

SURVEY OF

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

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The Business Situation

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

POLICY ACTIONS in recent months have affected to a limited extent the output of some commodities. However, they have had little effect upon the total volume of output—which continues at a sustained pace—or upon the proportional distribution of goods as between military and other production.

The recent increase of over 100,000 workers in the munitions plants with expanding schedules, together with the genereal acceleration of output in these lines resulting from bringing additional facilities into the operation and overcoming impediments to the material and component flows, is reflected in the sharp increases being reported each month in the output of critical items. This has not resulted in expansion in total munitions output, because of the reductions in required production that are prevalent over important segments, most notably in ships.

Among the civilian products, actions have taken the form of arresting declines that have been under way, and of shifting the composition of output so as to get a better balanced production, or to protect the price structure. Among these actions, were the steps taken to improve the textile situation so as to procure increased amounts of some types of fabrics and end products, more particularly certain types of clothing.

Under existing conditions, the general business indicators trace the expected pattern—a pattern of stability in the over-all with major shifts in output occurring only in limited areas. This general pattern is consistent with the large percentage increases reported in some lines—for example, in such expedited military programs as tires, cotton duck, critical ammunition and aircraft.

No Basic Change.

While the general picture is not new, it is significant that recent developments have made so little difference in the general pattern. Nor are these likely to make for much variation in the immediate future, or indeed until such a time when current successes in the major theaters of military operations are reflected in a lessening of the pressures upon the expedited portions of the military programs.

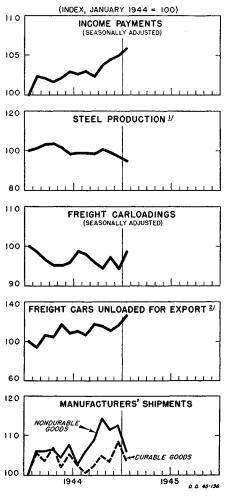
The forward move of the Allied western forces to the Rhine was accompanied by announcements that adequate supplies were available at the front for supporting and extending the offensive now underway and which, under the Yalta agreements, will be coordinated with the drive from the East by the Soviet armies to produce a final decision.

Meanwhile, every day that passes reduces German output and tips the balance of economic, as well as of military power, more heavily in favor of the Allies. The same is likewise true in the

case of Japan whose industries are being gradually brought under the same kind of attack that is currently yielding large dividends in Europe.

The movement in employment, potentially the most volatile element in influencing changes in output these days, was typical. While employment in nonagricultural establishments declined between December and January, it reflected primarily the post-Christmas adjustments in sales forces and usual seasonal decreases in some of the nondurable goods manufacturing industries. Muni-

Chart 1.—Current Business Indicators



¹ Represents ingots and steel for castings.
² Represents daily average number of cars for class I, II, and III railroads, including switching and terminal.

Sources: Income payments and manufacturers' shipments, U. S. Department of Commerce; steel production, American Iron and Steel Institute; freight carloadings, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; freight cars unloaded for export, Association of American Railroads. Indexes either computed or recomputed with January 1944 as base by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

tions employment in January remained virtually the same as December. At the same time, the intensive recruitment for plants producing "must" programs resulted in the large increase in employment noted above.

As far as manufacturers' supplies, including goods going to civilians, as a whole are concerned, they held even with January, though not so on a daily average basis. The index at the bottom of chart 1, which takes into account changes in working days, shows a drop in both durable and nondurable goods shipments.

Over-all production of munitions in January differed little from previous months, with the aggregate change again the net of widely mixed movements. Aircraft, ammunition, and communication and electronic equipment experienced production gains. On the other hand, ships, guns, and combat and motor vehicles output was reduced in response to declining schedules. On the average, January production of critical items with rising programs showed an advance in output of 11 percent over December.

As defined by the authorities responsible for munition production, critical items include not only types of equipment that have increasing schedules, but also some for which the demand is urgent but requirements are temporarily below previous peaks. Thus, substantial decreases were also recorded among such programs on the official critical list as tanks and heavy-trucks, but in these cases January schedules were set by the procuring agencies below December.

Just as over-all statistics on production do not reveal the extent to which the urgent output needs of the procurement agencies are met, they also do not give a clear picture of the change in flow of munitions and supplies to the armed forces abroad and to the Allied fighting nations. One of the panels of chart 1 reveals the further increase in January of freight cars unloaded for export. The index for January was more than 8 percent higher than December—one-fourth more than at the beginning of last year.

Weather Retarding Influence.

Probably the most important retarding influence on productive activity in January was the weather. The industrial northeastern sector experienced this winter the heaviest snowfall in 26 years, culminating in severe transportation difficulties at the end of January. The effect was to impede railroad movements, particularly in the yards. Consequently those industrial operations closely geared to rail movements of materials and products were affected.

Temporary embargoes against carloadings and movements of certain types of commodities were applied in the last week of January and the first week of February to the entire northeastern area for the purpose of clearing terminals. Movements of war goods was maintained but other commodities were restricted. Some passenger service was curtailed at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Nevertheless carloadings (seasonally adjusted) in January, as shown on the chart, were higher than in December and increased further in February. The rise followed from the fact that in most parts of the country carloadings rose, the adverse experience in the East being the most important exception. Carloading as well as ton-miles in the first two months of the year were, however, below comparable months of 1944.

Among the problems created by the severe weather was a shortage of cars, the most severe of the war period, which resulted from the retarded return of empty cars. This was, however, a local situation, as can be seen from the fact that there was no significant change in car surpluses reported for the country as a whole.

Steel Production Down.

The decline in steel production in January resulted largely from weather conditions, a view confirmed by the sharp rise associated with improved weather in the middle of February. The industry is particularly dependent upon rail movement of products and raw materials both into and within its plants. Heavy cold-weather demand for natural gas, used in the steel industry for heat treating of rolled products, also forced some curtailment of operations.

Concurrently, readjustments arising from shifts in production due to the changing composition of steel demand, also was an additional factor in reducing the rate of operation from 93 percent of rated capacity in December to less than 90 percent in the last week of January and the first week of February.

The reduction in steel output in the first two months will not necessarily mean a significant decline in metal products manufacture in the first half of this year as compared with the last half of 1944.

The loss of steel in January and February, as calculated from the decline since the fourth quarter in the average daily production, is less than 3 percent of the quarterly supply. Not all of this loss will be reflected in reduced final product, since manufacturers can make up part of the loss by withdrawal from inventories. With the high priorities for military shipments, it is doubtful whether the decline in steel production has materially affected deliveries to plants making munitions.

Moreover, with the military and export claims on steel for the second quarter still below that of the third and fourth quarters of 1944, it cannot be expected that steel use for nonmunitions will be curtailed much as compared with the last half of 1944.

As a matter of fact, the loss of steel in the last 2 months as compared with the amount expected is not much larger than the reduced military and export requirements in the first half of this year. Steel available for nonmunitions use in the initial half of the year will not be much less than last year. It will, however, be less than earlier expectations based upon reduced military takings.

While allocations for civilian use in the second quarter will show a drop, it will represent a spreading over from the first to the succeeding quarter of the relatively high unfilled orders for civilian use. The reduction in output has led to a rise in unfilled orders on the books of the steel mills. The lower allocations in the second quarter are designed to permit the filling of the orders carried over from preceding months.

Retail Trade Strong.

The flow of supplies to retailers has been sufficient to provide high retail sales for the time of the year without causing much change in the inventories held.

Retail sales in January were well above those of the same month in the preceding

Chart 2.—Retail Sales and Retailers' Inventories



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

year and on a seasonally adjusted basis were 6 percent above the average for the last half of 1944. While data are not yet available for February on all retail trade, the seasonally adjusted index of department store sales for February advanced over January.

More striking is the ability demonstrated by retailers in obtaining goods to support current volumes of sales and at the same time maintain inventories. Chart 2 illustrates that the large volume of retail trade in 1944 resulted in no more than seasonal depletion of the dollar value of inventories. However, when related to sales, inventories are lower than a year ago.

It is probable of course that the physical quantities of goods on dealers' shelves are still smaller than a year ago by reason of price increases, shifts in price lines, and upgrading of merchandise. While inventories are far from depleted, they are more broken and spotty. Many items, such as low and medium price textiles, continue to be short. On the whole, the flow of goods is adequate to maintain the consumption standards equivalent to last year, though the pressures of purchasing power continues strong.

Potential demand of consumers as measured by income payments held up, showing on a seasonally adjusted basis, a slight rise in January over December. This rise is due in part to the active business in distribution, though it comes in part from a rise in the seasonally adjusted index of farm income. The trend of income payments has been up over the past 4 months as evident from the top panel of chart 1.

Manpower Prospects

Analysis of the labor situation by the War Manpower Commission and Department of Labor suggests that little change from present conditions is to be expected during the remainder of the initial half of 1945. The expected increase in the labor force resulting from the growth of the population in working ages will be adequate to meet anticipated requirements for military personnel and munitions production while maintaining the number now engaged in other activities.

Labor Force Adequate.

Tight spots exist in some munitions plants where schedules call for a sharp expansion in output, and these are the major areas of concern at the moment. Also, the continued high rate of turnover of labor makes for a continuous problem of new recruitment and training. The over-all picture can best be seen by a comparison of June 1945 with June of last year, in order to avoid the complicating effects of seasonal changes in the labor force.

Taking into account the increases in the population of working age and the anticipated deaths and retirements, it is expected that the labor force in June 1945 will reach 66.2 million—600,000 more than in June 1944. These additions will, however, be less than the estimated increase in the size of the armed forces over the year period, with the result that the civilian labor force in June will be slightly less than in the same month last year. The analysis referred to above indicates that this decline will appear in employment in agriculture.

Changes in Munitions Employment.

In terms of the immediate future, the projections envisage a rise of 200,000 in requirements for nonagricultural employment between December 1944 and the coming June. Aside from shifts in other than munitions employment, due to seasonal and other factors, which in the net balance out, this increase reflects an estimated requirement of 200,000 additional workers in munitions industries in the first half of 1945. Two factors were considered in making the analysis-changes in schedules for individual components of munitions production, and the trend of declining labor requirements for each of these components during the past year.

The most important assumption involved in making these estimates is that, aside from manpower, the munitions schedules can be met, a situation which has not prevailed in the past. In addition to delays in obtaining facilities and materials, changes in the design of products, and the adjustments of production

lines for sudden changes in required rates of output, schedules have frequently included margins to take into account anticipated slippages of production as well as to serve as an incentive to management and labor.

For these and other reasons, production has from the beginning of the war not met the production schedules. This does not mean that output has not met anticipations, nor does it mean that the flow of matériel from the factories was short of military requirements. This has been covered in analysis in preceding issues.

It is largely because of this relationship of schedules to production, as well as larger increases in the rate of output per worker than was allowed for in future projections that previous halfyearly forecasts of munitions employment requirements have always been in excess of the eventual employment attained. But, even aside from this factor, the estimated increased requirements are relatively small compared with the number now engaged in munitions and even smaller compared with the supply available. Moreover, the total stated requirements in munitions employment estimated for June is 300.000 below the number employed in munitions industries in the same month last year.

The above considerations deal only with net change. The rapidly shifting schedules of munitions output present many difficult problems of transferring employees from one industry to another in order to meet requirements. While schedules calling for decreasing production, primarily shipbuilding, will release about 200,000 workers, the increasing segments of the munitions program have a stated requirement of 400,000 additional workers.

Illustrative of the degree of shifting that is going on is the change thus far in 1945. From the beginning of the year until the middle of February employment in plants engaged in the production of the more urgent munitions items increased by 110,000. This was offset by declines in other segments so that employment in all munitions plants remained stable.

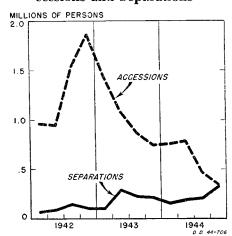
Thus, new hiring in munitions plants with rapidly rising schedules of output will encompass much larger numbers than are indicated by the figures on net change. The channeling of workers released from industries with declining production schedules, to the plants and areas requiring large accessions contain many problems of administration which involve not only decisions on the control of manpower but the coordination of production scheduling in such a fashion as to facilitate the most efficient use of the available labor supply.

Requirements of the Armed Forces.

The largest demand on the labor force in the first half of this year will be the inductions into the armed forces. Here again the problem is one of total number of inductees that will be drawn in rather than the net change in the strength of the armed forces. This is illustrated in the accompanying chart on accessions to and separations from the armed forces. The distance between the top line which represents accessions and the bottom line on separations measures for each month the change in the size of the military personnel. Thus the slow down in the rate of growth in our armed strength since the last quarter of 1942 can be seen in the diminishing gap between the two

The most rapid expansion took place in the second half of 1942. The subsequent decline in the rate of growth was dominated by the Army's more gradual expansion to its planned strength, which was reached by about the same time as D-day in Europe. Subsequently, the emphasis shifted to securing young men who could be quickly trained and used in combat to replace casualties or separations from the Army for other reasons. The continuation of a net increase in the size of the armed services after the middle of last year came mainly in response to the

Chart 3.—The Armed Forces: Accessions and Separations 1



¹ Data are total for the quarter.

Sources: U. S. War and Navy Departments.

rise in the size of the Navy. Present plans of the Navy call for a further increase from its present strength of 3.8 to 4.0 millions by June.

A projection of the two lines on the chart to the middle of this year would show a small rise in the lower line and a somewhat larger increase in the accessions line to take care of the planned expansion in naval personnel. The total gross accessions, however, for the first half of this year will be about the same as the last half of last year-approximately 900,000.

In terms of the population, there are still large manpower reserves for the armed forces. Close to 800,000 men are in class 1-A, over 51/2 million are in deferred classes, and over 50,000 youths are becoming 18 years of age each month.

After deducting an estimated percentage of these that will, on the basis of present standards, be rejected for general military service for physical and other reasons, there will remain at the middle of the year about 4.5 million mer in the ages 18 to 37 capable of entering military service.

The size of the reserve naturally narrows down when limited to the younger age groups, as can be seen from the table:

> Number of men (In millions)

(210 1100000	,,,
Immediately available for induction (class I-A) 1	0.8
Deferred 1	5.7
_	
In industry and Government	4.2
Age 18-25	. 1
Age 26-29	. 8
Age 30-37	3.3
In agriculture	1.5
Age 18-25	.3
Age 26–29	.3
Age 30-37	. 8
New registrants from those coming 18	
years of age, January to June 2	. 6
-	
Total	87.1

¹ As of January 1, 1945.

² No adjustment is made for enlistment of 17-year-old males. 3 Detail does not necessarily add to total

because of rounding.

Source: National Headquarters, Selective Service System, except for estimate of additions between January and June, which is from U.S. Department of Commerce.

Adding those in the under 30 ages to the number immediately available for induction provides 2.3 million men. Adjustment for estimated rejections for general military service would leave approximately 1.8 million men under 30 years of age fit for military service at the middle of the year, from which the 900,000 are to be drawn, if limited solely to those already in 1-A and those under 30 years of age. This would leave half of the number for essential civilian occupations, and more if some persons over 30 were inducted.

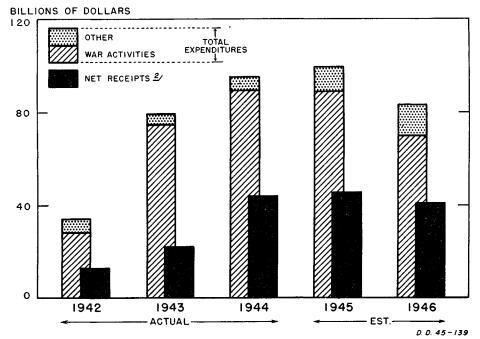
Although the over-all changes in manpower requirements are not very large and the supply is adequate to meet requirements, the gross inductions into the armed forces and the recruitment of labor for the expanding munitions plants none the less mean real problems of adjustment. To minimize the effect of withdrawals for the Army and Navy on the industry and agriculture production, it will be necessary for the high priority requirements to come first. Quick rechanneling of workers released from declining munitions programs will naturally be effective, as will transfers from less essential occupations. Lessening turn-over can give the equivalent of substantial increases, but so far this inand out-migration has continued at high

President's Budget Message

Budget planning in wartime is always subject to substantial modification by later events because of its close dependence upon the progress of the war. The uncertainty regarding the duration of active hostilities on the several battlefronts makes the receipts and expenditures estimates for the fiscal year 1946 even more tentative than in previous vears.

The Budget transmitted by the President to the Congress in January is not based upon any explicit assumptions about the end of the war. Like previous

Chart 4.—Federal Budget Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Years ¹



¹ Excludes trust accounts and debt transactions. Expenditures include government corporations and credit agencies (net).

² Total receipts less net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department and The Budget of the United States Government.

wartime budgets, it aims to provide for military programs sufficiently large and flexible to meet all demands.

Nevertheless, a sizable decline in military expenditures is forecast for the fiscal year 1946. Referring to estimates of war expenditures, under differing assumptions with respect to the progress of the war, ranging from less than 60 to more than 80 billion dollars, the President proposed a 70-billion-dollar total for the purpose of assessing the Government's financial needs in the coming fiscal period. War expenditures in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945 are estimated at 89 billion dollars.

Reductions in War Spending.

A falling-off in expenditures is inherent in the nature of the war production program. The President observed that our war construction has now been substantially completed, the Army and Navy and their Air Forces have been supplied with the bulk of their initial equipment, and supply lines to the war fronts have been filled. The production job ahead is essentially one of replenishing equipment and supplies, and of providing the latest in fighting weapons. In addition, we must continue to supply Lend-Lease aid to our Allies and to assist in relieving distress in liberated areas.

The 60–80-billion-dollar range cited by the President is significant in that its upper limit is still 9 billion dollars or 10 percent below estimated war spending in the current fiscal year. Furthermore, its mid-point indicates a decline of more than double that amount. Such reductions would be preliminary to much larger cuts after complete cessation of hostilities.

War spending at the upper limit of 80 billion dollars in the coming fiscal year would assure income and production close to the record amount in 1944. While the reduction in munitions production would be larger than 10 percent, since military pay and subsistence would not share proportionately in the over-all cut, there would not necessarily be a significant contraction in general business activity and employment. It would permit some reconversion of resources to nonmunitions use.

The release of workers from war jobs

would be counteracted to some extent by absorption of workers resulting from a cut in overtime work, by increased employment of persons in trades and occupations which have been understaffed during the war, and by the expansion of civilian production utilizing the freed resources. In addition, there would be some voluntary withdrawals of war-induced additions from the labor force.

The shrinkage in wage and salary payments, however, would be relatively larger than the contraction in employment, chiefly because of the reduction in overtime pay and the shift to nonwar industries where incomes average less.

Should the lower estimate of 60 billion dollars of war spending prevail, a sizable resumption of civilian production would be possible in many of the areas which have been severely curtailed during the war. Not only would this be possible, it would be necessary to provide for the orderly transfer of workers and for maintaining profitable business operations.

The demand for producers' and consumers' durables and for construction will be very large, but how rapidly it can be met will depend upon the shifting of resources. Even with relatively rapid reconversion, however, over-all production volume would be expected to decline significantly because of the anticipated reduction in the length of the work week, the contraction of the labor force, and an inevitable increase in "frictional unemployment."

The 70-billion dollar estimate accepted by the President for war expenditures in the coming fiscal period implies some rather significant cutbacks in munitions production. Even a cut of this size would put a substantial premium upon contract termination and reconversion policies effective in sustaining over-all production and employment at adequate levels. The production gap to be filled by increased civilian production would be less than if the cut were 10 billion dollars larger, but

Table 1.—Federal Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt, by Fiscal Years 1

(Billions of dollars)

74		_	Actual		Estimated		
Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Net receipts 2	5. 4	7. 6	12.8	22. 3	44. 1	45. 7	41.
Expenditures, total	9. 3	13.8	34. 2	79.7	95. 3	99.7	83.
War activities Interest on public debt Refunds ³ Veterans' pensions and benefits	1. 7 1. 0 . 1 . 6	6. 7 1. 1 . 1 . 6	28. 3 1. 3 . 1 . 6.	75. 1 1. 8 1 . 6	89. 7 2. 6 . 3 . 7	89. 0 3. 8 2. 2 1. 3	70. (4. ! 2. : 2. (
Government corporations and credit agencies (net)4Other	. 3 5. 7	4.6	4 4. 5	-1.5 3.6	-1. 2 3. 1	2 3. 7	(5) 3. 3
Excess of expenditures	3. 9	6. 2	21. 4	57. 4	51.1	54. 0	41.8
Public debt at end of year	43. 0	49.0	72. 4	136. 7	201. 0	251.8	292.

Note.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department and The Budget of the U. S. Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30

Excludes trust accounts and debt transactions.
 Total receipts less net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.
 Refunds of customs and taxes, including excess profits tax refund bonds.
 Net expenditures for the war activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries are included under "War activities" above. Negative figures indicate excess of receipts.
 Excess of receipts amounting to \$27,000,000.

nevertheless it would call for vigorous action to accelerate reconversion.

It is important to note that the reconversion process will not often be simple and automatic, particularly in its early stages. Many of the freed resources will be highly specialized and certain raw materials, equipment, and necessary employee skills may continue in tight supply, despite the munitions cutbacks. Moreover, released workers will not always be located near the areas where expansion in civilian production is possible.

Budget Summary.

The budget estimates for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 are contrasted with data for previous years in chart 4 and table 1.

Federal expenditures are expected to reach an all-time high of practically 100 billion dollars in the current fiscal period. The drop which is indicated for the fiscal year 1946 reflects the projected decline of 19 billion dollars (under the 70 billion expenditure estimate) in war spending. offset to some extent by estimated increases elsewhere in the budget. The indicated reduction of receipts in that year is largely a consequence of the smaller profits and incomes that will be associated with the anticipated decline in Federal spending.

Despite successive increases in tax rates, revenues have never covered as much as half of budget expenditures during any of the war years. The percentage of coverage is estimated at 46 percent in the year ending June 30, 1945, or the same percentage as in the preceding year. With lower war outlays and the continuance of the existing revenue legislation, taxes and other Federal receipts should cover about half of 1946 outlays.

Income taxes on individuals and corporations have provided the bulk of the war revenues, accounting for approximately four-fifths of estimated receipts in the current fiscal year. Since these taxes are more responsive to changes in business activity than are other levies, they will become less important relative to total receipts as reductions in war outlays are reflected in lower income and profits-assuming continuance of existing tax rates. This change in the composition of Government receipts is foreshadowed in the estimates for the fiscal vear 1946

"Aftermath-of-War" Expenditures.

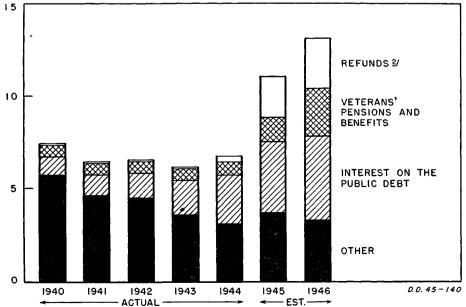
Expenditures for other than war purposes are estimated to increase substantially in the coming months because of the expansion of the "aftermath-of-war" category—veterans' benefits, interest, and tax refunds (chart 5). Interest on the public debt is estimated at 4,500 million dollars in the next fiscal year, assuming continuance of the low interest rates at which the war is being financed.

Recommended appropriations for the veterans' programs during the fiscal year 1946 include 1.080 million dollars for pensions, 295 million dollars for the costs of education, readjustment allowances, and loan guarantees, and 1,000 million dollars for losses resulting from the hazards of the war among holders of national service life insurance policies. In addition, 85 million dollars are included in the Public Works program for constructing and reconditioning hospital facilities for veterans.

The Nation's Budget.

The Budget Message this year contained an innovation. In connection with the discussion of the problems of demobilization and post-war changes, the President presented a table entitled, "The Government's Budget and the Nation's Budget," showing the income and

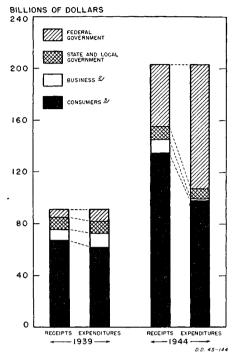
Chart 5.—Federal Expenditures for Nonwar Activities, Fiscal Years ¹ BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Excludes Government corporations and credit agencies, trust accounts, and debt transactions.
 Refunds of taxes and customs, including excess profits tax refund bonds.

Sources: U. S. Treasury Department and The Budget of the United States Government.

Chart 6.—The Government's Budget and the Nation's Budget, Calendar Years 1



¹Totals of receipts and expenditures are slightly in excess of gross national product because of adjustment items (transfer payments and other specified transactions by governments). For an explanation of these adjustments and a detailed description of the components of the bars, see The Budget of the U.S. Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 pp. 830-1.

Government for the uscal year ending June 30, 1946, pp. 830-1.

² Receipts for business equal undistributed profits and reserves. Expenditures represent gross capital formation.

³ Receipts for consumers equal income after personal taxes. Expenditures represent consumers equal income after personal taxes. sumption.

Source: The Budget of the United States

expenditure picture for the economy as a whole in the calendar years 1939 and 1944. The data, adjusted to the more recent gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce, are presented in chart 6.

The basic information for the Nation's budget is found in the national income and gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. These estimates make it possible to formulate a picture of receipts and expenditures for the national economy which is analogous to the budgets relied upon by business and government in planning their respective activities. By making available the Nation's budget, the President provided a framework for judging the quantitative aspects of the problem of sustaining consumption and production in the period ahead.

The left-hand bars for each year in the chart show the magnitude of the income flow to consumers, business, and government; the right-hand bars depict the corresponding flow of expenditures. The over-all balance in the national accounts is the outgrowth of the dual nature of all financial transactions-expenditures for one economic unit are at the same time receipts for another. Any excess of ex-

(Continued on p. 20)

How Can Business Analyze Its Markets?

By Louis J. Paradiso

DUSINESS FIRMS, both large and small, face a period ahead when effective market demands will once more assert themselves as determinants of sales volume. Then, the business community will require more than ever a basis for evaluating business prospects and for appraising the factors which cause sales and profits to fluctuate.

There is no single method or certain technique available for analyzing the markets and their future tendencies. Most approaches to marketing analysis aim to measure by statistical devices the effect of various economic factors on the markets. But along with the statistical and economic results must be brought to bear on the problems the judgment of the businessman, backed by his intimate knowledge of his own field, and by his personal experience with the ways in which the numerous special factors interact upon and affect his operations and results.

Importance of General Factors

The businessman, however, cannot brush aside the powerful action of the general economic forces which permeate all business activities and which set the tone for all individual business operations. He must be in a position to evaluate the impact of these forces upon his own particular business, on his costs, on his investments, on his profits, so that his decisions may be guided adequately. He must be ready to extend and apply these analyses to his own firm and modify them if necessary on the basis of his individual experience.

It is the purpose of this article to describe a method of marketing analysis which the businessman can apply to the operations of his own particular industry or firm. Three examples were selected to illustrate the method because each presents a different problem but together they are representative of three major types of commodities. They are: (1) Sales of retail jewelry stores, (2) paper production in the United States, and (3) demand for West Coast lumber.

The businessman will find that he needs little or no technical background to adapt the methods illustrated to his own sphere of operation and with a knowledge of this technique he will have on hand a ready tool for judging very quickly the effect of major economic forces on his sales, profits, costs and other factors pertaining to his business.

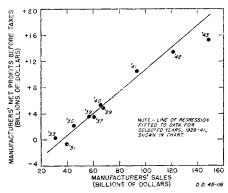
Guides to Analysis of Market

The method which will be described and illustrated is known to technicians as that of correlation analysis. In the

NOTE.—Mr. Paradiso is Chief of the Business Statistics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

laymen's language this is simply a procedure for summarizing the experience of the past for the purpose of arriving at a statement of its implications for the future.

Chart 1.—Relation of Manufacturers' Net Profits Before Taxes to Sales ¹



¹ Net profits before taxes represent corporate and noncorporate profits.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

The businessman is frequently not intested in the past except as it throws light on current and future operations and policies. By analyzing the experience of his firm or industry as it was affected by the economic forces over a period of widely varying business conditions, such as that from 1929 to 1944, he

¹This method of analysis has been used for many decades and has been extensively applied to the study of demand for agricultural products. More recently it has been used as a basis for indicating probable markets at full employment. For applications of the method in this connection see: Markets After the War, Department of Commerce; Tucker, Rufus, 'Projections of National Income.' Business Record, December 1944–January 1945, National Industrial Conference Board; Mayer, Joseph, Post-war National Income: Its Probable Magnitude, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1944; National Budgets for Full Employment, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., 1944, and Fortune Magazine, January 1944.

The pioneering study on markets at full employment was published by the National Resources Committee in Patterns of Resource Use, 1938. This study established by means of correlation analysis, 138 demand schedules for 81 industrial segments of the economy and their corresponding manpower requirements, taking into account the productivity trends in each industry. It indicated that in 1938 a consumer income of \$88 billion (1936 prices) would be associated with full employment. When this figure is projected to 1946 and translated into the gross national product at 1942 prices, the result is a gross national product of about \$165 billion, the estimate published in Markets After the War.

will have a more adequate foundation upon which to build and to plan his future operations.

The method is illustrated graphically in a very simple fashion in chart 1. The problem in this case is to see how the aggregate sales of manufacturing firms are related to their combined profits before tax deductions. Each point on the chart indicates the level of profits and sales for the specified year. For example, in 1933 sales amounted to 30.6 billion dollars while profits in that year were about 420 million dollars. The point for 1933 on the chart is located by means of these two magnitudes. The other points are similarly located.

It will be noticed that for the period 1929-43 as sales increased or decreased, profits also went up or down in a manner so that they tend (for the years before our entry into the war) to lie along a straight line. The line shown in the chart can be obtained in two ways. It can be drawn by inspection in such a way that it represents the line of "best fit" for the points, i. e., the line that best represents the pattern of points. It can also be obtained by a formal statistical procedure, known as the method of least squares.²

Specifically the relationship indicates that when sales change by 10 billion dollars, profits change by 1.7 billion dollars. In other words, the change in profits before taxes constitutes 17 percent of the change in sales of all manufacturing firms. This conclusion applies to the totality of manufacturing firms. The percentage would be more for some firms and less for others.

Basic Steps in the Analysis.

This example embodies many of the problems inherent in this type of analysis. In general, there are five basic steps to be considered in the study of markets by the use of relationship analysis.

1. The element to be analyzed. The first step is the selection of the element or item to be analyzed. The businessman may be interested in such items as sales, profits, production, prices, costs, and investments. An important consideration is whether the item is to be analyzed as a total or whether a separate analysis should be made of its parts. For example, in the analysis of clothing sales it may prove more fruitful to consider separately women's clothing, men's

 $^{^2}$ For those who are interested in the regression or formula for the line obtained by the method of least squares for the years 1929–1941 it is as follows: Profits (billions of dollars) = $-6.135+.171\times\mathrm{sales}$ (billions of dollars). Most elementary text books on statistics describe the method of "least squares," for example, see: Croxton and Cowden, Applied General Statistics, Prentice-Hall (1942).

clothing and children's garments. In most cases this decision can be made on the basis of experience.

2. Selection of related factors. The second step consists in selecting the major factors which directly or indirectly cause changes in the item to be analyzed. This is perhaps the most important consideration of the analysis and requires expert knowledge of the business as well as good judgment.

In selecting the major factors the businessman will have to answer many questions. Does industrial activity have any direct or indirect effect on changes in the item to be analyzed? Or, is the more important factor the incomes of consumers? Is it construction activity? Or is it the cash farm income? What part does changes in prices, or wage rates, or labor efficiency play? All of the major factors that influence the fluctuations in the item must be considered and weighed as to their importance in affecting the course of the item under consideration.

The businessman knows that there are many factors, sometimes running into the hundreds, that affect his sales or profits or the other elements of his business. Some of these play a major role while others are of minor importance. However, underlying the fluctuations in the items are the broad economic factors which synthesize the effects of the numerous specific factors and which can be used by proxy to represent their combined effects.

In general, therefore, one or two, or at most three factors are usually sufficient to explain most of the variations in the item. For example, if the problem is to determine the factors influencing the price of butter, it is a simple matter to list a dozen factors, such as production of butter, its stocks, imports, exports, prices of competing fats, etc., all of which affect the price of butter to a greater or lesser degree. However, the analysis is much more useful if it can be resolved in terms of a few dominant factors which account for most of the fluctuations in the price.

The most important consideration in this respect is that the factors finally decided upon must be as nearly causally related to the item as possible and must in any event be logically related. Many spurious analyses have been made and many forecasts have gone sour because this condition was not satisfied.

Analyses are often illogical because of the inappropriate choice of factors. For example, a very close correlation has been used by business statisticians between the total volume of freight traffic expressed in ton-miles and the national income in dollars in the past 15 years. That is, whenever the national income increased, freight traffic also rose, and conversely. Yet, despite the close agreement in the fluctuations between these two series, the relation is not a logical one since a physical series has been related to a dollar series.

To see that the relation is not logical, let us suppose that the production of the Nation remained exactly the same in volume and composition from one year to the next but that prices of all goods and services increased by a given per-

centage. As a consequence the national income would increase. It would then be concluded from the relationship that the physical volume of freight traffic would also increase, which is contrary to the assumption.

A logical relationship would be one between revenues from freight traffic and the national income, or between the volume of freight traffic and the physical volume of national production.

3. Nature of the Relationships.—Having decided on the factors that bear on the problem, the next step consists of determining on the basis of past experience the relation or the connection between the item to be analyzed and the major factors influencing its fluctuations. There are many ways of determining the relations, but the techniques can be classified into two major types—numerical methods and graphical methods.

In general, the graphical method is the most satisfactory and, for most businessmen, the easiest to understand. Chart 1 illustrates its application in its simplest form. The method, however, has many advantages and some disadvantages.³

When more than one factor is involved in the relation, considerable experience is required in the proper use of the graphical method. Also there can be a great deal of subjective judgment involved in establishing the relationship. However, no other technique can throw as much light on the nature of the relationship and no marketing analysis should be undertaken without using the graphical approach.

The numerical techniques of correlation analysis are conditioned in part by the subjective selection of the general formula to be used to express the relationship. For example, one analyst may decide on the use of a straight line while another will select a general curve. Usually, however, the pattern of the points on the chart and a knowledge of the situation will suggest the nature of the relationship. But a clear knowledge of the problem and the industry is most essential in making the final decision.

The advantage of the numerical approach is that once the general formula is decided upon any analyst will be able to arrive at the same specific formula

from the data by the use of definite mathematical rules.

As far as the businessman is concerned, it is not necessary for him to learn any complicated statistical methods. All he needs for most purposes is a simple graph such as that shown in chart 1. If he is interested in deriving a numerical expression of the relationship he can have it done by a technician, or the statistical department of a university or a research agency specializing in such work.

4. Continuity in the Relationships. The next step is the consideration of the continuity in the relationship between the factors and the item being considered. Of special concern to the businessman is the question of whether or not he can use the relation which existed in the past to anticipate the future. Will the same relation continue in the future? No one can give a definite answer to this question.

In most cases, where the relation is projected into the future it can be assumed that the continuity will be preserved. Usually a relationship which has held for a long period of years covering depressions and prosperity under different political and social conditions will continue to hold in the future. And an informed estimate based on the past experience through the use of this type of analysis is certainly much better than a guess based on hunches or on a mass of uncorrelated information.

Arguments, however, have been set forth against this assumption of continuity. But the general validity of continuity in economic activities is being more widely accepted and certainly underlies all planning done by individuals and corporations.

The continuity assumption implies that consumer buying habits do not deviate radically from the pattern of the past, that the income distribution is not materially altered, that businessmen's ways of operating do not undergo sudden and marked changes, that technological innovations are not too abrupt and drastic and that no cataclysmic event (such as a war) occurs to disrupt the general structure and operations of the economy.

A simple example will make clear the application of continuity to market analysis. Suppose that on the basis of 20 years' experience a small manufacturer of a special steel product found that his sales conformed with the fluctuations in general industrial activity, so that when the latter increased or decreased by 10 percent his sales went up or down by 15 percent. He would like to use this information as a basis for future policy decisions.

But even though he has had 20 years of confirmation of this basic relation he must assume the continuity of the relation in the future. He could not and would not use this fact if he knew, for example, that his customers were going to use substitutes for his product. He obviously would make allowance for this special factor in his calculations.

And it is at this very point where the businessman's judgment, experience and intimate knowledge of his field would enable him to make the necessary ad-

³ The graphic method of correlation analysis most commonly used was originated by Louis H. Bean and published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1929 and December 1930. Its advantages and disadvantages were discussed in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, Harvard University, May 1939 and February 1940, by J. D. Black, M. Ezekiel and Louis H. Bean and W. Malenbaum.

^{&#}x27;For a clear and comprehensive description of numerical methods of correlation analyses see M. Ezekiel, Methods of Correlation Analysis, John Wiley and Sons, 1938. For extensive applications of the methods to agricultural commodities see Henry Schultz, Theory and Measurement of Demand, University of Chicago Press (1938). The method used in the analysis published in the Patterns of Resource Use, National Resources Committee, was a combination of numerical and graphical methods; a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods is also presented in this study along with a detailed description of the general technique of correlation analysis.

justments to the results obtained on the basis of past experience. In other words the assumption of continuity does not deny the possibility of discontinuities but is used until there is evidence to the contrary.³

5. The error of forecast.—Finally, account must be taken of the probable error of a forecast which is based on the use of the relationship. The error may arise from two sources.

First, estimating an item from a relationship to other factors requires that forecasts be made of these other factors. These forecasts will usually contain errors which will be transmitted to the item that is calculated from them. For example, suppose that a relationship is established between the level of inventories held by a business firm and the volume of production of that firm. It is required to determine the volume of inventories corresponding to a forecast of production. Obviously, if the production forecast is in error, the inventory estimate made from the relation will also be in error.

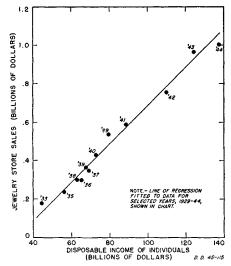
A second source of error arises from the "fit" of the relationship. In the period from which it was determined, the value of the item as calculated from the relation differs from the actual value by an amount which is called the error of estimate. For example, in chart 1, the calculated profits obtained from the line for 1939 is \$3.6 billion. This compares with the actual profits in that year of \$3.5 billion and represents an error of \$0.1 billion or a percentage error of 3 percent when compared with the calculated figure.

The average percentage error for the entire period considered is a rough and ready guide to the probable range of error that may be expected in forecasting from a relationship, assuming that it continues to hold in the future. In other words, the likelihood that an error falls outside the range of the average error is fairly small.

Thus, in all business forecasting from relationships allowance must be made for these two sources of error and the results, therefore, must be expressed as a range within which the actual values are likely to fall.

This method of analysis is for most purposes far superior to the more common procedures that are applied to marketing problems. The correlation method leads to a more fundamental understanding of the interrelationships in the economy and to a more reliable formulation of these relations. It often brings to light some hitherto unrecognized associations between the item that

Chart 2.—Relation of Jewelry Store Sales to Consumer Income



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

is being analyzed and the factors to which it is related. As a guide to future trends it serves as a more certain tool of analysis than other techniques.

One of the most common of these other methods is that in which ratios are used such as the inventory-sales ratio or income-sales ratio. In many cases such ratios are not meaningful since the true relation may not be one of direct proportionality. Another method frequently used is to forecast an item from an extension of its trend. This method is in most cases very questionable since it involves little understanding of the forces contributing to the short-term fluctuations of the item.

With these preliminary remarks in mind let us proceed to illustrate the method to three particular areas of the economy which have evoked considerable interest recently. These examples are typical of the problems which occur in practice. The first is concerned with a consumer durable good whose purchase is greatly affected by changes in consumer incomes, the second with a nondurable good which is widely used, and the third with a durable good used by both consumers and producers.

The Case of Jewelry Store Sales

In 1944, the retail jewelry trade in the United States became a billion dollar business. When it is considered that sales of jewelry stores were as low as 175 million dollars in 1933 and as recently as 1939 amounted to only 360 million dollars, the billion dollar sales of last year represents a booming business for the trade. It is true that part of the increase of the sales in recent years was accounted for by the Federal excise tax on jewelry purchases, but even if the taxes are excluded from the increase in sales, the war years have been very profitable for the jewelry business.

With the favorable events on the military fronts it is natural for jewelers at this time to be wondering about the sales prospects in the post-war period. In

order to make an intelligent appraisal of the prospects for jewelry store sales it is necessary to determine what are the major economic factors affecting the fluctuations in sales.

Every jeweler knows that the most important factor affecting sales for the trade as a whole is the general condition of business. In good times sales and profits are high while in depressed periods they drop to unfavorable levels. Of course, the ability, location and capital of the individual retailer partly determines how the ups and downs of general business affect him personally. However, for the total jewelry trade sales volumes are conditioned by the general level of prosperity.

Since this is a problem concerning the demand for a consumer good the most important factor affecting the volume of dollar sales is the income of consumers which in turn is dependent on the course of general business activity.

A comparison of the data shown in table on sales of jewelry stores and consumer income for the past 15-year period from 1929 to 1944, indicates that sales went up and down as the incomes increased or decreased. This is clearly brought out in chart 2 which shows the relation between sales of jewelry stores and the disposable income of individuals. The disposable income is the income left to individuals after payment of taxes.

The striking fact in this chart is that sales and incomes are intimately related according to a definite pattern. The points tend to fall very closely along a straight line. The line shown in the chart, represents the relationship and was computed by statistical methods. Essentially the same line, however, can be drawn in by inspection.

The average percentage deviation or error of the actual sales from the corresponding sales as calculated from the straight line for the entire period from 1929 to 1944 is only 5 percent indicating that sales have been almost completely determined by the changes in consumer income. Furthermore, more important

Table 1.—Sales of Retail Jewelry Stores and Consumer Incomes

Year	Sales of jewelry stores (mil- lions of dollars)	Disposable in- come of indi- viduals ¹ (bil- lions of dollars)
1929	536	79. 6
1933	175	44. 5
1935	235	56. 3
1936	297	65, 2
1937	347	69. 2
1938	299	62. 9
1939	362	67. 7
1940	426	72.9
1941	587	88, 7
1942	753	110. 4
1943	964	124. 2
1944	1,002	137. 5

¹ Represents income payments less tax payments.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

⁵ For an empirical method of testing the continuity of relationships see: Patterns of Resource Use, loc. cit. The method stated briefly is as follows: The relationship was determined for the period not including the three or four most recent years for which the data were available. The continuity of the relationship was then tested for the years which were omitted from the relationship by comparing the values calculated from the formula with the actual values in the subsequent years. The test was positive if the error in these years was within the range of errors obtained in the past period from which the fomula was developed.

 $^{^6}$ The formula representing the line on the chart is given by: Sales of jewelry stores (in millions of dollars) = $-388+10\times \text{disposable}$ income (in billions of dollars). This implies that whenever consumer incomes change by 10 billion dollars, sales of jewelry stores can be expected to change by 100 million dollars.

from the point of view of post-war considerations, sales in the war years were not out of line from the pre-war relation. In other words, the tremendous wartime expansion in sales kept pace with expanding incomes in about the same way as would be expected on the basis of the pre-war experience.

Another striking point shown by the relation is that sales of jewelry stores are very sensitive to changes in consumer income. For example, from 1933 to 1937 consumer incomes increased by 55 percent, whereas jewelry store sales increased by 100 percent, or almost double the relative increase in income. In general, on the basis of this past relation it can be shown that on the average a change of 10 percent in disposable income was associated with nearly a 20 percent change in sales.

This is an important conclusion for the post-war business of jewelers. It means that when consumer income is high and increasing, jewelry stores will gain tremendously since their sales increase in greater proportion to the rise in income.

On the other hand, jewelers are at a disadvantage relative to other retailers when incomes and employment shrink since their sales drop more precipitously than the relative decline in income. Indeed, as shown in a previous study sewelry stores stand at the top of the list of major retail outlets when classified according to the response in sales to a change in consumer income.

Jewelers will find many uses for these results. A particular jeweler can compare his sales with total sales for the trade. If he finds, for example, that his share of total national business has been in the same proportion over the years, then the conclusions stated above would apply to his case. If, on the other hand, he was doing better or worse than the trade as a whole, then he would modify the results accordingly.

For the total jewelry business, an important application is the appraisal of post-war prospects. The record of the past provides the basis for gauging the probable range of the post-war volume of jewelry store sales. Since sales have been related to income it is necessary to determine the prospects for income. This, of course, cannot be done precisely but a probable range may serve as a guide.

If there is relatively full employment after the war the disposable income of consumers is estimated at approximately 130 billion dollars at the present level of wage and tax rates. Even if this high level is not achieved there is reason to believe that the income would not fall to disastrously low levels.

Deferred demands for consumer and producer goods will be great because of wartime shortages and these will be backed up by a substantial volume of individual savings and business savings which can make them effective. Furthermore, our social insurance system, by

providing unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, will act as a brake on declining incomes. Finally, business and government are laying plans for maintaining a high level of economic activity after the war. This suggests that a business firm can figure limits of, say, from 100 billion dollars to 130 billion for purposes of calculating possibilities, and use its own forecasting to fix the probable total.

For jewelers, this range of income can be translated into the corresponding volume of sales on the basis of the relationship shown in chart 2. The estimates for this range are given in the table.

Post-War Sales of Jewelry Stores in Relation to Consumer Income

Assumed disposable income (billions of dollars)	Estimated sales of jewel- ry stores ¹ (millions of dollars)
100	680
110	780
120	880
130	980

¹ Since the average percentage error of the formula was 5 percent, an allowance for a probable error of about this magnitude up or down must be made in these estimates.

At each of these levels of income sales are considerably above the 1939 volume. On the other hand, unless relatively full employment is achieved sales will be substantially below the 1-billion-dollar sales of 1944. Because of probable reduction or elimination of excise taxes and also because lower priced merchandise will be available in larger amounts, the quantity of merchandise represented by these sales will compare favorably or even exceed the quantity distributed by the trade in any of the war years.

The conclusion is that jewelers will have good business in the post-war years, provided income is maintained reasonably well. Jewelers should not rely on a boost in sales arising from pentup demands. The volume of the deferred demand will be filled in fairly short order. For example, the demands for other types of durable goods, such as automobiles and refrigerators, will be satisfied in part of the accumulated savings of individuals. But the satisfaction of these demands should have little or no effect on the ability of consumers to purchase the jewelry they would de-mand at the levels of income which will prevail in the post-war years. It is expected that the usual relation will not be altered in the post-war period as a result of the pressing demand for other types of durable goods.

The Case of Paper Production

One of the most important wartime deficiencies in supply has developed in paper and paperboard. Despite record production of paper during the war years, the supply has not met combined military and civilian requirements. War demands have been rising at a rapid pace since Pearl Harbor and in 1944 accounted for about two-fifths of the total paper

production. At the same time civilian demands rose and these had to be curbed.

Producers and consumers of paper are vitally interested in the supply-demand problem not only in the immediate postwar years but also for the longer run. This is so because it involves a natural resource both here and abroad. It is not the purpose of this section to analyze these various aspects of the paper situation since the Department has already published an extensive study on the prospects of the paper and wood pulp industry.⁹

Rather, this discussion will be confined to describing a method of approach which the businessman can use to determine and evaluate the major factors associated with fluctuations in the output of paper. In practice the businessman is interested in estimating consumption needs which he then adjusts for exports, imports and changes in stocks to arrive at the production estimates. However, the approach in this example is to evaluate the factors that affect total production directly.

Actually, individual producers and consumers are less interested in the total than in analyses of the output of specific types of paper such as newsprint, book paper, wrapping paper, tissue paper, and container board. Similar methods, however, can be applied in each of these cases.

The basic problem is to determine and test the effect of general economic factors on production and consumption of specific types of paper. For certain types—fine paper, for example—the effect of such specific factors as changes in its price might also be considered. Furthermore, the analysis may be more complex requiring such considerations as technological changes and substitutions of one type of paper for another. But in any event the procedure in these cases would be similar to that which is described below for total paper production.

Because paper is widely used throughout all segments of the economy, it seems reasonable to assume that changes in its output depend primarily on fluctuations in general economic activity. This is generally the case. Chart 3 shows the relation between total paper production (including paperboard) and the gross national product stated in terms of constant (i. e. 1940) dollars. The data upon which the chart is based are shown in table 2.

The gross national product is a measure of total annual output of goods and services in the United States. It represents the output for business use, for consumer use, and for Government use. When stated in terms of dollars for a period or year such as is indicated in the chart (1940 dollars), it is equivalent to eliminating from the current dollar totals the effect of price variations over the period, resulting in a measure of changes in the physical quantity of total production.

⁷This result can be obtained by plotting a chart similar to chart 2 except that instead of arithmetic scales, logarithmic scales are

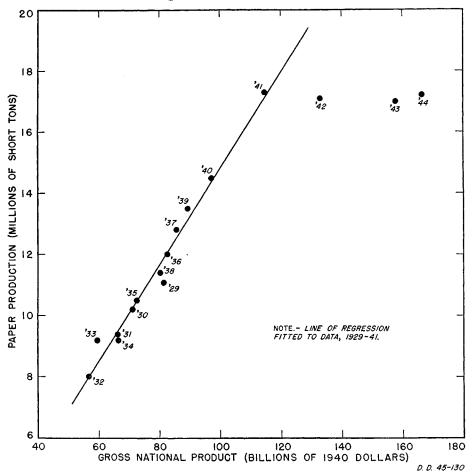
^{§ &}quot;Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes", SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October 1944.

^o The World's Paper and Wood Pulp Industry Before and After V-E Day, Industrial Series No. 14, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Commerce, Department of Commerce.

10 For a further discussion of this point see
the Survey of Current Business, February
1945, "The Business Situation," pp. 2-4.

Chart 3.—Relation of Paper Production to the Gross National Product ¹



¹ Paper production includes paperboard, newsprint, wrapping, book, tissues, and all other paper. Sources: Facts for Industry, War Production Board, and U. S. Department of Commerce.

The chart clearly shows that from 1929 to 1941, the points representing the level of paper production and gross national product for each year fall within a well-defined pattern—pretty much along the straight line shown. In two years only, 1929 and 1933, is there marked deviation from the straight line—6 percent and 9 percent, respectively. In all other years the points cluster very closely about the line, the average percentage deviation for the entire period being only 2.5 percent.

A somewhat different analysis yields a relationship which is even better than The bulk of paper is consumed by the nondurable goods industries and the output of paper is much more closely related to the activity of these industries. Indeed, part of the explanation of the large discrepancy in 1933 shown in the chart is that production of nondurable goods industries rose very sharply from 1932 to 1933 whereas the increase in gross national product was relatively small. The relation between total paper production and the Federal Reserve Board's index of nondurable goods production gives a very close "fit" for all of the years and results in an average percentage deviation for the entire period of only 1.5 percent, and in each year the deviation is less than 3.5 percent.

However, while this relation is better, it has a disadvantage in certain applica-

tions. For marketing analysis a major use of the relationship is to calculate paper production from a predetermined estimate of the factors to which it is related. In order to use the relation to nondurable goods production, therefore, it is necessary to estimate the production prospects for each of the components of the nondurable goods index. These include such industries as food, textiles, leather and products, petroleum, chemicals, and printing and publishing. estimate with any degree of reliability the prospects for each of these industries requires an investigation of the specific factors of supply and demand in each

On the other hand, the prospects for the gross national product can be determined from general economic considerations. Moreover, the likelihood of making (or obtaining it elsewhere because many groups make such projections) a more accurate forecast of gross national product is greater than that of forecasting the nondurable goods group from the combined estimates for the individual industries of the group. This

problem of forecasting the factors used in a relationship is an important consideration in many applications of this type of relationships.

The line of relationship shown in chart 3 indicates that a change of 10 billion dollars in the gross national product is associated with an average change in the production of paper amounting to 1.6 million short tons." Another formulation which is useful to keep in mind is that a change of 10 percent in the gross national product would be expected to result in a relative change of the same magnitude—10 percent—in the output of paper." Note that the response is much less for paper than for jewelry.

This latter result should be of special interest to the producers in the industry. It definitely ties in the activity of the industry as a whole to national activity. If national production falls, past experience indicates that total paper production will fall in the same proportion. Conversely, if the Nation is prosperous the paper industry will enjoy a correspondingly prosperous condition. These remarks apply to the industry as a whole and a particular producer may do better or worse than the industry, but in general, the tone of his activity will be conditioned by the national situation.

It may be noted that unlike the jewelry store sales shown in chart 2, the points for the war years 1942, 1943 and 1944 fall considerably below the straight line and suggest the magnitude of the deficiency of output of paper in relation to demand in these years. On the basis of past experience and assuming the existence of the capacity and resources to produce paper, it would have been reasonable to expect the output of total paper in these 3 years to amount to 20 million short tons, 24 millions and 25 millions, respectively. In other words, therefore, a discrepancy of 3 million short tons in 1942. 7 millions in 1943 and 8 millions in 1944

Table 2.—Paper Production and the Gross National Product

Year	Paper produc- tion 1 (millions of short tons)	Gross national product (bil- liens of 1940 dollars)
1929 1930 1931 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1942 1944	9. 4 8. 0 9. 2 9. 2 10. 5 12. 8 11. 4 13. 5 14. 5 17. 1	81. 3 71. 0 66. 4 56. 9 59. 4 66. 8 72. 3 82. 6 85. 6 80. 1 89. 3 97. 1 114. 8 132. 9 157. 8

¹ Includes paperboard, newsprint, wrapping paper, book paper, tissue paper, and all other paper.

¹¹ The nondurable goods index can be estimated by relating it to the index of total industrial production which in turn can be related to the gross national product. Each of these steps, however, involve errors of estimation which makes the direct approach indicated above more desirable.

on the years 1921-1941 is as follows: Paper production (in millions short tons)=1.58 x gross national product (in billions of 1940 dollars) 1.0

dollars)—1.0.

This is obtained from a straight line regression in which the logarithms of the data for paper production and gross national product are used.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

from the actual production would have been indicated. These deficits, however, should not be construed to mean that the demands not met during the war will appear in the form of demand at a later date.

Using again the range of the gross national product in 1940 dollars of between 110 and 140 billion dollars for illustrative purposes, paper production would be between 17 million and 22 million short tons. The former figure is almost equal to peak production of the war period whereas the latter is far above. Thus, if the economy operates at a reasonably high level in the postwar years, the demands for paper will be sufficiently large to absorb the existing capacity, and at the full employment volume more capacity would be required. A more extended discussion of the implications of the relation to post-war paper requirements has been given in a recent publication of the Department mentioned

The Case of West Coast Lumber

The war years have been very prosperous ones for the West Coast lumber industry despite many difficulties. total value of domestic sales of West Coast lumber increased from 126 million dollars in 1939 to 312 million in 1943. However, a substantial part of this increase in sales was due to higher prices, the average price in 1943 being almost twice that of 1939.

