931	151,863 87,432	144,537 85,970	159,622 79,669	171,475 85,670	169.553 78, 508	88, 134	r 173, 148 r 78, 281	7 16 7 8
do.   do.   Orders, new   do.   Orders, unfilled, end of month   do.   Production   do.   Shipments   do.   Stocks, end of month   do.	76, 747 44, 233	84, 115	68, 282 44, 170	83, 914 45, 796	83, 840 42, 955	89,039 42,817	87,656 41,269	80, 371 40, 313	84,614	78, 967	89,905	78,943	78
		40,675		1			i	40, 513	43, 781	43, 154	41,986	r 41, 629	7 4
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	176, 540 162, 615	153,024 $133,592$	142,565 132,904	186,100 151,756	160,533 147,125	169,203 143,812	165,532 130,962	171,885 144,231	206,665 154,712	157,147 152,991	181, 844 152, 663	7 170, 041 7 163, 809	716 715
Productiondo	173, 047	168,098	146,031	179,078	167,223	173,069	172, 273 172,873	162,936	172,189	156,385	178, 771	166, 537	17
Shipments dodo	171, 470 54, 350	169,560 49,755	145,636 51,022	175,081 54,808	169,812 52,148	171,929 53,565	172,873	163,224 53,329	170,364 55,542	159,849 50,612	177, 982 50, 280	r 166, 206 r 51, 835	7 17 7 5
Aronning noner	1	1	i .	l	i	İ	1		1	1	1		i
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	228, 487 226, 151	216,870 188,512	206,675 203,012	223,754 195,169	218,068 194,213	224,213 202,187	204,435 184,563	206,392 197,146	228,665 217,040	207,122 230.043	213, 038 207, 137	r 229, 909 r 234, 255	r 22
Productiondo	231, 893	218,969	197,810	228,478	210,978	226,253	218,007	199,132	215,582	197,329	222, 210	r207, 604	7 22
Shipments dodododo	230, 354	225,720 62,430	192,141 67,964	229,933 64,161	212,406 62,105	219,722 70, 292	218,303 67,558	204,495 67,572	207,778 74,521	200,385 73,143	224, 537 65, 904	r 211, 058 r 65, 528	* 22 * 6
ok paper, coated:		1	48.8			52.7			1	1	1		1
Orders, new percent of stand. capacity. Production do	55. 8 53. 7	51.9 57.0	46.2	53. 3 55. 7	57. 2 53. 4	56. 5	53.6	52. 2 54. 2	56.7 52.4	53. 0 55. 6	54.5 57.0	55. 8 54. 7	
Shipmentsdo	55.4	56. 5	47.6	53.6	55.7	57. 7	56. 3	50.6	57. 4	57.9	56.3	55. 1	ļ
ok paper, uncoated: Orders, newdo	81.9	73.7	70.1	80.4	78.8	80.3	80.4	81.6	80.7	83. 2	83.3	76.4	
Orders, new do. Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb, Production percent of stand. capacity. Shipments do.		7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7, 30	7.30	7.30		7, 30	7.30	7.30	
Production percent of stand. capacity.	82.4	79.5	71.1	81.3	80.7	80.3	84.2	78.3	7.30 76.3	79.8	82.5	81.8	
Shipmentsdo wsprint:	- 83. 0	80.0	71.5	79.7	82.8	80. 2	83.0	77.7	76.8	80.7	83.0	81.8	
Canada:			014 400			0.00							
Production short tons. Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	266, 417 258, 348	246, 864 268, 213	244, 406 249, 979	262, 695 274, 706	244, 209 252, 928	258, 301 262, 998	256, 762 259, 409	244, 970 230, 780	264, 766 232, 110	239, 661 217, 220	263, 776 267, 163	245, 429 263, 754	26 26
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	. 97,722	76,028	70, 455			45,028	42, 381	56, 571		111,668		89,956	8
United States: Consumption by publishersdo	190, 511	191,077	174, 866	182, 432	189, 612	218, 137	211, 572	205, 952	185, 193	175,062	202, 802	203, 234	20
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton. Production short tons	61.00	58.00 61,106	58.00 59,875	58.00 60,631	58.00 61,529	58.00 61,994		58.00	58.00 60,381	58, 00 58, 228	58.00 64,733	61.00 59,757	e
Shipments from millsdo	56, 492	60, 648	59, 946	61, 217	61,069	62, 537	61, 697	61, 169	60, 120	59, 095	66, 166	58, 942	e
Stocks, end of month: At millsdodo	10,739	7,374	7,303	6, 717	7, 177	6,634	7, 483	7,357	7,618	6, 751	5, 318	6, 133	
At publishersdo	. 1 245, 518	300,070	325, 365	342, 122	345, 049	332, 393	325, 112	296, 784	272,897	259, 147	253, 136	243, 643	24
In transit to publishersdo aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	i	46,388	44, 336	46, 642	51, 997	46, 575	49, 256	45, 496	50, 160	53,740	45, 532	47,985	4
Orders, newdo	657, 211	r 646, 055 r 553, 710	r 656, 875 r 580, 327	r 695, 507 r 558, 449	7615,658 7491,105	716, 727 7495, 159		r 621, 244	733, 751	620, 084		668, 913	70 54
Orders, unfilled, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 683, 957	r 685, 250	r 618, 800	721, 100	r 665, 200	r 691, 800	r 683, 700	7 479, 301 7 606, 300	565, 064 652, 913	558, 285 603, 191	702, 416	546, 311 653, 605	70
Percent of capacity	- 96	96	85	86	93	95	95	85	91	95	97	97	
Consumption short tens.	405, 773	389, 217	344, 457	406, 115	378, 499	398, 559		353, 103	393, 004	353, 704	426, 213	393, 395	41
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	191, 285	129,777	157, 290	164, 211	174, 556	186, 949	187, 697	186, 383	164, 576	163, 918	172, 933	187, 459	19
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship-			-0.50				1 - 4 000						
ments* mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value:*	-	r 3, 952	7 3, 740	7 4, 299	7 4, 081	* 4, 254	7 4, 066	r 3, 856	4, 231	3,813	4, 264	3,911	
New orders	-	7 243. 5 7 262. 3	7 200. 2 7 229. 1	7 257. 1 7 269. 8	7 222. 1 7 262. 4	7 260. 4 7 277. 1		281.0 • 257.9		7 287. 2 7 251. 4		7 297. 1 7 263. 0	
PRINTING		- 202. 3	220.1	200.8	202.4	1 211.1	210.0	201.9	- 208. 5	201.4	298.2	200.0	'
ook publication, total	590	538	562	461	656	491	669	651	487	392	720	653	
New booksdo	. 502	432	462	397	544	428	555	552	398	346	574	462	1
New editionsdo	) 88	106	100	64	112	63	114	99	89	46	146	191	1

'Revised. ‡For revisions for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see note for paperboard at bottom of p. S-35 of the July 1944 Survey.

