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The Business Situation

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

A PRIL marked the close of a chapter in the economic history of the war. Pressure on aggregate munitions output is now generally recognized as a thing of the past, and no longer is there even speculation on the possibility of a new high in munitions output this year. The sole question from the economic point of view is how rapidly will munitions production decline, and how well can the release of resources be dovetailed into expansion of the output of nonmilitary goods.

The final stage of the period now closed, which period dates from the last German counteroffensive toward the end of 1944, was marked by renewed efforts to expand numerous munitions programs on the basis that the two-front war would continue indefinitely. As previously pointed out, this tended to stabilize output with little change in the distribution of resources between war and nonwar uses, by emphasizing the continuing high requirements for materials and manpower for military purposes. But the decisive defeat of all German armies throughout Germany and in Italy by the end of April made the ending of largescale military operations in Europe a matter of days at most.

Certainly the need for a large flow of supplies of other than maintenance goods, such as food, to the armies in Europe had already ended.

Cutbacks Had Little Effect in April.

The new phase of the war economy was reflected in April in a reorientation with respect to future procurement plans, resulting in the cancelation of expansion ahead. It did not immediately slow down the flow of munitions from factories, or the flow of material and components into them. Consequently, the volume of economic activity was little altered in April, with manufacturing and primary distribution continuing substantially unchanged.

As a matter of fact, events were robbing VE-day of some of its dramatic quality by reason of the fact that the Germans, by insisting upon the pulverization of many of their cities, including Berlin, have made the fact of final defeat a wavering point in time, insofar as the actual definite planning of our military procurement ahead is concerned. Nevertheless, it was clear that reprogramming of munitions production was underway.

What has happened to date is a series of individual cuts in procurement for later months without fixing the limits of the large reductions ahead in actual production and without translating these cuts into canceled orders.

The Magnitude of the Reduction.

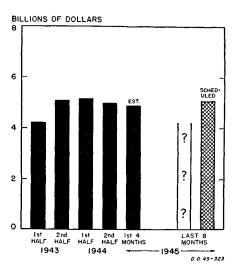
While the general outlines of the period ahead are clear, the uncertainty that exists stems from the fluid state of

the procurement program. Though there is no question that average monthly munitions production for the remainder of the year will be considerably below that of the first 4 months, the magnitude of the reduction has not yet been determined.

The problem confronting the business community is clearly illustrated in the chart on this page. While the production and purchasing policies of business are tied to the outlook for particular products, in general the programming for munitions producers was motivated by the outlook as seen in the chart.

Orders for materials, components, and subassemblies, inventory accumulation, and hiring policies were geared to mu-

Chart 1.—Munitions Production (Average per Month)



Sources: War Production Board and U. S. Department of Commerce.

nitions production projections for the remainder of the year at approximately the same levels that have persisted for over a year and a half. The schedule shown on the chart—as of March 1, projected on the assumption of a two-front war—has in recent months been the basis for future planning and is now recognized as having little meaning.

While the cutbacks thus far announced will take time to work out, the effect on productive activity will soon become apparent. The change in outlook from one of maintaining aggregate output, as seen in the last bar on the chart, to an uncertain but significant decline, will soon begin to show up in declining orders, inventories, and the flow of materials and components. Owing to large inventories of many intermediary products, the decline in manufacture of parts and sub-assemblies will tend to be more rapid than the reduction in deliveries of finished products.

Thus, even though the reduction in output of munitions may be gradual in the coming weeks, the repercussions in manufacturing as a whole of the change in outlook will be mounting rapidly. The prospect is that the real impact of the change in military procurement will be felt in the last half of the year.

Some indications of the magnitude involved for individual segments after VE-day were given in a report by the WPB Chief of Operations at the end of last month. For example, the critical field artillery items then scheduled at \$34,000,000 for the fourth quarter are expected to be almost wiped out, with only \$1,500,000 remaining in the schedule for that quarter. The fourth quarter schedule for tanks was curtailed in April from roughly 9,000 to 6,000. However, after VE-day, it is expected that the schedule for the same period would be cut in half down to 3,000.

Although the over-all cuts will not be so large as indicated by these individual cases, there is little doubt that the release of resources from munitions activity will be very large and the shifts in resources significant. The individual cases cited above are also illustrative of the likelihood that very large segments and, in some instances, entire facilities formerly engaged in civilian production will be released from production of military goods.

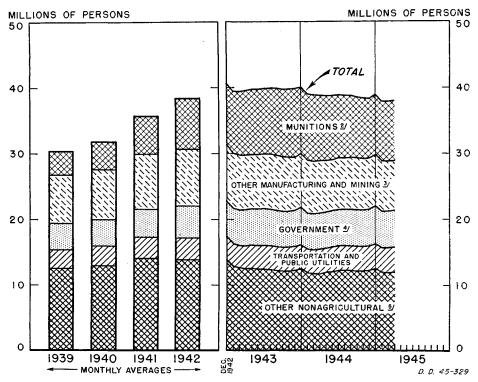
Reconversion Steps.

Recognition of the impending shifts in resources is found in the steps taken recently to prepare the automotive industry for reconversion to peacetime production. The automotive companies were permitted last fall to place orders for machine tools that would be needed for the resumption of passenger car production. Deliveries on these had been delayed due to the prior claims for additional facilities to meet rising munitions schedules. Since the orders for reconversion tools did not carry a preference rating, they were placed at the tail-end of the order boards.

At the end of March, there were close to \$90,000,000 of unrated orders for machine tools, including tools for the production of war-supporting items as well as for consumer items. There were at the same time over \$200,000,000 of rated orders for direct military and export needs. At the current production rate, the unrated orders represented a backlog of close to 3 months added to the rated order backlog of over 6 months. Undoutedly the accumulating contract terminations will involve subsequent cancellation of a substantial part of the rated order backlog.

But, as will be the case for many intermediate and finished product manufacturers, the unravelling of the order boards and rearrangement of production will take time. In the light of this situa-

Chart 2.—Industrial Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment ¹



¹ Includes all full-time and part-time wage earners and salaried workers in nonagricultural establishments who are employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are not included. self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are not included. ² Includes all metal-using industries, the rubber industry, selected chemical industries, and Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals. ³ "Other manufacturing" represents total manufacturing less the munitions industries. ⁴ Includes Federal, State, and local Government. Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals, and Federal force-account construction are excluded. ⁵ Includes trade, finance, service, construction (including Federal force-account construction), and miscellaneous.

miscellaneous.

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

tion and the impending release of resources, the War Production Board granted permission for the automotive industry to receive preference ratings for \$50,000,000 of machine tools. Moreover, preference will also be given to \$35,000,-000 of new construction and \$40,000,000 of other types of equipment.

While this action may speed up delivery of some of the tools and equipment needed, delay can still be expected in the retooling of the automotive plants as long as large backlogs for other customers remain on the books of the equipment manufacturers.

The general policy on reconversion had not been fully formulated by the end of April. Some of the orders restricting the use of materials were modified and there was some easing in the issuance of spot authorizations in the tighter labor market areas. However, aside from the steps taken to expedite the retooling of the automotive industry, the actions that will involve substantial resumption of civilian outputmade feasible by reduced military schedules-were still in the offing.

Recent Trends in Employment

Shifts in the utilization of manpower will be a prominent feature of the transition to one-front-war production. The impact of declining munitions production on employment will be seen in a shortening of the work-week, in an exodus of workers from war plants to other occupations, and in some withdrawals from the labor force as a result of retirements or to return to school and the home. The net result will be an easing of the labor situation and an increase in unemployment.

Although manpower has been in a high state of flux throughout the war years. the adjustments now under way are taking place in a considerably changed environment. The wide swings of employment that have occurred in munitions industries while aggregate output was maintained are symptomatic of the incidence on employment during the impending decline in output.

As production for war gradually gives way to production for peacetime living, the pressure on the manpower supply will be modified. The amount of munitions to be provided in the first year after VE-day is still very large; nevertheless, it is evident that a sizable release of manpower is in the offing.

There will be demands for reabsorbing these workers, but these demands will not always be immediately effective. The necessary complement of raw materials, plant facilities, machinery, and

qualified manpower will not always be simultaneously available. Some delays will occur in rehiring workers because of the time needed for reconverting facilities to civilian output. Moreover, many of the workers that will be released from shipbuilding, aircraft, and ammunition plants will be located in areas affording few alternative job opportunities.

The Setting for the Transition.

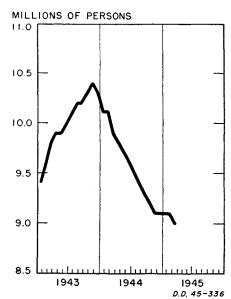
Almost a third of our labor force is now engaged in direct war work-some 12 million persons in the armed forces and about 9 million workers in munitions industries. Also dependent on war procurement programs are several million additional workers in other industries whose output is largely being diverted either directly or indirectly to the military agencies.

Chart 2, showing the industrial pattern of nonagricultural employment since 1939, provides the general setting for the manpower shifts already in process.

From an over-all standpoint, and putting aside the rapid expansion of the munitions industries, this chart seems to belie the great changes that have occurred in the civilian sector of the economy during the war. If the top, crosshatched area, representing employment in the munitions industries, is removed, the industrial pattern of employment appears to have remained remarkably stable for several years. One must go behind the broad industry groups shown to detect large ups and downs in employment trends.

Aside from the channelling of 12 million persons into the armed forces, the major distortion in the industrial distribution of manpower occasioned by the war has been the disproportionate ex-

Chart 3.—Employment in Munitions Industries 1



¹ See chart 2, footnote 2.

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

pansion of the munitions industrieschiefly the metal-using industries-and the accompanying restriction of employment in other industries-chiefly construction and trade.

The 9 million persons employed in the munitions industries in March 1945 constituted 24 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Monthly average employment in these same industries in 1939 was 3½ million workers, or roughly 12 percent of that year's nonagricultural total.

Less striking but nevertheless substantial gains in employment since 1939 were made in transportation and public utilities and in Government (excluding Government employment in navy yards and manufacturing arsenals which are included in munitions industries). For the most part, these gains were of a warsupporting character.

The remaining industries, with the exception of construction, are currently employing only slightly more workers than in 1939, despite large increases in business volume in almost all cases. The construction industry, which is not shown separately in the chart, has been reduced to roughly one-third of its 1939 complement of employees.

Some reversal of trends is evident from the chart. Munitions employment has been declining since the latter part of 1943, and all of the nonmunitions groups-except Government and transportation and public utilities—are currently below their average employment in 1942.

Distribution of Munitions Workers.

The approximate distribution of munitions workers in March 1945 was as follows:

Ordnance	1, 650, 000
Aircraft (prime and subcontrac-	
tors and parts suppliers)	1,650,000
Shipbuilding	1, 350, 000
Iron and steel	1, 200, 000
Machinery, other than electrical	1,050,000
Electrical machinery	500,000
Communication and electronic	
equipment	450,000
Nonferrous metals	
All other 1	
Total	9,000,000

¹Residual item reflecting employment in the rubber industry, the professional and scientific instruments industries, and certain miscellaneous groups. The figure is not an accurate measure of the size of these groups because of incomparabilities between the estimates of employment in the component industries and the estimate of over-all munitions employment.

The aircraft and shipbuilding industries were employing 3 million workers in March-one-third of all munitions workers. This concentration of employment was somewhat less than in November 1943. As noted below, the aircraft and shipbuilding industries have been releasing workers at a faster rate than any of the other major munitions industries.

Drop in Munitions Employment.

The swings in munitions employment in recent years are traced in chart 3. At their peak in November 1943, the munitions industries employed about 101/2

million workers. Since then, these industries have been a net supplier of manpower, releasing about 1½ million persons through March of this year. However, few of those released have been reflected in a net expansion of nonmunitions employment because of the continued expansion of the armed forces.

The brief period from December 1944 to February 1945 interrupted the downtrend in munitions employment. In these months, intensive recruiting for the critical production programs fully offset the number of workers being released from industries with declining production schedules, notably shipbuilding.

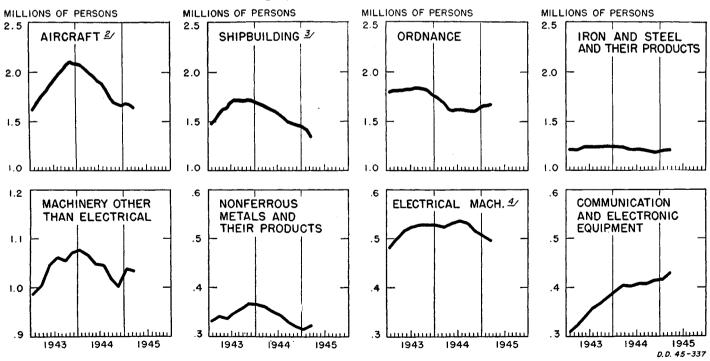
In March, reduced manpower requirements once again dominated the net movement in munitions employment. The decline is currently being accelerated as a consequence of the military decisions reached in Europe.

Contrasting Trends in Employment.

The recent trends in employment in different sectors of the munitions industry are contrasted in chart 4. The divergent patterns which are indicated reflect a combination of factors-production cutbacks, changes in product designs, shifts in the work-week, and manpower savings

Employment in most of the munitions industries has tended to conform to the pattern reflected in the over-all munitions employment figures. The downward movement has been dominated by the 460,000 workers released from aircraft production between November

Chart 4.—Employment Trends in Munitions Industries ¹



¹ Data for shipbuilding and ordnance are for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; aircraft data are for the end of the month. Data for the other groups are bimonthly estimates as of the 1st of the month through November 1944 and as of the 15th of the month thereafter. All series except shipbuilding and aircraft are based upon ES-270 reports to the War Manpower Commission. Percentage changes shown in reports for identical plants were used in computing bimonthly estimates.

² Includes employment in airframe, engine, propeller, glider, and special-purpose aircraft plants, and modification centers. Prime contractors, subcontractors, and parts suppliers are included.

³ Includes construction and repair of naval and cargo vessels in U. S. navy yards and private shipyards.

⁴ Excludes "communication and electronic equipment" which is shown separately.

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

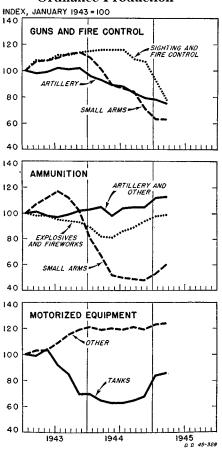
1943 and March 1945 and by the 380,000 workers dismissed from shipbuilding. The singularly stable movement in the iron and steel group and the rising employment trend in the communication and electronic equipment industry are the chief examples of employment trends contrary to the over-all movement.

The effect of the Belgium Bulge of last December on military procurement schedules and hiring policies is evident in the chart in the levelling-off of aircraft employment and in the small increases in several other munitions programs. However, the increases are more marked in chart 5, which shows the detail on employment in the ordnance group.

Employment in Ordnance Programs.

Factories producing guns, ammunition, motorized equipment, and other combat matériel classified as ordnance accounted for about 1.7 million of the 9 million munitions workers in March. Because of the diversity of products, employment trends have varied considerably in different segments of the industry. This is brought out clearly by the indexes shown in chart 5.

Chart 5.—Employment Trends in Ordnance Production ¹



¹ Bimonthly estimates based upon ES-270 reports to the War Manpower Commission, except data for "explosives and fireworks," which are compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor. Percentage changes shown in ES-270 reports for identical plants were used in computing bimonthly estimates.

Sources: Indexes computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce from data of the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Department of Labor.

Employment in the small arms ammunition plants has fluctuated very widely during the past two years. The employment index reached a peak of 117 in mid-1943 (January 1943=100) and then fell steadily to 48 in November 1944. By March, the index had recovered to 60.

In contrast, the index of employment in plants producing motorized equipment other than tanks rose 19 percent during 1943 and has remained practically stable since then, with the exception of the small rise in 1945.

Unemployment Compensation Payments.

A further indication of the dynamic nature of employment trends in recent years is supplied by information on recipients of unemployment compensation payments. Chart 6 presents data on the number of beneficiaries by labor-market areas, classified as of January 1945.

In areas where an acute labor shortage which would endanger essential war production either existed or was anticipated, the weekly average number of beneficiaries in the last quarter of 1944 and the first quarter of 1945 was appreciably above the corresponding periods of the preceding years. In all other areas, on the other hand, the number showed practically no year-to-year changes until February and March of this year, when it fell about 15 percent below the number of beneficiaries in the corresponding months of 1944.

At first glance, the picture shown in the chart is difficult to comprehend. Why should the number of workers drawing unemployment benefits increase so much more in acute-shortage areas than in other areas? With the preceding discussion as a background, however, the answer to this question should be apparent.

Most of the areas of acute labor shortage are the important centers of munitions production. They have been the areas particularly affected by cut-backs and the continual shifting of military procurement programs. The chart is merely a reflection of the fact that these changes have become more important in the past year.

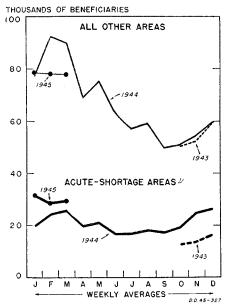
It should be noted, however, that the relative number of persons drawing benefits has been lower in the acute-shortage areas than in the country as a whole. In January 1945, for example, the shortage areas accounted for 40 percent of the total employment in plants reporting to the War Manpower Commission, but for only 29 percent of total number of workers drawing benefits.

Record Consumer Expenditures

In the light of the impending changes in the economy as a result of the shift to a one-front war, it is of interest to consider the status of consumer expenditures for goods and services which will become an expanding component of national expenditures.

Continuing the strong upward trend of the past 3 years, consumer expenditures for goods and services rose to an annual rate of 104 billion dollars during the first quarter of 1945, after adjust-

Chart 6.—Unemployment Compensation Beneficiaries by Labor-Market Areas



Areas in which acute labor shortages existed, or were anticipated, which would endanger essential production. (Classified as group I areas by the War Manpower Commission in January 1945.)

Source: Social Security Board.

ment for seasonal variations. This represents a gain of 4 percent from the seasonally adjusted rate of the fourth quarter of last year, and of 9 percent over a year ago. Indications are that in April there was no slackening in this rate of gain from a year ago. The detailed data are shown in table 1.

Expenditures for services, which at the present time constitute about one-third of all consumer expenditures, increased 5 percent in the first quarter of this year from a year ago. This increase was matched by a similar rise in the prices of services which in effect suggests that consumers did not secure more "real" services for their expenditures and, if quality considerations are weighed, they probably got less this year. Expenditures for services include housing, home maintenance, household utilities, personal services, transportation, medical care, recreation, and miscellaneous services.

Consumer expenditures for goods, on the other hand, increased much more than those for services—11 percent above the first quarter of 1944, and 5 percent above the fourth quarter 1944 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The striking feature of the increase since the first quarter of 1944 is that about 90 percent of the increase of 1.7 billion dollars was accounted for by the rise in expenditures for two major items of consumption—food and clothing (including shoes).

These are the very areas where certain goods, particularly the low-priced items, have been more difficult to obtain this year and in which trading-up, either forced or otherwise, was prevalent. Does the dollar increase in consumer expenditures for goods this year indicate

that more goods were available? No definite answer is possible. Data on physical quantities of goods purchased are not available except for a few commodities. Under such circumstances, a method which is very frequently resorted to in evaluating the changes in physical quantities is to adjust the dollar expenditures for price changes.

Adjustment for Price.

Using as the basic price data the reported indexes included in the cost of living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and reweighting the commodity group prices so that they are appropriately combined in terms of the relative importance of the various component items of consumer expenditures, the average increase in the prices of commodities purchased by consumers in the first quarter of this year is found to be 4 percent above the average for the first quarter of 1944. Since the dollar increase in consumer expenditures for goods was 11 percent in this period, use of the index as a deflator suggests an increase in quantities but, as has been stated in our previous discussions of this subject, such methods under existing conditions do not necessarily yield the correct answer, if indeed there can be said to be a correct answer with so much shifting and ineffective quality controls.

Other evidence suggests that the quantity of goods purchased by consumers was not more than a year ago, and indeed may have been somewhat less. This evidence is based on (1) the stability of

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services ¹

Goods and	Servi	ces 1		
Item	1939	1941	First ter,2 a al r	quar- tannu- ate
			1944	1945
	Billio	ns of c	ırrent	dollars
Total goods and services	61. 7	74. 6	95. 5	104. 0
Total goods	39.0	49. 2	65. 5	72. 5
Total goods	32.6	40.1	59.0	65. 3
Food	18. 1	22.3	35. 0	38. 5
Clothing	6.8	8.4	13.0	15.6
Tobacco	1.8	2. 2	3.0	2.7
Gasoline and oil	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.7
Other nondurable goods	3.8	4.7	6.4	6.8
Durable goods	6.4	9, 1	6.5	7. 2
ment	3.0	4.3	3.6	4. 1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	3, 3	.6	. 7
Other durable goods	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.4
Total services	22.7	25. 4	30.0	31. 5
	Billio	ons of	1939 d	ollars
Total goods and services	61.7	69.7	72. 5	75. 7
Total goods	39. 0	44. 9	47. 5	50.8
Nondurable goods	32.6	36.6	42.7	45.9
Food.	18. 1	19.8	24.0	26. 0
Clothing	6.8	7. 7	9. 2	10. 3
Tobacco	1.8	2. 1	2.6	2. 3
Gasoline and oil	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.6
Other nondurable goods	3.8	4.6	5.4	5.7
Durable goodsFurniture, furnishings	6.4	8.3	4.8	4.9
and household equip-		1	['	1
ment.	3.0	4.0	2.7	2.8
Automobiles and parts	2.3	2.9	. 4	.4
Other durable goods	1. 1	1.4	1.7	1.7
Total services	22.7	24.8	25.0	24. 9
	1	1	1	į.

Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
 Seasonally adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

production for civilian use and (2) the fact that consumer goods inventories showed only a small decline during the past 12 months.

The dollar value of manufacturers' shipments for civilian use in the first quarter of this year is estimated at 60 billion dollars. The details underlying this estimate were given in last month's Survey. In the first quarter of 1944, the civilian shipments were almost the same—60 billion dollars. Since wholesale prices increased only slightly from last year, these results indicate that the quantity of goods shipped by manufacturers for civilian use was about the same this year as a year ago.

Available data on mineral production also indicate that the amount destined for civilian use was not larger in the first quarter of this year than last year. Furthermore, the volume of agricultural output for civilian use was definitely less this year than in the early part of 1944, principally because of the reduced flow of meats to civilians.

Thus, the production indicators point to a volume of goods for civilian use in the first quarter of this year which was perhaps as large as in the first quarter of 1944—certainly not larger.

Although production was supplemented in some lines by reducing retail inventories, the total contribution to the total new supply from this source was not significant—the value of retail inventories at the end of March was only 2 percent below that of a year ago. This would account for only slightly more than 1 percent of the increase in purchases of goods of 1.7 billion dollars which occurred from the first quarter of 1944 to the first quarter of this year.

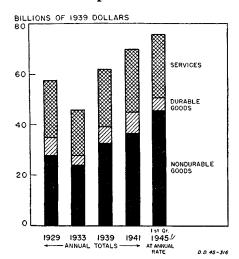
The discrepancy between these results obtained by dividing the sales by the price index, and by estimating the supply of goods available to consumers, may be attributed to a combination of three factors: (1) Possible errors in the basic estimates of prices, consumer expenditures and production, (2) some further increase in trading-up, and (3) increased purchases at prices above ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration.

That the rise in consumer expenditures is not overstated is confirmed by the consistency of sales reports from many sources—reports made to the Federal Reserve banks by department stores, reports collected by Dun and Bradstreet on retail trade, and reports to the Department of Commerce by independent and chain organizations. All of these point to the substantial increase in consumer expenditures for goods in the first quarter of this year from a year ago.

There is very little information available from which the trend in trading-up during the war period can be determined. The principal incentive to voluntary trading-up has been the steady and sharp rise in the consumer income. Shortages of certain types of low-priced goods, particularly wearing apparel, were an important factor in the involuntary trading-up.

Voluntary trading-up probably did not increase since the first quarter of

Chart 7.—Consumers' Expenditures



¹ Seasonally adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

1944 since the disposable income of individuals (exclusive of pay to the armed forces) was not greater in the first quarter of this year than a year ago. That the disposable income did not increase was due to the higher tax payments falling due in the first quarter of 1945. Despite the higher level of taxes and consumers' purchases, however, net savings of individuals were still at the high annual rate of about 36 billion dollars.

How much additional involuntary trading-up occurred because of further shortages of low-priced goods in the first quarter is impossible to determine. However, the involuntary trading-up that did occur appears to have been largely centered in certain types of wearing apparel the supply of which was smaller this year.

Thus, it appears that in addition to some further trading-up, an important reason for the difference between the "real" consumer expenditures for goods, as measured by adjusting the dollar expenditures by the reported price change, and the physical quantities purchased is increased purchases by consumers at over-the-ceiling prices, though it is impossible to measure the magnitude of this factor. It may be noted that the reported prices include some over-ceiling quotations although admittedly not all such transactions.

Expenditures in Reconversion Period.

The fact that consumer expenditures are currently at record levels raises the question of their probable volume in the reconversion period. Great reliance has been placed by many on the stimulating effects of deferred demands for such consumer durables as automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and other electrical appliances.

It is true, of course, that pent-up demands are large and that consumers have accumulations of savings to make them effective. The areas where such deferred demands will have their greatest impact, however, are rather limited.

(Continued on p. 15)

Corporate Earnings by Size of Firm

By Joseph L. McConnell

THE concern for small business has been renewed and reinforced by the reduction in the ranks of this segment of the Nation's economy which has occurred during the war with improved alternative sources of employment and goods shortages. These wartime changes in concentration of industry were analyzed in an article that appeared in last month's SURVEY. It was indicated there that the immediate postwar outlook was for a reversal in trend in concentration and a substantial growth in the number of small businesses.

Encouragement of this trend and the preservation of opportunities for small business enterprise in the postwar decades is requisite for the general economic health of the country, since it serves as a proving ground for new technologies and new, vigorous entrepreneurial talent; often serves as an automatic check on the size of monopoly profits; and provides a framework of leadership which supports and stabilizes the basic institutions of our society.

Regardless of the importance of noneconomic considerations, any program of general aid to small business must be drawn in the light of the fullest possible knowledge of its earning power in both prosperity and depression. To subsidize and protect economic inefficiency would be socially wasteful and its cost would have to be weighed carefully against the noneconomic values to be gained from the prevention of further concentration of industry. Furthermore, it would be a continuing process and might even endanger the very goals which we seek to attain, especially the long-run goal of increasing the Nation's economic productivity by sifting out the more efficient firms for survival.

Comparative Earnings

The purpose of this study is to compare the earning power of small, medium sized, and large scale industry at different levels of industrial production.

For this purpose the statistics of corporate income, compiled for the years 1931 to 1941 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from corporate income tax returns, were analyzed to obtain the ratios of net income to stockholders' equity, by asset size classes, for the various industrial divisions and the 21 manufacturing groups at different levels of business activity.

It cannot be asserted positively that the 200,000 corporations with assets under 50 thousand dollars reporting to the Bureau of Internal Revenue and supplying balance sheets can be taken to represent all small business, the bulk of which is unincorporated. But at least trends in the earnings of small corporations with changes in the volume of business activity can be taken as roughly indicative of the direction and extent of changes in the earnings of unincorporated firms.

Stockholders' equity was chosen as the base for expressing earnings as a rate, since the dissimilarities of small and large firms in proportions of direct labor and capital equipment used are such as to greatly impair the meaningfulness of the "profits ratio"-net income as a ratio to sales. This fact plus the difficulty of computing or estimating the costs to small firms of nonequity capital makes the ratio of net income to assets of little value for present purposes. Moreover, the rate of return on equity capital is favored because it is the rate that stockholders are able to obtain in practice which ultimately determines survival

There are two principles of significance for the future of small business which must stand out in any analysis of the statistical tables and charts in this study. First, from any level an increase in business activity results in an improvement in the earnings of smaller corporations relative to the earnings of the larger throughout the size range. Second, it is only at production levels substantially above that of 1939 that the

smallest firms in most industries can be expected to yield any return on investment after paying a reasonable wage for the managerial services of the owner.

Profits and the Business Cycle.

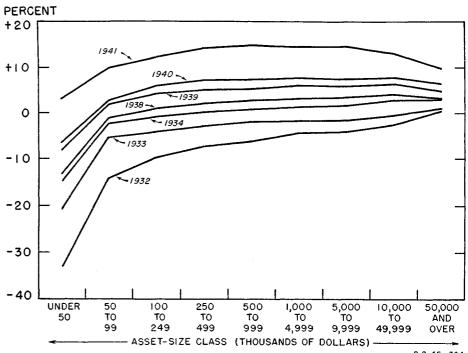
The broad outlines of the effects of varying levels of industrial activity on the relative profitability of corporations of different sizes can be observed by reference to the "net profit" column of table 1 and to chart 1. Reported net profit of all corporations is here presented by asset size classes without adjustment for the tendency of the salaries of officers of small corporations to absorb a large part of net income in good years.

At the bottom of the depression in 1932 the largest corporations—those having assets above 50 million dollars—were, in the aggregate, able to hold on to a slender margin of profit. But the reported losses in the smaller size classes extended in unbroken procession down to a loss of over 30 percent of equity in the smallest size class.

As our economy recovered through the ensuing nine years to 1941, this curve of reported corporate profit by size gradually changed in shape as it rose. By 1936 the corporations of size 1 to 50 millions in assets began to exceed the industrial giants in average profit rate, while the smallest reported losses of only 6 percent.

With the recovery after the 1938 recession the highest earnings rate moved

Chart 1.—Percentage Ratio of Net Profits Before Taxes to Equity for All Corporate Industries, by Assets-Size Classes



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Note.—Mr. McConnell is a member of the Business Structure Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{1 &}quot;Industrial Concentration of Employment," Survey of Current Business, April 1945.

progressively downward through the size classes, until in 1941 it was reported by the firms just under 1 million dollars in asset size. In the same year the rate reported by the smallest corporations was up to 3 percent—6 percent below the giants and 12 percent below the medium-sized firms.

Officers' Compensation.

The complete story of the changes in the relative earnings position of the smaller firms is not revealed by an examination of reported net income alone. The smaller corporations exist as much to provide an income in the form of a managerial wage to corporate officers who are owners as well as workers as to pay dividends to all stockholders.

In fact, in each of the first three size classes—up to 500 thousand dollars in assets—officers' compensation is a larger amount than net profit even in a year as prosperous as 1941. For those under 50 thousand dollars in assets the compensation was about 15 times as large as reported net profit in that year.

Most of this compensation of officers must be regarded as a true cost and not as a distribution of residual profit, even though important parts of profit are absorbed in increases in the salaries of the officer-owners of small firms in certain industries as the more profitable levels of operation are attained.

Profit Plus Officers' Compensation

In the "total return" columns of table 1 and in chart 2, the sum of officers' compensation and net profit is presented as a ratio to equity to demonstrate, in a rough way, the extremity of the depression-prosperity swing in the return to the owners of small business for their investment of capital and for their labor.

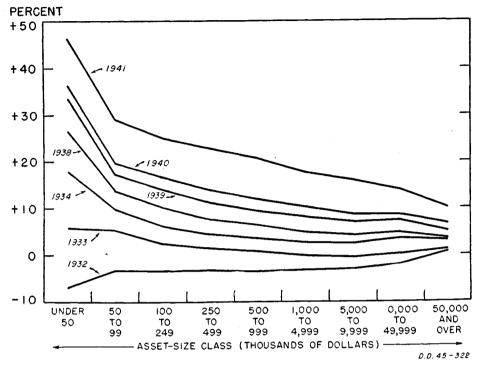
The fact that total return fell below zero in 1932 in the smallest size class means that in the aggregate these firms incurred losses in excess of one-third of their labor cost—for the compensated officers comprise about one-fifth of the labor force by number and are normally rewarded at a higher rate than the hired laborers.

In the second size class, the fact that total return was negative is less significant since salaried officers in firms of this size—50 thousand dollars to 100 thousand dollars of assets—comprise only about 5 percent of the labor force by number and normally receive less than one-fifth of the "wages" paid.

By 1941 the percentage ratio of officers' compensation plus net profit to equity for firms with less than 50 thousand dollars of assets had risen to 46 percent in all industries combined, to 65 percent in all industries except finance (table 2), and to 70 to 90 percent in some of the more prosperous component industrial divisions. By comparison, the return to the officers and owners of the largest companies was relatively stable, increasing only 9 percent in the same period.

In terms of dollars per firm the total return to the owners of a typical corporation with assets under 50 thousand dollars rose from below zero to 3,200 dol-

Chart 2.—Percentage Ratio of Net Profits Before Taxes and Officers' Compensation to Equity for All Corporate Industries, by Assets-Size Classes



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

lars between 1932 and 1941. If finance corporations are excluded, the rise was from below zero to 4,600 dollars.

Adjustment of Reported Profit.

The unrefined analysis of net profit and net profit plus officers' compensation, which has been presented in tables 1 and 2 and charts 1 and 2, serves only to show the broad outlines of the variations between 1931 and 1941 in relative positions of small and large corporations with respect to earnings. To analyze the earnings with shifts in basic economic conditions, it is necessary to concentrate upon particular years, after adjustment of the reported net profit to show the earnings of small and large corporations on a comparable basis.

Corporate income data for the years 1939 and 1941 were chosen for the detailed analysis of separate industry groups. Since we had attained in 1941 a level of industrial production 60 percent above the average for 1935–39 and had not yet encountered—except in metals manufacturing—the widespread dislocations of production which followed upon our entry into the war, the data of corporate income for that year represent the nearest approximateion to immediate postwar conditions of production which we have experienced in recent years.

The data for 1939, which are analyzed in detail for contrast with 1941, represent conditions in a year when business activity was much lower and relatively stable. It is near enough to 1941, however, to minimize problems of comparability due to basic long-term changes in the structure of American industry.

Officers' Compensation in Small Firms.

The most difficult problem involved in measuring the relative earning power of large and small corporations springs from the fact that the smaller corporations are usually wholly owned by one, two, or three corporate officers who are also full-time workers in their own concern. This is true of 70 percent of the nonfinancial corporations with assets under 50 thousand dollars and 50 percent of the nonfinancial corporations with assets between 50 thousand dollars and 250 thousand dollars.

As workers these officer-owners are recipients of wages the amount of which is determined not by bargaining in the market but by the recipients. This is because there is no outside stock interest to limit the corporate officers' compensation paid or credited to a drawing account and claimed as a deduction on the tax return as the market value of the services rendered.²

² The statistics of corporate income compiled and published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue are compiled from income tax returns as originally filed with the Bureau. The disallowance of portions of the claimed officers' compensation deductions is not reflected in the available statistics. Therefore, all statements made herein with respect to reported officers' compensation have no necessary relevance to amounts allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as deductions in the computation of taxable net income. Moreover, since the method used in this study involves the pooling and redivision of profit and officers' compensation, the disallowance of claimed officers' compensation deductions increases taxable income and has no effect on the conclusions reached here.

Table 1.—Reported Corporate Net Profit Before Taxes and Total Return to Officers and Owners: Percentage of Equity, All
Industries, 1931–41

	19	31	19	32	19:	33	195	34	193	35	19	36	19	37	193	8	19	39	19	40	19	41
Assets size (Thousands of dollars)	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn
Under 50. 50-99 100-249. 250-499. 500-999. 1,000-4,999. 5,000-9,999. 10,000-49,999. 50,000 and over. 50,000-99,999. 100,000 and over.	-21.6 -8.9 -6.3 -4.4 -3.6 -2.7 -1.5 2 2.4	5. 7 4. 1 1. 7 . 8 2 9 4 . 6 2. 7	-32.8 -13.8 -9.7 -7.1 -6.1 -4.1 -3.8 -2.4 .5	-6.9 -3.1 -3.1 -3.0 -3.3 -3.0 -2.9 -1.8 .7	-20.6 -5.2 -4.0 -2.6 -1.7 -1.5 -1.3 3 1.1	5. 9 5. 3 2. 5 1. 5 1. 0 0 5 .2 1. 3	-14.7 -2.2 6 .4 .9 1.5 1.7 3.0 3.1	17. 9 9. 8 6. 4 4. 7 3. 6 2. 9 2. 5 3. 5 3. 2	-10.9 5 1.5 2.6 2.9 3.6 3.5 4.9 4.7	25. 3 12. 3 9. 3 7. 3 6. 0 5. 1 4. 3 5. 4 4. 8	-6. 2 2. 7 5. 0 5. 8 6. 1 6. 4 6. 6 6. 6 5. 4 6. 8 5. 1	35. 5 18. 6 14. 5 11. 4 9. 8 8. 3 7. 5 7. 2 5. 6 7. 2 5. 3	-8. 2 1. 8 3. 9 4. 9 5. 3 6. 0 6. 0 6. 9 5. 4 6. 2 5. 2	34. 5 18. 1 13. 8 10. 8 9. 1 7. 9 7. 5 5. 6 6. 6 5. 4	-13. 1 -1. 0 1. 1 2. 2 2. 8 3. 2 3. 4 4. 2 3. 2 4. 0 3. 1	26. 5 13. 9 10. 3 7. 7 6. 5 5. 0 4. 4 4. 8 3. 4 4. 4 3. 2	-8. 2 2. 0 4. 3 5. 2 5. 4 6. 2 6. 1 6. 8 4. 9 5. 8 4. 7	33. 4 17. 4 13. 9 11. 1 9. 4 8. 2 7. 2 7. 4 5. 1 6. 1 4. 9	-6.6 2.8 6.0 7.2 7.3 7.9 7.6 8.0 6.5 8.0 6.2	36. 2 19. 6 16. 8 13. 9 11. 9 10. 2 8. 7 8. 7 6. 7 8. 4 6. 4	3. 0 9. 9 12. 2 14. 2 14. 9 14. 7 14. 7 13. 0 9. 8 12. 8 9. 2	46. 4 29. 0 24. 9 22. 6 20. 6 17. 6 16. 1 13. 9 10. 0 13. 3 9. 3
Total	3	1, 5	-2.6	-1.1	5	1.0	2. 1	3. 6	4. 0	5. 6	5, 7	7.6	5. 5	7. 4	3. 0	4.8	5. 3	7. 2	6.8	8.9	11.6	14. 0

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Based on data from U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Role of Depreciation.

Since the small firm's depreciable assets usually consist of single units of various items of equipment, the making good of depreciation occurs only irregularly. Therefore, in the absence of genuine losses the owner-officer can, without impairing working capital, disburse to himself as salary not only the market value of his services and the net income of the corporation but also additional amounts equal to the annual depreciation charge on the longer-lived pieces of equipment.

This tends to facilitate the reporting of annual losses by a few corporations in each of the smaller asset classes and depresses the average reported net profit (or increases the average reported net loss) of all firms in the asset class. It does not, however, affect total return—officers' compensation plus net profit (or less net loss)—since all such increases in officers' compensation result in a decrease in net profit or increase in net loss.

As some corporations in the group under consideration make good the depreciation of past years or expand operations by acquisition of noncapital assets, the reinvestment does not appear as an offset to the net losses being reported by the others. On the contrary, it appears in the balance sheet only, the increment in assets being matched by a credit to the capital stock account, to donated surplus, or even to a liability account "due to officers."

In summary, the reporting of a small net loss in several successive years by all corporations having assets below 50 thousand dollars, or between 50 thousand dollars and 100 thousand dollars, is not necessarily inconsistent with a moderate prosperity among this group of firms.

Officers' Compensation in Larger Firms.

On the other hand, the true rate of return on stockholders' investment in medium-sized corporations is not greatly affected by overstatements (relative to the market value of their services) of officers' compensation. For instance, the statistics of an aggregate of corporations of asset size between 1 million dollars and 5 million dollars are dominated by those whose stock ownership

is dispersed, so that the interest of nonofficer stockholders serve as a check on salaries paid.

Furthermore, in this size class reported officers' salaries in a good year amount to only about 3 percent of stockholders' equity. Even if all corporations of this size were closely held and the reported officers' compensation were 100 percent above the market value of their services, the resultant effect on the rate of return on equity would be to understate it by only 1.5 percent.

Redistribution of Officers' Compensation.

That reported officers' compensation does in fact vary to absorb the profits of small corporations is empirically determinable. An examination of variations in average profit and average officers' compensation per firm from industry to industry and from year to year in the same industry reveals that in the smallest size class changes in net income before the deduction of officers' salaries are absorbed about equally by changes in net profit and reported officers' compensation. Among aggregates of larger firms this absorption decreases with increases in size and becomes insignificant in the expression of the profit rate for aggregates of firms with more than 1 million dollars in assets each.