Analysis of the markets for this industry is somewhat more complex than is the case in the two previous illustrations. Changes in the total shipments of West Coast lumber do not bear too close a relation to general business activity nor to construction activity. It is necessary to revise the procedure employed in the previous examples and analyze the West Coast lumber by uses rather than as a total. Consequently, this illustration will round out the presentation with a modification of the technique.

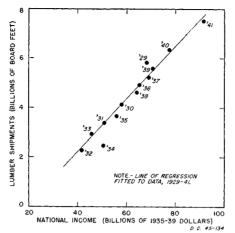
Uses of Lumber.

Since 1929 divergent trends have been apparent in the proportion of West Coast lumber that was consumed in building and construction as against the other uses of lumber. In 1929, shipments for building and construction constituted 59 percent of total shipments and by 1940 this proportion had risen to 82 percent. Thus, shipments of West Coast lumber for industrial uses, including uses for boxes and crates, by fabricating industries and in railroad maintenance showed a sharp downward trend in relation to the total during the thirties. This movement is clearly evident from the data in table 3. Because of these divergent trends, the analysis will be made in two parts, namely, the factors that affect shipments of lumber destined for building and construction and those for industrial uses.

Building and Construction Shipments.

In general, the physical volume of lumber shipped for use in building and construction depends on the level of the national income adjusted for price changes, that is, the "real" national income. The question might arise at this

Chart 4.—Relation of West Coast Shipments of Lumber for Construction to National Income 1



¹ Excludes shipments for export. The year 1934 is low because of longshoremen strike. Sources: West Coast Lumbermen's Association and U. S. Department of Commerce.

point as to why the national income is used in this case instead of the disposable income or the gross national product. Usually the disposable income is much more closely related to the demand for a product which is primarily for consumer

The gross national product which is a measure of national production at market prices is generally applicable to production of a commodity which is for both consumer and producer use. The national income, which differs from the gross national product by the exclusion from the latter of business taxes, depreciation charges and other reserves, is usually much more closely related to the demand or expenditures made for a product by both producers and consumers.

Chart 4 shows the relation and indicates that in the peacetime period 1929 to 1941, there was a close parallel between the fluctuations in shipments and changes in the "real" national income. Stated briefly the relation indicates that on the average a change of 10 billion dollars in the "real" national income

(expressed in terms of 1935-39 dollars) was associated with a change of 1,070 millions of board feet.

It may be noted that deliveries in 1934 were abnormally low relative to the expectations on the basis of the national income. This is explained by the curtailment in shipments resulting from the 3-months' longshoremen's strike on the West Coast. The graphical analysis brings out vividly the fact that 1934 reflected a special and temporary condition in the industry. Such unusual variations are sometimes obscured by the use of numerical methods alone and this case emphasizes an important advantage of the graphical presentation.

In deriving the line of relation shown in the chart, little weight was given to the 1934 observation. For the other years the straight line describes the position of the points very well. The average percentage deviation for the entire period (excluding 1934) is only 3.6 percent, which means that estimates of lumber shipments calculated from the relationship could be expected on the average to deviate from the actual experience by less than 4 percent. 14 Chart 5 shows the shipments as calculated from the line of relationship for the years 1929-1941 compared with the actual shipments for the same period, and clearly indicates the reliability of the relation for estimating purposes.

Shipments of West Coast lumber for building and construction depends, therefore, on national activity as measured by "real" national income. Indeed, shipments are extremely sensitive to changes in national activity as evidenced by the fact that the peacetime experience since 1929 indicates that a change of 10 percent in the "real" national income was associated with a change of 20 percent in shipments.

For estimating the probable volume of shipments of West Coast lumber in the post-war years, this analysis constitutes only a first step. In addition to income, shipments will also be affected in the

Table 3.—West Coast Lumber Domestic Shipments and National Production

	Lumber sh	ipments (millio feet)!	ons of board	Real national	Industrial production 6 (1935–39= 100)	
Year	Total 2	For building and construc- tion 3	For indus- trial uses 4	(billions of 1935–39 dol- lars)		
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	8, 296 6, 410 4, 648 3, 006 3, 709 3, 284 4, 538 5, 945 6, 450 5, 307 6, 526 7, 281 8, 639	5, 840 4, 211 3, 407 2, 264 2, 963 2, 479 3, 659 4, 905 5, 225 4, 617 5, 652 6, 320 7, 499	2, 456 2, 200 1, 241 742 746 805 849 1, 040 1, 225 690 874 961 1, 140	68. 0 57. 9 50. 9 41. 6 45. 7 50. 5 56. 0 65. 2 69. 0 64. 1 70. 8 77. 4	110 91 75 58 69 75 87 103 113 89 109 125	

¹⁴ The equation of the line of relationship determined by the method of least squares is: Shipments for building and construction (millions board feet) = $-2033+106.8 \times na$ tional income (billions of 1935-39 dollars).

Fxcluding exports.
 Source: West Coast Lumbermen's Association.
 Obtained from percent distribution of consumption of West Coast Lumber in West Coast Lumber Facts, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, p. 18.
 Includes boxes and crates, fabricating and railroad consumption.
 Department of Commerce, dollar estimates adjusted for price changes.
 Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, includes mining and manufacturing.

immediate post-war years by the deferred demands for building and construction, by demands from returning veterans many of whom will be in the market for new houses and by additional demands for housing arising from workers shifting back from war to peacetime activities. Looking beyond the transition period, the direction and rate of construction activity must also be considered and, while the level of the national income is likely to be the dominant factor in demand for West Coast lumber, estimates based on forecasts of the volume of income must be modified upward should a construction boom develop. Here we have an instance where deferred demand is real and will influence post-war trends.

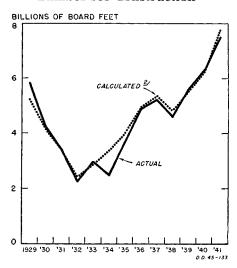
Shipments for Industrial Use.

As indicated above, the proportion of shipments for boxing and crating, for fabricating industries, and for railroad maintenance and repairs steadily declined in relation to the total shipments since 1939. Chief factors accounting for the downtrend were the use of substitute materials for lumber and increasing industrial purchases of lumber from other areas.

These shipments are destined for uses which are directly connected with the volume of industrial activity. The relation between the level of shipments of lumber for industrial uses and industrial activity is shown in the upper section of chart 6. The index of industrial production of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is used to measure changes in manufacturing and mining activity.

Two observations are at once obvious from the chart. First, there is evidently a tendency for shipments of lumber for industrial uses to increase as the output of industrial products rise and to decrease with a fall in total production. The line AB indicates this average relation.

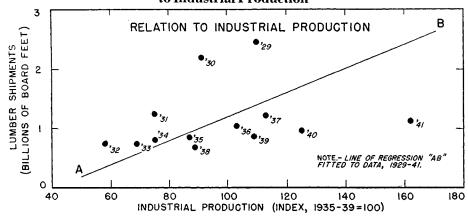
Chart 5.—West Coast Shipments of Lumber for Construction ¹

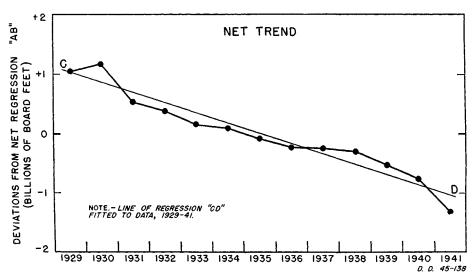


Excludes shipments for export. The year
 1934 is low because of longshoremen strike.
 See chart 4 for the relationship used to obtain calculated shipments.

Sources: West Coast Lumbermen's Association and U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 6.—Relation of West Coast Shipments of Lumber for Industrial Use to Industrial Production ¹





¹Excludes shipments for export. Lumber shipments for industrial use include boxing, crating, fabricating, and railroad. The year 1934 is low because of longshoremen strike.

Sources: West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and U. S. Department of Commerce.

In numerical terms the tie-up with industrial production may be stated as follows: A change of 10 points in the index of production was reflected in a change of 200 million board feet in lumber shipments, provided all other factors affecting shipments remained the same. However, through the years, as indicated previously, other factors were operating which resulted in lowering the relative position of lumber used for industrial purposes.

This brings us to the second observation concerning the pattern of points on the chart, namely that relative to industrial production the shipments showed a declining trend over the period under consideration. For example, the index of industrial production was at about the same level in 1929, 1937, and 1939 and yet lumber shipments for industrial use declined progressively from 2.5 billion board feet in 1929, to 1.2 billion in 1937 and to 0.9 billion in 1939.

The net downward trend in shipments—net because it is determined after allowing for the influence of the change in industrial production—is shown in the lower panel of chart 6. The points in this chart are determined very simply by plotting the deviation of the shipments for each year from the

corresponding reading for the year from the line AB in the panel above.

For example in 1929, the actual shipments were 2.5 billion board feet; the shipments that could have been expected on the basis of the straight line AB in that year would amount to 1.4 billion board feet (the shipments read on the vertical scale from the point on the line corresponding to the index of industrial production of 110 in 1929).

Thus, the deviation in 1929 is 2.5 less 1.4 or 1.1 billion board feet, which is the amount shown for the year 1929 in the lower panel of the chart. Readings for other years are determined in a similar manner. The trend line CD is then determined by inspection, or both lines AB and CD can be determined by the use of numerical methods.¹⁵

 $^{^{15}}$ The regression formula for the period 1929–41 is given by: Shipments for industrial use (in millions of board feet) = -812.7 -171.44 (Year–1935) $+20.17\times$ index of industrial production (1935–39=100). To calculate the value for 1929, when the index of industrial production was 110, the procedure is as follows: Shipments=812.7-171.44 \times (1929–1935) $+20.17\times110=-812.7$ $-171.44\times$ (1929–1935) $+20.17\times110=-812.7$ $-171.44\times$ billion board feet, this compares with the actual shipments of 2.45 billion board feet in 1929, indicating a close agreement for that vear.

The trend indicates that on the average, shipments tended to decline by almost 200 million board feet per year if all other factors had remained the same. In other words, this loss in shipments could be expected to occur on the average from one year to the next if no change were to occur in the volume of industrial production.

A word of caution is necessary in using the extension of the trend CD in future years. Since this trend presumably represents the combined effects of many factors, its extension to post-war years should be made with due consideration given to the various factors other than industrial production that affect it in shipments of lumber for industrial use. The factors that determine the net trend may not operate in the same manner after the war. As a consequence, the trend may flatten out or even reverse itself. Thus, the judgment of those who have an intimate knowledge of the industry is most essential in the proper use of the relationship for post-war projections.

Applications of the Method

The method illustrated in the foregoing examples has wide applications to practically every aspect of economic activity, by industries, by firms and by regions. It is employed in analyzing stock prices, commodity prices, interest rates and wage rates. It is used to determine conversion factors in industrial operations, to estimate manpower requirements, to determine cost-price relations and in profits analyses.

This method is applied in problems of investment, in establishing inventory-sales relationships and in the analysis of imports and exports. It is widely resorted to in deriving consumption relationships, measures of demand and price elasticities and in investigations in the field of taxation. It is used in the determination of labor efficiency, raw material requirements and in problems of overhead costs.

In fact, this technique is indispensable to all types of marketing analysis whenever the experience of the past can be utilized.

However, because the method is widely applicable it emphasizes a necessary requirement in its application, namely, that it must be used in a discriminating and cautious manner. Indeed, since the method is used to obtain results which may serve as a basis for business policy and even national policy, the greatest care must be taken in the way it is applied and particularly in the interpretation of the results.

Considerable thought, for example, must be given to the characteristics of the period covered in the analysis, the logical association of the factors and the

nature and reliability of the relationships. There are many technical problems in the analysis of economic time series which are yet unsolved and even the best of technicians have been misled in the interpretation of such analyses.

This technique is an aid to, and not a substitute for, analytical application and judgment.

The question of interpreting and applying the results is of especial importance. The analyses are used in many cases for forecasting purposes. However, great caution must be used in projecting a relationship far beyond the range of the actual data since there is no experience to indicate that a particular relationship such as a straight line would continue to be a straight line far beyond the range of actual experience. In other words, the error of a forecast becomes magnified progressively with the distance from the actual events.

For example, the current practice is to estimate the probable markets that would correspond to full employment in some future year. All of these estimates must be qualified because they are estimated from data falling far beyond the range of actual experience and represent projections at much higher levels of economic activity than have ever prevailed in peacetime periods. The probable error of such projections, therefore, can be large

Special care must be taken to avoid drawing inferences which are not implied in the analysis. Frequently, conclusions are drawn which may not be applicable to a more general or to a drastically changed condition.

For example, analysts have found from a relationship of steel consumption to industrial activity and the level of steel prices that the price elasticity is practically zero. So long as the fluctuations in steel prices do not differ very much from past experience this conclusion is valid.

However, no one can say precisely by how much steel consumption would be affected if, for example, steel prices were reduced or increased by two-thirds from the average of the past 20 years, a change which is not within the range of their past fluctuations.

These methods can be applied more extensively to marketing analysis by businessmen than has been the case in the past. The benefits to be derived from such studies are real and will pay dividents. Furthermore, it will aid the businessman to recognize, in quantitative aspects, the relation of particular business lines to the economy as a whole. This relationship is definite, and so the individual businessman has a large stake in programs and policies designed to achieve high-level national sales and output.

Therefore, this suggests a twofold approach. First, since there is no substitute for individual initiative and effectiveness in determining the results of a business venture, intelligent forehandedness on the part of each businessman requires a thorough knowledge of the general economic forces which influence the demand for his product. Second. with recognition of these general forces will come a sympathetic approach to the difficult problems and, as an individual member of the national community, the American businessman must share the responsibility of solving these problems if high-level sales and production are to be achieved and maintained as a peacetime norm.

New or Revised Series

Dairy Products: Revisions in 1943 Production Data for Page S-25

[Thousands of pounds]

		Che	eese	Condensed milk		Even	Utilization of milk in
Month	Butter	Total	American	Case goods	Bulk goods	Evap- orated milk	manufac- tured dairy products
January February March April May June July August September October November	122, 661	60, 245	44, 716	8, 009	21, 196	202, 144	3, 644
	120, 089	61, 211	45, 890	8, 431	21, 364	208, 915	3, 610
	140, 218	77, 225	57, 333	9, 452	27, 627	251, 464	4, 302
	149, 254	88, 185	66, 599	11, 021	34, 921	285, 306	4, 677
	186, 204	114, 028	90, 795	11, 698	49, 671	371, 455	5, 900
	200, 896	121, 741	100, 132	12, 429	56, 453	381, 363	6, 316
	180, 952	107, 352	87, 333	10, 478	43, 472	331, 738	5, 619
	151, 021	94, 444	75, 678	10, 094	34, 859	275, 688	4, 736
	125, 366	83, 815	64, 670	9, 440	27, 790	233, 200	4, 011
	106, 985	70, 989	51, 783	9, 910	19, 043	189, 732	3, 403
	93, 042	56, 711	39, 415	8, 393	15, 538	155, 009	2, 891
December Monthly average	97, 100	59, 685	40, 745	8, 589	21, 553	171, 260	3, 066
	139, 482	82, 969	63, 757	9, 829	31, 124	254, 773	4, 348

Source: Data are compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and represent final revisions

Wartime Changes in Regional Concentration

By Elmer C. Bratt,

THE WARTIME INCREASE in employment and production has been accompanied by much shifting about on the part of the civilian population. These movements have been dictated by a variety of considerations, but most notably by the need to add workers in the manufacture of war munitions.

Nine million, or almost one-fourth of the total number of civilian nonagricultural employees, are now engaged in munitions manufacture. This compares with 3 million employees in factories producing similar or related products before the war, when the output went almost entirely for civilian use. This article deals with the regional readjustment which will accompany industrial readjustment in moving away from war production.

The necessity to maximize war production has involved the use of practically all existing facilities in all parts of the country as well as the construction of many new facilities. In many cases new facilities were best located in areas with high industrial development—expanding shipbuilding centers, adapting existing plants to the production of aircraft or aircraft parts, rounding out capacity in steel plants. Some completely undeveloped industrial areas such as Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Dallas.

Local problems of post-war readjustment and reemployment have been created by the growth of industrial areas, particularly because many of them reflect expansion of industries with relatively poor possibilities of conversion to peacetime production. Moving about will be inevitable at the end of the war. The resulting personal problems may not be softened by the knowledge of a waiting job which favored the wartime migration.

These facts tend to suggest to many that there may be widespread unemployment after the war in some areas at the same time that there are actual labor shortages elsewhere. Does the wartime migration warrant the conclusion that the mobility or lack of mobility of labor will have an important bearing on the total amount of unemployment for the country as a whole after the war? Or is postwar reemployment a national problem which must be solved, not by moving people about, but in terms of a national output far above the best pre-war year and distributed proportionately over the major geographic areas?

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

The method used to answer these questions is a study of the change in the distribution of nonagricultural employment from 1939 to May 1944. Agricultural employment is omitted because of its inherent stability and the absence of reliable estimates on the change in such employment by regions. Employment change is superior to population in that it takes account of the influence of relative employment of the population as well as of its movement. No direct measurement of the regional differences in industrial activity is equally representative.

Increased concentration as used in this article means an increase in the percentage of the country's nonagricultural employees in a given area. Concentration is measured relative to the country as a whole. Increase in employment produced an increase in concentration when the rate of increase in an area exceeded that of the Nation.

The Increase in Concentration

The comparative stability of the distribution of total nonagricultural employment during the war is indicated by chart 1.¹ The States where the 1944 percentages are above 1939 represent the areas of increased concentration. In general, however, the 1944 and 1939 lines closely parallel each other.

The 20 States which have increased their proportion of the Nation's nonagricultural employment account for 3.6 percent more of the national total now than in 1939. This increase in concentration is necessarily effset by the other States whose proportion has been reduced by 3.6 percent of the national total.

These 20 States now employ 1.4 million more workers than they would have if the geographical distribution had not changed since 1939. Ninety-six percent of the 1.4 million workers are employed in 14 States where the rise in relative

position in each State accounts for more than 25 thousand employees (table 1).² Since these States represent almost all of the increase in concentration the analysis is restricted to them.

The part of the total employment which adds to the concentration in the 14 states is represented by the shaded ends of the bars in chart 2. At the maximum, the 112 thousand employees in the State of Washington in excess of 1939 proportions, are 17 percent of the present employment. The total of the 14 States is 9 percent.

Use of the 1939 distribution of non-agricultural employment as a base from which to measure increased wartime concentration does not allow for continuation of pre-war trends, or for the changed conditions produced by the war. Probably the most expanded states will not return to 1939 proportions. If pre-war trends are recognized, the over-expansion in California appears somewhat smaller and that in Ohio somewhat larger than indicated by table 1 and chart 2.

Population growth generally has continued pre-war trends. Almost all of the increase in civilian population from April 1940 to November 1943, occurred in 8 of 14 States showing increased concentration. All of these 8 States except Connecticut, experienced a more than average population increase from 1930 to 1940.

In California, the population increase in the pre-war decade amounted to one and a quarter million persons which is more than the spectacular increase occurring in this State during the war. In interpreting this figure it must be borne in mind that California's civilian population has lost in addition some 600 thousand persons to the armed forces.

Manufacturing employment in the 14 States showed above average growth in the pre-war decade. In the 13 States excluding Ohio an increase of 1 percent compares with a decline of 5 percent for the country. California accounted for

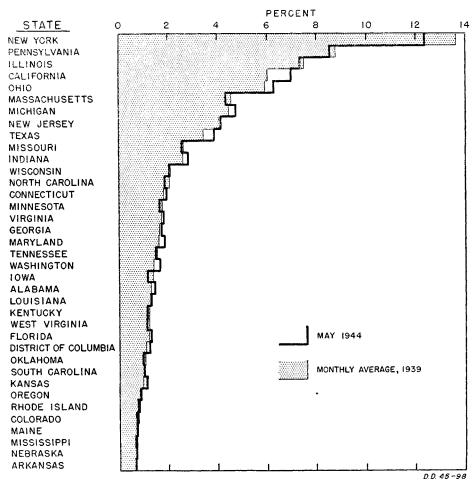
¹The Bureau of Labor Statistics state distribution for total manufacturing and non-agricultural employees is used in this study with these adjustments: (1) Employment in Government-shipbuilding plants and arsenals is subtracted from nonmanufacturing and added to manufacturing to derive a more comparable manufacturing series; (2) the total employees shown by States is blown up proportionately to make the totals comparable with United States totals shown by BLS for manufacturing and nonagricultural employment. The manufacturing distribution resulting from this method was compared with one obtained from Social Security data on covered employment and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data on uncovered employment. The two distributions are very similar.

²The six States omitted from the analysis—New Jersey, Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina, Nevada and Utah—account for an increased concentration of only 60 thousand employees. It amounts to less than 4 percent in all of these States except Nevada. An increased concentration of 7 thousand employees in Nevada amounts to 13 percent of the May 1944 employees.

employees in Nevada amounts to 13 percent of the May 1944 employees.

The overexpanded States showing population increases are: California, Washington, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Michigan, Florida, and Connecticut, according to Census reports developed from registrations in connection with War Ration Book Number 4. These States represent 88 percent of the tabulated increase in civilian population for all States showing such increases.

Chart 1.—Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment by States, 1939 and May 1944 ¹



¹Twelve States, each representing less than 0.5 percent of the U. S. total nonagricultural employment in either period, have been omitted from this chart.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

.3 percent more of the United States total in 1939 and in 1929. Part of the increased concentration shown in table 1 might be considered a continuation of this trend, rather than a wartime abnormality.

The pre-war decline in Ohio amounted to .9 percent of total United States manufacturing employment. The projection of a similar decline for Ohio to the postwar period would give Ohio the appearance of a much greater overexpansion than indicated in table 1. The location in Ohio of 10 percent of manufacturing war facilities (other than the essentially nonconvertible shipbuilding and shell-loading plants) indicates, however, that a projection of the pre-war trend is hazardous.

For the most part, the areas of war expansion represent a continuation and acceleration of pre-war trends. Chart 2, which compares the wartime distribution with that in 1939, ignores these trends. In general, therefore, the chart tends to overstate rather than understate the increase in concentration.

Chart 2 also ignores the members of the armed forces that will return to civilian employment. Assuming that 8.8 million persons are to be demobilized, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has distributed the demobilization in proportion to each State's contribution to the total number of inductions (table 2). Adding the projected demobilization for the 14 States to the May 1944 nonagricultural employees, the difference in the distribution from 1939 is shown in table 2.

The result does not vary importantly from the change in nonagricultural employees only, but in some States the proportion going to the armed forces is significantly lower than the percentage of civilian employment so that concentration will be reduced by returning veterans. Allowance for returning veterans in California and Ohio reduces substantially the relative proportion by which the potential labor force in these States exceeds the national average, because they furnished a smaller proportion to the armed forces than of civilian employment.

The returning veterans will aggravate the immediate reemployment problem for the whole country because to their large number will be added civilians seeking new employment, especially in the case of those who wish to return to manufacturing industries. They will, however, intensify the problem most in

States where no increase in concentration has occurred.

Relatively more of the employees added in the 14 States represent abnormal additions to the labor force than in the country as a whole because of the large number of women and under and overage employees working in these areas. While we do not know the timing or extent of their withdrawal, it probably will be more than average in these States.

Concentration of Munitions Output

War expansion and concentration of employment has resulted from three factors: War production, principally munitions; administration of the war, as typified by the expansion in the District of Columbia area; and training of the armed forces in widely scattered military establishments, but most significantly in the South. The expansion has been so universal and so widely distributed that its influence has been marked in areas which have not kept up with the country as a whole as well as in areas where concentration has increased.

The location of establishments to manufacture war munitions most forcefully illustrates the widespread expansion. Almost a third of the increased munitions employment occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, which today employ a smaller proportion of the Nation's workers than in 1939.

The munitions industries account for 6 of the 8 million increase in nonagricultural workers since 1939. The location of centers of war administration and military training represent smaller factors in war expansion. While concentration has increased in the District of Columbia area because of the centralization of war administration, this factor has been of less importance elsewhere. In such an important military training center as Arkansas, no increase in the proportionate share of the nonagricultural employment has occurred.

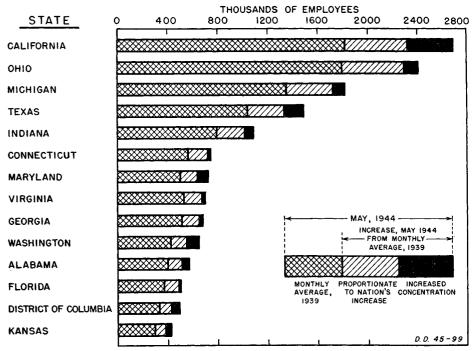
Employment in the manufacture of war munitions exceeds 100 thousand in each of the 17 states shown in table 3. Together these States employ 8 of the Nation's 9 million workers in these industries. They produce the major part of the production in each of the munitions categories.

The major industrial life of the Nation is represented by these 17 States. As a group their relative position has changed little with the war. They account now as before the war for approximately four-fifths of the manufacturing workers and three-fourths of the nonagricultural workers.

While little increase in concentration has occurred in the 17 principal munitions States as a group, the major in-

⁴These industries include employment in the Manufacturing Census industries: 11, rubber; 14, iron and steel; 15, nonferrous metals; 16, electrical machinery; 17, machinery; 18, automobiles; and 19, transportation equipment. Also included in the munitions total are professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus and optical goods and a portion of the chemical industry which cannot be distributed by States for 1939 accounting for 125 thousand employees in that year.

Chart 2.—Principal Areas of Increased Industrial Concentration Measured by Changes in Nonagricultural Employment



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of the U. S. Department of Labor.

creases in concentration which did occur are represented by a part of these States. This fact is illustrated by table 4 which compares the 1939 and May 1944 concentration of nonagricultural employees. An increase in concentration is shown in 10 of the munitions manufacturing States with California increasing its percentage of the country's employment from 6 to 7. These 10 States account for 3.2 percent of the total 3.6 percent increase in concentration. No change in concentration occurred in 3 of the States while the percentage of employment declined in 4 of them. The 4 States which showed reduced concentration account for over half of the 3.6 percent total with New York a very important factor.

Ten of the 14 States appearing in table 1 are also represented in table 4—the first 7 as well as Alabama, Connecticut, and Virginia. The manufacturing of war munitions has played an important part also in the other 4 States of table 1 as shown below:

State	manu ing n tions 1944 (loyees factur- nuni- , May thous- ds)	employees, 1939 to ty 1944 (thousands)	f col. a to col. c (percent)	of col. b to col. c (percent)
	®Total	Increase from 1939	Increase in a lemple May 194	Batio of e	Estio of c
Kansas	93	88	127	73	69
Georgia	79	68	173	45	39
Florida	66	62	130	50	48
District of Columbia	23	22	154	15	14
14 States in table 1	4, 513	2, 979	4, 291	105	69
Total United States	9, 461	6, 238	8, 328	114	75

None of these four political divisions had significant employment before the war in industries here classified as munitions. Only in the District of Columbia is direct munitions employment now a relatively unimportant factor. Such employment much more than accounts for the advance in relative position in the 13 States other than the District of Columbia.

Shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture alone are so important that without the increase in these industries, none of the 13 States would have experienced a

Table 1.—Number of Nonagricultural Employees Added by Rise in Relative Position, 1939 to May 1944

Washington 112 Michigan 105 Maryland 91 Indiana 73 District of Columbia 68 Alabama 63 Kansas 47 Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30	State	Nonagricul- tural em- ployees added ¹ (thousands)	Percent of May 1944 employees
Texas 166 1 Ohio 124 1 Washington 112 1 Michigan 105 1 Maryland 91 1 Indiana 73 1 District of Columbia 68 1 Alabama 63 1 Kansas 47 1 Connecticut 33 3 Georgia 32 Florida Florida 30 6	California	272	14
Ohio 124 Washington 112 1 Michigan 105 6 Maryland 91 1 Indiana 73 7 District of Columbia 68 1 Alabama 63 1 Kansas 47 1 Connecticut 33 3 Georgia 32 Florida Florida 30 6			
Washington 112 Michigan 105 Maryland 91 Indiana 73 District of Columbia 68 Alabama 63 Kansas 47 Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30			5
Michigan 105 Maryland 91 Indiana 73 District of Columbia 68 Alabama 63 Kansas 47 Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30	Weghington		
Maryland 91 Indiana 73 District of Columbia 68 Alabama 63 Kansas 47 Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30	Michigan	105	6
Indiana	Maryland		13
District of Columbia 68 14 Alabama 63 1 Kansas 47 1 Connecticut 33 32 Georgia 32 1 Florida 30 60	Indiana	73	7
Alabama 63 1 Kansas 47 1 Connecticut 33 33 Georgia 32 5 Florida 30 6	District of Columbia		14
Kansas 47 Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30			11
Connecticut 33 Georgia 32 Florida 30			ii
Georgia 32 Florida 30			4
Florida			5
	Florida		ě
	Virginia		4
	Total, 14 states		9
Total United States 2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} +1,406 \\ -1,406 \end{array} \right\}$	Total United States 2		+8 -7

¹ May 1944 employees minus 1939 proportion of United States total for the state in May 1944. ² The + and - figures are related respectively to the States showing increases and decreases in concentration.

Table 2.—Effect of Demobilization of Armed Forces on Concentration

	Hypot demobi of armed	lization	Percent of total U. S.	
State	Num- ber (thou- sands)	Percent of total U. S.	non- agri- cul- tural em- ploy- ees, May 1944	Per- cent in- crease ²
G 3'4				
California Texas	493 440	5. 6 5. 0	7.0	+0.7 +.6
Ohio	458	5. 2	6.3	+.1
Washington	114	1.3	1.7	+.2
Michigan	370	4.2	4.7	+.2
MarylandIndiana	132 229	1. 5 2. 6	1.9	+.2
District of Columbia.	62		2. 8 1. 3	+.2 +.1
Alabama	194	2. 2	1.5	+.3
Kansas	106	1. 2	1.1	+.1
Connecticut	123	1.4	2.0	0
Georgia	220	2. 5	1.8	+.2
Florida Virginia	132 194	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$	1.3 1.8	+.1 +.2
Total, 14 States	3, 267	37, 1	39, 1	+3.2
,				1 +4.0
Total United States 3	8,800	100.0	100.0	4.0
	İ	1	l	1

¹ Taken from Monthly Labor Review, September 1944, assuming a total demobilization of 8.8 million distributed in proportion to State's contribution of induc-

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on U. S. Department of Labor data.

rise in relative position. At least 70 percent of the total employees manufacturing munitions are in these two industries in Florida, Washington, California, Kansas, Texas and Georgia, compared with a national average of 39 percent. Only in Ohio, Connecticut and Indiana of the 13 States are the aircraft and shipbuilding employees below the national average.⁵ The employees in these three States are widely distributed in the munitions industries.

The predominant importance of shipbuilding and aircraft in the States overexpanded relative to the country as a whole points to the difficulty they will experience in maintaining their disproportionate expansion immediately at the end of the war. A major part of the shipbuilding and aircraft facilities are new rather than converted. The problems of putting them to peacetime use will involve uncharted conversion rather than reconversion.

However, the difficulties of reconverting will by no means be restricted to the relatively overexpanded States. The expansion in manufacturing of munitions has been uniformly large in all of the 17 principal munitions manufacturing States, as indicated by table 3. Of the 8.2 million employees manufacturing munitions in these States, a net of 5.2. million have been added to the employment in these industries since 1939.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on Department of Labor data.

² May 1944 percent of nonagricultural employees plus demobilized armed forces minus 1939 percent of nonagricultural employees.

The + and - figures are related respectively to the States showing increases and decreases in concentration.

⁵ The major factor is the slight importance of shipbuilding in these States. Aircraft employment is slightly in excess of the national average in Indiana and Connecticut and slightly below in Ohio.

Variations Within States

State totals tend to blur the problem of reabsorption in an overexpanded center of war production because the major concentration has been in industrial areas which occupy only a small part of the State. An examination of expansion in critical labor market areas shows, however, that with some striking exceptions, their growth has paralleled that of the States. Again they indicate the postwar requirement for generally high employment, though they by no means minimize the need for vast shifting of

Chart 3 shows the major importance of shipbuilding and aircraft in a group of labor market areas expanded by the war. In Los Angeles, for instance, the shipbuilding and aircraft workers added equal the total number of workers in manufacturing before the war. In the San Francisco and Jacksonville areas, the added shipbuilding workers exceed pre-war manufacturing employees. Time will be required to reabsorb many of the added munitions employees in the areas shown in chart 3, although some of the added manufacturing employees will find work in manufacturing industries which do not require reconversion. In fact, a small part of the manufacturing expansion during the war has been in civilian industries. Intensive use of reconverted facilities would in most cases employ more manufacturing workers than in

Although chart 3 dramatizes labor market areas expanded by the war, the problem is brought into better focus when compared to the expansion in the country as a whole. It can be visualized most effectively in two steps. First, change in the position of the States shows the relatively small extent to which net interstate redistribution will be required for an effective use of our manpower. Second, table 5 shows the extent to which the manufacturing employees in selected metropolitan centers have expanded since 1940 relative to State totals.

Manufacturing industry has been the most expanded activity in these centers and, therefore, the general results shown in table 5 are all the more striking. Nonmanufacturing employment in industrial centers has been limited by the available labor force, so that the relative expansion of total nonagricultural employment since 1940 has been even less.

In California and Washington, San Francisco and Seattle have experienced relatively larger expansion than have the States. These areas present very real problems because shipbuilding, which is a major factor in both, will probably not have sufficient orders to utilize all of the present capacity for making ships and will be difficult or impossible to convert to other manufacture. Los Angeles, now as before the war, employs half of California's manufacturing workers. The west coast will, more than any other part of the country, need courageous enterprise in adapting its resources to the production of civilian goods and services.

The hope of a rapid readjustment on the west coast rests on the achievement of a higher degree of industrialization than before the war. Texas presents a similar outlook. Houston, Dallas and

⁶ In the study of metropolitan areas the population census was the only basis for benchmark figures and, therefore, comparison is made with 1940 instead of 1939 used in the State analysis. The increase in manufacturing employment from 1939 to 1940 was not great enough to alter the conclusions.

Table 5 is limited to metropolitan areas for which data are available in States analyzed in this article. Alabama is missing from the table because data are available for Birming-ham only where the manufacturing employment has increased only 25 percent compared with 80 percent for the State. Including only metropolitan centers in States representing metropolitan centers in States representing major increases in concentration and/or major munitions production, table 5 omits some striking war expansions. In Portland, Oregon, for instance, manufacturing employment has increased 300 percent, with no significant increases in the rest of the State.

Table 3.—Munitions Employment in Major Munitions Producing States, May 1944 1

[In thousands]

State	Total munitions	Aircraft	Ship- building	Ordnance	Machinery	Electrical machinery	Other munitions industries
Michigan Ohio. Pennsylvania. New York California. Illinois. New Jersey Indiana Massachusetts Connecticut Wisconsin. Maryland Texas. Washington Missouri Alabama. Virginia.	932 881 741 719 566 432 422 351 256 218 213 188 156	450 179 93 181 296 87 107 111 16 78 35 57 76 40 39 10	11 15 120 143 337 22 107 20 102 13 23 69 777 128 2	144 110 85 105 8 8 132 55 54 57 91 38 16 27 3 50 15	116 162 104 62 30 135 42 31 53 58 86 10 7 4 19	16 80 113 149 12 125 5 129 62 21 110 22 23 21 1 (2)	203 389 417 240 59 218 126 153 86 89 51 45 25 14 30 60
Total, 17 States Total United States	8, 183 9, 461	1, 856 2, 086	1, 299 1, 699	1, 001 1, 230	921 1,005	879 924	2, 228 2, 517

¹ War Manpower Commission classifies the following as munition industries: Aircraft, shipbuilding, iron and steel ordnance, machinery, electrical machinery, nonferrous metals, automobiles: Arcrait, shipbuilding, iron and steel ordnance, machinery, electrical machinery, nonferrous metals, automobiles, rubber, chemicals in part (2882-2886, 2899 2897), other transportation equipment, professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus and optical goods.

2 Less than 500 employees.

Source: War Manpower Commission.

Fort Worth all have expanded industrially even more than the state as a whole. Contrasted to an employment of 38 percent of the State's manufacturing employees in 1940, these three metropolican areas now employ 64 percent. The strik-

ing expansion in Wichita accounts for some 50,000 manufacturing employees.

Table 4.—Changed Concentration of Nonagricultural Employment in Principal States Producing War Munitions, 1939 to May 1944

State	States	of United total non- tural em-	Change in per- centage of United States
	1939	May 1944	total
California Texas Ohio	3.4	7. 0 3. 9 6. 3	+1.0 +.5 +.4
Washington Michigan Indiana	1. 4 4. 5 2. 6	1.7 4.7 2.8 1.9	+.3 +.2 +.2 +.2
Maryland Alabama Connecticut Virginia	1.3 1.9 1.7	1. 5 2. 0 1. 8	+.2 +.1 +.1
New Jersey Missouri Wisconsin Illinois	2.6 2.1	4.1 2.6 2.1 7.3	0 0 0 2
Pennsylvania Massachusetts New York	8.8 4.6	8. 5 4. 3 12. 4	-3 -3 -1.2
Total, 17 States		74. 9	{+3, 2 -2, 0
Total United States	100.0	100.0	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on U. S. Department of Labor data.

Metropolitan areas in the Middle West and eastern States parallel the States of which they are a part, with a few important exceptions. Most of the areas in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois, have not greatly exceeded the State expansion.

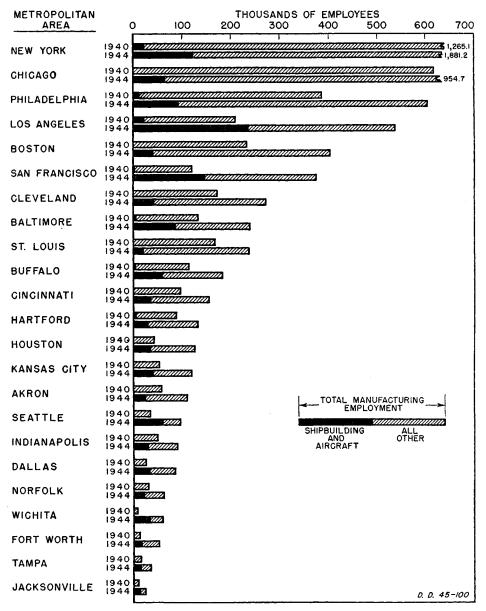
Shipbuilding centers represent the maximum relative overexpansion in the East. Norfolk, where manufacturing employment has risen from 17 to 25 percent of the State total stands out, although Boston and Philadelphia present similar but relatively less accentuated shipbuilding expansions.

The problem in the Boston and Philadelphia areas may be less difficult because Pennsylvania and Massachusetts now account for a smaller proportion of total employment than before the war, but the number of shipbuilding workers added is much larger than in Norfolk. The shipbuilding centers in Florida-Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami, tegether accounting for 66 percent of the State's manufacturing employees compared with 41 percent in 1940—have experienced a large overexpansion.

Fundamental readjustments have of course occurred within metropolitan areas. In some cases new plants have been located at the periphery extending the boundaries. New or expanded communities have arisen, such as Midwest City in the Oklahoma City area and Richmond on San Francisco Bay. Commuting from outlying villages has become a common occurrence.

The location of new plants has redirected the lines of traffic, reorganized

Chart 3.—Shipbuilding and Aircraft Portion of Total Manufacturing Employment in Representative Metropolitan Areas, March 1940 and May $1944^{\,1}$



¹ Shipbuilding and aircraft employment in 16 metropolitan areas was less than 2,000 employees. Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor and War Production Board.

and expanded residential centers, and realigned the occupations and modes of living of the inhabitants. With the ending of the war production program, reshuffling within the areas will be of major proportions.

Employment in industrial areas would have been relatively high with production at current levels even if the total product were being made for civilians. Because the increased product has gone for war, these industrial centers are burdened with a problem of conversion they would not face in peace. The concentration of conversion problems in industrial centers does not indicate, however, that the geographical location of industry differs significantly from high level peacetime needs.

Reemployment Possibilities

A major part of the employees added since 1939 are manufacturing munitions. Chart 4 shows the disproportionate expansion of manufacturing as against non-manufacturing for the country as a whole. The ratio of nonmanufacturing to manufacturing employment is much lower than would have occurred if more adequate labor reserves had been available. Overexpansion has occurred principally in the war manufacturing centers. Nonmanufacturing employment has become disproportionately low in those centers.

The displacement of the munitions manufacturing employees added since 1939 would redistribute or eliminate ap-

proximately three-fourths of the war increase in all nonagricultural employment as shown in table 6. Such a cut-back to pre-war employment in the munitions manufacturing industries, if there were no offsetting expansion of manufacturing for civilian markets, would leave the relationship of total manufacturing employment to the present 22 million nonmanufacturing employees approximately in line with that of 1939.

The major decline in employment at the end of the war will occur in the manufacture of war munitions, while other industries which have been generally underserviced during the war will tend to maintain or increase their employment. Only if the decline in employment in manufacturing munitions at the end of the war greatly reduces the demand for civilian goods and services will employment be reduced in most nonmanufacturing industries or in industries manufacturing civilian goods.

Granting the possibilities of expanding both the manufacture of goods for civilian markets and the employment in nonmanufacturing industries, it is difficult to visualize added requirements in any State in the immediate post-war which cannot be met by workers now residing in the State. For instance, the state of New York, which now employs only 12.4 percent of the country's nonagricultural workers in contrast to the 13.6 percent before the war, has an increase of 619 thousand workers manufacturing munitions to absorb. these, 143 thousand have been added in the shipbuilding industry and 181 thousand in aircraft.

Table 5.—Manufacturing Employment in Selected Metropolitan Centers ¹

Metropolitan		ent of totals	Principal munitiosn
Center	March 1940	May 1944	product
California:			
Los Angeles	50	52	Aircraft, shipbuild ing.
San Francisco San Diego	29 3	36 3	Shipbuilding. Aircraft,
Washington: Seattle	26	33	Aircraft, shipbuild ing.
Tacoma Spokane	11 6	11 3	Shipbuilding. Distributed.
Texas: Houston	20	30	Shipbuilding.
Dallas	12	21	Aircraft.
Fort Worth	6	13	Do.
San Antonio	6	3	
Kansas:	, ,	"	
Kansas City 2	23	28	Aircraft.
Wichita	16	42	Do.
Missouri:	İ	İ	1
St. Louis	69	67	Distributed.
Kansas City 2	13	16	Aircraft.
Michigan:			1
Detroit	59	57	Aircraft, trucks.
Flint	5	4	Guns, instruments
C 1 D11-	1.		trucks.
Grand Rapids Indiana:	4	2	Distributed.
Indianapolis	15	15	Aircraft.
South Bend	8	13	Aircraft, trucks.
Gary		1 4	Aircraft, trucks.
Fort Wayne	5	5	Electric.
Ohio:	ľ	"	Biecciic.
Cleveland	22	22	Aircraft.
Cincinnati	12	12	Do.
Youngstown	1 8	6	Bombs, aircraft.
Akron	8 7	9	Rubber, aircraft.
Toledo	5	5	Trucks.
Dayton	6	5	Aircraft.
Canton	4	4	Bearings, fire con
	1	į	trol.

4 Aircraft.

Columbus 4

Table 5.—Manufacturing Employment in Selected Metropolitan Centers— Continued

Metropolitan		ent of totals	Principal munitions
Center	March 1940	May 1944	product
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	41	44	Aircraft, machinery
Illinois:			
Chicago 2 Peoria	56	60	Radio, aircraft. Tractors.
Maryland:	_]	
Baltimore Connecticut:	74	73	Ships, aircraft.
Hartford	30	28	Aircraft, guns.
Bridgeport	16	16	Radio, aircraft.
New Haven Virginia:	. 16	13	Guns.
Norfolk	17	25	Shipbuilding.
Richmond	14	12	•
New Jersey: Newark 2	10	8	Ships, radio.
Jersey City 2	6	4	• •
Trenton Camden 2	5	5	Aircraft.
Elizabeth 2	4	4 3	
Patterson 2	4	4	Aircraft.
Pennsylvania:			
Philadelphia 2	23 21	$\frac{25}{20}$	Ships, aircraft.
Pittsburgh Reading	3	20	Ships, electric. Aircraft.
Scranton	3	2	Locomotives.
Erie Massachusetts:	2	2	Engines.
Massachusetts: Boston	42	47	Shipbuilding,
Lowell	11	8	Guns.
Springfield	11	11	Radios, electric.
Worcester New York:	9	7	Machinery.
New York: New York	55	57	Ships, aircraft.
New York City.2		ا م	1
Buffalo Rochester	8 5	9 5	Aircraft. Fire control, photo
1tochester	٦		graphic.
Albany	4	4	Radio.
Syracuse	2	2	Guns, ammunition
Utica	2	2	motors. Guns, ammunition.
Yonkers 2	ĩ	ĩ	Guns, ammaintion.
Georgia:			
Atlanta Florida:	17	12	Aircraft.
Tampa	19	29	Shipbuilding.
Jacksonville	13	21	Do.
Miami	9	16	Aircraft, shipbuild

¹ The proportionate manufacturing employment in March 1940 is taken from reports of the 1940 Population Census, and the May 1944 figure is obtained by using Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of wage-earner manufacturing employment by metropolitan area related to 1940 Census figures and divided by State totals used in the present study. The areas included in a few of the metropolitan districts in the 1940 Census differ slightly from that included in the 1930 Census, which is the basis of Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates. In no case is the difference great enough to affect the results materially.
² City only.

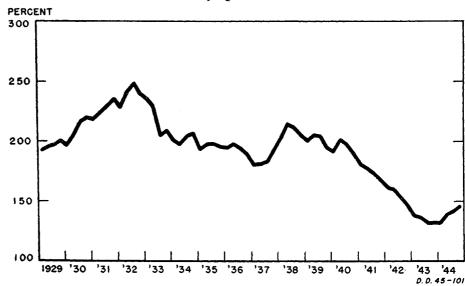
Sources: U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor.

In New York current nonmanufacturing employment would satisfy peacetime requirements if civilian manufacturing employment did not absorb any of the 619 thousand additional munitions employees. Until civilian manufacturing has taken on a substantial number of the war workers, therefore, New York will not present a major opportunity for workers who wish to migrate from areas experiencing an increase in concentration.

Conclusion

The regional concentration of industry today is approximately the same as before the war. Some changes have occurred. There has been a trend away from rural areas. Manufacturing is a disproportionate part of the present national output and most industrial areas

Chart 4.—Ratio of Nonmanufacturing to Manufacturing Employment, by Quarters



Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

have been correspondingly affected. In general, the proportionate importance of the North East has declined slightly while portions of the South and the Far West have risen. But there has been no major redistribution.

All parts of the country never have expanded by uniform proportions with major rises in the national product. With perfectly uniform expansion, nonagricultural employment in the states experiencing increased concentration would have risen 8 percent less than was actually attained (table 1). There is no way to know how closely a peacetime expansion of the same magnitude would have paralleled the redistribution which has occurred, but broadly the pre-war tendencies have been extended. Several aircraft and shipbuilding centers have grown much more than indicated by prewar trends.

While concentration has not changed much geographically, in terms of either states or metropolitan areas, there has been a vast movement within those areas to new occupations, new industries, and new places of employment. The necessary post-war readjustments pose serious and difficult readjustments for the individuals concerned, for business and for the communities.

In general, however, the problems of post-war reemployment cannot be solved by moving people to other parts of the country where job opportunities await them. Because the expansion has occurred in almost all areas, no parts of the country will act as a vacuum to absorb excess workers from war production centers until the national output of nonwar goods and services substantially exceeds the pre-war level.

There is no need to reverse the wartime movement away from agricultural employment. Any major shift in that direction will reflect a lack of job opportunities elsewhere. There is need of a shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing occupations, but this shift does not

Table 6.—Increase in Employees Manufacturing Munitions Compared With Other Employment

	Increas	e in employe	es 1939 to M	ay 1944	Manufac-	
State	Total non-	Nonmanu-	Manufa	eturing	turing em- ployment less increase in muni-	1939 manu- facturing employees
	agricultural	facturing	Total	Munitions	tions	
California	861	199	662	640	403	381
Texas		204	238	189	228	179
Ohio		119	506	501	757	752
Washington		47	181	173	125	117
Michigan		39	447	469	609	631
Maryland		72	157	155	176	174
Indiana	297	42	255	249	355	349
District of Columbia	154	131	23	22	15	14
Alabama.		41	131	90	186	145
Kansas	127	31	96	88	55	47
Connecticut		9	183	187	280	284
Georgia	173	80	94	68	216	190
Florida		76	54	62	60	68
Virginia	174	92	82	87	159	164
Total, 14 states		1, 182	3, 109	2, 980	3, 624	3, 495
Total, United States	8, 328	1,819	6, 509	6, 238	10, 351	10,080

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on War Manpower Commission and U. S. Department of Labor data.

necessarily involve a move from one region or metropolitan area to another. Expanded opportunities for nonmanufacturing employment everywhere will depend pretty much upon securing a basic output considerably above the prewar level.

Some communities will capitalize on potential markets more than others because their reconversion problems are less difficult or simply because they are more enterprising. The wartime migration will not, therefore, be reversed to restore the pre-war distribution.

Post-war readjustments will involve a great deal of moving about from one region to another as well as the more local shifts of occupation and residence. The resulting personal problems will be intense, especially if high-level employment is not attained. The need to facilitate the mobility of labor will be of major importance in many war centers. The fact remains, however, that moving about of itself will have a relatively unimportant effect on the total amount of unemployment.

If the post-war national output is not much higher than the best pre-war year the supply of labor will be in excess of demand in almost every area. Outmigration from overexpanded centers of war production will spread the unemployment more evenly across the country or move workers to places where they can find subsistence. It will not materially increase the level of effective employment.

If the required high national output is achieved there is little doubt that workers will migrate to where there are jobs. Their presence in the areas of increased concentration is ample evidence of their willingness to move if the opportunities for employment are better elsewhere. Crowded, temporary housing and other unsatisfactory living conditions in some of these areas will be an added inducement.

The exact composition of the increased national output potentially possible is difficult to visualize today, but it obviously calls for increases in the whole gamut of goods and services desired by consumers—plus the necessary expansion and modernization of the facilities to produce those things. It calls for better housing and community facilities of all sorts.

The potential markets are, if anything, greater in those areas which have grown most during the war. These communities have been geared to unprecedented production by making use of many temporary expedients. If the present level of activity were supported by peacetime production, much capital investment would be needed.

Expanded residential areas, additional shopping facilities, and increased transportation facilities would be required. If the war plants are not convertible, additional manufacturing facilities would be needed. The large expansion called for should make possible communities more modern and better planned than those whose pre-war facilities are more nearly adequate. Additional personal service, as indicated by its inadequacy

during the war, would be called for. All of these things can occur, however, only if civilian industry is found to replace the major part of war industry.

Business Situation

(Continued from p. 5)

penditures over receipts in one sector is automatically compensated by the opposite situation elsewhere in the economy.

Between 1939 and 1944 the Nation's Budget more than doubled in size. This growth was analyzed in detail in last month's issue of the Survey as part of the review of national income and production for 1944. As is well known, the motivating force for the movement to high production and consumption and the absorption into active employment of many millions of workers was the Federal expenditures for war purposes. The magnitude of the rise in Government expenditures and the extent of the deficit in the Government's accounts are strikingly shown in the chart.

With declining Federal spending in prospect, the maintenance of income and employment at high levels will depend upon how effectively the freed resources are absorbed into other uses. It has already been indicated that declines are inevitable as cut-backs are made in the war production, if for no other reason than because of the elimination of wartime pressure to expand abnormally the labor force and to increase the hours of work.

If the bars are to be sustained at a height which signifies adequate sales and employment opportunities, reconversion conditions must be such as to encourage increased spending by economic units other than the Federal Government. The business sector of the economy can be expected to show the largest relative expansion under favorable circumstances, since the necessities of war have restricted its expenditures, and increased outlays for capital equipment must precede the enlarged flow of many types of consumer goods.

As indicated above, a decline in war expenditures to 70 billion dollars-the figure adopted in the budget recommendations for fiscal 1946—would entail a significant reduction in income and employment and would permit some reconversion. In analyzing the accompanying chart on the Nation's budget, the dynamics of the situation are more clearly demonstrated by considering the two extremes of the range of estimates of war expenditures cited by the President. Thus, as previously discussed, the top of the range-80 billion dollarswould result in little change from 1944 in the height of the receipts and expenditures bars or in the size of the components. Under the other extreme, the shifts that would take place would be much more extensive, and these are considered below for illustrative purposes.

Assuming a decline in Federal war spending to an annual rate of 60 billion dollars, or to approximately two-thirds of the current rate, private gross capital formation, including business construc-

tion, producers' durables, accumulation of inventories, and the private foreign trade balance, might increase five- or six-fold over the 1944 volume. The contribution of State and local governments might also increase, since many public works have been deferred during the war. Nevertheless, the expansion in these sectors could have only a partial offsetting effect on a reduction in war outlays of one-third, which would imply a larger relative reduction in munitions output.

Under the assumed conditions, aggregate consumer spending for goods and services would tend to show little change from 1944 during this particular period. On the one hand, purchases of nondurables will slacken as income payments and disposable income contract with declining Federal spending and war production. On the other hand, production and sale of consumer durables will rise to meet pent-up demands buttressed by accumulated wartime savings. The limit to the production of these goods will be prior claims to resources for the large munitions production that will remain, and the time required to reconvert war plants to civilian output.

From an over-all standpoint, therefore, total output will decline, but will be cushioned somewhat by increased production for business and for State and local governments.

Referring to the Nation's budget after the war, and looking beyond the immediate reconversion period, the President said: "* * * Manifestly, full employment in peacetime can be assured only when the reduction in war demand is approximately offset by additional peacetime demand from the millions of consumers, businesses, and farmers, and by Federal, State, and local governments. And that means that consumers' expenditures and business investments must increase by about 50 percent, measured in constant prices, above the level of the year 1939, if full employment is to be provided by private enterprise.'