§Computed by carrying forward March 1943 figures on the basis of percentage changes in data for 59 identical companies reporting to the National Paperboard Association.

†Revised series. Revised wood pulp production data for 1940-43 and sulphite stocks for all months of 1943 are shown on page 20 of December 1944 Survey; revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and S-31 of the June 1943 issue. The data exclude defibrated, exploded, and asplund fiber. The paper series from the American Paper and Pulp Association beginning in August 1944 Survey are estimated industry totals and are not comparable with data shown in earlier issues; there have been further small revisions in the data as published prior to the June 1945 issue; revisions for 1943 and January-March 1944, together with earlier data, will be published later.

\*New series. The new paper series from the Bureau of the Census cover production of all mills including producers of building paper and building boards; for comparable 1942 monthly averages and data for the early months of 1943, see p. S-32 of the August 1944 issue. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers and a description of the series, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. The indexes for folding paper boxes are from the Folding Paper Box Association, based on reports of members accounting for around 50 percent of the industry totals; earlier data will be published later. Minor revisions in the January-May 1944 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943 to May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944	···········					1945	***	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	PETI	ROLEU	J <b>M</b> A	ND C	OAL P	RODU	JCTS			·			
COAL													
Anthracite: Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail	13. 89 11, 714	13.85 11.435	13.84 11.419	13.84 11.419	13. 84 11, 419	13, 85 11, 419	13. 86 11. 424	13. 86 11, 430	13. 87 11. 430	14. 00 11. 430	13. 98 11. 430	13. 88 11, 433	13. 87 11, 476
Wholesale do Production thous. of short tons Stocks, end of month: In producers' storage vards do	5, 634	5, 623	4, 962	5, 623 413	5, 443 442	5, 603 462	5, 088 492	4, 570 445	4, 195	4, 445	5, 238	5, 309 277	219
In producers' storage yardsdododo	17	15	+ 20	r 17	r 18	r 21	25	19	r 12	10	13	16	19
thous. of short tons.  Industrial consumption, totaldododo	42,856 35,052 874	43, 072 35, 295 958	43, 171 35, 254 944	46, 585 36, 958 896	45,710 35,967 805	49, 516 39, 003 822	49, 684 39, 644 759	55, 186 41, 813 632	59, 082 42, 780 714	52, 549 38, 252 708	51, 693 39, 583 828	43, 997 36, 198 588	7 46, 080 7 37, 252 867
Byproduct coke ovens do Coment mills do Coal-gas retorts do Coal-g	7, 343 321 124	7,778 311 112	7,967 316 117	7, 978 358 115	7,606 336 121	7, 985 364 128	7,748 360 129	7, 984 352 138	7, 934 296 145	7, 216 245 133	8,060 265 138	7, 454 281 129	7, 868 313 7 128
Electric power utilitiesdodododo	5, 970 10, 068	6, 167 10, 230	6, 414 10, 248	7, 046 10, 445	6, 657 10, 095	6, 754 10, 940	6, 824 10, 714	7, 066 11, 758	7, 119 12, 014	6, 210 10, 749	6, 187 11, 407	5, 910 10, 592	r 5, 984 r 10, 683
Steel and rolling mills do do do Other industrial do Retail deliveries do do do do do do do do do do do do do	762 9,590 7,804	778 8, 961 7, 777	780 8, 468 7, 917	831 9, 289 9, 627	9, 540 9, 743	867 11, 143 10, 513	908 12, 202 10, 040	1, 022 12, 861 13, 373	1, 080 13, 478 16, 302	942 12, 049 14, 297	938 11,760 12,110	860 10, 384 7, 799	859 10, 550 8, 828
Other consumption, coal mine fueldo	236	248	228	252	233	235	229	204	239	214	239	198	229
Wholesale:	10. 54 5, 388	10,28 5, 239	10. 29 5. 238	10. 31 5, 239	10. 31 5. 237	10, 31 5, 237	10. 32 5. 237	10. 33 5, 237	10. 33 5, 237	10. 35 5. 237	10. 36 5, 237	10.34 5,241	10. 50 5. 361
Mine run do Prepared sizes do Production† thous of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	5, 665 51, 590	5. 510 52, 712	5. 512 48, 986	5. 514 54, 177	5. 509 50, 480	5.509 51,813	5, 516 50, 819	5. 516 45, 774	5, 513 52, 200	5. 513 46, 900	5, 513 52, 360	5, 513 43, 350	5, 640 50, 030
total thous. of short tons Industrial, total do do	47, 718 43, 155	59, 680 54, 259	61, 413 55, 537	63, 909 58, 233	64, 905 59, 150	65, 074 59, 256	64, 020 58, 330	57, 204 52, 470 6, 112	49, 465 46, 127	45,773 42,643	45, 495 41, 839	43, 793 39, 841	7 44, 020 7 40, 956
Industrial, total	5, 128 497 205	6, 152 491 206	5, 711 508 216	5, 928 537 239	6, 174 550 250	6, 397 592 243	6, 737 582 261	538 243	5, 695 494 214	5, 610 448 189	5, 452 441 175	4, 456 416 167	4, 428 456 181
Electric power utilities do Railways (class I) do do	13, 736 9, 875	16, 457 13, 329	16, 965 13, 797	17, 505 14, 633	17, 773 14, 773	17, 962 14, 691	17, 671 14, 427	16, 305 12, 918	14, 098 11, 312	12, 916 10, 189	12, 519 9, 965	12, 350 9, 509	12,620 r 9,369