Thus, in order to measure industrial variations in the change in profits of small business between 1939 and 1941 and to estimate the absolute level of those profits on a basis comparable to that of the million dollar and larger firms, it was necessary to adjust the reported profit figures of the firms under 1 million dollars in total assets.

The method followed in making this adjustment is described in some detail in the discussion of methods below. In brief, it consisted of transferring to net profit the balance of reported officers' compensation after an allowance had been made for, first, the actual amounts paid to officers who are actually employees and only nominally owners, and, second, the probable market value of the services of the officers who were owners.

The number of "officer-owners" per firm, their percentage of stock ownership and the portion of their time devoted to the business, was determined from a study of a sample of 1941 cor-

poration income tax returns. The probable market value of their services was determined largely from an analysis of the rates of pay of the officers of those of the corporations in the sample with sufficient nonofficer stock ownership to restrict the salaries to their market value. Table 2 gives the ratios of profit and officers' compensation plus profit to equity before adjustment. The rates after adjustment are presented in table 3 and chart 3.

Adjusted Profits

The fact that improvements in the level of industrial activity bring relative improvements in the earning position of small firms is demonstrated in the "all industries except finance" sections in table 3 and chart 3. In 1941 as compared with 1939, firms with assets over 5 million dollars enjoyed an increase in profit rate of 8 percent; the 1 million to 5 million dollar firms; 12 percent; and the firms under 50 thousand dollars, 18 percent. After these changes were made, the smallest firms matched the earnings rate of the largest, and those ranging from 50 thousand dollars to 5 million dollars in size operated most profitably at rates approximating 20 percent. These figures, however, represent a composite of widely divergent trends in the separate industrial divisions.

Areas of Low Earnings.

For the manufacturing division the pattern of earnings by size resembled that of all industries except finance, but was on a higher level in 1941. The improvement of the small firms relative to the large was scarcely present in mining and quarrying, and was not present at all in the two manufacturing groups—products of petroleum and coal, and stone, clay, and glass—which, although classed as manufacturing, are in part extractive.

The smaller firms in the extractive industries owe their poor earnings position, and usually also their small size, to a natural limitation on their supplies of raw material and to partial exhaustion of whatever deposits they once owned. In addition, the small "prairie dog" refineries in petroleum have been unable to keep pace with the sweeping technological changes which occurred

in the industry in recent years. Yet beyond the half-million mark the average rate of profit declines with increases in size.

Areas of High Earnings.

Of the broad industrial divisions, it is

principally in the wholesale section of trade and among the service industries that the small firms show to best advantage at the high level of business activity prevailing in 1941. In 1939, the average rates of return to wholesalers ranged from 7 percent in the smallest size class to 10 percent in the fifth size classfirms with assets between 1 and 5 million dollars.

By 1941 this portion of the curve had reversed itself and the range was steadily downward from the 32 percent return for the firms under 50 thousand dollars

Table 2.—Reported Corporate Net Profit Before Taxes and Total Return to Corporate Officers and Owners: Percentage of Equity, by Industries, 1939-41

	Industries, 1777-11																						
Assets size (thousands	Year	All in		All in tries e fina	xcept	Minir quar	ng and rying	Man turi		Pul utili	olic ties	Whole trad		Retail	trade	Ser	vice	Fins	nce	Constr	uction	Agricu forestr fishe	y and
of dollars)		Net profit	Total return	Net profit	Total return		Total return	Net profit	Total return		Total return	Net 7		Net profit				Net profit	Total return	Net profit	Total return		Total return
Under 50	1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941	-8. 2 3. 0 2. 0 9. 9 4. 3 12. 2 5. 2 14. 2 5. 4 14. 7 6. 1 14. 7 6. 8 13. 0 5. 8 12. 8 4. 7 9. 2 5. 3 11. 6	46. 4 17. 4 29. 0 13. 9 24. 9 11. 1 22. 6 9. 4 20. 6 8. 2 17. 6 7. 2 16. 1 13. 3 4. 9 9. 3 7. 2	-7. 9 5. 8 3. 0 13. 0 5. 5 15. 8 6. 9 18. 4 7. 5 19. 8 8. 2 20. 2 8. 1 20. 4 8. 0 17. 8 6. 7 16. 7 5. 1 11. 4 6. 6 15. 3	65.0	1 — . 5 . 7 . 1 . 5 . 7 . 1 . 2 . 2 . 1 . 7 . 7 . 1 . 2 . 2 . 1 6 . 8 . 1 . 9 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 1 8 . 2 . 6 . 7 . 1 8 . 4 . 6 . 9 . 0	1 4 . 5		38. 7 58. 9 23. 4 40. 6 18. 7 36. 1 16. 1 33. 2 13. 5 28. 6 10. 9 26. 0 10. 6 23. 3 9. 3 26. 6 17. 7	8. 2 14. 3 6. 6 12. 0 6. 8 10. 2 6. 0 9. 8 4. 3 8. 9 3. 3 5. 1 4. 0	46. 1 47. 6 22. 5 31. 0 19. 4 26. 2 15. 2 25. 4 10. 7 6. 3 10. 7 6. 3 10. 1 4. 5 9. 2 3. 5 4. 4 7. 3	-5.4 12.5 4.1 15.4 17.6 19.7 9.3 21.6 9.8 22.5 10.5 22.2 9.2 22.3 7.2 -1.9 5.3	47. 0 70. 2 26. 1 42. 3 20. 4 35. 8 17. 3 32. 6 16. 4 31. 3 22. 4 24. 4 24. 3 8. 1 — . 5 5. 6 14. 4 28. 1	5. 8 15. 2 5. 8 15. 2 7. 7 16. 5 6. 3 14. 7 8. 1 14. 2 10. 0 11. 7 14. 8 22. 2	28. 5 42. 9 19. 2 32. 3 15. 7 29. 3 15. 7 11. 2 22. 3 10. 8 20. 3 7. 7 7 16. 6 9. 1 15. 4 10. 5 12. 3 15. 0 22. 4	6. 4 4. 0 12. 1 5. 9 11. 1 6. 2 11. 0 6. 6 5. 4 10. 3 -, 2 7. 2 4. 4 4. 3 4. 3	35. 7 17. 6 24. 6 13. 5 20. 2 11. 9 17. 0 8. 8 13. 9 1. 2 2. 4 4. 3 7. 9 7. 9 5. 0 6. 9	-9.6 -8.9 -1.2 -1.1 .9 .1 .1 .1 .9 .2.5 .2.1 .2.5 .2.7 4.1 .2.5 .2.7 4.1 .2.3 .3.8 4.8 .3.8 .3.8 .4.8 .3.8 .4.8 .4.	10. 4 4. 6 6. 1. 7 5. 2 2. 8 4. 7 2. 1 4. 3 3. 3 6 4. 7 2. 7 4. 2 4. 1 5. 1 4. 2 4. 2 4. 2 4. 3 4. 3 4. 7 4. 3 5. 3 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5. 0	61. 1 87. 9 27. 0 50. 8 18. 5 41. 8 15. 3 40. 0 11. 1 36. 3 12. 6 32. 3 32. 5 36. 0 8. 2 23. 4	-8.5 1.7 -2.4 4.62.4 6.7 1.8 5.2 1.8 5.2 4.74 6.7 1.8 18.8	7. 4 16. 9 4. 5 13. 2 3. 9 12. 0 2. 6 9. 1 3. 2 7. 0 1. 2 5. 6 5. 2 7. 4 1. 9 19. 0
	Year	Total ufact	man- uring	Food kind prod	dred	Beve	erages	Toba manu tur	ıfac-	Tex m prod	ill	Appare produ made fabr	ıcts from	ar	ther id lucts		ober lucts	Lumb timber prod	r basic	Furn and fir lum prod	ished ber	Pape all prod	
Under 50	1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941	-9.6 5.0 3.0 14.7 6.2 19.3 8.3 22.1 28.5 24.3 9.8 25.0 9.6 24.2 9.8 22.3 8.9 26.0 7.4 17.5 8.4 21.3	58. 9 23. 4 40. 6 18. 7 36. 1 16. 1 33. 2 13. 5 28. 6 10. 6 23. 3 26. 6 7. 6 17. 7	8.8 14.8 10.5 15.9 8.0 15.8 10.1 14.2 13.9 17.0 7.0 9.2	16. 2 24. 3 15. 8 22. 7 13. 5 20. 6 12. 9 19. 0 9. 2 17. 3 10. 8 14. 4 18. 3 7. 3 10. 8	21. 2 21. 0 18. 5 5 25. 4 10. 3 21. 3 21. 3 12. 8 20. 2 16. 2 20. 8 20. 3 17. 6 17. 1 122. 4 12. 0 16. 9	47. 1 37. 7 38. 88. 7 28. 7 37. 2 15. 6 28. 4 16. 8 20. 2 18. 7 19. 2 18. 1 17. 5	2 - 15. 1 -1. 9 1. 4 3. 1 6. 8 3. 0 -2. 1 6. 4 14. 9 5. 5 5. 4. 3 7. 4 11. 4 11. 1 11. 1 11. 7 21. 7 17. 0 22. 0	14. 6 14. 3 14. 6 16. 2 9. 1 5. 2 11. 6 21. 4 7. 6 6. 5 8. 5	-2. 5 16. 4 2. 0 20. 2 4. 5 23. 7 5. 3 23. 0 5. 6 21. 3 6. 9 19. 6 7. 5 17. 0 10. 7 9. 1	35. 8 71. 2 20. 6 45. 3 14. 4 36. 9 11. 0 33. 8 9. 3 28. 9 7. 8 24. 1 21. 2 8. 3 17. 9 11. 3 9. 5	-13.9 2.6 2.2 12.9 4.7 16.4 8.1 19.5 10.0 22.6 9.8 21.8 4.8 15.1 12.6 16.2	50. 8 74. 8 27. 8 49. 4 24. 3 42. 2 20. 8 36. 5 1 35. 4 4 14. 4 27. 8 27. 8 27. 8 27. 8 33. 0	. 4 11. 4 2. 0 14. 3 7. 5 15. 1 6. 2 7. 7 18. 5 8. 6 15. 7 6. 5 13. 4 11. 2 12. 0	11.8	12. 9 16. 2 13. 4 26. 1 12. 2 24. 6 14. 0 33. 8 26. 6 10. 4 9. 4 10. 4 21. 3	37. 4 48. 6 28. 0 43. 2 21. 7 38. 3 19. 6 43. 7 16. 5 30. 1 11. 1 10. 8 22. 3 	-12.6 10.6 -1.6 18.2 1.5 24.2 2.6 21.8 3.3 21.3 2.7 18.2 1.1 14.6 -2.8 8.8	52.3 13.5 37.7 10.8 38.5 29.8 6.3 26.1 4.0 20.2 1.5 15.4 10.9 9.3 3.8	2. 5 2. 1 11. 8 3. 5 14. 0 6. 4 17. 6 6. 4 19. 4 8. 6 22. 5 5. 0 17. 9	9. 0 19. 3 8. 3 12. 3	-4. 6 13. 5 5. 2 17. 8 8. 2 20. 9 10. 3 22. 9 8. 5 22. 6 6. 8 8. 8 -4. 0 12. 2 4. 5 10. 0 -6. 3 18. 4	58. 1 28. 0 41. 9 21. 4
	Year	and	nting pub- iing	and	nicals allied lucts	and	oleum coal lucts	Stone, and prod	glass	steel	and and lucts	Nonfe metals produ	and	mach and e		exc	ninery, cept trical	ar	nobiles id oment	Trans tion e ment, o autom	quip- except		cella- ous
Under 50	1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941	-17. 3 -1. 8 2. 5 8. 0 5. 6 10. 3 8. 3 11. 4 7. 2 14. 5 10. 4 13. 6 11. 1 13. 3 7. 2 2. 1 -7. 2 1. 4 1. 4 1. 4 1. 4 1. 4 1. 7 1. 7 1	62.9 25.7 33.7 20.1 26.7 18.1 21.9 13.2 12.0 15.6 12.1 14.4 6.6 6.7 2.1 2.1	4. 6 4. 3 13. 5 8. 5 17. 4 11. 2 20. 5 21. 4 14. 0 23. 2 15. 6 25. 7 11. 8 18. 4 14. 5 26. 24. 0	49. 5 21. 2 34. 5 19. 7 30. 3 18. 3 30. 3 15. 4 28. 0 16. 6 26. 3 17. 1 27. 2 12. 5 19. 3 16. 0 24. 1	2 4.8 2 -6.7 2 12.5 16.5 2 1.5 18.4 2 12.2 21.4 2 5.9 2 8.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 12.3 12.3 13.8 11.5 13.8 13.8 14.5 15.5 16.5 16.5 17.5 18	2-28.5 2-18.6 2-18.7 2-21.1 2-9.0 2-6.7 2-15.7 2-7 2-7 2-7 2-7 2-7	1 3. 8 10. 6. 8 13. 8 7. 7. 7 15. 2 10. 4 19. 4 10. 6 10. 6 10. 6 11. 2 23. 5 9. 3	36.3 18.7 28.2 15.9 25.2 14.3 25.0 9.6 19.3 8.8 24.9 11.7 24.1	16. 8 3. 3 26. 29. 6 9. 5 32. 8. 29. 6 9. 5 32. 8 2 35. 1 9. 9. 9 40. 6 7. 22 28. 2 25. 8 21. 7 6. 2	70. 9 24. 3 56. 52. 3 49. 2 17. 3 46. 0 13. 3 43. 9 12. 5 38. 4 11. 8 43. 0 29. 4 6. 0 26. 1 3. 9 22. 0	3. 7 26. 3 9. 7 24. 1 12. 4 30. 6 11. 3 33. 5 13. 3 28. 9 10. 7 29. 7 6. 0 22. 3 15. 6 23. 1	51. 5 78. 7 26. 4 63. 0 25. 2 45. 3 24. 1 47. 0 17. 3 44. 2 16. 3 32. 8 12. 3 23. 4 11. 6 30. 8 6. 1 22. 8 23. 3	11. 4 	82. 1 22. 4 52. 6 24. 3 52. 2 22. 9 51. 3 19. 0 48. 2 17. 1 47. 4 35. 9 30. 6 12. 7	16. 9 3. 7 23. 4 6. 0 29. 1 8. 9 32. 0 9. 5 10. 8 36. 5 11. 9 37. 5 10. 0 37. 2 12. 4 34. 9 3. 9 11. 7	70. 7 21. 8 51. 7. 3 48. 3 16. 5 44. 6 14. 8 45. 7 13. 5 41. 1 13. 5 39. 9 38. 6 13. 0 35. 7 4. 1 12. 0	2 8. 9 2 . 4 2 11. 2 1. 4. 8 2 20. 0 11. 4 25. 7 10. 1 27. 7 11. 1 38. 6 8. 3 34. 2 8. 4 30. 0 9. 7 36. 6 22. 6 13. 8	2 62. 9 2 17. 7 2 2 2 34. 6 8 .1 1 38. 0 1 19. 9 1 40. 6 1 15. 6 1 2 38. 0 1 40. 6 1 15. 6 2 36. 3 3 10. 4 2 36. 3 3 10. 4 3 10. 4 3 10. 5 3 10. 5	-24.3 18.2 2.1 2.14.0 3.0 2.19.1 5.7 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.18.8 2.31.3 2.13.8 6.3 2.26.5 7 2.37.7 7.8	43.8 -3.7 36.0 11.7 2 29.4 10.9 2 30.6 10.4 2 37.8 12.2 2 32.3 19.9 2 33.9 2 14.2 2 14.4	7. 0 -2. 6 13. 1 5. 2 18. 6 7. 7 23. 3 8. 4 28. 5 10. 3 24. 1 8. 3 28. 5	65. 9 15. 7 41. 8 17. 5 38. 3 15. 3 35. 9 13. 4 30. 9 15. 9 29. 6 2 59. 8 12. 4 12. 6

Capital assets have been substituted for equity to partially correct for the distorting effect of prior-year losses.
 Ratio to a hypothetical equity obtained by applying the equity-assets pattern of total manufacturing to assets of the class to be adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Based on data of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

in assets to an average rate of return of 22 percent which prevailed for the firms in each size class between 250 thousand dollars and 50 million dollars of assets.

The earnings curve for the service industry in this two-year period also reversed itself in the smaller size classes. In the smallest size group the earnings rate went up more than 20 percent, while the firms falling in the 100 thousand dollar to 5 million dollar range improved their position by only about 5 percent. In both wholesaling and service the largest firms had the lowest average rates of return.

In retailing, the very largest firms had the highest average earnings rates in both 1939 and 1941, and the 1941 gains of the medium and smaller firms relative to these were only moderate. Likewise, the general pattern of size and earnings remained the same in both years in public utilities, although the firms with assets of less than a half-million dollars gained noticeably on the larger firms.

The constancy of this pattern with a change in the total business activity in the Nation is to be expected, since in most of the branches of public utilities, markets tend to be exclusive to each firm and shifts of demand to the services of small firms previously operating at undercapacity output are limited, if not impossible.

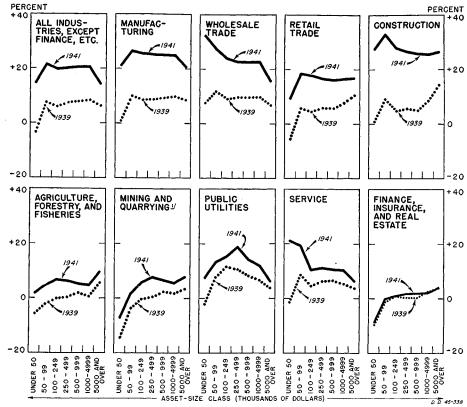
Manufacturing.

Among the 21 industries of the manufacturing division there are discernible many different patterns of profits rates by size of firm. Exclusive of the petroleum refining, and the stone, clay, and glass industries, which have already been discussed, and the metals groups, food products and tobacco are outstanding examples of industries in which large size and high profits coincide.

These two classes of products have one point in common. When they are produced by large companies they are usually marketed nationally, or at least over a wide area, and come to the ultimate consumer under the manufacturer's brand. Under these conditions, the fact that the larger companies are able to spread advertising and other marketing costs over a larger output may be a strong contributing factor in their higher earnings.

Between 1939 and 1941, food manufacturing corporations under 1 million dol-

Chart 3.—Percentage Ratio of Adjusted Corporate Net Profits Before Taxes to Equity, by Assets-Size Classes and Industry Groups



¹ Capital assets have been substituted for equity in all assets-size classes under \$1,000,000 to partially correct for the distorting effect in prior years.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

lars in assets increased earnings slightly relative to the larger firms, and in both years the firms in the 50 million to 100 million-dollar size class had the highest earnings rates. All others down to the smaller firms had the lower average earnings rates.

Not much change in the entire food industry could be expected over this period since the product is essentially an inelastic demand good, considerable increases in the national income producing only slight increases in the output of the industry.

The beverage industry is unique in two respects. The smaller firms, except for those with assets under 50 thousand dollars, seem to earn the larger rates of profit at both high and low levels of industrial activity. Furthermore, it is the medium and large firms which were helped most by the upswing in 1941. The small-firm portion of the industry is composed for the most part of soft drink manufacturers, who sell at a customary price in a market where limitations on transportation provide protection against profit-destroying competition.

Textiles, apparel, leather, and rubber products are outstanding illustrations of industries in which the small firms earn the highest rate of profit with high business volume. But even at the lower levels of production prevailing in 1939, the profits of the small apparel and rubber firms equalled or exceeded those in the larger size classes.

It should be remembered, however, that in such an industry group as rubber products the meaningfulness of the comparative earnings data is even more limited than in most industries because of the noncomparability between the small and large firms in product, type of market in which the product is sold, and other economic conditions surrounding production and marketing.

In both lumber and furniture the small firms were lifted in 1941 from a low income level to equality with the medium-sized firms—and in the case of lumber to a position well above the largest firms. The slope of the curve in the paper industry remained the same in both years—the highest earnings rates among the small corporations and the lowest among the largest. As in many industries, however, the 1941 prosperity brought the very smallest firms up to full equality with the second size class.

In chemicals manufacture, size and profits are closely correlated at a low level of production, but in 1941 all save the smallest firms pulled up to a comparable profit level with the largest. Generalization with respect to the reasons for the shape of the size-profits curve in chemicals is not possible since the industry consists of very diverse sections, industrial chemicals being sold on a competitive basis to industrial buyers while drugs and toilet articles are marketed largely under brand names to nonindustrial users under conditions of imperfect competition.

³ The reported profit rates of the four divisions, mining and quarrying; public utilities; finance; and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and for the three manufacturing industries, food, tobacco, and petroleum refining, are not adjusted but are presented as reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Several factors operate to minimize the need for adjustment in these groups. Among these factors are the low level of profits to the small firms in 1939 and the small increase in earnings in 1941 as compared with 1939; the prevalence of the parent-subsidiary relationship and ownership dispersion in public utilities; the fact that many small finance corporations exist for legal purposes and are merely nominal in their operations; and the prevalence of dispersed ownership among the cooperative agriculture service companies in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries division. There is no evidence that profits have been diminished by significant amounts in any of these industries by the payment of excessive officers' compensation.

In the examination of the 1941 earnings rates in the five metals groups, it must be borne in mind that whereas the 1939-41 business improvement was normal in most industries, in the sense that the usual assortment of goods was produced under the usual conditions except for the stimulus of a greatly increased demand, in the metals group the rearmament program had caused some dislocations. Where and to what extent the relative earning power of corporations of different sizes was affected is difficult to judge.

Of the six groups, the small firms in iron and steel and nonferrous metals, in a position of equality of earnings with the larger firms in 1939, improved to a superior earnings rate in 1941. In electrical machinery and machinery other than electrical, the small firms moved from a definitely inferior position to near equality with the larger firms. In automobiles and transportation equipment other than automobiles (aircraft and boats and ships), the small firms improved from a very inferior position but did not attain a rate of earnings comparable to that of the most profitable firms in the two industries.

Conclusion

In summary, it can be said that in almost all branches of industry the earning power of the small firms relative to the medium and large firms is markedly improved when the economy moves toward higher operating rates. The exceptions consist of certain industries which are largely or partly extractivemining and quarrying, petroleum refining, and stone, clay, and glass manufacturing-and the manufacture of food and tobacco products.

In several industry groups the small firms are definitely superior in earning power to the medium-sized and large firms at a high level of production. Outstanding among this latter group of industries are wholesale trade, the service division, and certain manufacturing industries such as textiles, apparel, leather, paper, iron and steel and nonferrous metals.

The principal instance of an industry in which small corporations abound but in which they do not attain a profit rate comparable with that of the larger firms is the broad field of retailing. But even in this field it was only the smallest firms, those with assets under 50 thousand dollars, which failed to achieve approximate equality with the larger firms in 1941.

The explanation lies, in part, in the fact that retailing, at least in most of its branches, is one in which entry is relatively easy, and the smaller size firms may remain in business because of prolonged absence of prospects of adequate work as an employee of others.

Under these circumstances, even if the only reward in prospect is a reasonable compensation for the labor of the owners, new firms may be established and old ones continued in operation. If competition is imperfect, the adverse effect on the profits of the larger firms in the same industry group may not be significant.

No attempt is made in this study to appraise the factors other than earning power which contribute to long-run tendencies toward concentration. But to the extent that ability to earn a relatively high rate of profit on stockholders' equity is the determinant of survival, and with the exceptions noted above, the medium-sized and small firms seem able to hold their own with the very largest firms so long as a high level of production is maintained.

Methods

The basic data for this study were taken from the Statistics of Income, published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the years 1931 to 1941, and from the Source Book, an additional compilation of statistics of income which is unpublished but which was made available for purposes of this study by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Statistics of corporation income are not available by asset size before 1931 and had not been made available for 1942 at the time of the completion of this study.

The ratio of net income to stockholders' equity was chosen as the means of

Table 3.—Adjusted Corporate Net Profit Before Taxes by Assets Size: Percentage of Equity, by Industries, 1939-41

	Assets size (thousands of dollars)																					
Industry	Und	er 50	50-	-99	100-	249	250-	499	500-	999	1,0 4,9		5,0 9,	00- 999	10,0 49,9			,000- 999	100 and			000 over
	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941
All industries, except finance. Mining and quarrying Total manufacturing Public utilities Wholesale trade Retail trade Scrvice Finance Construction	$\begin{array}{c} -3.4 \\ 1 - 14.4 \\ 1 - 14.4 \\ -2.1 \\ -7.4 \\ -5.5 \\ -1.4 \\ -9.6 \\ .6 \end{array}$	14.7 1 -7.0 21.1 7.7 32.1 9.4 21.0 -8.9 27.4	1 —3.8 10.0 7.8 11.8 5.9 8.8 —1.2	1 1.7 26.3 13.3 27.3 18.3 19.1 —.1	6.0 1 — .5 8.4 11.6 9.0 4.5 4.7	19. 6 1 5. 7 25. 4 15. 4 24. 0 17. 6 10. 8 . 9 28. 0	1,2 8,8 10,7 9,6 5,8 6,2	25. 2 18. 7 22. 6 16. 5 11. 0 1. 8	7. 8 1 2. 2 9. 2 8. 2 9. 8 5. 8 6. 6 . 1 5. 0	20. 3. 1 6. 8 25. 0 14. 3 22. 6 16. 1 10. 6 1. 9 25. 7	7. 7 5. 4 2. 5	20. 2 5. 6 25. 0 12. 0 22. 5 16. 5 10. 3 2. 1 25. 4	8. 1 1. 3 9. 6 6. 8 10. 5 6. 3 2 2. 5 21. 2	14. 7 1. 4 2. 7	8. 0 2. 6 9. 8 6. 0 9. 2 8. 1 3. 4 4. 1 7. 4	17. 8 7. 1 22. 3 9. 8 22. 3 14. 2 9. 2 2. 0 21. 3	7. 2 10. 0 7. 5 3. 8	11. 7 7. 2	5. 1 4. 6 7. 4 3. 3 . 5 14. 8 4. 4 3. 8	17. 5 5. 1 5. 3 22. 2 6. 2	6. 2 3. 4 8. 5 3. 9 6. 8 10. 4 3. 8 3. 8 14. 2	14. 3 7. 9 20. 6 6. 4 15. 8 16. 7 4. 6 26. 3
Agriculture, forestry, fisher- ies	-8.5	1.7	-2.4	4.6	-, 2	6. 7	.1	6. 2	1.8	5. 2	. 5	4.7	4	6.7	1.8	18.8			8.2	8.6	5. 5	9.8
Manufacturing industries: Food and kindred products Beverages Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and products made	-8.9 19.1 -27.3 -3.2	8 20. 6 2-15. 1	1.8 25.2 -1.9	7. 2 25. 6 1. 4	3.1	12. 4 26. 1 6. 8 25. 4	12. 5 3. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 22.7 \\ -2.1 \end{array}$	13. 5 6. 4	14. 8 21. 0 14. 9 23. 7	16. 2 5. 5	15, 9 20, 8 4, 3 21, 3	8.0 20.3 7.4	15.8 17.6 11.4	12.4	14. 2 22. 4 11. 1 17. 0	12.0 14.7	17. 8 16. 9 21. 7 9. 1	7. 0 17. 0		9. 6 17. 4 15. 5 7. 6	13. 3 20. 2 19. 6 18. 5
from fabrics Leather and products Rubber products Lumber and timber basis	10.0 -3.6 8.2		10.0	25.0	5. 5	22.8		18.0	7.0	23. 0 18. 1 34. 5	9. 8 7. 7 13. 8	21.8 18.5 26.6		15.7	12. 6 6. 5 10. 4	13.4	11.2	12.0	7. 4	17. 3	9. 2 8. 7 8. 0	13.7
products Furniture and finished lum-	-13.9	19.6	5	23.1	1	27.0	2.6	22.8	3.3	21.8	2.7	18. 2	1.1	14.6	2	8.8			4.3	12.1	1.3	11.1
ber products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied prod-	-5.6 8.8 7.7	31.0	14.7	31.0	11.7	17. 6 28. 6 16. 6	12.0	19. 0 24. 0 14. 0	10.0	20. 5 23. 2 12. 0	8.5	22. 5 22. 6 14. 5	8.8	23. 2		16.8	-4.0		4.5		6. 9 5. 1 8. 4	16. 8 10. 2
ucts Petroleum and coal prod-	-10.1	8.6	9. 2	21.7	10.6	20. 7	11.2	21.5	10.5	22.0	14.0	23. 2	15.6	25.7	11.8	18.4	14. 5	26. 2	15.9	24.0	14.0	22. €
ucts	2 -24.9	2-63.4	2 4. 8	2-6.7	2 12. 5	16. 5	2 1. 5	18. 4	2 12. 2	21.4	2 5. 9	19.9	2 8. 5	13.8	11.3	11.5	1.0	15.1	2.3	6.3	2.8	7.3
ucts	-4.1 8.5									19. 4 35. 7	7. 6 9. 9	16.6 34.0				23. 8 28. 2	12. 6 5. 8		11. 2 3. 6		10. 4 5. 1	25. 3
ucts Electrical machinery Machinery, except electrical Automobiles and equipment,	13. 0 -5. 2 -2. 5 2 -15. 1	32. 7 36. 5	7. 2 9. 6	37. 2 37. 9	13.6 7.7	40. 7 38. 3	14. 0 8. 9	38. 0 35. 5	13. 7 9. 5	40.0 37.0	13. 8 10. 8	28. 9 42. 4 36. 6 38. 6	15.0 11.9	41.2 37.5	11.4 10.0	34. 4 37. 2	12.4	29. 4 34. 9	3.9	41.2 11.7	8.6	39.1 29.0
Transportation equipment, except automobiles Miscellaneous	2 -19.8 .3					² 19. 0 26. 7	3. 0 8. 3	² 21. 0 25. 8				² 29. 2 24. 1	18.8 18.3		13.3 14.8			² 26. 5 ² 59.0				

¹ Capital assets have been substituted for equity to partially correct for the distorting effect of prior year losses.
² Ratio to a hypothetical equity obtained by applying the equity-assets pattern of total manufacturing to assets of the class to be adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Based on data from the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

expressing earnings as a rate since the heterogeneity among the size classes with respect both to the use of capital equipment and the equity-assets relationship was so great as to render other ratios less meaningful.

"Compiled net profit or loss" was used as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to represent the net income of the corporations. It is slightly defective for present purposes since it includes some nonoperating items, such as dividends and interest income and gains and losses from the sale of capital and other assets. While the inclusion of these items in a comparison of individual corporations would cause the results to be misleading, the effect of their inclusion in a study of relative rates by size aggregates of corporations is negligible.

Stockholders' equity is the total of preferred stock, common stock, surplus reserves, and surplus and undivided profits less surplus deficits. Equity is reported as of the end of the reporting corporation's fiscal year and, with the exceptions noted below, was used without adjustment. Obviously, average equity for the entire year is the correct base for the computation of the profit rates. For a group of corporations which are classified in a particular asset size class, equity at the end of the year may deviate from the average equity for the year. If the corporations with income are treated separately from those incurring deficits, this deviation may get to be of significant proportions in each separate group. The principal factors making for a divergence between average equity and equity at the end of the year are the earning of profits or the incurring of losses (both of which are presumed to alter true equity evenly through the year), the declaration of a dividend, the donation of surplus or sale of stock, and part-year operation. Statistics are available for the adjustments to correct for the effect of profits, losses, and dividends, but not for the other factors, all of which operate in the same direction: to cause end-of-theyear equity to overstate average equity.

Hence, on the assumption that, in the absence of extreme dynamic factors affecting the entire economy, the increase or decrease during the year in stockholders' investment in a composite of income and deficit corporations would have a negligible effect on the profit rate, equity at the end of the year was used in lieu of average equity.

Even in 1932, when loss rates were high in the smallest size class, it was deemed that part-year operation of discontinuing firms would offset a large portion of the losses which cause equity at the end of the year to understate average equity for the year.

There were, however, instances in which reported equity could not be accepted as a base for the computation of the profit rate. Where large losses in prior years had reduced equity to an abnormally low ratio to assets in particular industries and size classes of manufacturing, a hypothetical equity which was "normal" (for firms of that size) in its relation to assets was substituted for the reported equity.

This substitution was made among some of the smaller firms in tobacco, pe-

troleum, automobiles and equipment, and transportation equipment except automobiles, as indicated in table 3. No adjustment was made to compensate for increased costs of nonequity capital.

In 1941, the shoe-string expansion among the larger firms in aircraft and shipbuilding made the same adjustment necessary. No compensatory adjustment to correct for the added costs of nonequity capital was necessary, since the cost of this additional capital was borne by the Government. In the mining and quarrying division capital assets were used in lieu of a reasonable equity figure for the small firms.

The problems of method involved in making proper adjustments for the tendency of reported officers' compensation to absorb true profit were critical. It was necessary to obtain information separately for each of the smaller size classes with respect to the number of officers per firm, their employee-ownership status, the extent to which they render services for which compensation is due, and the market value of their services in the years subject to analysis.

To obtain the answers to these questions a random sample containing 215 corporation income tax returns in the first three size classes was drawn from among the returns filed for the year 1941. The sample in each size class was closely representative of the universe in average assets, reported profit, officers' compensation, and stockholders' equity. The adequacy of a sample of 215 returns for the statistical purpose for which it was used is discussed below.

From the sample the following pertinent data were derived:

1. In the first three size classes, in order from the smallest to the largest, 20, 9, and 1 percent of the reported officers' salaries in 1941 is the wage of employees who are at best only nominal owners. These amounts are to be regarded in their entirety as bona fide costs.

2. Excluding the above "employee-officers," the average number of compensated full-time "owner-officers" per firm, all firms included, was 1.1, 1.2, and 1.7 in the first, second, and third size classes respectively. The few who were reported as working "part-time" were recorded as being employed half-time. It must be remembered that for those corporations that had compensated officers the average number per firm was larger. For instance, in the second size class the gercent of the firms which had compensated officers at all had an average, on a full-time basis, of 1.7 per firm.

The variation among the firms in number of officers was so slight that the sample was deemed adequate for the purposes. The standard errors of the means 1.1, 1.2, and 1.7 were respectively 0.07, 0.13, and 0.2. Translated into terms of percentage of equity these standard errors are equivalent to 1.8, 1.3, and 1.2 percent.

As explained immediately below and in the last paragraph, the adequacy of the sample for the determination of the fair market value of the services of the "officer-owners" was not a critical question because of the inevitability of arbitrariness in the final decision on this value.

3. The average wage of full-time

"owner-officers" in those firms in which there was a substantial dispersion of stock ownership beyond the control of the officers was 2 thousand dollars for the firms with less than 50 thousand dollars of assets; 3,800 dollars for the 50 thousand dollar to 100 thousand dollar firms; and 6 thousand dollars for the firms with assets between 100 thousand dollars and 250 thousand dollars.

Since these salaries represent the amounts paid when the officers were not free to determine their own rate of compensation, they were taken to be representative of the market value of the services rendered. However, in the application of these salary allowances 4 thousand dollars was substituted for the 3,800 dollars of the second size class when trial computations revealed that it gave results more nearly consistent with those obtained in the adjoining size classes.

In judging the fairness of 2 thousand. 4 thousand, and 6 thousand dollars as the average market value of the labor services of each of the "officer-owners" in the first three size classes, several considerations should be borne in mind. First, it is very likely that in taking the actual compensation of those who do not have complete ownership of their firm a slight bias is introduced, since those who were able to bring their firm to its present size without seeking outside capital are probably the more efficient managers and therefore should command a higher wage. This probable bias is offset by the fact that in each of the first three size classes the corporations with a substantial dispersion of ownership were well above the average in size.

Finally, the adoption of these amounts for purposes of adjusting reported corporate profit does not represent an attempt to dispense justice, nor is it an estimate of the value of the services of hypothetical, ideally efficient managers. It is the probable market value at 1941 wage levels of the managerial services of those who were actually managing the corporations under consideration.

In brief, the adjustment of reported profit was made by redistributing reported officers' compensation—first, to the wage of "employee-officers" with an allowance for the change in wage levels between 1939 and 1941; second, to necessary remuneration of working "officerowners"; third, the balance, to profit.

As indicated in a text footnote above, the adjustment was not made in those industries where the adjusted figures were not significantly different from the reported figures, nor in those industries where there was reason to believe that the number of compensated officers per firm deviated from the general pattern. The same allowance for the cost of the services of "owner-officers" was made in both 1939 and 1941.

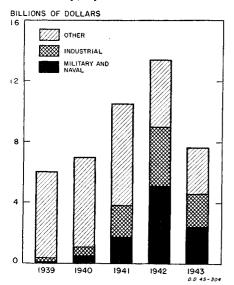
Classes 4 and 5—corporations with assets between 250 thousand dollars and 1 million dollars—were adjusted by graphic interpolation, due allowance being made for variations in the level of profit and reported officers' salaries. At this size level, the adjustments were necessarily very small when expressed as a ratio to equity because of the prevalence of dispersed ownership and the large equity base.

New Construction by States, 1939-43

By William H. Shaw

N ORDER TO PROMOTE a better understanding of the geographic patterns of new construction, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has developed annual estimates by states from 1939-43. These estimates reflect a synthesis of the best available basic statistics, and it is believed that they are generally representative of prevailing geographic patterns. As the basic data

Chart 1.—New Construction Activity, by Selected Classes



Sources: U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor and War Production Board.

are improved, it is hoped not only correspondingly to improve the over-all State figures but also to develop separate estimates for the more important types of new construction.

The shifts in geographic patterns since 1939 have particular economic significance because they show the contrast between the patterns in peace and war—a contrast which reveals clearly the regional impact of the tremendous war pro-

Note: Mr. Shaw is a member of the Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

gram of military and industrial construction. By spotlighting the wartime distortions, some of the possible effects on the geographic distribution in postwar years are suggested.

Before the major developments in new construction by regions and States are examined, it is desirable to review briefly the historical record of the United States totals

As the nation girded for defense from 1939 to 1941, the volume of new construction rose from 6 billion dollars to 10.5 billion, or 75 percent. By 1942 the imperative need for military and naval establishments and new industrial plants to implement the war effort had

brought about an all-time peak of 13.4 billion dollars. As chart 1 indicates, the 1942 volumes of the two categories most directly related to the war alone exceeded the 1939 total of all new construction by almost 50 percent and even that of 1940 by almost 30 percent.

Though 1943 witnessed a sharp drop in total volume to 7.7 billion dollars, the task of implementing the war still continued on a large scale. Military and naval and industrial construction approximated 4.5 billion dollars or nearly three-fifths of the total. And much of the "all other" component was also directly related to the war.