New or Revised Series

Dried Egg Production: New Series for Page S-27 ¹

[Thousands of pounds]

	1			
	January	73	10, 774	12,000
	February March	680 2, 539	14, 567 19, 692	20, 878 23, 885
il	May	2,857	22, 192	29, 560 28, 472
2, 286	July	3, 299	23, 899	23, 889 20, 618
4, 300	September	3,654	21, 689	16, 169 20, 053
	November	7, 457	19, 508	23, 208 22, 179
2, 391				21,061
0, 039				261, 972 21, 831
	202 489 553 2, 286 3, 796 4, 300 3, 000 1, 486 2, 391 6, 002	202 March April May April May June July May July May March May March May 202 March 2,539 489 April 3,518 May 2,857 553 June 2,853 2,286 July 3,299 3,796 August 2,855 4,300 September 3,654 6,000 Cotober 7,227 November 1,486 December 2,391 45,280 0,039 Total 45,280	202 March 2,533 19,692 489 April 3,518 22,524 May 2,857 22,192 553 2,286 3,796 August 2,855 22,539 4,300 September 3,654 21,689 1,486 December 7,457 19,508 1,486 December 8,269 13,144 2,341 Total 45,280 235,649 1,039 Total 45,280 235,649	

¹ Compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economies, from reports obtained from plants representing the entire industry. Data include the production of dried whole eggs, albumen, and volks.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	January	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	•	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments	241. 3 268. 1 238. 3 13, 320 9, 496 3, 945	227. 2 255. 7 224. 2 12, 541 9, 039 4, 050	232. 4 261. 1 228. 7 12, 206 9, 180 4, 044	231. 9 258. 8 228. 7 12, 979 9, 138 4, 009	231. 1 258. 3 228. 4 12, 582 9, 145 3, 995	232. 1 259. 1 229. 2 12, 387 9, 223 4, 008	233. 9 261. 7 231. 1 13, 573 9, 344 4, 051	233. 2 263. 0 232. 3 12, 928 9, 284 4, 045	234. 0 263. 1 232. 3 12, 586 9, 304 4, 056	232. 5 262. 0 231. 9 13, 670 9, 375 4, 039	235. 5 263. 4 233. 6 13, 684 9, 541 4, 066	237. 5 264. 7 235. 3 13, 253 9, 508 4, 010	7 266. 9 7 236. 9 7 14, 405
Public assistance and other relief ¶	80 932 2,356 456 12,100	79 834 2, 275 314 11, 324	79 459 2, 137 351 11, 118	79 1, 161 2, 186 415 11, 852	78 811 2, 127 421 11, 496	78 494 2, 175 417 11, 242	78 1, 554 2, 189 408 12, 396	78 914 2, 241 411 11, 681	78 486 2,300 418 11,269	78 1, 317 2, 474 426 12, 178	79 829 2,801 434 11,877	79	2, 396
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME						·							
Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	129 126 132	135 117 149	121 87 147	127 83 160	123 74 161	133 80 173	127 80 163	131 114 145	138 131 143	159 180 143	189 238 153	164 178 154	131
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	143 147 140	143 130 153	150 127 167	156 143 165	146 133 156	154 139 165	141 116 160	135 117 150	133 105 154	129 109 144	142 142 142	148	127 144
ments* mil. of doi. Income from marketings* do Indexes of cash income from marketings:†	1,641 1,554	1,628 1,536	1, 439 1, 343	1, 528 1, 433	1,480 1,402	1, 546 1, 452	1, 558 1, 504	1, 649 1, 602	1,741 1,690	2, 007 1, 954	2, 460 2, 427	2, 256 2, 188	7 1,747 7 1,697
Grops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted	234. 0 275. 0 326. 5 240. 5 194. 5 257. 0 289. 5	231. 0 260. 0 278. 5 248. 0 191. 0 281. 0 273. 0	202. 0 276. 0 271. 5 279. 0 201. 0 333. 5 286. 5	215. 5 274. 0 276. 5 272. 0 199. 5 322. 5 283. 5	211. 0 270. 0 282. 0 262. 0 209. 5 306. 0 252. 0	218. 5 276. 0 284. 0 271. 0 219. 0 308. 0 278. 0	226, 5 275, 0 283, 0 270, 0 213, 5 316, 0 260, 5	241, 0 252, 0 264, 0 244, 0 207, 0 266, 5 260, 5	254. 5 261. 0 272. 0 253. 5 202. 0 288. 5 265. 5	294. 0 243. 5 258. 5 233. 5 200. 0 240. 0 287. 5	365, 5 262, 5 308, 0 232, 5 197, 5 235, 5 298, 5	298. 0 246. 5 191. 5	7 263, 5 7 295, 0 7 242, 5 192, 0 7 255, 0
PRODUCTION INDEXES													İ
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index	n 021	240	940	920	927	926	928	999	925	924	924	232	r 920
Unadjusted, combined index†	196 p 116 p 139 p 103 p 433 p 186 p 160 p 118 p 234 p 172	405 108 103	406 114 113	112 106	237 255 361 213 125 142 116 445 292 293 289 163 74 127 730 232 169 127 325 408 116 116	236 252 252 357 210 1127 142 119 437 279 282 273 165 79 122 225 726 168 127 323 410 411 111 411 111	111	107	408 111 107	7 121 118	234 250 345 206 1255 143 117 428 233 246 200 167 102 218 7 704 7 229 168 309 309 111 111	248 344 1201 1201 144 165 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	248 3242 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198

Preliminary 'Revised.

Formerly designated "Direct and other relief."

From designated "Direct and other relief."

From designated "Direct and other relief."

From description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1920-42, 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, 1,339; 1943, 1,666; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 390; 1942, 1,281; 1943, 1,604; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1949 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.

February 1945 issue; complete revisions are available on request. 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						194	4					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ontinue	ed .			<u> </u>		· '	·
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Con.							1						
Industrial Production—Continued													
Unadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued. Manufactured food products†1935-39=100	v 144 v 88	145 • 83	143 p 94	142 • 113	143 • 143	147 • 185	153 • 225	163 • 221	165 • 178	166 • 155	159 • 125	155 p 108	r 14
Dairy products†dodo Meat packingdo Processed fruits and vegetables*do	₽ 171 ₽ 104	225 91	207 89	187 85	183 92	180 94	172 105	162 169	147 213	148 236	156 180	175 133	18
Paper and productsdodo		136 134	139 136	137 134	138 134	142 137	141 137	132 128	141 137	141 137	143 139	143 138	11
Paper and pulp†dododododo		226	230	234	233	237	242	247	251	258	266 170	r 268	2
Coke do Petroleum refining† do Printing and publishing† do do do do do do do do do do do do do		174 234	176 238	174 243	176 242	175 246	172 252	172 259	171 264	168 272	281 105	170 7 283) 2
Printing and publishingtdodododododo	V 237	101 242	101 244	101 242	104 231	100 230	100 228	89 227	98 231	100 230	231	107 r 231	71
Textiles and products†do Cotton consumptiondo	p 152 145	149 150	152 151	151 150	151 151	147 142	145 140	139 139	141	147 148	146 140	149 149	1
Rayon deliveriesdo Wool textile productiondo	217	186 154	187 159	191 155	196 153	195 152	196 148	193 131	189 140	196 144	199 150	209 143	2
Tobacco products do do Minerals† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	125 • 133	124 133	114 136	117 133	120 138	124 146	126 146	127 143	129 147	131 147	125 7 144	137 140	, 1
Fuelst	p 145	142 119	145 143	141 123	143 129	146 134	146 128	143 118	147 124	148 129	148 133	148 126	7 1
Anthracite† do Bituminous coal† do Crude petroleum	p 151 p 147	161 137	162 139	155 138	155 139	159 142	158 143	151 142	154 146	151 149	152 148	155 148	1
Metals do Adjusted, combined index† do	p 234	82 243	85 244	86 241	112 239	144 236	148 235	142 230	145 232	138 230	123 232	r 89	, 2
Manufacturesdo	p 251	262 369	262	259 364	256 361	253 356	251	246 347	248 348	246 342	248 344	248	7 2
Durable manufactures do Lumber and products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 344 p 129	133	367 131	129	126	124	354 127	124	127	120	120	122	r1
Lumber do do Nonferrous metals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 123	125 285	122 285	119 287	118 292	115 279	118 263	114 244	118 245	111 238	109 233	234	1 2
Stone, clay, and glass productsdodo	» 167	168 86	168 88	167 83	165 78	161 76	168 84	165 86	162 88	159 86	161 88	160 88	1
Clay products do do Glass containers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	₽ 127	129 213	131 212	131 216	125 227	122 210	127 230	124 222	122 204	116 200	115 212	208	1 2
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do do do do do do do do do do do do do	₽ 176	176 131	177 126	175 137	172 123 323	169 116	169 119	165 128	168 186	168 156	169 166	184	1
Chemicals do	p 318	364 108	359 111	341 112	323 116	324 112	319 115	314 105	314 112	307 121	7 307		r 3
Leather tanning* do Manufactured food products do	p 156	103 154	105 158	107 159	117 158	110 154	113 153	113 153	108 147	120 146	111 156		
Dairy products	102	> 126 187	p 128 215	> 135 202	> 137 198	» 139 180	• 153 173	₽ 151 175	2 139 169	P 147 161	7 152 154	p 165	p 1
Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do Paper and products do	p 160	140 136	140 138	155 137	152 138	145 142	136 140	130 133	112 142	121 142	139 143	145	7.1
Paper and pulpdo	. -	134 226	135 230	134 234	134 233	137 237	136 242	129 247	137 251	137 258	139 266	138	1
Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum refining do		234 104	238 102	243 100	242 101	246	252 100	259 95	264 102	272 99	281 103	r 283	2
Printing and publishing do Textiles and products do	. □ № 152	149	152	151	151	98 147	145	139 122	141	147	146	149	- 1
Tobacco products do Minerals do	. 140	125 139	119 142	123 139	126 140	124 143	121 142	139	142	124 143	120 143	143	1
Metalsdodo		124	127	126	122	120	120	117	114	114	112	r 112	1
Total munitions*1943=100_	103 112	112 136	, 111 , 136	7 115 7 148	, 111 , 136	7 111	7 104 7 138	,106 , 132	* 108 * 127	, 108 , 120	7 108 7 115		
Aircraft*	84	112 102	110 • 99	114	7 110 91			7 102 84	r 103	r 101	r 102	- 99	· ·
Ammunition*	134	* 100	109	110	114	88 112	112	7 116 7 75	r 121	r 124	125 r 82	f 7125	71
Ammunition* do Combat and motor vehicles* do Communication and electronic equipment* do Communication and electronic equipment* do Communication and electronic equipment* do Communication and electronic equipment* do Communication and electronic equipment* do Communication and electronic equipment*	85 123	97 • 133	7 83 7 123	7 82 7 126	76 • 121	73 • 122	76 124	114	r 115	, r 115	r 122	r 121	7 1
Other equipment and supplies*	118	101	99	106	7 111	105	108	102	113	115	r 127	121	'1
AND INVENTORIES New orders, index, total		276	261	271	280	293	301	314	302	299	316	316	} 3
Durable goods dododododo		411 300	365 275	384 257	403 272	436 330	445 366	487 439	455 429	429 381	455 415	461	4
Electrical machinery do Other machinery do		523 319	406 291	389 361	389 455	395 441	398 450	396 501	326 407	339 370	401 439	316	
Other durable goodsdo		626	557 194	611	577 201	621 201	589 208	592 202	590	595 215	556	613	
Nondurable goodsdo. Shipments, index, total†avg. month 1939=100.	-	257 364	271 384	268 377	274 389	264 371	273 383	263 373	264 366	269 372	279 382	274	
Durable goods. do. Automobiles and equipment. do. Iron and steel and their products. do.	-	299	301	295	309	290	314	289 245	292 243	282 253	303	313	
Nonierrous metals and productsdo		. 260	247 273	244 275	248 273	235 274	248 272	257	263	267	252 279	282	1 2
Electrical machinery do Other machinery do	1	429 382	483 407	485 401	513 425	452 411	492 427	508 402	483 392	521 389	515 408	390	8
Other durable goodsdododo		2, 542 198	2, 672 206	2, 561 207	2, 644 208	2, 526 204	2, 436 219	2, 468 210	219	213	2, 414 221	210	2
Nondurable goodsdododo		. 199	193 205	193 206	194 204	190 204	196 208	187 200	193 207	198 207	208 218	211	1 2
Food and kindred products do	1	P 207	214 175	204 176	208 172	200 174	200 179	203 165	206	216 172	227 180	217	2
Paper and allied products do Products of petroleum and coal* do Rubber products do		274	176 299	178 290	184 295	179 293	192 316	194 295	185	187	192	189	2
Textile-mill products do Other nondurable goods do	-	182	200	202 169	195 174	185 172	200 180	162 165	184	184	189	189	1
Revised. Preliminary.		. 147	163	1 109	1/4	1 1/2	180	103	110	101	1 189	189	• 1

*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 months 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 company reports 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 above for "petroleum refining" formerly shown; 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 ,		1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
	Bt	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinue	ed						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
nventories: Index, totalavg. month 1939=100		179. 1	177.7	176. 7	175, 2	173, 7	173.3	173. 2	173. 7	172.4	172.0	170.8	168
Durable goodsdo	ļ	212.0	208.6	207. 2	204. 9	204. 0	203.6	201. 9	200.9	198.8	197, 1	194.6	191
Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do	1	238. 2 135. 6	240. 6 131. 1	244. 7 126. 8	241.5 124.1	240. 3 125. 7	234. 1 126. 7	229. 9 129. 0	228. 0 128. 1	229.8 127.5	229, 6 126, 3	220. 2 124. 4	209 119
Nonferrous metals and products do Electrical machinery do	`	155, 9 339, 5	154.8 339.8	155. 6 338. 1	154.7 330.3	153.6 341.2	154.6 338.9	152. 7 335. 5	153.0 334.8	148.6 327.8	145. 8 318. 6	146. 7 320. 5	152 322
Other machinerydo		219.9	222.7	227. 2	229. 2	226. 9	224. 9	225. 1	218.4	218.9	219. 4	216. 2	215
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) avg. month 1939=100.		1, 100. 1	1,039.6	1,012.6	991.3	943.7	954. 1	910. 2	929. 3	907.0	895, 2	873. 8	836
Other durable goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do		110. 4 150. 4	108. 2 150. 7	106, 7 150, 0	106.5 149.2	107. 4 147. 2	106. 5 146. 9	106, 2 148, 1	107. 4 149. 9	105.5 149.4	105.9 150.1	106. 4 149. 9	107 147
Chemicals and allied productsdo	1	158. 2	160.3	161.4	163.8	163.6	164.9	164. 2	162. 5	159.2	156.8	154.8	157
Food and kindred products doPaper and allied products do		179. 1 131. 3	177.0 133.4	173.8 136.1	170.8 139.0	166. 2 138. 8	170.7 139.8	177. 7 143. 4	185. 7 144. 7	187.0 142.7	188.3 139.9	184.7 136.2	174
Petroleum refiningdo		105.3 179.6	106.0 185.2	107. 5 187. 6	108. 4 190. 6	112.0 188.1	108. 1 182. 1	108.3 174.7	109.0 172.9	109.7 174.3	110.9 174.3	110. 8 176. 1	108
Rubber productsdo		129. 1	125.8	123.5	120, 6	118.5	116.1	116. 2	115.0	112.5	115.6	118.3	116
Other nondurable goodsdodo		154.0	157.1	156.7	155. 3	152.0	149.3	147. 5	147.9	147.9	149.0	151.8	154
mil. of. dol.		17, 805	17, 666	17, 562	17, 414	17, 268	17, 229	17, 215	17, 266	17, 139	17, 100	16, 973	16,7
		BUS	INESS	POP	ULAT	ION							
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
(U. S. Department of Commerce)				2,840.1			2, 854, 6						
Contract constructiondo				137. 4 227. 0			1)	1	1		1
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter_thousands Contract constructiondo				115.0									
Retail tradedodo				1,330.5 554.5			1,351.8						
All otherdo				475.7									
All other do lew businesses, quarterly do liscontinued businesses, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do				56. 5 56. 3 45. 4			46.9 49.9						
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)													
Grand totalnumber	80	120	132	96	131	148	110	91	77	75	74	75	}
Commercial service do	8 10	13 13	22 19	9 11	9 20	14 26	9 12	10 9	3 9	8	11	12 18	
Manufacturing and miningdo	34 26	31 50	32 49	28 43	37 56	34 63	31 51	23 41	28 32	24 26	30 25	18	
Retail tradedodododo	. 2	13	10	5	9	11	7	8	5	1 5	4	6	
Liabilities, grand total thous, of dol. Commercial service do	5, 883 2, 622	1, 708 105	3, 108 369	1, 460 173	3, 524 57	2, 697 102	1, 854 224	3, 559 514	1,054	4,065 155	3, 819 43	3, 008 1, 663	1,8
Constructiondodo	855 2, 128	183 893	209 2, 032	115 801	318 2, 676	249 1, 293	159 1,071	144	123 557	273 3, 288	80 3, 521	482 513	1,0
Manufacturing and miningdodododo	254	304	391	303	338	903	305	2, 451 291	272	161	156	115	'3
Wholesale tradedo	24	223	107	68	135	150	95	159	86	188	19	235	2
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS New incorporations (4 states)	1, 682	1, 111	939	1, 119	1, 024	1, 248	1, 222	1, 142	1, 146	1,159	1,460	1,506	1, 5
	1	CO	MMO]	DITY	PRIC	ES	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS†						:			Ī				1
U. S. Department of Agriculture:					-00							100	
Crops	201 200	196 199	195 196	196 198	196 200	194 198	193 197	192 194	193 191	192 188	194 187	196 189	2
Food graindododo	169 163	170 168	170 169	169 171	171 172	170 173	165 170	161 168	156 166	155 162	164 161	165 157	1
Tobacco do	365	350	348	351 161	352 163	350 160	350 163	350 164	355 162	358 170	357 171	368 168	3
Cotton	205	162 204	161 206	215 242	237 220	232 225	228	230	214	206	205	195	. 2
Truck cropsdododo	262 214	267 203	247 205	242 207	207	208	228 231 210	195 209	186 209	166 207	153 211	188 215	2 2
Livestock and productsdo	202	193 194	194 199	194 203	191 203	190 201	189 200	190 197	194 201	196 200	199 201	202 200	1 2
	202	201	201	199	196	194	192	194	196	198	201	203	2
Meat animals do do Dairy products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	199	177	168	162	151	153	154	165	171	179	190	207	2
Dairy productsdo Poultry and eggsdo	100									[}	
Dairy productsdo Poultry and eggsdo COST OF LIVING National Industrial Conference Board:					1011	104. 4	104. 4	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.1	105. 2 93. 9	7 105. 94.
Dairy products	105. 7	103. 9 91. 2	103. 4 91. 6	103. 4 91. 7	104.1 91.9		92.5	¥2. h	93.0	93.2	93.6	95.9	
Dairy products	105.7 94.2 112.1	91. 2 111. 1	91.6 109.6	91.7 109.2	91. 9 110. 1	92. 3 110. 7	92. 5 110. 6	92. 5 111. 9	93.0	93. 2 111. 5	93. 6 111. 1	111.1	1112
Dairy products	105.7 94.2 112.1 95.8	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8	91. 6 109. 6 96. 0 90. 8	91, 7 109, 2 95, 3 90, 8	91. 9 110. 1 95. 3 90. 8	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3 90. 8	110, 6 95, 1 90, 8	111. 9 95. 1 90. 9	95. 1 90. 9	111.5 95.1 90.9	111. 1 95. 1 91. 0	95. 2 91. 0	r 95.
Dairy products	105.7 94.2 112.1 95.8 91.0	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8	91. 6 109. 6 96. 0	91.7 109.2 95.3	91. 9 110. 1 95. 3	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3	110.6 95,1	111. 9 95. 1	111.9 95.1	111.5 95.1	111. 1 95. 1	95. 2 91. 0	7 95 91
Dairy products	105. 7 94. 2 112. 1 95. 8 91. 0 114. 9	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8 110. 5	91. 6 109. 6 96. 0 90. 8 110. 6	91, 7 109, 2 95, 3 90, 8 111, 5	91.9 110.1 95.3 90.8 112.8	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3 90. 8 113. 2	110.6 95.1 90.8 113.3	95. 1 90. 9 113. 3	95. 1 90. 9 113. 4	111.5 95.1 90.9 113.6	95. 1 95. 1 91. 0 114. 2	95. 2 91. 0 114. 7	7 95 91 114 43 issu
Dairy products	105. 7 94. 2 112. 1 95. 8 91. 0 114. 9	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8 110. 5	91.6 109.6 96.0 90.8 110.6 cts were in	91, 7 109, 2 95, 3 90, 8 111, 5 acluded in ember 193	91.9 110.1 95.3 90.8 112.8 the "othe 8 are avai	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3 90. 8 113. 2 er durable lable on re	110.6 95.1 90.8 113.3 goods" in	111. 9 95. 1 90. 9 113. 3 dex as sh	95.1 90.9 113.4 own in th	111.5 95.1 90.9 113.6 e Survey p	111. 1 95. 1 91. 0 114. 2 prior to the	111. 1 95. 2 91. 0 114. 7 the May 19 ers' in ven	95 91 114 43 issu
Dairy products	105. 7 94. 2 112. 1 95. 8 91. 0 114. 9	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8 110. 5	91.6 109.6 96.0 90.8 110.6 cts were in thing Dec	91, 7 109, 2 95, 3 90, 8 111, 5 acluded in ember 193	91.9 110.1 95.3 90.8 112.8 the "othe 8 are avai	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3 90. 8 113. 2 er durable lable on re-	110.6 95.1 90.8 113.3 goods" in equest.	111. 9 95. 1 90. 9 113. 3 dex as sh For the es	111.9 95.1 90.9 113.4 own in the	111.5 95.1 90.9 113.6 e Survey I	95. 1 95. 1 91. 0 114. 2 prior to the	111. 1 95. 2 91. 0 114. 7 the May 19 ers' inven	95 91 114 43 issu tories f
Dairy products	105. 7 94. 2 112. 1 95. 8 91. 0 114. 9 tals and the ferrous much the May 1 p. 8-11 of the May 1	91. 2 111. 1 95. 1 90. 8 110. 5 neir productals begin 943 issue.	91. 6 109. 6 96. 0 90. 8 110. 6 ets were in ining Dec For earl	91.7 109.2 95.3 90.8 111.5 acluded in ember 193 ier figures and the ac	91. 9 110. 1 95. 3 90. 8 112. 8 the "othe 8 are avai for the se companyi	92. 3 110. 7 95. 3 90. 8 113. 2 er durable lable on re- ries on op- ng text ar	110.6 95.1 90.8 113.3 goods" in equest. I erating by	111. 9 95. 1 90. 9 113. 3 dex as sh For the est sinesses an sources	95.1 90.9 113.4 own in th timated v	111.5 95.1 90.9 113.6 e Survey I salue of ma ess turn-ov	95. 1 91. 0 91. 0 114. 2 prior to the shufacturer and a	111. 1 95. 2 91. 0 114. 7 he May 19 ers' inven description	43 issutories for of t

inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945			1		1	1944	1		0 1	0:1	NT	T-
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dec
	CC	оммо	DITY	PRIC	ESC	Continu	ıed						
COST OF LIVING-Continued		<u> </u>	1		1								
. S. Department of Labor:	127.1	124.2	123.8	123.8	124.6	125, 1	125. 4	126, 1	126, 4	126.5	126. 5	126.6	1
Combined index 1935-39=100. Clothing do	143.0	134.7	135. 2	136.7	137. 1	137. 4	138.0	138. 3	139.4	141.4	141.9	142. 1	1
Fooddo Fuel, electricity, and icedo	137.3	136. 1 109. 5	134. 5 110. 3	134. 1 109. 9	134.6 109.9	135. 5 109. 8	135.7 109.6	137. 4 109. 7	137. 7 109. 8	137. 0 109. 8	136. 4 109. 8	136, 5 109, 9	
Housefurnishingsdo	143.6	128. 3	128.7	129.0	132.9	135. 0	138. 4	138.7	139.3	140.7	141. 4	141.7]]
Housefurnishings do Rent do Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	123.1	108.1 118.4	108.1 118.7	108.1 119.1	108.1	108. 1 121. 3	108. 1 121. 7	108. 2 122. 0	108. 2 122. 3	108. 2 122. 4	(1) 122. 8	122.9	1
RETAIL PRICES	120.1	110.1	110, 1	110.1	120.0	1-2.0	121.1	122.0	122.0			1==.0	'
S. Department of Commerce:													
All commodities, index*1935-39=100.	139.7	135. 3	135. 0	135. 1	136. 3	137. 0	137. 5	138. 2	138.6	138.9	138.8	139.0	
. S. Department of Labor indexes: Anthracite	98.7	99.1	102. 4	99, 9	99.9	99.3	98.6	98. 5	98. 5	98.5	98.6	98.6	
Bituminous coaldo	104.8	103. 5 136. 1	103. 8 134. 5	103. 8 134. 1	104.0 134.6	104. 3 135. 5	104. 4 135. 7	104. 4 137. 4	104. 6 137. 7	104.6 137.0	104. 7 136. 4	104. 7 136. 5	
Food, combined index	108.7	108. 5	108. 1	108.0	108.0	108.1	108.4	108.6	108. 5	108.6	108.6	108.6	1
Dairy products*do	133. 5 168. 9	133. 5 166. 7	133. 5 163. 0	133. 6 162. 9	133. 6 168. 8	133. 5 172. 8	133. 5 174. 0	133. 6 176. 9	133, 6 175, 7	133. 6 169. 9	133. 6 162. 9	133. 6 160. 7	'
Dairy products* do. Fruits and Vegetables* do. Meats* do.	130. 2	131.0	130. 5	130. 6	130.0	130.3	129.8	129. 3	129.0	129.0	129. 4	129.7	
airchild's index:	1	113.3	113.4	113.4	113. 4	113, 4	113. 4	113. 4	113, 4	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	
Combined index	1	l			1		1			i	ĺ	i	
Infants'do	108. 2	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. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	
Men's do do Women's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	113. 5	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113. 6	1
Home furnishingsdo	115.6	115. 5 112. 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	1
Piece goodsdodo	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112, 2	114.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	
S. Department of Labor indexes:		1						į					
Combined index (889 series)1926=100.	. p 104.9	103.3	103.6	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.3	104. 1	103. 9	104.0	104.1	104.4	v
Economic classes: Manufactured productsdo	p 101.3	100. 2	100.4	100. 5	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.1	P
Raw materials dododo	115. 1 94. 9	112, 2 93, 2	112.8	113.4	113. 2 93. 6	113. 0 93. 7	114.2	113.6	112.7	112.8 94.7	113. 2 94. 8	113.8 94.8	
Farm productsdo	126. 2	121.8	93. 4 122. 5	93. 7 123. 6	123. 2	122.9	93.8 125.0	93. 9 124. 1	94, 1 122, 6	122.7	123.4	124.4	
Grainsdo	129.3	129.5	129. 3	129.5	129.6	129.7	127. 2	125. 2	122. 5	121.7	125. 1 127. 1	124.8	1
Livestock and poultrydo Commodities other than farm productsdo	131.1 p 100.1	120.8 99.1	123.3	125. 6 99. 3	123. 6 99. 6	122, 6 99, 7	123. 0 99. 6	123. 4 99. 6	125. 4 99. 7	127.6 99.7	99.8	127. 0 99. 9	p
Foodsdo	104.7	104.9	104.5	104.6	104. 9	105.0	106.5	105.8	104.8	104.2	104, 2	105.1	ŀ
Cereal productsdododo	94.7 110.8	95. 1 110. 6	95. 1 110. 7	95. 1 110. 5	95. 2 110. 2	95. 0 110. 3	94. 7 110. 3	94. 3 110. 3	94.3	94. 4 110. 7	94. 7 110. 7	94.7	
Fruits and vegetablesdo	114.4	118.4	120.7	123.3	126. 5	126.8	137.7	129.9	122.8	115.9	112.7	113.7	
Meatsdo Commodities other than farm products and foods	106. 4	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.2	106.6	106. 1	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.0	106, 1]
1926=100	p 99.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.4	98. 5	98. 5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8	, ,
Building materialsdo Brick and tiledo	116.8 110.4	113. 5 100. 2	113. 6 100. 1	114. 2 100. 3	115. 2 100. 3	115.7 100.5	115.9 100.6	115.9 100.7	116. 0 100. 7	116.0 101.5	116.3 104.8	116.4 105.0	
Cementdo	97.4	93. 6	93.6	93.6	93.9	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	96. 9	97.5	97.7	1
Lumber do Paint and paint materials do	153. 8 106. 3	147. 6 103. 5	148. 4 103. 9	150. 7 104. 4	153. 4 104. 4	154.0 104.7	154. 0 105. 7	154. 2 105. 5	154, 4 105, 5	154. 0 105. 5	153. 8 106. 0	153.8 106.3	
Chemicals and allied products	94.9	r 95. 0	r 95. 0	r 95. 0	r 95. 5	₹ 95. 5	r 95. 3	r 95. 5	r 95. 5	7 94. 9	7 95.0	794.8	(1
Chemicalsdodododo	95. 8 106. 9	96.3 7 106.3	96.3 r 106.4	96.3 106.4	96.3 r 112.0	96.3	96. 2 r 112. 0	96. 2 r 112. 0	96. 2 1 112. 0	96.0 + 106.9	96.0 r 106.9	95. 5 r 106. 9	,
Fertilizer materialsdo	81.9	81.3	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	79.9	81. 1	81. 2	81. 2	81, 8	81.8	1
Oils and fatsdododododo	102.0 83.3	102.0 82.3	102.0 83.1	102.0 83.0	102.0 83.0	102.0 83.2	102.0 83.3	102. 0 83. 2	102.0 83.2	102.0 83.0	102.0 82.9	102.0 83.1	
Electricity do	1	59. 4	60.1	59.0	59.9	59.0	59.3	59. 5	59.0	60.3	59.6	60.1	
Gas do. Petroleum products do. Hides and leather products do.	64.3	76. 7 63. 5	77. 2 64. 0	76.7 64.0	77.1 64.0	78. 4 64. 0	79.3 64.0	78.9 64.0	76. 0 63. 9	76. 8 63. 8	76.0 63.8		
Hides and leather productsdo	117.5	117. 2	116.9	116.9	116, 9	117.0	116.4	116. 2	116.0	116.0	116. 2	116.2	İ
Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo	_ 114.8	112.9 101.3	111. 0 101. 3	111. 2 101. 3	111. 2 101. 3	111.9 101.3	108.4	106.8	105.7	106.1 101.3	107.3 101.3	107.1 101.3	
Shoes do do Housefurnishing goods do	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	1
Furnishings do	1 107.5	104, 5 107, 1	104. 2 107. 1	104.3 107.2	104.3 107.2	104. 3 107. 2	104.3 107.2	104.3 107.2	104. 4 107. 4	104. 4 107. 4	104. 4 107. 4	104. 4 107. 4	
Furniture do. Metals and metal products do. Iron and steel do.	101.5	102.0	101. 4	101.4	101.4	101. 4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101. 5	j
Metals and metal productsdo	2 104. 0 97. 7	103.7 97.1	103.7 97.1	103. 7 97. 1	103. 7 97. 1	103. 7 97. 1	103. 7 97. 1	103.7 97.1	103. 8 97. 1	103.8 97. 2	103. 7 97. 1	103.7 97.1	
Metals, nonierrousdo	_1 85.9	85. 9	85.8	85, 8	85, 8	85.8	85.8	85.7	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	1
Plumbing and heating equipmentdo	92.4	91.8 97.7	91.8 97.7	91.8 97.8	91. 8 97. 8	92.4 97.8	92. 4 97. 8	92. 4 98. 0	92. 4 98. 4	92. 4 99. 2	92.4 99.4		
Textile productsdododo	107. 4	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107. 4	107. 4	1
Hosiery and underwear do	- 119.7 71.5	112.9 71.7	113. 4 70. 5	113. 6 70. 5	113.9 70.5	113. 9 70. 5	113.9 70.6	114. 0 70. 6			118.8 71.5	118.8 71.5	
Rayon do	30. 2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30. 3	30.3	30.3	30. 2	:
Woolen and worsted goodsdo	112.7 94.2		112. 5 93. 4		112. 5 93. 5		112. 5 93. 5	112. 9 93. 6	112.9 93.6		112.9 93.6		
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	
Paper and pulpdoWholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities	107.6	106.0	106. 6	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2			107. 2	107. 2	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	·/	i											
As measured by-													
Wholesale prices	76. 7 78. 7	77. 9 80. 5				77. 4 80. 0	77.1	77. 3 79. 3					
Retail food pricesdo_ Prices received by farmerstdo_	78.7 72.7	80. 5 73. 4	74. 2	74.5	74.2	73.7	73.6	72.7	72.5	72, 9	73. 2	73. 2	: [
Prime received by forment	53.0	54.3						55. 4					

Preliminary. Prevised.

December 1944 index based on rents in 20 large cities, assuming no change in cities not surveyed; rents not collected for other months.

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 February1945 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 owing to a change in the method of computing the net tax applicable to the quoted price of undenatured ethyl alcohol and a reduction in the weight assigned to this commodity; revised figures for 1941-43 will be published later; the revision has not been incorporated in the all-commodities index, which would be affected only fractionally, or in the indexes for manufactured products, commodities other than farm products, and commodities other than farm products and foods. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by armers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	CONS	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	CATE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total	p 282 p 127 p 27	342 123 50 24	323 123 46 25	310 125 44 26	320 127 45	333 130 45	340 138 46	342 141 45	357 142 42 33	344 141 39 35	328 136 35	7 311 130 32 39	7 28 7 120 7 30
Introduction	p 52 p 34 p 9 p 39 p 155	15 9 40 219	16 10 42 200 24	17 12 43 185	17 13 43 193 20	18 14 43 203 19	20 15 47 202	20 18 47 201 16	20 21 46 215 13	20 19 48 203 9	21 16 48 192 8	23 13 46 7 181 8	7 2 16 4 4 7 15
Residential	p 7 p 43 p 72 p 61 p 15 p 18	30 75 75 68 20 19	66 73 66 19 18	21 54 73 63 18 19	60 71 62 22 20	67 68 58 26 23	17 62 67 57 32 24	67 62 50 34 22	68 75 63 34 25	59 79 64 32 24	7 52 78 7 65 31 22	49 + 80 + 67 25 19	7 46 77 63
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusted do Total, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects	p 38 p 11 p 46 p 13	45 24 55 29	38 18 45 21	40 18 40 17	41 19 36 17	40 19 33 16	41 16 34 15	43 14 38 14	43 13 41 13	40 13 39 13	39 13 42 13	40 13 46 13	7 46 15 7 51 14
Contract awards, 37 States (r. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects	7, 210 140, 949 74, 960 65, 989	10, 272 159, 238 121, 875 37, 363	8, 577 137, 246 108, 812 28, 434	9, 927 176, 383 133, 264 43, 119	9, 877 179, 286 132, 845 46, 441	10, 115 144, 202 97, 958 46, 244	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	77, 441 188, 481 114, 175 74, 306
Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Residential buildings:	2, 227 11, 374 81, 614	2, 594 11, 185 67, 908	2, 413 11, 770 57, 269	2, 546 11, 863 79, 960	2, 616 12, 289 69, 491	2,888 8,027 53,897	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
Projects number Floor area thous of sq. ft Valuation thous of dol	4, 268 3, 703 19, 536	6, 841 8, 896 40, 997	5, 239 5, 359 24, 861	5, 914 7, 533 35, 164	5, 886 8, 225 37, 772	5, 499 7, 251 34, 476	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	r 3, 393 4, 872 23, 902
Public works: Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol_ Utilities:	445 23, 836	494 26, 241	563 23, 466	1, 059 32, 596	995 40, 097	1, 355 36, 137	1, 264 38, 929	1, 203 47, 143	1, 168 48, 693	1, 371 40, 353	973 34, 462	720 22, 686	831 38, 784
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol_ Indexes of building construction (based on bldg. permits, U.S. Dept. of Labor);	270 15, 963	343 24, 092	362 31, 650	408 28, 663	380 31, 926	373 19,692	377 31, 795	338 33, 384	319 20, 738	369 23, 741	430 17, 737	376 25, 272	429 27, 869
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100. Permit valuation: Total building construction do	29. 1 37. 7	64. 5 49. 9 48. 6	52. 2 43. 2 41. 9	71. 9 52. 6 55. 5	55. 3 51. 3 43. 7	64.3 62.2 51.4	67. 5 66. 3	50. 3 51. 7 42. 0	47. 5 48. 9 39. 7	38. 6 46. 4 31. 9	43. 7 57. 0 32. 5	46, 1 51, 4 32, 9	39.8 7 32.
New residential buildings do. New nonresidential buildings do. Additions, alterations, and repairs do. Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	21. 8 35. 9 78. 1	44. 7 66. 4	35. 9 65. 1	39. 2 80. 7	47. 5 78. 2	60. 8 90. 1	55. 1 64. 1 97. 5	41. 9 98. 5	41. 3 88. 5	39. 1 97. 6	61. 4 100. 2	46.8 104.7	7 33. (7 73. (
Total nonfarm (quarterly)*	5, 046 4, 095 213 738	11, 016 9, 051 977 988	9, 050 7, 351 409 1, 290	48, 925 12, 361 10, 261 1, 165 935	9, 592 7, 423 1, 003 1, 166	10, 923 8, 161 956 1, 806	11, 558 9, 139 1, 393 1, 026	9, 180 7, 603 860 717	8, 238 6, 408 655 1, 175	38, 608 6, 686 5, 406 575 705	7, 573 5, 979 733 861	7, 950 6, 468 612 870	7 8, 048 7 7, 029 568 448
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	88, 193	156, 518	117, 878	175, 726	145, 040	138, 857	157, 811	158, 561	211, 251	117, 919	127, 195	129, 740	93, 25
Concrete pavement contract awards:1	1.050	1 046	0.404	9 915	1 000	0.607	5 749	2 000	0.610	9 710	1 204	2, 644	2,342
Total thous, of sq. yd_ Airports	1, 070 541 342 187	1, 046 708 96 242	2, 424 1, 670 325 429	3, 317 2, 753 238 325	1, 863 1, 109 334 421	2, 607 1, 352 672 583	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	1, 497 713 435	839 1, 092 411
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	•			201			227			227			23
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 American Appraisal Co.: 1913=100 Average, 30 cities 1913=100 Atlanta do		256 262 259	256 264	221 258 267	259 267	260 267	260 267	260 267	261 267 266	262 268	263 268 268	265 270 269	266 27 27
New York		259 234 250 221. 0	260 234 250 222. 0	262 234 252 222. 0	262 236 252 223. 0	266 236 252 223. 8	266 236 252 223. 8	266 237 252 223. 8	266 238 252 223. 8	268 239 254 224. 2	208 239 254 224, 2	269 241 255 225. 0	241 250 225. 1
Brick and concrete: 4 tlanta	143. 2	114. 1 145. 2 135. 3 132. 4	116, 2 145, 3 136, 7 134, 8	116. 0 145. 5 137. 3 134. 2	116. 8 150. 8 139. 6 135. 3	116. 8 150. 8 139. 6 135. 3	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. 153. 143. 142.

*Revised.

*Preliminary.

\$ Data for March, June, August, and November 1944 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

\$ Thata 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 miless 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; revisions prior to March 1943 are available on request.

*New series. Data beginning 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 Board; see note marked """ on page 8-5 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. 8-5 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 include data for urban dwelling units shown above by months and data for rural nonfarm dwelling units which are compiled only quarterly; for 1940 and 1941 data, see p. 8-4 of the November 1942 Survey (revised figures for first half of 1942—1st quarter, 138,700; 2d quarter. 186,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

†Revised series. Data have been revised for 1940-43; revisions prior to March 1943 are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		···				1944		 ,		·		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
CON	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE-	-Conti	nued	, ₄ , .i.			*******	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued						Ì					~		
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.—Con. Commercial and factory buildings:									,				
Brick and concrete:	101.5	113.8	115.4	115.7	116.8	116.8	118.4	118.4	118.6	119.3	119, 3	121. 4	121
AtlantaU. S. average 1926-29=100. New Yorkdodo	121. 5 155. 9	147.6	147.7	147.8	154.4	154.4	154.8	154.8	155, 0	155. 2	155. 2	156.3	155
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	145.7 144.9	139.4 134.0	140. 5 135. 8	140. 4 136. 0	143. 1 136. 7	143. 1 136. 7	143, 8 136, 9	143. 8 136. 9	144.0 137.9	145.0 138.1	145. 0 138. 1	145. 0 139. 6	148
Brick and steel:	1 1	l i	į										1
Atlantado New Yorkdo	- 122. 1 153. 3	114.8 144.6	116.7 144.8	117. 2 145. 1	118, 2 151, 0	118. 2 151. 0	119, 1 151, 6	119. 1 151. 6	119.6 152.0	119.8 152.4	119. 8 152. 4	122. 1 153. 6	122
San Franciscodo	147. 2	137.7	138.9	139.0	142. 4 136. 8	142. 4 136. 8	143. 4 137. 1	143. 4 137. 1	143. 8 137. 8	146. 1 139. 4	146. 1	147.1	14'
St. Louisdo	- 143. 2	132.3	134.5	134.6	130.8	150.8	157.1	137.1	157.8	159.4	139. 4	141.1	14
Brick: Atlantadodo	129. 4	116, 9	120, 5	122.3	122, 5	122, 5	124.1	124.1	126. 2	126.5	126. 5	129.9	12
New Yorkdo	- 157.9	148.3	149.0	150.1	152, 6	152.6	154.2	154. 2	155.7	156.5	156. 5	158.6	15
San Franciscododododo	- 145.3 - 146.7	134.6 132.1	136.6 135.6	136. 6 137. 7	137. 5 137. 7	137. 5 137. 7	140.0 138.6	140. 0 138. 6	141. 4 140. 9	143.4 141.8	143. 4 141. 8	145.3 144.7	14
Frame:		1						1	1	Į	İ		1
Atlantado New Yorkdo		117.0 149.4	121.3 150.3	123.6 151.6	123.8 153.1	123.8 153.1	125, 4 155, 1	125. 4 155. 1	128.1 157.3	128.3 157.9	128.3 157.9	131. 6 160. 3	13
San Franciscodo	- 143. 4	131.8	134.1	134. 2	134.7	134.7	137. 8 138. 9	137. 8 138. 9	139.6	141. 2	141. 2	143. 4	14
St. Louis do. Engineering News Record (all types) 1913=100.	- 146, 2 303, 7	131.0 295.1	135. 4 295. 3	137. 7 297. 7	137. 7 298. 0	137. 7 298. 7	299. 9	300.4	141.8 300.5	142.3 301.1	142.3 301.1	145. 0 302. 0	
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:								1		1			1
Combined index $1935-39=100$.	134.6	130.6	131.4	131.7	132. 2	132.7	133.0	133.1	133. 3	133.7	* 133. 9	7 134. 4	
Materials dododo	131.7	127.8 136.1	128, 8 136, 5	129, I 136, 8	129. 7 137. 0	130.3 137.3	130.8 137.5	131.0 137.3	131.3 137.3	131. 2 138. 5	7 131.3 7 139.1	131. 5 r 140. 1	
	110.0		100.0	100.0	10	200	101.0	10	101.0	120.0	100.1	110.1	"
REAL ESTATE				l	ļ		ŀ		-			1	
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance_thous. of dol.	29, 998	56, 821	51,304	52, 334	60,747	57, 926	65, 333	41, 429	42, 457	33, 865	37, 982	29, 661	26,
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol.	6,082	5, 385	5, 440	5, 494	5, 544	5, 601	5, 653	5, 713	5, 782	5,845	5, 910		6,
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol.	354, 578	301, 949	309, 644	368, 240	369, 268	405, 095	421, 631	411, 136	430, 776	416, 185	422, 839	393, 639	360,
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan	'	1 1			1	1		1		1		1	1
associations, total thous, of dol. Classified according to purpose:	102, 301	80, 978	98, 164	116, 130	122, 643	132, 523	140, 709	125, 036	138, 674	134, 455	135, 228	118, 374	111,
Mortgage loans on homes:	0.750	7 070	11 105	0.707	10 404	7 990	0.000	F 050		F 000	6 005	4 005	
Construction do Home purchase do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3,772 77,395	7,872 55,000	11, 195 66, 138	9, 127 81, 846	13, 484 85, 568	7,338 98,872	9, 663 103, 276	7, 078 93, 232	7, 589 105, 050	5, 923 101, 884	6,095 101,461	90, 182	
Refinancingdo	11, 267	9,976 1,521	11, 955 1, 960	14, 422 2, 266	13, 491 2, 679	14, 415 2, 967	14, 963 2, 957	13, 871 2, 841	14, 152	14,495 3,160	15, 253 2, 699	13, 265	13, 2,
Loans for all other purposesdo	7,999	6,609	6,916	8, 469	7, 421	8, 931	9,850	8, 014	3,067	8, 993	9,720		8,
Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:	,	İ											
Federal Savings and Loan Assns., estimated mort	-	Ī					1				ĺ	1	
gages outstanding mil. of dol Fed. Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances t		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,927			1,973			2,025			- 2,
member institutions mil. of dol Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loan	106	115	114	99	83	72	128	136	114	95	81	100)
outstanding mil. of dol	8	1,318	1, 300	1, 279	1, 260	1, 240	1, 220	1, 199	1, 177	1,155	1, 133	1, 111	1.
Foreclosures, nonfarm:† Index. adjusted 1935-39=100		11.7	13.7	12.7	10.0	10.9	1	10.3	9.8	11, 2	10. 2	1	
Fire losses thous, of dol		38, 572	38, 280	39, 084	34,746	32,815		32,706	30, 618				
	!	<u>'</u> Г	OME	STIC '	TRAD	F.	1			1	1		ļ
ADVERTISING			 	1			1			1]		
Advertising indexes, adjusted:†													
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100 Farm papers do	! 148.0	130. 3 138. 6	128, 2 131, 8	125. 1 133. 6	122. 3 133. 4	124. 7 137. 3		137. 1 166. 3	143. 5 169. 2		128. 9 162. 1		
Magazines do do	171.9	141.2	138.0	130.4	130.0	141.8	160.8	183, 4	184.7	160.3	158.2	2 152, 1	1 1
Newspapers do. Outdoor do.	_	109.7 139.0	104.8 147.1	104. 3 144. 5	98, 7 122, 7	100, 4 113, 2		105.9 112.8			103. 1 123. 7	1 107. 9 7 155. 5	9 1 5 1
Radio	167 6	247.9	270.7	252. 5	288.6	285.3	299.9	326, 8	339.5	r 329, 2	r 275, 8	280.6	6 2
Radio advertising:	1		144.8	135. 5	135. 1	1	1	161.2			i	1	i
Cost of facilities, total thous. of do Automobiles and accessories do		15, 424 774	14, 704 757	15, 993 782	15, 652 811	16, 138 819		15, 340 893		15,712 716	17, 470 821	16, 626 1 779	
Clothing		187	177	179	167	159	115	119	130	151	150) 161	1
Electrical household equipment do- Financial do-		101 177	81 158	81 172	110 178	88 153		111			106		
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo		4, 290	4,072	4,502	4,375	4,652	4,409	4, 158	4, 194	4,272	4, 671	1 4,578	ă 4
Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc. do		662 108						612 164		589	643		4 [
Housefurnishings, etc. do Soap, cleansers, etc. do		936	934	1.008	920	1,017	944	935	1, 133	1,091	1, 151	1 1, 109	9 1
Smoking materials do. Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do.		1,742 4,274			1,628 4,208			1,580 4,293			1, 517 4, 746	7 1, 511 6 4, 537	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
All other do.		2, 172	2,054	2, 291	r 2, 456		2, 136	2, 296		2,476	3, 317	7 2, 936	6 2
Magazine advertising: Cost, totaldo	_	17,748	21,079	22, 851	24, 894	24, 280	21, 703	20, 027	19, 921	25, 127	27, 247	7 24, 955	2 23
Cost, total					,,			, =0,041				, , , , , ,	- I
Automobiles and accessoriesdo		1, 117		1,417	1, 721	1,844		1,831			2,038	8 1,906	
Automobiles and accessoriesdo. Clothingdo Electric household equipmentdo		1, 117 691 426	1, 256	1,963	1,962	1,844 1,724 713	1, 192	609	1,382	2,445	2, 351	1 1,932	$2 \mid 1$

[&]quot;New series. The series on nontarm mortgages recorded is compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: regarding the basis of the estimates and data for January 1939 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 linage and other component series on advertising costs; data beginning 1936 are 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						194	14					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	Γ	OMES	STIC '	TRAD	E—Co	ntinue	d						
ADVERTISING—Continued		1]					······································	1	
Magazine advertising—Continued. Cost—Continued.									ĺ				
Financial thous of dol.		385 2, 798	419 3, 420	452 3,597	481 3, 581	476 3, 619	417 3, 153	365 3,088	281 2, 822	475 3, 324	497 3, 855	441 3, 691	3, 29
Gasoline and oil		244 408	329 547	408 805	545 1,061	593 1, 154	498 985	528 485	493 585	488 1, 145	423 1, 417	385 1,059	1,05
Soap, cleansers, etc		383	675 320	687 357	804 426	697 440	722 313	558 254	551 301	598 526	7 750 379	641	48
Smoking materialsdo		901	774	836	969	959	830	794	667	901	1,050	1,001	97
Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do Linage, total thous of lines.		2, 999 7, 176	3, 855 7, 527	3, 930 7, 763	4, 219 8, 417	4, 086 7, 973	3, 863 7, 348	3, 658 7, 326	3, 584 6, 935	4, 119 8, 553	4, 744 8, 873	4, 588 8, 019	3, 97 8, 39
Linage, totalthous. of lines Vewspaper advertising:	3, 572	3,089	3, 354	3, 537	3, 709	3, 456	2, 993	3, 277	3, 541	3, 992	4, 088	3,772	3, 21
Linage, total (52 cities) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	97, 927 24, 090	101, 892 24, 991	99, 937 23, 775	117, 751 26, 377	116, 471 27, 168	117, 776 27, 854	112, 631 25, 929	97, 130 24, 139	105, 892 25, 883	112, 592 26, 009	129, 177 27, 390	128, 243 25, 317	121, 78 24, 08
Display, total do do do	73,837	76, 901 1, 571	76, 162 1, 656	91, 374 2, 040	89, 303 3, 026	89, 922 3, 527	86, 702 3, 256	72, 991 2, 923	80,009 2,786	86, 583 2, 283	101, 787 3, 243	102, 926 3, 219	97, 69
Financial do do	2,004	2,056	1,320	1,638	1,587	1,327	1,497	1,758	1, 222	1, 278	1,588	1,560	1, 53
General do Retail do	17, 124 52, 841	17, 864 55, 410	18, 973 54, 212	21, 769 65, 927	21, 713 62, 978	22, 164 62, 904	21, 062 60, 887	18, 234 50, 076	17, 881 58, 120	19, 870 63, 151	25, 599 71, 357	25, 163 72, 984	20, 63 73, 53
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES												1	
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total		85.6	86. 2	86. 7	86. 1	86. 6	87.4	87. 5	87.9	86. 4	86. 4	r 87.3	87.
POSTAL BUSINESS		1											
Air mail, pound-mile performancemillions_ Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):		7,045	6, 587	7, 339	7, 009	8,078	8, 379	8,672					
Number thousands Value thous. of dol. Domestic, paid (50 cities):	7, 166 153, 951	6, 140 100, 031	6, 102 112, 171	8, 088 182, 796	5, 938 110, 676	5, 639 111, 672	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, 63 144, 87
Number thousands. Value thous, of doi.	15, 140	14, 789 182, 332	14, 536 185, 538	19, 792 329, 082	15, 596 238, 989	13, 715 171, 884	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, 12 197, 5
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES	200, 100	102, 602	100,000	020,002	200,000	1,1,001	210,002	101,000	1.0,2.2	100,100	101,001	200,010	10,,00
Estimated expenditures for goods and services:* Totalmil, of dol				22, 440			24, 045			24, 499			₽ 26. 64
Goods do do Services (including gifts) do do do do do do do do do do do do do				14,778 7,662			16, 327						p 18, 83
Indexes: Unadjusted, total				152. 7 157. 9				 		166. 7 178. 8	••••		₽ 181. ₽ 201.
Goods do Services (including gifts) do Adjusted, total do	[143. 6 162. 7			144.6			145.4			r 146.
Goods do Services (including gifts) do	1			174. 5 142. 0			172.7						. p 183.
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol	5, 463	4, 883	4, 753	5, 581	5, 487	5, 856	5, 710	5, 513	5, 717	5, 981	6, 135	6, 214	7,4
Durable goods stores do Automotive group do do do do do do do do do do do do do	744 231	651 207	628 182	774 222	777 234	914 286	892 273	848 258	838 247	830 229	898 244	876 228	1,0
Motor vehiclesdodo	163 68	151 56	128 55	160 62	172	214	195	178	170	156	167	151	Ĩ.
Parts and accessories do Building materials and hardware do do do do do do do do do do do do do	268	232	222	272	63 296	72 333	78 340	80 340	77 314	73 312	77 336	77 307	2
Building materialsdododo	169 25	150 21	135 25	160 36	171 39	193 41	205 42	217 37	192 33	192 31	211 33	187 29	1
Hardwaredededede	74 183	60 154	62 162	77 191	86 195	99 226	94 209	86 189	88 208	88 214	92 236	90 240	
Furniture and housefurnishings do Household appliance and radio do do do do do do do do do do do do do	144 39	116 39	125 38	150 42	156 39	184 41	168 42	149 40	165 43	171 43	188 48	192 49	2
Jewelry stores do Nondurable goods stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	62 4, 719	58 4, 233	61 4, 125	89 4,807	52 4,710	70 4, 941	70 4,817	61 4,665	70 4,878	75 5, 150	82 5, 237	101 5, 338	6,4
Apparel group do Men's clothing and furnishings do	507 110	424 90	406 86	574 117	567 128	560	508 130	421 93	487 102	605	637 154	680 173	9 2
Women's apparel and accessoriesdo	248	207	204	297	256	128 256	216	188	240	291	302	308] 4
Family and other apparel do Shoes do	79	58 69	57 59	77 83	79 104	79 96	72 90	61 79	70 75	85 94	91 90	100 99	1
Drug storesdododo	228 803	212 711	202 670	225 743	217 749	233 774	230 769	235 778	237 818	241 812	246 840	239 805	8
Food groupdododododo	$1,540 \\ 1,162$	1, 429 1, 096	1,368 1,047	1, 493 1, 1 3 8	1, 494 1, 138	1, 579 1, 197	1, 612 1, 229	1,661 1,267	1,641 1,248	1,687 1,284	1,604 1,209	1,582 1,193	1,7
Other fooddododo	378 207	333 191	321 187	355 207	356 201	382 231	382 235	394 232	393	403 224	394 225	389 220	4
General merchandise groupdododododododo		669 405	690 423	859 552	834 507	884 543	819	735 416	227 833 508	940 593	1, 011 651	1, 116 744	1,4
General, including general merchandise with	1 .						494	ļ		1		1	
food mil. of dol. Other general merchandise and dry goods	101	96	96	108	112	120	116	118	116	121	120	121	1
Varietydo	84 100	74 94	73 98	87 112	94 121	102 119	96 114	90 111	94 115	105 122	110 130	117 135	1 2
Varietydododododo	662 170	597 175	602 187	707 222	648 217	681 226	644 196	604 181	635 176	642 181	675 188	695 195	83
Fuel and ice do Liquors do do do do do do do do do do do do do	170	148 99	133 105	150 123	122 107	118 109	117 112	101 116	116 123	107 125	116 128	117 131	14
Other	200		176	212	203	227	219	206	220	229	243		