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do	703 13,011 4,563	785 16, 839 5, 421	811 17, 529 5, 876	775 18, 616 5, 676	791 18,839 5,755	796 18, 573 5, 818	783 17,869 5,690	701 15, 653 4, 734	13, 649 3, 337	12, 625 3, 130	725 12, 562 3, 656	695 12, 248 3, 952	681 7 12, 321 3, 964
COKE						<u> </u>							
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton  Production:	7. 500	7.000	7. 000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7. 000	7. 000	7. 000	7.000	7.000	7.000
Beehivethous. of short tons Byproductdo	562 5, 166	615 5,473	605 5, 664	573 5,670	516 5, 412	527 5, 672	481 5, 507	405 5, 640	457 5, 576	454 5, 060	531 5, 646	377 5, 227	7 557 5, 528
Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo	i	135 784	158 921	158 986	155 995	181	164	172	913	163 779	172 677	184 633	724
Byproduct plants, total         do           At furnace plants         do           At merchant plants         do           Petroleum coke         do	598 275	554 231 127	589 332 130	596 390 116	565 430 116	586 454 137	688 509 162	655 494 187	609 304 174	584 195 131	499 178 125	429 204 141	514 210 150
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS			250			10.			1.1		120	***	
Crude petroleum:  Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl  Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl	1, 110	139, 937 1. 110	143, 434 1, 110	143, 047 1. 110	140, 453 1, 110	143, 720 1. 110	140, 045 1. 110	145, 125 1, 110	145, 071 1, 110	134, 882 1, 110	146, 285 1, 110	143, 221 1, 110	152, 298 1. 110
Consumption (runs to stills)† thous, of bbl. Price (Kaussa-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production† thous, of bbl. Refinery operations. pct. of capacity Stocks, end of month:		137,251 95	141, 287 96	145, 296 95	142, 989 95	146, 938 94	142, 404 94	145, 282 95	147, 186 93	133, 238 96	148, 758 94	144, 025 95	
Refinable in U. S.†		229, 631 50, 190	223, 503 48, 895	223, 901 50, 150	48, 919	223, 500 50, 323	222, 759 49, 039	1 220, 663 48, 377	221, 737 49, 620	220, 221 48, 609	223, 988 51, 904	224, 229 52, 754	223, 151 53, 172
At tank farms and in pipe lines do do nessest do do do lessest do do do de de de de de de de de de de de de de		166, 227 13, 214 6, 118	160, 938 13, 670	160, 162 13, 589	160, 216 13, 733 6, 469	159, 447 13, 730	159, 582 14, 138	158, 181 14, 105 6, 107	157, 808 14, 309	157, 449 14, 163	157, 755 14, 329	156, 955 14, 520	155, 557 14, 422 5, 063
On leases† do Heavy in California do Wells completed† number Refined petroleum products:		1, 177	6, 186 1, 098	6, 291 1, 200	1, 357	6, 487 1, 194	6,482	1,099	6, 026 1, 022	5, 791 1, 024	5, 567 1, 235	5, 415 1, 151	1, 146
Gas and fuel oils:  Consumption:  Electric power plantstthous, of bbl	1	1,640	1, 530	1, 505	1,650	1,746	1,825	2,012	2, 148	1,698	1, 570	, 1, 377	1, 267
Railways (class I)do. Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Production:	.066	7, 579 . 066	7, 877 . 066	7, 970 . 066	7, 750 . 066	8, 284 . 066	8, 314 . 066	8, 863 . 066	8, 488 . 066	7,726 . 066	8, 571 . 066	8, 152 . 066	8, 649
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildodo		20, 028 37, 902	21, 316 38, 332	20, 593 37, 291	19, 110 37, 903	21, 697 39, 322	18,870 39,370	19, 058 41, 278	20, 556 41, 862	20, 267 37, 141	20, 934 39, 471	20, 443 38, 660	21, 941 41, 569
Stocks, end of month: Gas oil and distillate fuel olldodododo		35, 242 46, 649	38, 335 50, 589	40, 712 53, 506	43, 687 57, 849	47, 352 57, 420	45, 584 55, 643	38, 333 50, 383	31, 695 44, 347	27, 210 39, 760	26, 729 35, 451	29, 148 34, 418	29, 51 34, 33
Motor fuel: Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal	. 059	. 060	. 060	. 059	.059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059	. 059
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do	1 .146	.161 .146	.161	. 161 . 146	.161	. 161 . 146	.161	. 161 . 146	. 161	. 161	. 161 . 146	. 161 . 146	. 16
Production, total tthous. of bbl		61, 719 22, 510 31, 959	63, 480 22, 748 33, 062	64, 064 22, 655 33, 769	63, 674 23, 827 32, 283	65, 514 24, 421 33, 190	64, 842 24, 019 33, 055	65, 800 24, 081 34, 020	66, 662 24, 267 34, 262	23, 733	67, 955 25, 037 34, 655	65, 770 24, 553 33, 177	69, 760 27, 000 34, 42
Cracked gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products‡† do Used at refineries† do Retail distribution§ mil. of gal		8, 387 5, 429	8, 767 6, 165	8, 792 6, 084	8, 648 5, 799	9,090	9,024 6,109	9, 197 6, 008	9, 843 6, 380	8, 993 5, 457	9, 763 6, 138	9, 498 6, 077	9, 947 6, 114
Retail distributionmil. of galmil. of gal			2, 163	2, 264	2, 223	2, 194	2, 155	2,076	2, 135	1,891	2, 319	2, 386	