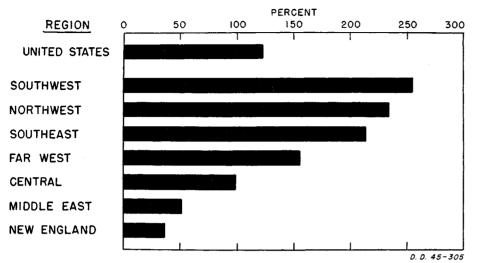
Table I.-New Construction Activity, by States and Regions, 1939-43

Divistanta	Do	llar valu	e (millio	ns of doll	ars)	Percentage distribution							
Division and State	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943			
United States	6, 009	6, 991	10, 496	13, 383	7, 675	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	431	440	682	592	276	7. 17	6. 30	6. 49	4. 43	3. 60			
	133	120	210	150	78	2. 21	1. 72	2. 00	1. 12	1. 02			
	35	25	55	61	38	. 58	. 36	. 52	. 46	. 50			
	184	202	293	235	107	3. 06	2. 89	2. 79	1. 76	1. 39			
	25	21	36	31	6	. 42	. 30	. 34	. 23	. 08			
	36	57	70	106	43	. 60	. 82	. 67	. 79	. 56			
	18	15	18	9	4	. 30	. 21	. 17	. 07	. 05			
Middle East. Delaware District of Columbia. Maryland New Jersey. New York Pennsylvania. West Virginia	1, 647	1, 812	2, 451	2, 492	1, 149	27. 41	25. 91	23. 35	18. 61	14. 98			
	22	25	22	34	22	. 37	. 36	. 21	, 25	. 29			
	71	102	136	138	47	1. 18	1. 46	1. 30	1, 03	. 61			
	108	173	298	258	162	1. 80	2. 47	2 84	1, 93	2. 11			
	211	246	372	361	155	3. 51	3. 52	3. 54	2, 70	2. 02			
	816	777	863	825	339	13. 58	11. 11	8. 22	6, 16	4. 42			
	368	421	664	771	368	6. 12	6. 02	6. 33	5, 76	4. 80			
	51	68	96	105	56	. 85	. 97	. 91	, 78	. 73			
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	915 73 35 99 87 85 103 72 103 47 74	1, 282 84 45 206 146 139 100 70 113 64 122 193	2, 088 186 89 230 214 146 161 96 255 129 213 369	2,868 261 194 337 249 234 266 186 188 130 299 514	1, 741 151 81 231 151 80 135 119 159 69 318 247	15. 22 1. 21 . 58 1. 65 1. 45 1. 42 1. 71 1. 20 1. 78 1. 23 2. 28	18. 34 1. 20 . 64 2. 95 2. 09 1. 99 1. 43 1. 00 1. 62 . 92 1. 74 2. 76	19. 90 1. 77 . 85 2. 19 2. 04 1. 39 1. 53 . 92 2. 43 1. 23 2. 03 3. 52	21. 43 1. 95 1. 45 2. 52 1. 86 1. 75 1. 99 1. 39 1. 48 . 97 2. 23 3. 84	22. 69 1. 97 1. 06 3. 01 1. 97 1. 04 1. 76 1. 55 2. 07 . 90 4. 14 3. 22			
SouthwestArizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	372	481	761	1. 322	970	6. 19	6. 89	7. 25	9. 88	12. 64			
	27	25	45	136	76	. 45	. 36	. 43	1. 02	. 99			
	23	21	37	57	34	. 38	. 30	. 35	. 43	. 44			
	56	78	136	193	183	. 93	1. 12	1. 30	1. 44	2. 39			
	266	357	543	936	677	4. 43	5. 11	5. 17	6. 99	8. 82			
Central States Illinois. Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	1, 613	1, 831	2, 740	3, 222	1, 639	26. 84	26. 18	26. 10	24. 09	21. 33			
	374	411	536	725	437	6. 22	5. 88	5. 11	5. 42	5. 69			
	158	170	416	520	222	2. 63	2. 43	3. 96	3. 89	2. 89			
	118	110	166	122	64	1. 96	1. 57	1. 58	. 91	. 83			
	246	328	458	437	236	4. 09	4. 69	4. 36	3. 27	3. 07			
	131	119	156	252	54	2. 18	1. 70	1. 49	1. 88	. 70			
	132	170	288	242	116	2. 20	2. 43	2. 74	1. 81	1. 51			
	299	395	553	641	384	4. 98	5. 65	5. 27	4. 79	5. 00			
	155	128	167	283	126	2. 58	1. 83	1. 59	2. 12	1. 64			
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	313 58 22 63 32 59 16 18 27	305 51 17 75 32 56 16 20 22 16	457 84 20 135 27 60 23 24 61 23	1,047 213 134 273 37 149 10 38 165 28	624 49 47 198 17 120 6 24 141 22	5. 22 . 97 . 37 1. 05 . 53 . 98 . 27 . 30 . 45 . 30	4. 36 . 73 . 24 1.07 . 46 . 80 . 23 . 29 . 31 . 23	4. 36 . 80 . 19 1. 29 . 26 . 57 . 22 . 23 . 58 . 22	7. 81 1. 59 1. 00 2. 04 . 28 1. 11 . 07 . 28 1. 23 . 21	8. 13 . 64 . 61 2. 58: . 22: 1. 56: . 08: . 31: 1. 84 . 29			
Far West California Nevada Oregon Washington	718	840	1, 317	1, 840	1, 276	11. 95	12. 02	12. 55	13. 75	16, 63,			
	534	620	972	1, 182	836	8. 89	8. 87	9. 26	8. 83	10, 90,			
	11	12	25	154	53	. 18	. 17	. 24	1, 15	. 69,			
	53	60	105	175	107	. 88	. 86	1. 00	1. 31	1, 39,			
	120	148	215	329	280	2. 00	2. 12	2. 05	2. 46	3, 65.			

Source: Estimates by U. S. Department of Commerce.

¹State data from the following sources were exploited: Census of Construction 1939; contracts awarded data for 37 States, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation; Public Roads Administration data on highway construction; Department of Agriculture data on cash income from farm marketings; Federal Power Commission data on gross additions to electric plant; estimates of wages and salaries originating in the contract construction industry prepared from Social Security Board data by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; War Production Board data on manufacturing, military and housing facilities expansion since July 1, 1940. Estimates for 1944 will be released as soon as all data needed for their compilation are available.

Chart 2.—Percentage Increase in New Construction Activity by Regions, 1942 From 1939



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Regional Changes

That all the regions reflected the war expansion is indicated by the large increases from 1939 to 1942. But these increases varied markedly, ranging from 37 percent in New England to 255 percent in the Southwest. Even in 1943 when new construction fell off sharply, the dollar volume was less than that of 1939 in only two regions: New England and the Middle East. In the other five, the 1943 volume was still far above the 1939 and 1940 levels.

The widely varying changes in dollar volumes cumulated to significant shifts in the percentage shares of the different regions. Three of the seven regions registered persistent gains in their percentage share of the United States total in all years following 1939.

The Southeast increased its share from 15 percent in 1939 to 23 in 1943, the Southwest from 6 to 13, and the Far West from 12 to 17. In contrast three regions experienced continuous declines, New England from 7 to 4 percent, the Middle East from 27 to 15 and the Central States from 27 to 21. The share of the seventh region, the Northwest, fell from 5 percent in 1939 to 4 in 1940 and 1941, then rose sharply to 8 in 1942 and 1943.²

The reasons for these large regional shifts are clear. In all three of the continuously expanding regions, climatic and other geographical advantages are such as to have made them natural locations for military training establishments and other installations. From July 1940

through June 1944, for example, almost three-fifths of new military facilities were placed in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West.

Moreover, substantial amounts of certain types of new industrial facilities were located in the expanding regions. In particular there were large concentrations of new facilities for ship construction and repair, for aircraft assembly, for explosives and ammunition loading, for nonferrous metals, and for chemicals and petroleum.

State Changes

The variations in the State dollar volumes of new construction are extraordinarily wide. On the basis of 1939 to 1942 comparisons, a period in which the United States dollar total rose by almost 125 percent, two States, Vermont and North Dakota, actually registered declines, 17 registered increases of less than 100, 15 increases of 100–199 and 15 of 200 or more. And of those in the 200 or more class, seven registered gains exceeding 300 percent. As map 1 indicates, the States when grouped by percentage increases, cluster among the different regions, giving rise to the regional shifts discussed earlier.

In five States, Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, new construction in 1942 was more than five times that of 1939. These huge percentage increases, of course, partly reflect the relatively small dollar volumes in 1939 and the consequent effect of even a few extensive military or industrial projects. But even States like Virginia, Texas and California, which started with fairly sizable construction volumes in 1939, registered remarkable gains.

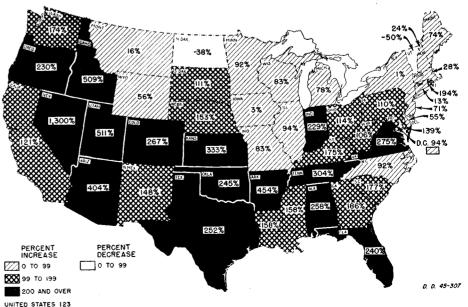
Only five States, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, gained in relative importance in every year since 1939. Four of these are in regions whose shares expanded continuously throughout the period. The increases in the importance of the fifth, Kansas, stem from the development of sizable amounts of military facilities, and of aircraft and explosive and ammunition plants in that State.

Four more States, Alabama, Florida, Utah, and Oregon, registered persistent gains since 1940. Three are in the Southeast or Far West. The fourth, Utah, owes much of its expansion to the erection of the large iron and steel plant at Geneva.

Postwar Implications

In view of the extraordinary geographic shifts during the war, it is pertinent to ask to what extent they may

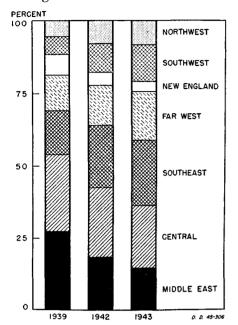
Map 1.—Percentage Change in New Construction Activity by States, 1942 From 1939



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

² The regional shifts in new construction correspond to those in income payments, but as might be expected, are much more accentuated. Thus from 1939 to 1943, the Southeast increased its share of total income payments only from 11.9 to 13.8 percent, the Southwest from 5.3 to 5.9, the Far West from 9.5 to 12.0 and the Northwest from 4.4 to 5.0. Similarly the share of New England declined only from 8.1 to 7.4 percent, that of the Middle East from 32.3 to 27.5 and that of the Central States from 28.5 to 28.3 ("State Income Payments in 1943," Survey of Current Business, August 1944).

Chart 3.—Percentage Distribution of New Construction Activity, by Regions



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

influence postwar patterns. It has already been noted that much of the new construction during the war reflected special needs and cannot be treated as the extension of earlier trends. Nor is it likely that the peculiar geographic concentration of military construction will have much influence on postwar geographic patterns. However, to the extent that at least some of the new industrial facilities play a dynamic role in postwar industrial activity and to the extent that the population shifts stemming from the war are permanent, the geographic pattern of postwar construction will be decidedly affected.

For example, under the most favorable aspects of the conditions just cited, the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West should experience a relatively high demand for new residential and commercial construction as well as for various types of community facilities. In fact this demand could be so extensive as to enlarge considerably the postwar share of total new construction going to these regions in comparison with the prewar share.

In other words, it is probable that even if the influence of military construction is discounted completely, the wartime distortions will effect an accentuation of prewar trends. For although detailed construction statistics are lacking, it is evident from general income data that, relative to the rest of the nation, large segments of the South and Far West are the beneficiaries of a favorable longer trend. If the longer trends in new construction bear a relationship to trends in income payments corresponding to that observed during the war, a significant trend in favor of the South and Far West is suggested.

This probability poses a serious problem for the business analyist interested in hypothesizing a postwar State distribution of construction activity. For neither the wartime pattern nor the immediate prewar pattern, i. e., 1939, can be taken as a simple guide. First the apparently strong trends prevailing in prewar years must be examined. Then allowance must be made both for the direct repercussions of the wartime geographic distribution of construction and for the indirect repercussions of other elements of a war-distorted economy.

⁴ This could be done fairly satisfactorily by using the detailed contracts awarded statistics of the F. W. Dodge Corporation for the 37 Eastern States together with relevant date from Engineering News Record reports on contracts for the 11 Western States and from building permit statistics for urban areas in these States.

Business Situation

(Continued from p. 5)

They are concentrated largely in automobiles and parts, in furniture and housefurnishings and materials required for building.

There are obvious deferred demands to be satisfied in certain nondurable goods areas such as shoes, men's clothing and certain types of women's apparel. But once military needs are cut these latter demands will be quickly filled. It may be noted that consumer expenditures for goods do not include expenditures on new houses which are considered as part of total private investment.

The following table gives estimates of the gap between the purchases that could have been expected of automobiles and parts and furniture and housefurnishings, if these goods were available, and the actual purchases of these goods in 1942, 1943, and 1944. The amount consumers would have bought is estimated on the basis of the relation between the expenditures and consumer incomes in the period 1929-41:

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures: Actual and Expected

[Billions of dollars]

	Automobiles and parts	Furnitur housei nishir	ur-
Actual expenditures:		()	
1942	0.6	-	3.9
1943	. 6	3 71	3.7
1944	. 6	1	3.8
Expected expenditures:	1	1 ' 1	
1942	4.6	Ì	5.7
1943	5. 5	1	6.5
1944	6.1	1	7. 5
Deficiency in purchases:			
1942	4.0		1.8
1943	4.9	1	2.8
1944	5. 5		3.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

This table can by no means be used to determine the volume of deferred demand since much of it is gone forever—it will never represent economic demand. It does, however, point to the considerable magnitude of the volume of such goods that will be demanded when available.

The filling of deferred demands for durables, however, will have only a limited effect on total consumption expenditures. As chart 7 shows, consumer expenditures for durables constituted a relatively small part of total consumer expenditures.

In 1929 these expenditures (in terms of 1939 dollars) amounted to about 7 billion dollars, or 12 percent of all consumer expenditures. They dropped to a depression low of 4 billion dollars in 1933 and then recovered to about the 1929 level in 1941 when they constituted 12 percent of total consumer expenditures. The cut in production of many important durables during the war resulted in a cut in the proportion of durable goods to all consumer expenditures in the first quarter of 1945 of 7 percent.

During the first 2 years following VE-day the problem in many durables will be a supply problem. Even if 2 million passenger cars could be produced in the first year after VE-day and 5 million in the second year—and this is in no sense a forecast—the proportion of durable goods expenditures would not exceed the 12 percent of 1929 and 1941.

Thus, while the deferred demand for consumer durables will be an important element in the maintenance of a high volume of consumption, its effects must not be exaggerated. Under the most favorable conditions these expenditures account for slightly more than one-eighth of total consumer expenditures. For example, it appears that this would be the case even under conditions of full employment in the postwar years.

The extension of the peacetime relation between consumer expenditures and incomes indicates that should consumer expenditures in 1950 approximate a volume consistent with full employment, they would amount to about 128 billion dollars in terms of current price levels.

Of this total, expenditures on durables would be projected at 17 billion dollars, or 13 percent. Such a 1950 total for durable goods implies large purchases of important commodities—6 million automobiles, 16 million radios, almost 5 million refrigerators, 3 million vacuum cleaners, 6 million flatirons, over 2 million washing machines, 900,000 electric ranges, and over 300,000 ironing machines. Even with such large purchases the aggregate expenditures for consumer durables constitute only a part—and not a very large part—of total expenditures.

It is clear that business must be dependent both in the transition period and after, not only on a larger volume of durable goods demand, but also on purchases of the much larger total of nondurable goods and services and, importantly, new housing which is not included in the category of consumer expenditures.

Business Is the Greatest Single Force for Social Good

³ See "State Income Payments in 1943," Survey of Current Business, August 1944.

Probable Postwar Sales in Michigan

By Mabel A. Smith

TN AN EARLIER ARTICLE 1 an analysis was made of the relationship between retail sales and consumer incomes in the United States. The study showed the effect of changes in the purchasing power of consumers on the volume of sales of various kinds of business, and demonstrated the manner in which these relationships could be used as a guide in the analysis of postwar markets.

It is the purpose of this report to indicate how this method of analysis can be applied to retail sales in a particular geographic area, Michigan being used for illustrative purposes. The problem resolves itself into two parts: (1) The analysis of Michigan sales in terms of the major economic factors within the State influencing such sales, and (2) the relation of the factors operating within this State to general factors operating in the country as a whole.

While there are at present no official data on sales of retail stores currently reported by States, it is possible to estimate some of the State totals from available information. In the case of Michigan, the annual sales estimates were derived from sales tax data. Details on the method of utilizing such data are given at the end of the article. Similar methods may be applied to estimate sales of the 21 other States with sales tax

Retail Sales Determined by Income

For the United States as a whole, fluctuations in total retail sales in peacetime periods are explained almost entirely by changes in the aggregate incomes of consumers.2 A similar close dependence of retail sales to incomes has been found to be the case for the State of Michigan.

In chart 1 the retail sales for the State are plotted against income payments received by its residents for the years 1929, 1933, and 1935-43. These data are shown in table 1. Each point on the chart is located by the sales and income for the particular year. close relationship between sales and income is apparent.

It may be noted that for the peacetime years 1929-41, the points indicating the sales and income for each year fall very closely about a straight line. In fact, the degree of association between the two series is so close that practically all of the variations in retail sales are explained by the variations in income pay-

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

² "Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," loc. cit.

For this peacetime period the salesincome relationship is represented by the line shown on the chart. straightline relationship indicates that during this period an increase of 1 billion dollars in income payments to individuals was accompanied by an increase of 670 million dollars in retail sales.

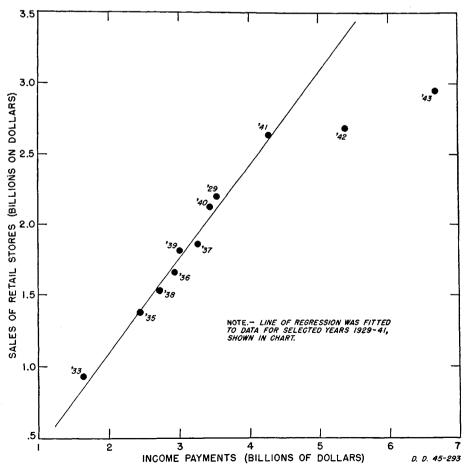
The close correspondence in movement of retail sales and consumer incomes throughout the peacetime period is further brought out by the fact that the average percentage error in sales as computed by the formula and actual sales amounts to only 3 percent.

Although sales and income in Michigan have followed a closely related pattern in peacetime years, this was not the case during the war period. The chart clearly indicates the effects of wartime shortages of goods. In contrast to peacetime years when all points are close to the line of relationship, the points for 1942 and 1943 are considerably below the line.

The increase in income payments in Michigan during the war years is largely attributable to its pattern of economic activity, overwhelmingly dominated by industries contributing to the war effort. In this State, as in the Nation as a whole, consumer purchases during the war period have failed by a wide margin to keep up with the wartime expansion in

Assuming that consumer purchases would have been in line with the past relationship with income payments if supplies had been available, then sales in 1942 and 1943 respectively would have been 670 million dollars and 1,280 million

Chart 1.—Relationship Between Sales of Retail Stores and Income Payments in the State of Michigan



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

^{1 &}quot;Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October 1944.

³ Based on a linear regression between sales and income payments using data for the years 1929, 1933, 1935-41. Sales (millions of dollars) = $-239.6+0.671 \times \text{income}$ payments (millions of dollars).

dollars larger than actual sales in those years.

In order to use the sales-income relationship for postwar years, it is necessary to assume that this same peacetime relationship will hold in those years. In the years immediately following the end of the war, some modification may be necessary since there is a gap to be filled in the purchase of durable goods not available during the war.

However, once this accumulated consumer demand has been met, it may be expected that the usual peacetime relationship will once more prevail. It then becomes a matter of determining the probable income payments for the State in the postwar years in order to arrive at an estimate of the volume of retail trade.

Relation of State to National Income

Since Michigan is engaged in a wide variety of activities producing farm products, industrial products and products of mines, both for consumer and producer use, and since its products are marketed throughout the entire country, it can be expected that the activity of the State is closely related to national activity.

As a matter of fact, a considerable part of the State is engaged in producing durable goods and the demand for such goods fluctuates much more violently than the demand for all goods. As a consequence, income payments for the State, while paralleling the changes in national income payments, also tend to fluctuate more widely.

Chart 2 presents the relation of income payments in Michigan to national income payments. Here again the pattern of points is along a straight line, and the close degree of association between the two series is apparent.

It is striking that this relationship did not materially change over the entire period 1929 to 1943. During the war years the tremendous volume of war contracts awarded in Michigan has led to the expansion of manufacturing activities which in peacetime were already a relatively more important source of income in the State than in the Nation.

In 1939, over 45 percent of all salaries,

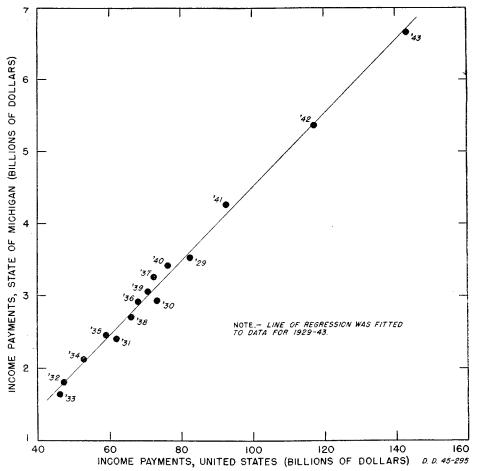
Table 1.—Retail Sales and Income Payments

[Billions of dollars]

Year	Michigan retail sales	Michigan income payments	United States income payments
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 1941 1942 1943 1943	.9 1.4 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.8 2.1	3.5 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.6 2.15 2.9 3.3 2.7 3.1 4.3 5.7	82. 6 73. 3 62. 0 47. 4 46. 3 52. 9 58. 6 68. 1 72. 4 66. 2 70. 8 76. 2 92. 7 117. 3 143. 1 156. 8

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 2.—Relationship Between Income Payments in the State of Michigan and in the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

wages and entrepreneurial net income in Michigan was derived from manufacturing, mining and construction, as compared with 35 percent for similar incomes in the entire United States. Moreover, during the war period Michigan has shown a substantially larger increase in income payments from manufacturing sources than the national average.

The line of relationship shown in chart 2 indicates that for each change of 1 billion dollars in national income payments, income payments in the State changed by about 50 million dollars. The close correspondence in movement of the two series is further brought out by the fact that in no year is the error in the estimated income payments more than 6 percent and the average percentage error for the entire period is only 3 percent.

The foregoing analysis points to the close interrelationship between prosperity in Michigan and that for the United States as a whole. This fact can be used in determining the probable volume of income payments for the State which,

together with the relationship of the latter to Michigan retail sales, can then be used to estimate the probable volume of retail trade.

Probable Postwar Volume.

In order to use this method in determining the volume of retail trade in Michigan in postwar years, estimates must be made of the probable level of income payments for the Nation as a whole. This, of course, cannot be done precisely, but a probable range will serve as a guide to the methodology. Business and government are concentrating on achieving and maintaining a high level of activity in the postwar years. If the Nation is successful in this goal, then income payments should exceed the total of any peacetime year.

As a guide, a range has been selected for national income payments to individuals varying from a national activity of almost full employment to one which corresponds to 6 million unemployed. Such a range of income payments would be from 110 billion dollars to 140 billion dollars in terms of current prices and wage rates. Such a range represents a reasonable framework in which to work out the future relationship.

This range of income can be translated into the corresponding totals of income payments and retail sales in Michigan

⁴Based on a linear regression between income payments in the United States and Michigan using data for the years 1929-43. Michigan income payments (millions of dollars) = $-626.5+51.34\times \text{United States}$ income payments (billions of dollars).

on the basis of charts 1 and 2. The estimates for this range are given in the following table:

Postwar Retail Sales and Income Payments for Michigan

[Billions of dollars]

If United States income payments are assumed at	110	120	130	140
Then, income payments for Michigan would be calculated at	5.0	5. 5	6.0	6. 5
And retail sales for Michigan would approximate	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1

Michigan retail sales even at the lowest figure of the range of United States income payments—110 billion dollars—would exceed sales of the best peactime year (1941) by almost 20 percent. At the volume of income payments corresponding to almost full employment retail sales would exceed the total of any year to date by a considerable margin, half again as much, for example, as in 1941. It should be kept in mind that for a

It should be kept in mind that for a period immediately after the end of the war retail sales are not likely to fall off so sharply as income payments because consumers will try to satisfy their needs for goods which were difficult or impossible to obtain during the war period. This is the reverse of what is observed on chart 1 for the war years, and in-

dividual judgment is necessary to estimate how far off the line of relationship sales might be during the transition period. Such an estimation would involve, among other things, a calculation as to how rapidly the new supply of durable goods can be increased.

These relationships are a guide only—and in this particular case and many others, they provide very good basic guides. They are not, however, a substitute for understanding and judgment with respect to the fundamentals of economic fluctuations. Properly applied, within limits, they can be an exceedingly useful analytical tool.

Sources of Data

A three percent tax on retail sales has been effective in Michigan since 1933. Every person or firm in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail is required to file a tax return and to pay the sales tax by the 15th of each month on his sales in the preceding calendar month. These sales tax returns are tabulated according to the principal type of business of the taxpayer.

Sales tax collections have been used as the basis for the annual estimates of Michigan retail sales given in this article. In utilizing the sales tax data those kinds of business were included which corresponded reasonably well to the Census definition of retail store. Exemptions under the State sales tax law are minor and present no problem.

In order to obtain the volume of sales, the amount of sales tax is capitalized at the effective rate of tax. Since collections rather than tax liability were reported, the data were lagged one month to represent sales. Michigan sales estimates for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 were obtained from the Census of Retail Trade for those years. Beginning with 1935, annual sales tax collections were adjusted to the 1935 and 1939 Census levels of retail sales.

Sales tax collections in Michigan reflect with surprising accuracy changes in the sales of retail stores. In 1935, and again in 1939, capitalized sales tax accounted for 93 percent of total retail sales in Michigan as shown by the Census. The fact that this percentage remained so constant over the 5-year period indicates that any bias incurred in the use of sales tax data as a measure of the volume of retail sales in Michigan is very small.

Estimates of income payments by States are available annually from 1929. The latest data appear in the article, State Income Payments in 1943, in the August 1944 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Business Population Expands in 1944

The accompanying tables continue the series on the business population of the United States which the Department of Commerce inaugurated in 1944. Data is presented on the number of operating firms and the number of new, discontinued, and transferred business for the first two quarters of 1944. Such information relating to the years 1939 through 1943 was published in the May and July 1944 issues of the Survey of Current Business.

In these articles data was included for detailed industry and size (as measured by number of employees) classifications. Subsequent issues of the Survey have carried summary data as they have become available in the statistical section under the heading "Business Population."

The 2-year decline in the number of business firms operating in the United States came to a halt early in 1944. During the first 9 months of the year there was a net increase of nearly 100,000 in the business population. Indications are that by the end of 1944 at least a fourth of the wartime net decline of 500,000 firms was recouped.

The reversal in trend of the business population resulted from a decrease in the rate of discontinuances and to a smaller degree from increases in the number of businesses opened. Business liquidations, which rose sharply in the first two war years, began to decline at the end of 1943. During the first 6 months of 1944 they were but a third of the number in the comparable period of 1943. The number of firms discontinuing business in the latter part of

1944 increased slightly in accordance with the usual seasonal movement.

In spite of shortages in manpower and materials, increasing numbers of new businesses were opened in 1944, thus reversing the downward trend in new ventures which had characterized the earlier war period. The actual number of busi-

ness enterprises started in the first half was more than double the number opened in the similar period of 1943. The rising trend in new businesses continued throughout 1944. Businesses purchased, reorganized or taken over by new owners, however, declined during the year.

Estimated Number of Operating Businesses, New Businesses, Discontinued Businesses and Transferred Businesses, Third Quarter 1943 to Second Quarter 1944

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of ope	erating	New	busine	esses		ntinue inesses		Transferred businesses			
Industry	Dec. 31, 1943	Mar. 31, 1944	June 30, 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944		Jan.~ Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan. Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	
Total, all industries	2, 839. 9	2, 849. 3	2, 893. 9	43. 4	65. 4	81. 4	65. 2	56.0	36.8	50. 2	41. 9	48. 6	
Mining and quarrying Contract construction	26. 0 147. 1									. 3	. 2	. 2	
Manufacturing Food Leather, apparel, textiles Lumber, furniture Paper, printing, publishing Chemicals Rubber Stone, clay, glass Iron and steel Nonferrous metals Machinery and transportation	52. 0 25. 8 41. 3 41. 1 7. 0 1. 1 7. 7	51. 1 25. 5 41. 6 41. 0 6. 9 1. 1 8. 1 8. 8	50. 4 25. 3 42. 1 41. 1 6. 9 . 9 8. 7 8. 8	.4 .3 1.8 .9 .1 (¹) .4	.3 1.5 .8 .1 (¹) .4	.3 .2 1.5 .7 .1 (1) .6	1.4 .6 1.1 .9 .2 .1	1. 2 . 6 1. 2 . 9 . 2 (1) (1)	1.0 .4 1.0 .6 .1 .2 (¹)	.5 1.1 .7 .5 .1 (¹)	.4 .9 .5 .5	. 5 . 9 . 6 . 5 . 1	
equipment Miscellaneous (including petro-	15. 2	į	14.7	.3	. 1	1		. 4	. 3	. 3	. 1	. 2	
leum and tobacco)	21.7	21. 5	21.7	. 6	. 6	.7	1.0	.8	. 5	. 1	. 1	. 1	
Transportation, communication, public utilities.	187. 9	189. 0	193. 0	3.0	4. 1	6.9	3. 1	3. 0	2. 8	4.1	2.0	2. 5	
Wholesale trade	114.0	114.6	116.0	2. 5	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.7	2, 1	1.7	2.6	1.7	
Retail trade General merchandise group General merchandise General stores with food	63. 4 34. 5	63. 1 34. 3	63. 5 35. 0	(2) 4	22. 5 . 7 (2) (2)		18. 5 1. 2 (2) (2)						

Estimated Number of Operating Businesses, New Business, Discontinued Businesses and Transferred Businesses Third Quarter 1943 to Second Quarter 1944. Con.

(In thousands)

			(11 010									
	Numb	er of ope firms	erating	New	busin	esses		ntinue nesses	d busi-		sferred nesses	busi-
Industry	Dec. 31, 1943	Mar. 31, 1944	June 30, 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan.– Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944
Retail trade—Continued. Food and liquor Groceries. Meat and seafood. Other food Liquor Automotive group Dealers (new-used cars) Other Apparel and accessories Apparel Shoes. Eating and drinking places Filling stations Other retail trade Home furnishings. Appliances and radio Drugs. Hardware—larm implements Lumber—building materials. Miscellaneous retail	283. 3 28. 3 90. 8 13. 7 45. 5 31. 3 14. 2 76. 8 67. 0 9. 8 250. 5 172. 7 299. 7	28. 3 90. 7 13. 7	422. 0 288. 7 28. 0 91. 5 13. 8 51. 2 35. 6 67. 9 9. 8 256. 0 184. 4 10. 8 45. 8 33. 5 27. 2 154. 9	(2) (1. 0 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3. 3 (3. 3 (1. 5 (2) (2)	(2) (2) . 8 (2) (2) (2) 3. 5 5. 7	(2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (5) (2) (1) (2) (2) (2) (4) (4) (7) (8)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (3) (4) (9) .5	(2) (2) 1. 0 (2) (2) (2) 7. 7	$ \begin{bmatrix} (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (9) \\ ($	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
Finance, insurance and real estate.	267. 5	275. 5	286. 7	8. 4	10. 3	12. 7	2. 1	2. 3	1.6	5. 2	4.3	4.5
Service trades Hotels, etc Personal services Laundries Barber and beauty Other Business services Automobile repair Miscellaneous repair Amusements Motion pictures Other amusements	545. 1 21. 4 349. 0 93. 9 181. 4 73. 7 21. 9 55. 0 60. 8 37. 0 12. 5 24. 5	548. 2 19. 8 354. 9 99. 0 183. 6 72. 3 22. 4 52. 5 62. 3 36. 4 12. 3 24. 1	553. 8 18. 4 361. 9 98. 2 190. 0 73. 6 22. 9 50. 5 64. 4 35. 8 12. 2 23. 6	1. 2 . 1	(2) (2) (2) 1. 0 1. 7 2. 8	10. 1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 2. 1 3. 2	3. 4 4. 8 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 6 4. 8 1. 7		2. 4 3. 1 (2) (2) (2) (2) . 4 4. 1 1. 0	13. 3 1. 1 7. 0 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) 1. 3 1. 9 1. 2 (2) (2)	$\begin{pmatrix} .7\\ 4.7\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ .3\\ .8\\ .9 \end{pmatrix}$	1. 1 7. 0 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) . 4 1. 3 1. 6

¹ Less than 50.

Note.—The detailed items do not necessarily add to the totals because of rounding.

New or Revised Series

Production of Woolen and Worsted Woven Goods, Except Woven Felts: New Series for Page S-36 1

[Thousands of linear yards 2]

			Apparel	fabrics			
Year and quarter	Total	Total	Men's wear	Women's and children's wear	General use and other fabrics	Blankets	Other non- apparel fabrics
1937:							
Total Quarterly average	370, 963	312, 961	³ 182, 858	95, 153	³ 34, 951	4 16, 299	4 41, 703
	92, 741	78, 240	³ 45, 714	23, 788	³ 8, 738	4 4, 075	4 10, 426
Total Quarterly average 1942:	371, 848	321, 007	178, 854	107, 080	35, 073	19, 575	31, 266
	92, 962	80, 252	44, 714	26, 770	8, 768	4, 894	7, 816
January-June 5	133, 696	119, 142	69, 069	29, 094	20, 979	13, 115 ·	1, 439
July-September	133, 274	113, 273	71, 835	24, 511	16, 927	18, 023	1, 978
October-December	127, 070	105, 230	67, 031	24, 903	13, 296	19, 843	1, 997
Total Quarterly average 1943:	527, 736 131, 934	456, 787 114. 197	277, 004 69, 251	107, 602 26, 901	72,181 $18,045$	64, 096 16, 024	6, 853 1, 713
January-March April-June July-September October-December	134, 084	108, 184	67, 162	28, 027	12, 995	24, 392	1, 508
	135, 275	110, 768	67, 289	30, 370	13, 109	22, 850	1, 657
	131, 552	107, 145	59, 859	33, 301	13, 985	22, 368	2, 039
	135, 518	114, 476	62, 459	40, 399	11, 618	19, 692	1, 350
Total Quarterly average	536, 429	440, 573	256, 769	132, 097	51, 707	89, 302	6, 554
	134, 107	110, 143	64, 192	33, 024	12, 927	22, 326	1, 639

Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for 1942-44 were compiled for the War Production Board from reports of manufacturers who account for 98 percent or more of the total production of woolen and worsted woven goods (defined as fabrics containing by weight 25 percent or more wool fiber); estimates are included for a few manufacturers from whom reports were not received. Data for 1937 and 1939 are from reports of the Census of Manufactures. For 1944 data see p. S-36.

2 Yardage is on an equivalent 54-inch linear yard measure for fabrics other than blankets and a 72-inch linear yard measure for blankets; the 1937 and 1939 data were reported in square yards and have been converted to these equivalent linear yards.

Estimated Number of New, Discontinued, and Transferred Businesses During First Half of 1943 and of 1944

[In t	hous	ands]				
		First nths,			irst ths,	
Industrial group and size of firm	New businesses	Discontinued businesses	Business trans- fers	New businesses	Discontinued businesses	Business trans- fers
All industries No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees		268. 8 158. 1 91. 4 10. 2 6. 1 1. 8 1. 2	136. 9 58. 8 57. 1 12. 0 5. 1 2. 5 1, 3	146. 8 45. 9 86. 3 9. 8 3. 4 1. 0	92. 8 49. 2 35. 8 3. 8 2. 4 . 8	90. 5 32. 4 41. 4 10. 1 4. 0 1. 8
Mining and quarrying. No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	(1)	.8 (1) .5 .1 (1) (1)	1.0 (1) .4 .3 .2 (1) (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	.8 (¹) .5 .1 .1 (¹)	.4 (1) .2 .1 .1 (1) (1)
Contract construction No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	179	47. 0 21. 5 19. 8 2. 5 1. 8 . 7		5. 1 1. 2 . 4 . 2	8.7 9.1 1.1 1.0	1.1 .3 .4 .2 .1 (1) (1)
Manufacturing No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	3. 3 6. 6 2. 4 1. 2	12. 3 4. 2 7. 0 . 5 . 4 . 2 . 1	9. 7 1. 5 3. 6 1. 6 1. 2 1. 1	8.6 1.3 4.4 1.5 .8 .5	. 1	5.0 .6 2.5 1.2 .8 .8
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	11. 5 6. 9 4. 1 . 3 . 1 . 1 (¹)	20. 5 16. 3 3. 5 . 4 . 2 . 1	9.7 7.3 1.8 .3 .1	11. 0 6. 5 4. 0 . 3 . 1 . 1	1.1	4.6 2.8 1.2 .2 .1 .1
Wholesale trade	1. 2 1. 3 . 2 . 1 (¹)	9. 2 1. 2	3.7 .8 1.8 .6 .4 .1	6.8 1.8 4.2 .6 .2 (¹)	1.3 2.8 .4	4.3 1.7 1.6 .6 .3 .1
Retail trade. No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	6.8	109. 2 71. J 31. 6 3. 9 2. I . 3 . 2	2. 2	33. 6 3. 9 1. 2	17. 5 4. 0 . 5 . 3	22. 0 5. 8 1. 7 . 4
Finance, insurance, and real estate No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	5. 6 1. 3 4. 0 . 3 . 1 (¹)	16. 9 9. 9 6. 5 . 4 . 1 (¹)	9. 1 4. 0 4. 6 . 4 . 1	23. 0 5. 0 16. 9 . 9 . 2 (¹)	1.7 1.9	4.1
Service industries No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	1.0 8.9 .6 .3 .1	45. 5 30. 0 13. 4 1. 3 . 6 . 2	32. 2 16. 3 12. 9 1. 8 . 7 . 3	13, 5 18, 0 1, 3	. 4	1.8 .6 .3

NOTE.—The detailed items do not necessarily add to the totals because of rounding.

Advertising Holds Friendship of Those You'll Sell Tomorrow

² Not available.

neasure for blankets; the 1937 and 1939 data were reported in square yards and have been converted to these equivalent linear yards.

3 Not strictly comparable with data for later years; men's wear fabrics made on commission, which represented 2 percent of total men's wear in 1939, are included in "general use and other fabrics."

4 Crib blankets included in "other nonapparel fabrics"; crib blankets accounted for less than 1 percent of the total yardage of blankets in 1939.

5 Quarterly average: separate figures were not collected for the first and second quarters.

Income Payments to Individuals, 1942-44: Revised Series for Page S-11

		lexes adjus 935–39=10						Am	ount (milli	ons of dolla	ars)				
Year and month	Total		Total	Total			Salaries a	nd wages			Public	Divi-	Entrepre- neurial	Other	Total
	income pay- ments	Salaries and wages	nonagri- cultural income	income pay- ments	Total	Commod- ity pro- ducing industries	Distribu- tive in- dustries	Service indus- tries	Govern- ment	Work relief wages	assist- ance and other relief ²	dends and interest	income and net rents and royalties	income pay- ments 3	nonagri- cultural income
1942: January	156. 4 159. 0 161. 2 165. 4 172. 3 175. 5 179. 5 182. 5 187. 2 192. 8	163. 8 167. 7 171. 3 175. 6 179. 6 186. 0 190. 3 194. 8 198. 3 204. 7 211. 4 216. 3	153. 7 156. 2 158. 8 162. 0 164. 7 169. 2 172. 7 175. 9 178. 8 183. 6 188. 4	8, 568 8, 144 8, 870 9, 005 8, 864 9, 879 9, 807 9, 693 10, 659 11, 053 10, 846 11, 897	5, 682 5, 771 5, 964 6, 150 6, 355 6, 650 6, 723 6, £24 7, 184 7, 491 7, 670 7, 843	2, 521 2, 601 2, 703 2, 821 2, 968 3, 112 3, 258 3, 415 3, 517 3, 607 3, 683 3, 691	1, 310 1, 294 1, 321 1, 327 1, 339 1, 347 1, 353 1, 359 1, 378 1, 428 1, 444 1, 509	958 964 968 974 982 990 993 993 1,016 1,039	816 840 897 960 1,008 1,148 1,077 1,122 1,266 1,414 1,480 1,568	77 72 75 68 58 53 45 35 30 26 24 23	94 95 94 92 89 87 86 86 85 85	823 442 924 813 492 1,150 899 449 914 794 512 1,559	1, 795 1, 663 1, 711 1, 779 1, 762 1, 826 1, 928 2, 069 2, 290 2, 495 2, 396 2, 219	174 173 177 171 166 166 171 165 186 188 184 192	7, 734 7, 430 8, 113 8, 174 8, 033 8, 961 8, 783 8, 538 9, 282 9, 471 9, 394 10, 623
Total Monthly av-				117, 285	80, 407	37.897	16, 409	11, 919	13, 596	586	1, 061	9, 771	23, 933	2, 113	104, 536
erage	174.5	188. 2	171. 2	9,774	6, 701	3, 158	1, 367	993	1, 133	49	88	814	1,994	176	8,711
1943: January February March April May June July August September October November	199. 6 203. 5 206. 9 208. 8 209. 4 212. 8 214. 8 216. 7 216. 8 219. 3 222. 9 224. 7	221. 9 225. 7 228. 8 231. 5 233. 0 237. 8 240. 8 242. 6 244. 5 247. 3 251. 3 253. 4	196. 0 199. 1 201. 4 203. 6 204. 6 208. 6 211. 1 212. 3 213. 8 216. 3 220. 1 221. 8	11, 032 10, 687 11, 465 11, 439 11, 253 12, 327 11, 918 11, 729 12, 541 12, 766 12, 420 13, 557	7, 837 7, 947 8, 105 8, 250 8, 328 8, 519 8, 483 8, 548 8, 723 8, 912 9, 012 9, 127	3, 634 3, 703 3, 774 3, 868 3, 927 3, 971 4, 009 4, 042 4, 108 4, 158 4, 161 4, 098	1, 423 1, 422 1, 460 1, 479 1, 487 1, 527 1, 543 1, 563 1, 561 1, 597 1, 621 1, 711	1, 037 1, 047 1, 050 1, 065 1, 067 1, 115 1, 107 1, 101 1, 109 1, 119 1, 128 1, 152	1, 724 1, 760 1, 810 1, 831 1, 833 1, 904 1, 824 1, 842 1, 957 2, 038 2, 102 2, 166	19 15 11 7 4 2	83 81 78 77 76 77 77 77 78 78 78 79	817 456 953 790 498 1, 387 904 470 1, 024 850 518 1, 722	2, 086 1, 993 2, 111 2, 097 2, 126 2, 113 2, 219 2, 393 2, 468 2, 672 2, 546 2, 337	209 210 218 225 225 231 235 241 248 254 266 292	9, 939 9, 705 10, 358 10, 334 10, 100 11, 179 10, 650 10, 278 11, 004 11, 034 10, 868 12, 224
Total Monthly average	213. 0	238. 2	209. 1	143, 134	101, 791 8, 483	47, 453 3, 954	18, 394 1, 533	13, 095 1, 091	22.791 1,899	58	939	10, 389 866	27, 161 2, 263	2.854	127, 673 10, 639
1944: January February March April May June July August September October November December	227. 2 232. 4 231. 9 231. 1 232. 1 233. 9 233. 9 233. 2 234. 0 232. 5	255, 7 261, 1 258, 8 258, 3 259, 1 261, 7 263, 0 263, 1 262, 0 263, 4 264, 7 266, 9	224. 2 228. 7 228. 7 228. 4 229. 2 231. 1 232. 3 231. 3 231. 3 231. 3 235. 3 236. 9	12, 541 12, 206 12, 979 12, 582 12, 387 13, 573 12, 928 12, 586 13, 670 13, 684 13, 253 14, 405	9, 039 9, 180 9, 138 9, 145 9, 223 9, 344 9, 284 9, 375 9, 541 9, 508 9, 653	4, 050 4, 044 4, 009 3, 995 4, 008 4, 051 4, 045 4, 039 4, 066 4, 010 4, 002	1, 645 1, 773 1, 774 1, 603 1, 707 1, 730 1, 749 1, 755 1, 758 1, 808 1, 890	1, 153 1, 168 1, 174 1, 183 1, 212 1, 223 1, 241 1, 234 1, 234 1, 258	2, 191 2, 195 2, 231 2, 274 2, 296 2, 340 2, 249 2, 255 2, 368 2, 453 2, 456 2, 503		79 79 78 78 78 78 78 78 79 79	834 459 1, 161 811 494 1, 554 914 486 1, 317 829 509 1, 827	2, 275 2, 137 2, 186 2, 127 2, 175 2, 189 2, 241 2, 300 2, 474 2, 801 2, 716 2, 396	314 351 415 421 417 408 411 418 426 434 441 449	11, 324 11, 118 11, 852 11, 496 11, 242 12, 396 11, 681 11, 269 12, 178 11, 877 11, 583 13, 082
Total Monthly average	233. 3	261. 5	231. 1	156, 794 13, 066	111, 734 9, 311	48, 375 4, 031	21, 031 1, 753	14, 517 1, 210	27, 811 2, 318		943 79	11, 195 933	28, 017 2, 335	4, 905 409	141, 098 11, 758

¹ Compiled by the *U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.* The revisions were occasioned principally by the adjustment of the monthly data to the Bureau's revised annual estimates of national income for 1942-43 and the estimate for 1944. For revised data for 1939-14, see p. 16 of the April 1944 Survey; monthly data for 1938 and earlier monthly averages are available in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey. For a description of the data see footnotes 1-12 for page 6 on page 177 of that volume. A table showing monthly data for all years, 1929-44, is available on request.