Preliminary. 'Revised. § See note marked "\$" on p. S-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 dollar totals and p. 13, table 10, 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; jewelry stores, 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						194	4					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
	D	OMES	STIC '	rad:	E—Co	ntinue	1						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores—Continued.			! 			į							İ
Indexes of sales:† Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	168, 7	152.3	153.6	168.0	171.9	179. 4	177.7	169. 5	172.7	185.3	189. 7	197.3	227
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo	92. 5 193. 5	83.3 174.8	81.6 177.0	93. 4 192. 3	100, 0 195, 3	113.6 200.9	111.6 199.3	108. 5 189. 4	101. 1 196. 1	106.9 210.8	111.6 215.1	113.1 224.7	128 259
Adjusted, combined indexdodododo	194. 0 140. 7	175. 0 130. 8	172. 8 129. 7	177. 6 133. 1	169. 9 126. 2	175, 5 129, 6	175. 0 129. 0	178. 7 130. 8	178. 5 130. 1	177. 4 129. 3	183. 6 133. 9	191, 5 139, 5	187 136
Durable goods storesdodo	111.9	100.6	98. 1 48. 2	105.0	100, 5 56, 2	106.3	106.0	109. 6	102. 5	103. 5	107.4	107. 6	103
Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo	57. 1 164. 0	51. 7 147. 4	144.7	53. 3 141. 9	144.3	63. 8 145. 6	59. 7 151. 2	57. 7 163. 5	54. 3 144. 5	53. 3 138. 7	56. 5 143. 2	53.7 147.0	148
Homefurnishings do do do do do do do do do do do do do	169. 2 317. 4	146. 9 306. 0	143. 4 327. 8	146. 8 460. 7	144. 9 264. 0	148. 5 285. 7	153. 8 275. 1	156.0 310.2	151. 4 321. 1	164. 5 347. 3	171. 0 345. 4	175.6 345.3	176 32
Nondurable goods storesdo Appareldo	220. 8 255. 3	199. 2 219. 9	197. 1 220. 6	201. 3 226. 6	192. 5 204. 7	198. 0 211. 8	197. 5 201. 0	201. 2 216. 8	203. 3 233. 2	201. 5 212. 9	208. 4 218. 7	218. 9 245. 8	214 240
Drug dodo	200.3	186.4	181.2	192.5	188.0	192.8	195.3	192.9	193. 5	199.3	207, 3	209, 5	213
Drug do do Eating and drinking places do Go	353. 6 212. 9	312. 8 193. 6	305. 5 190. 6	301. 4 194. 7	301, 5 190, 8	296, 2 199, 9	299. 1 203. 2	294. 6 203. 3	291. 7 204. 7	304. 8 204. 5	320. 2 208. 1	336, 1 212, 1	32
Filling stations	114.9 186.0	106, 8 165, 9	110.0 165.7	106. 3 172. 1	98.6 161.5	103.3 168.4	104. 8 163. 5	101.2 173.4	98. 1 176. 6	100. 7 172. 6	105.4 178.6	108. 5 190. 2	117
Other retail stores do Estimated inventories, total mil. of dol. Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do	242. 5 6, 075	228.0 5,959	224. 5 6, 233	233. 9 6, 381	216, 5 6, 343	218.3 6,361	218.7 6,314	225. 3 6, 166	223. 5 6, 521	218.8 6,602	230. 7 6, 779	246.0 6,665	23 7 5,
Durable goods stores*do	1,655	1,701 4,258	1,774	1, 820 4, 561	1, 874 4, 469	1,910 4,451	1,869	1,849	1,906	1,909	1,914	1,869	7 1,
ham stores and man-order nouses.		1	4, 459	1			4, 445	4, 317	4, 615	4, 693	4, 865	4, 796	7 4,
Sales, estimated, total*doAutomotive parts and accessories*do	1, 170 22	1,080 17	1, 048	1, 246 19	1, 252 21	1, 296 24	1, 266 27	1, 214 27	1, 239 26	1, 338 26	1, 392 27	1, 404	1.
Building materials*do	40	37 9	31	36 12	41 13	45 14	49 13	52 12	46 13	48 14	54 17	7 48 18	
Apparel group*do	143	126	121	179	185	178	165	134	143	180	186	193	
Women's wear*do	21 76	17 66	16 66	28 96	27 91	26 90	25 80	16 70	16 80	26 94	32 96	32 r 98	
Shoes*dodo	34 53	33 52	28 51	40 57	52 53	48 55	46 54	38 55	35 55	45 56	42 58	46 + 57	
Apparel group*	45 374	42 376	39 350	42 381	41 386	43 397	42 400	42 405	43	43 404	44	42	}
General merchandise group*do	290	248	257	322	328	340	320	297	387 332	370	399 404	383 429	
		125	124	159	174	187	175	162	174	197	215	228	.
dise* mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)* do Variety* do	51 87	35 81	42 84	59 97	41 105	42 103	39 99	31 96	50 99	105	68 113	7 76 116	1
Indexes of sales:	i	1	146. 2	162. 2			[1			1	
Unadjusted, combined index*935-39=100_ Adjusted, combined index*do	157. 1 185. 6	145. 6 171. 3	165. 5	170.4	167. 4 163. 4	172. 4 169. 9	169. 7 168. 1	159. 9 172. 2	162. 2 175. 8	176.4 172.7	187. 1 178. 0	r 192. 8 182. 6	r 17
Automotive parts and accessories*do Building materials*do	141, 4 180, 0	117. 9 170. 5	121. 6 155. 6	117.7 152.8	119. 5 159. 4	127. 4 150. 6	126. 7 166. 6	140. 5 190. 7	127.3 149.4	141.8	153. 4 159. 7	173.6 • 163.9	
Furniture and housefurnishings*dodo	133, 0 266, 1	116, 2 242, 1	115.0 227.3	119.3 229.1	120. 0 212. 6	120.3 217.2	133. 0 199. 9	132. 4 213. 5	114. 1 235. 5	127. 4 223. 6	134.0 r 226.8	1 139, 7	r 14
Men's wear*do	182.3	152, 0	160.7	204.9	171. 2	190.9	169. 0	162. 6	187.1	196. 2	r 200.4	r 200, 0	r 19
Automotive parts and accessories* do Building materials* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do Apparel group* do Men's wear* do Shoes* do Drue*	376. 6 203. 2	336. 4 200. 3	323. 1 168. 1	316. 8 152. 6	296. 6 151. 1	301. 4 145. 8	272. 2 144. 1	283. 8 170. 7	329. 4 165. 1	326. 4 132. 8	324. 0 141. 7	r 330. 7 177. 0	
Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do	181, 1 196, 8	178.0 182.8	177. 1 178. 3	191. 2 176. 4	182. 1 175. 2	182.7 184.2	184. 7 189. 2	186. 7 188. 6	186. 5 187. 5	187.6 182.7	190. 1 177. 9	r 190. 4	7 19 7 17
Grocery and combination*do	180.7 190.7	175. 1 167. 8	167. 8 163. 5	169. 8 172. 8	169.3 160.2	178. 7 168. 7	182. 1 161. 7	182. 6 165. 2	183. 4 178. 5	179.6 173.1	186. 5 177. 3	179.4	18
Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	i	ł	ļ			l				1	i	i	- 16
Department, dry goods, and general merchan- dise*	208.4	183. 4 127. 9	175. 5 140. 2	183. 8 158. 4	170.8 124.0	188. 6 116. 1	179. 1 114. 3	184.3 126.3	194. 0 158. 5	163.3	192. 2 135. 6		
Variety*do	171.2	163. 5	155. 2	162.0	161.7	165. 5	159. 1	155. 6	164. t	161.8	175. 7	169.6	15
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts 1941 average = 100		44	41	40	38	36	34	32	32	33	25	40	
Open accounts do do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:		82	72	79	79	82	78	67	70	81	90	102	
Instalment accounts percent		30	31	36	31	33	31	30	34	35	39	39	
Open accounts dodo	156	61 7 138	61 142	65 170	63 172	64 178	63 163	61 142	64 157	64 196	65 209		
Atlanta†	211	179 119	194 115	219 144	228 161	228 162	199 144	197 110	218 118	257 170	273 184	315 207	- 1
Chicago†do Cleveland†do	147 145	131 132	131 133	159 167	166 172	170 179	160 157	139	151	185	197	231	1
Dallastdo	211	177	200	227	228	228	203	140 194	159 220	191 265	204 272	244 314	
Kansas City†	178 135	153 119	160 122	182 140	182 159	194 160	177 151	168 130	191 154	220 184	226 179	263 218	
New York† dododo	. 124	112 122	115 124	139 162	137 159	142 161	132 143	100 117	110 123	158	173 190	207 231	
Richmond†do	174	152	159	203	193	210	183	151	176	231	248	294	
St. Louis†do San Franciscodo	196	149 166	153 178	185 197	183 192	197 203	170 193	154 185		226	221 238	268 299	
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†do Atlanta†do	200 263	175 224	175 225	185 225	172 222	181 233	175 237	192 263	187	183	194 260	210	1
Boston†do	. 163	148 172	148 162	162 173	157	164 167	151	160	154	156	165	177	, ,
Chicagot do Clevelandt do do	. 186	169	166	183	165 166	181	163 166	187 191	180 182		192 190	201 r 203	1
Dallas†do Kansas City†do	261 241	206 207	241 203	247 193	232 181	228 192	245 192	266 212	250 204	241 200	252 215	264	.
Minneapolis†	180	160 136	176 138	159 158	157 140	158 150	151 142	165	173	162	158	189	, ,
Philadelphia†dodo	174	r 159	157	173	162	168	159	149 170		170	152 168	183	
Richmond†do St. Louis†do	238 212	208 182	209 194	212 195	199 173	211 197	203 189	214 208	213 207	214 193	224 215	251	
San Franciscodo	247		209	218	201	216	210	223			228		

* 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 (dollar 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 are available on request. January-May 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.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-7 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 revisions reflect primarily enlargement of the samples, adjustment of indexes to 1929 and 1939 census data, where necessary, and a recalculation of seasonal factors; in addition, all series have been computed on a 1935-39 base. The Boston index is a new series from the Federal Reserve Bank. Revised data beginning 1919 or 1923 for the United States and two districts have been published as follows: United States, December 1944 Survey, p. 17; Dallas, February 1944, p. 20; Richmond, June 1944, p. 22. 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 July 1943 index for New York—unadjusted, 92; adjusted, 137).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1945 Janu-	Janu-	Febru-	March	A meil	May	194	July	Angust	Sep-	October	Novem-	Decer	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	ary	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	tember	October	ber	ber	
	r	OME	STIC '	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
epartment stores—Continued. Sales by type of credit:*														
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do		64 32	63 33	62 34	62 34	62 34	63 34	65 31	64 32	63 33	63 33	62 34		
Instalment salesdo Stocks, total U. S., end of month;		4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	
Unadjusted 1935–39=100 Adjusted do	p 132 p 147	137 - 154	147 154	151 148	150 145	151 147	150 157	148 165	163 170	167 161	172 154	166 7144	-	
Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment accounts:*	ļ		90		99	95	0.4	00	.,		00	94		
Furniture stores percent Household appliance stores do Jewelry stores do		20 22 31	20 22 31	23 26 34	23 26 28	25 26 30	24 28 30	23 29 31	24 32 31	24 33 32	26 36 33	24 37 34		
Anil-order and store sales:	1	95, 551	97, 662	132,007	123, 675	131,971	123, 969	111,687	131, 234	153, 349	172, 499	184, 434	196,	
Total sales, 2 companies thous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Co do Sears, Roebuck & Co do do	45, 633 74, 494	35, 810 59, 740	37, 516 60, 145	53, 383 78, 624	48, 247 75, 428	50, 160 81, 810	47, 105 76, 864	43, 888 67, 799	52, 208 79, 026	63, 686 89, 662	70, 475 102, 024	74, 749 109, 684	76, 4 119, 8	
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted1929-31=100.	1	138.6	158.0	197.1	172.7	161.4	155. 4	133.9	180.3	222.7	246. 1	285. 0	24.	
East do South do	258. 9	131.1 194.7	143. 1 256. 9	200.0 261.5	164.0 228.0	151.8 205.4	141.5 198.4	109.7 171.2	169. 9 224. 4	210.3 324.5	246, 6 345, 0	286. 1 294. 9	213 327	
Middle West do do Gordon	158. 1 203. 4	119.6 155.9	132. 9 160. 6	177. 6 193. 8	151. 2 188. 4	143.0 181.1	138, 2 194, 4	120. 4 173. 6	162. 5 210. 0	186. 2 250. 8	212. 4 258. 3	245. 0 324. 3	217 296	
Far West	240. 8 229. 5 327. 3	182. 2 172. 5 246. 1	195. 3 174. 9 281. 7	224. 5 222. 7 289. 6	187. 9 172. 0 258. 8	175. 8 165. 0 242. 2	170. 6 154. 1 246. 8	183. 5 154. 1 252. 2	220. 4 213. 1 311. 2	210. 7 213. 9 294. 0	189. 5 191. 6 232. 8	219. 0 221. 9 287. 6	153 128 217	
Middle West doFar West do	206. 7 276. 8	156. 4 212. 1	167. 2 217. 0	200. 5 235. 5	161. 9 211. 0	151. 0 201. 4	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	
WHOLESALE TRADE	210.8	212.1	211.0	200.0	211.0	201. 1	201.0	211.	220.1	211.4	210.1	201.4	10.	
ervice and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales total mil of dol	3, 425	3, 262	3, 251	3, 625	3, 314	3, 467	3, 486	3, 282	3, 490	3, 437	3, 620	3, 556	3,	
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol_ Durable goods establishments do_ Nondurable goods establishments do_	807 2, 617	3, 262 744 2, 518	3, 251 776 2, 475	866 2,759	840 2, 474	870 2,597	882 2,604	813 2,469	893 2, 597	854 2, 583	878 2, 742	861 2, 695	2,	
All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do		4,052	4,089	4,097	4, 121	4, 146	4, 088	4,043	3, 987	3, 995	3, 999	3, 987	4, (
EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES														
EMPLOYMENT			}											
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, totalthous.	50, 960	51, 430	51, 150	51, 360	52,060	52,840	54, 220	55,000	54, 010	53, 030	52, 870	52, 210	51,	
Maledo Femaledo	17, 310	34, 640 16, 790	34, 520 16, 630	34, 480 16, 880 50, 490	34, 880 17, 180 51, 290	34,910 17,930 51,960	35, 540 18, 680	35, 890 19, 110 54, 000	35, 570 18, 440 53, 170	34, 590 18, 440	34, 410 18, 460 52, 240	34, 060 18, 150	33,	
Employment do do Female do do do do do do do do do do do do do	33, 160	50, 350 33, 990 16, 360	50, 260 34,010 16, 250	34, 010 16, 480	34,440 16,850	34, 490 17, 470	53, 220 35, 040 18, 180	35, 410 18, 590	35, 140 18, 030	52, 250 34, 190 18, 060	34, 100 18, 140	51, 530 33, 710 17, 820	50, 8 33, 3 17, 2	
Agricultural do Nonagricultural do	6, 690 43, 430	6,600 43,750	6, 650 43, 610	6, 910 43, 580	7,500	8,600 43,360	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, (
Unemployment do do do do do do do do do do do do do	840	1,080	890	870	43, 790 770	880	1,000	1,000	840	780	630	680	10,	
Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Totalthous.	37, 852	38, 965	38, 840	38, 725	38, 689	38, 672	38, 846	38, 731	38, 744	38, 571	38, 364	r 38, 340	r 38,	
Manufacturing do Mining do	.] 803	16, 825 858	16, 735 858	16, 559 852	16, 309 844	16, 122 839	16, 093 844	16, 01 3 833	16, 023 834	15, 843 826	15, 698 816	7 15, 600 812	r 15, (
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Transportation and transportation and transportation and transportation and tran	. 3, 739	764 3, 664 6, 919	715 3,704 6,867	678 3,723 6,919	683 3,744 6,968	686 3, 768 6, 962	691 3, 803 6, 977	686 3, 809 6, 942	700 3,818 6,918	671 3, 791 6, 994	652 3, 767 7, 146	7 629 7 3, 771 7 7, 299	7 3, 7 7, (
Trade do Financial, service, and miscellaneous do Government do do Government	4, 274	4, 128 5, 807	4, 131 5, 830	4, 123 5, 871	4, 236 5, 905	4, 363 5, 932	4, 542 5, 896	4, 618 5, 830	4, 582 5, 869	4, 488 5, 958	4, 340 5, 945	7 4, 315 7 5, 914	4,	
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total do	38, 325	39, 454	39, 352	39, 123	38, 865	38,749	38,766	38,700	38, 654	38, 400	7 38, 159	7 38, 037	r 38. (
Manufacturing do do do do	.1 807	16, 910 862	16, 819 862	16, 642 852	16, 391 848	16, 203 843	16, 093 848	16, 013 833	15, 943 830	15, 764 822	812	7 15, 522 808	r 15, 8	
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	635 3,796	830 3, 720	786 3, 780	737 3, 780	719 3, 763	673 3,768	677 3, 765	653 3, 753	648 3, 762	627 3, 735	609 3, 748	7 611 7 3, 771	7 3,	
Trade do do description de la constant de la consta	,	7,096	7,043	7,046	6,982	6,997	7,012	7,084	7,059	7,065	7,077	77,053	77,	
total (U. S. Department of Labor) *thous. Durable goods	13,097 7,780 1,655	7 14, 338 7 8, 765 7 1, 736	7 14, 254 7 8, 698 7 1, 730	7 14, 056 7 8, 570 7 1, 704	7 13, 814 7 8, 421 7 1, 680	7 13, 652 7 8, 315 7 1, 669	7 13, 610 7 8, 246 7 1, 672	7 13, 544 7 8, 144 7 1, 669	7 13, 562 7 8, 105 7 1, 675	7 13, 406 7 7, 968 7 1, 659	7 13, 250 7 7, 854 7 1, 646	7 13, 155 7 7, 783 7 1, 637	7 13, 7 7, 7 1,	
Blast furna ces, steel works, and rolling mill	s	498	496	491	486	482	482	481	482	477	474	474	}	
Electrical machinerydo	697 1, 157	765 1,284	769 r 1, 272	767 71,251	7 755 7 1, 227	7747 71,211	r 745 r 1, 210	7 736 7 1, 194	7732 71,183	7 726 7 1, 169	716	707 1,149	7 1,	
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolsdo		499 89	493 86	484 83	476 80	470 79	468 79	462 77	461 76	454 76	450 75	446 74		
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles	1	7 766	7 753	7739	7 724	7710	703	7 691	* 697	7 691	7 673	7 663	7.2	
thous. Aircraft and parts (except engines)‡do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding§do	.	72,560 720 1,250	708 1,237	7 2, 486 1, 213	r 2, 442	7 2, 401 1, 179	7 2, 334 1, 152	r 2, 275	7 2, 236 1, 092	1,074	7 2, 139 1, 054	7 2, 108	7 2, 0	
Nonferrous metals and productsdo	. 393	r 458	r 453	r 444	432	r 426	r 423	r 416	7 415	r 405	7 398	7 395	1 78	

S-10				OKKI									h 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	
	ary	ary	ary							tember	ber	ber	ber
EMPLO	YME	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed ·	,			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued			}										
stimated wage earners in mfg, industries—Continued. ' Durable goods—Continued. Lumber and timber basic productsthous.	}	r 487	r 484	· 482	r 475	r 474	r 476	r 480	- 404	r 471	r 462	r 459	- 4
Sawmills do do do do do		236 7 361	235	234 + 354	232 7 347	233 r 342	235 r 345	238 r 346	7 484 240 7 348	234	227 + 337	226 + 338	2
Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	328	167 r 348	166 • 346	164 7343	159 7 339	156 7 335	158 r 338	157 + 337	157 7 335	153 7 329	153 7 325	153 7 327	, 1 , 3
Nondurable goods		r 5, 573 r 1, 162	r 5, 556	r 5, 486	r 5, 393	7 5, 337 7 1, 110	7 5, 364	7 5, 400	, 5, 457 , 1, 083	r 5, 438	r 5, 396 r 1, 072	7 5, 372 7 1, 081	7 5, 3
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo	-	459 93	461 94	455 93	445 91	438 90	436 90	434 89	431 89	428 88	424 88	429 89	4
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) thous. Apparel and other finished textile products do Apparel and other finished textile products.	-	158 r 906	159 + 909	158 • 906	155 + 879	152 r 862	151 + 867	146 r 838	145 7858	146 - 856	146 - 861	147 - 854	1 ,8
Men's clothing do		217 229	218 229	217 231	214 221	213 213	214 217	208 205	211 215	208 216	208 219	206 218	2
Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo	310	7 315 175	7 317 176	7 318 176	7 315 175	r 312 174	r 313 175	* 312 174	7 312 174	7 309 172	7 308 171	7 310 172	7 3
Food and kindred products do— Baking do— Capping and preserving do		7 1, 021 259 95	7 1, 013 258 94	71,002 257 90	r 1, 002 255 100	7 1,005 254 100	71,038 257 111	7 1, 120 258 177	7 1, 163 259 220	7 1, 170 256 244	7 1, 113 262 180	7 1, 074 265 134	, 1, 0 2
Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do G	84	172 88	168 87	162 7 83	156 r 83	155 82	158 + 83	159 83	156 82	151 82	148 83	149 84	1
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp Printing, publishing, and allied industries do Newspapers and periodicals do Do Newspapers and periodical do Do Newspapers and per	308	r 321 149 r 338	7 320 148 338	7 318 148 336	7 314 146 332	7 311 145	7 311 146	7 311 146	7 310 147	7 304 145	7 306 144	7 308 145	1 73
Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing, book and lobdo	551	111 137	110 137	110 135	110 133	329 110 131	7 330 110 132	333 110 135	7 331 110 133	325 109 130	331 110 133	333 111 7 135	1 1
Printing, book and Jobdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Chemicalsdo	629	, 665 , 123	7 655 121	7 624 120	7 601 120	7 592 120	r 584 120	584 119	r 589 118	593 117	r 601 116	607 115	7 6
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do	133	125 83 + 204	127 84 7 204	127 85 • 202	128 86 197	130 87 r 195	132 89 r 193	134 91 192	135 91 193	7 133 91 7 192	132 90 r 192	7 132 90 7 192	r 1
Vage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S.		94	94	94	92	90	89	90	91	92	92	93	, ,
Department of Labor)†	159. 9 215. 5	7 175. 0 7 242. 7	7 174. 0 7 240. 9	7 171. 6 7 237. 3	7 168. 6 7 233. 2	7 166, 7 7 230, 3	r 166, 1 r 228, 4	7 165. 3 7 225. 5	r 165, 6 r 224, 5	7 163, 6 7 220, 7	7 161.7 7 217.5	7 160.6 7 215.5	7 160 7 216
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100.	į	7 175, 1 128, 2	127.6	126, 4	7 169, 4 125, 0	7 168, 3 124, 0	7 168, 7 124, 0	r 168. 3	7 168. 9 124. 1	167, 3 122, 7	166. 0 121. 9	165, 2 122, 0	122
Electrical machinerydodododo	268. 9	7 295, 2 7 243, 1	7 296. 9 7 240. 6	7 295. 9 7 236. 7	7 291. 5 7 232. 2	7 288, 4 7 229, 2	7 287. 7 7 229. 0	r 284. 0 r 225. 9	r 282. 4 r 223. 9	r 280. 4 r 221. 2	r 276. 3 r 219. 2	r 272. 9 r 217. 5	7 271 7 219
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolstdo		246, 4 242, 8	243, 7 234, 2	239, 2 227, 1	235, 1 219, 4	232. 1 216. 0	231.3 214.4	228. 4 210. 2	227, 7 207, 4	224. 3 206. 5	222. 3 204. 0	220. 2 202. 2	222 200
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100.	1,319,9	r 190. 4 r 1,613, 1	r 187, 3	r 183. 7	r 180. 1	7 176. 5 7 1,512. 7	r 174. 6	† 171, 8 † 1,433, 4	r 173, 2	7 171. 8 7 1,373. 2	r 167. 4	r 164. 9	r 166
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) •do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding§do	-	1, 813. 5 1, 804. 6	1,785.4 1,786.2	1, 752. 4	1, 722. 5	1, 703. 2	1,664.2	1, 612. 7	1, 577, 1	1, 551, 4	1, 522, 5	1, 511. 4	1, 494
Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do Lumber and timber and timber basic products do Lumber and timber and		r 199.6 r 115.8	7 197.6 7 115.2	114.7	7 188. 3 7 113. 1	7 185. 7 7 112. 9	r 184. 5	7 181, 4 7 114, 2	r 180. 9	7 176. 8 7 112. 1	7 173. 6 7 109. 8	r 172.1 r 109.2	* 173.
Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Furnituredo	101.7	81.8 • 109.9 104.9	81.7 109.3 104.1	81. 2 + 107. 9 103. 1	80. 4 r 105. 8 100. 1	80. 7 r 104. 3 97. 9	81. 7 7 105. 3 99. 0	82, 5 7 105, 3 98, 3	83, 4 7 106, 0 93, 8	81, 1 7 103, 4 96, 3	78.9 7 102.8 95,8	78, 5 7 103, 1 95, 9	76. r 103. 96.
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo	111.6	r 118.6 r 121.7	r 117. 9 r 121. 3	7 116.8 7 119.8	7 115. 6 7 117. 7	7 114. 2 7 116. 5	7 115. 0 7 117. 1	r 114.7 r 117.9	7 114, 2 7 119, 1	7 112. 2 7 118. 7	7 110.9 7 117.8	7 111.4 7 117.3	7 112 7 117
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo	94.6	7 101. 6 116. 0	7 101. 7 116. 3	r 100. 6 115. 0	r 98. 6 112. 5	7 97. 1 110. 6	7 96, 6 110, 0	7 95, 1 109, 6	r 94. 7 108, 9	7 94. 1 108. 0	7 93. 7 107. 1	94.5 108.3	7 95 109
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		78.0	78.3	77. 5	76, 3	74.8	74.7	73, 9	74.1	73, 7	73.6	74.4	75
and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products do Men's clothing do	105.8	106.0 * 114.8	106, 5	105.8 r 114.7	103, 9	102.0 r 109.2	101.4	97. 8 + 106. 1	97.6	97. 7 r 108. 4 95. 2	97.8	98. 4 7 108. 1	7 107
Women's clothing do	1	99. 0 84. 2 7 90. 8	99.5 84.2 791.4	99, 2 84, 9 7 91, 7	97. 9 81. 5 7 90. 9	97.3 78,6 789.9	97.8 79.7 790.3	95, 2 75, 5 7 90, 0	96.3 79.0 789.9	79.6 788.9	95.3 80.5 88.8	94. 1 80. 1 7 89. 4	93 79 789
Leather and leather productsdoBoots and shoesdoFood and kindred productsdo	118.9	80.3 + 119.5	80.7 r 118.6	80.8 117.3	80.3 + 117.2	79.7 r 117.6	80.2 + 121.5	79.8 • 131.1	79.7 + 136.1	78.9 + 137.0	78.5 r 130.3	79.0 r 125.7	79 123
Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do		112, 1 70, 5 143, 0	111.8 69.9 139.6	111.5 67.0 134.0	110. 5 74. 1 129. 6	110.1 74.3 128.3	111. 6 82. 2 130. 9	112.0 131.8 131.7	112.0 163.4 129.7	110. 8 181. 8 125. 0	113, 3 133, 9 122, 7	114.8 99.9 123.7	114 84 129
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do do	116.1	7 94, 1 7 121, 2	r 93, 5 r 120, 6	89.5	r 89. 4 r 118. 3	88.3 * 117.1	r 89, 4 r 117, 0	88. 6 r 117. 2	7 88. 2 7 116. 8	7 88. 0 7 114. 7	r 89. 2 r 115. 1	r 90. 1 r 116. 0	90 + 117
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	100.9	108,7 r 103, 2	108.0 • 103.0	107.3 + 102.4	106, 2 7 101, 2	105. 4 r 100. 2	106. 2 r 100. 7	106.4 + 101.5	106.8 + 101.0	105, 7 99, 2	104.7 100.8	105.5	107
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied productsdo	218.1	93.1 108.4 • 230.7	92. 6 108. 4 7 227. 4	92, 9 106, 7 7 216, 6	92. 9 104. 9 7 208. 6	92.7 103.6 205.4	93, 1 104, 6 7 202, 7	92, 5 106, 9 r 202, 5	92, 9 105, 5 7 204, 5	92, 1 103, 2 7 205, 6	92, 9 105, 5 7 208, 7	93, 3 106, 4 7 210, 6	93 107 • 215
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	125, 3	175.8 • 118.3	174. 5 r 119. 7	172, 5 r 120, 1	172, 7 r 121, 0	172. 5 r 122. 7	171.8 • 124.2	170.9 • 126.6	170.0 r 127.2	168, 1 + 126, 1	166, 6 r 125, 0	165, 5 + 125, 1	166 + 125
		113, 6 r 168, 6	115, 3 + 168, 6	116, 2 167, 2	117.9 r 162.8	120.0 + 161.2	121.8 r 159.2	124.3 r 158.8	125, 5 + 159, 5	124, 6 r 159, 0	123.6 r 158.5	124.0 r 159.1	124 7 160
Petroteum reining do. Rubber products		174. 1 7 175. 9 7 243. 2	173.8 • 174.6 • 241.5	172.9 * 172.1 * 237.7	169, 3 r 169, 4 r 233, 4	166, 5 r 167, 7 r 230, 3	164, 8 r 166, 7 r 228, 2	165, 6 7 165, 2 7 225, 3	168.5 r 164.1 r 224.1	170.6 7 162.6 7 220.4	170.6 7 161.0 7 217.3		7 160 7 216
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Revised. \$ Data revised beginning January			r 121. 9	r 120, 4	7 118.9	1118.3	r 118.3	r 117. 9				7 116.7	

^{173.8 | 172.9 | 174.6 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1 | 172.1}

Revised. \{\} Data revised beginning January 1941; for revisions for 1941-43, see p. 19 of the December 1944 Survey. \{\} For data for December 1941-July 1942 see note marked "\{\}" on p. S-35 of the May 1944 Survey; data temporarily discontinued pending revision of series. \{\} New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series on wage earners in manufacturing industries will be shown in a later issue; data for the individual industries shown in the Survey beginning with the December 1942 issue, except those for shipbuilding (see note marked "\{\}"), are comparable with figures published currently; the figures for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups are shown on a revised basis beginning in this issue and are not comparable with data in earlier issues. \{\} Revised series. The indexes of wage-earner employment and of wage-earner pay rolls (p. S-12) in manufacturing industries have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries, except newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and 1939-40 data for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey (the 1941 data for shippilding) published in that issue have been revised; see note marked "\{\}"); for 1941 data for the industry groups, see pp. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 issue. Data beginning 1942 for the totals and the industry groups have recently been revised to adjust the indexes to levels indicated by final 1942 and preliminary 1943 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency; revisions for 1944 are shown above and 1942-43 revisions will be published later. The seasonally adjusted employment indexes are shown on a revised basis beginning in this issue of the Survey; the adjusted indexes are available only for the totals shown.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	,					19	44					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decer ber
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES—Co	ntinue	ed .		•		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													}
onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†		1											
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do	91.6	83.4 99.8	84. 2 99. 8	83. 5 98. 7	82.6 97.1	82. 7 96. 0	83.0 96.1	77.9 94.7	77. 9 95. 0	81. 5 93. 9	80. 5 92. 3	79. 9 91. 8	79 791
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do	.1 78.7	101. 4 83. 7	100. 5 82. 9	98.3 82.8	96. 2 84. 1	93. 6 84. 5	91.1 85.8	87. 6 86. 4	85. 5 86. 7	82. 4 84. 3	80. 4 83. 0	79. 2 82. 2	79
Public utilities:†	t .	81.1	81.2	81.6	82.0	82. 5	83.6	84. 1	84.1	83.0	82.7	82. 1	8
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do	81.9	83. 8 118. 8	83. 6 119. 8	83. 5 119. 6	83. 1 119. 2	82. 8 119. 1	83. 1 119. 1	83. 2 118. 8	83. 2 118. 9	82. 6 118. 6	82. 1 117. 7	82. 1 117. 7	7 11
Telegraph dododo	126. 1	123. 1 127. 9	125. 2 128. 2	123. 9 128. 1	122.3 128.1	121. 9 128. 2	123. 1 128. 5	123. 9 129. 7	122. 8 129. 6	122. 2 128. 2	122. 1 127. 1	121. 7 127. 1	12 12
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdodo	111.0	111.2	114. 2	117.3	120.7	124.8	126. 9	122. 3	118.4	118.4	119.8	117.1	r 11
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	107. 2	109. 9 108. 6	110. 5 109. 3	110.3 109.2	109. 5 109. 2	110. 1 109. 0	112. 4 109. 4	112. 1 109. 2	109. 0 109. 4	106, 8 109, 0	108. 0 109. 6	107. 6 110. 3	10 11
Trade: Retail, total†do	97.7	97. 5	96.0	96. 9	97.7	96. 9	96.6	95. 5	94. 1	96. 6	99.7	103. 2	r 11
Food*dodo	-	106. 8 110. 4	106. 6 106. 5	107. 8 108. 6	106. 9 110. 9	107. 3 108. 5	106.3 107.7	106. 4 104. 5	104. 6 102. 4	106, 3 109, 2	108. 8 116. 7	109. 0 127. 4	110 15
Wholesale†dodo	96. 1 273. 6	95. 1 198. 9	95. 7 205. 7	95. 4 211. 7	95.1 226.1	94. 4 233. 5	95. 0 238. 9	95. 1 249. 1	95. 5 255. 3	95. 0 258. 7	96. 0 257. 2	96. 8 267. 7	r 9
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total tnumber.	-	124, 983	122, 543	122, 340	127, 889	136, 050	150, 133	156, 865 33, 528	159, 944	154, 836	153, 913	144, 368	126,
Construction (Federal and State) do Maintenance (State) do	-	18, 556 83, 298	16, 521 82, 773	15, 610 83, 056	20, 353 84, 005	24, 802 87, 446	16, 103 109, 546	98, 190	33, 828 100, 724	31, 392 98, 458	30, 228 99, 742	22, 981 97, 246	16, 85,
Federal civilian employees:¶ United States thousands District of Columbia do do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	2, 889 256	2, 820 263	2, 828 264	2, 838 264	2, 853 264	2,866 264	2,918 270	2, 941 271	2, 909 265	2, 881 259	2, 878 258	2,876 257	2,
Railway employees (class I steam railways):	İ	1,384	1,414	1,428	1,440	1, 453	1,476	1, 471	1, 477	1, 454	1, 438	1. 435	1,
Totalthousands. Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100. Adjusted†do	_ 136.3	133. 0 138. 3	135. 9 139. 3	137. 2 140. 6	138. 4 140. 6	139.6 140.2	141.8	141. 4	142.0 139.1	139.7	138. 2 133. 7	r 137. 9 r 136. 7	13
LABOR CONDITIONS	111.1	100.0	100.0	110.0	110.0	110.2	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	1
Average weekly hours per worker in manufacturing:				İ									
Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries) hours. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		45. 2 45. 2	45. 7 45. 3	45. 8 45. 3	45. 2 45. 0	45. 5 45. 3	45. 9 45. 4	45. 4 44. 6	45.6 45.2	45. 6 44. 8	45.7 45.5	45. 6 45. 3	4
Durable goods*do Iron and steel and their products*do		46. 6 46. 9	46.7 47.1	46. 7 46. 9	46. 5 46. 5	46. 6 46. 8	46.8 46.8	45. 7 46. 0	46. 6 46. 7	46. 1 46. 6	47. 1 47. 2	46.7 46.8	4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		45.6	46. 2	46.0	45.9	46. 1	46.4	45.9	46.3	46. 3	47.1	46.6	4
Electrical machinery* do Machinery, except electrical* do Machinery and machine-shop products*do		46. 9 49. 4	46.8 49.1	46. 7 49. 1	46. 2 48. 8	46.3 48.7	46.6 49.1	45. 7 47. 5	46.3 48.3	46. 2 47. 9	7 46. 3 48. 8	46. 3 48. 2	4
Machine tools*do		. 50.7	48. 6 50. 4	48.7 51.0	48. 1 50. 7	48. 4 50. 8	48.7 51.0	46. 8 50. 2	48. 1 50. 4	47. 6 49. 9	48. 7 51. 2	48. 2 50. 5	4
Automobiles*do Transportation equipment, except automo		1	46.3	1	46.4	45. 5	45.9	43.7	45.1	43. 5	45.6	45. 5	4
biles* hours. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*do	Į.	47.5	46. 9 47. 4	47. 0 47. 0	47. 1 46. 7	47. 4 46. 8	47.3 47.1	46. 8 47. 2	47. 4 47. 1	46. 9 46. 2	48.1 47.1	47. 8 47. 1	4
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do. Nonferrous metals and products* do. Lumber and timber basic products* do. Furniture and finished lumber products* do.		45. 7 47. 0	46. 2 47. 0	46. 6 46. 9	47. 3 46. 6	48. 1 46. 6	47. 4 47. 1	47. 1 46. 0 42. 4	47.8 46.5	46.3	49.1	48.8 47.0	
Furniture and finished lumber products*do		41. 2 43. 4	44. 2		43. 2 43. 7	43. 3 44. 4 43. 7	44. 5	43. 6 42. 4	44.7	43.3 44.0	7 44. 7 7 45. 9	7 43. 0 7 44. 3 7 44. 1	
Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods*do				43. 6 43. 2	43. 2 42. 5	43. 2	43. 8 43. 3	43.0	44.0 43.0	43. 4 43. 0	44. 7 43. 3	r 43. 2	1
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu factures*hours		41.5	41.8	41.9	41.2	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	42. 2	42. 3	
Apparel and other finished textile products* hours Leather and leather products* dodo		38. 2 40. 5		38. 9 41, 4	37.3 41.1	38. 1 41. 3	38. 2 41. 6	37.3 41.2	37.7 41.2		7 38. 2 41. 6	38.0 41.2	3
Food and kindred products* do		45.8	45. 5	45.3	44.8	45. 8 42. 0	45. 9 42. 3	45. 6 42. 4	45. 0 42. 3	44. 5	44. 8 43. 3	45.3	
Tobacco manufactures*do_ Paper and allied products*do- Printing and publishing and allied industries*		45. 2		45.8	45. 5		46.3	45. 7	46. 2		46.7	46. 5	
hours	· • · • •	40. 7 45. 7				40. 9 46. 0	41.3 45.8	41. 2 45. 5	41. 1 45. 6		40. 9 • 45. 9	41.3 45.7	
Chemicals and allied products* do Products of petroleum and coal* do Rubber products* do			46.5	46. 6	46.3		46.8	46. 9 45. 0	46. 9 45. 6	46, 4	47.9	46. 9 45. 7	
A verage weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):	,	1	10.7	10.0	1		10.2		10.0	100.	20.0	1071	
Building construction hours Mining:		38. 5	37. 6	38. 5	38.7	40.4	40. 2	40.6	40.0	40. 1	40.7	39.7	1
AnthracitedoBituminous coaldo		44.0						35. 8 39. 5		42.0		38.6 7 42.6	. 4
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo		43.9 43.6	44.3	44. 5	44.0	44.4			47.9	46.8	48.9	46.8	1 .
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities:	·-	44. 4	[45. 5	44. 9	45. 5		1	1		1	į	
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo		41, 9 49, 2	50.3	49.8	49.4	50.6	50.9	42. 7 50. 7		50, 2			
Telegraph dododo		45. 5	45.0	45.0	45. 9	46.3	46.5	46. 5	46.8	46.5		45.3	
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo		44.0	43.5	44.0	43.7	44.7	44.3	44.4	43.9	44.3		43.5	
Power laundriesdo		. 44, 1					1	1	1	i			
Retail do Wholesale do do		40. 2 42. 5											

*Revised. †Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately.

§See note marked "¶" on p. S-11 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943. The United States total beginning November 1943 reflects a further change in reporting resulting in an upward adjustment of 24,558 in that month. Data cover only paid employees. The December 1943 total includes about 220,000 excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas; such employees 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 and telegraph industries, are available in the May 1943 Survey and data back to 1939 will be published later; data back to 1939 will be published later; data for the telephone industry, shown separately beginning in the December 1944 Survey, will also be published later; data for the telegraph industries (except for the telephone and telegraph industries), see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Separate data for the telegraph industries have been computed beginning 1937; complete data will be published later. For revision in the Department of Labor's series on average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries, see note marked "†" on p. 8-13 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.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						19	44				<u> </u>	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dece ber
EMPLO	YMEI	VT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													3
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts):		1		1	}				-		:		
Strikes beginning in month: Strikesnumber_	240	330	330	360	435	610	500	470	485	390	440	375	
Workers involvedthousands_ Man-days idle during monthdo	$\frac{44}{228}$	110 625	115 470	115 415	155 580	290 1,400	155 680	145 680	190 935	185 660	220 690	200 710	
. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements†	1,087	788	745	778	761	833	973	1,093	1, 259	1, 172	1, 127	1,034	
nemployment compensation (Social Security Board):	· 1	ŀ		ļ	İ							1	
Continued claimsthousands Benefit payments:	593	543	565	591	477	514	423	397	407	348	370	417	
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol	105 7, 299	84 5, 277	104 6, 156	7, 351	83 5, 471	6, 771	78 5, 225	66 r 4, 348	72 4,808	63 4, 246	4,350	4, 918	5,
abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: 6 th Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees		6. 47	5. 46	5, 76	5. 53	6. 39	17.6	6.3	6.3	6. 1	6.0	r 6. 1	
Separation rate, total do do Discharges do do do do do do do do do do do do do		6. 69	6.52	7.33	6.78	7.08	7.1	6.6	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.0	
Lay-offsdo		. 79	. 76	. 87	. 58	.50	.7	.7	.5	.6	.5	. 6 7. 5	
Quitsdododo		4.60 .53	4, 56	5.00 .73	4.90 .64	5. 27 . 60	5.4 3.5	5.0 .4	6.2	6.1	5.0	7 4.6	
Miscellaneousdo		.08	. 07	.08	.07	.08	٠. ا						
PAY ROLLS		•		}									
Vage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor)†1939=100			7 344. 7	r 341. 3	r 335. 0	r 334. 3	r 334. 6	r 326. 8	r 330. 3	r 329. 1	r 330. 3	r 327. 1	33
Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products do Iron		7 489.4 7 320.9	r 487. 3 r 321. 2	7 481.6 7 316.5	7 474.8 7 310.5	r 470. 9 r 310. 9	r 469. 0 r 313. 3	r 453.8	r 458. 1 r 311. 5	r 453. 3 r 314. 3	7 455. 6 7 313. 2	r 449. 9 r 308. 8	45 31
Riget furnaces stool works and rolling mills	l		225, 2	222. 2	221. 2	221. 1	224. 5	224. 9	222. 7	226. 7	225. 3	221. 9	22
1939 = 100		7 521.1	r 524. 2	* 524. 7	r 513. 2	r 512. 2	r 518. 9	r 505. 2	r 507. 2 r 417. 5	7 512.1 7 414.3	r 503. 7	r 498. 7	50 42
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolstdo	,	7 456. 5 454. 6	r 449. 2 447. 4	7 443. 4 441. 1	7 434. 4 429. 2	7 428. 8 426. 1	7 434. 1 429. 1	r 414. 7 408. 6	415.1	410.3	7 417. 4 415. 5	r 409. 0 408. 4	41
Machine toolst		419.8 + 358.0	405.0 + 347.8	400.5 7342.1	383.6 + 336.5	381.3 r 324.4	383.8 7 325.3	370.6 r 308.8	369. 2 r 313. 7	366.8 7305.9	372.6 7307.8	363. 2 r 304. 4	37
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100		r 3.221. 2	7 3,213. 9	73,171.9	r 3,152. 7	r 3,127. 3	r 3,028.8	r 2,930. 9	r 2,933. 1	r 2,883. 7	r 2,916. 1	r 2,905. 9	2, 89
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) 1do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Commille		3, 438. 9	3, 381. 1 3, 629. 6	3, 599. 2	3, 621. 1	3, 645.0	3, 497. 7	3, 386. 5	3, 379. 1	3, 399. 3	3, 468. 7	3,509.6	3, 42
Nonferrous metals and productsdo		7 373. 3	r 370. 9	r 362. 9	r 351.7	7 347. 9	r 349.0	* 336.6	r 338. 1	⁺ 331. 7	7 332. 2	326. 9	33
			7 202. 9 146. 1	r 204.0 146.7	r 205.8 149.1	7 208. 4 152. 1	7 215.8 159.3	7 206. 4 151. 5	7 220. 6 164. 8	7 209. 8 154. 3	7 212. 8 156. 5	7 199.3 143.8	19
Furniture and finished lumber products do Stone, clay, and glass products do		* 189. 1 181. 3	7 191.3 184.1	7 191. 5 183. 4	7 186. 0 175. 7	7 187. 7 175. 7	7 190. 8 177. 9	7 187.1 173.9	194.8	7 189. 6 175. 0	7 193. 1 178. 5	7 190. 7 177. 2	19
Stone, clay, and glass products dododo		r 189. 8 r 204. 0	* 191.0 * 205.3	r 191. 5 r 204. 1	r 189. 4 r 198. 2	7 189.8 7 200.7	r 191. 9 r 203. 2	r 186. 2 r 202. 6	r 191. 2 r 205. 2	7 188. 4 7 207. 5	7 192.1 7 207.8	7 189. 5 7 207. 0	19 21
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100.		i	r 174. 1	173.7	İ		r 172. 3	r 168. 3	r 168. 1	169.0	170.4	r 172. 2	17
Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo		199.1	202. 2	202.2	7 169. 8 201. 3	7 171. 0 202. 4	204. 7	206.6	203. 7	204.4	203.5	206.8	21
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing	1	135. 6	138.8	138. 2	134. 7	136. 1	135.8	130. 7	133. 7	132. 8	138. 5	139. 4	14
and finishing)		197. 2 + 187. 9	199. 4 196. 8	199.6	192. 5 * 181. 0	192.9 + 182.8	194.8 r 186.4	184.3 r 175.6	181.1	185. 1 7 195. 6	188.0 196.9	189. 4 r 192. 3	19
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo. Leather and leather productsdo		156. 5 141. 4	163. 2 148. 3	167.3 152.9	158. 2 132. 0	166.4 128.1	166. 5 134. 8	154.6 125.6	160.6 139.6	166.3 148.4	169.6 147.4	169. 2 141. 1	16
Leather and leather products do do do		r 149. 9 134. 0	154. 2	7 155. 8 139. 0	154.9	7 156. 1 139. 8	7 158. 6 142. 8	7 155.8 139.8	7 156. 0 140. 2	r 158. 5 143. 1	7 158. 0 142. 7	7 157. 4 141. 9	16
Boots and shoes do do Good and kindred products do do Good and kindred products do Good and kindred product do Good and kindre		r 191. 5	r 188. 1	r 185. 7	r 185. I	r 191.6	r 197. 6	r 209. 2	r 213. 1	r 212. 8	r 207.4	r 203.8	20
Bakingdododo		160. 6 131. 8	161. 1 133. 0	163.0 126.8	159. 9 141. 2	163. 8 143. 2	166. 8 156. 7	168. 0 242. 8	167. 5 306. 2	168. 7 336. 4	171.4 262.3	174. 5 188. 7	17
Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures do.		243. 2 r 158. 1	226. 6 r 154. 7	212.3 7 146.5	206.3 r 142.7	216. 9 + 152. 8	217. 5 r 157. 4	219.6 r 157.0	210.7 r 157.5	200.3 r 163.0	200. 2 r 165. 7	211.4 + 172.7	22 17
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo		r 188. 6 173. 2	7 190. 0 176. 3	r 190, 5 176, 4	r 187. 6 175. 1	7 188.8 177.2	7 191. 2 179. 8	7 189. 4 178. 6	7 190.6 180.6	7 189. 8 180. 0	7 192. 9 182. 6	7 194. 0 182. 0	19
		r 134. 6 112. 3	7 134.6 113.0	135.1 114.1	7 133. 5 113. 8	134.9 116.1	137.3 117.1	7 137. 9 117. 1	7 137. 8 118. 4	r 138. 9 119. 6	r 139. 5 119. 3	r 142. 2 120. 8	14
Printing, book and Job* do Chemicals and allied products do		147. 6 r 395. 7	147. 0	146.5 372.1	144. 4 7 358. 8	144. 8 • 358. 7	149. 5 7 355. 1	151.9 + 355.2	149. 4 7 356. 6	151. 5	153. 7 7 364. 5	156.8 7 366.2	13
Chemicals do do Products of petroleum and coal do		297.7	296. 1	294.1	295. 0	296. 5	296. 5	297.6	295. 1	292.8	288.6	289. 2	29
Products of petroleum and coaldoPetroleum refiningdodo		r 196. 7 185. 0	r 201.4 192. 2	7 203. 9 195. 7	7 206. 4 199. 6	7 212.4 205.2	7 215. 5 207. 5	⁷ 222. 8 215. 6	7 220. 5 214. 0	7 220. 8 213. 3	7 224. 4 219. 7	7 219. 2 214. 2	22
Rubber tires and inner tubes do		r 291. 0 288. 9	7 295. 7 295. 6	7 297. 0 299. 3	7 281. 3 280. 0	7 283. 3 283. 0	7 281. 4 278. 5	7 279. 7 280. 9	7 287. 9 294. 3	7 291. 4 300. 8	7 290. 2 297. 5	7 289. 9 298. 2	30
Ionmanufacturing, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†		1						İ		}			
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do		146, 0 228, 9	190. 2 231. 0	157. 8 225. 0	142. 3 214. 2	155. 8 215. 5	151. 8 217. 9	130. 6 194. 4	145. 8 215. 6	150. 1 207. 8	159.8 210.2	137. 7 197. 7	14
Matallifarous do	ì	157. 4	157.0	155. 5	152.5	148, 5	145.7	135. 1	136.6	130.8	130.7	125.0	1:
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do		139. 6 126. 2	139. 7 126. 9	144. 9 125. 7	150. 0 129. 5	157. 4 127. 9	162. 2 131. 1	160. 7 136. 5	165. 3 132. 7	158. 2 135. 4	7 163. 7 129. 6	153, 8 130, 9	1:
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo		112.9	112.3	112.5	112.9	112.9	114.8	114.6	115.4	115.6	114.3	114.2	1
Street railways and bussesdodo		161. 4 171. 9	166. 7 172. 6	164.9 171.5	164. 9 173. 4	168. 5 176. 1	170. 4 177. 9	170.3 179.3	171. 5 177. 9	168. 9 177. 9	168.3 174.9	170. 1 172. I	17
Telegraph do Telephone do		150. 2	152. 5	151.6	152. 1	153.5	153. 2	156. 8	156.6	159. 4	159.0	r 156. 9	1.
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdo		163. 5	165.3	173.7	179.9	194. 2	195.7	187. 3	178.6	185. 5	188.0	181. 9	1
Dyeing and cleaning do. Power laundries do. Year-round hotels do.		155. 0 148. 9	154. 4 152. 7	155. 2 153. 6	155. 7 154. 5	161.3 155.3	163. 6 157. 2	165. 1 157. 4	159. 8 158. 8	159. 5 159. 0	161. 3 161. 9	160, 7 164, 6	1
Trade:		199 9	121. 4	122, 6	124. 3	124, 2	127. 4	128. 3	126.8	128.0	132.0	134. 2	1.
Food* do General merchandising† do Wholesale† do Water transportation* do		132.7 132.1	133. 0 128. 3	134. 5	134. 4 134. 6	135. 2 132. 4	139. 6 136. 6	142. 4 136. 7	141. 7 132. 7	139. 2 138. 9	141. 6 147. 1	141. 9 155. 9	1
Wholesale†do		131. 2	132.7	131. 2 133. 4	134.0	133. 4	135. 4	135, 9	136.3	136. 4	140.4	140.0	
water transportation dododo	j	448.7	472.6	490.5	524.6	552.6	571. 7	585.6	585. 2	602.6	599.0	651. 9	6

Rates beginning January 1943 refer to all employees rather than to wage earners only and are therefore not strictly comparable with earlier data. Index is being revised. See note marked "" on p. S-10. Data revised beginning January 1941, for revisions for 1941-43 see p. 19 of the December 1944 Survey.

"New series. Data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries will be shown in a later issue. Indexes of pay rolls 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. 8-10. For revised data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries, see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey (data for the telephone and telegraph industries have subsequently been revised data beginning 1937 will be shown later).