Average for 34 cities beginning May 1945; the averages were not affected by the omission of data for the city dropped.

Revised. Stocks on new basis comparable with 1945 data; see March 1945 Survey for December 1944 figures comparable with earlier months.

See note marked "i" on p. S-33 of the March 1945 Survey. For revisions for 1941-42 see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey and p. S-34 of the July 1944 issue, respectively. Includes production of natural gasoline, cycle products, and liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and, since the beginning of 1942, benzol. Sales of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel purposes and transfers of cycle products are excluded from these figures before combining the data with production of straight run and cracked gasoline to obtain total motor fuel production. Separate figures through April, 1945, for the items excluded are given in notes in previous issues of the Survey; May 1945 data are as follows: Sales of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel, 1,541,000 barrels; transfers of cycle products, 73,000 barrels.

Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal, see note marked "i" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues (correction for crude petroleum production January 1941, 110,683), and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "i" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue, 1942 monthly revisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request. Revised May 1944 figure for wells completed, 1,041.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL F	RODU	JCTS-	-Conti	inued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued													
efined petroleum products—Continued. Motorfuel—Continued.													
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl			68, 921	66, 542	64, 914	65, 886	68, 107	73, 622	78, 877	85, 473	85, 654	79, 653	77,
At refineriesdo Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasolinedo		45, 468 11, 738	43, 639 11, 581	41, 782 11, 924	40, 608 12, 072	42, 145 12, 388	43, 527 12, 467	48, 217 13, 208	53, 210 12, 789	59, 635 11, 984	59, 616 11, 793	53, 309 11, 151	49, 11.
Natural gasoline do Rerosene: Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Penn-		4, 477	4, 425	4, 211	4, 141	4, 160	4, 334	1 4, 451	4, 160	4, 618	4,644	4, 783	4,
sylvania)dol. per gal Productionthous, of bbl	. 074	. 074 6, 246	. 074 6, 277	. 074 6, 358	. 074 6, 339	. 074 6, 515	. 074 6, 505	. 074 6. 461	. 074 6, 614	6, 291	. 074 7, 056	. 074 6, 260	6.
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo		5, 949	6, 665	7, 583	7, 985	7,847	6,977	5, 765	4, 674	4, 181	4, 215	5,022	5,
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	. 160	.160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	. 160	
Production thous of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do		3, 453 7, 590	3, 364 7, 426	3, 356 7, 169	3, 458 7, 364	3, 672 7, 452	3, 587 7, 562	3, 581 7, 815	3, 504 7, 796	3, 062 7, 641	3, 589 7, 423	3,716 7,307	3, 7,
Asphalt: Productionshort tonsstocks, refinery, end of monthdo		690,700 844,600	711, 600 735, 600	800, 200 590, 000	750, 400 495, 100	677, 600 465, 800	553, 600 534, 400	481, 100 626, 200	471, 200 730, 000	420, 900 808, 200	467, 100 862, 000	524, 000 909, 300	631. 915,
Wax:	1	60,480	63, 560	64, 120	62, 160	67, 480	63, 560	67, 200	71,960	64, 960	81,480	70, 560	71,
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do sphalt prepared roofing, shipments:	1	91, 560	93, 800	96, 040	94, 920	96, 880	94, 920	93, 800	88, 480	86, 240	87, 360	84, 840	81,
Total thous of squares Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do	4, 179 1, 260	3, 976 1, 197	3,624	4, 216 1, 318	4, 004 1, 099	4, 192 1, 173	4, 116 1, 295	3, 662 1, 456	3,879 1,518	3, 799 1, 573	4, 679 2, 039	7 4, 040 7 1, 428	4,
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo Shingles, all typesdo		1, 157 1, 622	1, 035 1, 457	1, 200 1, 699	1, 194 1, 711	1, 221 1, 797	1, 215 1, 606	943 1, 263	1, 082 1, 279	995 1, 231	1, 176 1, 465	r 1, 076 1, 537	1, 1,
	STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROD	UCTS						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
oated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams.	140, 312	123, 538	114, 484	128, 464	117, 325	128, 272	122, 485	122, 517	117, 087	132, 499	137, 714	152, 959	142,
PORTLAND CEMENT			}										
roduction thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity	8, 934 45	7,906 40	8, 516 41	9,003	8, 739 44	9, 194 45	8, 304 42	7, 387 36	6,379	5, 371 29	6, 398 31	7,084	8,
hipmentsthous. of bbl. tocks, finished, end of monthdo. tocks, clinker, end of monthdo.	10, 088 18, 445 5, 226	9, 350 21, 008 6, 172	9, 283 20, 233 5, 577	10, 758 18, 482 5, 287	10, 121 17, 144 5, 096	10, 263 16, 049 4, 862	7, 380 16, 993 4, 856	4, 595 19, 863 5, 329	4, 873 21, 367 5, 739	4, 574 22, 171 6, 023	6, 988 21, 588 6, 185	7,894 r 20,787 r 6,008	9, 19, 75,
CLAY PRODUCTS	0,220	0,1,2	0,011	0, 201	0,000	1,002	1,600	0, 529	0, 109	0,023	0, 100	0,003	, 0,
rick, unglazed													
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.  Production*thous. of standard brick	15. 415	14.095	14. 159	14. 109	14. 586 164, 682	14.830 185,573	15.059	15, 055 151,426	15. 298 142, 206	15. 377	15.354	15. 372	r 15.
Shipments* dododo		157, 357 179, 104 355, 727	157, 870 177, 815 335, 347	176, 585 198, 845 312, 176	183, 078 293, 616	206, 368 272, 569	174, 069 183, 506 261, 743	134,374 277,884	136, 992 281, 111	131, 504 127, 287 285, 795	166, 191	7149,734 7171,216 7248,210	159, 187, 218.
GLASS PRODUCTS		000, 121	000,017	012, 170	200, 010	272,000	201,710		201, 111	200, 100	210,012	210, 210	210,
lass containers:† Productionthous, of gross_	8 709	<b>.</b> 8, 966	8, 075	8, 692	7, 737	8,601	7,967	7, 667	8, 031	7, 304	8,812	8, 524	9,
Percent of capacity	8, 839	128.5 8,431	120.4	120. 0 8, 514	115. 4 7, 522	123, 3		114. 3 7, 390	8,071	7, 425	9, 063	8, 763	· 9,
Shipments, total thous. of gross Narrow neck, food do Wide mouth, food do. Pressure and nonpressure. do	685 2, 301	594 2,106	7, 784 624 1, 909	809 2, 179	894 1, 873	8, 187 774 2, 287	529 2,310	476 2, 246	521 2, 339	572 2, 057	652 2, 449	654 2, 331	r 2,
Beer bottlesdo	690 937	679 1,061	657 871	611 811	497 661	536 749	508 874	457 919	569 1,032	490 917	578 1, 117	652 1,016	7 1,
Liquor ware do  Medicine and toilet do  General purpose do	2, 086 673	695 2,008 728	738 1, 785 708	891 1, 963 700	904 1,640 642	947 1, 908 697	908 1,732 652	866 1, 545 586	863 1,823 593	823 1, 694 523	778 2, 262 761	724 2, 114 684	r 2,
Milk bottles do Home canning do	303 322	251 309	251 241	271 278	251 159	247 41	242 32	266 29	268 63	265 85	288 176	289 299	
Stocks, end of month do ther glassware, machine-made: ‡	3, 986	4, 947	5, 082	5, 097	5, 164	5, 394	5, 346	5, 097	5, 361	5, 359	4,803	4, 413	4,
Tumblers: Productionthous. of doz.	6, 486	4,679	5, 120	7,027	6, 561	5, 860	4,697	4, 657 4, 606	3, 682	3, 220	5, 815	4,944	6,
Shipments dodo	6, 063 5, 911	5, 254 7, 063	5, 434 6, 752	6, 591 7, 077	6, 290 7, 148	5, 024 7, 286	4, 481 7, 376	7, 385	4, 324 5, 978	3, 979 5, 000	5, 215 5, 550	5, 276 5, 178	5, 5,
thous of doz late glass, polished, productionthous of sq. ft	3, 190 6, 081	2, 014 9, 265	2, 301 8, 246	3, 202 9, 746	2, 820 9, 046	3, 353 9, 105	3, 271 7, 619	2, 901 7, 013	2, 705 8, 915	2, 311 7, 363	3, 027 8, 996	3, 050 8, 489	2, 8,
Vindow glass, production of thous. of boxes													
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS  Bypsum, production:													
Crudeshort tons_		980, 401 593, 985			917, 395 588, 878			936, 423 552, 394			848, 323 539, 848		
Calcineddo		260, 867			248, 199			308, 302			266, 237		
Calcined: For building uses:		,			·			115 50-			ŕ		
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do do do do do do do do do do do do do		142, 655 2, 932 65, 282			3, 671			115, 507 3, 379		l	108, 684 2, 549		
All other building plastersdodo		152,748			165, 030			146, 133			116,041		
Wallboard —do		361, 418						364, 575			373, 025		

Revised. 1 See note 1 p. S-33. According to the compilers, data represent approximately the entire industry. 5 Collection of data temporarily discontinued.