² Formerly designated "Direct and other relief."

³ Formerly designated "Social security benefits and other labor income"; in addition to the data enumerated in the note on this item in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, the series includes Government's contribution to allowances paid to dependents of enlisted military personnel beginning September 1942 and mustering-out pay to veterans beginning February 1944.

Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours and Farnings in the Telephone Industry: Revised Series for Pages S-11, S-12, and S-141

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mo. avg.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mo. avg.
			_		En	nployn	nent (1	939=10	0)									Avera	ge hou	rs worl	red per	week				
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	98. 2 102. 7 98. 6 100. 1 106. 0 119. 3 123. 9	100. 7 98. 2 100. 3 106. 9 119. 7	100. 5 108. 2 120. 3	99. 7 99. 2 101. 3 110. 0 121. 3	100. 0 102. 2 112. 0 122. 0	114.1 123.0	99. 9 101. 0 104. 0 117. 0 124. 5	99. 9 101. 2 104. 7 119. 1 125. 2	100, 0 100 9 104, 4 120, 1 124, 9	99. 5 100. 9 104. 5 120. 3 124. 3	99, 0 100, 6 104, 8 119, 7 124, 2	99. 0 100. 1 105. 3 119. 4 124. 1	100.0 102.9 114.4 122.7		38. 0 38. 9 39. 1 39. 6 39. 9	39. 0 38. 9 39. 4 39. 9 39. 9	39.3 38.9 39.3 39.9 40.0	38. 3 39. 2 39. 3 40. 3 40. 5	38, 4 39, 0 39, 4 40, 3 40, 4	38. 4 39. 3 39. 5 40. 5 40. 5	39.3 40.3 40.7	39.0 39.4 39.7 40.4 41.5	39.8 39.1 39.6	39. 0 39. 9	39. 1 39. 1 39. 4 39. 7 40. 9 40. 7 42. 1	39.5
					:	Pay rol	lls (193	9=100)										Averag	e hour	ly earn	ings (d	lollars)				
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	89. 7 99. 9 98. 1 101. 6 108. 3 126. 1 137. 3	97. 9 101. 3 108. 9 126. 5	99. 0 98. 2 102. 6 111. 2 127. 5	98. 1 98. 4 103. 1 112. 1 128. 1	97. 0 100. 0 103. 3 115. 4 131. 0	99. 9 104. 4	97. 1 101. 0 105. 8 121. 0 132. 0	97. 6 100. 7 104. 9 121. 9 133. 6	101. 4 106. 4 123. 0	102. 0 101. 7 106. 9 122. 6 134. 7	99. 5 100. 8 108. 0 123. 9 135. 4	98. 4 101. 8 108. 2 128. 9 134. 5	98. 4 100. 0 104. 7 118. 0 131. 5	.794 .822 .830 .824 .836	. 809 . 825 . 829 . 824 . 844	.819 .825 .832 .825	.808 .819 .830 .817	. 822 . 821 . 825 . 815 . 845	.816 .825 .819 .840	. 816 . 817 . 825 . 814 . 834	.815 .820 .818 .809 .834	.816 .819 .822 .809	.828 .828 .813 .848	. 826 . 826 . 827 . 823 . 850	0. 806 . 819 . 830 . 829 . 842 . 849 . 883	. 816 . 822 . 827 . 820 . 843

¹ Compiled by the *U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Data for the telephone industry were formerly combined with the telegraph industry, and separate figures are available only beginning 1937. Employment and pay-roll indexes (on a 1929 base) back to 1929 for the two industries combined are on pp. 46 and 52 of the 1942 Supplement to the Survey. Data relate to all employees except corporation officers and executives.

Monthly Business Statistics

The data here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 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 March for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	Јипе	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		В	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted:	244. 8 269. 7 239. 7 13, 725 9, 586 3, 944 80	231, 9 258, 8 228, 7 12, 979 9, 138 4, 009 79	231, 1 258, 3 228, 4 12, 582 9, 145 3, 995 78	232. 1 259. 1 229. 2 12, 387 9, 223 4, 008 78	233. 9 261. 7 231. 1 13, 573 9, 344 4, 051 78	233. 2 263. 0 232. 3 12, 928 9, 284 4, 045 78	234. 0 263. 1 232. 3 12, 586 9, 304 4, 056 78	232. 5 262. 0 231. 9 13, 670 9, 375 4, 039 78	235. 5 263. 4 233. 6 13, 684 9, 541 4, 066 79	237. 5 264. 7 235. 3 13, 253 9, 508 4, 010 79	239. 0 266. 9 236. 9 14, 405 9, 653 4, 002 80	241. 9 268. 6 238. 7 13, 357 9, 516 3, 954 80	7 245, 2 269, 8 239, 6 7 12, 743 7 9, 526 7 3, 957 80
Dividends and interest	1, 344 2, 253 462 12, 588	1, 161 2, 186 415 11, 852	811 2, 127 421 11, 496	2, 175 417 11, 242	1, 554 2, 189 408 12, 396	914 2, 241 411 11, 681	2,300 418 11,269	1, 317 2, 474 426 12, 178	829 2,801 434 11,877	509 2,716 441 11,583	1,827 2,396 449 13,082	936 2, 369 456 12, 124	7 2, 190 7 457 7 11, 678
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME						,							
Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: 1935-39=100 Total farm marketings. 1935-39=100 Crops. do Livestock and products do Indexes, adjusted: do	121 93 142	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	* 136 131 139	131 126 135	113 105 119
Total farm marketings	157 169 148	156 143 165	146 133 156	154 139 165 1, 546	141 116 160	135 117 150	133 105 154 1,741	129 109 144 2, 007	142 142 142 2, 460	150 155 7 147 2, 256	137 127 144 1,747	144 147 142 1, 658	144 150 7 140 7 1, 399
ments* mil. of dol. Income from marketings* do. Indexes of cash income from marketings:† Crops and livestock, combined index:	1, 450	1, 433	1, 402	1, 452	1,504	1,602	1,690	1, 954	2, 427	2, 188	1,697	1, 571	r 1, 351
Unadjusted	218. 0 305. 0 377. 0 258. 0 224. 0 273. 0 293. 0	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	r 329. 0 267. 0 298. 0 246. 5 r 191. 0 265. 0 308. 5	r 255. 0 263. 5 295. 0 242. 5 192. 0 255. 0 313. 0	237. 0 278. 0 327. 0 246. 0 196. 0 267. 0 290. 0	7 203. 0 7 312. 0 7 408. 0 7 248. 0 207. 0 7 264. 0 285. 0
PRODUCTION INDEXES											i		
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index	000	000	007	09.6	000	000	005	204	00.4	990	230	200	. 220
Unadjusted, combined index† 1935-39=100. Manufactures† do Durable manufactures† do Limber and products† do Lumber and products† do Lumber and products† do Lumber† do Machinery† do Nonferrous metals and products† do Fabricating* do Smelting and refining* do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Clay products* do Clay products* do Transportation equipment† do Automobiles† do Nondurable manufactures† do Alcoholic beverages† do Chemicals† do Leather and products† do Leather and products† do Leather tanning* do Shoes do Shoes do Control Leather tanning* do Shoes do Control Control Called Called Called Called	P 232 P 250 P 346 P 211 P 113 P 145 P 97 P 434 P 266 P 161 P 117 P 684 P 27 P 172 P 399 P 121	238 257 363 214 124 149 110 452 287 283 297 163 68 126 734 233 171 128 344 405 112 110	2357 2355 361 213 125 142 116 445 292 293 289 163 74 122 227 730 232 169 127 325 408 116 116	256 255 357 2107 1142 1119 437 279 282 273 165 79 1225 726 126 127 323 410 1110	258 d 252 354 204 133 3144 1127 268 268 252 228 716 228 169 143 316 411 111 117	232 248 348 202 130 143 123 435 243 244 165 94 124 213 310 408 103 107 100	235 251 349 203 135 146 129 434 245 252 226 100 125 213 707 229 171 198 310 408 111 107	234 249 343 202 128 139 123 427 285 205 100 120 204 695 226 273 159 307 400 111 118	234 250 346 206 125 143 117 428 233 246 200 167 102 218 704 229 173 168 309 395 115 117	232 248 341 201 120 141 109 422 234 252 191 163 95 121 210 699 7 230 173 173 175 308 394 118 119	248 342 198 113 142 97 431 229 247 186 159 202 202 700 235 171 146 313 396 113 114 113	230 248 343 197 113 142 99 431 7253 7280 187 716 116 196 706 706 719 1315 315 1315 1315 1315 1315 1315	7 232 7 250 7 345 202 114 7 146 7 436 257 284 7 191 9 158 66 7 197 7 242 7 172 7 157 7 320 7 400 7 125 128 7 122

Preliminary 'Revised.

¶Formerly designated "Direct and other relief."

§The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government not shown separately.

§The total includes data for distributive and service industries and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 22 of the May 1943 Survey but the annual totals have been revised beginning 1940; revised monthly averages based on the new totals are as follows (millions of dollars): Cash farm income, total including Government payments—1940, 759; 1941, 979; 1942, 1,339; 1943, 1,666; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,281; 1943, 1,664; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.

†Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the April 1944 Survey and for 1942-44, p. 20 of this issue. The indexes of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

S-2	SUR	VEY	OF C	URRE	NT E	USIN	IESS					Ma	y 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	В	USINE	ESS IN	(DEX)	ES—Co	ontinu	ed						
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Con.													
Industrial Production—Continued													
Unadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued. Manufactured food products†	171 106 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	142 113 187 85 137 134 234 174 243 101 142 151 151 151 151 151 17 133 141 123 155 138 86 241 129 119 289	143 9 143 183 192 134 233 176 242 104 231 151 153 120 138 143 143 129 155 139 256 361 126 118 206 207 208 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209	147 148 149 149 149 149 149 147 147 146 146 146 146 144 159 149 149 149 149 149 149	153 P 225 172 105 1441 137 242 172 252 100 228 145 146 126 146 128 158 148 235 251 148 235 251 148 235 251 148	163 ** 221 162 169 132 128 247 172 259 89 227 139 133 131 143 143 143 144 244 144 244	165 178 147 213 141 137 251 171 264 98 231 141 140 189 140 189 147 147 147 124 145 248 248 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 3	106 155 148 236 141 137 258 168 272 100 230 147 148 196 144 131 147 148 129 151 149 148 238 240 246 342 120 238	159 125 156 180 143 139 266 170 281 146 140 199 150 125 144 148 133 1522 148 123 232 248 344 120 109 233	155 7 108 175 175 133 143 138 268 170 281 149 209 149 126 155 148 89 232 234 341 122 234	150 150 184 114 134 132 268 167 283 152 146 215 152 121 131 141 109 138 146 68 232 249 343 122 111 1229	143 # 88 171 106 136 132 273 167 289 99 247 145 215 146 121 134 145 96 151 148 67 234 234 234 234 234 234 234 234	7 144 7 98 133 1 100 133 13- 297 110 7 24' 7 15: 15: 11: 15: 11: 14: 14: 17: 14: 17: 14: 17: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18: 18
Stone, clay, and glass products. do	p 165	167 83 131 216	165 78 125 227 172 123	161 76 122 210 169 116	168 84 127 230 169 119	165 86 124 222 165 128	88 122 204 168	159 86 116 200 168 156	161 88 115 212 169 166	160 88 116 208 173	163 90 116 218	7 253 7 162 87 125 200 7 174 7 213	7 12 21 7 17

Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals do Chemicals do Leather and products do Leather tanning* do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Manufactured food products do Paper and products do Paper and products do Paper and pulp do Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing do Testiles and products do Minerals do Metals do Metals do Metals do Metals do Metals do Month of Metals do 115 113 115 111 110 113 153 108 147 107 115 155 145 158 117 158 137 198 152 138 134 233 242 101 151 126 140 122 120 146 147 161 121 p 121 112 154 165 145 143 138 268 283 103 149 135 143 112 r 114 113 155 p 132 146 163 136 132 * 121 119 * 157 * 132 146 * 163 137 134 276 293 * 105 * 155 123 * 141 p 159 p 138 146 152 154 139 135 202 155 137 134 234 243 100 151 123 7 139 180 145 142 137 237 246 98 147 124 143 153 173 136 140 136 242 252 100 145 175 130 133 129 247 259 95 139 122 139 117 ≠ 139 169 137 251 264 102 141 126 142 114 137 258 272 99 147 124 143 113 139 266 281 103 146 120 143 111 283 104 152 131 137 111 7 289 102 150 121 140 111 142 120 126 **Munitions Production** 148 114 95 110 127 103 7 86 7 122 82 7 118 7 111 136 110 91 114 76 121 111 120 101 81 123 79 118 112 p 106 143 112 88 112 73 122 105 * 104 108 * 92 * 79 * 129 95 117 * 113
 otal minitions*
 .193=100

 Aircraft*
 do.

 Ships (work done)*
 do.

 Guns and fire control*
 do.

 Ammunition*
 do.

 Combat and motor vehicles*
 do.

 Communication and electronic equipment*
 do.

 Other equipment and supplies*
 do.
 105 84 113 76 125 107 112 7 84 7 80 7 136 7 83 7 122 7 119 p 100 p 121 p 75 p 82 p 146 p 93 109 79 79 125 88 121 116 , 103 84 125 82 7 100 7 109 7 78 80 137 85 7 117 7 114 $\frac{132}{103}$ 116 126 106 7116 7101 • 124 MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES New orders, index, total. Jan. 1939=100
Durable goods. do.
Iron and steel and their products. do.
Electrical machinery. do.
Other machinery. do.
Other durable goods. do.
Nondurable goods. do.
Shipments, index, total† avg. month 1939=100.
Durable goods. do.
Automobiles and equipment do.
Automobiles and equipment do.
Iron and steel and their products. do.
Nonferrous metals and products. do.
Electrical machinery do.
Other machinery do.
Other durable goods. do.
Nondurable goods. do.
Chemicals and allied products. do.
Products of petroleum and coal. do.
Products of petroleum and coal. do.
Rubber products. do.
Other nondurable goods. do.
Other indicate do.
Preliminary. do.
Other nondurable goods. do.
Other nondurable goods. do.
Other nondurable goods. do.
Other nondurable goods. do. 455 429 326 407 384 257 389 361 611 198 268 377 295 244 275 485 207 193 206 176 176 178 290 202 403 272 389 455 577 201 274 389 248 273 513 429 381 339 370 595 215 269 372 282 253 267 521 389 2, 372 213 198 207 455 415 401 293
436
330
395
441
621
201
264
371
290
235
274
452
204
190
204
179
293
185 487 439 396 501 592 263 373 289 245 257 508 r 344 r 529 r 504 r 386 445 366 398 450 589 208 273 383 314 248 596 567 579 698 220 287 394 321 272 303 532 2, 319 223 214 226 224 183 194 351 200 7 469 7 409 7 266 7 510 569 440 559 605 215 283 384 308 289 503 316 440 613 223 273 374 302 249 282 556 226 278 380 292 252 279 r 497 204 264 366 292 243 263 7 614 7 234 7 284 7 390 7 303 7 260 292 7 566 7 416 7 2, 449 215 7 210 7 214 r 657 r 225 r 261 r 354 r 278 r 242 r 275 r 434 r 385 r 2,190 r 207 r 196 r 209 427 2, 436 219 196 392 2, 310 219 193 207 408 2, 414 221 208 218 390 2, 412 210 203 211 217 179 189 293 194 208 204 208 172 2, 468 210 187 200 203 165 194 295 162 226 219 200 179 192 172 187 297 184 7 209 7 212 7 171 7 184 311 7 176 7 180 7 225 7 177 208 341 178 185 288 184 175 192 295 195 200 $\frac{342}{189}$

*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 for "petroleum refining" shown prior to the March 1945 Survey; data for other series are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 Survey and annual totals back to 1939 are on p. 22 of that issue; complete monthly revisions are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1945 March	March	April	Máy	June	July 19	August	Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-
- Supplement to the burey								tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES—Co	ntinu	ed						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
nventories: Index, total	164, 6 188, 9 231, 5 111, 9 148, 5 317, 3 223, 1 775, 4	176. 7 207. 2 244. 7 126. 8 155. 6 338. 1 227. 2	175. 2 204. 9 241. 5 124. 1 154. 7 330. 3 229. 2	173. 7 204. 0 240. 3 125. 7 153. 6 341. 2 226. 9 943. 7	173, 3 203, 6 234, 1 126, 7 154, 6 338, 9 224, 9	173. 2 201. 9 229. 9 129. 0 152. 7 335. 5 225. 1	173. 7 200. 9 228. 0 128. 1 153. 0 334. 8 218. 4	172. 4 198. 8 229. 8 127. 5 148. 6 327. 8 218. 9	172. 0 197. 1 229. 6 126. 3 145. 8 318. 6 219. 4	170. 8 194. 6 220. 2 124. 4 146. 7 320. 5 216. 2 873. 8	7 168. 4 7 192. 3 7 232. 5 7 120. 8 7 148. 1 7 313. 7 7 213. 9	7 166. 9 7 189. 6 7 228. 1 7 117. 9 7 145. 0 7 316. 9 7 217. 8	165. 8 189. 0 229. 9 116. 1 145. 9 309. 3 219. 3
Other durable goods† do. Nondurable goods. do. Chemicals and allied products. do. Food and kindred products. do. Paper and allied products. do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products. do. Textile-mill products. do. Other nondurable goods. Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*	104. 4 143. 4 151. 8 148. 1 134. 3 107. 5	106. 7 150. 0 161. 4 173. 8 136. 1 107. 5 187. 6 123. 5 156. 7	106. 5 149. 2 163. 8 170. 8 139. 0 108. 4 190. 6 120. 6 155. 3	107, 4 147, 2 163, 6 166, 2 138, 8 112, 0 188, 1 118, 5 152, 0	106, 5 146, 9 164, 9 170, 7 139, 8 108, 1 182, 1 116, 1 149, 3	106. 2 148. 1 164. 2 177. 7 143. 4 108. 3 174. 7 116. 2 147. 5	107. 4 149. 9 162. 5 185. 7 144. 7 109. 0 172. 9 115. 0 147. 9	105. 5 149. 4 159. 2 187. 0 142. 7 109. 7 174. 3 112. 5 147. 9	105. 9 150. 1 156. 8 188. 3 139. 9 110. 9 174. 3 115. 6 149. 0	106. 4 149. 9 154. 8 184. 7 136. 2 110. 8 176. 1 118. 3 151. 8	107. 3 7 147. 5 7 157. 1 7 173. 6 7 134. 3 7 109. 6 7 119. 5 7 153. 3	7 104. 4 7 147. 0 7 152. 1 7 164. 4 7 131. 8 7 108. 1 170. 6 7 123. 8 7 162. 2	105. 1 145. 6 151. 8 154. 4 133. 0 108. 5 176. 7 123. 8
mil. of, dol	16, 361	17, 562 BUS	17, 414 INESS	17, 268	17, 229	17, 215 ION	17, 266	17, 139	17, 100	16, 973	7 16, 737	r 16, 589	16, 481
ODERATING PURININGS AND PURININGS	1	1						i			1	1	
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND TURN-OVER* BUSINESS TURN-OVER* (U. S. Department of Commerce) Operating businesses, total, end of quarterthousands Contract construction do Manufacturing do. Wholesale trade do. Retail trade do. Service industries do. All other do. Discontinued businesses, quarterly do. Business transfers, quarterly do.		2, 849. 2 139. 0 226. 3 114. 5 1, 330. 8 548. 2 490. 1 65. 3 56. 0 41. 8			116. 0 1, 355. 1 553. 8 505. 1			\$2.1 \$37.6					
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)													
Commercial service	85 10 26 37 7 3,880 69 175 3,067 409 160	96 9 11 28 43 5 1, 460 173 115 801 303 68	131 9 20 37 56 9 3, 524 57 318 2, 676 338 135	148 14 26 34 63 11 2,697 102 249 1,293 1,50	110 9 12 31 51 7 1,854 224 159 1,071 305 95	91 10 9 23 41 8 3,559 514 144 2,451 291	77 3 9 28 32 5 1,054 16 123 557 272 86	75 8 12 24 26 5 4,065 155 273 3,288 161 188	74 4 11 30 25 4 3,819 43 80 3,521 156	75 12 18 18 21 6 3,008 1,663 482 513 115 235	93 6 4 36 36 11 1,804 67 41 1,076 385 235	80 8 10 34 26 2 5, 883 2, 622 855 2, 128 254 24	66 11 26 26 4 1, 555 809 24) 300 142 66
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS			į										
New incorporations (4 states)	1, 552	1, 119	1, 024	1, 248	1, 222	1, 142	1,146	1,159	1,460	1, 506	1,520	1,682	1, 341
		CO	MMO	DITY	PRIC	ES							
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS†													
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index†	196 171 166 359 163 211 203 215 200 215 210 211	196 198 169 171 351 161 215 242 207 194 203 199	196 200 171 172 352 163 237 220 207 191 203 196 151	194 198 170 173 350 160 232 225 208 190 201 194 153	193 197 165 170 350 163 228 231 210 189 200 192	192 194 161 168 350 164 230 195 209 190 197 194 165	193 191 156 166 355 162 214 186 209 194 201 196 171	192 188 155 162 358 170 206 166 207 196 200 198 179	194 187 164 161 357 171 205 153 211 199 201 201 201	196 189 165 157 368 198 195 188 215 202 200 203 207	200 196 167 160 364 168 206 228 215 202 198 203 211	201 200 169 163 365 163 205 262 214 202 203 202 199	209
COST OF LIVING													
National Industrial Conference Board: \$ 1923=100. Combined index	94. 5 110. 8 96, 1 91. 0	103. 5 91. 7 109. 3 95. 9 90. 8 111. 8	104. 2 91. 9 110. 1 95. 9 90. 8 113. 1	104. 6 92. 3 110. 6 95. 9 90. 8 113. 5	104. 5 92. 5 110. 5 95. 7 90. 8 113. 5	105. 0 92. 5 111. 7 95. 7 90. 9 113. 6	93. 0 111. 6 95. 7 90. 9	93. 2 111. 3 95. 8 90. 9	93. 6 110. 8 95. 8 91. 0	93. 9 111. 1 95. 8 91. 0		95. 8 91. 0	94, 111, 96, 91,

Revised. P Preliminary.

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

New series. Data for inventories of nonferrous metals and their products were included in the "other durable goods" index as shown in the Survey prior to the May 1943 issue; revised figures for the latter series and the index for nonferrous metals beginning December 1938 are available on request. For the estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S-2 of the May 1943 issue. For earlier figures for the series on operating businesses and business turn-over and a description of the data, see tables on p. 10 of the May 1944 Survey and pp. S-11 of the July 1944 issue and the accompanying text and notes on sources and methods.

† The indexes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published in a subsequent issue. Data for Apr. 15, 1944, are as follows: Total, 203; crops, 204; food grain, 172; feed grain and hay, 162; tobacco, 362; cotton, 163; fruit, 221; truck crops, 259; oil-bearing crops, 215; livestock and products, 201; meat animals, 215; dairy products, 194; poultry and eggs, 176. See note marked "**" in regard to revision of the index of Inventories of "other durable goods" industries.

uless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					194		. 1				194	r -
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrary
	CC	ММО	DITY	PRIC	ES—C	Continu	ıed						
COST OF LIVING—Continued													
S. Department of Labor: Combined index1935-39=100.	126.8	123, 8	124, 6	125. 1	125. 4	126. 1	126, 4	126, 5	126, 5	126.6	127.0	127. 1	r 1:
Clothing	1 3/19 7	136.7 134.1	137. 1 134. 6	137. 4 135. 5	138. 0 135. 7	138. 3 137. 4	139. 4 137. 7	141, 4 137, 0	141. 9 136. 4	142. 1 136. 5	142. 8 137. 4	143. 0 137. 3	î
Fuel, electricity, and icedo	135.9	109.9	109. 9	109.8	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.9	109.4	109. 7	1
Housefurnishings dodo	144. 5	129.0 108.1	132. 9 108. 1	135, 0 108, 1	138. 4 108. 1	138.7 108.2	139.3 108.2	140. 7 108. 2	141. 4 (1)	141.7	143.0 1108.3	143. 6 (1)	1
Food do Go Fuel, electricity, and ice do Housefurnishings do Ment do Miscellaneous do Go Miscellaneous do Go	123. 6	119. 1	120. 9	121. 3	121.7	122.0	122. 3	122. 4	122.8	122.9	123.1	r 123. 3	rì
RETAIL PRICES		[İ			
S. Department of Commerce:	139.6	135, 1	136. 3	137. 0	137. 5	138. 2	138.6	138.9	138.8	139.0	139. 6	139. 7	١,
All commodities, index*1935-39=100_ S. Department of Labor indexes:	139.6	i			-				1	i	l		1
Anthracite 1923-25=100 Bituminous coal do	99. 5	99. 9 103. 8	99. 9 104. 0	99. 3 104. 3	98. 6 104. 4	98. 5 104. 4	98.5 • 104.5	98.5 104.6	98. 6 104. 7	98.6 104.7	98.7 104.8	98. 7 104. 8	1
Food, combined index1935-39=100_	. 135.9	134.1	134.6	135, 5	135.7	137. 4	137, 7	137. 0 108. 6	136. 4 108. 6	136.5	137.4	137.3]]
Cereals and bakery products*dodo	108.7 133.5	108. 0 133. 6	108. 0 133. 6	108. 1 133. 5	108. 4 133. 5	108. 6 133. 6	108. 5 133. 6	133.6	133. 6	108. 6 133. 6	108.6 133.5	108.7 133.5	
Dairy products*do	169. 5 130. 8	162. 9 130. 6	168. 8 130. 0	172.8 130.3	174. 0 129. 8	176.9 129.3	175. 7 129. 0	169.9 129.0	162. 9 129. 4	160.7 129.7	164. 2 129. 9	168. 9 130. 2	
Meats*do	1	ł			l	l	ŀ			1		1	
Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=100. Apparel:	. 113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	113, 4	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113.4]
Infants' do Men's do		108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108, 2 105, 3	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4							
Women'sdo	. 113. 5	113.7	113.7	113. 7	113. 7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113. 6	113.6	113.5	113. 5	1 :
Home furnishings dodo	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115. 6 112. 2	115, 6 112, 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115.6 112.2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115.6 112.2	
WHOLESALE PRICES													
. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series)1926=100_	» 105, 3	103, 8	103. 9	104.0	104.3	104. 1	103. 9	104.0	104.1	104. 4	104. 7	104. 9	P
Economic classes:	1	100. 5	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.9	100. 9	100. 9	101.0	101.1	101.1	1	1
Manufactured products do Raw materials do	p 101. 6 115. 7	113.4	113. 2	113.0	114. 2	113.6	112.7	112.8	113. 2	113.8	114.6	101.3 115.1	p
Semimanufactured articlesdo Farm productsdo	95.0	93.7 123.6	93. 6 123. 2	93. 7 122. 9	93.8 125.0	93.9 124.1	94. 1 122. 6	94.7 122.7	94. 8 123. 4	94. 8 124. 4	94.8 125.5	94. 9 126. 2	
Grainsdo	129.8	129. 5	129.6	129. 7 122. 6	127. 2	125. 2	122. 5	121.7	125. 1 127. 1	124.8	127. 5	129.3	
Livestock and poultrydo Commodities other than farm productsdo	135. 6 p 100. 4	125. 6 99. 3	123. 6 99. 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	126. 9 100. 0	131, 1 100, 1	p
Foodsdodo	104.6	104. 6 95. 1	104. 9 95. 2	105. 0 95. 0	106.5 94.7	105.8 94.3	104.8 94.3	104. 2 94. 4	104. 2 94. 7	105.1 94.7	105. 5 94. 7	104. 7 94. 7	
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	110.8	110.5	110. 2	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.5	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	
Fruits and vegetablesdo Meatsdo	115. 9 107. 7	123. 3 106. 0	126. 5 106. 2	126. 8 106. 6	137. 7 106. 1	129. 9 105. 9	122. 8 105. 9	115.9 106.0	112.7 106.0	113.7 106.1	116. 2 106. 2	114, 4 106, 4	
Commodities other than farm products and foods	ļ	98. 1	98.4	98. 5	98. 5	98, 5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.1	p
Building materials 1926=100.	117.1	114, 2	115. 2	115.7	115.9	115.9	116.0	116.0	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.8	
Brick and tiledodo	110.7 99.4	100.3 93.6	100.3 93.9	100. 5 96. 4	100. 6 96. 4	100.7 96.4	100. 7 96. 4	101.5 96.9	104.8 97.5	105.0 97.7	105.3 97.5	110. 4 97. 4	
Lumber do	153.8	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	153. 8 106. 3	153, 8	
Paint and paint materials do Chemicals and allied products† do	106.3 94.9	95.0	95. 5	95. 5	95.3	95. 5	95. 5	94.9	95.0	94.8	94.8	106.3 94.9	
Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do	95. 8 106. 8	96.3 106.4	96.3 112,0	96.3 112.0	96. 2 112. 0	96. 2 112. 0	96. 2 112. 0	96. 0 106. 9	96. 0 106. 9		95. 6 106. 9	95. 8 106. 9	
rerunzer materialsdo	51.9	81. 4 102. 0	81. 4 102. 0	81.4 102.0	79. 9 102. 0	81. 1 102. 0	81. 2 102. 0	81. 2 102. 0	81. 8 102. 0	81.8	81.8 102.0	81.9	1
Oils and fatsdo Fuel and lighting materialsdo Electricitydo	102. 0 83. 4	83.0	83.0	83. 2	83.3	83. 2	83. 2	83.0	82, 9	83. 1	83.1	102. 0 83. 3	
Electricity do Gas do Gas	-	59. 0 76. 7	59. 9 77. 1	59.0 78.4	59.3 79.3	59. 5 78. 9	59.0 76.0	60. 3 76. 8	59. 6 76. 0		59. 9 74. 6	60. 0 75. 7	
Petroleum productsdo Hides and leather productsdo	64.3 117.8	64. 0 116. 9	64. 0 116. 9	64.0 117.0	64. 0 116. 4	64. 0 116. 2	63. 9 116. 0	63.8	63. 8 116. 2		63.8 117.4	64. 3 117. 5	
Hides and skinsdo	_ 116.4	111.2	111.2	111.9	108.4	106.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107. 1	114.0	114.8	
Leatherdo Shoesdo		101.3 126.3	101. 3 126. 3	101. 3 126. 3	101. 3 126. 3	101. 3 126. 3		101.3 126.3	101.3 126.3		101.3 126.3	101.3 126.3	
Housefurnishing goodsdo	_ 104. 5	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	104. 5 107. 5	
Furnishings do Furniture do	. 101. 5	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101. 5	101.5	101.5	
Metals and metal productsdododo	p 104. 2 98. 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	103.8 97.2	104. 0 97. 7	P
Metals, nonferrousdo	85. 9	85. 8 91. 8	85. 8 91. 8	85. 8 92. 4	85. 8 92. 4	85. 7 92. 4	85. 8 92. 4	85.8 92.4	85. 8 92. 4	85. 8 92. 4	85. 8 92. 4	85. 9 92. 4	
Plumbing and heating equipmentdo Textile productsdo	_ 99. 7	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	98.0	98.4	99. 2	99, 4	99.4	99.5	99.6	
Clothing do Cotton goods do	107. 4	107. 0 113. 6	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 114. 0	107. 0 115. 9	107. 0 118. 7	107. 4 118. 8		107.4 119.2	107. 4 119. 7	
Hosiery and underweardo	71.5	70. 5	70.5	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.8	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	1
Rayondo Woolen and worsted goodsdo	_1 112.7	112, 5	30. 3 112. 5	30. 3 112. 5		30. 3 112. 9	112.9	30. 3 112. 9	30. 3 112. 9	112.9	30. 2 112. 9	30. 2 112. 7	İ
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do	_ 94.6	93. 5	93. 5 73. 0	93. 5 73. 0	93.5	93. 6 73. 0	93.6	93. 6 73. 0	93. 6 73. 0	94.0	94. 2 73. 0	94. 2 73. 0	
Paper and pulpdo	_l 108.0		107. 2	107. 2	107. 2				107. 2	107. 2	107.3	107. 6	
Vholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR)												
s measured by—													
Wholesale prices1935-39=100_	76.4		77. 4	77.4	77.1	77.3			77. 3		76.8	76. 7	
Cost of livingdo Retail food pricesdo Prices received by farmers†do	- 78.9 73.5	80.8 74.5	80.3 74.2	80. 0 73. 7	79. 7 73. 6		72.5	72.9	79. 1 73. 2	73. 2	78. 7 72. 7		1
Drigge received by formand	53.7		54.3		55. 1			55. 4	54.8		53. 2	53. 0	1

Preliminary. r Revised.
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 February 1945 Survey; 1939-43 revisions are available on request. Data beginning 1923 for the indexes of retail prices 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 commodities other than farm products and foods. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		1				1944			·		19	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	CONS	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	CATE						٠
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total	p 310 p 144 p 25 p 63	310 125 44 26	320 127 45 26	333 130 45 28	340 138 46 30	7343 141 45	357 142 42	344 141 39 35	328 136 35	311 130 32 39	284 126 30 44	* 286 * 124 * 25 * 50	r 294 r 130 r 23
Industrial do Farm construction do Public utility do Public construction, total do Residential do Military and naval do Nonresidential building, total do	p 45 p 11 p 45 p 166 p 7 p 43 p 86	17 12 43 185 21 54 73	17 13 43 193 20 60	18 14 43 203 19 67 68	20 15 47 202 17 62 67	20 18 47 202 16 68 62	20 21 46 215 13 68 75	20 19 48 203 9 59 79	21 16 48 192 8 52 78	23 13 46 181 8 49	27 10 42 158 7 40 77	7 32 9 7 40 7 162 7 7 43 7 81	7 39 8 7 41 7 164 6 7 44 7 86
Industrial do Highway do All other do CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND	p 75 p 14 p 16	63 18 19	62 22 20	58 26 23	57 32 24	50 34 22	63 34 25	64 32 24	65 31 22	67 25 19	65 17 17	70 714 717	777 12 16
DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Total, unadjusted	p 54 p 13 p 54 p 12	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	40 12 51 14	39 11 48 14	7 50 7 12 7 59 7 13
Total valuation thous. of dol. Public ownership do Private ownership do Nonresidential buildings:	328, 874 221, 448	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	7, 441 188, 481 114, 175 74, 306	7, 210 140, 949 74, 960 65, 989	6, 853 146, 957 74, 153 72, 804
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Residential buildings:	4, 088 25, 407 211, 317	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	2, 227 11, 374 81, 614	2, 114 11, 873 95, 681
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	4, 650 5, 331 26, 943	5, 914 7, 533 35, 164	5, 886 8, 225 37, 77 2	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	3, 393 4, 872 23, 902	4, 268 3, 703 19, 536	4, 221 4, 139 19, 300
Projects number Valuation thous, of dol. If fillities	829 38, 431	1, 059 32, 596 408	995 40, 097 380	1, 355 36, 137 273	1, 264 38, 929 377	1, 203 47, 143 338	1, 168 48, 693 319	1, 371 40, 353 369	973 34, 462 430	720 22,686 376	831 38, 784 429	445 23, 836	302 11, 407
Projects	52, 183	28, 663 71, 9	31, 926	19, 692 64, 3	31, 795	33, 384	20, 738	23, 741	17, 737 43, 7	25, 272	27, 862	270 15, 963	216 20, 569
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-89=100. Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo. New residential buildingsdo. New nonresidential buildingsdo. Additions, alterations, and repairsdo. Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm	59. 2 40. 5 60. 0 98. 8	52. 6 55. 5 39. 2 80. 7	55. 3 51. 3 43. 7 47. 5 78. 2	62. 2 51. 4 60. 8 90. 1	67. 5 66. 3 55. 1 64. 1 97. 5	50. 3 51. 7 42. 0 41. 9 98. 5	47. 5 48. 9 39. 7 41. 3 88. 5	38. 6 46. 4 31. 9 39. 1 97. 6	57. 0 32. 5 61. 4 100. 2	46. 1 51. 4 32. 9 46. 8 104. 7	39. 8 32. 5 33. 0 73. 6	29. 1 38. 3 21. 8 36. 3 80. 4	7 35. 6 744. 9 7 30. 3 7 47. 4 7 70. 9
areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor); Total nonfarm (quarterly)*	29, 061 8, 039 6, 422 899 718	48, 925 12, 361 10, 261 1, 165 935	9, 592 7, 423 1, 003 1, 166	10, 923 8, 161 956 1, 806	48, 278 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	33, 174 8, 045 7, 029 568 448	5, 046 4, 095 213 738	7 6, 168 7 5, 168 7 368 632
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	182, 498	175, 726	145, 040	138, 857	157, 811	158, 5 61	211, 251	117, 919	127, 195	129, 740	93, 257	88, 193	109, 516
Concrete pavement contract awards:‡		3, 317	1, 863	2, 607	5, 743	3,966	2, 812	2,712	1, 204	2, 644	0.040		000
Total	1, 066 464 429 173	2, 753 238 325	1, 109 334 421	1, 352 672 583	3, 289 1, 611 843	2, 736 808 423	1, 046 1, 124 642	962 1, 186 564	456 238 510	1, 497 713 435	2,342 839 1,092 411	1, 070 541 342 187	826 708 20 98
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES		001			007		ļ	007			001		
Aberthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 American Appraisal Co.: A verage, 30 cities 1913=100 Atlanta do	232 267 273	221 258 267	259 267	260 267	227 260 267	260 267	261 267	227 262 268	263 268	265 270	231 266 271	266 271	267 273
New York	270 241 259 227. 8	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	268 239 254 224. 2	269 241 255 225. 0	270 241 256 225. 7	270 241 256 226, 8	270 241 258 227. 4
Brick and concrete: Atlanta U. S. av., 1926-29=100 New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do	122. 6 155. 8 143. 5 144. 1	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. 8 153. 1 143. 2 142. 4	122. 1 154. 8 143. 3 143. 3

[·] Revised.