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	Ì					1944	<u> </u>					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
EMPLO	YME	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES]											ľ
Factory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingdo	-	47. 56 45. 29	48. 15 45. 47	48. 41 45. 64	48. 09 45. 55	48. 46 46. 02	49.30 46.24	48. 86 45. 43	48. 98 45. 88	49. 42 46. 24	49. 39 46. 94	r 49. 42 r 46, 86	49.8 47.4
Durable goodstdo Iron and steel and their productstdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	-	51. 21 50. 14	51, 40 50, 30	51. 54 50. 18	51. 67 50. 07	51.89 50.41	52. 14 50. 65	51.07 50.01	51, 84 50, 25	52. 18 51. 27	53. 18 51. 48	7 53.07 50.95	53.6 51.8
mills† dollars Electrical machinery† do. Machinery, except electrical† do. Machinery and machine-shop products† do.	-	52. 49 47. 04 54. 69	53. 11 47. 06 54. 35	52. 74 47. 18 54. 54	53. 12 46. 84 54. 40	53, 43 47, 28 54, 37	54. 32 47. 88 55. 06	54. 58 47. 22 53. 33	53, 80 47, 76 54, 15	55. 43 48. 55 54. 47	55. 46 • 48. 42 • 55. 48	54.55 + 48.54 54.72	55. 3 49. 4 56. 0
			52, 99 55, 85 58, 13	53. 28 56. 97 58. 37	52. 53 56. 54 58. 68	53. 18 57. 08 57. 56	53. 70 57. 77 58. 48	51. 85 56. 80 56. 43	52. 94 57. 33 56. 90	53. 10 57. 18 55. 98	54. 37 58. 95 57. 85	53, 84 58, 05 58, 19	54. 7 61. 0 58. 4
Automobiles† do. Transportation equipment, except automobiles† dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do. Chibard discontinuous except automobiles† dollars		57. 91 54. 05	58. 43 53. 93	58. 73 53. 70	59. 41 53. 55	59.87 54.10	59, 66 54, 61	59. 2 9 54. 43	60. 36 54. 73	60. 80 54. 31	62. 53 55. 39	7 63. 11 55. 71	63. 3 56. 4
Nonferrous metals and products do	-	48.79	60, 83 48, 88 33, 03	61.46 48.96 33.30	62. 89 48. 65 34. 05	64. 02 48. 83 34. 54	62.80 49.33 35.56	62. 69 48. 34 33. 74	63, 96 48, 69 35, 78	65, 23 48, 99 34, 82	67. 69 • 49. 99 • 36. 11	7 68.70 7 49.68 7 34.00	68. 2 50. 7 33. 6
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products†_do Furnituret do	-	30. 37 34. 24 35. 09	31.94 34.97 35.89	32. 26 35. 47 36. 29	33. 14 35. 23 35. 93	33. 59 36. 04 36. 72	34. 72 36. 26 36. 71	32. 73 35. 39 35. 94	35, 21 36, 58 37, 15	33. 91 36. 51 36. 83	7 35, 29 7 37, 48 7 37, 81	7 32, 66 7 36, 91 7 37, 51	32. 2 37. 4 38. 0
Sawmills do. Furniture and finished lumber products do. Furnituret do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Nondurable goods do. Textile-mill products and other fiber goodless.	-	37. 53 36. 03	38. 00 36. 32	38. 46 36. 56	38. 45 36. 16	38. 98 37. 03	39. 19 37. 30	38. 12 37. 05	39. 33 37. 15	39, 52 37, 66	* 40.82 * 37.97	7 40. 10 7 37. 87	40. 3 38. 4
Cotton manufacturers, except small warest	-	24.66	28. 66 24. 98	28. 88 25. 26	28. 85 25. 75	29. 51 26. 33	29. 87 26. 76	29. 64 27. 12	29, 74 26, 90	30. 10 27. 26	r 30. 49 27. 37	30.55 r 27.49	30. 9 27. 9
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars	-	27. 75 34. 85	28. 29 35. 05	28. 53 35. 32	28. 27 34. 79	29, 13 35, 50	29. 07 36. 04	28. 33 35. 35	28, 92 34, 95	28. 89 35. 51	30. 20 35. 96	30.04	30. 4 36. 6
Apparei and other misned textile products dollars	_	28.99	30. 11 30. 98	30. 72 31. 77	28.70 30.46	29, 45 32, 28	29. 95 32. 29	29. 28 30. 86	30. 44 31. 65	31. 74 32. 93	31. 83 33. 54	7 31.34 7 33.95	31. 3 33. 0
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. Printing, publishing, and allied industries† dollars.	-	35. 28 31. 35 29. 50	36, 93 32, 06 30, 13	37. 83 32. 36 30. 43	34. 16 32. 48 30. 39	34, 39 33, 02 30, 95	35. 89 33. 35 31. 43	35. 46 33. 01 30. 99	37, 77 33, 16 31, 18	39. 82 34. 02 32. 15	39, 12 34, 06 32, 29	37.67 733.69 31.97	38. 4 34. 1 32. 5
Food and kindred products do	-	38. 43 36. 61 30. 19	7 38, 08 36, 91 30, 75	38. 04 37. 42 30. 56	37. 87 37. 00 30. 76	39. 08 38. 06 31. 27	39. 09 38. 21 30. 84	38. 52 38. 42 29. 75	37. 95 38. 31 30. 27	37. 67 38. 93 29. 98	38. 39 38. 58 31. 67	7 38. 88 38. 86 30. 49	39, 8 39, 2 31, 1
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures† do Paper and allied products† do	-	46. 86 28. 42 37. 24	44. 76 28. 00 37. 84	43. 56 27. 75 38. 20	43. 70 27. 00 38. 09	46, 41 29, 34 38, 77	45. 73 29. 82 39. 17	45. 87 30. 04 38. 72	44. 69 30, 27 39, 10	43. 98 31. 43 39. 65	44. 68 31. 53 40. 26	46. 81 32. 46 40. 11	48, 1 33, 2 40, 4
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries† dollars.		40. 24 42. 49	41. 19 42. 49	41. 50 42. 82	41. 59 42. 93	42, 49 43, 84	42. 83 44. 37	42. 42 44. 12	42. 67 44. 43	43. 07 45. 60	44. 24 45. 06	43.73	43. 9 45. 9
dollars Newspapers and periodicals* Printing, book and job* Chemicals and allied products† do		46. 33 40. 87 42. 91	46, 78 40, 60 42, 74	47. 06 41. 18 42. 99	47. 07 41. 35 43. 01	48, 29 42, 09 43, 91	48. 45 42. 97 43. 86	48. 65 42. 70 44. 00	48, 88 42, 67 43, 79	49. 92 44. 26 44. 08	49. 21 43. 93 • 43. 94	7 49.63 7 44.48 7 43.69	49, 8 44, 8 44, 0
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal† do Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do. Rubber tires and inner tubes do			50. 57 53. 86 57. 25	51. 07 54. 24 57. 62	51. 20 54. 36 57. 83	51. 42 55. 14 58. 27	51. 65 55. 30 57. 98	52. 15 56. 27 59. 08	51. 90 55. 27 58. 00	52, 22 55, 70 58, 24	51, 99 56, 99 60, 37	52, 48 55, 61 58, 66	52. 6 55. 9 58. 5
raciory average nonriv earnings.	1	E .	48. 95 57. 21	49. 53 58. 38	48. 12 55. 63	48. 98 57. 11	49. 30 56. 78	49, 17 57, 01	50. 24 58. 62	50. 99 59. 33	7 50, 92 7 58, 54	7 50. 59 7 58. 30	52. 6 61. 7
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing† do. Durable goods† do.		1. 046 1. 002 1. 099	1.048 1.003 1.100	1.053 1.006 1.103	1. 057 1. 013 1. 110	1.062 1.017 1.112	1.069 1.017 1.113	1.072 1.018 1.116	1.070 1.016 1.112	1. 080 1. 032 1. 132	1. 079 1. 031 1. 129	7 1.079 7 1.035 7 1.137	1.08 1.04 1.14
Ourable goods† do. Iron and steel and their products† do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills† do. Blectrical machinery† do. Machinery, except electrical† do.	-	1. 069 1. 151 1. 003	1.069 1.150 1.005	1.070 1.148 1.010	1. 077 1. 158 1. 014	1.077 1.160 1.021	1. 081 1. 170 1. 026	1.086 1.189 1.032	1. 075 1. 163 1. 032	1. 101 1. 198 1. 051	1. 091 1. 176 1. 046	1.088 1.170 1.049	1. 09 1. 17 1. 05 1. 14
Machine toolsdo		1.104	1. 107 1. 089 1. 107	1. 110 1. 092 1. 116	1. 115 1. 095 1. 114	1. 116 1. 099 1. 122	1. 122 1. 103 1. 131	1. 123 1. 105 1. 131	1. 121 1. 100 1. 138	1, 136 1, 116 1, 144	1. 137 1. 116 1. 150	1, 134 1, 116 1, 150 1, 280	1. 12 1. 17 1. 17
Automobilest. do			1. 257	1. 261	1. 262	1, 266 1, 264	1. 275 1. 262 1. 159	1. 291	1. 261 1. 272 1. 161	1. 287 1. 297 1. 177	1. 270 1. 301 1. 177	7 1. 321 1. 185	1. 31
Nonferrous metals and productst do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1. 306	1. 138 1. 317 1. 040	1. 143 1. 319 1. 044 . 771	1. 148 1. 330 1. 045 . 788	1. 158 1. 332 1. 047	1. 324 1. 049 . 799	1. 155 1. 331 1. 051 . 796	1. 339 1. 047 . 801	1. 370 1. 058 . 803	1. 379 1. 059 7. 807	7 1. 409 7 1. 058 7 791	1. 38 1. 06
Lumber and timber basic products† do. Sawmills do. Furniture and finished lumber products† do.	-	. 757 . 789	.770 .756 .792 .812	.757 .797	.775 .805 .827	.798 .788 .812 .834	.792 .813 .833	.788 .812 .832	.793 .816 .835	. 795 . 829 . 847	.798 • .833 • .849	7.776 7.833 7.853	.77 .84
Furnituredo. Stone, clay, and glass products†do. Nondurable goods†do. Textile-mill products and other fiber	1	. 881	.812 .879 .842	.816 .882 .846	. 891 . 850	.893 .858	. 894 . 861	.899 .862	. 895 . 864	.910 .876	.912	.910 .877	. 91
Cotton manufactures except small	-	.682	. 686	. 690	. 701	.710 .634	. 712 . 637	.710	.711	. 721 . 646	7.723 .647	.722	. 64
warest dollars. Silk and rayon goodst do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)t dollars.		.666	.831	. 672	. 686	.697	.691	.693	.689	. 700	.706	.849	.70
Apparei and other unished textile products; dollars.	_	. 750	.778	. 789	.770	.772	.784 .821	.785 .811	.807	.832 .846	.832 .857	7.824 .864	.83
Women's clothings do Leather and leather products do	-	. 924 . 774	.952 .778	. 969 . 782	.927 .790	.918 .800 .766	.946 .802	.963	.999	1.035 .820	1. 027 . 819	1.001	1.0

^{&#}x27;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 scries. 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.

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						194	4		·			
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ESCo	ntinue	ed ————				
WAGES-Continued													
Factory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg.†—Continued.													
Nondurable goods—Continued.		0, 839	0.838	0, 839	0.845	0.854	0.851	0.845	0.844	0.847	0.857	C. 859	0.86
Rating		.819	. 822	.829	. 830	. 839 . 777	.841	.839	. 839	.850	. 849	.855 .773	. 85 . 78
Canning and preserving do		.762 .913	.766 .909	.759 .903	.779 .918	. 934	.924	. 921	.765 .922	.764 .921	.790 .930	. 933	. 93
Peror and allied productet		. 675 . 824	. 678 . 829	. 679 . 834	.691 .837	. 698 . 842	.706 .845	. 709 . 847	.715	.724 .858	. 728 . 862	. 863	.86
Printing publishing and allied industriest do		. 866 1. 044	. 869 1. 044	. 871 1. 049	. 875 1. 059	. 879 1. 072	.884 1.075	. 886 1. 072	1.080	. 891 1, 101	. 901 1. 102	, 899 r 1, 103	.90 1.10
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do		1. 217 . 973	1.216 .970	1, 226 , 973	1. 232 . 983	1. 248 . 994	1. 248 1. 001	1. 253 . 997	1.258 1.001	1. 265 1. 030	1. 262 1. 037	7 1. 268 1. 036	1.26 1.04
Chemicals and allied broductst do		. 939	. 935	. 938	. 944	. 954 1, 101	. 958	. 966	. 961	. 966	7.957	7.956 1.121	. 96 1. 12
Chemicals		1.087 1.162	1.087 1.159	1. 094 1. 163	1.097 1.174	1.174	1. 101 1. 181	1. 114 1. 199	1. 106 1. 179	1. 119 1. 202	1. 117 1. 190	71.186	1.19
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do		1. 237 1. 066	1. 233 1. 072	1. 235 1. 086	1. 247 1. 075	1. 242 1. 087	1. 248 1. 092	1. 265 1. 094	1. 245	1, 268 1, 117	7 1. 257 1. 108	1.107	1.12
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings		1. 224	1. 240	1. 256	1.234	1. 257	1. 254	1. 256	1. 264	1. 273	1. 263	71.258	1.29
(U. S. Department of Labor):*		1, 295	1. 297	1. 296	1, 297	1.310	1.300	1, 302	1.323	1.339	r 1, 342	1.349	1.34
Building construction dollars Mining:	l .	1	1		ł	İ			1	1		1	1.17
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo		1, 160 1, 195	1. 245 1. 179	1. 162 1. 174	1.166 1.182	1.159 1.175	1. 144 1. 182	1. 194 1. 199	1.179 1.190	1. 187 1. 213	1. 197 1. 191	1.156	1.18
Metalliferousdodododo		.993 .827	.992	.999	1.012	1.005	1.009 .857	1.010	1.003	1.016 .871	* 1.015 .880	1.014	1.01
Crude petroleum and natural gasdodo		1.160	1.143	1, 121	1.168	1. 131	1. 138	1. 187	1.130	1. 172	1. 156	1.146	1.16
Electric light and powerdodo		1.097	1.091	1.092	1.110	1.094	1.097	1.118	1.102	1.120	1. 127	1.120 .946	1.12
Street railways and busses do Telegraph do		.913 .795	. 916 . 793	. 922 . 796	.928 .800	. 928 . 807	. 933	. 935 . 805	.939	. 942	. 945 . 809	.809	. 81
Telephonedo	l .	. 889	.898	.904	.908	. 907	. 900	. 903	.902	. 921	. 928	7.930	.93
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do do do do do do do do do do do do do		. 697 . 596	.705 .597	.708 .601	.722 .606	. 725 . 620	.724 .617	. 722 . 621	.719	. 736 . 637	r. 745 . 641	7.747	.74
Trade:		ı	}	.711	. 690	.697	1		Į .	Į.	.741		
Retail do		.680 .966	. 676 . 967	.966	.984	979	.701	7.732 .989	7. 730 . 981	.736	1.008	. 736 . 996	1.00
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):										1		1	
Common labordol. per hr.	0.891 1.64	. 869 1. 62	. 869 1. 62	. 870 1. 62	. 874 1. 63	. 874 1. 63	. 877 1. 64	.882 1.64	1.64	. 883 1. 64	. 886 1. 64	. 886 1. 64	.89 1.6
Skilled labordodododododol. per monthdol. per month	1.04	76.06	3.132	1.02	81.15	1		89. 54		1.01	86, 80	1	1.0
Railway wages (average, class I) dol. per hr	88.90	, 936	. 966	.944	.950	.943	. 939	.947	. 938	.955	. 952		.96
Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	.70	. 68	. 65	. 64	. 68	. 68	.76	.77	. 79	. 80	. 79	. 78	.7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		1	l										
Total public assistance mil. of dol	⊅ 80	78	79	79	78	78	78	78	78	78	79	79	80
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, totalmil. of dol	₽ 72	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	72	7
Old-age assistance do do do do do do do do do do do do do	⊅ 59 ⊅ 8	57 8	57 8	57 8	57 8	57 7	57	58 7	58	58 7	58 7	58 7	5
		<u> </u>		}		1	1	1	1	1		<u> </u>	
			Fl	NAN(Œ	_							
BANKING													
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:			1			l		1					
Total, excl. joint-stock land banksmil. of dol	2,041	2,380	2,355	2,319	2, 289	2, 260	2, 243	2, 214	2, 172	2, 124	2, 105		2,05
Farm mortgage loans, total do Federal land banks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,119	1,729 1,332	1,706 1,315	1,673 1,290	1, 651 1, 274	1,630 1,258	1, 614 1, 245	1, 591 1, 228	1, 567 1, 211	1, 544 1, 194	1, 518 1, 175	1,155	1,46 1,13
Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives, total do	324 220	397 244	391 227	383 202	378 175	372 155	369 146	363 143	357 135	351 135	343 176		33 21
Banks for cooperatives, including central bank mil. of dol.	216	238	221	197	171	152	143	140	132	132	172	203	21
Agr. Marketing Act revolving fund do	3	4 408	422	3 444	3 462	3 475	3 482	3 481	3 469	3 445	3 412	3	1 1 1
Short term credit, totaldo Federal intermediate credit banks&do	30	32	32 215	34	36	36	35	35	32	30	28	28	:
Production credit associationsdo Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo	. 11	201 29	24	233 22	249 21	260 21	269 21	269 20		246 19	221 18	15	19
Emergency crop loansdododododo	. 37	108 40	112 39	116 39	119 39	119 39	119 39	118 38	38	112 38	107 38		10
Joint-stock land banks, in liquidationdo	75, 282	64,990	64,061	3	r 60, 241	60, 757	2	66,062	2	63, 625	66,894	2	1
New York City do Outside New York City do	34, 990 40, 292	27, 031 7 37, 960	27, 592 36, 469	29, 644 r 39, 412	25, 297 r 34, 944	24, 708	33, 563	28, 474 37, 588	26, 165	26, 860	28, 558	30,016	37,67
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	ľ	1	,			36,049	* 42,629	1		36, 765	7 38, 336		45, 49
Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do	39, 929 19, 552	33, 978 12, 428	33, 448 12, 092	33, 808 12, 571	34,870 13,800	35, 542 14, 759	36, 132 15, 272	35, 815 15, 325	36, 678 16, 201	37, 492 17, 113	38, 700 18, 325	19,357	40, 26 19, 74
Bills discounteddodo	176 19,006	12, 073	34 11,632	63 12, 115	118	237 14, 251	13 14, 901	37 14, 915	95	16, 653	345 17, 647	473	8
Reserves, totaldo Gold certificatesdo	18,666	20, 101 19, 746	19,866	19,736	19, 546	19, 362	19, 287	19, 104	19,028	18, 915	18, 802	18,770	18,68
Gold certificates	18,373	- 19,740	19, 536	19, 423	19, 265	19,097	19,010	18,823	18,759	18,647	18,552	18, 528	18,4

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						19	44					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem ber	Decer ber
		FI	NANC	Е—С	ontinue	ed							
BANKING—Continued										,			
ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month—Con. Liabilities, total	39, 929 16, 165 13, 884 982 21, 748 49, 2	33, 978 15, 248 12, 917 1, 112 17, 024 62. 3	33, 448 14, 383 12, 311 1, 162 17, 316 62. 7	33, 808 14, 478 11, 889 512 17, 559 61. 6	34, 870 15, 090 12, 684 773 17, 969 59. 1	35, 542 15, 299 13, 046 711 18, 532 57, 2	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, 5 16, 4 14, 5 1, 21, 5
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	36, 076	31, 873	32, 327	32, 660	34, 649	36, 208	33,008	33, 597	35, 097	35, 435	37, 587	38, 539	34,
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations do States and political subdivisions do United States Government do Time, except interbank, total do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisions do Interbank, domestic do	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	32, 006 1, 741 11, 462 6, 350 6, 169 123 8, 858 40, 746 36, 163 3, 660 8, 691 18, 284 5, 528 1, 767 2, 816 11, 431 6, 396 1, 649	32, 609 1, 706 12, 030 6, 403 6, 213 131 8, 483 41, 755 37, 159 3, 848 9, 043 18, 541 5, 727 1, 739 2, 857 11, 535 6, 394 1, 667	32, 649 1, 782 10, 235 6, 487 6, 306 103 8, 036 40, 994 37, 434 3, 247 8, 910 18, 025 7, 653 2, 907 11, 018 6, 305 1, 482	34, 357 2, 005 7, 196 6, 622 6, 445 7, 954 40, 418 36, 972 2, 773 8, 968 18, 105 7, 126 641 2, 805 10, 256 6, 035 1, 253	36, 184 2, 054 4, 934 6, 753 6, 575 8, 146 39, 907 36, 413 2, 299 8, 886 18, 134 7, 094 17, 081 2, 878 10, 081 5, 846 1, 192	33, 170 1, 765 12, 589 6, 810 6, 643 8, 796 42, 872 39, 288 2, 942 10, 341 18, 743 7, 262 2, 955 12, 164 6, 027 2, 032	33, 650 1, 777 13, 602 6, 962 6, 798 119 45, 430 41, 875 3, 881 11, 057 19, 435 7, 502 613 2, 942 11, 487 6, 015 1, 446	35, 111 1, 756 11, 100 7, 120 6, 952 122 8, 515 44, 635 41, 075 3, 077 11, 057 19, 537 7, 404 600 2, 960 11, 065 5, 984 1, 393	35, 499 1, 762 9, 221 7, 299 7, 131 122 8, 691 43, 693 40, 140 2, 473 10, 757 19, 569 7, 341 2, 969 10, 980 6, 076 1, 523	37, 808 1, 954 5, 804 7, 602 7, 436 120 9, 105 42, 543 39, 057 1, 774 10, 247 19, 762 7, 274 599 2, 887 11, 371 6, 247 1, 806	38, 823 2, 039 5, 757 7, 611 7, 450 116 9, 688 43, 423 39, 920 1, 768 10, 384 20, 350 7, 418 11, 665 6, 274 2, 118	35, 1, 13, 7, 7, 7, 47, 43, 2, 10, 21, 9, 21, 6,
Coney and interest rates:	1, 462 1, 049 72 1, 305	961 1, 099 86 1, 240	1, 061 1, 089 102 1, 222	880 1, 081 55 1, 215	629 1, 074 62 1, 203	589 1,073 55 1,326	1, 616 1, 073 53 1, 363	1, 547 1, 071 87 1, 321	1, 255 1, 071 54 1, 308	957 1, 062 32 1, 330	851 1,060 81 1,326	836 1,061 64 1,312	1, 1,
Bank rates to customers: New York Citypercent				2. 10 2. 75			2. 23 2. 55			2. 18 2. 82			1 2
7 other northern and eastern cities	1,00 4,00 1,50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	3. 12 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	3. 18 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	3. 14 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1 4 1 1
Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25]
Average rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do U. S. Treespry bills 3-mo	1.00 .375	1.00 .374	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1, 00 . 375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	
Average yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.: Taxable* dodo avings deposits, New York State savings banks:	1.31	1. 30	1.32	1, 36	1.36	1, 35	1.34	1. 31	1. 30	1.31	1.35	1.34	
Amount due depositorsmil. of dol S. Postal Savings:	7, 204 2, 401	6, 221	6, 258	6, 322 1, 906	6, 383 1, 947	6, 464 1, 994	6, 570 2, 034	6, 623 2, 084	6, 709 2, 140	6, 810 2, 198	6, 897 2, 257	6, 978 r 2, 305	7 2
Balance to credit of depositorsdo Balance on deposit in banksdo	8	1, 833 9	1, 867 9	1, 500	1, 94,	1, 501	2,004	2,004	8	2, 186	8	8	^
consumer short-term debt, end of month*_do Instalment debt, total*do Sale debt, total*do	» 5, 451 » 1, 994 » 766 » 192	71,898 745	7 4, 874 7 1, 846 707 167	7 5, 057 7 1, 864 696 167	7 5, 037 7 1, 847 690 171	r 5, 148 r 1, 859 700 181	7 5, 209 7 1, 882 707 192	r 5, 148 r 1, 889 706 204	7 5, 192 7 1, 896 709 210	7 5, 272 7 1, 912 720 210	r 5, 412 r 1, 937 743 210	7 5, 595 7 1, 973 773 208	7 2
Automobile dealers*do Department stores and mail-order houses* mil. of dol Furniture stores* do Household appliance stores* do	p 169 p 247 p 12 p 55	169 158 248 24	147 236 21 51	144 231 19 52	142 229 18 48	141 235 16 45	138 237 15 44	132 234 14 43	132 233 13 42	138 236 13 43	148 244 13 44	162 253 13 48	,
Jewelry stores*	» 1, 228 » 357	55 91 1, 153 7 305	85 71,139 7303	83 71,168 7316	82 1, 157 7319	82 1, 159 325	81 1, 175 7 335	79 1, 183 339	79 71, 187 7 343	80 1, 192 342	84 1,194 7344	* 1, 200 * 345	- 1
Debt‡do Loans madedodo Industrial banking companies:	115 16	119 15	117 18	121 26	118 16	118 20	119 22	119 19	118 20	118 19	117 18	116 18	
Debtdododododododododo	174 35	161 27	161 29	164 38	164 30	165 35	169 38	170 33	172 35	172 33	$^{172}_{34}$	172 34	
Personal finance companies: Debt	378 58 117 17 1,515 1,210 732	360 53 123 85 1,294 1,146 692	356 60 118 84 1, 218 1, 113 697	369 94 112 86 1,376 1,115 701	363 61 108 85 1,346 1,139 704	362 72 104 85 1,390 1,189 710	365 75 102 85 1,370 1,241 716	367 73 103 85 1, 287 1, 250 724	363 70 106 85 1,330 1,238 730	364 67 111 85 1,402 1,228 731	361 68 115 85 1, 516 1, 228 732	365 77 117 85 1,664 1,231	,

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. \$Includes open market paper. \$\footnote{\text{Tot bond yields}}\$ see p. S-19.

*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 345 percent established by legislation for installments 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 1993 are available in the November 1942 issue of the Survey except for subsequent revisions as follows: Credit union debt and loans made beginning 1941; commercial bank loans, repair and modernization loans beginning 1934, and single-payment loans beginning 1929, and the revisions incorporated in the totals for installment debt, cash loan debt, and all consumer short-term debt, dollar figures and indexes (revisions beginning November 1943 are in January 1945 issue except for further revisions in data for commercial banks and the totals affected); total sale debt, charge account sale debt, and service debt for 1941 and 1942 as published prior to the July 1943 Survey. All revisions will be published later. The November 1942 Survey includes a description of the data as originally compiled; a detailed explanation of the recent revisions is available in the December 1944 and January 1945 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through ⁷ 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945			1		T	19	144					
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dece
		FI	NANC	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
LIFE INSURANCE													
ife Insurance Association of America:⊙ Assets, admitted, total‡ ▲ mil, of dol_		31, 101	31, 270	31, 473	31,661	31, 848	32, 102	32, 295	32, 454	32, 658	32, 864	33, 063	33.
Mortgage loans, total do Farm do	-	5, 283 627	5, 262 621	5, 256 611	5, 258 615	5, 252 618	5, 263 620	5, 261 620	5, 259 617	5, 258 616	5, 249 612	5, 239 605	5
		4 050	4,641	4,645	4,643	4,634	4,643	4,641	4,642	4,642	4,637	4,634	4
Other		1,065 1,830	1,049 1,812	1,018 1,793	995 1,777	976 1, 762	954 1,746	936 1, 733	921 1,719	902 1,707	893 1, 693	876 1,678]]
Bonds and stocks held (book value), totaldo	-	21, 081 12, 173	22, 108 13, 199	22, 252 13, 279	22, 234 13, 297	22, 296 13, 365	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 13
U. S. Government do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	10, 555	11,601	11, 687 4, 497	11,728 4,481	11, 762	12,575	12, 797	12, 904	13,054	13, 172	13, 165 4, 468	14
Railroad do do do do do do do do do do do do do		4, 457 2, 486	4, 459 2, 485	2, 495	2, 473	4, 476 2, 473	4, 464 2, 456	4, 454 2, 452	4, 466 2, 473	4, 471 2, 492	4, 497 2, 471	2,460	1 :
Other do do	-	1, 965 1, 152	1, 965 456	1,981 506	1, 983 671	1, 982 811	1,986 398	1, 990 457	1, 995 466	1, 994 521	2, 005 665	2, 010 947	1
Cash do Other admitted assets do nsurance written:⊗		690	583	648	726	751	686	666	708	739	745	754	
Policies and certificates, total†thous_	573	652	660	701	691	693	698	586	627	562	678	645	}
Group dododo	.] 299	82 340	50 362	53 382	95 346	54 376	89 340	42 304	70 313	35 300	46 367	44 344	ł
Ordinary† do Value, total† thous. of dol.	. 236	230 815, 295	248 710, 746	267 791, 695	250 774, 292	263 820, 098	269 842, 991	722, 960	244 746, 819	227 648, 376	264 777, 793	258 776, 801	90
Group	1 64.376	190, 145 131, 091	62, 597 131, 168	88, 179 137, 811	126, 479 124, 535	136, 333 136, 127	125, 675 125, 183	80, 220 112, 395	110, 319 115, 490	64, 796 111, 226	97, 910 134, 171	101, 755 124, 976	22 14
Ordinary†do	559, 753	494,059	517,041	565, 705	523, 278	547, 638	592, 133	530, 345	521,010	472, 354	545, 712	550,070	54
Industrial† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Annuities do Annuities do Annuities do Ordinary† do Ordinary†		314, 354 43, 387	314, 772 28, 761	350, 926 32, 649	272, 833 27, 106	308, 760 29, 633	339,600 35,319	285, 072 33, 842	312, 031 39, 567	306, 311 27, 139	292, 693 32, 665	309, 284 36, 898	
Group.	. [23, 589 63, 281	22, 856 63, 200	24, 514 71, 006	18, 927 53, 558	21,070 63,752	21, 680 70, 116	19, 258 57, 309	21, 330 59, 522	20, 532 69, 974	20, 833 61, 419	20, 407 57, 036	
Industrial do Ordinary do		184, 097	199, 955	222, 757	173, 242	194, 305	212, 486	174, 663	191, 612	188, 666	177,776	194, 943	
stitute of Life Insurance:* Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,							·	İ					
total thous. of dol Death claim payments do		216, 012 103, 573	205, 318 98, 962	238, 284 115, 183	198, 176 98, 960	208, 273 101, 597	210, 972 95, 739	189, 589 91, 629	199, 500 103, 802	188, 026 90, 148	200, 236 101, 612	201, 985 101, 740	10 10
Matured endowmentsdo		30, 833	30, 496	34,601	29,048	31, 101	29,807	25, 920	26, 162	25, 591	30, 515	31, 133	2
Disability payments do Annuity payments do		7, 889 17, 354	6, 977 13, 488	7, 772 15, 499	6, 879 13, 845	7, 746 14, 099	7, 626 15, 460	6, 976 14, 429	7, 068 14, 335	6,758 14,791	7, 083 13, 955	6, 972 14, 942	1
Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do		38, 079 18, 284	36, 034 19, 361	42, 913 22, 316	31, 352 18, 092	33, 304 20, 426	41, 357 20, 983	32, 598 18, 037	29, 014 19, 119	33, 153 17, 585	29, 072 17, 999	30, 167 17, 031	5 2
fe Insurance Sales Research Bureau:		'		·			· ·						1
Insurance written, ordinary, totaldo New Englanddo	58,092	635, 474 50, 735	682, 296 53, 445	753, 498 56, 382	676, 653 49, 426	717, 341 51, 019	771, 832 54, 219	696, 046 49, 896	701, 705 48, 553	636, 518 44, 821	724, 840 51, 959	726, 452 52, 499	5
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do	204, 556 159, 399	180, 975 138, 980	189, 450 149, 742	200, 503 164, 710	182, 624 150, 163	190, 254 159, 814	196, 325 161, 592	178, 969 150, 976	165, 996 157, 726	152, 249 143, 620	187, 461 159, 629	192, 674 159, 734	
West North Central	70,450	61, 705 61, 603	67, 181	72, 237 76, 290	64, 158 67, 647	70,093	76, 048	71, 311 70, 826	74, 816 75, 315	67, 355	71, 442	72, 174 74, 901	7
South Atlanticdo East South Centraldo	27, 466	22,801	66, 181 23, 927	31, 118	27,074	72, 400 27, 605	74, 900 30, 372	28, 082	28, 945	66,398 27,172	76, 669 27, 550	29, 268	3
West South Central do Mountain do	49,991	40, 565 17, 040	44, 290 19, 133	52, 336 22, 003	46, 144 20, 293	48, 777 21, 503	54, 664 23, 274	46, 734 22, 595	50, 456 22, 103	47,761 20,322	50, 450 22, 230	50, 119 21, 356	1 2
Pacificdo		61, 070	68, 947	77, 919	69, 124	75, 876	100, 438	76, 657	77, 795	66, 820	77, 450	73, 727	
MONETARY STATISTICS preign exchange rates:									,				
Argentina dol. per paper peso	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	
Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, official dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee. Canada, free rate§ dol. per Canadian dol.	.301	.301	.301 .896	.301 .893	.301 .900	.301	.301 .904	. 301	.301	.301 .894	. 301 . 897	.301 .898	
		. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	:
Mexico do United Kingdom, official rates dol. per £ old:	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	
old: Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol.	20, 550	21,918	21,712	21,600	21,429	21, 264	21, 173	20, 996	20, 926	20,825	20, 727	20, 688	
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark thous. of dol. Production:	-58, 160	-27,594	11,486	-48, 718	-70, 542	-93, 110	6, 395	-96, 627	2,690	-27,378	22, 647	-34,669	-4
Reported monthly, total dodo		56, 589 39, 472	54, 163 37, 349	57, 152 39, 547	53, 887 38, 260	57, 227 40, 245	r 54, 775 r 39, 401	55, 607 39, 593	57, 226 40, 224	54, 826	p 54, 425 p 39, 110	p 53, 644 p 38, 525	p 5
Africa do Canada¶ do do	-1	9,023	8,988	9, 333	8, 568	8, 989	8,397	8, 247	8, 290	8, 274	8,051	77,809)
United States¶do Ioney supply:	1	3, 085	3, 429	2, 933	2, 936	2, 881	2, 431	2, 959	2,779	3,028	2, 863	2,974	j
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	25, 290	20, 529	20,824	21, 115	21, 552	22, 160	22, 504	22, 699	23, 292	23, 794	24, 425	25, 019	- 1
banks, total*mil, of dol.		125, 300	128, 600	127, 900	127, 500	128,000	136,169	p 139, 200	p139, 000	p138, 900	» 139, 300	P142, 600) P16
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol		106, 400	109, 400	108, 400	107, 600	107, 500	115,288	P118, 100	p117, 300	₽116, 700	p116, 600	₽119, 300) 12
Demand deposits, adjusted, other than U. S.* mil. of dol.		62, 500	58, 100	59,600	62, 100	65, 100	60,065	₽ 61, 500	p 64, 200		» 69, 300		
Time deposits, including postal savings*do		33, 200	33, 700	34, 100	34, 600	35, 300	35, 717	» 36, 300	» 37, 000	» 37, 800	» 38, 700	Í	- 1
Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	. 448	.448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	3
Production:		1, 205			1, 230	1,030	1, 160	1,072	830		1,054	1, 192	
Canada thous. of fine oz United States do. Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of mont do.		2,778	3,827	4,005	3,071	3, 511	2,892	3, 538	3, 119	2, 291	2,889	3, 105	5

*Revised. **Preliminary. 136 companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies. 1 Discontinued by compilers.

*A 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.

*Some of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies. **Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

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

*The 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 to January 1943. The official rate for Canada has been 80.909 since first quoted in March 1940.

*Plata 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 "¶" on p. 8-17 of the March 1944 Survey. Monthly revisions for 1941 and January-May 1942 are available on request.

*New series. The series on payments to policyholders and beneficiars, 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 deposits adjusted exclude cash items in process of collection. The figures for time deposits include posts savings redeposited in banks and amounts not so deposited. The amount of U. S. deposits can be obtained by subtracting the sum o

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
		FI	NANO	CE—Co	ontinue	e d							
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve):				450									
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) do	• > • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			452 47						478 46		-	
Machinery (69 cos.)				40			40			37		.	.
Automobiles (15 cos.)dododo				52 1 58						150			
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do				29			30			.1 28			
Other durable goods (75 cos.)			 	20									
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do				49						58			1
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)				42 36						16			
Automobiles (16 cos.)				39									
							i		Į.		1	1	1
Net profitsdo				222			227			236]	-	
Proformed				20			22			. 20			
Common do. Electric utilities, class A and B, net income (Federal		••		142			149			137		-	-
Reserve)*mil. of dol_				135			123			. 111		-	_
Reserve) mil. of dol. Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) do Celephones, net operating income (Federal Communi-				145.0			168.4			173.3		-	_ 16
cations Commission)mil. of dol.				58.9			58. 2	 		. 58.3			
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)		ļ											
J. S. war program, cumulative totals from June 1940:*		1		ļ	İ			1				1	1
Programmil. of dol_	390, 350	343, 102		341, 330	341, 757	341,605	343, 514	392, 377	392, 453	392, 479	391,096	390, 389	
Cash expendituresdo J. S. Savings bonds:*	1	160, 758	168, 566	176, 515	184,008	191, 926	199,883	207, 238	215, 035	222, 140	229, 586	236, 682	244,
Amount outstanding do Sales, series E, F, and G do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41,140	28, 901	31,515	31,974	32, 497	32, 987	34,606	36, 538	36,884	37, 323	37,645		
Redemptionsdo	1,074	1,698 188	2,782	709 268	739 237	751 279	1,842 248	2, 125 227	602 279		695 401		2,
Debt, gross, end of month⊗do	232, 408	170, 659		184, 715		186, 366	201, 003	208, 574	209, 802		210, 244		230,
Interest bearing: Public issuesdo	213,984	154, 170	168, 541	169, 842	169, 715	170, 753	185, 256	192, 156	192, 827	191, 873	192, 438	194, 192	212,
Special issues 6do	16.688	12,873	13, 168	13, 507	13,697	14, 122	14, 287	14,961	15, 461	15, 976	16, 170	16,583	16.
Noninterest hearingdo Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:	1,736	3 3, 616	1, 398	1, 367	1, 554	1, 492	1,460	1,456	1,514	1,645	1,636	2 4, 230	1,
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	1,496	4, 269	4, 227	2, 258	2, 258	1,529	1,516	1,468	1,475	1,480	1,480	1,470	1,
Expenditures and receipts:		7, 570	7, 862	0.505	- OFO	0,000	1	1 1	1		1	1	1 '
Treasury expenditures, totaldo	8, 202 7, 551	7, 138		8, 525 7, 726	7, 859 7, 346	8, 292 7, 879	8, 625 7, 567	8, 110 7, 201	8, 119 7, 571	7, 930 6, 998	8, 024 7, 479		
Transfers to trust accounts1do	- 69	37	5	7	40	26	40	451	57	22	47	' 18	i 1
Interest on debtdododododododododododododododo	191 390	87 308			117 355	52 334	747 271	86 372			133 365		
Treasury receipts, totaldo	3,587	2, 779	2,754	6, 576	3, 119	3, 256	6, 249	2, 212	2,859	5,927	2,054	2,506	5,
Receipts, netdo Customsdo	3,556					2, 950 38	6, 247 28	2, 163 28		5,926 25	2, 001 29	2, 240	
Internal revenue, total	3,042	2, 188	2, 464	6, 353	2, 935	3,024	5,734	1,985	2,702	5,749	1,880	2,300) 4.9
Income taxesdo Social security taxesdo	2,422	1, 727 49	1, 747 373		2, 475 39	2, 167 337	5, 241 75	1, 247		5, 174	1, 240		
Net expenditures of Government corporations and	.)		1	1		001	/"	56	318	1	1		, [
credit agencies*mil. of dol. Government corporations and credit agencies:¶	-21	165	331	2,002	87	148	88	193	254	-35	95	5 -71	· }
Assets, except interagency, totaldo		29, 508	29, 791			31, 153	31,666	31, 097	32, 690	31,959			
Loans and preferred stock, totaldo Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred		7, 880	7,863	7, 809	7,743	7,656	7, 621	7, 504	7, 370	7,405			
stock)mil. of dol		742	721	682	652	632	674	667	631	606	1		
Loans to railroadsdo		1 007						405	387	388		•-	
Home and housing mortgage loansdo Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans.do		1,807 2,766			1,754 2,708	1,732 2,653	1,706 2,591	1,681 2,532	1, 643 2, 474	1,636 3,407			
Home and nousing mortgage rooms Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans, do. All other		2, 146	2, 162	2, 177	2, 220	2, 653 2, 233	2, 244	2, 219	2, 235	1,368			
U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteeddo Business propertydo		1, 942 1, 645				1,750 1,685	1,701 1,702	1, 578 3, 742		2 1,603 7 15,776			
Property held for saledo		7, 588	7,753	7,829	7, 985	8,042	8,392	8, 496	9, 220	3,050			
All other assets do Liabilities, other than interspency, total do		10, 452 10, 856				12,020 8,722	12, 250 9, 364	9,776 8,663	10,761	4,126		•	
Bonds, notes, and debentures:		10,000	1 '	1 '	1	1	1	' ''	1				
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U.S. do Other do Other liabilities, including reserves do		4, 277 1, 332	4, 226	2, 274 1, 326		1,672 1,427	1,766 1,413	1, 571 1, 229	1,571 1,200	1,565			
Other liabilities, including reservesdo.		5, 247	4,956	4,950	5, 589	5,623	6, 185	5,863	6,360	6, 398			-
Privately owned interests do. U. S. Government interests do.		. 430	435	433	435	435	443	444	444	1 498			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding	z. l	1	1		1	1	,	1 '	1		1		1
end of month, totalt mil. of dol Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do	9,867	8, 631 413								9,711	9,70	9,84	6 9,
Other financial institutionsdo	204	213	224	224	221			351 218				5 33 8 20	
Railroads, including receivers do. Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in nations	287			383							34	3 34	
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in nations defensemil. of dol National defensedodo.	28	41	. 40	38	37	36	34	34	33	3 33	3:	2 3	1
	8,370	6, 853 725	7,072		7, 449								

*Now 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 1939 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 duplication in the figures for R. F. C. and its subsidiaries has been eliminated beginning October 1943; see footnote marked """ on p. 8-18 of the April 1944 issue. The series on war savings bonds is from the Treasury Department; amounts outstanding are at current redemption values except series G which is stated at par; this item and redemptions cover all savings uonds series, including pre-war issue; sales represent funds received during the month from sales of series E. F. and G. the series issued since April 1941 (for sales beginning May 1941, see p. 8-16 of the October 1942 Survey). The series on expenditures of Government corporations and credit agencies includes net transactions on account of redemptions of their obligations and other net expenditures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other lending agencies; transactions of these agencies are not included in Treasury direct budget expenditures and receipts shown above; since October 1941 funds for these agencies are provided by the Treasury.

†Revised series; see note in the December 1943 Survey regarding changes in the classifications; the figures include payments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.

^{*}Revised. \$Special issues to government agencies and trust funds. &Figures are on the basis of Daily Treasury Statements (unrevised).

Partly estimated. 2 March and November data include prepayments on securities dated Feb. 1 and Dec. 1, 1944, respectively, sold in the Fourth and Sixth War Loan drives.

In addition to data shown above, quarterly estimates of profits of all corporations are published in special tables in the Survey as follows: 1940-43 and the first quarter of 1944, p. 6 of the July 1944 issue of the Survey; 1939, June 1943 issue, p. 25; the latter includes also on p. 24, annual data back to 1929 and, on p. 28, a description of the data; it should be noted that these estimates are in line with profits compiled from income tax returns and thus include reserves not allowable as deductions in computing taxes.

1For 1941 revisions see p. 8-17 of the November 1942 issue. Data for the agricultural adjustment program, shown separately through the February 1944 issue, and unemployment relief, shown separately through the July 1944 issue, are included in the "all other" item. Debt retirements, which have been comparatively small, are excluded.

Beginning 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 Treasury Department regulations governing reports from the agencies and to shifts between classifications.

New series. For data beginning 1920 for profits and dividends of 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composite and 20 to 150 composit

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						19	144					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem
		F	INAN(CEC	ontinu	ed		•					
SECURITIES ISSUED				}								Ì	1
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	1, 583	1,911	8, 541	937	916	1,069	12, 109	2, 353	897	1, 148	1, 538	1, 441	14, 73:
By types of security:		1,837	8, 533	899	804	1, 045	12,097	2, 312	882	1, 085	1, 489	1, 410	14, 68
Bonds, notes, and debentures, total do Corporate do Preferred stock do	229 37	80 70	89 5	166 32	43 96	125 15	151	152	214 12	375 54	686	315	10
Common stockdo	. 15	3	2	6	16	9	9	20	2	9	10	13	4
Corporate, total do Industrial do	281 84	154 83	97 56	203 30	155 122	148 87	163 60	192 112	229 68	438 88	735 191	347 31	154 18
Public utility	.] 66	63	31	142 29	28	58	24 45	59 21	26 135	153 191	505 37	262 53	10
Other (real estate and financial)do Non-corporate, totaldododo	10 1, 302	(*) 1,757	0 8, 444	3 734	761	920	34 11,946	(*) 2, 161	668	6 710	2	1	4:
U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldo	1,074	1,698	8, 381 62	709 25	739 17	751 160	11,914	2, 125	602	692	803 695	1, 095 1, 023	14, 57 14, 54
New corporate security issues:	l	150	95	199		1	31	36	65	18	108	71	3
Estimated net proceeds, total do Proposed uses of proceeds:	275	34	49	48	150	146	160	188	226	429	722	340	155
New money, total do Plant and equipment do Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do	35	23	18 31	32	53 24 28 94 55	23 17	23 8	60 36	57 24	27 17	123	24 11	54
Retirement of debt and stockdo	21 240	11 116	37	16 150	28 94	123	15 135	24 122 109	33 166	10 396	114 592	13 316	50 96
Funded debtdododododo	. 0	54 2	37 32 4	129	55	115 3	103 18	0	(a)	357 1	566 2	(0)	96
Preferred stockdodododo	19	60 1	1 8	18	38 3	(*)	13 1	13 6	19	38 5	24 7	(a)	1
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups: \(\frac{1}{2} \) Industrial, total net proceedsdo	. 82	81	55	28	118	85	58 17	109	66	85	186	29	18
New moneydododododododo	28 54	26 55	40 8	14 14	49 66	19 65 58	40	34 70	38 27	10 75	113 73	16	12
Public utility, total net proceedsdododo	. 0	61 0	30 0	140 6	66 28 0	l n	24 0	58 5	(4)	149 5	498 8	259 4	10
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, total net proceedsdo	.] 119	61 8	30 9	134 29	28 0	58 2 2 0	23 45	52 21	24 134	139 189	484 36	255 52	10 82
New moneydododododo	. 0	8 0	9	29 0	0	0	4 41	21 0	19 115	10 179	2 35	48	82
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new								_				1	
capital and refunding)thous. of dol	625, 461 135, 900	249, 798 r 74, 957	219, 887 73, 421	210, 242 58, 045	234, 729 79, 994	418, 587 53, 486	238, 982 63, 481	274, 420 70, 425	331, 720 145, 073	478, 271 41, 874	898, 654 177, 599	479, 670 39, 270	193, 296 38, 231
Domestic, totaldodododo	135, 900	7 62, 247 37, 773	73, 421 62, 616	58, 045 45, 456	79, 994 73, 464	53, 486 32, 616	42, 481 15, 373	68, 925 57, 328	145, 073 105, 573	41, 874 29, 208	177, 599 130, 618	39, 270 22, 816	38, 231 18, 681
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 505 91, 655	0 24, 474	10, 805	12, 589	6, 530	20, 871	4, 125 22, 983	11, 597	39, 500	12, 666	46, 981	10,090	19, 550
Foreign do do Refunding, total do	.1 0	12,710 174,841	146, 466	0 152, 196	154, 735	365, 100	21,000 175,501	1, 500 203, 995	186, 647	436, 397	721, 055	440, 401	155, 065
Domestic, total do Corporate do	489, 560	7 167, 551 122, 683	146, 466 96, 146	119, 743 77, 535	149, 235 107, 636	355, 950 184, 091	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
Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdo	195, 460	30, 705 14, 163	24, 525 25, 795	30, 055 12, 153	31, 460 10, 140	32, 875 138, 984	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
Foreign do do Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's):	21,621	7, 290	20,130	32, 454	5, 500	9, 150	5, 250	200	20, 124	3, 010	7, 000	05, 082	14, 240
Total	117 27	24 21	30 21	29 17	63 57	33 27	19 9	53 45	93 55	30 17	56 16	17 11	25 7
Municipal, State, etcdo	90	3	9	12	6	6	10	8	38	13	40	6	18
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous, of dol	115 700	59, 069	34, 491	25, 740	16, 933	166 190	27 201	20 60	*******	00 441	110 140	07.401	- 40 000
Temporary (short term)do	115, 726	64, 802	69, 027	64, 852	52, 845	166, 138 20, 2 92	37, 3 91 45, 354	32, 695 122, 700	56, 733 5, 100	23, 441 28, 199	112, 149 68, 661	97, 431 7, 700	7 48, 288 19, 366
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) §													
Customers' debit balances (net)	1,090	780	800	820	780	790	887 196	940	940	940	950	940	1,041
Castomers' free credit balances do Oustomers' free credit balances do	730 530	560 370	650 370	630 380	600 390	550 400	619 424	660 420	630 410	640 420	670	640	209 726 472
Bonds	330	3,0		530	030	100	424	120	410	420	430	430	412
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.).dollars.	101.91	99.78	100. 21	100.32	100. 31	100.62	100. 53	100. 71	100.74	100.61	100. 71	100.92	101.35
Domesticdo		100.66 72.87	101. 03 73. 39	101.11	101. 10 74. 62	101. 41 75. 29	101. 26	101.40	101.41	101. 29	101.38	101,60	101.97
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails:		12.01	10.08	74. 45	/1.02	10.28	76. 32	75. 50	76.04	75. 55	76.11	76. 15	76. 33
High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond	121.6	120. 5	120. 4	120. 5	120.7	120, 9	120.9	121. 3	121. 2	121. 2	121, 1	120.9	121. 4
Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)dodo	117.3	113. 2	113.6	113.7	114.4	114.7	114.5	114.7	114.8	114.5	115.5	115.9	116.9
Industrials (10 bonds) do Public utilities (20 bonds) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	117.0	119.8 115.5	119.3 115.8	119. 8 115. 9	121. 0 116. 6	121. 5 116. 0	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
Railroads (20 bonds)dododo	68.6	104. 1 52. 8	105. 7 58. 1	105.3 60.1	105. 5 59. 0	106. 5 58. 9	106. 2 61. 2	106. 8 61. 3	107. 3 57. 3	107. 0 55. 5	109. 6 59. 1	61.7	113, 2 65, 8
Domestic municipals (15 bonds) tdo	136.6	134, 4	135.8	136.0	135.8	135.6	135. 5	136. 1	136, 5	136. 2	135, 5	135. 2	135, 5

Revised.

Less than \$500,000.

Note: Includes for certain months small amounts for nonprofit agencies not shown separately.

Mincludes 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.

Complete reports are now collected semiannually; except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a smaller number of firms.

Revised series. For an explanation of changes in the data on security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchanges 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1:	944					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
		Fl	NANC	се—С	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued				,,,									
Bonds—Continued													
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):						į							
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol	237,830	211, 667	228, 798	185, 281	144, 881	166, 046	184, 358	170, 406	115, 386	100, 214	141, 242	139, 318	194,0
Face valuedododododo	411,818	352, 987	428, 754	307, 972	221, 137	234, 544	296, 029	258, 532	164, 549	143, 273	197, 373	208, 588	308, 5
Market valuedodo	223, 579 384, 803	196, 771 334, 298	215, 113 411, 040	169, 339 286, 625	133, 606 206, 364	153, 442 218, 886	169, 220 267, 881	158, 655 243, 004	104, 051 149, 718	90, 966 131, 764	130, 747 185, 232	129, 013 196, 075	183, 5 293, 7
Face value do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous. of dol.	. 1	337, 114	354, 781	260, 533	191, 157	213, 749	243, 784	193, 748	137, 613	132, 211	166, 619	196,864	266, 5
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total do Other than U. S. Government, total		1, 052 336, 062	292 354, 489	472 260, 061	400 190, 757	915 212, 834	436 243, 348	503 193, 245	331 137, 282	461 131, 750	247 166, 372	365 196, 499	266,
Domestic do Foreign do do		326, 658 9, 404	347, 657 6, 832	249, 255 10, 806	180, 680 10, 077	204, 161 8, 673	231, 087 12, 261	182, 523 10, 722	130, 104 7, 178	124, 941 6, 809	160, 202 6, 170	189, 948 6, 551	257, 8 8, 3
alue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issuesmil. of dol	111,885	90, 742	96, 632	95, 409	95, 013	93, 272	95, 729	101, 559	101, 581	101, 399	101, 088	100, 450	111,
Domesticdodo	109, 219	87, 884	93, 787	92, 575 2, 834	92, 181	90, 442	92, 929	98, 856	98, 881 2, 700	98,704	98, 400	97, 765 2, 685	108, 4
Foreign do Market value, all issues do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,667 $114,020$	2, 858 90, 544	2, 845 96, 838	95, 713	2, 832 95, 305	2, 830 93, 849	2, 799 96, 235	2, 703 102, 285	102, 329	2, 694 102, 017	2, 688 101, 801	101, 378	2, 6 112, 6
Domestic do do Gregoria do do do do do do do do do do do do do	111, 959 2, 060	88, 462 2, 083	94, 750 2, 088	93, 604 2, 110	93, 192 2, 114	91, 719 2, 130	94, 099 2, 137	100, 244 2, 041	100, 276 2, 053	99, 981 2, 036	99, 756 2, 046	99, 333 2, 044	110, 8
ields: Bond Buyer:	1.50		1.05									1.00	
Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent Moody's:	1.53	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.69	1.65	1.64	1. 59	1. 59	1.66	1.64	1.63	1.
Domestic corporatedodo	2.97	3. 11	3. 10	3.09	3.08	3, 06	3.05	3. 04	3.02	3.03	3.02	3.02	2.
Aaadododo	2.69 2.76	2. 72 2. 83	2. 74 2. 83	2. 74 2. 82	2. 74 2. 82	2. 73 2. 81	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.
Adododo	2.98 3.46	3. 11 3. 76	3. 10 3. 72	3. 10 3. 70	3. 09 3. 68	3. 07 3. 63	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. 3.
By groups: Industrialsdo	2.73	2. 83	2, 83	2. 83	2. 83	2.81	2. 79	2. 79	2. 79	2. 79	2. 79	2. 77	2.
Public utilitiesdodododo	2.97 3.23	2.99 3.51	2. 98 3. 49	2. 97 3. 48	2. 97 3. 45	2. 97 3. 41	2. 96 3. 40	2. 95 3. 37	2. 94 3. 34	2. 94 3. 35	2.96 3.32	2.98 3.29	3
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds)do	1.81	1, 92	1.85	1.84	1.85	1, 86	1.87	1. 84	1, 82	1.83	1, 87	1.88	1
U. S. Treasury bonds: Partially tax-exempt do	1.81	1. 95	1, 93	1.91	1.94	1. 94	1. 91	1.89	1,90	1, 93	1, 93	1,90	1.
Taxable†dodo	2, 44	2. 49	2. 49	2.48	2.48	2. 49	2. 49	2. 49	2.48	2, 47	2.48	2.48	2
Stocks										}			
Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's:													
Total annual payments at current rates (600 companies) mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 com-	1,843.52 941.47	1, 740. 52 941. 47	1, 752. 58 941. 47	1, 761. 55 941. 47	1, 763. 92 941. 47	1, 818. 36 941. 47	1, 818. 13 941. 47	1, 817. 90 941. 47	1, 819. 87 941. 47	1, 822, 01 941, 47	1, 833. 24 941. 47	1,860.07 941.47	1,843 941
Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 com-	1.96		·	1		1.92	1. 93	1. 93	1. 93	ł	!	I	j
Banks (21 cos.) do do	2.82	1.85 2.81	1.86 2.81	1, 87 2, 81	1.87 2.81	2.81	2.81	2. 81	2.81	1.94 2.82	1. 95 2. 82	1.98 2.82	1 2
Industrials (492 cos.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.90 2.57	1.77 2.67	1.79 2.67	1.79 2.54	1.80 2.54	1.88 2.54	1, 88 2, 54	1.88 2.54	1.88 2.54	1.88 2.54	1.89 2.54	1.92 2.54	2
Dividend race per state (weighted average) (000 colin- panies)	1.80 2.57	1.81 2.29	1.81 2.29	1.81 2,40	1.81 2.40	1.80 2.42	1.80 2.42	1.80 2.42	1.80 2.42	1,80 2,42	1.80 2.55	1.80 2.56	
		r 281. 7	135. 3	356. 1	301. 7	114.4	446. 9	342. 1	133. 4	375.0	298.0	124. 4	
Manufacturing do Mining do	94.4	7 92.1 1.3	59.4	221. 5 21. 8	127. 9 4. 0	67.3	262. 1 32. 8	141. 2 3. 5	61.8	236. 2 20. 4	126. 5 4. 7	69. 9 2. 8	44
Tradedo	. 18.4		7.3 25.1	22. 7 20. 5	16.3 43.8	3. 7 7. 9	25. 9 29. 8	17.3 75.7	3.8 25.5	25. 5 23. 0	16.8 48.3	5. 1 10. 6	
Finance do Railroads do Heat. light, and power do	16.6 34.7	16. 8 34. 6	6.7 32.1	14. 2 31. 5	17. 2 40. 7	1.4 30.8	37. 2 32. 5	14. 7 37. 0	7.9	11.9 31.8	12. 7 37. 8	2.9 31.4	5
Communications do Miscellaneous do	45, 8 3, 7	45. 7 3. 0	3.8	13. 6 10. 3	46. 4 5. 4	2.2	14. 5 12. 1	46. 5 6. 2	1.9	14.4	46. 5 4. 7	2.1	
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)	•••		0.0	10.0	0.7		1	52					-
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)	73. 8 57. 11	64. 1 48. 18	64. 1 48. 56	65.3 49.99	64. 3 49. 26	67. 4 49. 85	70. 2 51, 85	69. 2 53. 03	69. 8 52. 60	69. 5 51. 81	69, 7 53, 15	70.3 53, 11	55
Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do	153, 95 26, 53	137. 74 22. 33	135. 97 22. 80	139. 07 23. 60	137. 19 22. 72	139. 22 22. 74	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
Railroads (20 stocks) do New York Times (50 stocks) do	48. 87 107. 79	35. 41 94. 36	37. 59 94. 10	39. 28 97. 02	39. 00 96. 06	39.36 96.95	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
Industrials (25 stocks)	179.07 36.51	161. 48 27. 25	159. 35 28. 86	163. 87 30. 18	162. 27 29. 86	164. 04 29. 88	171. 88 31. 04	173. 59 31. 73	173. 42 31. 09	171. 24 29. 97	174. 72 31. 33		177
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935–39=100.	108.4	94.6	94. 4	96.6	95. 1	97. 2	101. 5	104.3	102.7	100.7	103, 5		1
Industrials (354 stocks)dodo	110.4	96.4	95.8	98. 2	96. 5	99.0	103.9	106. 7	104.7	102.6	105.6	104.6	10
Capital goods (116 stocks)do Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do	99. 4 116. 3	87. 7 99. 0	86. 6 98. 9	88. 1 102. 3	86. 5	87. 8 103. 6	92. 7 110. 2	96. 1 113. 1	94. 3 111. 7	92. 6 110. 7	95. 6 113. 2 92. 7	94. 5 112. 0	11
Public utilities (28 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do	93.8 120.7	86. 7 91. 0	86. 9 96. 1	88. 4 98. 7	87.3 97.3	87. 8 99. 3	89. 6 100. 8	91. 3 105. 3	92. 1 102. 5	91. 4 98. 7	92. 7 103. 4	92.1 104.9	
Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do	114.4	96.8	98. 5	100.7	99.6	100.7	103, 9	106. 7	106. 2	105.0	107.3		
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	120.8	114. 2	112.1	113.9	113.6	113.3	112.3	116. 9	116. 4		117.7	118.0	11
Total on all registered exhanges: Market valuethous. of dol_	1,472,624	673, 210	668, 973	980, 399	562, 816	686, 237	1,159,179	1,055,963	735, 302	623, 094	749, 411	742,746	1,154
	1 00 000	33, 662	31, 409	46, 916	26, 370	29, 409	59,069	53, 995	38, 826		33, 554		
Shares soldthousands.	69,879	33,002	61, 100	10,010	-5,515	20, 100			1	/	, , , , ,		1
Shares sold thousands. On New York Stock Exchange: Market value thous of dol. Shares sold thousands.	1,238,351	562, 227	564, 775 22, 509	831, 575 34, 932	472, 164 19, 682	578, 183 21, 633	997, 805 45, 854	898, 478 40, 055	610, 477 27, 530	518, 521 20, 284	617, 187 23, 480		

^{*}Revised.