### Helicity See note 1 p. S-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in data on glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42; beginning January 1945 data are compiled by War Production Board. Data on asphalt prepared roofing cover all known manufacturers of these products and are total direct shipments (domestic and export); shipments to other manufacturers of the same products are not included; for data for September 1943-January 1944, see note at bottom of p. S-23 of April 1945 Survey.

New series. Data are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and cover all known manufacturers; data beginning September 1942 are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC'	ΓS							
CLOTHING													
Hosiery:   Production thous. of dozen pairs.	11,316	7 12,007 7 11,893	r 9, 939	r 11, 996 r 12, 194	r 11, 127	11,373	11, 722 • 12, 021	r 10, 334 r 10, 595	12, 361 12, 389	11, 144 11, 398	11, 806 12, 263	11,001 11,269	11, 98 12, 19
Shipments do_ Stocks, end of month do_	13, 119	16,817	16,748	16, 393	16,012	15, 545	15, 089	14, 672	14, 645	14, 391	13, 934	13, 666	13, 45
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Consumption bales	786, 063	805,823	723, 402	841, 490	793, 086	795, 379	836, 541	760, 740	849, 945	781, 559	857, 693	769, 678	830, 56
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers† dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 15/16", average, 10 markets	. 209	. 202	. 203	. 202	. 210	. 213	.208	. 209	. 202	. 200	. 202	. 202	. 20
Production:	. 227	. 215	.216	. 214	.214	. 216	. 214	. 216	. 217	. 216	. 218	. 221	. 23
Ginningssthous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	l		48	576	3,985	8, 282	10, 274	10, 538	11, 118		1 11,839		1
thous. of bales. Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of	-				<b></b>						1 12, 230		
month:‡ Warehousesthous. of bales	9, 120	8, 788	8, 221	7,872	9, 703	11,926	13, 122	13, 343	12, 941	12, 359	11, 681	10, 985	10,07
Mills do Cotton linters:	1	1, 931	1,820	1,662	1,672	1,927	2, 162	2, 269	2, 244	2, 232	2, 194	2, 143	2, 09
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	118 40 352	122 21	133 23 454	125 29 357	121 100	126 152	122 180	120 156	129 170	119 128	131 110	126 80	1:
COTTON MANUFACTURES	352	545	404	307	328	342	373	414	440	464	462	441	41
Cotton cloth:		İ									1	1	i
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in. in width, production, quarterly mil. of linear yards		2, 413			2, 294	1	1	2,316		1	2, 373		1
Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb_	19.92	19. 28	19.81	20.35	21. 30	21. 12	21, 31	21.41	21. 32	21. 33	21. 19	20. 48	20.0
Denims, 28-inch dol, per vd	. 209	.199	. 206	. 209	. 209	. 209	.209	.209	.209	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 20
Print cloth, 64 x 566dododododo		.108	. 108	. 108	. 114	.114	.114	. 114	. 114	.114	.114	. 114	.11
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr	22, 188 9, 240	22, 380 9, 711	22, 291 8, 603	22, 241 9, 952	22, 280 9, 381	22, 228 9, 487	22, 257 9, 707	22, 220 8, 763 379	22, 261 9, 956	22, 224 8, 925	22, 232 9, 914	22, 159 9, 021	22, 16 9, 63
Average per spindle in place hours Operations percent of capacity	_ 399	417 118. 5	369 115. 4	428 116.3	404 122. 3	410 117. 4	120. 6	379 118. 5	431 119. 7	1386 122. 2	429 121.8	390 116. 9	114
Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill)	1	i				1	Ì			l			1
dol. per lb_ Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 451	. 414 . 515	. 414 . 515	. 414	. 451 . 568	. 451 . 568	. 451 . 568	. 451 . 568	. 451 . 568	. 451	.451	. 451 . 568	. 48
RAYON		İ										·	1
Consumption:	50.9	44.0	41. 3 13. 6	44.8 14.4	44.8	47. 8 14. 6	48, 3 13, 9	49.0 13.6	7 47.9	45.5	53.0	48.8	7 52.
Deigon whologolog	1	14.3	13.0	14.4	13.0	14.0	15. 9	13.0	14. 4	12.8	13.7	13. 6	7 14.
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament dol. per lb. Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denier do	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	.550	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 58
Stocks, producers', end of month:	li .	18.8	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.4	i	6.1	8.4	7.4	5.7	r 6. 2	. 6.
Yarn mil. of lb- Staple fiber do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2.7	2.6	3.0	3. 2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	3. 1	3. 2	3.5	2. 7	7 3.
WOOL	ļ												
Consumption (scoured basis):  Apparel classthous, of lb_		51, 890	38, 752	42, 396	52, 170	45, 752	45, 288	54, 415	60,715	51, 180	54,844	r 64, 190	51, 02
Carpet classdoMachinery activity (weekly average):		4, 435	2, 916	3, 516	3, 795	3,700		4, 915		3, 196		3, 400	
Looms: Woolen and worsted:●													
Broadthous. of active hours. Narrowdo Carpet and rug:		2, 381 63	2, 080 54	2, 327 63	2, 322 59	2, 426 63	2, 288 62	2, 304 63	2, 350 74	2, 480 77	2, 495 79	r 2, 422 77	2, 3
Carpet and rug:  Broaddo Narrowdo	-	50 35	43 29	50	45	50		46	45	46	46	43	3
Spinning spindles: Woolen dodo	1	113,128	99, 780	34 115, 256	31 110, 238	35 117, 659	1	33 110, 629	32 112, 287	33	32	7 30	107.6
Worsted do Worsted combs do		103,880	89, 154 172	95, 724 191	100, 396	103,819	101, 520	98, 886	99, 166	116,915 96, 973 201	116, 677 96, 758 204	7107, 802 7 94, 472 210	88, 58
Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*_dol, per lb		1, 190	1, 190	1. 190	1. 190	1. 190	1	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1, 190	1, 190	1. 19
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy* do Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545		.545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	
(Boston)dol. per lb. Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill)	750	.765	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	1	. 754	, 750	.750	. 750	. 750	. 7!
Worsted yarn, 342's, crossbred stock (Boston)	-[	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1	1. 559	1. 559	1.559	1.559	1. 559	
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:†	1	1.800	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1. 900	1, 900	1.900	1. 900	1.900	1.90
Total thous. of lb. Wool finer than 40s, total do	-	339, 369 287, 276			314, 824		-				362, 395 294, 065		
Domestic do do do	-	164, 283 122, 993			189, 277 125, 547			171, 617 132, 602			153, 046 141, 019		
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo	44 crop.	52,093	l	·	58, 842	J	th indicate	.\ 57, 376	l		68, 330	l	.1