Preliminary. So Data for March, June, August, and November 1944 and March 1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

**The data published currently and in earlier issues of the Survey cover 4- and 5-week periods, except that December figures include awards through December 31 and January figures begin January 1; beginning 1939 the weekly data are combined on the basis of weeks ended on Saturday within the months unless a week ends on the 1st and 2d of the month when it is included in figures for the preceding month (exceptions were made in the case of weeks ended Apr. 3, 1944, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month).

**The data for urban dwelling units have been revised for 1942-43; 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 S-5 of the January 1945 Survey for sources of earlier data. The series on residential (nonfarm) construction has been revised back to January 1939 to exclude additions, alterations, and repairs, and the revision incorporated in the totals (for revised annual data for 1939-43, see p. 22 of February 1945 issue). Except for this revision, data for 1929-43 are correct as published in issues of the Survey referred to in the footnote on p. S-5 of the January 1945 issue; however, additional minor revisions in the 1942 and 1943 data are expected. The quarterly; for 1940 and 1941 data, see p. S-4 of the November 1942 Survey (revised figures for first half of 1942—1st quarter, 138,700; 2d quarter, 166,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					1944	,				+	194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
CON	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE-	–Conti	nued					
ONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued													
. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.—Con. Commercial and factory buildings:				į									
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	122. 2	115.7	116.8	116.8	118.4	118. 4	118.6	119.3	119.3	121. 4	121. 5	121. 5	121
New York doSan Francisco do	157. 5 145. 9	147.8 140.4	154. 4 143. 1	154. 4 143. 1	154. 8 143. 8	154. 8 143. 8	155. 0 144. 0	155. 2 145. 0	155. 2 145. 0	156.3 145.0	155, 9 145, 7	155. 9 145. 7	156 148
St. Louis do Brick and steel:	146.8	136, 0	136. 7	136. 7	136. 9	136. 9	137.9	138. 1	138. 1	139.6	144.9	144. 9	144
Atlantado New Yorkdo	123. 0 154. 9	117. 2 145. 1	118. 2 151. 0	118. 2 15 1 . 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. 1 153. 3	122. 1 153. 3	122 147
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	147.4	139.0 134.6	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. 1 139. 4	147. 1 141. 1	147. 2 143. 2	147. 2 143. 2	143 143
Residences: Brick:											,	1	1
Atlantado	131. 6 159. 5	122, 3 150, 1	122. 5 152. 6	122. 5 152. 6	124.1 154.2	124. 1 154. 2	126. 2 155. 7	126. 5 156. 5	126. 5 156. 5	129. 9 158. 6	129.4 157.9	129. 4 157. 9	130 150
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	145, 5 150, 1	126. 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	145. 3 146. 7	145. 3 146. 7	14 14
Frame: Atlantadodo	133.6	123.6	123.8	123.8	125.4	125. 4	128.1	128.3	128.3	131.6	131. 2	131. 2	13
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	_ 143.6	151.6 134.2	153. 1 134. 7	153. 1 134. 7	155. 1 137. 8	155. 1 137. 8	157.3 139.6	157.9 141.2	157. 9 141. 2	160.3 143.4	159, 5 143, 4	159. 2 143. 4	160
St. Louisdod	149. 3 306. 4	137, 7 297, 7	137.7 298.0	137, 7 298, 7	138.9 299.9	138, 9 300, 4	141.8 300.5	142.3 301.1	142. 3 301. 1	145, 0 302, 0	146, 2 302, 5	146, 2 303, 7	14 30
Standard6-room frame house: Combined index	134.7	131.7	132. 2	132, 7	133.0	133. 1	133. 3	133.7	133. 9	134. 4	134. 4	134, 5	r 13
Materials do Labor do do do do do do do do do do do do do	132.0 140.2	129, 1 136, 8	129. 7 137. 0	130. 3 137. 3	130. 8 137. 5	131. 0 137. 3	131.3	131. 2 138. 5	131. 3 139. 1	131. 5	7 131. 5 7 140. 0	7 131. 6 7 140. 0	7 13 14
REAL ESTATE	110.2	100.0	20110	20110	10,	10,10	101.0	200.0	100.1	100.0	110.0	110.0	**
'ed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:		1											
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol. Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol.	24, 103 6, 174	52, 334 5, 494	60, 747 5, 544	57, 926 5, 601	65, 333 5, 653	41, 429 5, 713	42, 457 5, 782	33, 865 5, 845	37, 982 5, 910	29, 661 5, 970	26, 960 6, 025	29, 998 6, 082	35, 6,
estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol.	433, 337	368, 240	369, 268	405, 095	421, 631	411, 136	430, 776	416, 185	422, 839	393, 639	360, 227	354, 578	338,
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total thous. of dol	141, 481	116, 130	122, 643	132, 523	140, 709	125, 036	138, 674	134, 455	135, 228	118, 374	111, 138	102, 301	106,
Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodo	7,406	9, 127	13, 484	7, 338	9, 663	7,078	7, 589	5, 923	6,095	4, 635	5, 244	3,772	
Home purchase do Refinancing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	105, 307	81, 846 14, 422	85, 568 13, 491	98, 872 14, 415	103, 276 14, 963	93, 232 13, 871	105, 050 14, 152	101, 884 14, 495	101, 461	90, 182	81, 508 13, 555	76, 495 12, 167	78,
Repairs and reconditioning do Loans for all other purposes do	2, 559	2, 266 8, 469	2, 679 7, 421	2, 967 8, 931	2, 957 9, 850	2,841 8,014	3, 067 8, 816	3, 160 8, 993	15, 253 2, 699 9, 720	13, 265 2, 507 7, 785	2, 127 8, 704	1,868 7,999	1.
Loan Sunt Administration:		0,100	,,	0,002	2,000	0,011	0,010	0, 1100	3,120	1,100	0,704	1,000	10,
Federal Savings and Loan Assns., estimated mort gages outstanding mil. of dol.	2,082	1, 927			1, 973			2,025			2,058		
Fed. Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions	61	99	83	72	128	136	114	95	81	100	131	106	1
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding mil, of dol.	1,027	1, 279	1, 260	1, 240	1, 220	1, 199	1, 177	1, 155	1, 133	1, 111	1,091	1,069	1,
Foreclosures, nonfarm:† Index, adjusted 1935-39=100.	10.8	12.7	10.0	10.9	11.4	10.3	9.8	11.2	10. 2		10.9	9.3	
Fire lossesthous, of dol.	40,876	39, 084	34,746	32, 815	30, 555	32, 706	30, 618	31, 448	32, 173	33, 847	48, 694	44, 865	41,
		D	OMES	STIC '	ΓRAD	E							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100 Farm papersdo	142.9	125. 1 133. 6	122. 3 133. 4	124.7 137.3	131. 7 153. 4	137. 1 166. 3	143. 5 169. 2	135.6 165.8	128. 9 162. 1		127. 0 154. 2		
Magazines do	146.7	130.4	130. 0 98. 7	141.8	160. 8 105. 1	183, 4 105, 9	184.7	160.3 105.1	158, 2 103, 1	152.1	168. 4 98. 0	171.9	16
Newspapers do Outdoor do Radio do	263.0	. 144. 5	122. 7 288. 6	113. 2 285. 3	107. 5 299. 9	112.8 326.8		154.5 329.2	123. 7 275. 8	155. 5	167. 2 270. 0	200.0	19
		135. 5	135, 1	142.6	149. 4	161.2	176. 4	166. 2	149. 4	150.3	145, 3		
Cost of facilities, total	1 700	782	15, 652 811	16, 138 819	15, 128 796	15, 340 893	15, 543 784	15,712 716	17, 470 821	779	16, 947 772		
Clothing dododododo	169 234	179 81	167 110	159 88	115 89	119 111	136 89	151 97	150 106	91	156 114	172	?
Financial do. Foods, food beverages, confections do.	203 4,692		178 4,375	153 4,652	162 4,409	180 4, 158	167 4, 194	189 4, 272	192 4, 671	4,575	4,679	4,699	4,
Gasoline and oil	181	108	663 136	640 115	588 122	612 164	158	161	64a 155	155	178	142	?
Soap, cleansers, etcdo. Smoking materialsdo. Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo.		1,817	920 1,628	1, 017 1, 657	944	935	1, 133 1, 623	1,091 1,551	1, 151 1, 517	1,511	1,569	1, 518	3 1
All otherdo	2, 136	2, 291	4, 208 2, 456	4, 573 2, 265	4, 212 2, 136	4, 293 2, 296	4, 563 2, 067	4, 419 2, 476	4, 746 3, 317	4, 537 2, 936	4, 952 2, 516	5, 240 2, 201	
Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do do do do do do do do do do do do do	25, 862 2, 110	22, 851 1, 417	24, 894 1, 721	24, 280 1, 844	21, 703 1, 773	20, 027 1, 831	19, 921 1, 694	25, 127 1, 859	27, 247 2, 038		23, 174		
Clothing do Electric household equipment do	2, 110 2, 553 777	1, 963 636	1, 962 705	1,724	1, 192	609	1, 694 1, 382 627	1,859 2,445 694	2, 038 2, 351 871	1,932	1,530	894	l 1
Powing A Mile													
New series. The series on nonfarm mortgages re- 939 to September 1942, see note marked "" on p. 8-5 o neludes magazine and newspaper advertising, radio (m dvertising, for which separate indexes are computed by	orded is co	mpiled by mber 1942	the Fede Survey.	ral Home The new	Loan Ba	nk Admir dvertising	istration; is compil	regarding ed by J. I	the basi K. Lasser	s of the est & Co. for	imates ar "Tide" r	id data foi nagazine:	r Jant the ir
	twork only	prior to J	บปร 1941 ย	nd netwo:	k and nat	ional cnot	advortici	ng haginn	in o w ith 1	that mont	h) farm r	aners an	d out
deindes magazine and newspaper advertising, radio (na dvertising, for which separate indexes are computed b 936 are available on request.	y the comp	iling agen	cy; the ne	wspaper i	ndex is ba	sed on line	age and ot	her compo	nent seri	es on adve	rtising co	sts; data	begin

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19)44					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	Ι	OME	STIC '	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d						
ADVERTISING—Continued		1						İ	İ				
Magazine advertising—Continued. Cost—Continued.													
Financial thous of dol Foods, food beverages, confections do	3,680	452 3, 597	481 3, 581	476 3, 619	417 3, 153	365 3, 088	281 2, 822	475 3, 324	497 3, 855	3, 691	379 3, 293	422 2,865	430 r 3, 453
Gasoline and oildo Housefurnishings, etcdo	1, 144	408 805	545 1,061	593 1, 154	498 985	528 485	49 3 585	488 1, 145	423 1, 417	385 1,059	279 1, 051	183 599	345 656
Soap, cleansers, etc	688 440 771	687 357 836	804 426 969	697 440 959	722 313 830	558 254 794	551 301 667	598 526 901	750 379 1, 050	641 456 1,001	487 436	444 326 771	676 7 398 688
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other	4. 213 8, 554	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	973 3, 977 8, 395	2, 933 7, 137	4, 279
All other do Linage, total thous of lines Newspaper advertising:	4, 109	3, 537	3, 709	3, 456	2, 993	3, 277	3, 541	3, 992	4, 088	3,772	3, 212	3, 572	3, 91
Linage, total (52 cities)dodo	116, 628 20, 480	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, 751 24, 058	97, 927 24, 090	95, 80 22, 73
Display, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,354	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, 693 1, 949	73, 837 1, 868	73, 07 1, 60
Financial do	1,837 20,045	1, 638 21, 769	1, 587 21, 713	1, 327 22, 164	1, 497 21, 062	1, 758 18, 234	1, 222 17, 881	1, 278 19, 870	1, 588 25, 599	1,560 25,163	1, 534 20, 631	2,004 17,124	1,36 17,41
Retaildodo	65, 911	65, 927	62,978	62,904	60, 887	50, 076	58, 120	63, 151	71, 357	72, 984	73, 578	52, 841	52, 68
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses §	86.4	86.7	86.1	86. 6	87.4	87. 5	87.9	86.4	86.4	87.3	87. 2	86.3	r 86, 9
POSTAL BUSINESS		İ											
Air mail, pound-mile performancemillions Money orders:		7, 339	7,009	8,078	8, 379	8,672			 	<u> </u>			
Domestic instal (50 cities):	7, 051	8,088	5, 938	5, 639	5, 481	5, 297	5, 532	5. 383	5, 783	5, 879	6, 639	7, 166	6,001
Number thousands. Value thous of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities):	188, 365	182, 796	110, 676	111, 672	112, 130	110,964	126, 553	120, 021	129, 732	129, 781	144,872	153, 951	128, 97
Number thousands Value thous of dol.	16, 503 264, 121	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, 120 197, 557	15, 141 208, 793	13, 566 189, 336
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES												}	
Estimated expenditures for goods and services: Totalmil. of dol	p 24, 380	22, 440			24, 045			24, 499			26, 646		
Goodsdodododo	p 16, 410 p 7, 970	$14,778 \ 7,662$			16, 327 7, 718			16, 741 7, 758			18, 839 7, 807		
Indexes: Unadjusted, total	p 165. 9 p 175. 3	152. 7 157. 9			163. 6 174. 4		 	166.7	 		181.3		
Services (including gifts) do Adjusted, total do do	p 149.4 p 176.5	143. 6 162. 7			144.6		l	145.4	l		146.3		
Goods do do Services (including gifts) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 192.8 p 147.9	174. 5 142. 0			172.7						183.8		
RETAIL TRADE										ľ			
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol	6, 346	5, 581	5, 487	5, 856	5, 710	5, 513	5, 717	5, 981	6, 135	6, 214	7, 445	5, 462	r 5, 16
Durable goods stores do	840	774 222	777 234	914 286	892 273	848 258	838 247	830 229	898 244	876 228	1,004 223	742 229	7 689 7 20
Automotive group do Motor vehicles do Parts and accessories do Building materials and hardware do	165 75	$\frac{160}{62}$	$\frac{172}{63}$	214 72	195 78	178 80	170 77	156 73	167 77	151 77	142 81	163 66	14
Building materialsdodo	187	272 160	296 171	333 193	340 205	340 217	314 192	312 192	336 211	307 187	286 158	268 169	24 15
Farm implements do Hardware do Go	35 94 214	36 77 191	39 86 195	41 99 226	42 94 209	37 86 189	33 88 208	31 88 214	33 92 236	29 90 240	26 103 282	25 74 182	2 6 17
Homefurnishings group	172 43	150 42	156 39	184 41	168 42	149 40	165 43	171 43	188 48	192 49	226 56	144 39	14
Jewelry stores do Nondurable goods stores do	70 5, 506	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	213 6, 441	62 4, 720	r 4, 47
Apparel groupdodododo	756 159	574 117	567 128	560 128	508 130	421 93	487 102	605 135	637 154	680 173	946 267	509 110	18 10
Family and other appareldo	380 102	297 77	256 79	256 79	216 72	188 61	240 70	291 85	302 91	308 100	406 146	249 71	24
Shoesdododododo	117 243	83 225	104 217	96 233	90 230	79 235	75 237	94 241	90 246	99 239	126 328	79 228 802	21
Eating and drinking placesdododododododo	838 1,665	743 1, 493	749 1, 494	774 1, 579	769 1,612	778 1,661	818 1,641	1,687	840 1,604	1, 582	844 1, 799 1, 356	1, 539 1, 162	74 1, 46 1, 09
Grocery and combination do do Other food do Grocery and combination do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and combined do Grocery and Combined do Grocery	1, 240 425 232	1, 138 355 207	1, 138 356 201	1, 197 382 231	1, 229 382 235	1, 267 394 232	1, 248 393 227	1, 284 403 224	1, 209 394 225	1, 193 389 220	1, 350 443 223	378 207	37 19
General merchandise groupdo Department, including mail orderdo	1. 041 683	859 552	834 507	884 543	819 494	735 416	833 508	940 593	1, 011 651	1, 116 744	1. 464 929	773 488	7 76 7 48
General, including general merchandise with food mil. of dol.	118	108	112	120	116	118	116	121	120	121	143	101	9
Other general merchandise and dry goods mil. of dol	110	87	94	102	96	90	. 94	105	110	117	168	84	8
Variety do do do do do do do do do do do do do	732	112 707	121 648	119 681	114 644	111 604	115 635	122 642	130 675	135 695 195	224 836 174	100 661 170	101 611 162
Feed and farm supplydo Fuel and icedododo	218 138 139	222 150 123	217 122 107	226 118 109	196 117 112	181 101 116	176 116 123	181 107 125	188 116 128	195 117 131	174 144 179	170 170 122	140 140 118
Otherdo	236	212	203	227	219	206	220	229	243	253	339	199	r 191

^{*}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. S-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series (see p. 5 of the February 1945 Survey for 1941-44 of collar 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 indexs—all retail stores, total mondurable 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) 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					1	944				ļ	1	1945
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	D	OMES	TIC 7	rad	ЕСот	atinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
ll retail stores—Continued. Indexes of sales:†								'	ļ				
Unadjusted combined index $1935-39 = 100$	188. 0 104. 1	168. 0 93. 4	171. 9 100. 0	179. 4 113. 6	177. 7 111. 6	169. 5 108. 5	172.7 101.1	185. 3 106. 9	189. 7 111. 6	197. 3 113. 1	227. 1 128. 5	168. 7 92. 2	r 173
Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do Adjusted, combined index do Index eliminating price changes do	215. 4	192.3	195. 3	200. 9	199.3	189.4	196.1	210.8	215.1	224.7	259.3	193, 6	r 199
Index eliminating price changesdo	195. 6 142. 2	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. 9 136. 4	193. 9 140. 6	r 19.
Durable goods stores	.1 116.0	105. 0 53. 3	100. 5 56. 2	106. 3 63. 8	106. 0 59. 7	109. 6 57. 7	102. 5 54. 3	103. 5 53. 3	107. 4 56. 5	107. 6 53. 7	105.0 48.9	111. 5 56. 7	7 11 7 5
Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo Homefurnishingsdo	1 164 6	141.9 146.8	144.3 144.9	145.6 148.5	151. 2 153. 8	163. 5 156. 0	144. 5 151. 4	138.7 164.5	143. 2 171. 0	147. 0 175. 6	148.8 176.3	164. 0 168. 4	16
Jewelrydo Nondurable goods storesdo	355, 1 221, 6	460, 7 201, 3	264. 0 192. 5	285. 7 198. 0	275. 1 197. 5	310. 2 201. 2	321. 1 203. 3	347. 3 201. 5	345. 4 208. 4	345.3 218.9	327. 0 214. 9	317.4 220.8	33
Appareldo	258.7	226.6	204.7	211. 8 192. 8	201.0	216.8	233. 2	212.9	218. 7 207. 3	245, 8	240. 5	256. 5	r 27
Apparel do Drug do Eating and drinking places do	206. 6	$192.5 \\ 301.4$	188. 0 301. 5	296. 2	195. 3 299. 1	192. 9 294. 6	193. 5 291. 7	199, 3 304, 8	320.2	209. 5 336, 1	218. 0 328. 1	200. 4 353. 3	33
F00dd0	.1 209.1	194. 7 106. 3	190. 8 98. 6	199. 9 103. 3	203. 2 104. 8	203. 3 101. 2	204. 7 98. 1	204. 5 100. 7	208. 1 105. 4	212. 1 108. 5	215. 4 112. 3	212.8 114.9	
Filling stationsdodododo	. 199. 1 240. 6	172. 1 233. 9	161.5 216.5	168, 4 218, 3	163. 5 218. 7	173. 4 225. 3	176.6 223.5	172.6 218.8	178. 6 230. 7	190. 2 246, 0	176. 3 234. 2	186, 0 242, 3	
Other retail stores do Estimated inventories, total* mil. of dol. Diveble goods stores*	6. 270	6, 381 1, 820	6, 343 1, 874	6.361 1,910	6, 314 1, 869	6, 166 1, 849	6, 521 1, 906	6,602 1,909	6, 779 1, 914	6, 665 1, 869	5, 869 1, 627	5, 906 1, 686	7.6
Durable goods stores*do Nondurable goods stores*do	1,878 4,392	4, 561	4, 469	4, 451	4, 445	4, 317	4, 615	4, 693	4, 865	4, 796	4, 242	4, 220	r 4,
hain stores and mail-order houses: Sales, estimated, total*dodo	1,442	1, 246	1, 252	1, 296 24	1, 266 27	1, 214	1, 239	1,338	1, 392	1,404	1,726	1,168	r 1
Automotive parts and accessories*dodo	23 43	19 36	21 41	24 45	27 49	27 52	26 46	26 48	27 54	30 48	31 39	20 40	
Building materials* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do Apparel group* do	. 15 249	12 179	13 185	14 178	13 165	12 134	13 143	14 180	17 186	18	21 260	11 145	1
Men's wear*do	36	28 96	185 27 91	26 90	25 80	16	16	26	32	32	43	21	
Men's wear* do Women's wear* do Shoes* do	136 55 57	40	52	48	46	70 38	80 35	94 45	96 42	46	131 64	78 35	
Drug*do Eating and drinking*do	57 45	57 42	53 41	55 43	54 42	55 42	55 43	56 43	58 44		78 46	53 44	
Grocery and combination*dodo	406 392	381 322	386 328	397 340	400 320	405 297	387 332	404 370	399 404	383	444	374	
Drug*	392					ĺ	ì			i		290	
Mail-order (catalog sales)* do	62	159 59	174 41	187 42	175 39	162 31	174 50	107 60	215 68	76		145 51	
Variety dodo	. 113	97	105	103	99	96	99	105	113	116	194	87	
Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100_ Adjusted, combined index*do	181. 1 185. 6	162. 2 170. 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			156, 9 185, 4	
Automotive parts and accessories*do	139.5	117.7	119. 5	127, 4 150, 6	126.7	140.5	127.3	141.8	153.4	173.6	156.1	131.0	r1
Building materials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	179. 2 141. 7	152.8 119.3	159. 4 120. 0	120.3	166. 6 133. 0	190. 7 132. 4	149. 4 114. 1	146.3 127.4	159. 7 134. 0	139.7	141.0	180. 0 135. 2	! 1
A DDRIEL GROUD"	1 270.7	229. 1 204. 9	212.6 171.2	217. 2 190. 9	199. 9 169. 0	213. 5 162. 6	235. 5 187. 1	223.6 196.2	226. 8 200. 4			270. 2 181. 1	
Men's wear* do		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	330.7	300.1	385, 2 204, 8	: [:
Drug*do	189. 4	191. 2	182, 1	182, 7	184.7	186.7	186.5	187.6	190. 1	190.4	195. 4	181. 5	7]
Grocery and combination dodo	- 188.8 - 170.8	176. 4 169. 8	175. 2 169. 3	184. 2 178. 7	189. 2 182. 1	188. 6 182. 6		182.7 179.6	186. 5	179.4	183.6	193, 1 180, 3	: :
Drug* do_ Eating and drinking* do_ Grocery and combination* do_ General merchandise group* do_ Department, dry goods, and general merchandise.	- 197. 5	172.8	160. 2	168.7	161.7	165.2	178.5	173.1	177.3	188.1	168.9	190. 7	7
dise*	- 223. 5	183. 8 158. 4	170.8 124.0	188.6 116.1	179. 1 114. 3	184.3 126.3	194. 0 158. 5	182. 7 163. 3	192, 2 135, 6			208. 4 174. 1	
Variety*do	170. 5	162.0	161. 7	165. 5	159.1	155.6	164.0	161.8		169.6	157.8	171. 2	
Department stores: Accounts receivable:		١									1		
Instalment accounts 1941 average = 100. Open accounts dodo		40 79	38 79	36 82	34 78	32 67	32 70					43 96	7
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Instalment accounts percent		36	31	33	31	30	34	35	39	30	36	32	2
Open accounts do Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.† 1935–39=100	212	65 170	63 + 173	64 178	63 163	61 142	64 157	64 196				61 156	
Atlanta†dodo	- 281	7 221 144	228 161	228 162	199 144	197 110	218	257	273	315	418	215	5
Boston†dodododo	_ 200	159	166	170	160	139	151	185	197	7 231	215	135 147	7
Cleveland†dodododo	. 269	167 227	r 172 228	179 228	157 203	140 194	220	265	272	2 314	421	148 211	
Kansas City†dododo	1 186	182 • 141	182 159	194 160	177 151	168 130	191 154	220 184		3 r 264 9 218	339 269	r 178	
New York† do Philadelphia† do	. 176	139 162	137 159	142 161	132 143	100	110	158	173	3 207	270	124 133	!
Richmondt	_ 251	203	193	210	183	151	176	231	248	3 294	369	174	ı j
St. Louist do do do do do do do do do do do do do	233 232	185 197	183 192	197 203	170 193	154 185						175	
San Franciscodo Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†do Atlanta†do	223 273	185 r 228	172 222	181 233	175 237	192 263	187	183	194	1 210	193	200 208) [
Boston tdo	202	162	157	164	151	160	154	156	168	5 177	174	162	2
Chicagotdododo	222	183	165 166	167 181	163 166	187 191	182	180	190	203		19: 186	
Dallas† do Kansas City† do do	283		232 181	228 192	245 192	266 212	250	241	255	2 264	263	26 24	:
Minneapolis†do	205	159	157	158	151	165	173	162	158	3 189	175	183	1.
New York†do Philadelphia†do		173	140 162	150 168	142 159	149 170				8 183	3 171	150 173	
Richmond† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	249	212	199 173	211 197	203 189	214 208	213	214	224	4 251	208	238 21	3
San Francisco do do			201	216		208	207					21	

* 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 for the series listed and January-March 1943 revisions for other series, which have not been published, are also available on request. Data beginning 1939 for the new estimates of retail inventories will be published later.

†Revised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-7 regarding revision of the indexes of retail sales and the source of earlier data. The indexes of department store sales for the United States and the indicated districts have been revised for all years; the 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 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Revised data beginning 1919 or 1923 for three series are published as follows: United States, December 1944 Survey, p. 17; Dallas, February 1944, p. 20; Richmond, June 1944, p. 22. Complete data for other districts will be published later; Indexes for New York—unadjusted, 92; adjusted, 137).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945	1	1				1944			T		19	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	D	OMES	TIC T	rad:	E—Co	atinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued								,					
Department stores—Continued.							i				ļ		
Sales by type of credit:* Cash salespercent of total salesdodo	62 34	62 34	62 34	62 34	63	65 31	64 32	63 33	63 33	62 34	64 32	63 33	
Instalment sales do Stocks, total U. S., end of month:	4	4	4	4	34 3	4	. 4	4	4	4	4	4	}
Unadjusted 1935–39 = 100 Adjusted do do	p 148 p 145	151 148	150 145	151 147	150 157	148 165	163 170	167 161	172 154	166 144	127 136	133 148	1 1
Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable,	1	140	140	***	107	100	170	101	101	144	150	140	,
Instalment accounts:* Furniture storespercent Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo	24 36	23 26	23 26	25 26	24 28	23 29	24 32	24 33	26 36	24 37	23 39	21 34	
Jewelry storesdo	34	34	28	30	30	31	31	32	34	34	49	r 31	,
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	158, 574 65, 572	132,007 53,383	123,675 48 247	131, 971 50, 160	123, 969 47, 105	111,687 43,888	131, 234 52, 208	153, 349 63, 686	172, 499 70, 475	184, 434 74, 749	196, 291 76, 468	120, 127 45, 633	114, 4 44, 5
Sears, Roebuck & Cododo	93, 002	78, 624	48, 247 75, 428	81,810	76, 864	67, 799	79, 026	89,662	102, 024	109, 684	119, 823	74, 494	69, 9
Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31=100 East do	233. 3 234. 8	197.1 200.0	172.7 164.0	161.4 151.8	155. 4 141. 5	133. 9 109. 7	180.3 169.9	222, 7 210, 3	246. 1 246. 6	285. 0 286. 1	245. 5 213. 7	183. 2 174. 4	199 200
Southdodododo	320.9	261. 5 177. 6	228.0 151.2	205. 4 143. 0	198. 4 138. 2	171. 2 120. 4	224. 4 162. 5	324. 5 186. 2	345. 0 212. 4	294. 9 245. 0	327. 1 217. 8	258. 9 158. 1	304 168
Far West do do do	236, 2 265, 7	193.8 224.5	188.4 187.9	181.1 175.8	194.4 170.6	173. 6 183. 5	210.0 220.4	250.8 210.7	258. 3 189. 5	324. 3 219. 0	296. 7 153. 5	203. 4 240. 8	199 246
East do South do Middle West do	261. 5 355. 4	222.7 289.6	172.0 258.8	165. 0 242. 2	154.1 246.8	154, 1 252, 2	213. 1 311. 2	213. 9 294. 0	191. 6 232. 8	221. 9 287. 6	128. 3 217. 8	229. 5 327. 3	24. 33:
Middle West do do do do do do do do do do do do do	231.4 287.0	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. 6 181. 8	206.7 276.8	211 269
WHOLESALE TRADE													
Service and limited function wholesalers:*	9 650	2 698	9 914	• 3 465	2 408	2 100	2 400	. 2 420	- 2 610	r 9 551	* 2 EOE	+ 0 E40	
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol. Durable goods establishments do	3,658 911 2,747	3,625 866 2,759	3, 314 840 2, 474	7 3, 465 7 868 2, 597	3,486 882 2,604	3, 282 813	3,490 893 2,597	* 3,430 854 * 2,576	73,610 878 72,732	7 3, 551 861	7 3, 505 802 7 2, 703	7 3, 548 807 7 2, 741	7 3,
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	3, 923	4, 097	4, 121	4, 146	4,088	2, 469 4, 043	3, 987	3, 995	3, 999	7 2, 690 3, 987	4,002	3, 978	3,
El	MPLO	VMEN	TT CO	ATT TOT	FONIC	ABITO	WACI				·		•
	WI LO	T INTERIO	I CO	NDII	IONS	AND	WAGI	£5					
EMPLOYMENT	, III	INTEL	00	NDII	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES					<u> </u>
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):*									E9 070	E9 910	E1 250	FO 060	51
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, totalthous	51,660 33,720	51, 360 34, 480	52, 060 34, 880	52,840 34,910	54, 220 35, 540	55, 000 35, 890	54, 010 35, 570	53, 030 34, 590	52, 870 34, 410	52, 210 34, 060 34, 150	51, 250 33, 720 17, 520	50, 960 33, 650	33,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, total thous Male do Female do Employment do	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250	18, 460 52, 240	18, 150 51, 530	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120	33, 0 17, 1 50, 1
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total thous Male do Female do Employment do	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960	33, 17, 50, 33, 17,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, totalthous	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34,440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 660 43, 360	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660	55,000 35,890 19,110 54,000 35,410 18,590 9,670 44,330	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total thous Male do Female do Employment do	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34,440 16, 850 7, 500	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, total thous. Male do Female do Female do Female do Male do Male do Male do Male do Male do Monagricultural do Nonagricultural do Unemployment do Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous.	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 250 43, 540 830	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 870	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 770	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000	55,000 35,890 19,110 54,000 35,410 18,590 9,670 44,330 1,000	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 38, 725 7 16, 559	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 590 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 1, 000 38, 846 16, 093 844	55,000 35,890 19,110 54,000 35,410 18,590 9,670 44,330 1,000 38,731 16,013 833	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 343 826	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 870 7 38, 725 16, 559 852 678 3, 723	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 683 3, 744	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803	55,000 35,890 19,110 54,000 35,410 18,590 9,670 44,330 1,000 38,731 16,013 833 686 8,809	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 84, 600 840 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 8, 818	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 990 43, 480 680 7 38, 889 15, 632 806 594 7 3, 770	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 564 7 3, 740	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, 18, 17, 15,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 250 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 43, 580 6, 910 43, 580 7 38, 725 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123	52, 060 34, 880 51, 290 34, 490 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 683 3, 744 6, 988 4, 236	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 11, 000 38, 731 16, 013 88, 68, 68 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582	53, 030 34, 540 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680 * 38, 889 * 15, 632 806 594 * 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 564 7 7, 030 7 4, 350	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, 15, 15, 7 3, 7 6, 7 4,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 7, 988 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 16, 559 852 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 240 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 844 683 3, 744 6, 968 4, 236 5, 905	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 43, 880 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 932	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618 5, 830	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315 5, 914	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 743, 480 680 738, 889 715, 632 806 594 73, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 504 7 7, 030 7 7, 030 7 894 1 38, 406	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, 15, 15,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 796	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 38, 725 6, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 852	52, 060 34, 880 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 6, 968 4, 236 4, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 848	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 886 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 982 38, 749 16, 203 88, 749	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 11, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 11, 000 38, 731 16, 013 886 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618 5, 830 38, 700 16, 013 833	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 16, 943 830	53, 030 34, 540 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 812	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 808	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 15, 632 806 17, 594 17, 770 17, 611 4, 304 6, 172	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 7, 039 7 4, 350 5, 894 7 38, 406 7 15, 633 7 805	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, * 37, * 15, * 5, * 5, * 38, * 15,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 706 650 2, 643	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 16, 559 872 852 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 737 737 3, 789	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 683 3, 744 6, 988 4, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 301 8, 889 719 3, 763	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 982 38, 749 16, 203 38, 749 17, 203 18,	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 240 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848 677 3, 765	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942 9, 618 5, 830 88, 700 16, 013 833 83, 751 833 856 653 3, 752 853 853 853 853 853 854 855 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 6, 918 5, 582 5, 869 38, 654 15, 938 830 648 830 648	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822 627 3, 735	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 812 609	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914 18, 529 808 611 3, 771	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 43, 480 680 7 38, 889 7 15, 632 806 594 7 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172 7 38, 189 9 15, 632 806 6, 172 1 38, 64 1 4, 304 1 5, 172 1 7 8, 180 1 7 8, 180 1 7 8, 180 1 7 8, 180 1 8, 18	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 801 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 5 894 7 15, 633 7 805 7 805 7 805 8 94 8 17, 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 18 8 1	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, 7, 15, 7, 15, 7, 38, 7, 15, 7, 38,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total thous Male. do Female do Employment do Employment do Male. do Female do Employment do Male. do Monagricultural do Nonagricultural do Unemployces in nonagricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Trade for Trade do Trade do Adjusted (Personal Reserve): Total do Trade do Trade do Mining do Mining do Mining do Construction do Construction do Trade for Mining do Mining do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Construction do Mining do Mining do Construction do Constru	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 706 650 2, 643	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 38, 725 16, 559 852 872 872 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 16, 642 852 7 3, 780 7, 046	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 844 683 3, 744 6, 968 4, 236 5, 905 38, 689 16, 309 844 38, 689 16, 905 38, 689 18, 905 38, 689 38, 689	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 43, 360 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 6, 932 38, 749 16, 203 673 37, 768 6, 962 6, 973	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848 66, 697 7, 3, 765 7, 012	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 894 24, 618 5, 830 38, 701 38, 703 38, 703 7, 084	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 3, 818 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 15, 948 38, 762 7, 059	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822 627 3, 735 7, 065	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 18, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 619 37, 748 7, 077	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315 5, 914 18, 529 601 3, 771 7, 052	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680 * 38, 889 * 15, 632 806 506 7, 38, 889 * 15, 632 806 6, 172 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172 7, 88, 189 9, 3, 789 7, 015	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 6, 690 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 3, 740 7 7, 330 5, 894 7 38, 740 7 15, 633 8 15, 633 8 15, 633 8 15, 633 8 17, 797 8 17, 210	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 6, 43, 7, 15, 7, 15, 7, 38, 7, 15, 7,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total thous. Male	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 7, 96 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 7, 178 765 3, 843 7, 177 7, 177 12, 952	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7, 16, 559 852 67, 18, 723 6, 919 4, 123 16, 642 852 7, 046 14, 056 8, 570	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844, 236 4, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 391 38, 689 28, 865 16, 391 37, 63 6, 982 13, 814 8, 421	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 932 38, 749 16, 203 843 673 843 673 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 84	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 16, 093 844 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 16, 093 848 6, 977 7, 4, 542 7, 012 13, 610 8, 246	35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618 5, 830 16, 013 38, 703 38,	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 8, 570 46, 602 83, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 830 64 83, 762 7, 059 13, 562 8, 105	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 43, 580 43, 580 43, 580 15, 781 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822 671 3, 735 7, 065 13, 406 7, 968	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 812 609 3, 748 7, 077 13, 250 7, 854	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 601 3, 771 7, 052 13, 161 7, 789	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 17, 250 43, 480 680 7 38, 889 7 15, 630 594 7 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172 7 38, 164 7 15, 554 802 6, 179 7, 7, 611 7 3, 789 7, 015 7 13, 191 7, 804	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 5, 801 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 7 613 8 15, 633 8 15, 633 8 17, 77, 71 8 17, 77, 77	33, 17, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	31, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 18, 478 7, 177 12, 952 7, 672 1, 654	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 870 7 38, 725 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 852 7, 780 7, 780 7, 780 7, 704	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 770 38, 689 16, 309 844, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 391 848 7, 763 6, 983 16, 968 4, 236 5, 905 16, 391 848 7, 763 6, 848 1, 763 1, 7	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 4, 363 5, 982 4, 363 5, 982 4, 363 5, 982 16, 203 843 86, 768 66, 66 16, 203 87, 768 86, 768 86, 768 86, 768 87, 768	35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 540 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 16, 093 844 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848 677 3, 765 7, 712 13, 610 8, 246 1, 672	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 4, 618 5, 830 88, 700 16, 013 83, 753 7, 084 13, 544 8, 144 1, 669	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 16, 943 830 6, 705 830 6, 705 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830	33, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 343 826 671 3, 791 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822 7, 765 13, 406 7, 968 1, 659	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 8, 166 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 5, 945 15, 614 812 6009 3, 748 7, 077 13, 250 7, 854 1, 646	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914 18, 529 808 601 3, 771 7, 052 11, 161 7, 789 1, 637	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 594 7, 15, 632 806 594 7, 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172 7, 38, 164 7, 175 17, 789 7, 015 7, 13, 191 7, 804 1, 651	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 564 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 7 5, 894 7 38, 406 7 15, 633 7 77, 210 7 13, 117 7 7, 797 1, 657	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 16, 43, 17, 15, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	31, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830 37, 998 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 18, 478 7, 177 12, 952 7, 672 1, 654	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 870 7 38, 725 16, 559 852 678 3, 723 3, 723 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 872 7, 046 8, 570 1, 704 4, 170 4, 170 8	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 770 38, 689 16, 309 848 4, 236 516, 391 848 93, 744 6, 983 4, 236 6, 982 13, 814 848 16, 982 11, 680 483 11, 680	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 830 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 932 5, 932 16, 203 543 6, 967 113, 652 8, 315 1, 669	34, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 16, 093 844 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 16, 093 848 765 7, 012 13, 610 8, 246 1, 672 482 745	35, 900 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 83, 809 0, 942 4, 618 5, 830 16, 013 83, 753 7, 084 11, 669 48, 144 11, 669 481 736	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 16, 943 830 830 17, 059 18, 570 18, 570	33, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 822 7, 765 13, 406 7, 968 1, 659 47, 726	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 812 812 812 812 812 812 814 815 815 816 816 816 817 816 817 817 817 817 817 817 817 817 817 817	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 808 611 3, 771 7, 052 13, 161 7, 789 1, 637	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 15, 632 806 15, 632 15, 632 16, 172 17, 814 17, 804 1, 651 14, 661 14, 661	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 564 7 3, 740 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 6, 894 7 38, 406 7 15, 633 7 805 7 613 7 3, 797 7 , 210 7 13, 117 7 7, 797 1, 657 678	33, 17, 50, 33, 17, 17, 15, 17, 15, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 250 43, 5401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 796 650 3, 843 3, 7, 177 12, 952 7, 672 1, 654	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 43, 580 6, 910 43, 580 7 38, 725 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 16, 642 870 737 737 7, 046 14, 056 8, 570 1, 704 14, 251 491 767 1, 251 488	52, 060 34, 880 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 683 3, 744 6, 983 3, 744 6, 983 3, 744 6, 983 3, 783 1, 236 6, 982 13, 814 8, 421 1, 680 486 755 1, 227 476	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 43, 360 686 6, 963 3, 768 6, 963 6, 963 6, 963 6, 963 16, 203 8, 672 11, 669 12, 203 8, 749 16, 203 8, 749 16, 203 8, 749 16, 203 8, 749 16, 203 17, 470 18, 482 18, 48	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848 677 3, 765 7, 012 13, 610 8, 246 1, 672 4, 542 1, 210 482	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 0, 942 4, 612 4, 612 8, 730 16, 013 833 653 3, 753 7, 084 13, 544 8, 144 1, 669 481 736 1, 194 462	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 153, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 15, 943 648 3, 762 7, 059 13, 562 8, 105 1, 675 482 7, 183 4, 1	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 671 38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 5, 958 38, 400 15, 762 627 7, 968 1, 659 477 726 1, 169 4, 454	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 3, 945 38, 159 15, 614 809 3, 748 4, 748 4, 1, 646 471 4716 1, 158	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 808 611 3, 771 7, 789 1, 637 474 707 1, 149 446	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 806 806 1, 38, 889 1, 15, 632 806 1, 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172 1, 38, 164 1, 15, 554 802 619 7, 7, 804 1, 804 1, 804 1, 159 4, 404 1, 159 1, 804 1, 159 4,	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 7, 15, 555 7, 801 7, 564 7, 7, 030 7, 030 7, 4, 350 7, 894 7, 15, 633 7, 807 7, 7, 210 7, 13, 117 7, 7, 797 1, 657 698 1, 163 452	33, 6, 7, 15, 5, 7, 7, 1, 6, 7, 7, 1, 6, 7, 7, 1, 6, 7, 7, 7, 1, 6, 7, 7, 7, 1, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 43, 540 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 796 650 3, 843 7, 177 12, 952 7, 674 1, 654	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 16, 559 852 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 737 7, 046 14, 056 8, 570 1, 251 1, 25	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 16, 850 7, 500 43, 790 38, 689 16, 309 844 683 3, 744 6, 968 4, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 391 37, 63 6, 982 13, 814 8, 848 719 3, 763 6, 982 13, 814 8, 848 719 71, 227 476 80 724	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 660 43, 363 588 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 932 38, 749 16, 203 38, 673 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 6, 962 1, 363 1, 365 1, 365	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 200 18, 180 9, 560 1, 000 38, 846 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896 16, 093 848 677 3, 765 7, 012 13, 610 8, 246 1, 672 4, 52 4, 52 4, 52 4, 52 7, 672 4, 52 7, 672 4, 52 7, 672 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942, 4, 618 5, 830 38, 700 16, 013 833 753 7, 084 13, 544 8, 144 1, 669 481 736 1, 194 462 77 691	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 38, 744 16, 023 834 700 3, 818 6, 918 84, 582 5, 869 38, 654 15, 943 830 648 3, 762 7, 059 13, 562 8, 105 1, 675 482 732 1, 183 461 766	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780 38, 571 11, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 764 627 7, 065 13, 406 7, 968 1, 169 457 726 1, 169 454 76 691	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 81, 260 3, 748 7, 077 13, 250 7, 854 474 7, 164 1, 158 470 75 673	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 808 611 3, 771 7, 789 1, 637 1, 637 1, 446 74 669	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680 7 38, 889 7 15, 632 806 506 6, 172 7 611 4, 304 6, 172 7 88, 802 619 7, 015 7, 13, 191 7, 804 1, 159 74 74 677	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 3, 740 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 5, 894 7 38, 406 7 15, 633 7 807 7 7, 210 7 13, 117 7 7, 797 1, 657 698 1, 163 7 4 452 74 682	7 6, 9 7 4, 3 5, 9 7 38, 4 7 15, 6 7 3, 8 7 7, 1 7 13, 0 7 7, 7 7 1, 6 7 1, 1 4
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 31, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 15, 401 796 598 3, 785 7, 048 4, 377 5, 993 38, 388 15, 478 650 38, 843 7, 177 12, 952 7, 672 1, 654	51, 360 34, 480 16, 880 50, 490 34, 010 16, 480 6, 910 43, 580 7 16, 559 852 678 3, 723 6, 919 4, 123 5, 871 39, 123 16, 642 737 7, 046 14, 056 8, 570 1, 251 1, 251 4, 213 4, 213 7, 213 7, 214 4, 21	52, 060 34, 880 17, 180 51, 290 34, 440 16, 850 770 38, 689 16, 309 844, 236 4, 236 4, 236 5, 905 38, 865 16, 391 848 7, 763 6, 982 13, 814 8, 421 11, 680 486 7, 227 476 80	52, 840 34, 910 17, 930 51, 960 34, 490 17, 470 8, 600 43, 360 43, 360 880 38, 672 16, 122 839 686 3, 768 6, 962 4, 363 5, 932 38, 749 16, 203 843 67, 962 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000 38, 846 16, 093 844 5, 896 38, 766 16, 093 848 67, 012 13, 610 13, 610 14, 672 482 745 1, 210 468 79	35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 590 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000 38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618 5, 830 88, 700 16, 013 83, 753 7, 084 13, 544 8, 144 11, 669 481 736 1, 194 462 77	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 8, 570 44, 600 38, 744 16, 023 84, 470 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869 38, 654 16, 943 830 64, 6918 830 64, 6918 830 64, 6918 84, 692 11, 675 84, 105 11, 675 84, 105 11, 675 84, 105 11, 675 84, 105 11, 675 84, 105 11, 675	33, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 43, 580 43, 580 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958 38, 400 15, 765 822 67, 965 11, 406 7, 965 11, 659 4, 169 4, 169 4, 169 1	18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 18, 1750 43, 490 630 38, 360 15, 692 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945 38, 159 15, 614 812 609 3, 748 7, 077 13, 250 7, 854 1, 646 474 716 1, 158 450 75	18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680 38, 347 15, 607 812 29, 3, 771 7, 209 4, 315 5, 914 38, 044 15, 529 808 611 3, 771 7, 789 1, 637 474 707 1, 149 446 74	33, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 886 680 7 38, 889 7 15, 632 806 6, 172 7 38, 164 7 15, 554 7 101 7 13, 191 7 804 1, 651 475 475 475 475 476	33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 6, 690 43, 430 840 7 37, 934 7 15, 555 7 801 7 7, 033 7 7, 034 7 7, 030 7 4, 350 7 805 7 805 7 805 7 805 7 805 7 805 7 805 8	33,6,7,5,5,6,7,43,7,7,15,5,8,7,15,5,9,7,1,6,9,9,7,1,7,7,7,1,6,9,9,7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