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

†Revised series. The revised yield series above and the price series on p. S-18 for long-term Treasury bonds consists of all issues not due or callable for 15 years, whereas for the former series the minimum term was 12 years and for taxable bonds included only issues available for purchase by all investors. The revision of the partially tax-exempt yield average extends back to November 1935, when the new and the old averages were identical. The taxable bond series cover the entire period from October 20, 1941, when the 2½'s of the 1967-72 were first issued. The revised price index of Treasury bonds is a straight average of the market prices of the bonds included in the new yield series. Revised data are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		F	NANO	CE—C	ontinue	ed		· · · · · · ·					
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued												Ì	
Stocks-Continued													
hares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol. Number of shares listedmillions ields:	56, 586 1, 496	48, 397 1, 490	48, 494 1, 492	49, 422 1, 492	48, 670 1, 494	50, 964 1, 493	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, 51 1, 49
Common stocks (200), Moody's percent Banks (15 stocks)	4. 6 3. 3	4, 8 3, 8	4.8 3.7	4. 8 3. 8	4. 9 3. 8	4.8 3.6	4. 6 3. 5	4.7 3.6	4.7 3.5	4.7 3.5	4.7 3.5	4.8 3.3	4. 3.
Industrials (125 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	4. 4 3. 6	4.6 3.9	4, 6 4, 0	4. 6 3. 7	4.6 3.8	4.7 3.7	4. 4 3. 7	4. 5 3. 7	4.5 3.7	4.5 3.7	4. 5 3. 6	4. 6 3. 6	4. 3.
Public utilities (25 stocks) do Railroads (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5. 2 6. 3	5. 5 7. 0	5. 5 6. 7	5. 5 6. 9	5. 6 7. 0	5. 4 6. 7	5. 2 6 . 6	5. 3 6. 6	5. 2 6. 7	5. 3 6. 7	5. 3 7. 0	5.3 6.8	5. 6.
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporationpercent	3. 79	4. 09	4.06	4.04	4. 03	4.04	3.98	3. 94	3.96	3. 95	3. 95	3.92	3.8
]	FORE	GN T	RADE	}							
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise:		276	270	292	296	348	305	290	276	276	259	269	
Quantity 1923-25=100 Value do Unit value do	240	291 105	289 107	309 106	318 107	379 109	339 111	320 110	320 116	319 116	304 117	316 117	, 2 1
mports for consumption:	Į l	116	115	132	131	136	118	106	111	104	122	121	1:
Quantity do Value do Unit value do	111	95 83	95 83	112 85	111 85	117 86	101 86	90 86	93 84	87 84	103 85	101	1
VALUE													Ì
xports, including reexports, totaltthous. of doldododo	901, 407 649, 672	1,124,235 923,943	1,108,001 901,884	1,196,966 951,445	1,226,108 986,717	1,455,397 1,193,139	1,295,336 1,035,397	1,197,188 936,478	1,187,725 927, 576	1,192,680		1,184,849 901, 990	
Canadas do do Latin American Republics do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	107, 407 71, 043	117, 993 68, 745	120, 675 99, 688	123, 170	132, 223 85, 589	131, 541 95. 870	130, 197 82, 003	133, 138 97, 832				
Argentinas do Brazils do		2, 681 16, 194	1, 945 10, 471	2, 661 29, 028	82, 516 2, 084 17, 327	2, 680 14, 088	2, 338 14, 951	1,839 14,949	1, 677 26, 712				
Chiles do do do		3, 008 10, 832	4, 748 14, 562	5, 205 13, 301	2, 295 14, 956	4, 529 11, 387	5, 206 16, 022	4, 656 13, 442	4, 016 13, 397				
Mexicosdo xports of U. S. merchandise;do		19, 670	17, 426 1,099,156	21, 481 1.187,293	24, 804 1,216,289	24, 884 1,446,084	25, 638 1.286,840	19, 537 1,190,137	23, 763			I	1925 20
eneral imports, total‡ do do Canada§ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	333, 391	299, 855 95, 526	312,710 106,084	358, 715 106, 225	359, 364 124, 797	385, 988 120, 818	330, 280 102, 952	293, 184 90, 873	302, 445 101, 281	1,186,502 280, 365	327, 187	321, 922	r336, 08
Latin American Republics do do Argentina do do do	1	122, 774 17, 491	119, 526 13, 513	162, 695 16, 602	142, 095 11, 067	157, 179 13, 391	128, 360 11, 942	126, 793 18, 415	131, 315 17, 545				
Brazilš do Chileš do		20. 613 8, 679	18, 177 15, 712	40, 364 12, 731	13, 983 13, 011	33, 651 11, 980	21, 234 13, 952	22, 810 7, 745	24, 449 18, 179				
Cubas do do Mexicos do		26, 434	27, 269 17, 423	34, 175 22, 913	51, 015 22, 275	39, 581 18, 040	33, 102	33, 010 13, 435	27, 579 14, 479				
mports for consumption \$do	355, 161	304, 290	303, 919	357, 428	355, 526	372, 210	15, 359 322, 061	288, 696	297, 417	278, 503	330, 278	323, 779	332, 72
TR	ANSP	ORTA	FION	AND	COM	AUNI	CATIO	NS					
TRANSPORTATION					1	1	Į						
			Į.					İ	1	1			
Commodity and Passenger		}											
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typest		213 219	219 225	220 226	222 228	226 233	231 237	226 234	232 241	225 238	229 236	224 230	21
Unadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		219 200 254	225 206 260	226 207 265	228 206 276	226 233 212 272	231 237 212 288	226 234 208 287	241 216 286	225 238 214 260	236 216 272	224 230 210 270	2 19 2
Unadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		219 200 254 354	225 206	226 207	228 206	233 212	237 212	234 208	241 216	238 214	236 216	230 210	2 19 2
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 254 354 457	225 206 260 361 442	226 207 265 366 464	228 206 276 389 488	233 212 272 383 544	237 212 288 418	234 208 287 426 613	241 216 286 424 670	238 214 260 409 674	236 216 272 379 696	230 210 • 270 • 373	2 1: 2: 3: 6
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329	225 206 260 361	226 207 265 366 464 674 326	228 206 276 389	233 212 272 383	237 212 288 418	234 208 287 426	241 216 286 424	238 214 260 409	236 216 272 379	230 210 • 270 • 373	2: 19 2: 3: 6: 9:
Dadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212	228 206 276 389 488 662	233 212 272 383 544 731	237 212 288 418 594 791	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191	241 216 286 424 670 884	238 214 260 409 674 874 542	236 216 272 379 696 910 556	230 210 • 270 • 373 • 679 • 917	2 19 2 3 3 6 9 4 2
Dadjusted indexes:* Combined index all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 202	237 212 288 418 594 791 464	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191	241 216 286 424 670 884 529	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283	230 210 270 373 7 679 917 522 235 222 275	2 1: 2 3 6 9 4 2 1: 2:
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 232	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 240	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 202	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 7209 321 181 249	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259	230 210 7 270 7 373 7 679 7 917 522 235 222 7 275 184 273	2 11 22 3 6 9 4 2 11 21 21 21
June June		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 232 238 218	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 240 248 226	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 288 181 246 247 224	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 180 239 252	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 7209 321 181 249 254 227	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 216 2179 261 250 225	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248 229	230 210 7 270 7 373 7 679 7 917 522 235 222 2 275 184 273 241 219	2 11: 22: 33: 66: 99: 44: 22: 22: 21: 22: 22: 22:
Combined indexes:* Combined index all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 232	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 240	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 246 247 244 419	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 248 243 441 62	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 202	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 7209 321 181 249	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248	230 210 7 270 7 373 7 679 7 917 522 235 222 7 275 184 273 241	21 19 22 37 64 90 47 21 11 22 22 22 41
Combined indexes:* Combined index all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 226 216 254 172 232 238 218 406 36	225 206 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 248 226 417 40	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 246 247 244 419	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 248 243 441 62	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 222 292 180 239 252 229 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 7209 321 181 249 254 227 465 84	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223 467 83	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 256 229 461 88	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 86	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 183 259 248 226 48 7 226 87	230 210 270 373 679 917 522 235 225 225 227 241 241 219 414 772	22 19 22 33 64 94 4 19 11 12 22 22 24 4
Combined indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 238 216 406 36 219 228 228 228 228 229 220 220 220	225 206 260 361 441 641 311 220 207 257 177 240 248 226 417 40 225 232	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 62 228 235 211	233 212 212 272 383 544 7311 421 223 202 292 180 299 252 229 428 83 229 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 221 181 249 254 227 465 84 228 228 228 212	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223 467 83 224 230 208	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229 461 88 225 232 211	238 214 240 260 409 674 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 86 223 229 207	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248 248 248 225 248 225 248 225 248 225 227 228 222 222 223 223 224 224 225 226 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227	230 210 210 270 373 679 917 522 235 222 275 184 273 241 219 414 772 228 228 205	2 1: 22 3: 4 4: 22 2: 1: 22 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2:
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 232 232 238 218 406 36	225 206 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 248 226 417 40	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 246 247 244 419	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 62 228	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 202 292 180 239 252 428 83 229 229 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 227 465 84	234 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223 467 83 224 224 224	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 250 266 229 461 88	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 247 86	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248 7 226 417 87	230 210 210 270 373 679 917 522 235 222 275 184 273 241 211 219 414 772	22 23 33 69 44 22 11 22 22 24 4
Inadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types† 1935-39=100. Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity† do Excluding local transit lines. do Excluding local transit lines. do By types of transportation: Air, combined index. do Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1936-39=100 For-hire truck do Motor bus do Local transit lines† do Commodity do Railroads, combined index do Railroads, combined index do Railroads, combined index do Commodity do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity† do djusted indexes:* Combined index, all types† do Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity do Commodity do Dexenger do Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity do Commodity do Commodity do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines do By type of transportation:		219 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 218 254 172 232 238 218 406 36 219 226 207 257 362 248 248 248 248	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 247 248 248 248 248 225 217 232 212 235 235 235 235 246 447	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 233 212 272 386 470	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 62 228 235 211 281 405	233 212 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 180 239 252 229 428 83 229 229 428 83 229 229 428 83	237 212 228 418 594 791 464 235 7209 254 240 254 246 254 227 465 84 228 228 221 221 221 240 254	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223 467 83 224 230 208 277 394	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 256 256 229 461 88 225 232 211 272 284 464 646	238 214 240 409 674 574 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 86 223 229 207 27 389	236 216 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248 417 87 222 228 206 276 276 276 388	230 210 210 270 373 679 917 522 235 222 275 184 273 241 219 219 241 279 217 228 205 228 273 241 273 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241	21 21 27 37 64 90 47 21 19 19 28 27 22 20 41 4
Combined indexes:* Combined index, all typest		219 200 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 172 232 238 216 406 36 254 257 257 362	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 248 226 417 40 225 232 212 212 265 376	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272 386	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 290 181 248 223 441 62 228 235 211 281	233 212 212 272 383 544 734 734 421 223 202 292 180 239 252 229 428 83 229 428 43 421 421	237 212 288 418 594 464 235 7 209 321 181 249 254 227 465 84 228 235 228 228 235 240 241	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 245 251 223 467 83 224 230 208 208 277 394	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 256 229 461 88 225 232 211 272 384	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 86 223 229 207 277 389	236 216 216 2172 379 696 910 556 221 283 183 259 248 226 417 87 222 228 206 276 388	230 210 - 277 - 373 - 679 - 917 - 522 235 222 - 275 - 184 273 241 - 414 - 72 - 223 - 225 - 225 - 279 - 394	21 19 27 37 64 90 47 21 19 19 28 22 20 20 41 4 4 21 21 22 37
Combined index es: * Combined index all typest 1935-39=100		219 200 200 254 354 457 651 329 225 216 254 272 232 238 216 406 36 207 257 362 482 651	225 206 260 361 442 641 311 220 207 257 177 248 226 417 40 225 232 212 265 376	226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 228 233 212 272 386 470 674	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 281 405 405	233 212 212 272 383 544 7311 421 223 202 292 180 239 252 229 428 83 229 428 83 229 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 7 209 254 227 465 84 228 235 212 228 401 576 791	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 24 251 223 467 83 208 277 394	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 256 229 461 88 225 232 211 272 384 686	238 214 240 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 3179 261 250 225 447 86 223 229 207 277 389 650	236 216 2172 379 696 910 556 236 221 283 183 259 248 226 417 87 222 228 206 276 388	230 210 210 270 373 679 917 522 235 222 275 184 273 241 219 414 772 228 205 228 279 394	21 19 22 33 6-90 4' 22 22 22 22 21 19 4 4 4 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7

*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 and 1942, see p. 22, table 4, of the June 1944 Survey.

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

‡ Revised security regulations now permit publication of data for Latin American Republics, Canada, and Mexico on a 6-month delayed basis; publication of totals for the selected countries formerly shown in the Survey has therefore been resumed beginning in the August 1944 issue; revised figures for 1941 and data for January 1942 to May 1943 will be published later. Other country and commodity data formerly included in the Survey may be published only on a 12-month delayed basis.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					,	194	4			l = 1		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	January	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
TRANSF	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	NS	Contin	ued				-
TRANSPORTATION—Continued]			
Commodity and Passenger—Continued													
Adjusted indexes*—Continued.		l	l i							1	}		
By type of transportation—Continued. Local transit lines		171	173	179	178	179	182	180	179	181	182	184	1
Oil and gas pipe linesdo		223 242	226 253	239 252	241 256	244 258	257 253	256 249	260 247	269 241	264 242	270 239	
Railroadsdo Commoditydo		221	230	228	229	232 451	228	225	225	216	217	213	
Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo		407 65	428 69	439 68	460 65	67	447 65	434 63	421 68	434 69	433 71	439 73	'
Express Operations			1			· '		i					
Operating revenuethous. of dol_		19, 377	19, 282	20, 168	19, 888	20, 783	20, 613	20, 222	20, 838	21, 692	22,092	22,826	26,
Operating incomedo		108	70	249	73	79	78	75	74	75	123	75	
Local Transit Lines													
Fares, average, cash ratecents_ Passengers carried \$thousands_	1 316 500	7.8004	7.8004 1.199,288	7.8004	7.8004 1,262,124	7.8143 1,297,900	7.8143 1,252,900	7.8143 1,228,600	7.8143 1,216,000	7.8198	7.8198 1,312,500	7.8115 1,275,000	7.8
Operating revenuest thous. of dol.		109, 938	104, 398	112, 238	110, 450	114, 290	110, 940	109, 500	109, 190	109,007	114, 836	111, 457	119,
Class I Steam Railways		İ											
Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100.	132	145	133	132	135	141	144	147	146	150	148	144	
Coaldo	. 141	150	149	140	141	147	148	143	146	147	143	143	1
Cokedo Forest productsdo		185 147	191 140	187 141	186 141	188 146	191 154	188 157	178 162	181 148	178 140	181 135	
Grains and grain productsdo	128	159 121	145 108	125 103	108	113 106	137	172 102	141 115	142 151	147 184	147 170	į.
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l. do	63	67	64	67	68	67	66	66	68	70	69	70	1
Oredodo	- 40 143	203 149	48 138	51 142	168 144	281 145	291 147	302 151	281 151	276 158	237 156	138 155	
Miscellaneousdo Combined index, adjusted†do Coal†do	143 141	145 150	143 149	140 140	138 141	138 147	139 148	143 143	142 146	139 147	137 143	141 143	
Coket	_1 176	185	180	185	190	190	194	194	185	182	182	181	ĺ
Forest products do Grains and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	142 128	147 159	146 148	141 136	141 123	140 128	148 135	156 144	155 131	137 126	133 147	138 150	
Livestock†	120 66	121 67	135 67	131 67	120 67	118 67	124 67	124 66	121	114	120 66	135 68	
Livestock† do Merchandise, l. c. l. do Ore† do do	161	202	193	174	190	195	187	189	188	184	153	153	1
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):	197	149	147	149	146	144	143	150	149	146	143	149	1
Total cars thousands Coal do	_ 3,002	7 3,802 7 875	3, 159 729	3, 135 684	4, 069 850	3, 446 711	3, 445 710	4, 361 838	3,580 710	4, 428 862	3, 599 695	3, 366 665	
Cokedo	. 56	77	61	59	74	59	60	72	57 203	69 222	57	56	
Forest productsdododododo	176	193 268	174 208	176 182	217 194	181 160	183 180	236 295	203	241	173 208	163 204	1
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l. do do	63	77 491	61 405	58 422	75 537	60 422	55 410	69 505	64 427	100 534	104 435	93 424	
Oredo	1 45	r 69	55 1, 467	55	214	318 1,534	328 1, 520	412 1, 934	324 1, 593	379 2,022	272 1,654	176 1,585	1
Miscellaneousdo Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:●	1,467	r 1,752	1	1, 499	1,910	1	1 '	1		1	1		1 '
Car surplus thousands Car shortage do	- 14	24 5	15	19	(1) 23	24	26	17	12		8 6	11 5	
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total thous. of dol-		740, 672	735, 305	797, 029	759, 534	804, 056	799, 475	809, 038	836, 183	799, 229	818, 737	780, 672	756,
Freightdo		548, 419	551, 442	596, 953	561,093	600,069	585, 128	593, 829	617, 348	591, 104	612,020	585, 432	r 555,
Passenger do Operating expenses do Operating	1	504.013	492.094	147, 759 527, 433	146, 583 509, 004	150, 076 526, 767	159, 584 518, 467	162, 198 525, 057	162, 070 538, 489	152, 971 521, 264	146, 369 539, 157	140, 288 524, 450	555,
Taxes, joint facility and equip. rents. do. Net railway operating income. do. Net incomet do.		153, 835 82, 824	158, 718 84, 493	177, 092	162, 856 87, 674	178, 783 98, 505	181, 187	185, 348 98, 633	196, 329 101, 366	188, 838 89, 126	182, 234 97, 346		
Net incometdo		45, 324	46,038	53, 653	48, 033	59, 020	61, 337	57, 362	60, 346	55, 545	59, 822	63, 506	
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons.		64, 704	63, 101	66, 960	64, 450	68, 376	65, 695	66, 754	68, 454	65, 065	67,679	63, 203	61,
Revenue per ton-mile cents. Passengers carried 1 mile millions. Financial operations, adjusted:		. 907 7,583	. 930 7, 275	.953 7,823	.931 7,973	7,979	. 948 8, 405	. 950 8, 706	. 958 8, 598	. 967 8, 067	. 959 7, 790	983 7, 468	
Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, total mil. of dol.		778. 1	1	1	+	778.8	808.8	803. 5	1	789, 9	791. 2	1 1	1
Freight		578.4	774. 5 575. 7	781. 6 577. 5	780. 1 574. 0	573.3	599.8	601.5	781.3 579.5	581.4	584.7		58
Passenger do Railway expenses do		146.7 662.0	145.9 671.4	149.9 690.1	152. 1 688. 7	152, 2 687, 7	153. 7 700. 7	149. 2 705. 9	145. 0 710. 3	154. 0 709. 8	150. 0 709. 5	697. 2	71
Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Net income do		116. 1 78. 5	103. 1 65. 9	91. 5 53. 4	91. 4 53. 9	91. 2 52. 6	108. 1 70. 6	97. 6 59. 0	71. 0 29. 7		81.7 43.3	91.3	
Travel		76.0	00.0	00.1	00.0	02.0	10.0	05.0	20	10.1	10.0	00.0	
Operations on scheduled air lines:												1	
Miles flown thous, of miles		9, 343	8, 508	9, 505	9,902	11, 236 4, 536	11, 674	12,770	13, 555 6, 730	13, 570 6, 149	14, 596 6, 763	13, 942 6, 202	
Express carried thous of lb Passengers carried number Passenger-miles flown thous of miles		4, 897 278, 213	4,079 254,199	4, 776 293, 523	4, 323 318, 560	369, 649	5, 331 389, 017	5, 756 441, 712	476, 808	464, 536	497, 664	455, 726	414,
Hotels.	1	1	125, 089	142, 834	155, 412	181,038	193, 289	211, 704	227, 351	225, 472	239, 022	1	
Average sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total Restaurant sales index1929=100	3.97		3.84	3. 77 88	4.09 88	3, 69 88	3.89	3. 84 82	3. 77 89	4. 16 89	4.04	4.07	
Restaurant sales index 1929=100	174	87 160	88 165	167	184	178	198	193	214	194	194		
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber.		7, 348	7, 680	9, 636	10, 205	12, 206	11,710	16, 498	16, 297	16, 611	15, 136		
U. S. citizens, departuresdo		4,670	5, 178	5, 346	5, 253	6, 749	7, 925	8, 283 487	8, 221 619	8, 307	8, 091 716		
Emigrants do_ Immigrants do_ Passports issuedo do_	-	393 2, 097	302 2, 251	453 2, 125	314 2, 370	2, 209	735 2, 391	2, 499	3, 199	458 3, 261	3, 246		
Passports issuedo de la companya do la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la c	13, 434	17,875	11, 587	9,772	2, 309	8, 396	10, 195	15, 855	10,094	12, 163	10,694	10, 302	13

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					,	19	144					,
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Oeto- ber	Novem- ber	Decer ber
TRANSPO	RTAT	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS-	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued	I												
Travel-Continued,	i		ļ		1						Ì		ļ
National parks, visitorsnumber		19, 170	20, 101	26, 363	35, 809	50, 990	90, 304	192, 694	174, 076	114, 622	69, 816	34, 705	21, 2
Revenue passenger-miles thousands. Passenger revenues thous. of dol.	2	2,360,007 13,085	2,242,587 12,415	2,570,780 13,828	2,475,173 13, 381	2,301,964 12,992	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	
COMMUNICATIONS		10,000	12,410	10,020	10,001	12,002	10, 231	12,000	10,217	10, 400	10,072	12, 130	
elephone carriers:	1			101 007	150 001	100.000	101 007	150 205	104 100	101 050	100 057	11.5 044	
Operating revenues thous. of dol. Station revenues do	- 1	158, 967 88, 578	156, 238 86, 976	161, 807 89, 001	158, 691 87, 847	162, 260 88, 741	161, 297 88, 473	159, 385 86, 430	164, 169 87, 709	161, 352 87, 654	166, 857 90, 405	165, 244 89, 916	1
Operating expenses do		58, 219 102, 066	56, 970 100, 565	60, 775 104, 095	58, 578 101, 615	61, 054 104, 584	60, 313 103, 399	60, 313 105, 021	63, 852 105, 617	60, 920 104, 973	63, 110 105, 485	62, 179 105, 087	
Tolls, message do Operating expenses do Net operating income do Phones in service, end of month thousands		19, 765 24, 045	19,074 24,067	20, 093 24, 094	19, 400 24, 085	19, 427 24, 147	19, 371 24, 161	18, 964 24, 183	19, 972 24, 231	19, 356 24, 264	20, 663 24, 303	19, 987 24, 340	
		16, 762	16,044	17,655	16, 764	17, 543	17,072	16, 429	17, 202	16, 515	16, 943	16, 218	17,76
Operating revenues, total thous of dol Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from		15, 338	14,742	16, 111	15, 350	16,016	15, 654	15,091	15, 805	15, 163	15, 668	14,876	16, 19
		1,066 1,423	1,042 1,302	1, 125 1, 545	1,036 1,414	1,028	951 1, 418	1,337	935	1, 352	1, 041 1, 274	1,012	1, 0
Cable carriers		12, 526 2, 344	11, 937 2, 235 785	12,797 2,981	12, 515 2, 413	13, 544 2, 097	13,079	13, 407 965	13, 365	13, 093 1, 515	13, 033 2, 029	12, 866 1, 483	13, 10 2, 4
Red income trans. to earned surplus		887 1, 191	1, 251	1, 122 1, 295	769 1, 201	733 1, 346	1, 376	1, 386	1, 397	1, 368	848 1, 552	1, 691 1, 657	1,36
	СНЕМ	ICAL	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS						
CHEMICALS*				1									
ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₈): Production—————————short tons——	- 1	46, 487	42, 963	43, 242	43, 191	42, 308	40, 071	42, 927	44, 931	45, 292	49, 113	49, 721	50, 83
Stocks, end of monthdo		5, 384	4, 559	2,884	2, 834	3, 766	2, 488	3, 614	3. 579	2, 764	4, 802	5, 064	6, 1
Productiondo		r 66,030 r 20,135	r 65, 021 r 24, 847	7 68, 794 7 27, 108	69, 324 29, 605	67, 481 29, 707	63, 043 29, 643	64, 131 28, 484	65, 685 30, 043	62, 591 31, 078	67, 807 31, 706	65, 806 32, 705	63, 71
Stocks, end of month do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO ₃):© Production thous. of lb	ı		r 60, 687	70,318	70, 241	r 83, 487	r 86, 676	- 90,060	7 90, 697	r 84, 963	76, 134	65, 225	58, 7
Stocks, end of monthdodo		, 11, 921	r 11, 708	r 16, 546	r 23, 488	r 22, 570	r 15, 997	r 11, 202	r 9,005	r 9, 437	9, 108	9, 397	8, 9
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do		106, 675 7 8, 609	101, 375 8, 398	108, 524 6, 572	7 106, 835 7, 942	7 109, 415 9, 053	104, 041 6, 414	106, 657 6, 028	104, 074 4, 812	102, 190 5, 023	103, 517 4, 966	101, 999 5, 059	104, 33
Twdrooblorio orid (10007 TICI):		29, 048	28, 591	29, 475	29, 671	30, 940	30, 667	32, 325	31, 519	32, 131	34, 454	35, 106	33, 97
Ydrogen, production		2, 773 1, 914	2,942 1,899	2,428 r 2,090	2,601 72,061	2,575	2,533 r 1,879	3, 126 r 1, 998	2,902 r 2,102	3, 162 2, 085	3, 261	3, 590	3, 55
Production short tons		37, 621	3 8, 153	36, 509	38, 161	38, 968	39, 275	38, 974	38, 471	39, 349	41, 955	42, 571	41, 32
Stocks, end of month do mil. of cu. ft		8, 570 r 1, 544	7,961 r 1,482	7, 534 r 1, 637	6,887 r 1,552	7,047 r1,556	6, 555 r 1, 490	6, 795 1, 505	6, 189 1, 582	5, 905 1, 568	5, 795 • 1, 551	6, 249 1, 530	7, 38
Phosphoric acid (50% H ₂ PO ₄): Production short tons		* 65,003	61,887	65, 484	57,807	59, 147	55, 531	57, 324	52, 255	52, 039	52, 487	r 54, 626	58, 30
Stocks, end of month do. do. loda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂ CO ₃):		11, 920	12, 491	15,067	12, 458	13, 910	14, 764	r 15, 112	14, 476	14, 397	12, 892	11, 684	12, 97
oda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₃ CO ₃): Production, crude short tons Stocks, finished light and dense, end of month do		393, 474 31, 916	363, 875 29, 639	399, 758 27, 210	385, 085 34, 049	393, 823 32, 209	371, 754 35, 959	373, 921 41, 737	368, 833 36, 445	365, 362 38, 260	379, 472 37, 113	374, 453 39, 725	308, 58
odium hydroxide (100% NaOH):3		158, 215	147, 388	158, 974	157,089	158, 286 46, 842	155, 283 45, 692	161, 546 50, 646	159, 283 51, 761	155, 239 49, 799	157, 497	158, 742 1 57, 479	166, 96 1 63, 91
Stocks ,end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Ī	53, 106	51, 353	45,870	50,477			00,010	51, 701		ĺ	7 01, 475	1 195, 91
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do dolum sulfate, Glauber's sait and crude sait cake:													
Production short tons short tons Stocks, end of month do		64, 174 70, 463	62, 529 71, 430	65, 178 72, 930	69, 895 77, 698	70, 418 77, 421	66, 625 79, 800	63, 629 83, 976	68, 526 79, 931	65, 185 77, 693	67, 838 78, 905	68, 109 83, 735	67, 49 87, 28
Production long tons	1	179, 226	186, 568	229,699	271, 903	278, 751	280, 545	305, 064	306, 146	293, 963	312,060	293, 551	280, 58
Stocks, end of month	4		4,302,437		4,244,827	4,200,031	4,168,394	4,154,349	4,161,012	4,140,976	4,110,395		4,100,32
Production short tons-Stocks, end of month do		788, 321 273, 000	737, 107 292, 719	760, 848 278, 088	743, 807 287, 962	765, 922 266, 448	722, 000 232, 213	742, 526 218, 811	767, 413 202, 785	744, 944 204, 393	814, 871 213, 457	820, 958 216, 230	853, 25 253, 47
Production thous. of lb.	1	28, 747	27, 174	31,009	27, 920	28, 663	26, 303	24, 973	26, 531	25, 331	27, 572	29, 999	27, 94
Stocks, end of month dodo		10, 966	9, 514	10, 472	10, 324	10, 731	9, 156	7, 621	7, 594	8, 513	9, 281	11, 235	9, 11
Production do Stocks, end of month do		39, 966 9, 646	38,720 9,922	41,686 10,245	41, 963 11, 534	41, 648 12, 026	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, 90 12, 10
cetylene:	ı	9, 646 471, 669	463,726	483, 545	469, 490	463, 200	452, 465	456, 347	453, 640	438, 829	482, 408	450, 165	450, 99
Production thous, of cu. ft. Stocks, end of month. do		11, 911	11, 333	11, 114	13, 170	11,790	10, 955	11, 323	11, 386	438, 829 11, 397	482, 408 11, 615	9, 966	10, 03
cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin): Production thous. of lb.		754 740	764	830 881	676 596	819	744 1, 012	691 972	738 916	786	834	774	84
Stocks, end of monthdodo		749	815	1 881	1 296	961	1,012	9/2	i 916	929	819	910	1 98

Revised. * 1 Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked "\$\vec{d}\$." \(\int \) Revised; not comparable with data shown in previous issues.

Production figures represent total production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent stocks of liquid sodium hydroxide only prior to October 1944; 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

Beginning 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.

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 Louisians 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 accetic acid, acetic enhydride, acetyl salicylic acid, creosote oil, cresylic 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. For further information on these data, see note marked "*" on p. 8-22 of the November 1944 Survey; a more detailed description of the individual series and earlier data will be published later.

1 Includes synthetic acetic acid and acetic acid produced by direct process from wood and from calcium acetate; statistics of recovered acetic acid are confidential and are not included.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
CHE	MICAL	S AN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued	·	·			
CHEMICALS —Continued													
Creosote oil:* Production thous of gal		14, 271	14,470	14,618	14, 432	13, 999	13, 726	11, 762	12, 443	11, 055	14,081	13, 484	14, 234
Production thous. of gal Stocks, end of month do-		20, 536	25, 681	27, 241	28, 478	28, 307	26, 361	24, 043	18, 880	13, 584	12, 696	10, 931	10, 712
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do		2, 724 1, 982	3, 748 2, 108	3, 737 2, 366	3, 343 2, 155	3, 782 2, 016	3, 257 2, 230	3, 553 5, 859	3, 432 2, 720	3.369 2,242	3, 424 2, 023	3, 279 1, 095	3, 077 1, 694
Ethyl acetate (85%):* Productiondodo		9, 914	9,016	10, 176	7, 676	8, 214	8, 772	7, 771	9,074	7, 767	9, 683	10, 266	9,852
Stocks, end of monthdododo		5, 106	4,729	6, 030	5, 323	5, 397	6, 571	6, 135	6, 766	5, 222	5, 721	4,873	6, 241
High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumptiondodo	6, 497	5, 978 7, 233	5, 802 7, 344	6, 382 8, 137	6, 079 7, 636	5, 861 7, 694	6, 488	6, 240	7,611	6,814	6. 792	6, 236 10, 834	5, 982
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Chemically pure:	38,005	33, 947	35, 212	36, 836	37, 948	38, 475	7, 452 38, 588	6, 713 37, 590	8, 730 38, 517	8, 745 38, 598	9, 262 39, 443	40, 515	7, 587 39, 348
Consumptiondododo	7,712 8,008	6, 164 8, 019	5, 709 9, 766	7, 370 9, 079	6, 723 8, 015	6, 922 8, 281	6, 579 7, 173	6, 375 5, 501	7, 085 9, 823	7,470 7,785	8, S15 8, 779	9, 084 7, 684	7, 548 8, 800
Stock:. end of monthdo	36, 089	37, 967	40, 537	43, 942	44, 243	44, 549	44, 497	42, 411	42, 874	40,026	37, 423	36, 605	37, 237
Natural: Production (crude, 80%)thous, of gal.		375	347	36 3	341	364	341	315	319	334	382	361	356
Stocks (crude, 80%), end of month* do- Synthetic (100%):		190	233	257	310	312	331	286	240	201	264	260	276
Synthetic (100%): Productiondo Stocks, end of month*do		6, 007 5, 777	5, 419 5, 208	6, 270 5, 939	6, 320 7, 128	6, 694 6, 768	6, 563 6, 8 34	5, 838 5, 496	4, 849 2, 344	5, 435 1, 926	5, 671 1, 851	6, 363 2, 388	5, 851 2, 382
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do		7, 268 3, 043	7, 769 2, 783	8, 180 2, 910	7, 579 2, 604	7, 077 1, 786	7, 295 1, 357	6, 351 1, 454	6, 123 1, 972	5, 979 1, 815	5, 907 1, 462	6, 394 2, 535	6, 217 2, 091
Phthalic anhydride:* Production		9, 205	9, 676	10, 345	10,608	10, 714	9, 664	10, 644	10,600	10, 611	10,792	10, 426	10,779
Stocks, end of month do Explosives, shipments do	34, 124	1, 564 35, 574	1, 736 36, 509	1, 983 36, 282	1, 780 35, 461	2, 404 38, 158	2, 909 38, 564	2, 954 37, 645	3, 244 39, 916	3, 154 38, 921	3, 782 38, 042	2,835 36,276	1,749 32,863
Rosin, gum: Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulkdol. per 100 lb Beginte part 3 parts	5. 81	4, 10 5, 740	4. 33 3, 957	4. 73 3, 927	4. 68 6, 151	4.92 7.919	5. 62 10, 326	5. 52 9, 876	5. 48 10. 406	5. 49 9, 345	5.71	5. 81	5.81 6,346
Receipts, net, 3 ports		131, 916	108, 083	92, 878	79, 813	78, 313	61, 165	57, 190	53, 202	48, 609	7, 881 43, 512	7, 755 36, 657	31, 900
Price, wholesale (Savannah) tdol. per gal.	. 79	. 77 765	. 77 776	. 77 358	.77 2,052	.77 7,211	. 78 4, 147	. 76 3, 696	.79 3,745	. 79 2, 798	. 79 2, 324	. 79 2, 236	. 79 1, 929
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bclbbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bclbbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bclbbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)bclbbl. (50 gal.)bclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbclbcl		93, 040	91, 366	86, 473	83, 597	85, 536	82, 867	76, 973	77, 131	68, 675	68, 222	67, 320	66, 759
FERTILIZERS Consumption, Southern Statesthous. of short tons	1 100	1 110	1 105	1 005	694	070	744			00.5			
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per 100 lb.	1, 189 1, 650	1, 116 1, 650	1, 165 1, 650	1, 225 1, 650	1, 650	376 1,650	144 1.650	96 1, 650	147 1. 650	295 1,650	254 1, 650	1. 650	551 1,650
Potash deliveries short tons Superphosphate (bulk):†		64, 973	73, 693	75, 727	56, 140	37, 398	81, 359	65, 743	71, 981	67, 511	61, 296	70,630	1.030
Production do Stocks, end of month do		652, 924 978, 837	691, 992 954, 404	664, 256 860, 581	616, 901 776, 955	685, 762 839, 018	620, 667 871, 917	567, 783 874, 737	601, 240 861, 236	528, 887 870, 259	604, 512 875, 970	604, 416 879, 317	599, 890 887, 114
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats: 1													
Consumption, factory thous. of 1b. Production do	243, 439	123, 420 364, 308	134, 029 401, 403	142, 628 346, 406	122, 161 323, 984	129, 998 349, 799	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
Stocks, end of monthdodo	467, 490	435, 540	585, 301	740, 435	799, 371	867, 192	903, 454	876, 121	810, 479	697, 159	598, 309	542, 129	533, 508
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do	50, 275	58, 947 60, 831	54, 440 63, 481	58, 487 57, 781	63, 343 57, 073	60, 438 63, 383	58, 034 59, 138	57, 439 52, 164	71, 685 52, 293 167, 454	60, 440 43, 921	63, 987 45, 240	65, 462 52, 410	59, 598 49, 777
Fish oils:‡ Consumption, factorydo	31, 347	98, 827 19, 197	109, 999 16, 584	127, 707 14, 793	135, 940 15, 894	154, 656 16, 371	168, 949 15, 896	185, 421 16, 282		159, 946	147, 824		123, 245
Productiondododododo	7, 293	12, 316 209, 793	2, 006 195, 257	767 183, 271	705 170, 213	1, 615 160, 227	12, 928 156, 067	23, 622 169, 906	16, 976 24, 857 176, 846	32, 688 196, 646	24, 700 52, 995 222, 733	28, 886 25, 843 236, 552	30, 539 14, 696 228, 228
Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factorymill. of lb	396	363	356	361	310	314	271	237	283	287	341	378	371
Production, crude dodo	1	415 922	386 937	375 959	304 952	286	270	273	269	311	361	413	371
Refined do do Coconut or copra oil:	397	922 458	937 495	522	533	857 527	845 493	808 427	779 359	791 316	784 294	787 305	812 353
Consumption, factory:‡ Crudethous, of lb		21,756	21, 418	19,600	17, 383	17, 148	13, 633	13, 256	19,064	15, 613	15, 794	15, 253	14, 276
Refineddo Production:	8, 756	8,794	7, 625	7, 326	7, 523	6, 123	5, 369	5, 164	6,712	6, 654	6, 506	6, 268	5, 827
Crudetdo Refineddo Stocks, end of month‡	18, 720 8, 394	12, 406 7, 820	14, 381 7, 524	8, 587 7, 063	9, 461 6, 960	13, 470 5, 830	17, 652 5, 334	8, 267 4, 755	6, 451	(1) 5, 953	8, 392 6, 740	11,807 6,008	13, 032 5, 676
Crude do do Refined do do	102, 496 2, 372	116, 552 3, 168	114, 199 3, 348	122, 534 3, 260	116, 996 3, 530	114, 099 3, 392	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
Consumption (crush) thous, of short tons	576	r 4 57	332	268	186	134	74	55	100	354	523	615	528
Receipts at mills dodododo	244 1, 345	123 1928	74 669	48 450	24 288	$\frac{25}{179}$	34 140	34 119	163 182	908 735	1, 321 1, 534	934	361 1, 676
r Revised.						,			-			,	,

Revised.

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 "\end{array}" on p. 8-23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to price per bag.

Data for the indicated series on oils and fats revised for 1941; revisions for fish oils are shown in note marked "\end{array}" on p. 8-22 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for all other series were minor and are available on request. Data for 1942 also revised; revisions are available upon request.

New series. For information regarding the new chemical series see note marked "\end{array}" on p. 8-22 of this issue and the November 1944 issue.

Revised 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 Tennessee Valley Authority; the new series include all grades, normal, concentrated, and wet base, converted to a basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid; see note marked "\end{array}" on p. 8-23 of the July 1944 Survey regarding data prior to September 1942 published in the Survey.

March

April

May

June

July

February

1945

January

January Novem- Dece ber ber

September

August

October

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey

179, 201 159, 993 105, 361 150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	72,083 7144,822 7148,805 93,393 22,153 .140 7133,303	155, 392 69, 412 106, 459 139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 117, 353 339, 365 180 182, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820 305, 217	128, 010 63, 830 86, 639 113, 470 86, 354 18, 991 105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05	86, 964 58, 121 61, 266 90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 1, 8619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 966 151	62, 717 49, 345 43, 436 65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 140 66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	33, 877 37, 741 22, 548 40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	25, 213 27, 776 17, 964 30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 128 3, 138 4, 270 4	44, 334 30, 353 29, 762 29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 3, 10	158, 014 60, 523 105, 402 64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 503 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	239, 586 69, 977 159, 097 94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	284, 201 73, 674 190, 543 125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 143 146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 111	244, 77, 164, 139, 83, 22, 145, 270, 2, 6, 6, 123, 30, 30,
74, 326 179, 201 159, 993 105, 361 150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 7, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	772,083 7144,822 7148,805 93,393 22,153 22,153 317,136 75 26 1,926 837 342 3,132 4,764 15,764 3.06 53,220 46,560 90,880 92,800 287,252	69, 412 106, 459 139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 827	63, 830 86, 639 113, 470 86, 354 18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 005 55, 500 51, 994 151 151 151	58, 121 61, 266 90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 . 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 1, 950 807 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05	49, 345 43, 436 65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 .140 66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05 	37, 741 22, 548 40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	17, 964 30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	30, 353 29, 762 29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 . 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 3, 10 	60, 523 105, 402 64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	69, 977 159, 097 94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 450 3, 10	73, 674 190, 543 125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 143 146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	77, 164, 139, 83, 22, 145, 270,
74, 326 179, 201 159, 993 105, 361 150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 7, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	772,083 7144,822 7148,805 93,393 22,153 22,153 317,136 75 26 1,926 837 342 3,132 4,764 15,764 3.06 53,220 46,560 90,880 92,800 287,252	69, 412 106, 459 139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 827	63, 830 86, 639 113, 470 86, 354 18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 005 55, 500 51, 994 151 151 151	58, 121 61, 266 90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 . 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 1, 950 807 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05	49, 345 43, 436 65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 .140 66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05 	37, 741 22, 548 40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	17, 964 30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	30, 353 29, 762 29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 . 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 49, 494 582 4, 540 3, 10	60, 523 105, 402 64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	69, 977 159, 097 94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 450 3, 10	73, 674 190, 543 125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 143 146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	77, 164, 139, 83, 22, 270, 145, 270, 1 23
179, 201 159, 993 105, 361 150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	7144, 822 7148, 805 93, 393 22, 153 22, 153 313, 303 7317, 136 75 26 1, 926 837 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 800 25, 800 287, 252	106, 459 139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 . 140 . 117, 353 339, 365 180 . 18 2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	86, 639 113, 470 86, 354 18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 98, 037	61, 266 90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 .140 .78, 619 353, 927 48 1.95 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05	43, 436 65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 .140 66, 363 333, 162 121 120 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	22, 548 40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	17, 964 30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	29, 762 29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 3, 10	105, 402 64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 5772 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	159, 097 94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 11, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	190, 543 125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	164 139 83 22 145 270 2 2 2 6 1 23
159, 993 105, 361	7148, 805 93, 393 22, 153 133, 303 7317, 136 75 26 1, 926 837 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 53, 220 46, 560 01, 511 90, 800 287, 252	139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 .117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 .151 88, 207 26, 820	113, 470 86, 354 18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 252 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 98, 037	90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 . 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 	65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 .140 66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05 47, 880	40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 .142 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05 54, 120	30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 5, 541 3, 10 44, 640	64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 11, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 143, 146, 507 1220, 122 584 1, 311 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 111	139, 83, 22, 145, 270, 2, 2, 6, 1 23,
159, 993 105, 361	93, 393 22, 153 , 140 , 133, 303 , 317, 136 , 26 1, 926 , 37 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 , 20 46, 560 , 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	139, 678 90, 672 19, 080 .117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 .151 88, 207 26, 820	86, 354 18, 991 . 140 105, 250 361, 285 . 252 243 2, 097 2, 102 . 5, 098 11, 098 11, 098 . 3, 05 . 55, 500 . 51, 994 . 151 . 1	90, 969 90, 485 15, 497 . 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 	65, 050 100, 092 13, 728 .140 66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05 47, 880	40, 627 91, 705 11, 482 .142 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05 54, 120	30, 186 75, 746 10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	29, 589 85, 291 13, 755 143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 5, 541 3, 10 44, 640	64, 957 73, 598 19, 629 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	94, 089 95, 393 24, 116 11, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	125, 483 105, 766 23, 318 143, 146, 507 1220, 122 584 1, 311 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 111	139, 83, 22, 145, 270, 2, 2, 6, 1 23,
	22, 153 .140 .133, 303 .7317, 136 .75 .26 .1, 926 .837 .3, 132 .4, 764 .15, 764 .3, 06 .06 .151 .90, 880 .25, 800 .287, 252	19, 080 . 140 117, 353 339, 365 180 . 18 2, 088 . 894 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820 26	18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 98, 037	15, 497 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 1, 511	13, 728 . 140 . 66, 363 . 333, 162 121 . 125 . 1, 266 . 614 . 123 . 884 . 3, 870 . 9, 150 . 3, 05 . 47, 880	11, 482 1, 42, 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05 	13, 755 .143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 3, 10 44, 640	19, 629 . 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	24, 116 . 143 111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	23, 318 . 143 . 146, 507 . 220, 122 . 584 . 1, 311 . 715 . 999 . 254 . 2, 942 . 7, 645 . 3, 11	22, 145, 270, 2, 2, 6, 1 23,
	22, 153 .140 .133, 303 .7317, 136 .75 .26 .1, 926 .837 .3, 132 .4, 764 .15, 764 .3, 06 .06 .151 .90, 880 .25, 800 .287, 252	19, 080 . 140 117, 353 339, 365 180 . 18 2, 088 . 894 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820 26	18, 991 140 105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 98, 037	15, 497 140 78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 1, 511	13, 728 . 140 . 66, 363 . 333, 162 121 . 125 . 1, 266 . 614 . 123 . 884 . 3, 870 . 9, 150 . 3, 05 . 47, 880	11, 482 1, 42, 43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	10, 911 143 25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05 	13, 755 .143 30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 3, 10 44, 640	19, 629 . 143 58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	24, 116 . 143 111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	23, 318 . 143 . 146, 507 . 220, 122 . 584 . 1, 311 . 715 . 999 . 254 . 2, 942 . 7, 645 . 3, 11	22, 145, 270, 2, 2, 6, 3 1 23,
150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	7133, 303 7317, 136 75 26 1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 6 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820	105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 098 11, 095 55, 500 51, 994 1, 151 98, 037	78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 151	66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
150, 878 313, 968 13 22 371 137 87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	7133, 303 7317, 136 75 26 1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 6 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	117, 353 339, 365 180 18 2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820	105, 250 361, 285 252 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 098 11, 095 55, 500 51, 994 1, 151 98, 037	78, 619 353, 927 48 195 1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 151	66, 363 333, 162 121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	43, 871 294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05	25, 138 241, 270 143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3, 05	30, 720 183, 448 271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	58, 351 164, 802 805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	111, 825 182, 570 1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	146, 507 220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
22 371 137 87 1,871 2,306 4,800 3.12 28,440 45,180 43,291 20,340 252,366 12,717 47,765	75 1, 926 1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	180 18 2,088 894 182 2,771 4,666 12,755 3.05 50,760 45,985 151 88,207 26,820	252 243 2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 1, 151 98, 037	48 195 1,950 807 129 1,610 4,122 8,825 3.05 47,160 44,906 .151	121 805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	294, 678 207 567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3. 05	143 466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05	271 606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	805 572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	1, 393 444 1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	220, 122 584 1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	270, 2, 2, 6, 3, 1 23,
22 371 137 1, 871 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	26 1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	18 2,088 894 182 2,771 4,666 12,755 3.05 50,760 45,985 151 88,207 26,820	243 2,097 942 267 2,102 5,098 11,006 3.05 55,500 51,994 151 98,037	195 1,950 807 129 1,610 4,122 8,825 3.05 	805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3. 05	567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3. 05	466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05	606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
22 371 137 1, 871 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	26 1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	18 2,088 894 182 2,771 4,666 12,755 3.05 50,760 45,985 151 88,207 26,820	243 2,097 942 267 2,102 5,098 11,006 3.05 55,500 51,994 151 98,037	195 1,950 807 129 1,610 4,122 8,825 3.05 	805 1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3. 05	567 905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3. 05	466 583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05	606 249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	572 496 4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	1, 311 715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
371 137 87 1,87 1,87 2,306 4,800 3,12 28,440 45,180 43,291 20,340 252,366 12,717 47,765	1, 926 837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	2, 088 894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	2, 097 942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3. 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	1, 950 807 129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3. 05 47, 160 44, 906 . 151	1, 266 614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	905 990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3. 05	583 944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05	249 2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	4,409 533 1,647 3,661 6,295 3.10	1, 443 3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	715 999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
137 87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	837 342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	894 182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3, 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820	942 267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3. 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	807 129 1,610 4,122 8,825 3.05 47,160 44,906 .151	614 123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3, 05	990 152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3. 05	944 147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05	2, 540 494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10	4, 409 533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	3, 519 290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	999 254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
87 1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3.12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	342 3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	182 2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	267 2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3. 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	129 1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3. 05 47, 160 44, 906 . 151	123 884 3, 870 9, 150 3. 05 47, 880	152 646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05 	147 551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05 	494 582 4, 540 5, 541 3, 10 44, 640	533 1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	290 2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3. 10	254 2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3. 11	2, 2, 6, 1 23,
1, 871 2, 306 4, 800 3, 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	3, 132 4, 764 15, 764 3, 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	2, 771 4, 666 12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 151 88, 207 26, 820	2, 102 5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	1, 610 4, 122 8, 825 3. 05 47, 160 44, 906 . 151	884 3, 870 9, 150 3. 05 47, 880	646 4, 496 7, 076 3, 05 54, 120	551 5, 123 5, 964 3. 05 45, 600	582 4, 540 5, 541 3. 10 44, 640	1, 647 3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	2, 651 3, 327 7, 456 3, 10	2, 998 2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 6, 1 23,
4,800 3.12 28,440 45,180 43,291 20,340 252,366 12,717 47,765	15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 .151 88, 207 26, 820	5, 098 11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 151	9, 150 3. 05 47, 880	7, 076 3, 05 54, 120	5, 123 5, 964 3. 05 45, 600	5, 541 3. 10 44, 640	3, 661 6, 295 3, 10	3, 327 7, 456 3. 10	2, 842 7, 645 3, 11	2, 6, 1 23,
4,800 3.12 28,440 45,180 43,291 20,340 252,366 12,717 47,765	15, 764 3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	12, 755 3. 05 50, 760 45, 985 .151 88, 207 26, 820	11, 006 3, 05 55, 500 51, 994 151 98, 037	8, 825 3, 05 47, 160 44, 906 151	9, 150 3. 05 47, 880	7, 076 3, 05 54, 120	5, 964 3. 05 45, 600	5, 541 3. 10 44, 640	6, 295 3, 10	7, 456 3. 10	7, 645 3. 11	1 23,
3. 12 28, 440 45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	3. 06 53, 220 46, 560 .151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	50, 760 45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	3. 05 55, 500 51, 994 . 151 98, 037	3. 05 47, 160 44, 906 . 151	3. 05 47, 880	3. 05 54, 120	3. 05 45, 600	3. 10 44, 640	3. 10	3. 10	3.11	1 23,
45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	46, 560 . 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	51, 994 . 151 98, 037	44, 906 . 151		·		·	44, 640	42, 000	39, 240	
45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	46, 560 . 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	51, 994 . 151 98, 037	44, 906 . 151		·		·	44, 640	42,000	39, 240	30.
45, 180 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	46, 560 . 151 90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	45, 985 . 151 88, 207 26, 820	51, 994 . 151 98, 037	44, 906 . 151		·		·			1 ' ""	
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20, 340 252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	90, 880 25, 800 287, 252	88, 207 26, 820	98, 037		. 151	48, 952 , 151	45, 566 . 151	51, 379 . 151	49, 447 . 151	49, 431	47, 585 , 155	47,
252, 366 12, 717 47, 765	287, 252			79, 182	74, 137	87, 729	98, 645	87, 783	70, 192	63, 379	54, 273	44
12, 717 47, 765	1	JUU, 211	340, 397	29, 460 361, 382	24, 360 308, 077	29, 400 335, 902	39, 960 320, 267	45, 180 322, 952	34, 800 310, 686	29, 640 303, 378	24, 960 274, 832	22 263
47, 765	13, 258							'		·		
		14, 749	15, 266	13, 227	12, 506	11, 082	11, 153	11, 261	9, 399	9, 043	11,713	111,
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78, 256	74, 718	83, 127	88, 041	81, 435	93, 620	86, 525	72, 852	97,856	90, 827	89, 277	89, 259	73,
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91,791	86, 412	95, 780	106, 350	98, 822	107, 265	95, 050	88, 179	108, 807	91, 561	86, 197	82, 572	86,
77, 807	115, 551	133, 418	146, 654	151, 091	144, 287	129, 373	134,000	106, 858	91, 502	78, 007	81,882	71,
48, 229	90, 563	101, 155	112, 478	129, 077	138, 226	140, 714	131, 117	126, 923	105, 252	72, 845	51,068	47,
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	109, 579 52 421	118, 321 54, 749	111,320 56,855	103, 164	112, 569 65, 361	100, 089	93, 745	130, 292		122, 189 50 485	133,026	111, 43,
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	43, 481	45, 655	53, 651	51, 064	57, 264	58, 970	51, 704	58, 712	52, 110	53, 571	r 48, 152	44,
	38, 858 20, 080		48, 581 22, 570	20 858					46,741 21 661	48, 071 23, 601	r 43, 365	40, 20,
	10,110	20, 997	26, 011	25, 288	29, 133	29, 348	25, 573	27, 990	25, 080	24, 471	21, 987	19
	4, 622	4, 422	5,070	4,918	5, 634	6,006	4, 825	5, 777	5, 369	5, 500	r 4, 787	4
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E	ELECT	'RIC I	POWE.	R AN	D GAS	3						
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20, 505	19, 949	18, 806	19,775	18,613	19,066	18, 780	18, 981	19, 766	18, 702	19, 226	19, 153	r 19
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	14, 282 5, 667	13, 163	7,016	11, 319 7, 204	11,803 7,263	12, 485 6, 295		13, 988 5, 778		13,453 5,773	13,454	7 13 6
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17, 384	17,060	16,003	16,702	15, 752	16, 149		16,014	16, 582	15,832	16,318	16, 265	16
	2, 889	2, 802	3,073	2,801	2,917	2, 111	2, 908	3, 184	2,810	2, 808	2, 559	1 3
	16, 920	16,613	16, 767	16, 296	16, 232	16, 230	16, 045	16, 654	16, 238	16, 460	16,477	
	2,893	2, 781	2,688	2, 592 955	2,472	2,422			2, 483	2, 547 272		
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	2, 464	2, 471	2, 462	2, 413	2,349	2, 453	2, 474	2, 520	2, 526	2, 502	2, 547	
		9,420	9,652	9,319	9, 522	9,509			9, 345			
	902	826	853	863	800	689	680	736	727	775	791	
	671	638	668	602	583	561	565	567 73	552	593 76	608	
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	2 80, 028	277,657	275, 337	270, 205	267, 136	268, 601	265, 765	271, 444	270, 233	270, 931	273, 362	1
lished rev	isions for	Januarv-	May 1943	are availa	ble on rec	uest.						
	78, 256 111, 098 91, 791 77, 807 48, 229 . 165 132, 186 48, 688 . 165 14, 042 6, 462 17, 384 3, 120	78, 256	78, 256	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 111, 098 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 .165 .165 .165 .7, 868 132, 186 109, 579 118, 321 111, 320 48, 688 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .12 18, 331 111, 320 113 .181 161 185 .855 .165 .165 .165 .165 .131 161 185 .865 .20, 800 20, 236 22, 570 .18, 778 20, 997 26, 011 4, 622 4, 422	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 111, 008 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 129, 077 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .12, 186 .55, 234 57, 303 57, 858 44, 755 132, 186 109, 579 118, 321 111, 320 103, 164 48, 688 52, 421 54, 742 56, 855 61, 477 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .101 102 113 104 42 .131 161 185 196 .43, 481 45, 655 53, 651 51, 645 .20, 980 20, 236 22, 570 20, 858 .8, 78	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 111, 008 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 944 91, 791 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 144, 287 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 129, 077 138, 226	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 25 111, 008 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 944 96, 298. 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 107, 265 95, 050 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 144, 287 129, 373 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 129, 077 138, 226 140, 714 — 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 31, 844 26, 989 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 44, 459 40, 189 132, 186 109, 579 118, 321 111, 320 103, 164 112, 569 100, 089 48, 688 52, 421 54, 742 56, 855 61, 477 65, 361 59, 755 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .165 .28 41 33	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 111, 098 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 944 96, 298 96, 379 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 107, 265 95, 050 88, 179 77, 807 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 129, 077 138, 226 140, 714 131, 117	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 97, 856 111, 098 111, 997 123, 888 129, 667 112, 857 107, 944 96, 298. 96, 379 97, 220 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 107, 265 95, 050 88, 179 108, 807 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 144, 287 129, 373 134, 000 106, 523 48, 229 90, 563 101, 155 112, 478 129, 077 138, 226 140, 714 131, 117 126, 523 .165 <td>78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 97, 856 90, 827 111, 098 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 944 96, 298 96, 379 97, 220 82, 862 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 807 91, 661 77, 807 115, 561 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 144, 287 129, 373 134, 000 106, 858 91, 522 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 31, 844 26, 989 28, 121 34, 353 48, 773 .165</td> <td>78, 256</td> <td>78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 97, 856 90, 827 89, 277 89, 259 111, 068 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 360 96, 822 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 807 91, 501 79, 449 101, 189 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 131, 001 144, 287 129, 077 138, 226 140, 714 131, 117 126, 923 105, 252 72, 845 51, 668 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 31, 844 20, 969 28, 121 34, 353 48, 773 56, 496 53, 830 .165 .</td>	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 97, 856 90, 827 111, 098 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 944 96, 298 96, 379 97, 220 82, 862 91, 791 86, 412 95, 780 106, 350 98, 822 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 807 91, 661 77, 807 115, 561 133, 418 146, 654 151, 091 144, 287 129, 373 134, 000 106, 858 91, 522 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 31, 844 26, 989 28, 121 34, 353 48, 773 .165	78, 256	78, 256 74, 718 83, 127 88, 041 81, 435 93, 620 86, 525 72, 852 97, 856 90, 827 89, 277 89, 259 111, 068 111, 997 123, 888 129, 867 112, 857 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 360 96, 822 107, 265 95, 500 88, 179 108, 807 91, 501 79, 449 101, 189 77, 807 115, 551 133, 418 146, 654 131, 001 144, 287 129, 077 138, 226 140, 714 131, 117 126, 923 105, 252 72, 845 51, 668 44, 769 41, 831 41, 316 35, 157 31, 844 20, 969 28, 121 34, 353 48, 773 56, 496 53, 830 .165 .