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	M
	TF	EXTIL	E PRO	DDUC'	rsc	ontinu	ed						
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):  Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards	1	135,589			125, 064			126, 647			134, 948		
Apparel fabrics do Men's wear do Women's and children's wear do do do do do do do do do do do do do		113, 281 £6, 675			103, 248		1	104, 123 49, 442			109, 338 55, 117		
General use and other labrics	i	43, 879 12, 727			39,962 13,092			40, 409 14, 272			37, 585 16, 636		
Blankets do		1,868			2, 509			20, 119 2, 405			23, 617 1, 993		
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS													
ur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_ yroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): §		3,016 12,987	2,620 13,027	1,796 12,478	1, 623 12, 594	2, 321 12, 739	2,842 14,266	6, 139	77,234 10,029	74, 861 9, 739	5, 411 10, 463	4,059	10
Orders, unfilled, end of month thous, lin, yd.  Pyroxylin spread thous, of lb. Shipments, billed thous, linear yd.		4, 900 5, 111	3, 915 4, 591	4, 232 5, 145	4, 118 5, 117	4, 939 5, 904	4, 479 5, 517	15, 118 4, 126 5, 079	4, 644 5, 492	4, 339 5, 930	4, 303 5, 662	10,777 3,915 4,950	1
Simplification of the Control of the	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	1	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0,010	9, 102	, , , , ,		1,000	
	TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI	PME	VT						,
MOTOR VEHICLES													
rucks and tractors, production, total*numberdo	65, 847 22, 633	61, 186 11, 926	61, 540 11, 243	68, 545 12, 511	65, 042 12, 277	64, 129 13, 075	69, 013 14, 677	70, 682 15, 653	67, 065 15, 019	64, 213 14, 032	74, 732 18, 339	67, 279 18, 980	70
MilitarydoLight: Militarydo Medium:	43, 214 16, 206	49, 260 20, 830	50, 297 20, 269	56, 034 23, 441	52, 765 21, 367	51, 054 18, 534	54, 336 19, 765	55, 029 20, 433	52, 046 21, 621	50, 181 20, 641	56, 393 21, 925	48, 299 18, 352	1:
Civilian do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 831 2, 093	9, 319 6, 625	8, 582 6, 031	10, 248 5, 746	10, 034 6, 300	9, 432 6, 144	10, 153 6, 503	9, 565 5, 326	11, 183 3, 527	10, 534 3, 378	12, 829 3, 994	10, 275 3, 645	1
Heavy: Civiliandodododo	5, 521 24, 815	2, 607 21, 805	2, 661 23, 997	2, 263 26, 847	2, 243 25, 098	3, 643 26, 376	4, 524 28, 068	6, 088 29, 270	3, 836 26, 898	3, 339 26, 162	3, 726 30, 474	3, 959 26, 302	20
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	24,010	21,000	20,001	20,017	20,000	20, 010	20,000	20, 210	20,000	20, 102	00, 111	20, 302	-
nerican Railway Car Institute:				'									
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_ Domesticdo	4, 933 3, 428	6, 090 1, 698	6, 151 2, 197	4, 837 2, 662	4, 130 2, 807	4, 741 3, 517	4, 595 3, 244	4, 395 3, 098	3, 943 3, 074	4, 137 3, 211	4, 378 3, 708	3,000 2,550	
Passenger cars, totaldo	31 31	0	0	0	0	0	5 5	12 12	18 18	20 20	25 25	14 14	
sociation of American Railroads: Freight cars, end of month:  Number owned thousands	1,769	1, 754	1,755	1,756	1,758	1,759	1, 762	1,764	1, 767	1,769	1,770	1, 771	
Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs do Percent of total on line	65 3.8	51 3. 0	54 3. 1	52 3, 0	3.0	50 2. 9	51 2. 9	51 3. 0	51 3. 0	51 3. 0	52 3. 0	58 3. 4	
Orders, unfilled cars Equipment manufacturers do	27, 968 23, 429	41, 236 33, 166	37, 985 30, 955	34,064 28,070	30, 153 25, 285	28, 385 23, 885	28, 910 25, 154	34, 417 29, 675	34, 579 29, 386	35, 031 28, 080	34, 162 27, 196	31, 640 26, 026	2 2
Railroad shopsdod	4, 539 2, 303	8, 070 2, 120	7, 030 2, 190	5, 994 2, 194	4, 868 2, 187	4, 500 2, 254	3, 756 2, 300	4, 742 2, 161	5, 193 2, 333	6, 951 2, 331	6, 966 2, 302	5, 614 2, 361	
Orders unfillednumber_	5. 9 111	5. 4 179	5. 5 172	5. 6 150	5. 5 124	5.7 102	5. 8 90	5. 5 66	5. 9 80	5. 9 138	5. 8 138	$\frac{6.0}{125}$	
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do do do do do do do do do do do do do	86 25	146 33	139 33	118 32	96 28	77 25	65 25	41 25	32 48	92 46	97 41	89 36	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS					ļ				,				
Shipments, totalnumberdodo		367 321	307 271	431 413	361 341	443 415	336 303	420 393	368 342	420 385	445 410	402 365	
Exportsdo		46	36	18	20	28	33	27	26	35	35	37	
	,	CAN	ADIA	N STA	TIST	ICS							
nysical volume of business, adjusted: Combined index†		238, 8	232, 2	233. 1	231.0	228.0	227.9	233. 0	228, 8	216.7	225. 2	232. 2	
Industrial production, combined index†dodododo		266.8 - 124.9	262. 1 1111. 9	263. 5 7 90. 1	260.4 - 102.7	259. 7 r 109. 2	255.4	256. 0 121. 0	245.8 7 96.0	240.3	248. 0 r 166. 2	252, 2 7 205, 2	
Electric powerdo Manufacturing†do Forestry†do	(. <b>.</b>	160. 2 292. 2 121. 1	154. 8 287. 6 112. 8	156. 4 291. 5 121. 9	153. 4 284. 5 116. 4	152. 4 285. 8 128. 5	148. 5 284. 7 124. 6	144, 7 283, 7 126, 1	151. 6 274. 3 116. 8	150. 1 270. 0 127. 3	154. 2 271. 1 137. 7	165. 5 271. 1 118. 5	
Mining†do Distribution, combined index†do	i	225. 5 180. 8	225. 4 170. 3	214. 5 170. 1	205.5 170.3	208. 9 162. 4	191.7 171.1	189. 3 185. 5	174. 0 193. 7	147. 9 167. 7	173. 5 177. 9	183. 2 190. 7	
ricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined indexdodo		270. 4 207. 8	361. 7	101.7	81.5	110.7	133. 4	167. 7	255. 1	142.8	129.0	238. 9	
Grain do do Livestock do do mmodity prices;		307.8 108.3	420. 6 106. 0	94.8 132.0	76. 9 101. 6	111.1 108.9	135. 0 126. 7	168. 9 162. 5	278. 0 155. 8	143. 1 141. 4	128. 4 131. 6	269. 3 106. 8	
Cost of livingdo	119. 6 103. 2	119.0 102.5	119. 0 102. 5	118. 9 102. 3	118.8 102.3	118. 6 102. 3	118. 9 102. 4	118. 5 102, 5	118. 6 102. 8	118.6 102.9	118. 7 103. 0	118. 7 103. 4	
ailways: Carloadings thous of cars		315	297	317	317	330	327	272	279	264	300	292	
Revenue freight carried 1 mile mil. of tops.  Passengers carried 1 mile mil. of passengers		5, 457 638	5, 640 714	5, 520 702	5, 563 591	5, 815 532	5, 597 487	5, 192 662	4,750 471	4, 612 420	5, 175 497	5, 368 452	

\*Revised.