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

1945					19)44					194	15
March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Estimated wage earners in mfg. industries—Continued. * Durable goods—Continued.									,				
Lumber and timber basic productsthous_	447	482	475	474	476	480	484	471	462	459	452	450	* 450
Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	339	234 354	232 347	233 342	235 345	238 346	240 348	234 339	227 337	226 338	221 340	219 r 339	219 r 341
Furnituredododododo	328	164 343	159 339	156 335	158 338	157 337	157 335	153 329	153 325	153 327	* 154 330	* 153 328	154 r 327
Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	5, 280	5, 486	5, 393	5, 337	5, 364	5, 400	5, 457	5, 438	5, 396	5, 372	r 5, 387	* 5, 320	r 5, 313
thous		1, 151	1, 128	1, 110	1, 104	1,088	1,083	1,076	1,072	1,081	1,092	1,083	1,075
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo		455 93	445 91	438 90	436 90	434 89	431 89	428 88	424 88	429 89	434 90	433 89	429 89
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)thous		158	155	152	151	146	145	146	146	147	148	147	146
		906 217	879 214	862 213	867 214	838 208	858 211	856 208	861 208	854 206	851 205	837	τ 838
Women's clothing do do do		231	221	213	217	205	215	216	219	218	217	201 215	202 214
Boots and shoesdodo	309	$\frac{318}{176}$	315 175	312 174	313 175	312 174	312 174	309 172	308 171	310 172	312 173	311 173	310 + 173
Food and kindred productsdodo	978	1,002 257	1,002 255	1,005 254	1,038 257	1, 120 258	1, 163 259	1, 170 256	1, 113 262	$1,074 \\ 265$	1,054 265	1, 013 257	997 257
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo Canning and preservingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicalsdo		90 162	100 156	100	111 158	177	220 156	244 151	180 148	134	114	105	101
Tobacco manufacturesdo	82	83	83	155 82	83	159 83	82	82	83	149 84	155 85	155 82	145 82
Paper and allied productsdodo	307	318 148	314 146	311 145	311 146	311 146	310 147	304 145	306 144	308 145	312 147	309 147	310 148
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	329	336 110	332 110	329 110	330 110	333 110	331 110	325 109	331 110	333 111	335 111	* 331 110	7 330 109
Newspapers and periodicals do Printing, book and job do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Chemica	640	135 624	133 601	131 592	132 584	135 584	133 589	130 593	133 601	135 607	136 621	r 134 628	134 638
Chemicals dodo		120	120	120	120	119	118	117	116	115	116	115	115
Petroleum refiningdodo	134	127 85	128 86	130 87	132 89	134 91	· 135	133 91	132 90	132 90	133 91	133 92	r 134 92
Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do	197	202 94	197 92	195 90	193 89	192 90	193 91	192 92	192 92	192 93	r 195 r 94	r 197 r 97	r 198 96
Wage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor)	158.1	171, 6	168.6	166, 7	166.1	165, 3	165, 6	163, 6	161.7	160. 7	161, 0	160, 1	r 159, 7
Durable goods	212. 5	237. 3 171. 9	233. 2 169. 4	230. 3	228. 4 168. 7	225. 5	224. 5	220.7	217. 5	215.7	216.1	215. 9	τ 215. 2
Iron and steel and their productsdoBlast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	166.8			168.3		168.3	168.9	167. 3	166.0	165, 2	166.5	167, 1	r 168, 0
Electrical machinerydo	266, 9	126, 4 295, 9	125. 0 291. 5	124.0 288.4	124. 0 287. 7	123. 8 284. 0	124. I 282. 4	122. 7 280. 4	121. 9 276. 3	122.0 272.9	122. 2 271. 1	122. 2 269. 2	123, 1 + 268, 6
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery, and machine-shop products do Machine toolst do Machine toolst	218. 2	236, 7 239, 2	232, 2 235, 1	229, 2 232, 1	229. 0 231, 3	225, 9 228, 4	223. 9 227. 7	221, 2 224, 3	219. 2 222. 3	217. 5 220. 2	219. 2 222. 2	220. 0 223. 3	r 220. 4 224. 5
Machine toolst do Automobiles do do do do do do do do do do do do do	166. 6	227. 1 183. 7	219. 4 180. 1	216. 0 176. 5	214. 4 174. 6	210. 2 171. 8	207. 4 173. 2	206. 5 171. 8	204. 0 167. 4	202, 2 166, 3	202. 8 168. 3	202. 8 169. 4	204. 3 r 169. 1
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do	1, 247. 2	1,566.5	1,538.3	1,512.7	1,470.7	1,433.4	1,408.8	1,373.2	1,347.8	1,327.8	1, 320. 7	1, 311. 7	r 1, 286. 6
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \(\} \) _ do Aircraft engines \(\} _ do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding \(\} _ do		1, 975, 3 2, 915, 5	1, 925. 1 2, 912. 5	1, 869. 9 2, 872. 3	1, 789. 3 2, 822. 1	1, 744. 7 2, 787. 9	1, 733. 1 2, 708. 5	1, 663. 4 2, 626. 4	1, 632. 5 2, 545. 8	1, 594. 8 2, 466. 1	1, 603. 5 2, 422. 0	1, 608. 5 2, 414. 7	1, 624. 8 2, 428. 5
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding Nonferrous metals and productsdo	178.4	1, 752. 4 193. 5	1,722.5 188.3	1, 703. 2 185. 7	1, 664. 2 184. 5	1,612.7 181.4	1, 577. 1 180. 9	1, 551. 4 176. 8	1, 522. 5 173. 6	1, 510. 2 172. 1	71,498.0 173.1	r 1, 474. 2 173. 6	1, 405, 2 r 176, 0
Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	106.3	114.7 81.2	113, 1 80, 4	112.9 80.7	113. 3 81. 7	114. 2 82. 5	115, 1 83, 4	112.1 81.1	109.8 78.9	109. 2 78. 5	107. 6 r 76. 7	107. 1 + 75. 9	7 107. 0 76. 0
Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Furnituredo	. 103. 3	107.9 103.1	105. 8 100. 1	104.3 97.9	105. 3 99. 0	105. 3 98. 3	106.0	103. 4 96. 3	102. 8 95. 8	103, 1 95, 9	103. 6 • 96. 5	7 103. 3 7 96. 1	103. 9
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	.] 111.9	116, 8	115, 6	114.2	115.0	114, 7	93.8 114.2	112, 2	110.9	111.4	112.3	111.6	96.8 + 111.3
Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	115.3	119.8	117.7	116, 5	117.1	117.9	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.3	117.6	7 116. 1	r 116. 0
1939=100. Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo		100. 6 115. 0	98. 6 112. 5	97. 1 110. 6	96.6 110.0	95, 1 109, 6	94.7 108.9	94. 1 108. 0	93. 7 107. 1	94. 5 108. 3	95. 5 109. 5	94. 7 109. 3	94. 0 108. 2
Silk and rayon goods do do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		77.5	76, 3	74.8	74. 7	73. 9	74. 1	73, 7	73.6	74.4	75. 0	74. 1	74. 1
and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile productsdo	105.9	105, 8 114, 7	103.9 111.3	102. 0 109. 2	101. 4 109. 8	97.8 106.1	97. 0 108. 7	97. 7 108. 4	97. 8 109. 0	98. 4 108. 1	99. 4 107. 8	98. 3 106. 0	97.8 r 106.1
Man's elething do		99. 2	97.9	97.3	97.8	95, 2	96.3	95, 2	95, 3	94.1	93. 5	92.0	92. 5
Leather and leather productsdo	89.0	84. 9 91. 7	81. 5 90. 9	78. 6 89. 9	79.7 90.3	75. 5 90. 0	79. 0 89. 9	79.6 88.9	80, 5 88, 8	80. 1 89. 4	79. 8 89. 8	79. 0 89. 5	78.6
Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do Baking do	114. 5	80.8 117.3	80.3	79.7 117.6	80. 2 121. 5	79.8 131.1	79. 7 136. 1	78.9 137.0	78.5 130.3	79.0 125.7	79. 5 123. 3	79. 4 118. 6	79. 2 7 116. 7
Bakingdododo		111.5 67.0	110. 5 74. 1	110.1 74.3	111.6 82.2	112.0 131.8	112.0	110.8 181.8	113, 3 133, 9	114.8	114.8 84.6	111. 4 78. 3	111. 5 75. 2
Slaughtering and meat packingdo	87.6	134.0 89.5	129. 6 89. 4	128, 3 88, 3	130. 9 89. 4	131. 7 88. 6	129. 7 88. 2	125. 0 88. 0	122, 7 89, 2	123. 7 90. 1	129. 0 90. 7	128. 4 88. 1	120.3
Tobacco manüfacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo	115.9	119, 9	118.3	117.1	117.0	117. 2	116.8	114.7	115.1	116.0	117. 4	116. 5	116.7
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	100. 3	107. 3 102. 4	106. 2 101. 2	105. 4 100. 2	106. 2 100. 7	106. 4 101. 5	106.8 101.0	105, 7 99, 2	104.7 100.8	105. 5 101. 4	107. 1 102. 3	107. 2 7 100. 8	107. 3 r 100. 5
Newspapers and periodicals§do Printing, book and job§do Chemicals and allied productsdo		92. 9 106. 7	92. 9 104. 9	92. 7 103. 6	93. 1 104. 6	92. 5 106. 9	92. 9 105. 5	92. 1 103. 2	92. 9 105. 5	93.3 106.4	93. 8 107. 2	92.3 r 105.9	91. 7 105. 8
Chemicals and allied products do	- 222. 2	216.6 172.5	208. 6 172. 7	205. 4 172. 5	202. 7 171. 8	202. 5 170. 9	204. 5 170. 0	205. 6 168. 1	208. 7 166. 6	210. 6 165. 5	215. 4 166. 0	217. 8 165. 5	r 221. 3 165. 7
Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do.	126. 6	120. 1 116. 2	121.0	122.7	124. 2	126, 6	127. 2	126, 1	125.0	125. 1	125.3	126.0	126. 1
Rubber productsdo	162.9	167. 2	117. 9 162. 8	120. 0 161. 2	121.8 159.2	124. 3 158. 8	125. 5 159. 5	124. 6 159. 0	123. 6 158. 5	124. 0 159. 1	124. 7 161. 6	125, 6 r 163, 2	125.7 163.4
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Wage earners, all mfg., adjusted (Fed. Res.)†do	_ 158, 6	172.9 172.1	169.3 169.4	166. 5 167. 7	164. 8 166. 7	165. 6 165. 2	168. 5 164. 1	170.6 162.6	170.6 161.0	171.4 160.3	7 174. 1 160. 7	7 178. 5 7 161. 0	178.0 + 160.3
Durable goodsdododo	_ 212.8	237.7	233, 4	230.3	228. 2 118. 3	225, 3	224. 1	220.4	217.3	215.6 116.7	216. 1	216.3	r 215, 7
110111111111111111111111111111111111111	-, 110.0		, 210.0	, 210.0	, 110.0		1 110.0	, 111.0	, ,,,,,	, 310, 8	, 111.0	,	1 110.0

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44	-				194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EMPLO	YMEN	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†										<u> </u> 			
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do do	90.3	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, 2 91. 3	79. 0 91. 3	79. 791.
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do	77.5	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	78. 5 79. 6	78. 2 75. 6	777. 75.
Public utilities:†	i	81.6	82.0	82.5	83.6	84.1	84.1	83.0	82.7	82. 1	82.1	82. 1	82.
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Charach	82. 2	83. 5 119. 6 123. 9	83. 1 119. 2 122. 3	82. 8 119. 1 121. 9	83. 1 119. 1 123. 1	83. 2 118. 8 123. 9	83. 2 118. 9	82. 6 118. 6 122. 2	82. 1 117. 7 122. 1	82. 1 117. 7	82.0 117.7	82. 0 * 117. 3	7 82. 7 118.
Telegraphdo Telephonedo Services:f	119.3	128.1	128. 1	128. 2	128. 5	129.7	122. 8 129. 6	128. 2	127.1	121. 7 127. 1	121. 7 126. 7	120. 2 126. 1	r 119. 127.
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do	117.1	117.3 110.3	120. 7 109. 5	124.8 110.1	126. 9 112. 4	122. 3 112. 1	118. 4 109. 0	118. 4 106. 8	119.8 108.0	117. 1 107. 6	114. 5 107. 8	112.0 106.3	112, r 105.
Year-round hotels	109.1	109. 2	109. 2	109.0	109.4	109. 2	109. 4	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.5	110. 2	r 109.
Retail, total†do Food*do General merchandising†do	98.8	96. 9 107. 8	97. 7 106. 9	96. 9 107. 3	96.6 106.3	95. 5 106. 4 104. 5	94. 1 104. 6	96. 6 106. 3	99. 7 108. 8	103. 2 109. 0	111. 9 110. 2	98.3 107.2	r 97. 106.
Wholesale†	-1 95.0	108. 6 95. 4 211. 7	110. 9 95. 1 226. 1	108. 5 94. 4 233. 5	107. 7 95. 0 238. 9	95. 1 249. 1	102. 4 95. 5 255. 3	109. 2 95. 0 258. 7	116. 7 96. 0 257. 2	127. 4 96. 8 267. 7	152. 2 97. 1	114, 2 95, 7 272, 6	95. r 281.
Miscellaneous employment data:		122, 340	127, 889	136, 050	150, 133	156, 865	159, 944	154, 836	153, 913	144, 368	274. 5 126, 312	125, 122	122, 43
Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do		15, 610 83, 056	20, 353 84, 005	24, 802 87, 446	16, 103 109, 546	33, 528 98, 190	33, 828 100, 724	31, 392 98, 458	30, 228 99, 742	22, 981 97, 246	16, 959 85, 559	11, 994 89, 512	10, 88 88, 00
United Statesthousands	2, 920	2,838	2,853	2,866	2, 918	2, 941 271	2, 909	2, 881	2, 878	2,876	2,860	2, 889	2, 91
District of Columbiado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	256	264 1, 428	264 1,440	264 1, 453	270 1, 476	1, 471	265 1, 477	259 1, 454	258 1,438	257 1, 435	255 1, 431	256 1, 421	1, 44
Indexes: Unadjusted†	139.3	137. 2 140. 6	138. 4 140. 6	139.6 140.2	141. 8 139. 9	141. 4 138. 4	142.0 139.1	139. 7 136. 3	138. 2 133. 7	137. 9 136. 7	137. 2 139. 4	136.6 142.0	138. 141.
LABOR CONDITIONS			İ		i i								
verage weekly hours per worker in manufacturing: Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)hours_		45.8	45. 2	45. 5	45.9	45. 4	45, 6	45. 6	45.7	45, 6	45.8	7 46, 2	46.
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing dododo		45. 3 46. 7	45. 0 46. 5	45. 3 46. 6	45. 4 46. 8	44. 6 45. 7	45. 2 46. 6	44.8 46.1	45. 5 47. 1	45. 3 46, 7	45. 6 47. 1	45. 4 46. 8	45. 46.
Iron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	-l	46. 9	46.5	46. 8	46.8	46.0	46.7	46.6	47. 2	46.8	47. 4	46. 9	47.
mills* hours. Electrical machinery* do. Machinery, except electrical* do.		46.0 46.7	45. 9 46. 2	46. 1 46. 3	46. 4 46. 6	45. 9 45. 7	46.3 46.3	46. 3 46. 2	47. 1 46. 3	46. 6 46. 3	47. 0 + 46. 6 48. 9	46. 2 46. 6	46. 46.
Machinery, except electrical*do Machinery and machine-shop products*do Machine tools*do	-]	49. 1 48. 7 51. 0	48.8 48.1 50.7	48. 7 48. 4 50. 8	49.1 48.7 51.0	47. 5 46. 8 50. 2	48.3 48.1 50.4	47. 9 47. 6 49. 9	48. 8 48. 7 51. 2	48. 2 48. 2 50. 5	48. 7 51. 8	7 48. 6 48. 5 51. 6	48 48 51
Automobiles*do	-[46.3 47.0	46. 4 47. 1	45. 5 47. 4	45. 9 47. 3	43. 7 46. 8	45. 1 47. 4	43. 5 46. 9	45. 6 48. 1		45. 7 48. 4	45. 2 r 48. 0	46 47
Aircraft and norte (archiding angines) do	1	47.0	46. 7 47. 7	46. 8 46. 1	47. 1 46. 8	47. 2 44. 9	47. 1 46. 8	46. 2 45. 8	47. 1 46. 1	47. 2 45. 2	47. 6 46. 0	47. 7 46. 6	47
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do Nonferrous metals and products*do		46. 6 46. 9	47. 3 46. 6	48. 1 46. 6	47. 4 47. 1	47. 1 46. 0	47.8 46.5	47. 6 46. 3	49. 1 47. 2	48.8 46.9	49.3	48. 7 47. 2	47
Aircraft engines* do. Aircraft engines* do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do. Nonferrous metals and products* do. Lumber and timber basic products* do. Furniture and finished lumber products* do. Stone, clay, and glass products* do. Nondurable goods*		43. 2 44. 5	43. 2	43. 3	44. 5 44. 6	42. 4 43. 6	44.7 44.8	43.3 44.0	44.7 45.0	43. 0	42, 3 r 44, 3 r 44, 1	42.6	43
Nondurable goods* Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-		43. 6 43. 2	43. 2 42. 5	43, 7 43, 2	43. 8 43. 3	42. 4 43. 0	44. 0 43. 0	43. 4 43. 0	44.7 43.3	44. 1 43. 2	43, 5	7 43. 5 43. 4	43 43
factures*hours_ Apparel and other finished textile products*		1	41.2	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	42. 2	42.3	42.8	42. 3	42
Leather and leather products* do		41.4	37. 3 41. 1	38. 1 41. 3	38. 2 41. 6	37. 3 41. 2	37. 7 41. 2	38.1 41.5	38. 2 41. 6	41. 2	37. 7 41. 6	38. 2 41. 9	38. 42.
Food and kindred products* do Tobacco manufactures* do. Paper and allied products* do. Printing and publishing and allied industries*		45.3 40.9	44.8 39.0	45. 8 42. 0	45. 9 42. 3	45. 6 42. 4	45.0 42.3	44. 5 43. 4	44. 8 43. 3	44.2	46, 0 45, 0 46, 6	45. 6 43. 4	44 43
Printing and publishing and allied industries*		45. 8 40. 8	45. 5	46.0	46.3	45.7	46. 2 41. 1	46. 2 41. 4	46.7	46.5	41. 4	46.3	46.
Chemicals and allied products*do Products of petroleum and coal*		45. 8 46. 6	45. 6 46. 3	46. 0 47. 0	45. 8 46. 8	45. 5 46. 9	45. 6 46. 9	45. 6 46. 4	45. 9 47. 9	45. 7	45.7 r 47.1	45. 6 r 46. 6	45. 47.
Rubber products* do. Rubber products* do. A verage weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction hours.	-	45. 6	44.7	45. 1	45.2	45.0	45.6	45. 7	45.9		46.6	47.3	47
industries (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction———hours	_	38. 5	38.7	40.4	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.7	39. 7	39. 4	38.8	39
Mining: Anthracitedododododo	-	41.7 44.6	38. 2 43. 0	41. 9 44. 0	40. 9 44. 0	35. 8 39. 5	40.8 44.0	39.9 42.0	42.6 44.1		41. 5 43. 1	38. 9 45. 4	41. 45.
Metalliferous do	1	44. 5 45. 4	44. 0 45. 6	44. 4 47. 4	44.6 47.7	42.9 46.3	44.7 47.9	43. 9 46. 8	45. 0 48. 9	43, 7	44. 8 44. 9	44. 2 44. 6	45. 45.
Quarrying and nonmetallicdo. Crude petroleum and natural gasdo. Public utilities:		45. 5	44.9	45. 5	45.6	45. 3	46.1	45.9	44.9	45. 9	45. 4	45. 5	45
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Street r		43. 0 49. 8	42.3 49.4	43. 4 50. 6	43. 8 50. 9	42.7 50.7	43. 9 51. 0	43. 7 50. 2	43. 1 50. 2	43. 4 50. 8	43.3 51.8 45.4	43. 4 7 51. 6	51.
Telegraph do		45.0 41.6	45. 9 41. 6	46. 3 42. 0	46. 5 42. 2	46. 5 42. 6	46. 8 42. 6	46, 5 43, 0	45. 8 42. 9		45. 4 42. 7	45. 0 42. 4	44. 42.
Dyeing and cleaningdodododo		44. 0 43. 7	43.7 43.7	44. 7 43. 9	44.3 43.6	44. 4 44. 1	43. 9 43. 8	44. 3 43. 9	43. 8 43. 7		43. 4 43. 5	43.7 r 43.5	43. 43.
Trade: Retaildo		40. 2	40.0	39. 9	42.4	41.7	41.9	40.4	40. 4	39.4	39.8	39. 5	39.
Wholesale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-!	42.8	42.5	42.8	43.0	42.8	43.1		43. 2	43.0	43.3	т 42. 7	42.

^{*}Revised. \$\footnote{\text{Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. \$\footnote{\text{Sce note marked "\text{\text{"}"} on p. S-11 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943 and November 1943. Data cover only paid employees. Excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas are not included in the December 1944 figures.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		, ,				1944			1		19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EMPLO	YMEI	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed			,	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued	,												
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Strikes beginning in month:§													
Strikesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands	400 210	360 115	435 155	610 290	500 155	470 145	485 190	390 185	440 220	375 200	280 85	240 44	31 10
Man-days idle during monthdo U. S. Employment Service placement activities:	860	415	580	1, 400	680	680	935	660	690	710	380	228	41
Nonagricultural placements†thousands	973	778	761	833	973	1,093	1, 259	1, 172	1, 127	1,034	833	1087	91
Continued claims Othousands_ Benefit payments:	528	592	477	514	423	397	407	348	370	417	453	593	r 50
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo	7, 242	112 7, 351	83 5, 471	5, 771	78 5, 225	66 4, 348	72 4,808	63 4, 246	4, 350	71 4,918	75 5, 194	105 7, 299	6, 43
abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: of Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees		5. 76	5. 53	6.39	17.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6. 1	4.9	77.0	4.
Accession rate		7.33 .65	6.78	7.08	7.1	6.6	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.0	5.7	7 6. 2 . 7	6.
Lay-ons do do do do do do do do do do do do do		. 87 5. 00	. 58 4. 90	5, 27	. 5 5. 4	5.0	6.2	6.1	5. 0	4.6	4.3	, 6 , 4, 6	4.
PAY ROLLS		. 81	.71	. 68	. 5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Wage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted	1	l											
(U. S. Department of Labor)†		341. 3 481. 6	335.0 474.8	334. 3 470. 9	334.6 469.0	326. 8 453. 8	330. 3 458. 1	329.1 453.3	330. 3 455. 6	327.3 450.3	331.8 • 455.9	7 330. 4 7 454. 3	329. 451.
Durable goodsdododododo		316.5	310.9	310.9	313.3	308.5	311.5	314. 3	313. 2	308. 8	316.7	316.3	318.
Electrical machinerydododododo		222. 2 524. 7	221. 2 513. 2	221. 1 512. 2	224. 5 518. 9	224. 9 505. 2	222. 7 507. 2	226. 7 512. 1	225. 3 503. 7	221. 9 498. 7	225. 5 504. 3	224. 4 504. 8	223. 505.
Machinery except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine tools‡do		443.4 441.1	434. 4 429. 2	428.8 426.1	434. 1 429. 1	414. 7 408. 6	417. 5 415. 1	414.3 410.3	417. 4 415. 5	409. 0 408. 4	422.9 419.4	421. 9 421. 3	424. 423.
Automobilesdodo		400. 5 342. 1	383. 6 336. 5	381.3 324.4	383. 8 325. 3	370. 6 308. 8	369. 2 313. 7	366. 8 305. 9	372. 6 307. 8	363. 2 307. 6	381. 0 312. 6	378. 6 319. 3	381. 320.
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do		3, 171. 9	3, 152. 7	3, 127. 3	3, 028. 8	2, 930. 9	2,933.1	2, 883. 7 3, 175. 4	2, 916. 1 3, 185. 8	2, 905. 9	2, 893, 7	2,852.5	2, 757.
Aircraft engines dodo		3, 728. 4 5, 194. 0	3, 627. 0 5, 239. 2	3, 557, 3 4, 946, 3	3, 433, 2 4, 943, 3	3, 337. 8 4, 761. 1	3, 334, 4 4, 819, 7 3, 379, 1	4, 628. 3 3, 399. 3	4, 460. 3 3, 468. 7	3, 135. 8 4, 278. 4	3, 197, 6 4, 294, 6 r 3,446, 4	3, 252. 0 4, 379. 6	3, 229 4, 377
Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do do do do do do do do do do do do do		3,599.2 362.9 204.0	3,621.1	3, 645. 0	3, 497. 7 349. 0	3, 386. 5	338.1	3, 399. 3 331. 7 209. 8	332. 2	3,497.8	336, 2 193, 7	7 3,313. 4 337, 7 192. 9	3, 107. 343.
Furniture and finished lumber products do		146.7	205.8 149.1	208. 4 152. 1	215.8 159.3	206. 4 151. 5	220. 6 164. 8 194. 8	154. 3 189. 6	212. 8 156. 5 193. 1	199. 3 143. 8	* 138. 8 194. 0	7 137. 9 7 194. 0	196. 140.
Furniture do do Stone, clay, and glass products do do do do do do do do do do do do do		191. 5 183. 4 191. 5	186. 0 175. 7 189. 4	187. 7 175. 7	190. 8 177. 9 191. 9	187. 1 173. 9 186. 2	181.0 191.2	175. 0 188. 4	178. 5 192. 1	190. 7 177. 2	+ 179. 7 192. 2	7 180, 4 188, 6	196. 184. 189.
Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures		204.1	198. 2	189. 8 200. 7	203. 2	202.6	205. 2	207.5	207.8	189. 5 207. 0	210. 5	r 209. 4	209.
1939=100. Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo	1	173. 7 202. 2	169.8 201.3	171. 0 202. 4	172.3 204.7	168. 3 206. 6	168. 1 203. 7	169. 0 204. 4	170.4 203.5	172. 2 206. 8	176. 6 212. 3	173. 9 210. 3	173. 207.
Silk and rayon goods do do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing	.	138. 2	134. 7	136. 1	135.8	130. 7	133. 7	132. 8	138. 5	139.4	142.3	138. 4	140.
and finishing) 1000 100	1	199. 6 200. 2	192. 5 181. 0	192. 9 182. 8	194. 8 186. 4	184. 3 175. 6	181.1 187.4	185. 1 195. 6	188. 0 196. 9	189. 4 192. 3	194. 9 191. 8	193, 5 195, 2	193. 202.
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo		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	164. 5 143. 5	165.3 149.1	170. 154.
Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do		155.8 139.0	154. 9 138. 3	156. 1 139. 8	158. 6 142. 8	155.8 139.8	156. 0 140. 2	158. 5 143. 1	158. 0 142. 7	157. 4 141. 9	160. 8 145. 7	162. 5 147. 9	164 149
Food and kindred products do Baking do do do do do do do do do do do do do		185. 7 163. 0	185. 1 159. 9	191.6 163.8	197. 6 166. 8	209. 2 168. 0	213. 1 167. 5	212. 8 168. 7	207.4 171.4	203.8 174.5	205. 0 176. 5	195.8 168.2	189 168
Baking do Canning and preserving do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do		126. 8 212. 3	141. 2 206. 3	143. 2 216. 9	156.7 217.5	242. 8 219. 6	306. 2 210. 7	336. 4 200. 3	262.3 200.2	188.7	162.9 227.6	153, 9 221, 9	149 188
Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo		146. 5 190. 5	142. 7 187. 6	152. 8 188. 8	157. 4 191. 2	157. 0 189. 4	190.6	163. 0 189. 8	165. 7 192. 9	194.0	177.8 197.0	166, 4 7 194, 9	164 195
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo		176. 4 135. 1	175. 1 133. 5	177. 2 134. 9	179.8 137.3	178. 6 137. 9	180. 6 137. 8	180. 0 138. 9	182. 6 139. 5	142. 2	7 185. 0 144. 1	r 183, 3 r 142, 8	182 141
Printing, book and job*do		114. 1 146. 5	113.8	116. 1 144. 8	117. 1 149. 5	117. 1 151. 9	118. 4 149. 4	119. 6 151. 5	119. 3 153. 7	120.8 156.8	121. 5 159. 6	118. 4 160. 3	118 156
Chemicals and anied products		372.1 294.1	358.8 295.0	358. 7 296. 5	355. 1 296. 5	355. 2 297. 6	356. 6 295. 1 220. 5	360. 8 292. 8	364. 5 288. 6	366. 2 289. 2	377. 8 291. 1 220. 4	384. 2 293. 2 220. 1	389 295
Petroleum refiningdo.		203. 9 195. 7 297. 0	206. 4 199. 6 281. 3	212. 4 205. 2	215. 5 207. 5	222. 8 215. 6 279. 7	214. 0 287. 9	220. 8 213. 3 291. 4	224. 4 219. 7 290. 2	219. 2 214. 2 289. 9	214. 9 7 305. 2	213, 4	221 215
Tobacco manufactures		299. 3	280. 0	283. 3 283. 0	281.4 278.5	280.9	294.3	300.8	297. 5	298. 2	* 319. 4	r 319.8 r 342.4	320 339
Anth-modito 1000-100		157.8	142.3	155.8	151.8	130. 6	145.8	150. 1	159.8	137. 7	148.8	137. 7	150
Bituminous coal do do	·	225, 0 155, 5	214. 2 152. 5	215. 5 148. 5	217. 9° 145. 7	194. 4 135. I	215. 6 136. 6	207. 8 130. 8	210. 2 130. 7	197. 7 125. 0	199. 8 127. 7	215. 5 125. 1	213
Quarrying and nonmetallie do Crude petroleum and natural gast do		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	163. 7 129. 6	153. 8 130. 9	144.3 131.7	135, 8 132, 2	128 137 133
Public utilities: †	1	112.5	112.9	112, 9	114.8	114.6	115.4	115.6	114.3	114. 2	114.6	115. 2	117
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do		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. 1	173. 5 174. 0	7 175. 1 172. 3	178 171
		151.6	152.1	153, 5	153. 2	156. 8	156, 6	159. 4	159, 0	156. 9	158.6	157.8	158.
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		173. 7 155. 2	179.9 155.7	194. 2 161. 3	195. 7 163. 6	187. 3 165. 1	178. 6 159. 8	185. 5 159. 5	188. 0 161. 3	181. 9 160. 7	7 176. 7 162. 3	7 175.3 161.5	175. 159.
			154. 5	155. 3	157. 2	157. 4	158. 8	159. 0	161. 9	164. 6	169, 5	166.8	167.
Retail, total†do Food*do		122. 6 134. 5	124. 3 134. 4	124. 2 135. 2	127. 4 139. 6	128. 3 142. 4	126. 8 141. 7	128. 0 139. 2	132.0 141.6	134. 2 141. 9	146. 8 145. 0	130. 7 141. 4	130. 141.
Retail, total† do		131. 2 133. 4	134. 6 134. 0	132, 4 133, 4	136, 6 135, 4	136. 7 135. 9	132. 7 136. 3	138. 9 136. 4	147. 1 140. 4	155. 9 140. 0	190. 7 142. 3	144.3 139.1	141. 141.
Water transportation*do	.1	490,5	524. 6	552. 6	571.7	585. 6		602.6				685. 2	708.

*Revised. © Small revisions have been made in the data for 1940-43; these are available on request. ¹ Data computed to tenths only beginning June. §Preliminary revisions for January 1944: Workers involved, 113,000; man-days idle, 710,000.

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

\$ See note marked "‡" on p. S-10. ▲ See note marked "§" on p. S-10.

*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. S-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; revised data for the telephone industry are on p. 20).