Eules otherwise stand and the share 1 200	1945						1944				<u></u>		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem
	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TD 4 75.7	D CA	0 0		•		tember	l ber	Bei	
	ELEC	RIC	POWE	R AN	D GA	5Coi	ntinue	1					
Manufactured gas: Customers, total thousands Domestic do House heating do	[9, 592	10, 465 9, 637 379	10, 431 9, 614 356	10, 410 9, 580 371	10, 509 9, 669 382	10, 500 9, 678 366	10, 564 9, 754 351	10, 614 9, 801 353	10, 609 9, 787 369	9, 743		
House heating do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol		18, 953 12, 784 14, 731 40, 944	439 45, 110 19, 026 11, 452 14, 242 40, 586	447 46, 114 19, 358 10, 849 15, 534 40, 230	446 44, 029 18, 382 9, 504 15, 803 38, 261	446 39, 705 17, 500 7, 224 14, 687 36, 273	35, 252 18, 150 2, 988 13, 840 34, 019	32, 087 17, 047 1, 775 12, 958 31, 547	31, 386 16, 221 1, 475 13, 460 30, 901	32, 580 17, 406 1, 472 13, 442 32, 067	36, 430 18, 531 3, 350		
Domestie	-	8, 345 8, 596	23, 505 7, 879 8, 666	23, 606 7, 563 8, 832	23, 322 5, 979 8, 736	23, 619 4, 077 8, 401	23, 755 2, 230 7, 886	22, 667 1, 384 7, 359	21, 975 1, 211 7, 560	22, 889 1, 361 7, 668	2, 661 8, 055		
Customers, total thousands. Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft. Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec. reperation do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol.	1	8, 873 8, 236 634 213, 647 78, 285 131, 288	8, 889 8, 255 632 208, 865 70, 856 133, 121	8, 935 8, 290 643 204, 136 68, 003 131, 306	8, 879 8, 239 637 190, 334 58, 215 129, 856	8, 946 8, 300 643 173, 635 42, 606 127, 411	8, 919 8, 294 623 156, 407 29, 379 123, 339	8, 973 8, 337 633 151, 266 24, 689 123, 147	8, 955 8, 335 618 152, 679 23, 041 125, 560	9,003 8,377 624 155,666 23,924 128,162	8, 397 643 179, 007 30, 094 145, 640		
Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec. generation do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	78, 529 47, 987 30, 004	73, 078 43, 032 29, 396	70, 071 41, 401 28, 006	63, 332 36, 188 26, 846	52, 645 27, 548 24, 638	44, 119 20, 809 22, 889	41, 430 18, 154 22, 766	40, 030 16, 627 22, 950	40, 779 16, 953 23, 403	21,038		
		FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TOI	BACCO)						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquor:† Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:	6, 295 5, 527 8, 608	7 5,807 7 5,421 7 7,834	5, 652 5, 531 7, 638	7, 422 6, 147 8, 527	6, 783 6, 157 8, 769	7, 227 6, 973 8, 578	8, 131 7, 334 8, 871	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
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	11, 626 r 1, 022 r 6, 251 r 393, 952	12, 683 784 6, 378 388, 343	13, 864 763 7, 112 381, 152	11, 532 748 6, 051 375, 402	12, 557 733 7, 181 368, 410	11, 909 661 6, 901 361, 426	12, 627 695 8, 221 353, 900	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	2, 606 10, 928 330, 976
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total†	336, 092	r 3, 932 r 379, 998	4, 510 374, 485	5, 291 367, 597	4, 537 361, 980	5, 364 355, 259	4, 933 348, 648	5, 930 341, 137	13, 585 5, 610 347, 868	765 5, 753 340, 971	6, 113 333, 144	6, 335 3 24, 4 53	5, 789 317, 404
Whisky	11,728 9,579	7 5, 325 7 4, 585 6, 192	5, 686 4, 784 4, 814	6, 076 5, 093 5, 196	5, 614 4, 578 5, 512	6, 008 5, 212 4, 373	5, 999 5, 044 4, 481	6, 695 6, 054 4, 412	8, 181 7, 195 6, 410	8, 815 7, 306 41, 074	10, 335 8, 846 135, 099	11, 516 9, 668 56, 478	11, 568 9, 600
Tax-paid withdrawals do		6, 606 131, 600	6, 727 124, 849 108	8, 219 116, 460 202	6, 933 109, 804 169	7, 695 103, 054	7, 054 94, 313 170	6, 362 88, 733 134	7, 176 82, 780	6, 640 92, 258 97	7, 524 144, 310 84	7, 840 156, 018 84	
Productiondo Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo		86 718	105 742	121 810	120 847	106 864	86 936	85 985	122 996	120 961	132 904	168 818	
DAIRY PRODUCTS Butter, creamery:													
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)‡dol. per lb. Production (factory)†thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho*dodoCheese: Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)		. 423 104, 051 130, 246	423 105, 843 107, 560	. 423 124, 833 82, 118	130, 568 69, 276	. 423 171, 467 69, 663	. 423 177, 905 103, 164	. 423 153, 722 138, 050		423 113, 354 140, 276	100, 332 123, 596	423 85, 897 90, 303	r 87, 993 r 60, 763
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb. Production, total (factory)†	67, 820 51, 100 133, 511	. 233 61, 254 42, 915 167, 681 142, 610	. 233 63, 047 45, 737 171, 956 144, 812	. 233 77, 641 58, 222 150, 198 121, 869	. 233 88, 965 68, 927 154, 610 125, 097	. 233 116, 051 94, 713 162, 733 137, 244	. 233 121, 066 102, 971 203, 785 167, 173	233 104, 946 88, 129 223, 254 190, 804	233 91, 477 76, 002 230, 332 187, 289	. 233 81, 502 65, 797 186, 268 164, 615	. 233 74, 560 59, 672 164, 690 148, 416	. 233 63, 719 48, 795 151, 414 138, 647	, 23; r 62, 529; r 47, 70; r 144,553; r 131,379
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	6. 33 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 84 4. 15	5. 86 4, 15	6. 22 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; 4, 1;
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods* thous, of lb Case goods† do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods† do Stocks, manufacturers', ease goods, end of month:	23, 948 9, 550 252, 000	24, 627 8, 810 192, 047	26, 906 9, 435 209, 751	35, 878 11, 800 266, 552	45, 083 13, 990 313, 837	61,772 16,500 412,315	60, 592 16, 400 412, 500	46, 210 12, 600 358, 277	32, 147 11, 650 312, 000	23, 816 10, 475 275, 176	18, 337 9, 660 246, 652	17, 998 8, 811 212, 362	22, 776 8, 620 229, 488
Condensed (sweetened)thous, of lb_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do Fluid milk:		6, 248 168, 186	6, 134 147, 285	8, 652 150, 333	8, 430 180, 938 3, 24	12, 968 241, 012 3. 24	15, 023 307, 697 3. 23	12, 811 321, 083 3, 23	10, 825 291, 496 3, 24	9, 584 272, 613 3, 25	7, 404 254, 721 3, 25	7, 125 190, 465 3, 26	6, 729 143, 308 3, 20
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb. Production mil. of lb. Utilization in manufactured dairy products†do	8,892		3, 24 r 8, 612 r 3, 392	3, 24 r 9, 765 r 4, 042		r 11, 908	r 12, 498	r 11, 570	r 10, 322	r 9, 334	r 9, 022	* 8, 372	* 8, 658

Utilization in manufactured dairy products 1...do ... 3, 370 3, 205 1 73, 392 1 74, 042 1 74, 399 1 75, 750 1 75, 956 8 5, 138 1 74, 390 1 73, 865 1 73, 473 1 72, 957 1 73, 045 7 Revised. See note marked "3" on p. S. 27.

† Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-term credit. Base ceiling price comparable with data prior to January 1943 shown in the Survey is \$0.4634 through June 3 and \$0.4134 effective June 4, 1943; these are maximum prices delivered market; sales in market proper are at permitted mark-ups over these prices.

† August and September 1944 and January 1945 production figures include whisky, rum, gin, and brandy (whisky and gin included for September represent completion of beverage operations authorized during August); the total distilled spirits of all kinds produced for beverage purposes in January 1945 was 46,308,000 tax gallons (including in addition to the amount shown above 15,148,000 tax gallons of spirits produced by registered distilleries and 2,879,000 tax gallons produced by industrial alcohol plants, for beverage purposes) and in August, at least 50,000,000 tax gallons (see February 1945 Survey for further detail for this month). Production figures for other months represent rum and brandy, the only spirits authorized for beverage purposes since October 1942 except during August 1944 and January 1945. Stock figures exclude data for his-proof and unfinished spirits which are not available for publication. For revised 1941 data see p. S-24 of the February 1943 Survey.

†Data for manufactured and natural gas have been revised beginning 1929 and are not strictly comparable with figures shown in the October 1944 and earlier issues; all revisions are available on request. Revisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for January 1940-July 1943 are available on request. Revisions in the 1941 and 1942 monthly data for the other alcoholic beverage series not published in issues, of the Survey through March 1944 are shown on p. 8-25 of the April 1944 Sur

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945	ļ	7.1				19		1	g. 1	0 -:	127	1 -
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dee be
	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCo	ntinue	1					
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued				-1								1	
Dried skim milk: Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	0.141	0.140	0.140	0.145	0.145	0.146	0.144	0.144	0, 142	0.144	0. 142	0.120	
average dol. per lb. Production, total thous. of lb.	0. 141 43, 475	0. 140 27, 415	0.140 29,650	0. 145 48, 850	0. 145 61, 650	0. 146 7 81, 950	0.144	0. 144 r 69, 850	53, 100	0. 144 • 42, 350	36,850	0.138	7 37,
For human consumption dododododododo	42, 350 38, 716	26, 225 25, 084	28,800 27,480	47, 800 40, 504	60, 225 55, 684	78, 775 68, 394	79, 735 75, 492	7 67, 450 79, 258	51, 300 66, 527	741,300 59,342	35, 775 49, 892	* 30,000 39,283	7 36, 39,
For human consumptiondo	37, 342	* 24, 633	27, 198	40, 039	54, 870	66, 482	72,810	75, 844	63, 594	56, 660	47, 373	36, 781	37
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples:													
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads.	5, 412	3, 355	3,654	3, 913	3, 173	463	182	862	993	4, 830	12, 265	8, 316	1 124
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu- Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	25, 370 19, 812	15, 479	10, 501 18, 430	5, 436 21, 702	2, 251 19, 713	908	0 17, 547	12,730	261 11, 216	8, 437 7, 739	30, 358 12, 959	34, 951 15, 395	r 32
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of lb	242, 394	209, 824	186, 067	161, 643	130, 906	116, 930	129, 494	214, 460	246, 472	298, 059	301, 590	291, 204	268
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month	145, 260	169, 658	153, 820	130, 315	106, 176	98, 910	114, 455	l '	166, 355	178, 394	186, 984	182, 623	7 166
Potatoes, white:	3, 569	3, 000	2. 830	2. 794	2, 625	i i	3.056	138, 772	4, 116	3. 960	3. 101	2. 988	3
Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu-						3.355		3.744					1379
Shipments, carlot no. of carloads.	22, 147	24, 779	24, 276	26, 809	20, 538	21, 683	27, 694	15, 517	18,847	26, 313	24, 086	20, 939	r 20
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS' Barley:			İ									}	
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straightdol. per bu	1. 24	1.32	1. 33	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.31	1, 23	1, 12	1. 15	1.16	
No. 2, maltingdo	1.30	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.35	1,31	1. 30	1.31	1.31	1 284
Receipts, principal markets dodo	6, 741 27, 542	8, 634 16, 267	7, 476 13, 910	6, 210 11, 947	9, 079 11, 284	8, 346 8, 948	7,850 6,923	11, 134 8, 261	22, 921 17, 620	21, 515 26, 032	17, 612 31, 421	14, 323 33, 728	30
Corn: Grindings, wet processdo	b 11, 252	11, 824	10, 932	10, 358	6, 507	9, 244	9,449	9, 258	10, 125	9, 411	10, 557	11, 200	11
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu	1. 15	1. 14	1. 15	(a)	(4)	(6)	(a)	(4)	(a)	(0)	1, 14	1,09	"
No. 3, white (Chicago)dodo	1. 27 1. 01	(a) 1, 11	(a) 1, 13	(a) 1.06	(a) 1.16	(•) 1, 13	(a)	(6)	(a) 1, 14	(a) 1.11	(ø) 1.08	1. 28 1. 02	1 (
Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu								1. 14			1		13,22
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:		42, 287	31, 492	15, 888	8, 369	15, 200	22,065	14, 607	11, 468	12, 311	16, 165	39, 388	31
Commercial	19, 591	17, 729	21,860	14, 110 1,093,083	9, 406	7, 696	11,819 561,181	12, 392	10, 296	7, 478 3206,621	5, 469	13, 682	11 12,14
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)_dol. per bu_ Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu_	. 79	. 82	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(•)	. 77	. 73	. 64	. 68	. 66	11,16
Receipts, principal marketsdo	7, 318	9, 601	8, 720	5, 707	4, 863	8, 340	7, 557	7, 684	23, 669	20, 356	13, 522	8, 105	11,10
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 062	13, 805	10, 029	5, 438	6, 347	8, 031	6, 547	4, 440	13, 213	17, 328	17, 377	16, 674	14
Kice:		·		415, 576			* 185, 293			950, 861			750
Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb. Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu.	(a)	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	.067	. 067	. 067	.067	. 067	. 067	. 067	(
California:	1	700 455	700 000	800 800	414 110	404 540	F00 4F0		140 405	04.000	000 100	400.004	170
Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.)baps (100 lb.)dodo	611, 763 416, 632	702, 455 467, 579	738, 629 488, 173	690, 228 401, 656	414, 119 300, 737	464, 543 321, 373	590, 470 573, 966	264, 815 275, 232	143, 465 154, 521	84, 692 57, 482	899, 123 156, 354	602, 864 300, 102	394 316
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month bags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):	567, 268	387, 155	378, 998	424, 684	399, 269	380, 196	191, 378	102, 421	48, 047	44, 313	499,366	610, 139	593
Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of bbl. (162 lb.)	699	918	575	376	168	74	124	37	442	1, 288	4, 073	3, 641	1
Shipments from mills, milled rice thous, of pockets (100 lb.)	1,710	1, 214	980	1, 236	795	509	398	301	220	1, 110	1,826	2, 331	1
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mothous. of pockets (100 lb.).	3,819	2, 842	2, 511	1, 718	1, 143	729	458	193	427	1, 207	3, 608	5, 047	r 4
Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	1. 23	1. 27	1. 23	1. 24	1.27	1.19	1, 12	1. 13	1, 12	1.03	1, 15	1. 13	
Production (crop estimate)† thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do	529	603	1, 573	1, 963	1, 573	2, 195	664	515	875	1, 155	1,090	1, 176	1 25
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Wheat:		20, 382	20, 509	21, 148	22, 977	21, 635	20, 150	18, 052	15, 664	14. 728	13, 221	13, 021	12
Disappearance, domestict thous, of bu- Prices, wholesale:				272, 933			228, 986			303, 333			256
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	1.67	1, 67	1, 67	1, 67	1.68	1, 67	1, 63	1. 61	1, 54	1. 54	1.61	1.64	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do No. 2 Hard Winter (K. C.) do	1.64	(a) 1.65	(a) 1.63	1. 65	(°) 1.64	1.63	1. 61 1. 56	7 1. 57 1. 52	1, 55 1, 51	1. 58 1. 53	1, 69 1, 61	1. 71 1. 69	
Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do		1.66	1.65	1.66	1, 67	1.67	1.61	1, 55	1. 52	1. 52	1. 56	1.60	11,07
Spring wheatdodo													1 31
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, end of month:	19, 275	42, 942	52, 395	61, 147	51, 341	49, 552	57, 404	101, 057	68, 894	62, 836	55, 675	39, 832	28
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do	335, 057	321, 532	317, 615	317, 434 545, 041	292, 508	261, 092	265, 751 3 316,055	267, 628	266, 402	284, 118 1,091,369	323, 297	330, 633	327 834
Commercial do Country mills and elevators† do	133,905		115, 870	123, 700 66, 759	123, 307	95, 640	\$ 82,912 \$ 29,712	170, 786	200, 736	199, 475 199,441	184, 983	166, 705	152
Merchant millsdo				96, 388	•••••		3 67, 308			137,818			113
On farms†do	.' -	I	'	219,679	'	·	3103,742	ł	1	532,270		·	392

Revised. ¹ December ¹ estimate. • No quotation. ♭ For domestic consumption only; excluding grinding for export.
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.
¹ The total includes comparatively small amounts of wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the breakdown of stocks.
¹Revised 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. S-25 and S-26 of the February 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly averages for all series other than crop estimates are given on pp. S-25 and S-26 of 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. S-25 of the March 1943 Survey; and p. S-35 of the March 1944 issue (correction—total, Feb. 1942, 35,064); 1943 revisions are as follows: Total Jan., 37,794; Feb., 38,899; Mar., 51,468; Apr., 59,409; May., 71,628; June, 70,280; July, 57,186; Aug., 44,836; Sept., 34,335; Oct., 25,138; Nov., 19,076; Dec., 23,851; monthly average, 44,492. For human consumption—Jan., 35,820; Feb., 37,302; Mar., 48,972; Apr., 56,700; May, 68,325; June, 66,768; July, 54,425; Aug., 42,985; Sept., 32,942; Oct., 24,121; Nov., 18,285; Dec., 22,975; monthly average, 42,468.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	 					19	44				,	,
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decen ber
	FOOD	STUFF	S AN	р то	BACC	О—Со	ntinue	1	<u></u>			-	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued											• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Wheat flour: Grindings of wheat¶thous. of bu Prices, wholesale:		52,063	46, 441	46, 020	40, 972	41,984	41, 360	42, 342	46, 671	46, 463	49, 424	48, 011	46, 48
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City) dodo	6. 55 6. 24	6. 55 6. 49	6. 55 6. 49	6. 55 6. 42	6. 55 6. 33	6. 55 6. 25	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. 5 6. 3
Operations, percent of capacity		11, 429 78. 9	10, 209 73. 3	10, 126 64. 7	9, 038 61. 9	9, 243 61. 2	9, 095 60. 2	9, 322 63. 9	10, 279 65. 2	10, 235 70. 1	10, 878 71. 6	10, 551 72. 4	10, 19 69.
Offal thous. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.		901, 486	799, 386	793, 659 4, 141	701, 802	728, 569	713, 902 3, 423	725, 248	798, 575	795, 783 3, 469	849, 492	828, 573	807, 13 3, 57
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:										l			
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2,372 113	1, 964 92	1, 722 71	1, 791 73	1, 734 84	2,010 74	2, 030 106	2, 219 105	2, 681 236	2, 863 367	3, 587 525	2, 985 376	2, 21 17
Beef steers (Chicago)	14.71 12.40 14.75	14. 82 11. 60 14. 00	14, 91 12, 95 14, 00	15. 12 13. 06 14. 00	15. 04 12. 76 14. 00	15. 44 12. 84 14. 00	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. 8 11. 4 14. 7
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous of animals Prices:	3, 361	5, 278	4, 769	4, 764	3, 932	4, 161	3, 862	3, 231	2, 704	2, 304	2, 743	3, 390	3, 36
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb. Hog-corn ratiof bu, of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs.	14.66 12.9	13. 21 11. 3	13. 50 11. 4	13. 94 11. 5	13. 53 11. 3	12. 91 11. 0	12.66 11.0	13. 25 10. 9	14. 32 11. 5	14. 42 11. 7	14. 49 12. 2	14.14 12.7	14. 1 12.
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals. Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	2, 297	2,010 129	1, 587 99	1, 571 94	1, 465 66	2, 455 118	2, 704 90	2, 563 103	2, 765 382	3, 421 770	3, 732 835	2, 801 420	2, 13
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	15.02	15.00 12.50	15. 86 13. 27	15. 84 13. 25	15. 94 13. 09	15. 04 12. 37	14. 55 (a)	13. 19	13. 51 12. 71	13. 51 12. 43	13. 84 12. 36	13. 87 12. 49	14. 1 12. 5
MEATS	12.99	12. 50	10.27	13. 20	10.00	12.01	(5)	(-)	12.71	12, 45	12. 00	12.49	12.
Total meats (including lard):													
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb-Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$ do	1,747	1,757 2,189 1,314	1, 547 2, 021 1, 618	1,672 1,989 1,684	1, 500 1, 746 1, 706	1,613 1,836 1,650	1,609 1,754 1,531 77	1, 668 1, 554 1, 250	1, 634 1, 572 969	1, 476 1, 426 784	1, 637 1, 605 646	1, 643 1, 715 617	1, 58 1, 70
Miscellaneous meats⊕♂ dododo	34	143 609, 533	152 544, 565	593, 516	135 567, 800	133 593, 052	597, 293	72 645, 730	709, 042	53 713, 631	40 793, 076	35 725, 715	676, 6
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb.	. 200 678, 745	. 200 630, 711 241, 550	. 200 584, 953 279, 654	. 200 609, 671 293, 971	. 200 546, 898 270, 994	. 200 566, 583 243, 508	. 200 556, 169 207, 400	. 200 575, 794 168, 446	, 200 704, 481 161, 486	. 200 690, 170 143, 530	. 200 762, 573 127, 119	. 200 694, 348 114, 589	658, 4 107, 1
Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$ do Lamb and mutton: Consumption, apparentdo		68, 700 81, 521	62, 027	72, 941	61, 378	69, 365	68, 780 69, 000	73, 479 71, 595	73, 006 75, 469	78, 762	87, 694	79, 887 81, 062	79, 00
Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂do Pork (including lard):	90, 263 18, 199	34, 599	64, 169 32, 251 940, 621	66, 557 21, 659	58, 683 16, 723 870, 425	68, 335 14, 479 950, 105	14, 616 942, 901	12, 721 948, 907	15, 027 852, 196	80, 114 16, 069 683, 753	89, 675 17, 882	18, 874	7 20, 18 833, 20
Consumption, apparentdoProduction (inspected slaughter)do	977, 737	1,079,148 1,476,475		1,005,242 1,312,673	1,140,100	1,200,891	1,128,596	906, 752	791, 913	655, 519	756, 573 752, 481	837, 517 939, 194	1,021,4
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do	. 258	. 258 . 256	. 258 . 256	. 258 . 252	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 257	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 25
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕o'do Lard:	406, 412	646, 631	1,017,973 792, 113	970, 921 791, 867	836, 825 784, 801	871, 665 769, 138	811, 276 803, 357	649, 075 646, 499	582, 012 478, 224	503, 292 359, 023	586, 853 296, 815	728, 945 318, 055	785, 37 7371, 39
Consumption, apparentdo	1	122, 914	98, 822	145, 920	123, 621	182, 625	155, 005	154, 814	i	95, 010	109, 644	125, 590	105, 03
Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Refined (Chicago)dodo Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb.	.146	. 139 . 146 265, 873	. 139 . 146 259, 054	. 139 . 146 249, 020	. 139 . 146 221, 830	. 146 240, 789	(a) .143 231,877	. 138 188, 897	.138 153, 220		(a) . 140 120, 115	(a) .146 152, 956	(a) .14 171, 92
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodical dollars. POULTRY AND EGGS	81, 923	248, 038	361, 508	432, 339	498, 235	490, 281	420, 301	342, 450	240, 298	r 168, 251	118, 072	90, 536	r 98, 48
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb	. 255	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 255	. 250	. 219	. 228	233	. 228	, 227	. 242	. 24
Receipts, 5 marketsthous of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month of do Eggs:	33, 085	30, 683 239, 993	22, 999 220, 863	18, 728 168, 478	21, 779 130, 044	28, 982 122, 729	38, 578 130, 817	42, 059 141, 654	38, 688 160, 689	46, 753 187, 959	62, 047 244, 075	62, 046 268, 128	60, 23
Dried, production • do Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago) ‡ dol. per doz Production millions	15, 192 . 380 4, 146	21, 565 . 350 r 4, 484	26, 037 . 334 5, 346	31, 981 . 321 6, 763	7 32, 056 . 311 6, 978	r 34, 579 . 308 6, 704	7 32, 712 . 332 5, 437	* 31, 272 . 348 4, 631	r 34, 149 . 338 4, 010	7 25, 000 . 368 3, 515	7 23, 946 . 389 3, 278	7 16, 835 . 423 2, 998	r 10, 6
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: or Shell thous of cases. Frozen thous of lb	301 99,693	765 81, 712	2, 008 98, 597	4, 453 148, 557	6, 963 218, 032	9, 632 292, 445	11, 335 354, 223	9, 351 388, 547	7, 653 371, 627	5, 427 332, 505	2, 905 279, 175	1, 045 220, 180	7 41 7 165, 93
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	99,093	01, 112	00, 001	110, 007	210,002	202, 110	001, 220	000,011	0,1,021	0.020, 000	410, 140	220,100	1,0, 50
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol.	40, 391	32, 864	34, 836	37, 623	32, 356	31,062	28, 266	23, 461	29, 795	34, 860	39, 043	40, 214	37, 39
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	1,118	1, 204	998	955	1,616	1,207	742	731	1, 247	1, 123	1, 185	1,215	1,64
To United States do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Visible supply, United States thous. of bags.	957 134 1,418	1, 024 . 134 1, 220	846 . 134 1, 470	786 . 134 1, 233	1, 127 . 134 966	955 .134 1,472	563 . 134 1, 235	607 . 134 1, 609	1, 039 . 134 1, 514	893 . 134 1, 778	972 . 134 1, 516	996 .134 1,352	1,39 .13 1,48
Figh: Landings, fresh fish, principal portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, and of monthdo		11, 818 85, 060	18, 119 69, 857	27, 422 52, 969	32, 497 51, 545	47, 879 69, 672	49, 605 88, 842	52, 483 109,841	46, 585 123, 255	43, 015	35, 891 130, 914	25, 746	17, 29 110, 80

*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 cartle and calves and sheep and lambs have been revised beginning January 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on pp. \$-26 and \$-27\$ of the August 1943 Survey.

*New series; represents production of dried whole eggs, albumen and yolks; annual figures beginning 1927 and monthly figures beginning 1941 are shown on p. 20 of this issue.

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

The total includes veal, shown as a new item in the original reports beginning June 1944 (some of this veal formerly may have been included with trimmings in "miscellaneous meats"), and also, beginning September 1944, data for sausage and sausage products and canned meats and meat products which were not reported previously; separate data for these items through November 1944 are given in notes in earlier issues; December 1944 and January 1945 data are as follows (thousands of pounds): Veal—December, 8,116; January, 6,573; sausage and sausage products—December, 15,443; January, 18,959; canned meats and meat products—December, 17,681; January, 16,706.

†Data relate to regular flour only; in addition, data for granular flour bave been reported beginning 1943; see note in previous Surveys for data through November 1944. Wheat grindings, 3,21,000 bushels; production, 699,000 bounds; of capacity, regular and granular flour combined, 74.5.

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 agen

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945	T 1	D. I	1	1		194	4	i		1	I	1-
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- bei	Dec
]	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	Э—Соі	ntinued	l					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con			•										
igar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month§													
thous, of Span, tons United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):*	1, 130	1, 192	1, 580	2, 480	3, 097	3, 164	2, 945	2, 666	2, 392	2, 181	1,913	1, 027	1
Deliveries, total short tons For domestic consumption do	610, 160 568, 077	539, 352 498, 992	507, 168 459, 811	586, 629 549, 671	524, 064 494, 788	588, 968 544, 408	686, 001 654, 592	760, 031 743, 815	748, 282 737, 665	662, 419 653, 568	7649, 792 7640, 706	592, 731 580, 186	r 615
For exportdo Production, domestic, and receipts:	42, 083	40, 360	47, 357	36, 958	29, 276	44, 560	31, 409	16, 216	10, 617	8, 851	9,086	12, 545	1 20
Entries from off-shore areas, totaldo		306, 150 173, 089	341, 707 219, 148	439, 292 301, 821	493, 084 389, 108	673, 458 465, 193	638, 100 418, 773	437, 600 270, 188	489, 798	378, 550	455, 075 376, 110	417, 485	462
From Cubadofrom Puerto Rico and Hawaiido		95, 764	107, 857	137, 216	103, 936	207, 137	219, 206	159, 821	273, 140 208, 808	282, 044 88, 386	72, 172	353, 656 57, 036	35 8
From Puerto Rico and Hawaiidododododododododododo		37, 297 73, 455	14, 702 17, 441	255 13, 455	40 9, 087	1, 128 4, 001	121 7, 702	7, 591 4, 377	7, 850 10, 003	8, 120 49, 873	6, 793 391, 506	6, 793 605, 515	32
Stocks, raw and relined		1,590,451	1,436,890	1,294,536	1,336,492	1,347,503	1,287,717	972, 577	715, 572	464, 564	642, 165	1,054,005	1,22
Retaildol. per lb. Wholesaledo	(a) .054	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	.066 .054	. 064	(a) . 054	(
TOBACCO	.001	.033	.000	. 000	.000	.005	. 033	.000	.000	.034	.004	.004	
eaf:													١.
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of													1
quartermil. of lb Domestic:	1		!				· '					1	
Cigar leafdo				370 275			360 253			323 231			1
Flue-cured and light air-cured do Miscellaneous domestic do				2, 317 2			1, 991 2			r 2, 085			
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo	1				-		27			04			ı
Cigarette tobaccodo		·		28 59			68			65			
Innufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals):													
Small digarettes millions Large digars thousands Mfd. tobacco and snuff thous of lb	20, 077 379, 420	20, 115 366, 919	17, 425 388, 955	19, 956 419, 291	18,778 362,403	21, 065 399, 992	21, 166 384, 171	20, 278 352, 131	22, 305 418, 205	20, 021 391, 492	19, 771 411, 894	20, 554 446, 325	39
Mfd. tobacco and snuffthous. of lb. Prices, wholesale (list price, composite):	27, 519	23, 939	21, 339	22,002	20,036	23, 968	23, 350	21, 338	26, 971	25, 335	28, 793	30, 729	2
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000. reduction, manufactured tobacco, total. thous. of lb.	6,006	6.006 25.073	6.006 22,288	6.006 22,922	6.006 20,903	6.006 24,862	6, 006 23, 848	6, 006 22, 853	6.006 27,978	6, 006 26, 364	6. 006 30, 637	6. 006 32, 168	
Fine-cut cnewing	. {	318	319	340	311	365	371	288	374	349	348	370	
Plug do Scrap, chewing do		5, 078 4, 473	4, 859 4, 119	5, 495 4, 196	4, 706 3, 682	5, 217 4, 323	5, 406 4, 508	4, 683 4, 187	5, 496 5, 047	4, 890 4, 407	5, 365 5, 015	5, 687 4, 720	
Smoking do Snuff do do		11, 018 3, 676	8, 845 3, 649	8, 380 3, 923	8, 352 3, 338	10, 720 3, 675	9, 835 3, 199	10,092 3,122	13, 290 3, 207	12, 944 3, 231	15, 491 3, 809	16, 973 3, 850	1
Twist	-	511	498	588	514	561	531	480	564	543	610	566	
		LEAT	HER	AND	PROD	UCTS							
HIDES AND SKINS													
ivestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals.	560	468	441	565	555	541	594	634	756	753	920	874	
Cattle	1, 284 5, 299	1, 141 7, 839	1,043 7,380	1, 057 7, 165	939 6, 290	989 6, 643	1, 003 6, 095	1, 079 4, 795	1, 339 4, 145	1, 310 3, 521	1, 451 4, 223	1, 336 5, 258	
Sheep and lambsdo		1, 933	1,501	1, 538	1, 378	1,694	1, 823	1,898	1, 924	2,003	2, 238	2, 013	
rices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb_	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	.218	. 218	
LEATHER roduction:													
Calf and kip thous. of skins. Cattle hide thous. of hides.	955 2,366	756 1, 952	829 2,020	926 2, 208	865 2, 083	952 2, 215	998 2, 233	802 2, 020	1,029 2,240	940 2, 198	1,006 2,208	948 2, 274	,
Goat and kid thous of skins Sheep and lamb do	2, 543	2, 929 4, 572	2, 922 4, 997	3, 323 4, 867	2, 676 4, 527	3, 132 4, 564	3, 158 4, 322	2, 711 3, 765	2, 901 4, 807	2, 735 4, 328	2, 900 4, 520	2, 794 4, 529	,
rices, wholesale:		. 440	. 440	. 440	.440	. 440	, 440	. 440	. 440	.440	.440	. 440	
Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	
Totalthous. of equiv. hides.	11,817	r 10, 406	10, 667	10, 954	10,708	10, 674	10, 413	10, 668	10, 857	10, 912	11, 149	11, 409	
Leather, in process and finisheddo Hides, rawdo	7, 095 4, 722	6, 139 r 4, 267	6, 286 4, 381	6, 303 4, 651	6, 344 4, 364	6, 417 4, 257	6, 390 4, 023	6, 717 3, 951	6, 790 4, 067	6, 911 4, 001	6, 933 4, 216	7, 019 4, 390	1
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		1						ļ	ļ		-		
oots and shoes:		AT 150	20.047	40.010	00.074	20 010	10.000	01 774	41.404	00 700	40.700	. 10 707	.
Production, totalthous. of pairs. Athleticdo	_	37, 170 233	38, 047 173	42, 212 206	36, 854 203	39, 648 198	40, 682 222	31, 774 174	41, 464 217	38, 786 209	40, 760 256	39, 507 240	3
All fabric (satin, canvas, etc.) do Part fabric and part leather do		5, 977 791	5, 996 840	7, 059 940	6, 225 1, 093	7,066 1,459	7, 184 1, 355	4,732 995	6, 073 1, 257	5, 061 1, 047	4, 604 873	7 4, 386 762	
Part fabric and part leatherdo High and low cut, leather, totaldo		25, 885 3, 577	26, 440 3, 755	28, 962 3, 924	24, 635 3, 564	25, 903 4, 189	26, 852 4, 307	21, 687 3, 697	27, 435 4, 738	26, 262 4, 474	27, 861 4, 815	7 26, 829 74, 671	2
Government snoes									1		1, 336	1, 335	1
Government shoes do Civilian shoes:		1,576	1, 615 2, 198	1, 508 2, 478	1, 368 2, 200	1, 354 2, 304	1, 405 2, 419	1, 051 2, 025	1, 260 2, 666	1, 323 2, 483	1, 336 2, 728 3, 163	1, 335 2, 676 r 2, 983	1
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'do Infants'do	_	2, 155	2, 100	l a' ~~			2 000	2, 562					1
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'		2, 659 5, 965	2, 756 5, 994	3, 387 6, 516	2, 988 5, 304	3, 024 5, 499	3, 062 5, 795	4, 463	3, 153 5, 373	2, 974 5, 078	5, 421	7 5, 346	1
Civilian shoes: Boys' and youths'do. Infants'do Misses' and children'sdo		2, 659 5, 965 9, 952	2,756	3, 387								7 5, 346	

*Revised. ¹December 1 estimate. ²Revised estimate. °Not available. §For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note marked "§' on p. S-28 of the November 1943 Survey. ¹Data for June to December 1943 were revised in the August 1944 Survey; revisions for January-May 1943 are available on request. *The new series on sugar are compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and replace the series on meltings and stocks at 8 ports shown in the Survey through the July 1944 issue; data are compiled from reports by cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers of direct consumption sugar, and continental cane sugar mills. Data represent both raw and refined sugar in terms of raw sugar. Data beginning 1934 will be published later. †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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944	•					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	LU	MBEI	R ANI) MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:† Production, total	2, 133 375 1, 759 2, 292 466 1, 826 1 4, 237 1, 182	2, 188 414 1, 774 2, 278 422 1, 856 3, 492 1, 150 2, 342	2, 278 415 1, 863 2, 399 469 1, 929 14, 190 1, 096 13, 094	2, 554 481 2, 072 2, 658 468 2, 189 1 4, 075 1, 097	2, 528 451 2, 078 2, 665 447 2, 218 1, 098 1, 098 1, 2, 943	2, 791 453 2, 338 2, 722 458 2, 264 1 4, 085	2, 800 447 2, 353 2, 743 466 2, 277 1 4, 126 1, 050	2, 573 477 2, 096 2, 565 462 2, 103 1 4, 176 1, 070 1 3, 106	2, 999 596 2, 403 2, 825 483 2, 343 1 4, 162 1, 106	2, 665 555 2, 110 2, 530 490 2, 040 1 4, 324 1, 166	2, 658 539 2, 119 2, 574 505 2, 069 1 4, 409 1, 197	2, 365 481 1, 884 2, 346 435 1, 911 14, 416 1, 242	2, 072 376 1, 696 2, 114 390 1, 724 1 4, 336 1, 235
Softwoodsdo PLYWOOD AND VENEER	1 3, 055	2, 342	10,094	1 2, 978	1 2, 943	1 2, 986	1 3, 076	1 3, 100	1 3, 056	1 3, 158	1 3, 212	1 3, 174	1 3, 101
Hardwood plywood, production:* Cold pressthous. of sq. ft., measured by glue line. Hot pressdo Hardwood veneer:* Productionthous. of sq. ft., surface area. Shipments and consumption in own plantsdo Stocks, end of monthdo		151, 197 79, 429 764, 048 782, 082 494, 839	155, 267 77, 855 763, 928 762, 799 515, 224	169, 210 81, 568 839, 480 847, 519 516, 806	149, 455 68, 540 746, 102 754, 003 513, 291	157, 061 70, 438 785, 759 789, 832 525, 483	153, 636 71, 625 817, 392 805, 604 542, 463	144, 276 66, 828 766, 521 774, 719 568, 019	167, 184 80, 604 844, 009 850, 483 589, 154	154, 292 68, 671 758, 512 778, 558 592, 612	153, 163 71, 533 785, 800 808, 669 601, 127	71,762	133, 545 66, 184 670, 822 710, 670 595, 805
Softwood plywood:* Production thous, of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		121, 618 120, 677 32, 244	121, 735 118, 023 34, 187	136, 783 137, 669 32, 776	124, 168 125, 506 30, 215	126, 798 128, 157 30, 131	129, 821 132, 167 27, 367	98, 762 94, 767 30, 804	133, 616 132, 274 30, 910	124, 989 126, 606 30, 487	127, 368 126, 717 31, 351	7 127,192 7 127,371 31,080	112, 028 114, 774 28, 439
FLOORING		,	- ,		4.,	04, 202			05,525	00, 201	01,001	01,000	25, 150
Maple, beech, and birch: M bd. ft. Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Oak: Orders, new do	4, 625 7, 925 3, 525 3, 650 2, 900	3, 150 7, 400 2, 950 2, 000 2, 900	4, 900 9, 000 3, 350 3, 400 2, 950 20, 162	3, 600 8, 850 3, 500 3, 800 2, 650	3, 360 8, 800 3, 260 3, 500 2, 350	3, 250 7, 700 4, 000 3, 300 3, 050 16, 282	3, 650 7, 350 3, 950 3, 950 3, 150 13, 010	3, 550 7, 825 3, 650 3, 050 3, 725 19, 397	3, 825 7, 800 4, 075 3, 075 4, 500 27, 107	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
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do SOFTWOODS	37, 823 16, 630 15, 905 5, 197	23, 399 13, 857 10, 572 7, 151	29, 477 14, 022 14, 084 7, 334	27, 263 16, 479 15, 873 6, 902	23, 940 13, 905 14, 816 5, 991	21, 876 16, 438 17, 491 4, 938	19, 424 15, 116 15, 462 4, 736	25, 687 13, 361 13, 134 4, 963	32, 196 15, 942 18, 281 4, 075	37, 169 15, 790 16, 464 4, 095	36, 843 17, 135 17, 970 3, 791	36, 554 17, 547 17, 389 3, 949	36, 921 15, 418 14, 716 4, 456
Douglas fir, prices, wholesale:	'		ļ										
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, newfmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month to do Prices, wholesale, composite:	33, 810 44, 100 676 936	33. 810 44. 100 793 1, 056	33. 810 44. 100 710 1, 073	33. 810 44. 100 806 1, 111	33, 810 44, 100 696 1, 047	34. 790 44. 100 717 946	34. 790 44. 100 809 970	34, 790 44, 100 772 936	34. 790 44. 100 798 887	34. 300 44. 100 690 873	33. 810 44. 100 721 876	33, 810 44, 100 600 809	33. 810 44. 100 716 909
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" and 8"† Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4†	(2) (2) 650 649 1, 188	37. 636 51. 384 664 651 1, 341	37. 636 53. 699 685 693 1, 333	39. 234 54. 313 745 768 1, 310	41. 394 55. 233 727 760 1, 277	41. 394 55. 233 800 818 1, 259	41. 172 55. 233 764 785 1, 238	41. 172 55. 233 762 806 1, 194	41. 172 55. 233 806 847 1, 153	41. 172 55. 480 710 704 1, 159	41. 172 (2) 723 718 1, 164	41. 172 (2) 699 667 1, 196	41. 172 (2) 607 616 1, 187
Western pine: Orders, newdodo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	394 383	374 412	411 435	480 464	512 517	546 530	546 517	484 505	535 471	557 504	496 475	417 420	386 378
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, I'x 8". dol. per M bd. ft. Production†. mil. bd. ft. Shipments†. do Stocks, end of month† do. West coast woods:	34, 42 306 388 915	34, 63 284 382 957	34. 60 309 388 878	34. 60 389 452 815	34. 66 428 459 784	34. 91 592 533 844	34. 77 621 559 906	34. 70 586 496 1, 006	34. 64 656 594 1, 031	34. 52 572 520 1, 083	34. 71 555 525 1, 113	1,057	368 428 997
Orders, new† do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production† do Shipments† do Stocks, end of month do Redwood, California: do	735 982 638 623 495	691 1, 033 658 639 466	743 1, 073 683 659 491	793 1, 083 725 764 460	691 1, 134 698 780 485	622 1, 073 634 668 414	709 1, 057 710 703 440	565 1,006 565 585 439	847 1, 075 707 689 449	1, 070 624 621 482	603 983 650 652 478	475	600 884 586 527 470
Orders, new		34, 539 151, 022 33, 129 36, 770 69, 018	40, 063 158, 094 34, 616 34, 222 66, 558	47, 202 166, 707 40, 365 36, 636 70, 687	32, 442 161, 208 37, 653 36, 854 68, 759	28, 724 151, 447 41, 390 39, 301 68, 128	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
FURNITURE All districts, plant operationspercent of normal	54	60	60	58	58	56	57	54	58	57	58	56	53
Grand Rapids district: Orders: Canceledpercent of new orders. New no. of days' production.	4 25	4	4 48	2 76	6 24	3 32	4 27	3 24	4 23 77	3 41	3 35	6 25	1
Unfilled, end of month do Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no. of days' production	25 84 50 17	26 82 52 16	83 60 17	95 51 18	88 50 15	92 48 15	89 47 17	86 47 14	51	78 50 15	76 52 17	68 51	65 72 50 15

Revised. Includes Southern pine stocks at concentration yards not included prior to February; these stocks totaled 798 mil. bd. ft. Dec. 31, 1943. Not available.

New series. The plywood and veneer series are from the Bureau of the Census and are practically complete. The unit of measurement for hardwood plywood is the "glue line" or total area of glue spread. The "glue line" measures the surface area of the veneer used in the manufacture of plywood but does not include the core. The hardwood veneer figures are in terms of surface measure with no account taken of thickness. For softwood plywood, all thicknesses are converted to \$4\$-inch equivalent. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown on p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey; data beginning August 1942 and September 1942, respectively, for hardwood plywood and veneer are published on p. 14 of the November 1944 issue.

† Revised series. Revised 1937-39 figures for total lumber stocks, hardwood stocks and softwood stocks, and revisions for 1941 and, in some instances, earlier years for the other indicated lumber series are on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey. Further revisions in data published prior to the December 1943 Survey have been made as follows: Total stocks and hardwood and softwood stocks beginning 1940 and all series beginning January 1942 on the basis of 1942 data from the Bureau of the Census. Southern pine unfilled orders as previously published). All revisions will be published later (for revised 1942 monthly averages see May 1944 Survey). The 1942 Census included many mills in the Eastern States not previously carvassed; this affects the comparability of the statistics for 1942-43 with those for earlier years for Southern pine and for total lumber, total softwoods, and total hardwoods. U. S. Forest Service estimates of total lumber production for 1939-41, based on census data adjusted for incomplete coverage, together with census totals for 1942-43 and estimated 1944 total, are shown in the table on p. 22 of the Februar

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						194	.4	,				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	January	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	M	ETALS	S ANI	MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES		-				
IRON AND STEEL													
Iron and Steel Scrap		5, 170	4, 944	5, 406	5, 185	5 , 2 45	4, 995	4, 954	5, 077	5,008	5, 246	5,070	5,0
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do	-	2,952	2,838	3,089	2,976	2, 988 2, 257	2,864	2,864	2, 931	2,890	3, 099	2,999	2,8
Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*do		2, 218 5, 658	2, 106 5, 580	2, 317 5, 435	2, 209 5, 340	5, 369	2, 131 5, 376	2, 090 5, 343	2, 146 5, 444	2, 118 5, 370	2, 147 5, 080	2, 071 4, 791	2, 1 4, 4
Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do		1,652 4,006	1, 613 3, 967	1, 598 3, 837	1,560 3,780	1,607 3,762	1, 613 3, 763	1, 592 3, 751	1, 670 3, 774	1, 715 3, 655	1, 635 3, 44 5	1, 528 3, 263	1, 4 2, 9
Iron Ore]				
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons.	6, 983	7, 482	7, 207	7, 659	7, 273	7, 558	7, 112	7,372	7, 342	6, 950	7, 320	6, 883	7,0
Shipments from upper lake ports. do Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do	30, 889	36, 059	28, 910	21, 333	5, 288 17, 892	12, 114 21, 474	11, 975 26, 655	12,909 32,069	12, 288 37, 243	11, 329 41, 943	10, 595 45, 343	4, 672 41, 722	37,8
At furnaces do On Lake Erie docks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	26, 445 4, 444	30, 746 5, 313	24, 357 4, 553	17, 658 3, 675	14, 985 2, 907	18, 356 3, 117	23, 289 3, 366	28, 237 3, 832	32, 727 4, 516	36, 684 5, 259	39, 546 5, 797	39, 249 5, 473	32, 8 4, 9
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures													
Castings, gray iron, shipments*short tons - Castings, malleable: 6	İ	765, 423	764, 369	828, 648	757,880	790, 674	763, 459	689, 744	778, 205	744, 954	780, 453	760, 383	741,
Orders, new, net	. 83, 742	93, 855 75, 594	79, 352 74, 812	90, 038 81, 480	88, 169 69, 820	92, 285 70, 555	103,692 70,993	106, 626 61, 320	71,307 74,297	49, 502 74, 628	76, 536 80, 505	r 48, 149 r 79, 629	69. 9 76,
Shipmentsdo	- 78, 788	74,452	73, 231	81, 215	69, 360	72, 279	71, 758	61, 704	• 70, 172	72, 821	76,882	77, 528	76,
Consumption* thous, of short tons Prices, wholesale:	-	5, 202	4, 996	5, 378	5, 161	5. 218	4, 960	5.062	5, 159	4, 893	5, 108	4,887	4, 9
Basic (valley furnace) dol. per long ton	1 23, 50	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	23. 50 24. 17	23. 50 24. 17	23, 50 24, 17	23. 24.
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island* do Production* thous of short tons	24, 00 4, 945	24.00 5,276	24, 00 5, 083	24, 00 5, 434	24, 00 5, 243	24. 00 5, 343	24. 00 5, 057	24.00 5,157	24. 00 5, 210	24.00 4,988	24.00 5, 200	24.00 4,904	24 4.
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous, of short tons		1,616	1,658	1,650	1, 636	1, 658	1,663	1, 649	1, 639	1,617	1, 590	1, 536	1,
Pollare songo galvaninoda		61, 214	78, 825	83, 359	1	69, 560	57, 966	61,099	68, 009	51, 288	74,085	71, 163	76,
Orders, new, net. number of boilers Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do.	170, 350 54, 550	88. 730 78, 986	78, 982 80, 516	76, 649 82, 066	62, 828 67, 593 74, 365	68, 106 66, 107	66, 272 54, 903	69, 632 59, 416	80, 696 58, 154	76, 432 54, 589	83, 637 69, 389	91, 616 63, 022	112, 52,
Shipments do do	55, 014	71, 859	88, 573	85, 692	71,881	69, 047	59,800	57, 739	56, 945	55, 552	66, 880	63, 184	56,
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured	11, 272	28, 924	20, 867	17, 241	19, 722	16, 782	11,885	13, 562	14, 771	13,808	16. 317	16, 253	11,
Joseffman aktol		167 520	1=0 E00	160 575	155 053	150 000	101 010	100 001	171 200	100 047	140 110	100.00=	100
Railway specialties do	-	167, 739 18, 181	173, 592 27, 244	162, 575 36, 202	175, 053 44, 140	176, 993 37, 807	181, 816 28, 147	169, 921 19, 248	171, 309 29, 921	129, 847	146, 116 16, 173	120, 667 20, 937	133, 30,
astrings, steer, commerciar: Orders, new, total, net short tons. Railway specialties do Production, total do Railway specialties do		159, 795 25, 826	161, 359 27, 488	174, 626 30, 760	155, 778 27, 822	161, 783 29, 974	157, 444 30, 309	131, 940 24, 756	154, 911 31, 864	144, 458 27, 660	150, 719 28, 949	146, 411 26, 939	144, 25,
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacitys.		7,587	7, 188	7, 820	7, 588	7, 697	7, 229	7, 493	7, 493	7, 230	7,616	7, 274	+ 7,
rices, wholesale:		96	97	99	99	97	94	94	94	94	96	94	'
Composite, finished steel dol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	. 0269	. 0265 34. 00	, 0265 34, 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	, 0265 34. 00	. 0 34
Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton	. 0210	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	.0210 18,75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18, 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	18.69	. 0210 16, 90	. 0210 17. 00	18
J. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of finished steel productsthous of short tons	. 1	1, 731	1, 756	1,875	1,757	1, 777	1, 738	1, 755	1, 743	1,734	1,775	1,744	1,
Steel, Manufactured Products	İ				ĺ								
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:¶ Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands.	-	5,031	4, 532	3, 179	3.383	3, 432	3, 767	3, 649	5, 276	6,666	6, 824	6, 742	6,
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		2, 254 2, 233	1,854 1,862	1,907 1,917	1,610 1,610	1, 539 1, 531	1, 509 1, 518	1, 439 1, 427	1, 611 1, 619	1, 394 1, 390	1, 575 1, 565	1,659 1,665	1, 1,
		1	52	44	41	49	40	51	43	47	57	52	
Areathous. of sq. ft. Quantitynumber.	2 417	753 533	1,005 662	779 703	853 602	1, 155 849	1, 608 839	1, 122 728	1, 649 1, 070	831 757	904 692	914 699	
Porcelain enameled products, shipmentst thous. of doluging washers, shipments	1,174 3,029	2, 589 363	2, 722 376	3, 046 408	2, 754 350	2, 664 379	2,868 382	2, 870 319	3, 152 361	3, 060 347	3, 302 383	3, 155 414	2,
'l'OTSI thought tong	1	5, 265	5, 208	5, 616	5, 211	5, 313	5, 164	5, 082	5, 159	5, 157	5, 184	5, 161	4,
Merchant bars do. Pipe and tube do. Plates do.	1	560 484	530 483	554 515	508 496	533 521	512 504	498 506	510 518	497 510	471 501	499 512	1
Railsdo		1,096 196	1,074 216	1, 164 226	1,073 197	1,042 220	1, 010 192	969 201	858 195	936 214	957 214	900 204	
Sheetsdostrip—Cold rolled do	-	764 86	754 86	831 96	768 89	790 97	768 97	763 88	839 95	828 97	841 98	833 100	
Hot rolled do	1	110	116 337	133 357	115 319	115 318	119 298	117 300	121 298	121 311	127 306	121 312	1
Structural shapes, heavy do Tin plate and terneplate⊙ do Wire and wire products do		156 349	194 349	223 379	216 347	231 369	256 363	246 337	238 377	204 360	205 369	202 354	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum:													İ
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Production:*	1	.0503	.0462	. 0445	. 0425	.0425	. 0425	. 0425	. 0420	.0362	. 0327	. 0317	.0
Primary mil. of lb. Secondary recovery do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-1	r 169. 5 48. 3	148, 8 47, 8	160. 4 59. 3	155. 6 60. 9	152.9 59.9	132. 8 55. 9	135. 1 r 53. 4	123. 3 55. 9	94. 9 47. 0	96. 8 43. 4		9
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments*do		215.6	206. 7	232, 2					223.6				16

Revised. ¶ Beginning 1943 data cover virtually the entire industry. Obesignated "tin plate" prior to the July 1944 Survey but included temeplate.