§For 1945, pyroxylin spread includes amount spread on nonfabric materials. Shipments and unfilled orders include custom coating of nonfabric materials but not other nonfabric coating.

†Revised series. The indicated Canadian indexes have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1942, Survey, except for construction which has been revised in this issue and mining which was revised in the April 1944 issue; the revisions affected principally indexes beginning January 1940; the agricultural marketings indexes and the distribution index were revised back to 1919 and minor revisions were also made in data prior to 1940 for other series. All series are available on request.

\*New series. The new series on woolen and worsted goods are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports of manufacturers who account for 98 percent or more of total production; the statistics include estimates for a few manufacturers from whom reports were not received; yardage is reported on an equivalent 54-inch linear yard except blankets which are on a 72-inch linear yard. Data on trucks and tractors are from the War Production Board and cover the entire industry. Jeeps, military ambulances, and wheel drive personnel carriers are included but not half-tracks, full-tracks, or armored cars. Light trucks are defined as those up to 9,000 pounds gross weight, mediums, 9,000 up to 16,000 pounds, and heavy, 16,000 pounds and over. There were some differences in the definitions employed in collecting these statistics and the truck statistics shown in the Survey through the October 1942 issue; it should also be noted that the latter were "factory sales." Available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods are on p. 19 of the May 1945 Survey; data for other new series will be published later.

# INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S36

CLASSIFICATION OF SECTIONS						
CLASSIFICATION OF SECTION  Monthly business statistics: Business indexes. Business population. Commodity prices. Construction and real estate. Domestic trade. Employment conditions and wages. Finance. Foreign trade. Transportation and communications. Statistics on individual industries: Chemicals and allied products. Electric power and gas. Foodstuffs and tobacco. Leather and products. Lumber and manufactures. Metals and manufactures:	Page S-1 S-3 S-3 S-5 S-6 S-9 S-14 S-20 S-20 S-22 S-24 S-24 S-25 S-28 S-29					
Iron and steel  Nonferrous metals and products.  Machinery and apparatus  Paper and printing.  Petroleum and coal products  Stone, clay, and glass products  Textile products  Transportation equipment  Canadian statistics	S-30 S-30 S-31 S-32 S-33 S-34 S-35 S-36 S-36					

## CLASSIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL SERIES

	Pages	ma	rkec	
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) AcidsAdvertising			22,	34
Advertising			22,	5,
Advertising Agricultural income, marketings Agricultural wages, loans Air mail and air-line operations Aircraft 2 Alcohol, methyl Alcoholic beverages Aluminum Animal fats, greases Anthracite 2 Apparel, wearing 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, Asphalt Automobiles 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, Banking Barley		·		1
Air mail and air-line operations			7.	21
Aircraft 2	, 9, 10,	11,	12,	13
Alcohoi, methyl				23
Aluminum		· •	., .,	36
Animal fats, greases	-2-55-		23,	24
Apparel, wearing 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.	, <del>4</del> , 11, 10, 11,	12,	13.	3
Asphalt		,	,	34
Automobiles 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9,	10, 11,	12,	13,	12
Barley			14,	26
Bearing metal				31
Beef and veal		·	•	27
Bituminous coal2	, 4, 11,	12,	14,	33
Boilers				30
Barley Bearing metal Beef and veal Beverages, alcoholic Bituminous coal Boilers Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields Book publication Brass and copper products Brick			18,	35
Brass and copper products				31
Brick Brokers' loans Building contracts awarded			4,	34
Building contracts awarded			15,	10
Building costs Building construction (see Construction)			5	ί, έ
Building construction (see Constructi	on).		4 7	, ,
Building materials, prices, retail trade Businesses operating and business tur	n-over		٠, ,	' 3
Butter				25
Canadian statisticsCandy			16,	27
Capital flotations				18
For productive uses				18 21
Carloadings				27
Cattle and calves Cement Cereal and bakery products Chain-store sales		1, 2	, 4,	34
Chain-store sales				8
Chain-store sales Cheese		==		25
Cigara and cigarattes	14, 17,	22,	23,	24
Civil-service employees				ii
Clay products (see also Stone, clay, e	tc.)	- 1	, 2,	34
Coal 2	. 4. 11.	12,	14.	33
Coffee		,	,	27
CokeCommercial and industrial failures			2,	33
Construction:				
New construction, dollar value	<b></b>			5
Contracts awarded			5	, 6
Costs Highway Wage rates, earnings, hours		==	5,	11
Wage rates, earnings, hours		11,	13,	14
Consumer credit				- 7
Copper Copra or coconut oil				31
				23 26
Cost-of-living index			3	, 4
Cotton raw, and manufactures 2.	, 4, 10,	12,	13,	35
Crops	1, 23.	24.	25.	26
Currency in circulation	-:-:-		~~,	16
Debits bank	1, 2, 3	, 4,	25,	14
Corn. Cost-of-living index Cotton, raw, and manufactures. 2, Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil. Crops. Currency in circulation. Dairy products. Debits, bank Debt, short-term, consumer. Debt, United States Government				15
Debt, United States Government				17