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	A'pril	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EMPLO	YME	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES			<u> </u>									-	
Cactory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars.		48.41	48.09	48. 46 46. 02	49.30 46.24	48.86	48.98	49. 42 46. 24	49, 39 46, 94	49. 42 46. 85	r 49. 91 r 47. 44	50.80 47.52	50. 4
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing†do Durable goods†do Iron and steel and their product†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		51.54	45. 55 51. 67 50. 07	51. 89 50. 41	52. 14 50. 65	45. 43 51. 07 50. 01	45, 88 51, 84 50, 25	52. 18 51. 27	53. 18 51. 48	53. 04 50. 98	53. 68 r 51. 84	7 53. 58 7 51. 66	47. 4 53. 3 51. 6
mills†dollars_ Electrical machinery†do Machinery, except electrical†do		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, 33 r 49, 37 56, 05	55.04 49.81 55.94	54. 5 49. 7 56. 2
Machinery and machine-shop products 1do Machine tools	-	53. 28 56. 97	52, 53 56, 54	53. 18 57. 08	53. 70 57. 77	51. 85 56. 80	52. 94 57. 33	53. 10 57. 18	54. 37 58. 95	53.84 58.05	54.76 60.81	54.92 60.21	55. 0 60. 0
Automobiles†			58. 56 59. 41 53. 55	57. 68 59. 87 54. 10	58, 48 59, 66 54, 61	56. 43 59. 29 54. 43	56. 90 60. 36 54. 73	55. 98 60. 80 54. 31	57. 85 62. 53 55. 39	58. 23 63. 04 55. 64	58. 41 • 63. 33 56. 45	59.38 • 62.76 57.35	59. 6 61. 7 56. 2
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) - 00 - 40 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50		61. 93 61. 46	62, 53 62, 89	59.73 64.02	61, 35 62, 80	59. 21 62. 69	61. 51 63. 96	60, 92 65, 23	60. 64 67. 69	59. 90 68. 68	61. 18 r 68. 22	62, 28 + 66, 19	61. 9 65. 0
Nonferrous metals and products†do Lumber and timber basic products†do		48. 96 33. 30 32. 26	48. 65 34. 05 33. 14	48, 83 34, 54 33, 59	49. 33 35. 56 34. 72	48. 34 33. 74 32. 73	48. 69 35. 78 35. 21	48. 99 34. 82 33. 91	49.99 36.11	49.66 34.00 32.66	7 50.86 33.62 7 32.28	r 50.85 r 33.72 r 32.43	50. 9 34. 3 32. 9
Furniture and finished lumber products to do		35. 47 36. 29	35. 23 35. 93	36.04 36,72	36. 26 36. 71	35.39 35.94	36. 58 37. 15	36, 51 36, 83	35. 29 37. 48 37. 81	36. 97 37. 51	r 37. 40 r 37. 87	7 37. 55 7 38. 16	38.0 38.7
Sawmills		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	40. 10 37. 87	r 40. 30 r 38. 39	* 39. 81 * 38. 63	40. 1 38. 7
manufactures†		28.88	28. 85	29. 51	29. 87	29. 64	29. 74	30. 10	30. 49	30. 54	r 30. 99	, 30. 77	30.8
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures		25. 26 28. 53	25. 75 28. 27	26, 33 29, 13	26. 76 29. 07	27. 12 28. 33	26, 90 28, 92	27, 26 28, 89	27. 37 30. 20	27. 49 30. 04	27. 91 30. 41	r 27. 78 r 29. 76	27. 6 30. 1
(except dyeing and finishing)†dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products†			34, 79	35. 50	36.04	35. 35	34. 95	35. 51	35, 96	36.00	36. 63	r 36. 73	36. 7
dollars			28. 70 30. 46 34. 16	29, 45 32, 28 34, 39	29, 95 32, 29 35, 89	29, 28 30, 86 35, 46	30. 44 31. 65	31. 74 32. 93 39. 82	31, 83 33, 54 39, 12	31.34 33.95 37.67	31. 35 33. 25 38. 45	32.42 r 33.90 40.35	33. 40 34. 73 41. 90
Leather and leather products†do Boots and shoesdo		32. 36 30. 43	32. 48 30. 39	33. 02 30. 95	33, 35 31, 43	33. 01 30. 99	37. 77 33. 16 31. 18	34. 02 32. 15	34. 06 32. 29	33.70 31.87	34. 27 32. 55	34. 75 33. 12	35. 2 33. 6
Men's clothing†		38. 04 37. 42	37.87 37.00	39. 08 38. 06	39.09 38.21	38. 52 38. 42	37. 95 38. 31	37. 67 38. 93	38. 39 38. 58	38.86 38.86	39. 80 39. 24	39.50 r 38.57	38. 8 38. 6
Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufacturest		30, 56 43, 56 27, 75	30. 76 43. 70 27. 00	31. 27 46. 41 29. 34	30, 84 45, 73 29, 82	29.75 45.87 30.04	30. 27 44. 69 30. 27	29. 98 43. 98 31. 43	31. 67 44. 68 31. 53	30, 49 46, 81 32, 49	31.10 48.16 33.20	31.73 r 47.18 r 31.93	32.0 42.8 31.7
Tobacco manufactures† do Paper and allied products† do Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industries†		38. 20 41. 50	38. 09 41. 59	38. 77 42. 49	39. 17 42. 83	38. 72 42. 42	39. 10 42. 67	39. 65 43. 07	40. 26 44. 24	40. 11 43. 73	r 40. 22 r 43. 72	r 40.09 r 43.19	40. 0 43. 0
		42.82 47.06	42. 93 47. 07	43. 84 48, 29	44. 37 48. 45	44. 12 48. 65	44. 43 48. 88	45. 60 49. 92	45. 06 49, 21	45, 56 49, 63	45. 84 49. 85	r 46. 01 r 49. 20	45. 6 49. 3
Newspapers and periodicals* do Printing, book and job* do Chemicals and allied products† do	.	41. 18 42. 99	41. 35 43. 01	42. 09 43. 91	42, 97 43, 86	42. 70 44. 00	42. 67 43. 79	44. 26 44. 08	43. 93 43. 94	44. 52 43. 70	44.75 44.06	45. 14 44. 33	44. 1 44. 3
Products of petroleum and coal†do		51.07 54.24	51. 20 54. 36	51. 42 55, 14	51.65 55.30	52, 15 56, 27	51.90 55.27	52. 22 55. 70	51. 99 56, 99	52, 48 55, 61	52.64 r 56.52	53.31 756.20	53. 6 56. 5
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do Rubber tires and inner tubes do		57. 62 49. 53 58. 38	57. 83 48. 12 55. 63	58. 27 48. 98 57. 11	57. 98 49. 30 56. 78	59. 08 49. 17 57. 01	58.00 50.24 58.62	58. 24 50. 99 59. 33	60, 37 50, 92 58, 54	58, 66 50, 59 58, 30	7 59. 28 7 52. 64 7 61. 62	7 58. 55 7 54. 50 64. 29	59. 1 54. 3 64. 0
Factory average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)do U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing†do	1		1. 057	1.062	1.069	1.072	1,070	1,080	1.079	1.079	r 1.086	* 1.095	1.09
Durable goodstdo		1.103	1.013	1. 017 1. 112	1.017 1.113 1.081	1.018 1.116 1.086	1.016 1.112 1.075	1.032 1.132 1.101	1.031 1.129	1.035 1.136 1.089	1.040 1.140 1.095	71.046 71.145 1.101	1.04 1.13 1.09
Iron and steel and their products†do. Blastfurnaces, steel works, and rolling mills†.do Electrical machinery†do		1. 070 1. 148 1. 010	1. 077 1. 158 1. 014	1, 077 1, 160 1, 021	1. 170 1. 170 1. 026	1. 189 1. 032	1. 163	1. 198 1. 051	1. 091 1. 176 1. 046	1.170	1.179	1. 191 1. 191 1. 069	1.18
Machinery, except electrical† do Machinery and machine-shop products† do Machine tools do		1.110 1.092	1, 115 1, 095	1.116 1.099	1.122 1.103	1. 123 1. 105	1.100	1. 136 1. 116	1. 137 1. 116	1, 134 1, 116	1.146 1.124	1.151 1.132	1.15
Machine tools		1. 261	1. 114 1. 262 1. 261	1. 122 1. 266 1. 264	1. 131 1. 275 1. 262	1. 131 1. 291 1. 267	1. 138 1. 261 1. 272	1. 144 1. 287 1. 297	1. 150 1. 270 1. 301	1. 150 1. 280 1. 318	1. 173 1. 279 1. 309	1.172 1.314 1.307	1. 17 1. 28 1. 30
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		1, 143	1, 148 1, 310	1, 158 1, 296	1. 159 1. 312	1, 155 1, 318	1. 161 1. 317	1, 177 1, 330	1. 177 1. 315	1. 178 1. 326	1. 187 1. 330	1. 203 1. 350	1. 19 1. 33
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and products†do Lumber and timber basic products†do		1.044	1. 330 1. 045 . 788	1. 332 1. 047 . 798	1. 324 1. 049 . 799	1, 331 1, 051 , 796	1. 339 1. 047 . 801	1. 370 1. 058 . 803	1.379 1.059 .807	1.407 1.058 .791	1.384 1.069 .794	7 1, 368 1, 077 , 791	1.37 1.07
Sawmills do Furniture and finished lumber products do		. 757 . 797	.775 .805	. 788 . 812	. 792	. 788 . 812	.793 .816	. 795 . 829	. 798	. 776	7.79	. 773 . 846	. 77
Stone, clay, and glass productstdo	-	. 816 . 882	. 827 . 891	. 834 . 893	.833	.832 .899	. 835 . 895	.847	.849	.853 .910 .877	r.864 r.913 .883	.868 r.916 r.891	. 87
Nondurable goods†do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures†dollars_		1	.850	.858	.861	.862	. 864	.876	.878	.722	.725	.728	
Cotton manufactures, except small	1	1	. 623	. 634	. 637	. 639	. 637	. 646	. 647	.646	. 648	7.652 7.709	
wares† dollars Silk and rayon goods† do. Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)† dollars.		. 672	. 686	. 697 . 842	. 691	.693	.689	.700	.706	.849	. 852	r. 856	ŀ
Apparel and other finished textile productsf		780	. 770	. 772	. 784	. 785	.807	. 832	.832	.824	. 831	. 849	. 86
Men's clothing do		. 969	. 800 . 927 . 790	.817 .918 .800	. 821 . 946 . 802	. 811 . 963 . 801	.823 .999 .806	1.035 820	. 857 1, 027 . 819	1.001 .819	. 861 1. 017 . 824	7.867 1.054 .829	1. 07 . 83
Boots and shoesdo		.782 .747	754	. 800 . 766	. 767	. 765	.771	. 788	.789		794	799	.80

Revised.

Revised.

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					19-	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febr ary
EMPLO	YMEN	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinue	ed				
WAGES—Continued										Ī		i	
Factory average hourly earnings—Continued.								Ì		1			
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg.t—Continued. Nondurable goods—Continued.													
Food and kindred products†dollars_		0.839 .829	0.845 .830	0.854 .839	0.851 .841	0.845 .839	0.844	0.847	0.857 .849	0.859 .855	r 0.865	0.866 .848	0.8
Baking dodo Canning and preserving dodo		. 759	. 779	. 777	.770	. 743	. 765	.764	. 790	. 773	.786	. 795	. 7
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufactures†do		. 903 . 679	.918	. 934	. 924	.921	.922	. 921 . 724	. 930	. 933	. 933	r . 927 r. 736	
Paper and allied productstdo		, 834	. 837	. 842	. 845	. 847	.847	.858	, 862	. 863	7.864	r. 867	3.
Paper and pulp. doPrinting, publishing, and allied industriest do		. 871 1. 049	. 875 1. 059	. 879 1. 072	. 884 1, 075	. 886 1, 072	1,080	.891 1.101	. 901 1, 102	. 899 1.104	7.897 1.108	7.898 71.110	1,
Newspapers and periodicals*do		1, 226	1, 232 . 983	1. 248 . 994	1.248 1.001	1, 253 . 997	1. 258	1. 265 1. 030	1. 262 1. 037	1. 268 1. 037	1, 268 1, 042	* 1, 264 * 1, 049	1. 2
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do		. 973 . 938	. 944	. 954	.958	.966	. 961	. 966	. 957	. 956	. 964	. 971	
Chemicalsdo		1.094 1.163	1.097 1.174	1. 101 1. 174	1.101 1.181	1.114 1.199	1.106 1.179	1. 119 1. 202	1. 117 1. 190	1.121	1.125 1.200	1. 133 • 1. 206	1.1
Products of petroleum and coalt do Petroleum refining do		1. 235	1.247	1. 242	1.248	1. 265	1. 245	1, 268	1. 257	1.253	r 1. 270	r 1. 271	1.2
Rubber products†	-	1.086 1.256	1. 075 1. 234	1.087 1.257	1. 092 1. 254	1.094 1.256	1.102	1. 117 1. 273	1. 108 1. 263	1.107 1.258	r 1.130 r 1.290	1. 152 1. 317	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.1 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$
Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings	-	1.200	1. 201	20.20	1.201	1,200		1	1.200	1.200			
(U. S. Department of Labor):* Building constructiondollars		1. 296	1. 297	1. 310	1.300	1, 302	1.323	1.339	1, 342	1.349	1, 359	1,364	1.3
Mining:	ŧ	i		1, 159]	1, 194	1, 179	1	1, 197	1	1, 176	1, 154	1.3
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	1	1.162 1.174	1. 166 1. 182	1.175	1. 144 1. 182	1, 199	1.190	1. 187 1. 213	1. 191	1.156 1.173	1. 187	1. 205	1.1
Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	. 999	1.012 .848	1. CO5 . 849	1.009 .857	1.010 .871	1.003	1.016 .871	1.015	1.015	1.020 .884	1.018 .873	1.0
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		1. 121	1.168	1. 131	1. 138	1. 187	1. 130	1. 172	1.156	1.146	1.162	1.166	1, 1
Public utilities:	1	1.092	1, 110	1,094	1.097	1.118	1.102	1, 120	1, 127	1.116	1. 119	+ 1.116	1.1
Electric light and power do_ Street railways and bussesdo_		. 922	. 928	. 928	. 933	. 935	. 939	, 942	. 945	. 946	. 955	r. 962	. 9
Telegraph do Telephone do		. 796 . 904	. 800 . 908	. 807 . 907	. 804	. 805	.802	.812	. 809	.809	. 815	. 826 . 934	3.
Services:	i	1		ļ	!		1	[1	1			}
Dyeing and cleaning do	-	. 708 . 601	. 722	. 725 . 620	.724	. 722 . 621	. 719	. 736 . 637	.745	.747	7.746	.749	1 .7
Trade:		l I		. 697	i	.732	. 730		Ì	1	. 728		.7
Retaildo Wholesaledo		.711 .966	. 690 . 984	979	.701	. 989	. 981	. 736	. 741 1. 008	.736 .996	1.002	. 751 r 1. 006	1.0
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):					Ì				l				
Common labordol. per br_	0.895	, 870	. 874	.874	.877	. 882	. 882	. 883	. 886	.886	. 890	. 891	. 8
Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly)	1, 64	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1, 64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.
dol, per month_	b 92.70		81.15			89, 54			86.80	050	000	88.90	
Railway wages (average, class I) — dol. per hr. Road-building wages, common labor:	1	.944	. 950	. 943	.939	. 947	. 938	. 955	. 952	. 959	. 966	. 961	
United States averagedo	. 72	. 64	. 68	.68	. 76	.77	. 79	.80	. 79	.78	.74	. 70	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE									}			İ	İ
Total public assistancemil. of dol_	₽ 80	79	78	78	78	78	78	78	79	79	80	80	ĺ
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, totalmil. of dol.	p 73	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	
Old-age assistancedo	_ p 59	57	57	57	57	58 7	58	58	58	58	59	59	}
General reliefdo	- p 8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	İ
			FI	NANO	Œ								
BANKING	1	1							<u> </u>	1		1	Ī
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised	,]	1						1	1		İ		
by the Farm Credit Administration:		1					0.150			0.050	0.050	0.047	
Total, excl. joint-stock land banks mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do	1,407	2,319 1,673	2, 289 1, 651	2, 260 1, 630	2, 243 1, 614	2, 214 1, 591	2, 172 1, 567	1,544	2, 105 1, 518	2,079 1,490	1, 467	2, 041 1, 443	2,
Federal land banks do	1, 091	1, 290 383	1, 274	1, 258 372	1, 245 369	1, 228 363	1, 211 357	1, 194 351	1, 175 343	1,155 336	1, 137	1, 119 324	1,
Land Bank Commissioner do- Loans to cooperatives, total do- Banks for cooperatives, including central bank	316 211	202	378 175	155	146	143	135		176	207	217	220	
Banks for cooperatives, including central bank mil. of dol.	208	197	171	152	143	140	132	132	172	203	213	216	1
Agr. Marketing Act revolving fund do	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Short term credit, total do Federal intermediate credit bankso do	1 30		462 36	475 36		481 35	469 32		28	28	31	378 30	
Production credit associations do	1 229		249 21	260 21	269 21	269 20							
Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo Emergency crop loansdo	1 110	116	119	119	119	118	116	112	107	104	102	103	1
Drought relief loansdo	36	39	39			38	38					37	
Bank debits total (141 contare)+	1 72 500	69, 056	60, 241	60, 757	76, 192	66, 062	62, 497	63, 625	66, 891	70, 397	83, 168	75, 282	63,
New York Citydodo	31,884 41,715	29, 644 39, 412	25, 297 34, 944	24, 708 36, 049	33, 563 42, 629	28, 474 37, 588	26, 165 36, 332	26, 860 36, 765	28, 558 38, 336	30,016 40,381	37, 678 45, 490	34, 990 40, 292	
			'	1				1					1 '
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do	40, 544 20, 311		34, 870 13, 800	35, 542 14, 759	36, 132 15, 272	35, 815 15, 325	36, 678 16, 201	37, 492 17, 113	18, 325	19,357	19,745	19,552	20,
Dins discounteddodo	1 245	63	118	237	13	37 14, 915	95	49	345	473	80	176	1
United States securities do- Reserves, total do-	19,669 18,519					19, 104 18, 823	19,028	18, 915	18,802	18,770	18,687	18,666	18,
Gold certificatesdo	18, 261				19,010		18,759	18,647		18,528		18, 373	18,

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. © Weighted averages for 1942-43 revised as follows: 1942, \$55.91; 1943, \$72.51.

Preliminary. 'Revised. Park which became effective December 1943 (treative to February or April 1943) and January 1944 are not fully reflected in the figures until March 1944. The figures do not include additional banks in the 141 centers; see p. 8-15 of the September 1943 Survey for revised figures beginning that month and note marked "†" on p. 8-15 of the July 1944 Survey for monthly averages for 1942 on the new basis.

			1944				i	194	5
arch April	May J	June Ju	ıly August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
FINAN	CE—Con	tinued	, <u>.</u>						
3, 808 34, 876 4, 478 15, 096 1, 889 12, 684 512 775 7, 559 17, 966 61. 6 59. 1	15, 299 13, 046 3 711 9 18, 532	15, 386 1 12, 866 1 1, 306	55, 815 5, 022 2, 855 1, 188 9, 127 55. 9 36, 678 15, 206 13, 072 19, 735 54. 5	37, 492 15, 508 13, 548 1, 035 20, 215 52. 9	38,700 16,017 14,148 990 20,792 51.1	39,854 16,427 14,728 1,179 21,391 49.6	40, 269 16, 411 14, 373 1, 773 21, 731 49. 0	39, 929 16, 165 13, 884 982 21, 748 49, 2	40, 43 16, 27 14, 22 94 22, 16 48.
2, 660 34, 649 2, 649 34, 649 1, 782 34, 369 0, 235 7, 196 6, 487 6, 622 133 123 123 123 123 1247 8, 910 1, 994 40, 418 1, 936 97; 3, 247 8, 910 1, 918 10, 256 1, 482 1, 255 1, 681 1, 075 1, 018 10, 256 1, 681 1, 075 1, 018 11, 075	7 36, 184 5 2, 054 4, 934 2 6, 753 5 6, 575 9 130 4 8, 146 8 9, 907 2 36, 413 3 8, 907 2 39, 907 8 18, 134 6 7, 094 6 1 1, 192 9 5, 846 8 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 5, 846 9 1, 192 9 1,	33, 170 1, 765 12, 589 6, 819 6, 643 19 8, 796 42, 872 39, 288 2, 942 10, 341 11, 743 17, 262 2, 955 12, 164 6, 027 2, 032 1, 616 1, 673 1, 53	3,597 35,097 35,097 36,650 35,111 1,776 3,602 11,100 6,962 7,120 6,962 8,615 5,430 44,635 44,635 3,881 3,077 1,057 1,057 1,057 7,502 7,404 613 2,942 1,487 1,065 6,015 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,065 1,487 1,071	35, 435 35, 492 1, 762 9, 221 7, 289 1, 7131 122 8, 693 40, 140 10, 757 19, 569 10, 980 6, 076 1, 523 957 1, 062	37, 587 37, 888 1, 954 1, 954 7, 602 7, 436 120 9, 105 42, 543 39, 057 1, 774 10, 247 19, 762 7, 274 5, 274 1, 371 6, 247 1, 806 851 1, 680	38, 539 38, 823 2, 039 5, 757 7, 611 116 9, 688 43, 428 39, 920 1, 768 7 10, 392 7 7, 424 4 11, 665 6, 274 2, 118 836 1, 661	34, 667 35, 219 1, 735 13, 870 7, 741 112 9, 875 47, 257 43, 708 2, 884 7, 10, 059 7, 21, 471 7, 9, 305 6, 415 6, 415 6, 415 1, 969 1, 770 1, 107	36, 076 36, 251 1, 859 12, 314 7, 869 1, 117 8, 117 8, 117 2, 553 9, 971 21, 937 21, 937 21, 937 21, 937 11, 809 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 79	37, 014 37, 34 1, 93 10, 52 8, 95 7, 88 9, 12 8, 91 46, 86 43, 55 2, 14 9, 90 22, 21 9, 20 11, 63 6, 25 11, 73 1, 24 1, 04
3. 12 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50 1. 50) 1.00 0 4.00 0 1.50	2. 23 2. 55 3. 18 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1, 321	1, 330 2. 18 2. 82 3. 14 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1, 326 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1, 315 1. 93 2. 61 7 2. 65 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1, 305 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1, 28 1, 0 4, 0 1, 5
. 44 . 69 1. 25 1. 26 1. 20 1. 00 . 375 1. 36 6, 322 1. 906 1. 906 1. 906	75 1.25 1.00 .375 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.994 1	·	. 44 .75 1.25 1.26 1.00 .375 1.31 1.30 6,623 2,084 8	1. 31 6, 810 2, 198	1. 00 .375 1. 35 6, 897 2, 257	1. 34 6, 978 2, 305	. 44 .75 1. 25 1. 00 . 375 1. 35 7, 116 2, 342	. 44 .75 1.25 1.00 .375 1.31 7,204	$\begin{array}{c} .4\\ .7\\ 1.2\\ 1.0\\ .37\\ 1.2\\ 7,29\\ 2,45 \end{array}$
							Ü		
5, 057 1, 864 696 167 5, 037 1, 842 690 171	7 1,859 700 1 181	1, 882 707 192	5, 148 5, 192 1, 889 1, 896 706 709 204 210	5, 272 1, 912 720 210	5, 412 1, 937 743 210	1,973 773 208	5, 790 2, 083 836 200	7 2, 013 778 192	p 5, 32: p 1, 96: p 74: p 180
316 319 121 118	235 16 45 2 82 1,159 325 3 118	138 237 15 44 81 1. 175 335	132 234 233 14 233 14 43 42 79 79 1, 183 1, 187 339 343 119 118 19 20	138 236 13 43 80 1, 192 342 118 19	148 244 13 44 84 1,194 344 117 18	162 253 13 48 89 1,200 345	184 269 13 70 100 1,247 357	172 249 12 61 92 * 1, 235 358	p 16 p 24 p 1 p 5 p 8 p 1, 22 p 35 p 11-
38 30 369 363 94 61 112 108 86 85 1, 376 1, 346 1, 115 1, 139	35 362 72 3 104 5 85 1,390 1,189	1, 241	1, 250 1, 239	172 33 364 67 111 85 1, 402 1, 231	172 34 361 68 115 85 1, 516 1, 231	172 34 365 77 117 85 1, 664 1, 231	175 37 388 106 120 88 1, 758 1, 220	172 33 378 58 7 124 87 1, 528 1, 206	* 16 * 37 5 * 12 * 8 * 1, 43 * 1, 18 * 73
1	168 1, 157 319 121 131 132 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 14	,168 1, 157 1, 159 316 319 325 121 118 118 26 16 20 164 165 35 38 36 35 369 61 72 112 108 104 86 85 85 376 1,346 1,390 1,15 1,139 1,189 702 705 710 80 79 81	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. Includes open market paper. To bond yields see p. S-19. The tono market (***).

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

*New series. Earlier data for the series on taxable Treasury notes are available in 1 he November 1942 Survey, pp. 16-20, and subsequent issues, except for unpublished revisions as follows: Total consumer short-term debt (dollar figures and index), 1929-43; single payment loans, 1929-October 1943; total instalment debt, total cash loan debt, commercial bank debt, 1934-43; insured repair and modernization debt (series now represents insured FHA loans), 1934-September 1943; redit union data, 1941-September 1943; total instalment sale debt and automotive dealers, 1941; charge account sale debt, December 1942 Survey debt, January 1941-April 1942. Except as indicated, the 1929-41 figures on pp. 16-20 of the November 1942 Survey are correct and the estimating procedure is essentially the same as that used originally; revisions resulted largely from adjustment of the monthly series to new bench-mark data and improvement in the method of reporting consumer credit by commercial banks. Recent revisions are explained in detail in the December 1944 and January 1945 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary

FINANCE—Continued

LIFE INSURANCE	1		İ										
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, totalt ▲ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do Go. Farm do Other do Go. Real-estate holdings do Policy loans and premium notes do Bonds and stocks held (book value), total do Govt, (domestic and foreign), total do U. S. Government do Public utility do Railroad do Other do Gostal do G	34, 103 5, 218 581 4, 637 804 1, 618 25, 114 16, 141 14, 735 4, 431 2, 536 2, 006 587 762	31, 473 5, 256 611 4, 645 1, 018 1, 793 22, 252 13, 279 11, 687 4, 497 2, 495 1, 981 506 648	31, 661 5, 258 615 4, 643 995 1, 777 22, 234 13, 297 11, 728 4, 481 2, 473 1, 983 1, 983 671 726	31, 848 5, 252 618 4, 634 976 1, 762 22, 296 13, 365 11, 762 4, 476 2, 473 1, 982 811 751	32, 102 5, 263 620 4, 643 954 1, 746 23, 055 14, 149 12, 575 4, 464 2, 456 1, 986 398 686	32, 295 5, 261 620 4, 641 936 1, 733 23, 242 14, 346 12, 797 4, 454 2, 452 1, 990 457 666	32, 454 5, 259 617 4, 642 921 1, 719 23, 381 14, 447 12, 904 4, 466 2, 473 1, 995 66 708	32, 658 5, 268 616 4, 642 902 1, 707 23, 531 14, 574 13, 054 4, 471 2, 492 1, 994 521 739	32, 864 5, 249 612 4, 637 893 1, 693 23, 619 14, 646 13, 172 4, 497 2, 471 2, 005 665 745	33, 063 5, 239 605 4, 634 876 1, 678 23, 569 14, 631 13, 165 4, 468 2, 460 2, 010 947 754	7 33, 418 5, 257 602 4, 655 854 1, 662 24, 409 15, 547 14, 090 4, 434 2, 462 1, 966 490 746	33, 683 5, 235 595 4, 640 844 1, 646 24, 704 15, 772 14, 338 4, 438 2, 529 1, 965 705	33, 865 5, 225 591 4, 634 831 1, 632 24, 911 15, 938 14, 518 4, 443 2, 534 1, 996 534 732
Insurance written:⊗ Policies and certificates, total† thous Group do Industrial† do Ordinary† do Value, total† thous of dol Group do Industrial† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Ordinary† do Annutites do Annutites do Group do Industrial do Ordinary* do Industrial do Ordinary* do Industrial do Ordinary* do Ordinary* do Ordinary* do Institute of Life Insurance:*	752 66 398 288 892, 667 103, 202 145, 258 644, 207 378, 659 44, 956 25, 302 73, 077 235, 324	701 53 382 267 791, 695 88, 179 137, 811 565, 705 350, 926 32, 649 24, 514 71, 006 222, 757	691 95 346 250 774, 292 126, 479 124, 535 523, 278 272, 833 27, 106 18, 927 53, 558 173, 242	693 54 376 263 820, 098 136, 333 136, 127 547, 638 308, 760 29, 633 21, 070 63, 752 194, 305	698 89 340 269 842, 991 125, 675 125, 183 592, 133 339,600 35, 319 21, 680 70, 116 212, 486	586 42 304 722, 960 80, 220 112, 395 530, 345 285, 072 33, 842 19, 258 57, 309 174, 663	627 70 313 244 746, 819 110, 319 115, 490 521, 010 312, 031 39, 567 21, 330 59, 522 191, 612	562 35 300 227 648, 376 64, 796 111, 226 472, 354 306, 311 27, 139 20, 532 69, 974 188, 666	678 46 367 777, 793 97, 910 134, 171 545, 712 292, 693 32, 665 20, 833 61, 419 177, 776	645 44 344 258 776, 801 101, 755 124, 976 550, 070 309, 284 36, 898 20, 407 57, 036 194, 943	589 70 290 230 908, 377 222, 532 140, 421 545, 424 458, 763 120, 990 24, 566 84, 430 228, 777	573 37 299 236 747, 853 64, 376 123, 724 559, 753 351, 354 49, 069 31, 312 68, 424 202, 549	617 35 334 248 739, 162 60, 212 123, 130 555, 820 333, 056 37, 897 23, 598 63, 992 207, 569
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous of dol. Death claim payments do. Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Dividends do. Surrender values, premium notes, etc. do.		238, 284 115, 183 34, 601 7, 772 15, 499 42, 913 22, 316	198, 176 98, 960 29, 048 6, 879 13, 845 31, 352 18, 092	208, 273 101, 597 31, 101 7, 746 14, 099 33, 304 20, 426	210, 972 95, 739 29, 807 7, 626 15, 460 41, 357 20, 983	189, 589 91, 629 25, 920 6, 976 14, 429 32, 598 18, 037	199, 500 103, 802 26, 162 7, 068 14, 335 29, 014 19, 119	188, 026 90, 148 25, 591 6, 758 14, 791 33, 153 17, 585	200, 236 101, 612 30, 515 7, 083 13, 955 29, 072 17, 999	201, 985 101, 740 31, 133 6, 972 14, 942 30, 167 17, 031	224, 886 101, 773 29, 437 6, 188 13, 339 54, 071 20, 078	241, 157 115, 096 37, 596 8, 104 19, 390 42, 923 18, 048	210, 979 106, 100 30, 375 7, 215 14, 232 36, 229 16, 828
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, total do New England do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do	869, 490 63, 176 225, 674 191, 395 83, 792 89, 700 35, 290 63, 309 28, 249 88, 905	753, 498 56, 382 200, 503 164, 710 72, 237 76, 290 31, 118 52, 336 22, 003 77, 919	676, 653 49, 426 182, 624 150, 163 64, 158 67, 647 27, 074 46, 144 20, 293 69, 124	717, 341 51, 019 190, 254 159, 814 70, 093 72, 400 27, 605 48, 777 21, 503 75, 876	771, 832 54, 219 196, 325 161, 592 76, 048 74, 900 30, 372 54, 664 23, 274 100, 438	696, 046 49, 896 178, 969 150, 976 71, 311 70, 826 28, 082 46, 734 22, 595 76, 657	701, 705 48, 553 165, 996 157, 726 74, 816 75, 315 28, 945 50, 456 22, 103 77, 795	636, 518 44, 821 152, 249 143, 620 67, 355 66, 398 27, 172 47, 761 20, 322 66, 820	724, 840 51, 959 187, 461 159, 629 71, 442 76, 669 27, 550 50, 450 22, 230 77, 450	726, 452 52, 499 192, 674 159, 734 72, 174 74, 901 29, 268 50, 119 21, 356 73, 727	740, 329 52, 148 181, 927 161, 278 75, 129 76, 083 31, 870 55, 339 25, 423 81, 132	737, 564 58, 092 204, 556 159, 399 70, 450 71, 948 27, 466 49, 991 22, 608 73, 054	730, 926 54, 244 193, 730 160, 472 70, 979 74, 258 27, 014 52, 676 22, 970 74, 583
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina. Brazil, officialc ³ . British India. Colombia. Mexico. United Kingdom, official rate§. dol. per paper peso. dol. per cupee. dol. per Canadian dol. colombia. dol. per peso. dol. per geso. dol. per £ Gold:	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 903 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 893 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 900 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 905 . 573 . 206 4, 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 904 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 902 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 .061 .301 .900 .573 . 206 4.035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 894 . 573 . 206 4, 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 897 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 898 . 573 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 897 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 900 . 572 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 906 . 571 . 206 4. 035
Monetary stock, U. S	20,419 $-46,924$	21,600 -48,718	21, 429 -70, 542	21, 264 -93, 110	21, 173 6, 395	20, 996 96, 627	20, 926 2, 690	20,825 $-27,378$	20, 727 —22, 647	20, 688 -34, 669	20, 619 -46, 255	20, 550 -58, 160	20,506 $-37,392$
Production: Reported monthly, total¶ do. Africa. do. Canada¶ do. United States¶ do. Money supply: do.		57, 152 39, 547 9, 333 2, 933	53, 887 38, 260 8, 568 2, 936	57, 227 40, 245 8, 989 2, 881	54, 775 39, 401 8, 397 2, 431	55, 607 39, 593 8, 247 2, 959	57, 226 40, 224 8, 290 2, 779	54, 826 39, 074 8, 274 3, 028	54, 461 39, 110 8, 051 2, 863	7 53, 675 38, 525 7, 809 2, 974	53, 404 38, 196 7 8, 012 2, 769	7 55, 295 7 39, 576 8, 066 2, 463	p 51, 582 p 37, 023 p 7, 455 2, 342
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	25, 899	21, 115	21,552	22, 160	22, 504	22, 699	23, 292	23, 794	24, 425	25, 019	25, 307	25, 290	25, 751
banks, total* mil. of dol. Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol. mil. of dol.		127, 900 108, 400	127, 500	128,000	!	1			Į.	p142, 600 p119, 300	İ	1	į
Demand deposits, adjusted, other than U. S.*		59, 600	62, 100	65, 100	60, 065	p 61, 500 p 36, 300	!	p 65, 400 p 37, 800	į.	p 72, 000 p 39, 100	₽66, 900	r 68, 200	₽69, 400
Time deposits, including postal savings*do Silver: Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	. 448	34, 100 . 448	34,600	35, 300 . 448	35,717	, 36, 300 . 448	, 448	237,800	9 38, 700 . 448	, 448	p39, 700	7 40, 400 448	»41, 300
Production: Canada thous of fine oz United States do Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of month do		1, 367 4, 005 5, 118	1, 230 3, 071 5, 154	1, 030 3, 511 (¹)	1, 160 2, 892	1, 072 3, 538	\$30 3, 119	905 2, 291	1, 054 2, 889	1, 192 3, 105	1, 227 3, 247	1, 019 2, 564	2, 157

Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of month do ... 5, 118 5, 154 (f) ...

dess otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945			-			19	44				19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
		FI	NANC	EE—C	ontinue	ed	·	•			-		·!
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)		1											Ī
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve):		452			404			450			*00		
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) dodo		452 47			464 46			478 46			528 54		
Machinery (69 cos.)		40			40			37			55		
Automobiles (15 cos.) do Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) do		52 1 58			55 1 53			56 1 50			61 1 53		
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) dodododododo		29									28		
Other durable goods (75 cos.)		20			22			22			24	1	ļ
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.) dodo		40 49			43 52			41 58			43 67		
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do		42			43			51			53		
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)	·	36 39			37			34 55			37 52		
ronts and dividends (152 cos.):	1				43			55			32		
Net profitsdo		222			227			236			281		
Dividends: Preferreddo		20			22			20			23		ĺ
Common do		142			149			137			178		
ectric utilities, class A and B, net income (Federal	1	195			100				İ		100	İ	ļ
diways, class I, net income (I, C, C,)		135 145. 0			123 168. 4			173 3			130 164. 8		
Reserve)*mil. of dol_ ailways, class I, net income (I. C. C.)do elephones, net operating income (Federal Communi-		1			1			1			1		
eations Commission)mil. of dol_		58.9			58.2			58.3			64.0		·
FUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
S. war program, cumulative totals from June 1940:*												ļ	
Program mil. of dol.	388, 806 267, 320	341, 330 176, 515	341, 757 184, 008	341,605 191,926	343, 514 199, 883	392, 377 207, 238	392, 453 215, 035	392, 479 222, 140	391, 096 229, 586	390, 389 236, 682	390, 506 244, 516	390, 350 252, 036	
S. Eavings bonds:*	}	110,010	1	101, 020	100,000	201, 200	210,000	222, 140	1	200,002	244,010	202,000	25
Amount outstanding do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42, 160	31, 974	32, 497	32, 987	34, €66	36, 538	36, 884	37, 323	37, 645	38,308	40, 361	41, 140	4
Sales, series E, F, and U	- 889 - 464	709 268	739 237	751 279	1,842 248	2, 125 227	602 279	692 283	695 401	1,023 382	2,386 365	1,074 341	ľ
Redemptionsdoebt, gross, end of month&dodo	233, 950	184, 715	184, 967	186, 366	201, 003	208, 574	209, 802	209, 496	210, 244	215,005	230, 630	232, 408	23
nterest bearing:	i	100 040	100 715	150 550	105.050		1	1			010 505	(i
Public issues do	214, 459 17, 567	169, 842 13, 507	169, 715 13, 697	170, 753 14, 122	185, 256 14, 287	192, 156 14, 961	192, 827 15, 461	191, 873 15, 976	192, 438 16, 170	194, 192 16, 583	212, 565 16, 326	213, 984 16, 688	21 1
Noninterest bearingdo	1, 923	1, 367	1, 554	1, 492	1,460	1, 456	1, 514	1, 645	1,636	2 4, 230	1, 739	1,736	1
oligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	1, 119	2, 258	2,258	1, 529	1	1 400	1 475	1 400	7 400	1 470	1 470		
penditures and receipts:	1,119	2, 200	2, 200	1, 529	1,516	1,468	1, 475	1, 480	1,480	1,470	1,470	1,496	
Treasury expenditures, totaldo	9, 433	8, 525	7,859	8, 292	8, 625	8, 110	8, 119	7, 930	8,024	7,828	8, 416	8, 202	1
War activities:do Transfers to trust accounts:do	- 8, 246 45	7, 726	7, 346 40	7,879 26	7, 567	7, 201	7, 571 57	6,998	7, 479 47	7,401	7, 503 22	7, 551	1
Interest on debtdodo	- 628	449	117	52	747	451 86	77	581	133	56	560	69 191	l
All othertdo	513	343	355	334	271	372	415	329	365	353	332	390	ļ
Treasury receipts, totaldododododo	- 6,908 - 6,892	6, 576 6, 573	3, 119 3, 087	3, 256 2, 950	6, 249 6, 247	2, 212 2, 163	2, 859 2, 568	5, 927 5, 926	2,054 2,001	2,506 2,240	5, 418 5, 416	3, 587 3, 556	
Customs	_ 33	42	39	38	28	2, 103	2, 000	25	29	27	29	3, 330	1
Internal revenue, totaldo	_ 6,431	6, 353	2, 935	3,024	5, 734	1,985	2, 702	5, 749	1,880	2,300	4,945	3,042	:
Income taxesdododo	5,818 96	5, 911 69	2, 475 39	2, 167 337	5, 241 75	1, 247 56	1, 552 319	5, 174 65	1, 240 60	1,501 293	4, 347 63	2, 422 48	
Net expenditures of Government corporations and		1	1	1		1		1	1		1	Ì	1
credit agencies*mil. of dol_ overnment corporations and credit agencies:¶	-407	2,002	87	148	88	193	254	-35	95	-71	164	-21	ļ
A ssets, except interagency, total defendes:	. . 	30, 263	31,083	31, 153	31,666	31,097	32, 690	31, 959			32,028		
Assets, except interagency, totaldo Loans and preferred stock, totaldo Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred	-	7, 809	7, 743	7,656	7, 621	7, 504	7, 370	7, 405			7, 228		
Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred stock)mil. of dol.		682	652	632	674	007	601	606	 		621	1	ł
Loans to railroads do		416	409	406	405	667 405	631				343		
Home and housing mortgage loansdo Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans.do		1,773	1,754	1,732	1,706	1, 681	1,643	1,636	ļ		1.568	1	1
		2, 761 2, 177	2, 708 2, 220	2, 653 2, 233	2, 591 2, 244	2, 532	2, 474	3, 407 1, 368			3,385 1,311		
U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteeddo	1	2, 690	2, 161	1,750	1,701	1,578	1, 592	1,603			1,630		
Business property do Property held for sale do		1,677	1,671	1,685	1,702	3,742	3,747	15, 776			16, 275		.
All other assets		7, 829 10, 858	7, 985 11, 524	8,042 12,020	8,392 12,250	8,496 9,776	9, 220	3,050			2,993 3,901		
All other assets dododododododododo		8, 550	9, 164	8,722	9, 364	8,663	9, 131	9, 167			7, 127		
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U. Sdo		2, 274	2,274	1 070	1.700	-	,		1		1,537	1	1
Otherdo		1, 326	1, 302	1,672 1,427	1,766 1,413	1,571 1,229	1,571 1,200	1, 565 1, 204			1,395		
Other do		4, 950	5, 589	5, 623	6, 185	5, 863	6, 360	6, 398			4,196		
Privately owned interestsdodo U. S. Government interestsdo		433 21, 280	435 21, 484	435 21,996	443 21,858	444 21, 990	23, 114	498 21, 771			504 23, 857		
construction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding	. i			'	1	£1, E9U	20, 114	21, 111	!	1			
end of month, total† mil. of dol_ Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do	9, 713	9,051	9, 174	9, 330	9,428	9,473	9,607	9,711	9, 704	9,846	9,865	9,867	1
Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdodo Other financial institutionsdo	302 182	390 224	379 221	372 222	357 222	351 218	342 209	338 208	335 208	330 207	322 205	314	
Railroads, including receiversdo	251	383	375	372	372	371	354	353	343	340	312	204 287	
loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national	1	1	ŀ					•				1	l
defense mil. of dol_ National defense do		38 7, 295	37 7,449	36 7,627	34 7,749	34 7,807	7, 977	8, 089	32 8, 104	31 8, 265	31 8,329	28 8, 370	}
Other loans and authorizationsdo	651		7,113	702	694	693	692	690	681	674	665	664	1

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

Partly estimated. *November data include prepayments on securities dated 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, 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.