Provided Provided

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						19	44			,	1	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	December
M	ETAL	S ANI) MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					-
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS—Con													1
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total thous. of lb_	5, 439	5, 269	5, 485	5, 543	5, 643	4,774	5, 283	5, 161	5, 336	4, 588	5, 300	4,780	4,30
Consumed in own plants do—Shipments do—	1,314 4,125	648 4, 621	964 4, 521	1,318 4,225	1,353 4,290	1, 154 3, 621	1, 218 4, 065	1, 229	1, 204 4, 133	1, 215 3, 373	1, 129 4, 171	971 3, 809	1, 2
Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb Copper:	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	.195	.1
Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production:	f	.1178	. 1178	.1178	.1178	.1178	.1178	.1178	.1178	. 1178	.1178	.1178	.11
Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake) short tons Refinery do	67, 726	95, 400 92, 781	95, 712 87, 128	101, 247 99, 118	92, 530 95, 280	94, 534 98, 580	89, 070 93, 958	86, 224 93, 650	82, 769 91, 047	82,776 88,384	82, 653 89, 068	76, 466 87, 145	76, 7 82, 6
Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of montho do	145, 904 59, 715	101, 779 45, 800	124, 800 36, 489	156, 083 37, 259	156, 233 38, 382	165, 887 37, 074	141, 139 42, 467	121,898 48,050	139, 515 50, 991	118, 054 51, 412	126, 590 49, 358	127, 517 58, 051	156, 8 66, 7
Lead: Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) odo	.	37, 738	37, 155	38, 894	35, 951	36, 931	34, 255	29, 982	34, 873	31, 266	31, 489	31,395	30, 4
Refined: Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)dol. per lb	. 0650	. 0650 49, 768	. 0650 48, 302	. 0650 55, 324	. 0650 50, 154	.0650 45,903	. 0650 39, 755	. 0650 40, 471	. 0650 38, 436	. 0650 38, 614	. 0650 42, 997	. 0650 42, 842	. 06 46, 0
Production, total short tons From domestic ore do	45, 463 40, 887	47, 672 45, 258	41, 591 51, 367	47, 294 55, 449	46, 258 44, 690	42, 663 48, 142	34, 413 43, 485	33, 434 42, 966	35, 934 40, 884	35, 717 43, 586	34, 642 42, 303	36, 112 43, 513	40, 2
Shipments do do Stocks, end of mouth do do Magnesium production:	27, 738	37 , 590	34, 518	34, 379	39, 830	37, 586	33, 847	31, 344	28, 890	23, 911	24, 595	23, 915	19, 5
Primary mil. of lb.	7.7	42.0 2.1	40.9 2.7	41.0 3.6	37.8 2.3	34.3 2.8	29. 4 2. 1	30. 1 2. 0	25. 0 2. 8	18. 5 2. 7	16. 6 2. 8	12.5 2.1	8
Secondary recoverydodo	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	.52
Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb.	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	.08
Production short tons Shipments do do	70, 492 92, 804	84, 066 63, 552	79, 893 62, 716	86, 037 84, 431	80, 405 75, 213	80. 497 80, 825	73, 067 65, 785	72, 947 63, 193	71, 281 64, 295	66, 891 65, 150	68, 781 67, 871	67, 432	70,0
Shipments do do Domestic do do Stocks, end of month do do	90, 300 215, 208	60, 404 194, 024	61, 258 211, 201	83, 104 212, 807	75, 213 217, 999	7 80, 540 217, 671	65, 488 224, 953	63, 193 234, 707	64, 158 241, 693	64, 927 243, 434	67, 820 244, 344	7 65, 519 7 246, 217	78,7
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol. Electric overhead cranes:§	1			, 13, 236			r 13, 370	l		r 11, 780			8,7
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do		974 5,379	431 4,765	430 4, 124	553 3,884	766 3, 841	822 4,032	473 3,837	3, 796	3, 714	1, 146 4, 579	518 4, 292	
Snipments do do do de la company de la compa		1, 147	943	870	783	810	630	663	700	598	597	795	
New orders, net total 1937-39 = 100 New equipment do	362, 2	378.3 321.6	456, 8 402, 6	498. 4 457. 6	385. 7 322. 2	503. 9 477. 0	466. 1 426. 8	375. 8 327. 5	450. 5 416. 3	388.0 336.5	526. 5 504. 0	369. 5 301. 7	397 351
Repairs dodododo	634.7	577. 5	648. 2	642.6	610. 1	598.8	604.8	546. 4	571. 4	569.7	605. 9	609.4	558
Orders, new, netnumber_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		r 5, 308 r 13, 145	7,535 13,919	7 5, 786 7 13, 092	r 4, 471 r 12, 483	r 4, 970 r 12, 200	7,049 12,630	7 5, 653 7 13, 341	77, 162 7 14, 443	, 5, 988 , 13, 835	7 9, 029 7 14, 398	7 15,866 7 22,441	12, 3 27, 2
Shipmentsdo		r 5, 315 r 27, 344	r 6, 761 r 24, 991	, 6, 613 , 23, 671	r 5, 080 r 22, 576	r 5, 253 r 21, 419	r 6, 619 r 20, 192	r 4, 942 r 18, 996	r 6,060 r 17,802	7 6, 596 716, 061	* 8, 466 * 13, 110	7,823	7, 5
Stocks, end of monthdodo	5, 091	1, 473	1, 417	1, 793	2, 193	2, 515	3, 235	3, 293	4, 368	3, 996	5, 183	4,768	4,8
Classes 4 and 5: Number	228	184	192	206	252	279	352	370	474	406	418	362	3
Horsepower	44, 322	34, 943	41, 092	43, 012 2, 867	52, 299	51, 737	57, 007 2, 591	70, 453	83, 689	70, 854 r 3, 848	74, 188	63, 288	70, 3 4, 6
and equipment, new ordersthous. of dol_				₹3,774			4, 761			6,350			6, 3
Machine tools:* Orders, new, netdodo	58, 958	26, 457	33, 419	40, 950	55, 247	59, 922	49, 558	31, 889	41,079	33, 152	57, 206	58, 706	62, 5
Orders, unfilled, end of mouthdododo	282, 233 37, 498	181, 538 56, 363	164, 536 50, 127	153, 563 51, 907	167, 232 41, 370	185,746 41,819	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, 8 36, 7
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits Power pumps, horizontal typedo		40, 466	32, 632 313	39, 431	35, 897 241	36, 701 300	29, 988 262	26, 671 409	32, 050	22, 494 292	31, 229 354	29, 843	22,8
Water systems, including pumpsdo Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:		368 21, 519	23, 046	478 30, 463	26, 726	25, 299	28, 126	30, 142	418 25,561	23, 865	32, 171	29, 040	20, 4
Orders, newthous. of dol	3, 579	3, 606	2, 812	3, 206	3, 912	4,815	3, 096	3, 497	4, 175	3, 635	4,016	2, 207	2, 2
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	`												
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands		1, 484	1, 507	1, 545	1, 297	1, 324	1, 368	1, 485	1, 938	1, 857	1,934	1, 741	1,6
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100		394	414	443	405	393	408	338	388	352 350	357	340	
Motors and generators, new orders do Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts	10, 653	353 9, 209	269 7, 685	394 9,041	346 16, 011	483 20,608	383 11, 156	403 11, 743	458 12, 781	350 8, 094	266 6,970	9, 531	6, 1
Valuethous. of dolthous. of dolthous. of doldo	870	5, 209 876 5, 627	662 6,066	750 6, 326	1, 055 5, 895	1, 328 5, 727	810 5, 861	843 4, 921	1,005 5,519	711 4, 936	688 5,006	927 4,854	4,7
Motors (1-200 hp): Polyphase induction, billingsdodo		4, 872	5, 539	6, 434	5, 940	6. 199	5, 557	5, 048	6,005	5, 420	5, 675	5,965	6,6
Polyphase induction, new ordersdoDirect current, billingsdo		3, 798 6, 850	4, 825 6, 622	5, 732 8, 101	5, 532 7, 190	6, 378 6, 654	5, 935 6, 994	6, 221 6, 385	7, 133 6, 839	4, 899 6, 533	5, 402 6, 372	5, 210 6, 190	7, 4 6, 0
Direct current, new ordersdoRigid steel conduit and fittings, shipmentsshort tons		7, 986 6, 280	4, 324 6, 560	4, 539 7, 782	5, 417 7, 747	9, 907 7, 904	6, 602 8, 39 5	7, 042 7, 967	5, 803 8, 531	6, 743 8, 173	2, 992 8, 838	9, 293 8, 811	3, 9, 20
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb		4, 442	4, 505	4, 653	4, 181	3, 953	4, 273	3, 773	4, 184	4, 130	4, 416	4,038	3, 84
Shipments thous. of dol.		1,384	1, 290	1, 393	1, 218	1, 240	1, 276	1,079	1, 174	1, 156	1, 275	1,170	1, 1

r Revised. The total and the detail cover 59 manufacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942.

The total and the detail cover 59 manufacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942.

The fordata 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.

The 1944 data have been rovised to include data for a number of manufacturers who started manufacturing and shipping oil burners after a considerable period of inactivity and now cover 124 manufacturers; because most of the manufacturers added were small or had been inactive, there has been no significant change in the percentage of the industry covered. Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 20 have discontinued the manufacturer of stokers; some manufacturer 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. 8-30 of the November 1942 Survey; for new and unfilled orders for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see p. 8-31 of the Angust 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. † Revised series. Indexes for electrical products have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the January 1943 Survey; the index for motors and generators was further revised in th

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						194	4					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		PAPI	ER AN	ND PR	INTI	NG							_
WOOD PULP													
Production:† Total, all gradesshort tons	804, 337	759, 863	730,410	784,058	750,633	808,983	795,840	743,904	833, 433	775, 530	844, 288	819, 376	
Bleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	70, 006 303, 375	60, 719 306,595	59, 964 291,239	65, 796 299, 649	61, 070 290, 633	64, 365 319, 009	66, 617 323,855	69, 222 308,015	69,071 341.152	64, 872 316, 288	73, 484 339, 840	72, 190 327, 587	65, 81 276, 29
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	136, 408 74, 908	7116, 242 776, 674	117, 368 71, 598	133, 292 76, 625	121, 504 71, 717	131, 435 75, 925	129, 165 73, 124	117, 376 63, 141	138, 404 73, 329	127, 017 68, 167	137, 247 72, 594 37, 356	130, 481 71, 720	7 122, 26 7 67, 36
Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and for more than the sulphite do Utcke and the sulphite d	37, 388 136, 861	r 35, 760 r 133, 493	34, 000 124, 287	35, 708 137, 922	33, 233 134, 402	35, 530 139, 677	35, 306 125, 599	30, 591 112, 241	36, 500 125, 443	34, 211 119, 011	37, 356 134, 858	36, 523 135, 584	7 35, 18 7 128, 25
		72,004	75, 891	78, 374	81, 879	91, 052	88, 204	82, 281	72, 561	66, 643	64, 780	66, 552	7 66, 84
Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleac	75, 994 7, 211 9, 471	4, 578 7, 409	4,666 7,833	4, 738 9, 190	5, 265 7, 751	5, 084 9, 794	3, 966 9, 751	5, 350 8, 606	4,040 10,704	4, 734 10, 162	5, 276 8, 717	5, 306 8, 690	4, 16 10, 64
Blacked sulphite	12, 994	r 13, 316	14, 372	14, 822 9, 721	14, 500 9, 245	16, 113	14, 131	12,849	12, 378	11, 717	11,989	12, 505	r 12, 36
Bleached sulphite	10, 015 2, 897	r 10, 652 r 2, 952	10, 499 3, 270	2, 455	2,066	9, 183 1, 925	10, 126 2, 027	9, 246 2,216	8, 536 1, 886	8, 971 2, 122	8, 529 2, 468	9, 225 1, 945	7 8, 16 7 2, 33
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	29, 718	r 30, 993	33, 496	35, 794	41, 013	46, 347	46, 158	41, 560	32,075	26, 344	24, 351	25, 002	, 25, 58
All paper and paperboard mills (U. S. Bureau of the													
Ceneus).*		1,413,365	1.379.311	1.483.085	1,402,095	1,484,667	1,460,686	1.325.711	1.518.022	1.421.860	1,501,175	1,464 769	1,328 48
Paper and paperboard production, total short tons. Paper do Paperboard do do		693, 006 720, 359	672, 767 706, 544	722, 973 760, 112	659, 976 742, 119	705, 821 778, 846	688, 817 771, 869	619, 392 706, 319	717.452 801,470	677, 538 744, 331	715, 058 786, 117	699, 872 764, 890	655, 42 673, 06
Paper poard Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):†		120, 309	100,044	100, 112	124, 119	110,040	111,009	100,019	001,470	144,001	100, 111	104,000	010,00
Orders, newshort tons		565, 770	558, 442	585, 763	517, 178	537, 293	547, 065	496,210	564, 593	533, 103	, 569, 42 6	532, 728	553, 90
Orders, new short tons Production do Shipments do		560, 773 590, 444	544, 233 563, 609	582, 739 588, 385	530, 222 536, 878	569, 074 569, 060	553, 709 571, 676	493,254 490,505	580, 177 577, 933	542, 887 549, 797	r 578, 547 r 574, 494	r 565, 355 r 579, 259	530, 56: 541, 23
Rine nener	1	82, 332	80, 217	86, 972	82, 387	73, 020	79, 322	76, 591	78, 329	86, 106	r 96, 399	78, 501	90, 636
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do		144, 139 78, 313	140, 395 77, 291	148, 007 88, 024	148, 181 78, 020	137, 287 82, 856	136, 946 79, 709	148,933 69, 941	140, 606 85, 959	139, 164 81, 931	* 151, 863 * 87, 432	7141, 589 786, 083	138, 44 72, 24
Shipments dododododo		79, 427 47, 004	76, 974 46, 723	89, 078 46, 885	81, 211 44, 010	80, 357 44, 823	84, 115 40, 664	69,716 45,098	83. 912 45, 794	83, 840 42, 955	r 89, 039		72, 45, 36, 03
Printing namer:	1	172, 160	170, 216	179, 222	168, 918	171, 750	158, 537	141,524	182, 929	İ	172, 243	172, 949	178, 98
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do		144, 599 173, 447	143, 328 169, 853	135, 311 173, 957	143, 171 166, 017	140, 808 173, 587	128, 593 165, 886	126,368 144,083	144, 979 176, 434	138, 797	r 139, 394	131, 521 + 172, 559	140, 510
Shipments. do Stocks, end of month do		175, 089	170,077	177, 091	166, 649	174, 990	167, 297	143,743	172, 545	167, 538	r 172, 152	179, 356	171, 16
		57, 110	57, 647	52, 239	52, 533	51, 208	48, 600	49, 490	53, 495	1	* 53, 291	53, 006	1
Wrapping paper		217, 849 200, 312	217, 362 201, 738	225, 567 r 197, 595	199, 526 199, 886	211, 055 189, 349	217, 062 188, 679	207,172 203,499	223, 689 195, 112	217, 972 194, 127	202, 175	7204, 708 7184, 809	208, 279 198, 94
Productiondododododo		219, 596 218, 618	212, 048 212, 440	227, 079 229, 828	199, 825 203, 621	221, 429 214, 767	219, 158 225, 921	198,265 192,602	228, 416 229, 867	210, 897 212, 312	r 226, 251 r 219, 708	7218, 306 7218, 595	200, 958 206, 36
DOOK DADEL COALEG:	1	69, 536	67, 881	τ 66, 585	63, 584	67, 002	τ 62, 486	68,127	64, 142	62, 077	r 70, 288	r 69, 648	66, 679
Orders, new percent of stand. capacity Production do	56. 7 52. 4	54. 9 55. 6	57. 0 58. 6	52. 1 61. 5	56. 0 55. 3	51.3 52.3	51. 9 57. 0	48.8 46.2	53. 3 55. 7	57. 2 53. 4	52, 7 56, 5	53.6 61.7	52.5 54.5
ShipmentsdoBook paper, uncoated:	57.4	57. 5	58.6	57. 4	57. 5	54.4	56. 5	47.6	53. 6	55.7	57.7	56.3	50.
Orders, new do. Orders, new holesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb. Production percent of stand. capacity. Shipments do.	80.7	77. 9	82.0	84. 3	82. 2	77. 5	73.7	70.1	80.4	78.8	80.3	80.4	81, 0
f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	7.30	7.30	7. 30 82. 6	7. 30 80. 7	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7. 30
	76. 3 76. 8	82. 9 83. 8	83. 1	81.3	80. 1 81. 1	78. 1 78. 4	79. 5 80. 0	71. 1 71. 5	81. 3 79. 7	80. 7 82. 8	80. 3 80. 2	84. 2 83. 0	78.3 77.
Newsprint: Canada:					i				1		1		
Production short tons. Shipments from mills do	1232,110	242, 658 209, 599	240, 005 227, 387	232, 012		262, 467 276, 054	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, 97 230, 78
United States:	89, 227	1			110, 964	97, 377	76, 028	70, 455	58, 444	49, 725	45, 028	42, 381	56, 57
Consumption by publishers do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton.	185, 193 58, 00	194, 690 58, 00	182, 487 58. 00	201, 708 58. 00	201, 136 58. 00	197, 427 58, 00	191, 077 58, 00	174, 866 58, 00	182, 432 58.00	189, 612 58. 00	218, 137 58, 00	211, 572 58, 00	205, 95 58. 0
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton. Production short tons. Shipments from mills do	60, 381 60, 120	60, 354 61, 102	53, 852 54, 033	61, 201 61, 471	54, 636 56, 103	60, 909 62, 319	61, 106 60, 648	59, 875 59, 946	60, 631 61, 217	61, 529 61, 069	61, 994 62, 537	62, 546 61, 697	61, 16 61, 29
Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	7, 618	10, 244	10, 063	9, 793	8, 326	6, 916	7, 374	7, 303	1	7, 177	6, 634	7, 483	
At publishers do In transit to publishers do	272, 897 50, 160	303, 244 47, 359	292, 289 45, 559	278, 202	268, 648	275, 800	300, 070	325, 365	6, 717 342, 122	345, 049	332, 393	325, 112	7, 35 296, 78
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	1 1	l i		37, 182	46, 933	50,636	46, 388	44, 336	46, 642	51, 997	46, 575	49, 256	45, 49
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do	733, 751 565, 064	642, 386 597, 011	650, 711	649, 058 607, 537	634, 593	695, 585 599, 322	635, 256 544, 454	645, 895 570, 626	683, 881 549, 114	605, 367 482, 896	704, 746 486, 882	651, 974 484, 811	610, 85 471, 28
Production do Percent of capacity	652, 913	613, 429 90	614, 340 96	659, 555 95	626, 877 96	697, 674 96	673, 808 96	608, 458 85	708, 973	654, 104 93	680, 288 95	672, 212	596, 21- 8
Waste paper, consumption and stocks: Consumption short tons	393, 004	360, 602	369, 978	403, 646	375, 794	411,870	389, 217	344, 457	406, 115	378, 499	398, 559	487, 039	353, 10
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Paper products:	164, 576	113, 199	112, 633	112, 520	122, 534	122, 779	129,777	157, 290	164, 211	174, 556	186, 949	187, 697	186, 38
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship- ments*mil. sq. ft. surface area_		4, 131	4, 011	4, 305	3,872	4,078	3,968	3,756	4, 316	4, 105	4, 271	4, 078	3, 85
Folding paper boxes, value:* New orders	322. 4	244. 4	259. 7	275.8	247. 6	258. 4	241, 2	201. 2	256. 4	223. 3	261. 2	266, 0	281.
Shipments do	272. 5	253. 5	251. 4	271.6	248. 4	262. 4	260. 3	228. 4	267. 6	261. 1	276. 1	271. 7	257.
PRINTING											1		
Book publication, total	487 398	570 497	545 436	496 392	721 588	610 524	538 432	562 462	461 397	656 544	491 428	669 555	65 55
New editionsdo	89	73	109	104	133	86	106	100	64	112	63	114	9

*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 beginning 1940 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 have been revised to cover industry totals and are not comparable with data shown in the Survey prior to the August 1944 issue; 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
*	PETI	ROLEU	J M AI	ND C	DAL P	RODU	JCTS						,
COAL													
Anthracite: Prices, composite, chestnut:		40.00											
Retail dol. per short ton Wholesale do	13.87 11.430	13. 92 11. 421	14. 38 11. 723	14. 04 11. 481	14. 04 11. 527	13. 96 11. 574	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. 8 11. 43
Production thous, of short tons. Stocks, end of month:	4, 241	5,028	5, 879	5, 576	5, 202	5, 848	5, 623	4, 962	5, 623	5, 443	5, 603	5, 088	4, 57
In producers' storage yardsdododo	322 11	259 11	254 10	318 8	334 11	353 15	348 15	378 18	413 22	442 20	462 22	492 25	44
Bituminous: Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons	59, 284	55, 989	53, 004	54, 417	47, 411	44, 260	43, 072	49 171	40 505	45 710	40 516	49, 684	- 55 10
Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do do	42, 982 714	42, 610 1, 069	40, 347 1, 011	41, 709 1, 046	37, 753 962	36, 746 1, 006	35, 295 958	43, 171 35, 254 944	46, 585 36, 958 896	45, 710 35, 967 805	49, 516 39, 003 822	39, 644 759	7 55, 18 7 41, 81 7 63
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	7, 933 296	8, 022 311	7, 583 268	8, 124 264	7, 925 254	8, 134 293	7,778	7, 967 316	7, 978 358	7,606	7, 985 364	7, 748 360	7, 90
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do	145 7, 327	144 7, 251	140 6,690	142 6, 539	133 5, 632	126 5, 847	112 6, 167	117 6, 414	115 7, 046	121 6, 657	128 6,754	129 6, 824	7,0
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do	12, 011 1, 078	12, 054 1, 020	11, 484 993	12, 043 1, 020	11, 204 879	10, 834 829	10, 230 778	10, 248 780	10, 445 831	10, 095 807	10, 940 867	10, 714	7 11, 7. 1, 0
Other industrialdodo	13, 478 16, 302	12, 739 13, 379	12, 178 12, 657	12, 531 12, 708	10, 764 9, 658	9, 677 7, 514	8, 961 7, 777	8, 468 7, 917	9, 289 9, 627	9, 540 9, 743	11, 143	12, 202 10, 040	12, 86 13, 3
Retail deliveries	239	260	255	253	231	257	248	228	252	233	10, 513 235	229	15, 5
Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton Wholesale:	10.33	10. 19	10. 22	10. 22	10. 24	10. 27	10,28	10. 29	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.32	10.
Mine run do Prepared sizes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5. 237 5. 513	5. 235 5. 457	5. 240 5. 461	5. 242 5. 497	5. 248 5. 503	5. 244 5. 508	5. 239 5. 510	5, 238 5, 512	5, 239 5, 514	5. 237 5. 509	5. 237 5. 509	5. 237 5. 516	5. 2 5. 5
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	52, 200	53, 9 7 5	52, 740	54, 330	49, 600	55, 220	53, 395	48, 930	54, 220	50,010	51, 500	50, 215	44, 73
total thous, of short tons Industrial, total do	49, 740 46, 403	53, 628 48, 260	52, 720 47, 169	51, 835 46, 884	50, 513 46, 874	55, 293 50, 591	59, 680 54, 259	61, 413 55, 537	63, 909 58, 233	64, 905 59, 150	65, 074 59, 256	64, 020 58, 330	
Cement millsdo	5,692	6, 162 544	6, 383 479	6, 281 465	5, 930 475	5, 892 472	6, 152 491	5, 711 508	5, 928 537	6, 174 550	6, 397 592	6, 737 582	
total do Sort tons Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do Railways (class I), do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	214 14, 377	249 13, 871	229 13, 915	208 13, 996	193 14, 802	205 15, 713	206 16, 457	216 16, 965	239 17, 505	250 17, 773	243 17, 962	261 17, 671	16, 30
Steel and rolling millsdo	11,311 666	9, 245 753	9, 584 765	9, 893 765	10, 250 758	11, 737 761	13, 329 785	13, 797 811	14, 633 775	14, 773 791	14, 691 796	14, 427 783	r 70
Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do	13, 649 3, 337	17, 436 5, 368	15, 814 5, 551	15, 276 4, 951	14, 466 3, 639	15, 811 4, 702	16, 839 5, 421	17, 529 5, 876	18, 616 5, 676	18, 839 5, 755	18, 575 5, 818	17, 869 5, 690	
COKE							:						
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.00
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons	457	680	644	667	614	644	614	605	574	516	527	r 486	4
Byproduct	5, 576	7 5, 627 116	5, 345 138	5, 677 144	5, 558 137	5, 706 145	5, 457 135	5, 627 158	5, 633 158	5, 377 155	5, 635 181	5, 468 164	5, 60
Byproduct plants, totaldo	913 609	850 r 640	713 561	624 513	685 535	762 569	791	921 589	986 596	995 565	1,040 586	1,198	
At furnace plantsdo. At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	304	7 208 179	152 166	111 173	150 166	193 141	554 237 127	332 130	390 116	430 116	454 137	688 509 162	49
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		179	100	113	100	141	121	130	116	110	107	162	1
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl		131, 161	126, 993	137, 902	132, 330	139, 537	139, 937	143, 434	143, 047	140, 453	143, 720	140,045	145, 1
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl	1.110	1. 110 135, 767	1. 110 128, 901	1. 110 136, 752	1. 110	1. 110	1. 110 137,251	1. 110	1. 110 145, 296	1, 110	1.110 146, 938	1.110	1.1
Production† thous of bbl Refinery operations pct. of capacity Stocks, end of month:		90	92	91	91	92	95	96	95	95	94	94	
Refinable in U. S. t thous, of bbl.		241, 245 47, 686	241, 718 47, 933	236, 530 48, 911	234, 694 51, 625	235, 176 50, 407	229, 631 50, 190	223, 503 48, 895	223, 901 50, 150	222, 868 48, 919	223, 500 50, 323	222, 759 49, 039	
At refineries do. At tank farms and in pipe lines do. On leases† do.		179, 979 13, 580	180, 417 13, 368	174 415	169, 574	171, 467 13, 302	166, 227 13, 214	160, 938 13, 670	160, 162 13, 589		159, 447 13, 730	159, 582 14, 138	158, 18
Heavy in California do Wells completed to number Refined petroleum products:	1	6, 852 884	6, 553 912	13, 204 6, 766 1, 056	13, 495 6, 473 953	6, 254 1, 033	6, 118 1, 177	6, 186 1, 098	6, 291 1, 200	6, 469 1, 357	6, 487 1, 194	6,482	6, 10
Gas and fuel oils:				,		,		,	1,200	,,,,,,	-,	2,101] -,
Consumption: Electric power plants thous. of bbl.	2, 144	2, 489	1, 915	1, 491	1, 490	1, 516	1,640	1, 530	1, 505	1,650	1, 746	r 1,825	
Railways (class I) do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal	. 066	8, 489 . 065	7, 976 . 066	8, 574 . 066	8, 095 . 066	7, 956 . 066	7, 579 . 066	5, 496 . 066	7, 970 . 066	7,750 .066	8, 284 . 066	8, 314 . 066	
Production: Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildo		19, 344	18, 454	19, 863	19, 604	21, 215	20, 028	21, 316	20, 593	19, 110	21, 697	18, 870	
Stocks, end of month:	1	38, 519 36, 890	36, 493 33, 561	39, 738 29, 926	37, 281 30, 152	38, 026	37, 902	38, 332	37, 291	37, 903 43, 687	39, 322	39, 370	1
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do Motor fuel:		46, 270	45, 070	45, 427	30, 152 44, 137	32, 484 44, 682	35, 242 46, 649	38, 335 50, 589	40, 712 53, 506	57, 849	47, 352 57, 420	45, 584 55, 643	38, 3: 50, 3:
Dulana manaliman	. 059	. 060	.060	.060	.060	. 060	. 060	.060	. 059	,059	, 059	. 059	.0
Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)doRetail, service stations. 50 citiesdo	. 161	. 161	. 161	. 161	. 161 . 146	.161	. 161	. 161	.161	. 161	. 161	.161	. 10
		58, 383	56, 288 19, 857	60, 145 21, 148	58, 384 21, 185	61, 191 22, 352	61, 719 22, 510	63, 480 22, 748	64, 064 22, 655	63, 674	65, 514 24, 421	68, 842 24, 019	66, 39
Straight run gasoline													
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do. Retail, service stations, 50 cities do. Production, total†. thous. of bbl. Straight run gasoline do. Cracked gasoline and allied products†. do. Used at refineries†. do. Retail distribution§. mil. of gal.		20, 679 30, 896 8, 021	29, 888 7, 765	31, 905 8, 250 5, 377	30, 492 8, 028	31, 510 8, 477	31, 959 8, 387	33, 062 8, 767	33, 769 8, 792	32, 283	33, 190 9, 090	33, 055 9, 024	34, 05

Revised.

These data, based in general on returns made in accordance with gasoline tax or inspection laws, are designed to reflect total consumption of gasoline in the United States. It is stated by the compilers that since the beginning of the war some gasoline has moved on government bill-of-lading and, as such, by-passes State inspection and is not included; on the other hand, some government purchases intrastate that finally find their way abroad are included. 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 November 1944 for the items excluded are given in notes in previous issues of the Survey; December 1944 data are as follows: Sales of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel, 1,359,000 barrels; transfers of cycle products, 139,000 barrels.

Revised series. Production of bituminous coal revised beginning June 1939; see note marked "†" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey. Data for the indicated series on petroleum products revised for 1941 and 1942; for 1941 revisions, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues, and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see

5-34	501	, , 111	0. 0			SUSIN	11100					Marc	h 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						194	S					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Dece ber
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODI	UCTS-	-Cont	inued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued								ĺ	}				
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.							ŧ						
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Einished gasoline, total thous, of bbl		70, 490	72, 909	75, 275	76, 638	74, 519	70, 246	68, 921	66, 542	64, 914	65, 886	68, 107	73,
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do		49, 768 10, 819	52, 925 11, 843	52, 513 11, 825	51,830 11,735	49, 047 12, 193	45, 468 11, 738	43, 639 11, 581	41, 752 11, 924	40, 608 12, 072	42, 145 12, 388	43, 527 12, 467	48,
Natural gasoline do do		4, 296	4, 245	4, 242	4, 213	4, 436	4, 477	4, 425	4, 211	4, 141	4, 160	4, 334	4,
Kerosene: Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Penn-		080		074	0=4	074	074		074	074			
sylvania) dol. per gal Production thous, of bbl.		. 070 7, 071	. 073 6, 413	. 074 6, 960	. 074 6, 489	. 074 6, 710	. 074 6, 246	. 074 6, 277	. 074 6, 358	. 074 6, 339	. 074 6, 515	. 074 6, 505	6,
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdodo		5, 231	4,382	4,078	4, 142	4, 969	5, 949	6, 665	7, 583	7, 985	7, 847	6, 977	5,
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	١.
Production dol. per gal thous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do		3,379 8,006	3, 158 7, 942	3,488 8,011	3, 273 8, 068	3, 337 7, 771	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. 7.
Asphalt:	i	1	398, 200	455, 400	455, 500	598, 900	690,700	711, 600	800, 200	750, 400	677, 600	553, 600	481,
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do Wax:		631, 300	717, 900	795, 300	852, 200	889, 500	844,600	735, 600	590,000	495, 100	465, 800	534, 400	626,
Production thous. of lb.		71, 120 80, 640	65, 800 80, 080	79, 800 84, 560	76, 440 94, 080	65, 520 93, 800	60, 480 91, 560	63, 560 93, 800	64, 120 96, 040	62, 160 94, 920	67, 480 96, 880	63, 560 94, 920	67, 93,
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments: §		3, 962	4, 144	4,311	3,741	3,938	3,787	3, 451	4, 015	3, 813	3, 991	3,918	3,
Grid surfaces do		1, 231	1, 256	1,320	1,099	1, 233	1, 193	1, 068 1, 075	1, 238	1, 232	1, 260	1,253	1
Stocks, remery, end of month. do. Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments: § Total thous of squares. Grit surfaces. do. Ready roofing. do. Shingles, all types. do.		1,440 1,290	1,637 1,249	1,632 1,357	1, 298 1, 343	1, 269 1, 537	1,136 1,556	1, 397	1, 250 1, 630	1, 043 1, 641	1, 113 1, 724	1, 229 1, 540	1, 1,
	STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROD	UCTS	<u> </u>	1	! <u>.</u>	!	!	1
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams	117,087	124, 976	129,751	134, 908	144, 198	142, 604	123, 538	114, 484	128, 464	117, 325	128, 272	122, 485	122,
PORTLAND CEMENT												İ	
roduction thous. of bbl.	6,379	6, 322	5,686	6, 139	6, 463	7, 181	7, 906	8, 516	9,003	8, 739	9, 194	8, 304	7,
Percent of capacitythous, of bbl.	31 4,873	30 5,047	29 5, 055	29 6, 225	32 7,373	35 8, 784	40 9, 350	9, 283	10, 758	44 10, 121	45 10, 263	7,380	4,
tocks, finished, end of monthdotocks, clinker, end of monthdodo	21, 369 5, 746	24, 428 6, 329	25,073 6,603	24, 995 6, 567	24, 080 6, 687	22, 455 6, 378	21,008 6,172	20, 233 5, 577	18, 482 5, 287	7 17, 144 5, 096	16, 049 4, 862	16, 993 4, 856	r 19,
CLAY PRODUCTS		.,	.,	, , , , ,	.,	,,		•		,,	,,		
rick, unglazed													
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous_	15, 248	13.780	13.840	13. 879	13. 939	14. 008	14,095	14. 159	14. 109	14, 586	14.830	14, 997	15,
dol. per thous_ Production* thous. of standard brick_ Shipments* do_ Stocks end of month* do		143, 291 136, 671	133, 891 129, 821	139, 300 142, 458	139, 288 151, 128	155, 065 181, 649	157, 357 179, 104	157, 870 177, 815	176, 585 198, 845	164, 682 183, 078	185, 573 206, 368	183, 506	152, 134,
Stocks end of month*dodo		426, 427	429, 315	424, 546	408, 096	379, 011	179, 104 355, 727	335, 347	312, 176	293, 616	272, 569	261,743	278,
GLASS PRODUCTS													
lass containers:† Productionthous, of gross		8, 203	7,771	8, 842	8, 582	8,866	8, 966	8, 075	8, 692	7, 737	8,601	7,967	7,
Percent of capacity Shipments, total thous of gross Narrow neck, food do do do do do do do do do do do do		117. 6 8, 032	115.9 7,538	122.1 8,325	127. 9 8, 393	127. 1 8, 766	128. 5 8, 431	120. 4 7, 784	120.0 8, 514	115. 4 7, 522	123.3 8.187	118.8 7.787	11 7,
Narrow neck, food do Wide mouth, food do do		603 2, 469	546 2,137	623 2, 285	546 2, 236	552 2, 415	594 2, 106	624 1, 909	809 2, 179	894 1, 873	8, 187 774 2, 287	529 2,310	
With model, 100d		449 616	497 712	628 844	720 935	679 982	679 1,061	657 871	611 811	497 661	536 749	508 874	2,
Liquor ware do Medicine and toilet do		612 2,054	631 1,801	749	725 1,837	785 1,806	695	738 1,785	891 1, 963	904 1, 640	947 1, 908	908 1,732	1,
General purposedo		797	692	1,777 781	735	915	728 251	708	700	642	697	652	1
Milk bottles do Home canning do do do do do do do do do do do do do		242 190	243 278	255 384	211 448	239 394	309	251 241	271 278	251 159	247 41	242 32	
Milk Dottles do do Home canning do Stocks, end of month do ther glassware, machine-made:		4,319	4, 426	4,779	4, 793	4, 710	4, 947	5, 082	5, 097	5, 164	5, 394	5, 346	5,
Production thous, of doz		5, 298	4,728	5,862	5, 512	5, 912	4, 679	5, 120	7, 027	6, 561	5, 860	4,697	4,
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do		5, 136 6, 233	4, 171 6, 793	5, 756 6, 990	4,854 7,603	5, 851 7, 600	5, 254 7, 063	5, 434 6, 752	6, 591 7, 077	6, 290 7, 148	5, 024 7, 286	4, 481 7, 376	4,
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of doz	ì	1, 525	1,522	2, 164	2,005	2, 311	2,014	2, 301	3, 202	2, 820	3, 353	2, 271	2.
late glass, polished, production thous. of sq. ft	8,915	7,746	7,980	8,702	8,079	9, 391	9, 265	8, 246	9, 746	9, 046	9, 105	7, 619	7,
Percent of capacity of								•••					
vosum, production:				010 600			000 401			017 205			936,
Crude Short tons Calcined do				629, 470			593, 985			588, 878			552,
lypsum products sold or used: Uncalcineddodo		Į		246, 712			260, 867			248, 199			308,
Calcined:		1	i										
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do				121,778 2,439			142, 655 2, 932			129, 175 3, 671			115, 3,
For building uses: Base-coat plasters. do Keeno's cement do All other building plasters. do Lath thous of sq. ft. Tile do Wallboard⊕ do Industrial plasters. short tons.				52,046 160,176	•••••		65, 282 152, 748			53, 568 165, 030 4, 105 338, 527 53, 571			48, 146
mile do				3, 292			3, 553			4, 105			3,
Wallhoad D			1	431 604			361 419			339 507		1	

Revised. \$ Coverage of reports changed beginning September 1943. Data shown above are computed on percentage changes as indicated by new data.

§According to the compilers, data represent approximately the entire industry. \$\sigma\$ Collection of data temporarily discontinued.

⊕Includes laminated board reported as component board; this is a new product not produced prior to September 1942.

† Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 34 of the July 1944 and May 1944 issues of the Survey regarding changes in the coverage of the data on glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42.

*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			 -			19	44					1
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece ber
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DDUC'	ГS							
CLOTHING]
Hosiery: Productionthous, of dozen pairs		12, 301	12, 202	13, 458	11,650	12, 763	12, 126	10,052	12, 767	11, 466	11, 697	11, 977	10, 4
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		12, 075 17, 520	12, 144 17, 453	13, 590 17, 197	11, 761 16, 961	12, 657 16, 942	11, 974 16, 970	9, 982 17, 040	12, 966 16, 840	11,764 16,542	12, 118 16, 122	12,603 15,496	10, 9 15, 0
COTTON		21,020	11,100	17,107	20,002	10,012	10,510	21,010	10,010	10,012	10,122	10, 100	10,
cotton (exclusive of linters):													
Consumption bales.	849, 945 . 202	818,724 , 202	811,062 , 199	903,538	775,617 . 202	832,812 . 198	805,823 . 202	723, 402 . 203	841, 490	793, 086	79 5 , 379	836, 541 . 208	760,
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers† dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 15/16", average, 10 markets	.202	l			i					ł			1
Production:	.217	. 202	. 208	. 211	. 210	. 210	. 215	. 216	. 214	. 214	. 216	. 214	
Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	11,118	10, 933		1 11, 129				48	576	3, 985	8, 282	10, 274	10,
thous, of bales				1 11, 429									2 12
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month: 1		l								}	Ì		ļ
Warehouses thous. of bales Mills do		12, 046 2, 328	11, 468 2, 292	10, 840 2, 233	10, 205 2, 165	9, 515 2, 054	8,788 1,931	8, 221 1, 820	7,872 1,662	9, 703 1, 672	11, 926 1, 927	13, 122 2, 162	13, 2,
Cotton linters:	1 '	l '			Í				l '				-,
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	129 170	99 137	107 100	116 82	111 56	123 40	122 21	133 23	125 29	121 100	126 152	122 180	1
Stocks, end of monthdo	440	859	845	797	746	661	545	454	357	328	342	373	ŀ
COTTON MANUFACTURES		1											
otton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in, in width, pro-		l					ļ				•		
duction, quarterly* mil. of linear yards		 		2, 539			2, 418			2, 301			
Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb	21.32	20. 57	19.98	19.72	19.78	19, 81	19. 28	19.81	20.35	21. 30	21. 12	21.31	2
Mill margins cents per lb	. 209	. 192 . 087	. 192	. 193	. 199	. 199	.199	. 206	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209	
Sheeting unbleached, 4 x 40dodo.	.110	. 108	. 108	.108	.108	.108	.108	. 108	. 108	. 114	.114	. 114	
pindle activity: Active spindlesthousands	22, 261	22, 216	22, 513	22, 570	22, 412	22, 385	22, 380	22, 291	22, 241	22, 280	22, 228	22, 257	22
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr Average per spindle in place hours	9,956	9, 719 417	9, 659 414	10, 637 456	9, 316 400	10, 058 431	9, 711	8, 603 369	9,952 428	9, 381	9, 487	9, 707 420	8
Operationspercent of capacity otton yarn, wholesale prices:	119.7	124.0	123. 2	123. 9	124. 9	119.0	118.5	115. 4	116.3	122. 3	117. 4	120.6	1
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill)												1	1
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill) do	. 451 . 568	.414 .515	.414	.414	.414	. 414	.414	. 414	.414	. 451	. 451	. 451	
RAYON		1											1
onsumption: Yarnmil, of lb_	49.8	41.5	43.3	45, 6	43. 2	45, 4		41.3	44.8		47.0	40.0	1
Staple fiberdo	13.7	13.9	13.6	14.9	11.3	14.6	44. 0 14. 3	13.6	14.4	44.8 13.0	47. 8 14. 6	48.3 13,9	}
rices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum		1	1							İ	Ì		
filament dol, per lb.	.550 .250	. 550 . 240	. 550	. 550	.550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	1
filament	.200				1	ł	. 250			ļ	1	1	
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	6.7 2.7	7. 6 2. 1	7. 5 2. 1	8. 1 1. 7	7.8 1.8	8.3 2.5	8.8 2.6	8.8 3.0	9.3 3.2	8. 8 3. 0	8. 4 2. 7	8. 6 2. 7	1
WOOL													
onsumption (scoured basis):		l											1
Apparel class thous, of lb. Carpet class do Aachinery activity (weekly average):		46, 228 3, 128	46, 908 3, 016	59, 315 4, 315	46, 928 3, 824	46, 892 4, 008	51, 890 4, 435	38, 752 2, 916	42, 396 3, 516	52, 170 3, 795	45, 752 3, 700	45, 316 4, 192	
Aachinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:	<u> </u>							·					
Woolen and worsted: Broadthous, of active hours_	}	2, 587	2, 647	0.613	0.500	0.510	0.001	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.400	0.007	
Narrow do		2, 567	64	2, 613 62	2, 563 60	2, 512 63	2, 381 63	2, 080 54	2, 327 63	2, 322 59	2, 426	2, 287 59	
Carpet and rug: Broad do do		60	61	58	54	53	50	43	50	45	50	50	
Broad do Narrow do Spinning spindles:		40	38	37	36	37	35	29	34	31	35	35	
Woolen		125, 674	125, 512	123, 552	121, 302	120, 333	113,128	99, 780	115, 256	110, 238	117, 659	114, 120	
Worsted do do do do do do do do do do do do do		115, 020 206	114, 099 206	114, 101 208	111, 032 202	111, 253 207	103,880 195	89, 154	95, 724 191	100, 396 188	103,819	101, 450 191	
rices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*dol. per lb.	1, 190	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1. 190	1, 190	1
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond	.545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	.545	. 545	. 545	. 545	1
(Boston)	.750	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765	
dol. per yd_	(a)	1.559	1. 559	1.559	1. 559	1. 559	1, 559	1.559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1, 559	1
Worsted yarn, 362's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per lb		1,800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.900	1. 900	1. 900	1. 900	1. 900	1
tocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:		1		1	1	}	1	}			1. 900	1. 500	1
Total thous, of lb Wool finer than 40s, total do				279, 268 231, 537						373, 666 314, 824			
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	.)	1		115, 225			164, 283			189, 277			.
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo	1	1	1	47 726			52,002			100 049			

Wool 40s and below and carpet. do. 47,726 | 52,093 | 52,093 | 58,842 |

*Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1943 crop. ² December 1 estimate of 1944 crop. §Total ginnings to end of month indicated. *Preliminary. *Not available. cProduction of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued. OPrice of 56 x 56 sheeting.

‡For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see p. 8-33 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, including stocks on farms and in transit, were 10,626,000 bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

*Data for March, June, and September 1944 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Data exclude carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabrics and, through October 1943, woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yarns (no separate data for the latter have been collected since October 1943); for weekly averages for 1942 and 1943, including such looms, see note marked "" on p. 8-35 of the May 1942 and 1943, including such looms, see note marked "*" on p. 8-35 of the May 1942 and 1943, including such looms, see note marked "*" on p. 8-35 of the June 1944 Survey. Wool stocks have been published on a revised basis beginning 1942 (see p. 8-35 of the May 1943 Survey); data include wool beld by the Commodity Credit Corporation but exclude foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

*New series. The series on cotton goods production is from the Bureau of the Census and covers practically total production of cotton broad woven goods (except tire fabrica) containing by weight 51 percent or more cotton; for data for first half of 1943 see p. 8-35 of the August 1944 Survey, compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin which discontinued quotations after 1943; earlier data are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						194	4					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC	rs—c	ontinu	ed	, .					
WGOL MANUFACTURES													
Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):* Production quarterly total thous of linear yards				139, 744			135.589			123, 808			
Apparel fabrics do Men's wear do General use and other fabrics do General use and General use				119, 219 60, 928						101, 911			.
Women's and children's wear do do do				46, 263 12, 028			43, 879 12, 727			39,826			.
Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do do				18, 987 1, 538			20, 440 1, 868			19, 397 2, 500			-
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				, , , ,			.,			,			
ur, sales by dealers thous. of dol		7,385	6,079	5, 190	3,822	2, 381	3,016	2,620	1,796	1,606	p 2, 281	p 2, 591	P 2, 5
yroxylin-conted textiles (cotton fabrics): Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin, yd		12, 285	11,816	12, 156	12, 516	12,773	12, 987	13, 027	12,478	12, 594	12,739	14, 266	
Pyroxylin spreadthous. of lb. Shipments, billedthous. linear yd		4, 716 5, 919	4, 456 5, 545	5, 277 6, 328	4, 896 5, 735	4, 828 5, 517	4, 900 5, 111	3, 915 4, 591	4, 232 5, 145	4, 118 5, 117	4, 939 5, 904	4, 477 5, 514	
	TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI	PMEN	VΤ						
MOTOR VEHICLES													
rucks and tractors, production, total*number		58, 596	55, 671	56, 359	55, 719	56, 920	61, 186	61, 540	68, 545	65,042	64, 129	69, 013	70,6
Civilian do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2, 528 56, 068	2, 766 52, 905	4, 628 51, 731	8, 151 47, 568	9, 298 47, 622	11, 926 49, 260	11, 243 50, 297	12, 511 56, 034	12, 277 52, 765	13, 075 51, 054	14, 677 54, 336	7 15, 6 55, 0
Light: Militarydododo		21, 479	21, 095	21, 081	19, 481	19, 338	20, 830	20, 269	23, 441	21, 367	18, 534	19,765	20, 4
Civiliandodo		1, 985 12, 806	1, 798 9, 940	3, 317 8, 303	6, 245 6, 649	7, 310 7, 007	9, 319 6, 625	8, 582 6, 031	10, 248 5, 746	10,034 6,300	9, 432 6, 144	10, 153 6, 503	$\begin{cases} 9, 5 \\ 5, 3 \end{cases}$
Heavy: Civilian. do Military do		543 21, 783	968 21, 870	1, 311 22, 347	1,906 21,438	1, 988 21, 277	2, 607 21, 805	2, 661 23, 997	2, 263 26, 847	2, 243 25, 098	3, 643 26, 376	4, 524 28, 068	r 6, 0 29, 2
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT		22,100	-2,0,0	, 0.1	21, 100	-1, -7.	21,000	20,000	20,021	20,000	20,010	20,000	20,2
nerican Railway Car Institute:													
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber		4, 100	5, 361	7, 962	7, 316	7,034	6, 090	6, 151	4, 837	4, 130	4, 741	4, 595	4,3
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do		2, 425 351	2, 092 445	1, 999 166	713 16	1, 501 0	1,698	2, 197 0	2,662 0	2,807 0	3, 517 0	3, 244	3, 0
Sociation of American Railroads:		351	445	166	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Freight cars, end of month: Number ownedthousands	1, 767	1,752	1, 752	1, 753	1,754	1, 753	1, 754	1,755	1,756	1,758	1, 759	1,762	1, 7
Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs do Percent of total on line	3. 0	42 2, 4	43 2. 5	43 2. 5	48 2.8	53 3, 1	3. 0	54 3.1	52 3.0	$\frac{51}{3.0}$	50 2. 9	51 2. 9	3
Orders, unfilledcars Equipment manufacturersdo	34, 579 29, 386	32, 211 20, 780	31, 844 20, 669	35, 581 24, 241	43, 321 32, 677	42, 244 32, 859	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, 4
Orders, unfilled cars. Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops. do Locomotives, steam, end of month:	5, 193	11, 431	11, 175	11,340	10, 644	9, 385	8,070	7,030	5, 994	4,868	4, 500	3,756	4, 7
Percent of total on line	2, 333 5. 9	2, 137 5, 4	2, 127 5. 4	2, 092 5. 3	2, 167 5. 5	2, 182 5. 5	2, 120 5. 4	2, 190 5. 5	2, 194 5. 6	2, 187 5. 5	2, 254 5. 7	2,300 5.8	2, 1
Orders unfilled	80 32	303 252	264 218	243 204	228 191	203 168	179 146	172 139	150 118	124 96	102 77	90 65	[]
Railroad shopsdodo	48	51	46	39	37	35	33	33	32	28	25	25	1.2
TRACTORS nipments, totalnumber		356	399	494	442	421	367	307	431	361	443	336	
Domestic do Exports do		321 35	360 39	450 44	419 23	375 46	321 46	271 36	413 18	341 20	415 28	303 33	
	1	CAN	ADIA	N ST	ATIST	ICS	1		<u> </u>	1		1	
hysical volume of business, adjusted:	, L									1		<u> </u>	
Combined indext		247. 0 275. 4	241.6 279.5	247. 8 282. 7	239. 5 270. 0	$241.8 \\ 272.3$	238. 8 266. 8	232. 2 262. 1	233. 1 263. 5	231. 0 260. 4	228. 0 259. 7	227. 9 255, 4	233 256
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*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 trucks statistics formerly shown in the Survey; it should also be noted that the latter were "factory sales." Earlier data for all new series will be published later.

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