rages	mu	rkçı	10
Department stores, sales, stocks, collections	ŧ	8	, 9
Deposits, bank. Disputes, industrial Dividend payments and rates Earnings, weekly and hourly Eggs and chickens Electrical equipment Electric power production, sales, revenues Employment estimated		15,	16 12
Dividend payments and rates		1,	19
Eggs and chickens	1.3	13, 3.4.	14 27
Electrical equipment	2,	3, 6,	ξį
Employment estimated		9.	24 10
Employment estimated Employment indexes:		-,	
Factory, by industries Nonmanufacturing industries			10 11
Employment, security operations			12
Emigration and immigrationEngineering construction	· - <del>-</del>		21 5
Exchange rates, foreign			16
Expenditures, United States Government Explosives			17 23
Expenditures, United States Government Explosives			20
Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wage	12	12	9, 14
		1.,	3
Fairchild's retail price index	·		4 14
Farm prices, index		3	, 4
Farm wages Farm prices, index Fats and oils Federal Government, finance Federal Reserve banks, condition of Federal Reserve reporting member banks	. 4,	23,	24 17
Federal Reserve banks, condition of		14,	15
Federal Reserve reporting member banks Fertilizers		A	15 23
Fertilizers Fire losses		₹,	<sup>23</sup>
Fish oils and fish Flaxseed		23,	27 24
Flooring			29
Flour wheat			27
Food products 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 25, Footwear Foreclosures, real estate Foreclosures, real estate	26.	27.	2, 28
Footwear 2, 4, 7, 8, 10,	12,	13,	28
Foreclosures, real estate. Froundry equipment Freight cars (equipment). Freight cars (equipment). Freight car surplus. Fruits and vegetables. Fuel equipment and heating apparatus. Fuels. Furniture			6 31
Freight cars (equipment)			36
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes Freight-car surplus			21
Fruits and vegetables	2, 3	3, 4,	26
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus	ā-,		31
Furniture 1, 4, 10, 11,	12,	13,	33 29
Gas, customers, sales, revenues			25
Gas and fuel oils Gasoline Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.		33.	33 34
Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.	.)_ 1	l, 2,	34
Glycerine Gold			23 16
Gold Goods in warehouses		_	7
GrainsGvnsum		3,	26 34
Hides and skins		4,	28
Gypsum Hides and skins Highways Hogs Home-loan banks, loans outstanding		5,	11 27
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding			<b>6</b>
Home mortgages		4	6 35
Hotels	īī,	12,	21
Hours per week		e "	11
Home mortgages Hossiery Hotels Houtels Hours per week Housefurnishings Housing Immigration and emigration	٠,	3, 4	, 8 , 5
Immigration and emigration		•	, 5 21 20
			20 1
Income payments Income-tax receipts Incorporations, business, new Industrial production indexes			17
Incorporations, business, new Industrial production indexes		1	. 2
Instannent 10ans		_	, 2 15
Instalment sales, department stores Insurance, life Interest and money rates Inventories, manufacturers' and trade Inventories, manufacturers' and trade			8 16
Interest and money rates			15
inventories, manufacturers' and trade fron and steel, crude, manufactures		3	, 8 2.
troe and steel, crude, manufactures and trace— fron and steel, crude, manufactures— 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12,  Kerosene———————————————————————————————————	13,	17,	30
Kerosene			34
Labor disputes, turn-over			12
Lamb and mutton			27 27 27 31
Lead			ãí
Leather	12,	13,	28 24
Leard Lead Leather Linseed oil, cake, and meal Livestock Loans, real-estate, agricultural, bank, broke	1	1, 3,	27
Loans, real-estate, agricultural, bank, broke (see also Consumer credit)	f8' 14	15	17
Locomotives	,	,	36
Looms, woolen, activity Lubricants			35 34
Lumber 1, 2, 4, 10, 11,	īž,	13,	29
Machine activity, cotton, wool	13	12	35
Machinery 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12.	13.	17,	31
Magazine advertising		6	, 7
Manufacturing production indexes		1	, 3 , 2
Meats and meat packing 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12,	13,	14,	27
Loans, real-estate, agricultural, bank, broke (see also Consumer credit) 6, Locomotives Looms, woolen, activity Lubricants Lumber 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, Machine activity, cotton, wool Machine tools 9, 10, 11, 12, Machinery 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, Magazine advertising Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventoric Manufacturing production indexes Meats and meat packing 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, Metals 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Methanol Milk Minerals 2, 9, Money supply Motor fuel Motor vehicles	17,	3U,	ა1 23
Milk		25,	26
Money supply 2, 9,	11,	12,	14 16
Motor fuel		33,	34
INTOTOL AGUICIES		7,	36

Pages ma	ILKCO	1 2
Motors, electrical Munitions production Newspaper advertising Newsprint New York Stock Exchange 18 Dats 101 Dis and fats 102 Derating businesses and business turn-over 107 Drders, new, manufacturers'		31
Newspaper advertising	6	. 7
Newsprint	10	32
Dats	, 19,	26
Dils and fats	, 23,	24
Operating businesses and business turn-over		<sup>2</sup> 3
Prietring businesses and business turn-over prietring in the prietring prietring and paint materials  Paper and pulp 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13  Paper products  Pasports issued  Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	4	2
Paper and pulp 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13	, 14,	$\frac{27}{32}$
Paper products		32
Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufactur-		-1
ing industries		. 4
3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17	, 33,	2, 34
Pig ironPlywood and veneerPorcelain enameled products		30 29
orcelain enameled products		30
PorkPostal business		27
ostal savings		15
rices (see also Individual commodities):		27
Retail indexes Wholesale indexes Trinting Trofits, corporation Dublic conference		4
Printing 2. 10. 11. 12. 13	. 14.	4 32
rofits, corporation	,,	17
Public assistance	. 19.	14 20
Pullman Company	,,	22
Pumps Purchasing power of the dollar		31 4
Radio advertising		6
Railways, operations, equipment, financial sta- tistics, employment, wages	1	11.
tistics, employment, wages	, 22,	36
Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.). Rayon	, 13,	35
Receipts, United States Government		17
Rents (housing), index	3	, 4
Retail trade:	"	
All retail stores, sales		, 8 8
Chain stores	7, 8	, 9
Rural, general merchandise	1, 0	, 9 9
Rice		26
Rubber products	, 13,	14
avings deposits		15
to to to to to to to to to to to to to t	, 12,	13
hipments, manufacturers'	13	2 28
hortenings	, 10,	24
kins		16 28
laughtering and meat nacking 2 10 12 13	, 14,	27
ooybeans and soybean oil		24 35
teel, scrap.  tocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories).  tocks, issues, prices, sales, yields.  tone, clay, and glass products. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12 treet railways and busses		30
turers' inventories)	10	9
tone, clay, and glass products. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12	, 13,	20 34
treet railways and busses11	, 12,	14
ulphur		20 22
ulfuric acid		22
elephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele-		23
graph carriers 11, 12, 14 extiles 2. 3. 4. 10, 11, 12, 13	17,	22 36
lle	, 00,	34
obacco 2, 10, 11, 12, 13	. 14.	31 28
ools, machine 9, 10, 11, 12	, 13,	31
rade, retail and wholesale	20,	21
ransportation, commodity and passenger	20,	21
2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	, 17,	36
`ravel	21,	22
Inemployment		9
Inited States Government bonds	, 18,	19 17
Inited States Steel Corporation		ŝό
Itilities	, 19,	20
egetable oils		23
Vegetables and fruits2,	3, 4, 13	26 14
Var program, production and expenditures	2,	ĩź
Var Savings Bonds		17 7
Vater transportation, employment, pay rolls.	11,	12
ugar  ulphur  ulfuric acid  uperphosphate  'elephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers  'in  'in  'obacco	26,	27 4
Vholesale trade		9
Vholesale trade	4, 35.	32 36
inc	,	3ĭ

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