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

Paginning 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 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies and 21 tables of the Author of the Auth

^{*}New series. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey. Data for net income after taxes of class A and B electric utilities have been substituted for data for 28 companies; they include affiliated nonelectric operations and cover 95 percent of all electric power operations. Data beginning 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. S-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 bonds series, including pre-war issues; 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. S-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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		FI	NANO	CE—C	Continu	ıed				·		•	<u>'</u>
SECURITIES ISSUED]	1	<u> </u>	1	1								
Securities and Exchange Commission:		027	010	1 000	10 100	0.050	007	1 140	. 500		14 500		
Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. of dol. By types of security:		937	916	1,069	12, 109	2, 353	897	1, 148	1,538	1, 441	14,732	1, 583	1,09
Bonds, notes, and debentures, total do Corporate do do	1, 236 173	899 166	804 43	1, 045 125	12,097 151	2, 312 152	882 214	1, 085 375	1, 489 686	1, 410 315	14, 685 107	1, 531 229	1, 08 20
Corporate do Preferred stock do Common stock do	41 12	32 6	96 16	15 9	3 9	20 20	12 2	54	39 10	18 13	45	37 15	1
Ry types of issuers.	1	203	155	148	163	192	229	438	735	347	154	281	21
Corporate, total do Industrial do Public utility do	. 96 125	30 142	122 28	87 58	60 24	112 59	68 26	88 153	191 505	31 262	18 10	84 66	6
Rail do Other (real estate and financial) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	0	29 3	0	2	45 34	(*)	135	191	37	53 1	83 42	121 10	10
Non-corporate, total	. 1.063	734	761 739	920 751	11,946	2, 161	668 602	710	803 695	1,095	14, 579	1, 302	87
U. S. Government do State and municipal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	889 174	709 25	17	160	11,914 31	2, 125 36	65	692 18	108	1, 023 71	14, 544	1, 074 113	84
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	1	199	150	146	160	188	226	429	722	340	152	275	21
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldo	48	48	53	23	23	60	57	27	123	24	54	35	2
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo	. 28	32 16	24	23 17 6	8 15	36 24	24 33	17 10	9	11 13	4 50	14	1
Retirement of debt and stockdo	. 172	150 129	28 94 55	123	135	122	166	396	592	316	96	2! 240	18
Funded debt $do_{}$ dododo	.] 1	3	1	115 3	103 18	109	(*)	357 1	566 2	(0)	96 0	221	16
Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo	13	18 1	38 3	(4)	13	13	19	38 5	24 7	(6)	1 1	19	1
Proposed uses by major groups: § Industrial, total net proceedsdo	00	28	118	85	58	109	66	85	186	29	18	82	2
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do	41 50	14 14	49 66	19 65	58 17 40	34 70	38 27	10 75	113 73	16 12	12	28 54	1
Public utility, total net proceedsdo	.l ***	140	28	58	24	58 5			498	259	10	65	6
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	122	6 134	0 28	0 58	0 23	52	(*) 26 24	139	8 484	255	0 10	65	6
Railroad, total net proceeds do New money do		29 29	0	2 2	45 4	52 21 21	134	189 10	36 2	52	82 0	119	100
Retirement of debt and stockdo Commercial and Financial Chronicle:	0	0	0	0	41	0	115	179	35	48	82	119	9
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new	557, 269	210, 242	234, 729	418, 587	020 000	974 490	221 700	470 071	000 054	470 670	100 000	633, 217	244, 580
capital and refunding)thous. of dol New capital, totaldo	86, 046	58, 045	79, 994	54,091	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	142, 943	41, 930
Domestic, totaldo Corporatedo	02,044	58, 045 45, 456	79, 994 73, 464	54, 091 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	135, 900 42, 741	41, 93 26, 92
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	24,002	0 12, 589	6, 530	605 20, 871	4, 125 22, 983	0 11, 597	39, 500	12,666	46, 981	10,090 6,364	19,550	1, 505 98, 697	8, 676 6, 34
Foreigndo		0 152, 196	0 154, 735	364, 495	21,000 175,501	1, 500 203, 995	186, 647	436, 397	721, 055	440, 401	155, 065	0 490, 274	202, 64
Refunding, totaldo Domestic, totaldo	471, 223	119, 743	149, 235	355, 345	170, 251	203, 795	186, 647	436, 397	714, 055	440, 401	155,065	490, 274	162, 64
Corporatedo Federal agenciesdo	25, 475	77, 535 30, 055	31, 460	184, 091 32, 270	78, 754 83, 025	153, 917 27, 455	140, 608 20, 315	400, 717 30, 010	610, 535 42, 370	335, 894 39, 425	114, 104 26, 715	272, 280 195, 460	136, 33 17, 95
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreigndo	149, 982	12, 153 32, 454	10, 140 5, 500	138, 984 9, 150	8, 471 5, 250	22, 423 200	25, 724	5, 670 0	61, 150 7, 000	65, 082	14, 246	22, 534	8, 36 40, 00
Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's):	49	29	63	33	19	53	93	30	56	17	95	117	2
Total mil. of doldododo	34	17 12	57	27	9	45	55	17	16	11	25 7	27 90	10
Municipal, State, etcdodo	13	12	6		10	8	38	13	40	6	18	90	İ '
State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous. of dol	173, 644	25, 740	16, 933	166, 138	37 , 3 91	32, 695	56, 733	23, 441	r113, 957	97, 431	48, 288	117, 508	12, 47
Temporary (short term)do	93, 680	64, 852	52, 845	20, 292	45, 354	122, 700	5, 100	28, 199	68, 661	7, 700	19, 366	r 131, 434	15, 44
SECURITY MARKETS									ļ				
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol		820	780	790	887 196	940	940	940	950	940	1,041	1,070	r 1, 10
Cash on hand and in banksdo Money borroweddo	722	630	600	550	619	660	630	640	670	640	209 726	730	736
Customers' free credit balancesdo Bonds	553	380	390	400	424	420	410	420	430	430	472	530	544
Prices: A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.).dollars	102, 53	100. 32	100. 31	100.62	100. 53	100. 71	100.74	100.61	100.71	100,92	101, 35	101.91	102. 5
Domesticdo	103.09	101.11	101, 10	101.41	101. 26	101.40	101.41	101. 29	101.38	101.60	101, 97	102. 51	103. I 79. 2
Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	79.30	74.45	74. 62	75. 29	76. 32	75. 50	76.04	75. 55	76.11	76. 15	76. 33	77. 27	19. 2
Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond.	122.7	120. 5	120. 7	120.9	120. 9	121. 3	121. 2	121. 2	121.1	120.9	121, 4	121.6	121.
Medium and lower grade:	i	113. 7	114. 4	114.7	114, 5	114.7	114.8	114.5	115.5	115.9	116.9	117. 3	117.
Composite (50 bonds) do Industrials (10 bonds) do do	122.9	119.8	121.0	121. 5	121.5	121.1	120.9	120.1	119.9	119.9	120.7	121. 2	121.
Railroads (20 bonds)dodo	114.8	115. 9 105. 3	116, 6 105, 5	116. 0 106. 5	115, 9 106, 2	116.3	116. 2 107. 3	116, 5 107, 0	116. 9 109. 6	116.8 111.1	116. 8 113. 2	117. 0 113. 7	116. 5 114. 5
Defaulted (15 bonds) do Domestic municipals (15 bonds) do do do do	. 68. 9	60. 1 136. 0	59. 0 135. 8	58. 9 135. 6	61. 2 135. 5	61. 3 136. 1	57. 3 136. 5	55, 5 136, 2	59. 1 135. 5	61. 7 135. 2	65. 8 135. 5	68. 6 136. 6	68. 1 138. 7
U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†do			100.3		100. 2	100. 2			100.3	100.3			

r Revised. • Less than \$500,000.

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	·	FI	NANO	CE—C	ontinu	ed						,	
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Bonds-Continued													
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedodo	177, 485 249, 721	185, 281 307, 972	144, 881 221, 137	166, 046 234, 544	184, 358 296, 029	170, 406 258, 532	115, 386 164, 549	100, 214 143, 273	141, 242 197, 373	, 138, 318 208, 588	194, 057 308, 571	237, 830 411, 818	156, 187 226, 548
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo	165, 095 231, 927	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, 545 293, 799	223, 579 384, 803	143, 10- 201, 689
Face value	206, 776	260, 533 472	191, 157 400	213, 749 915	243, 784 436	193, 748 503	137, 613 331	132, 211 461	166, 619 247	196, 864 365	266, 532 349	341, 960 788	191, 74°
Other than U. S. Government, total do Domestic do Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues mil. of dol.	206, 191 197, 883	260, 061 249, 255 10, 806	190, 757 180, 680 10, 077	212, 834 204, 161 8, 673	243, 348 231, 087 12, 261	193, 245 182, 523 10, 722	137, 282 130, 104 7, 178	131, 750 124, 941 6, 809	166, 372 160, 202 6, 170	196, 499 189, 948 6, 551	266, 183 257, 840 8, 343	341, 172 332, 366 8, 806	191, 35 177, 92 13, 43
Domesticdo	. [109, 331	95, 409 92, 575	95, 013 92, 181 2, 832	93, 272 90, 442	95, 729 92, 929	101, 559 98, 856 2, 703	101, 581 98, 881	101, 399 98, 704	101, 088 98, 400	100, 450 97, 765	111, 116 108, 438	111, 885 109, 219	111, 99 109, 32
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestie do Foreign do	2, 670 114, 832 112, 714 2, 118	2, 834 95, 713 93, 604 2, 110	2, 832 95, 305 93, 192 2, 114	2, 830 93, 849 91, 719 2, 130	2,799 96,235 94,099 2,137	2, 703 102, 285 100, 244 2, 041	2,700 102,329 100,276 2,053	2, 694 102, 017 99, 981 2, 036	2, 688 101, 801 99, 756 2, 046	2, 685 101, 378 99, 333 2, 044	2, 678 112, 621 110, 577 2, 044	2, 667 114, 020 111, 959 2, 060	2, 66 114, 88 112, 76 2, 11
Yields: Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities) percent.	1. 38	1.65	1. 69	1.65	1, 64	1. 59	1. 59	1.66	1.64	1. 63	1.62	1. 53	1.46
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo By ratings:	2.91	3.09	3.08	3.06	3.05	3. 04	3, 02	3.03	3.02	3.02	2. 98	2. 97	2. 9
Asa	2. 62 2. 72 2. 92 3. 38	2. 74 2. 82 3. 10 3. 70	2. 74 2. 82 3. 09 3. 68	2. 73 2. 81 3. 07 3. 63	2. 73 2. 81 3. 07 3. 59	2. 72 2. 80 3. 05 3. 57	2.71 2.79 3.04 3.55	2. 72 2. 79 3. 05 3. 56	2, 72 2, 81 3, 01 3, 55	2.72 2.80 3.01 3.53	2.70 2.76 2.98 3.49	2. 69 2. 76 2. 98 3. 46	2. 6 2. 7 2. 9 3. 4
By groups: Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	2. 68 2. 94 3. 11	2. 83 2. 97 3. 48	2. 83 2. 97 3. 45	2. 81 2. 97 3. 41	2. 79 2. 96 3. 40	2. 79 2. 95 3. 37	2, 79 2, 94 3, 34	2. 79 2. 94 3. 35	2. 79 2. 96 3. 32	2. 77 2. 98 3. 29	2. 74 2. 96 3. 25	2. 73 2. 97 3. 23	2. 6 2. 9 3. 1
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds)dodo	1, 61	1.84	1. 85	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.81	1.7
Partially tax-exempt do do Taxable do do	1. 70 2. 40	1. 91 2. 48	1. 94 2. 48	1. 94 2. 49	1. 91 2. 4 9	1. 89 2. 49	1, 90 2, 48	1. 93 2. 47	1. 93 2. 48	1. 90 2. 48	1.87 2.48	1.81 2.44	1. 7 2. 3
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates (600 com-	1, 867, 88	1, 761, 55	1, 763, 92	1, 818. 36	1 818 13	1 817 90	1, 819, 87	1, 822, 01	1, 833, 24	1, 860, 07	1, 843, 45	1, 843, 52	1 951 6
panies) mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 companies) dollars.	941, 47	941.47	941. 47	1, 941. 47	941.47	941. 47	941. 47	1, 941. 47	941. 47 1. 95	941. 47	941.47	941. 47	941. 4
Banks (21 cos.)	2. 93 1. 92	2.81 1.79	2.81 1.80	2, 81 1, 88	2.81 1.88	2. 81 1. 88	2. 81 1. 88	2.82 1.88	2.82 1.89	2.82 1.92	2.82 1.90	1. 96 2. 82 1. 90	1. 9 2. 8 1. 9
Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do Railroads (36 cos.) do Dividend payments, by industry groups:*	2. 57 1. 80 2. 66	2. 54 1. 81 2. 40	2. 54 1. 81 2. 40	2, 54 1, 80 2, 42	2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 54 1. 80 2. 55	2. 54 1. 80 2. 56	2. 57 1. 80 2. 56	2. 57 1. 80 2. 57	2. 5 1. 8 2. 6
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol Manufacturingdo	371. 9 232. 9	361. 7 224. 2	307. 4 131. 4	118. 4 66. 9	460. 7 264. 6	350. 5 144. 3	133. 7 61. 4	379. 6 239. 2	300. 4 127. 5	129. 2 70. 9	794. 8 451. 4	7 301. 0	138.
Mining do do Trade do do Gordon do do do do do do do do do do do do do	21. 1 24. 1 23. 1	22. 1 23. 0 22. 4	4. 1 16. 4 45. 7	1.0 4.1 11.0	43. 4 25. 7 30. 8	3. 9 17. 6 78. 5	1. 2 3. 8 25. 9	20. 8 25. 7 24. 2	4.7 17.2 48.5	2. 9 5. 4 12. 9	68. 5 45. 8 72. 0	1.8 r 19.8	1. 77.
Railroads do Heat, light, and power do Communications do	15. 9	14. 2 31. 8 14. 4	17. 2 40. 2 46. 4	1.4 31.2 .2	37. 3 32. 7 14. 5	14.8 37.7 46.5	7. 9 31. 4	11.9 31.9 14.0	12. 8 38. 1 46. 5	2.9	59. 5 52. 7	16. 6 + 35. 7	77. 35.
Miscellaneousdo	10.0	9.6	6.0	2.6	11.7	7. 2	2.0	11.9	5.1	2.1	16. 1 28. 8	r 45. 9 r 3. 9	r 2.
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100 Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share.	74, 7 58. 62	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	72.6 55.32	73. 8 57. 11	77. 58. 6
Industriels (30 stocks)do Public utilities (15 stocks)do Railroads (20 stocks)do	157, 22 27, 89 51, 43	139. 07 23. 60 39. 28	137. 19 22. 72 39. 00	139. 22 22. 74 39. 36	145, 46 23, 47 40, 58	148. 37 23. 96 41. 85	146. 72 24. 74 41. 12	145. 20 24. 67 39. 75	147. 68 25. 61 41. 52	146, 88 25, 45 42, 11	150. 35 25. 80 46. 34	153, 95 26, 53 48, 87	157. 1 27. 9 50. 3
Railroads (20 stocks) do New York Times (50 stocks) do Industrials (25 stocks) do Pollroads (25 stocks) do	182.02	97. 02 163. 87 30. 18	96. 06 162. 27 29. 86	96, 95 164, 04 29, 88	101. 46 171. 88 31. 04	103. 34 173. 59 31. 73	102. 25 173. 42 31. 09	100.60 171.24 29.97	103. 03 174. 72 31. 33	102, 71 173, 52 31, 89	106. 45 177. 38 35. 52	107. 79 179. 07 36. 51	110. 9 183. 3 38. 6
Railroads (25 stocks) do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100	1110	96. 6 98. 2	95. 1 96. 5	97. 2	101. 5	104.3	102. 7 104. 7	100.7	103. 5	102.7	104.7	108. 4	113.
Industrials (354 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do	114. 0 103. 2 119. 3	88. 1 102. 3	86. 5 100. 9	99. 0 87. 8 103. 6	103, 9 92, 7 110, 2	106. 7 96. 1 113. 1	94. 3 111. 7	102. 6 92. 6 110. 7	105, 6 95, 6 113, 2	94. 5 112. 0	106. 4 96. 0 113. 4	110. 4 99. 4 116. 3	115. 103. 121.
Public utilities (28 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do Other issues:	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	92. 4 113. 9	93. 8 120. 7	96, 125.
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exhanges:	110. 9 125, 4	100. 7 113. 9	99. 6 113. 6	100. 7 113. 3	103. 9 112. 3	106. 7 116. 9	106. 2 116. 4	105. 0 115. 5	107.3 117.7	109. 4 118. 0	114.6 117.8	114. 4 120. 8	113, 124.
Market value thous. of dol. Shares sold thousands. On New York Stock Exchange:	1,255,582 55,324	980, 399 46, 916	562, 816 26, 370	686, 237 29, 409	1,159,179 59,069	1,055,963 53, 995	735, 302 38, 826	7 623, 194 28, 275	749, 411 33, 554	742, 746 31, 371	1,154,134 51,026	1,472,624 69,879	1,259,44 60, 37
Market valuethous. of dol_ Shares soldthousands_ Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	1,060,085 38, 516	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	617, 307 22, 139	7985, 806 38, 418	1,248,351 51, 208	1,049,41 41,88
Times) thousands.	27, 492	27, 643	13, 847	17, 228	37, 713	28, 220	20, 753	15, 946	17, 534	18,019	31, 260	38, 995	32, 61

^{*}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; revised data through December 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					194	4					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrary
		FI	NANO	CE—Co	ntinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks-Continued	ļ	1		 									
hares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol	E7 202	49, 422	48, 670	50, 964	53,068	E9 400	52 077	£9.020	53, 087	E2 E00	EE E10	F0 700	
Number of shares listed millions	57, 383 1, 504	1, 492	1, 494	1,493	1,493	52, 488 1, 497	53, 077 1, 499	52, 930 1, 481	1, 481	53, 592 1, 483	55, 512 1, 492	56, 586 1, 496	59, 1,
ields: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent_	4.6	4.8 3.8	4.9	4.8 3.6	4.6 3.5	4.7 3.6	4.7	4.7	4.7 3.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	
Banks (15 stocks) do Industrials (125 stocks) do Go	3, 6	4.6	3.8 4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	3. 5 4. 5	3. 5 4. 5	4.5	3.3 4.6	3. 3 4. 5	3. 3 4. 4	
Insurance (10 stocks) do Public utilities (25 stocks) do do	3. 5 5. 1	3. 7 5. 5	3.8 5.6	3. 7 5. 4	3. 7 5. 2	3. 7 5. 3	3.7 5.2	3. 7 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 7 5. 2	3. 6 5. 2	
Railroads (25 stocks) do	6.2	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6, 6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.3	
Poor's Corporationpercent	3, 73	4.04	4.03	4.04	3.98	3, 94	3.96	3.95	3.95	3. 92	3. 87	r 3.82	
		1	FOREI	GN T	RADE	1 1	-						
INDEXES					}								
xports of U. S. merchandise:		292	296	348	305	290	276	276	259	269	216		
Quantity 1923-25=100. Value do	273	309 106	318 107	379 109	339 111	320	320	319	304	316	248	240	1
Unit valuedo ports for consumption:	ì					110	116	116	117	117	115		
Quantity do	114	132 112	131 111	136 117	118 101	106 90	111 93	104 87	122 103	121 101	124 104	111	
Unit valuedo VALUE		85	85	86	86	86	84	84	85	84	84		
eports, including reexports, total:thous. of dol	1.029,295	1,196,966	1,226,108	1,455,397	1,295,336	1,197,188	1,187,725	1,192,680	r1.142.274	1,184,849	933, 752	901, 407	188
Lond-losso* do	1 794 714	951, 445 120, 675	986, 717 123, 170	1,193,139 132, 223	1,035,397 131,541	936, 478 130, 197	927, 576 133, 138	953, 923 116, 505	7895, 234 122, 359	901, 990	683, 487	649, 672	r 65
Latin American Republics§do		99, 688 2, 661	82, 516 2, 084	85, 589	95, 870 2, 338	82, 003 1, 839	97, 832 1, 677	80, 752	87,053				
Canadas do do Latin American Republicas do Argentinas do Brazils do Go		29, 028	17, 327	2, 680 14, 088	14, 951	14, 949	26, 712	3, 242 13, 901	2, 885 20, 183				
Cubes do		5, 205 13, 301	2, 295 14, 956	4,529 11,387	5, 206 16, 022	4, 656 13, 442	4, 016 13, 397	3, 353 11, 745	3, 601 13, 349				
Mexicos do do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control do control control do control	1.016.285	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 1,180,515	21,639 1,186,502	19, 299	1,176,439	Í 	[
eneral imports, total; dododo	370, 871	358, 715 106, 225	359, 364 124, 797	385, 988 120, 818	330, 280 102, 952	293, 184 90, 873	302, 445 121, 281	280, 365 99, 342	327, 187 114, 239	321.922	336, 082	331, 973	7 32
Latin American Republics dodo		162, 695	142, 095	157, 179	128, 360	126, 793	131, 315	101,058	136, 985	-		i .	J
Brazilédodo		16, 602 40, 364	11, 067 13, 983	13, 391 33, 651	11, 942 21, 234	18, 415 22, 810	17, 545 24, 449	15, 282 21, 652	11, 683 23, 763				
Chiles do do do do do do do do do do do do do		12, 731 34, 175	13, 011 51, 015	11,980 39,581	13, 952 33, 102	7, 745 33, 010	18, 179 27, 579	11,088 24,815	10,000 32,185				
Mexico§dododododododo	·	22, 913	22, 275 355, 526	18, 040 372, 210	15, 359 322, 061	13, 435 288, 696	14, 479 297, 417	13, 541 278, 503	16, 242 330, 278		332, 721	1	i
	ANSP(I ORTA	1	AND	COMN	AUNI	CATIO	1)]	
TRANSFORTATION		1			COM		1			I	l		
		1	1			,	1	1					
Commodity and Passenger		i	İ										į
Commodity and Passenger adjusted indexes:* Combined index ell types* 1935-30-100		220	222	226	231	226	232	225	220	225	913	r 919	
Commodity and Passenger nadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†	.)	220 226 207	222 228 206	226 233	231 237 219	226 234 208	232 241 216	225 238	229 236	225 231	213 217	r 212 216	
Commodity and Passenger andjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265	228 206 276	233 212 272	237 212 288	234 208 287	241 216 286	238 214 260	236 216 272	231 211 • 270	217 195 272	216 r 197 r 264	
Commodity and Passenger nadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†	-	226 207 265 366	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	231 211 •270 373	217 195 272 378	216 r 197 r 264 r 354	
Commodity and Passenger nadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265 366 464 674	228 206 276 389 488 662	233 212 272 383 544 731	237 212 288 418 594 791	234 208 287 426 613 797	241 216 286 424 670 884	238 214 260 469 674 874	236 216 272 379 696 910	231 211 *270 373 679 917	217 195 272 378 647 906	216 r 197 r 264	
Commodity and Passenger adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265 366 464 674 326	228 206 276 389 488 662 373	233 212 272 383 544 731 421	237 212 288 418 594 791 464	234 208 287 426 613	241 216 286 424 670	238 214 260 469 674	236 216 272 379 696	231 211 •270 373 679	217 195 272 378 647	216 r 197 r 264 r 354	
Commodity and Passenger adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265 366 464 674 326	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223	237 212 288 418 594 791 464	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236	236 216 272 379 696 910 556	231 211 *270 373 679 917 522 235	217 195 272 378 647 906 475	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224	And the second s
Commodity and Passenger adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283	231 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275	217 195 272 378 647 \$06 475 216 203 + 276	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224 213 257	
Commodity and Passenger adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 180 239	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249	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	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283 183 260	231 211 7270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 7 276 185 275	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224 213 257 189 282	And the same of th
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 180 239 252 229	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 227	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283 183 260 248 226	231 211 2770 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 275 275 229 204	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 2 225 203	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 180 239 252	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 261	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256	238 214 260 469 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283 183 260 248	231 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 7 276 185 275 229	216 7 197 7 264 7 354 7 659 7 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 7 225 203 7 395	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42	228 206 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 62	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 202 292 292 180 239 252 229 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 465 84	234 208 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 388 172 246 251 467 83	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 250 269 461 88	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 87	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 223 283 183 260 248 226 417 87	231 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 241 241 219 414 72	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 7 276 185 275 229 204 424 46	216 7 197 7 264 7 354 7 659 7 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 222 203 7 395 47	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233	228 226 389 488 662 199 280 181 244 248 223 441 622 228 228	233 212 212 272 388 544 731 421 202 292 180 239 252 229 428 83 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 22	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 465 84	234 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 246 251 467 83	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229 461 229 461 225 225 232	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 255 447 87	236 216 272 379 696 910 556 223 283 183 260 248 226 417 87	231 211 2270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 414 721 223 223 229	217 195 272 378 647 806 475 216 203 276 185 275 229 204 424 46 216	216 7 197 7 264 7 354 7 659 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 225 203 7 395 47 7 218 223	
Commodity and Passenger cadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types† 1935-39=100. Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity† do Passenger† 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 1935-39=100. For-hire truck do Motor bus do Local transit lines† do Commodity do Passenger do Railroads, combined index do Railroads, combined index do Railroads, combined index do Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity† do iljusted indexes:* Combined index, all types† do Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity do Passenger do Excluding local transit lines† do Commodity do Passenger do		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272	228 228 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	233 212 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 180 239 252 229 428 83 8 248 239 229 229 428 237 214 279	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 257 465 84 228 228 212 281	234 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 3182 246 251 223 467 83 224 230 208 208	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 172 250 256 229 461 88 8 225 232 211 272 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	238 214 260 469 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 87 223 228 206 277	236 216 216 2172 379 696 910 556 223 283 283 266 417 87 222 229 206 276	231 211 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 414 72 229 206 279	217 195 272 378 646 475 216 203 276 185 275 229 204 424 424 424 221 200 267	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 r 225 203 r 395 47 r 218 223 203 237 257 203 257 27 282 293 294 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 8 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272 386	228 228 206 276 389 488 4682 373 220 199 290 181 244 248 223 441 281 281 405	233 212 272 383 383 421 223 202 202 292 292 428 83 229 237 214 279 400	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 227 465 84 228 228 228 228 249	234 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 223 467 83 224 230 208 277 394	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229 461 88 225 232 211 272 384	238 214 260 469 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 87	236 216 216 216 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217	231 211 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 414 72 223 229 206 279 394	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 1276 225 204 424 46 216 221 200 267 373	216 7 197 7 264 7 354 7 659 7 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 7 225 2 305 3 47 7 218 2 23 2 03 7 267 7 363	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272 386 470 674	228 228 662 373 220 199 290 181 224 228 223 441 62 228 236 405 405	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 292 292 292 292 229 229 428 83 229 428 83 249 400 57 731	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 465 84 228 235 212 281 401 576	234 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 3182 246 251 223 467 83 224 230 208 208	241 216 286 424 670 884 4529 211 339 172 256 229 461 888 225 232 211 272 384 646 884	238 214 260 469 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 225 447 87 223 228 206 277	236 216 216 216 217 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283 183 260 248 226 417 87 222 229 206 276 391 687 910	231 211 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 72 219 414 472 223 229 206 279 394	217 195 272 378 646 475 216 203 276 185 275 229 204 424 424 424 221 200 267	216 r 197 r 264 r 354 r 659 r 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 r 225 203 r 395 47 r 218 223 203 237 257 203 257 27 282 293 294 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272 386 470 674	2286 2266 276 389 488 662 373 220 199 181 244 248 248 241 62 228 235 211 241 441 443	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 292 180 239 252 252 252 252 252 252 27 27 27 428 83	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 465 84 228 235 212 227 465 84 212 240 254 265 276 277 277 277 278 279 279 461 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279	234 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 172 246 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	241 216 286 424 670 884 529 241 211 339 172 250 256 229 461 88 225 232 211 272 384	238 214 240 409 674 542 236 216 303 179 261 250 247 87 228 228 206 206 27 389	236 216 216 272 379 6910 556 236 223 183 260 248 248 248 229 206 27 202 209 391	231 211 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 214 72 229 206 279 394	217 195 272 378 647 506 475 216 203 276 185 275 229 244 46 211 200 217 276 276 277 277 287 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 497 497 497 497 497 497 497 497 497 4	216 7 197 7 264 7 354 7 659 7 919 487 224 213 257 189 282 225 203 395 47 7 218 203 7 367 7 363	
Commodity and Passenger		226 207 265 366 464 674 326 225 212 268 181 246 247 224 419 42 226 233 212 272 386 470 674 336	228 228 662 373 220 199 290 181 224 228 223 441 62 228 236 405 405	233 212 272 383 544 731 421 223 202 292 292 292 292 292 229 229 428 83 229 428 83 249 400 57 731	237 212 288 418 594 791 464 235 209 321 181 249 254 465 84 228 235 212 281 401 576 791	234 2088 2088 287 426 613 797 492 226 191 338 1,72 242 251 223 467 83 228 227 230 208 277 394	241 216 286 424 670 884 4529 211 339 172 256 229 461 888 225 232 211 272 384 646 884	238 214 260 409 674 874 542 236 216 303 179 250 225 447 87 223 228 206 277 389 650	236 216 216 216 217 272 379 696 910 556 236 223 283 183 260 248 226 417 87 222 229 206 276 391 687 910	231 211 211 270 373 679 917 522 235 226 275 184 277 241 72 219 414 472 223 229 206 279 394	217 195 272 378 647 906 475 216 203 275 275 229 204 424 46 216 221 200 267 373	216	

*Revised.

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

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

§ Revised security regulations now permit publication 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.

April 1945	SUIV	VEI	Or C	OILILE	11/1 13	ODIN	00T						S-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					194	4					194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
TRANSP	ORTA'	FION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIO	ONS—	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Commodity and Passenger—Continued Adjusted indexes*—Continued. By type of transportation—Continued. Local transit lines	-	179 239 252 228 439 68	178 241 256 229 460 65	179 244 258 232 451 67	182 257 253 228 447 65	180 256 249 225 434 63	179 260 247 225 421 68	181 269 241 216 434 70	182 265 242 217 433 71	184 274 239 213 439 73	180 268 232 208 416 69	188 • 271 • 229 207 • 396 • 77	18; 27; 24; 22; 408
Express Operations Operating revenuethous. of dol- Operating incomedodo		20, 168	19, 888	20, 783	20, 613	20, 222	20, 838	21, 692	22,092	22,826	26, 953	23, 183	23, 25
Operating incomedo Local Transit Lines		249	73	79	78	75	74	75	123	75	93	71	70
Fares, average, cash rate cents. Passengers carried† thousands. Operating revenues† thous. of dol.	7, 8115 1, 704, 580	7.8004 1,611,740 114,400	7. 8004 1,553,130 112, 700	7.8143 1,608,130 116,600	7, 81 43 1,558,280 113, 100	7. 8143 1,526,710 111, 700	7. 8143 1,527,760 111, 300	7.8198 1,527,520 111, 200	7. 8198 1,616,870 117, 100	7.8115 1,567,130 113,600	7.8115 1,634,230 122, 100	7. 8115 1,648,350 117, 500	7. 8115 1,517,610 107, 900
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):													
Combined index, unadjusted 1935-39 = 100	- 134 - 102 - 68 - 63 - 151 - 145 - 139 - 190 - 134 - 134 - 134 - 129 - 67	132 140 187 141 125 103 67 51 142 140 185 141 136 131 67 7 174	135 141 186 141 108 107 68 168 144 138 141 123 120 67 195 146	141 147 188 146 113 106 67 281 145 138 147 190 140 128 118 67	144 148 191 154 137 100 66 291 147 139 148 194 148 135 124 67 187	147 143 188 157 172 102 66 302 151 143 143 194 156 144 124 66 189	146 146 178 162 141 115 68 281 151 142 146 185 155 131 121 168 188 149	150 147 181 148 142 151 70 276 158 139 147 182 137 126 114 67 184 146	148 143 178 140 147 184 69 237 143 182 133 147 120 61 153 143	144 143 181 135 147 170 138 155 141 143 181 138 150 135 68 153 149	128 127 175 120 126 124 65 41 142 137 127 166 135 134 128 68 68 133 151	132 141 185 128 128 115 63 40 143 141 176 142 128 120 66 161 157	133 188 122 121 96 66 44 133 133 177 133 119 12 66 161
Total cars	- 4,019 828 76 - 207 - 218 72 - 536	7 3, 916 7 843 7 74 7 217 7 223 7 73 7 531 72 1, 882	4, 069 850 74 217 194 75 537 214 1, 910	3, 446 711 59 181 160 60 422 318 1, 534	3, 445 710 60 183 180 55 410 328 1, 520	4, 361 838 72 236 295 69 505 412 1, 934	3, 580 710 57 203 203 64 427 324 1, 593	4, 428 862 69 222 241 100 534 379 2, 022	3, 599 695 57 173 208 104 435 272 1, 654	3,366 665 56 163 204 93 424 176 1,585	3, 699 755 67 181 219 88 499 58 1, 833	3,002 661 56 150 176 63 383 45 1,467	3, 056 67 56 166 16 5 39 4 1, 49
Miscellaneous do. Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus thousands Car shortage do. Car shortage do.		19 2	(1) 23	24	26 1	17	12		8 6	11 5	14	14	1 1
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total	- 623, 184 133, 630 544, 810 168, 634 99, 885	797, 029 596, 953 147, 759 527, 433 517, 741 7 93, 853 53, 653 66, 960 .953 7, 823	759, 534 561, 093 146, 583 509, 004 162, 856 87, 674 48, 033 64, 450 .931 7, 973	804, 056 600, 069 150, 076 526, 767 178, 783 98, 505 59, 020 68, 376 .934 7, 979	799, 475 585, 128 159, 584 518, 467 181, 187 99, 822 61, 337 65, 695 948 8, 405	809, 038 593, 829 162, 198 525, 057 185, 348 98, 633 57, 362 66, 754 . 950 8, 706	836, 183 617, 348 162, 070 538, 489 196, 329 101, 366 60, 346 68, 454 . 958	799, 229 591, 104 152, 971 521, 264 188, 838 89, 126 55, 545 65, 065	818, 737 612, 020 146, 369 539, 157 182, 234 97, 346	780, 672 585, 432 140, 288 524, 450 164, 644 91, 579 63, 506 63, 203	756, 858 555, 810 146, 412 555, 775 131, 499 69, 584 41, 474	751, 337 558, 874 139, 243 530, 232 148, 088 73, 016 39, 048 60, 681 984 7, 372	712, 806 536, 82 125, 85 499, 64
Financial operations, adjusted:		781. 6 577. 5 149. 9 690. 1 91. 5 53. 4	780. 1 574. 0 152. 1 688. 7 91. 4 53. 9	778. 8 573. 3 152. 2 687. 7 91. 2 52. 6	808. 8 599. 8 153. 7 700. 7 108. 1 70. 6	803. 5 601. 5 149. 2 705. 9 97. 6 59. 0	579. 5 145. 0 710. 3 71. 0	581. 4 154. 0 709. 8	150. 0 709. 5 81. 7	788. 5 587. 2 147. 1 697. 2 91. 3 53. 5	780. 3 586. 2 144. 1 711. 3 69. 0	766. 4 566. 9 145. 3 673. 2 93. 2 7 59. 5	781. 584. 139. 678. 102. 65.
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flown	-	9, 505 4, 776 293, 523 142, 834 3, 77	9, 902 4, 323 318, 560 155, 412 4, 09	11, 236 4, 536 369, 649 181, 038	11, 674 5, 331 389, 017 193, 289 3, 89	12,770 5,756 441,712 211,704	13, 555 6, 730 476, 808 227, 351 3, 77	6.149	497, 664 239, 022		6, 449 414, 992	14, 290 6, 850 430, 233 209, 239 3, 97	12, 98 6, 81 401, 58 190, 12 3. 9
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index 1929 = 100	90	88 167	88 184	88 178	88 198	82 193	89		90 194	88 192	83	90 174	17
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals number U. S. citizens, departures do Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do r Revised Less than 500				12, 206 6, 749 844 2, 209 8, 396	11,710 7,925 735 2,391 10,195 ‡ Revise		3, 199 10, 094	16, 611 8, 307 458 3, 261 12, 163 y 1944, 48,	8, 091 716 3, 246 10, 694	458 3,402	8, 101 490 2, 794	12, 820 8, 408 429 2, 751 13, 434	13, 16: 7, 65: 45: 2, 70: 14, 81:

^{10, 205} 5, 253 314 2, 370 2, 309

Passports issued — do. | 13,883 | 9,772 | 2,309 | 8,396 | 10,195 | 15,855 | 10,094 | 12,103 | 10,094 | 10,302 | 13,111 | 13,434 | 14,819

*Revised. 1 Less than 500. Ø Includes passports to American seamen. ‡Revised data for February 1944, 48,758.

¶ Data for March, April, July, September and December 1944 and March 1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

†The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the October 1943 Survey, and for financial operations of railroads beginning in the June 1944 issue (see those issues for periods affected); all revisions are available on request. Beginning in April 1944 Survey, revenue data for local transit lines cover all common carrier bus lines except long-distance interstate motor carriers; similarly, data for passengers carried, beginning in the current issue, represent estimated total revenue passengers carried by all local transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 for both series will be published later; small revisions have been made in the 1944 data for revenues (January 1944 revision, 5112,100,000).

New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27 of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the indexes for local transit lines, oil and gas pipe lines and waterborne transportation, beginning 1940 as published in the Survey prior to the December 1943 issue; revisions are available on request).

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	944					19-	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febr ary
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIO	ONS	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Travel—Continued													
Vational parks, visitorsnumber Pullman Co.:	34, 520	26, 363	35, 809	50, 990	90, 304	192, 694	174, 076	114, 622	69, 816	34, 705	21, 230	20, 075	22,
Revenue passenger-miles thousands Passenger revenues thous of dol.		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	2,240,875 12,909	2,282,407 13,445	2,015 11,
COMMUNICATIONS			·									,	
Celephone carriers:	ļ	161, 807	158, 691	162, 260	161, 297	159, 385	164, 169	161, 352	166, 857	165, 244	171,044	174.063	
Operating revenues thous, of dol. Station revenues do. Tolls, message do.		89,001 60,775	87,847 58,578	88, 741 61, 054	88, 473 60, 313	86, 430 60, 313	87, 709 63, 852	87, 654 60, 920	90, 405	89, 916 62, 179	91,088 66,396	93, 140 67, 455	
Operating expensesdo		104, 095 20, 093	101, 615	104, 584 19, 427	103, 399 19, 371	105, 021 18, 964	105, 617 19, 972	104, 973 19, 356	105, 485 20, 663	105, 081 19, 987	117, 036 23, 348	107, 271 20, 785	
Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands 'elegraph and cable carriers: §		24,094	24, 085	24, 147	24, 161	24, 183	24, 231	24, 264	24, 303	24, 340	24, 382	24, 515	
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Telegraph carriers, total do do		17, 655 16, 111	16, 764 15, 350	17, 543 16, 016	17, 072 15, 654	16, 429 15, 091	17, 202 15, 805	16, 515 15, 163	16, 943 15, 668	16, 218 14, 876	17, 767 16, 190	17, 120 15, 651	15 13
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operationsthous. of dol.		1, 125	1,036	1, 028	951	938	935	941	1,041	1,012	1,085	964	
Cable carriers do Operating expenses do		1, 545 12, 797	1, 414 12, 515	1, 527 13, 544	1, 418 13, 079	1, 337 13, 407	1, 397 13, 365	1, 352 13, 093	1, 274	1, 341 12, 866	1, 577 13, 104	1, 469 12, 917	11
Net operating revenues do Net income trans. to earned surplus do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2, 981 1, 122	2, 413 769 1, 201	2, 097 733 1, 346	1,913 699 1,376	965 530 1, 386	1, 940 830 1, 397	1, 515 714 1, 368	2,029 848 1,552	1, 483 1, 691 1, 657	2,438 1,363 1,766	2, 265 1, 014	1
tadiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo	<u> </u>	1, 295	'	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1, 552	1,007	1,700	1, 675	
	CHE	MICAI	LS AIN	D AL	LIED	PROL	UCTS	<u> </u>	1	ı	1	ı	1
CHEMICALS*		ļ											
mmonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₃): Productionshort tons_	49, 089	43, 242	43, 191	42, 308 3, 766	40, 071 2, 488	42, 927 3, 614	44, 931 3, 579	45, 292 2, 764	49, 113	49, 721 5, 064	50, 833	49, 863	4
Stocks, end of monthdo Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₁): Productiondo	4, 649 62, 753	2, 884 68, 794	2, 834 69, 324	67, 481	63, 043	64, 131	65, 685	62, 591	4, 802 67, 807	65, 806	6, 120 63, 713	7, 409 61, 759	E4
Stocks, end of month	22, 649	27, 108	29, 605	29, 707	29, 643	28, 484	30, 043	31,078	31,706	32,705	30, 382	28, 307	56 25
Stocks, end of monthdo. arbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO): Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo.	71, 599 12, 462	70, 318 16, 546	70, 241 23, 488	83, 487 22, 570	86, 676 15, 997	90, 060 11, 202	90, 697 9, 005	84, 963 9, 437	76, 134 9, 108	65, 225 9, 397	58, 747 8, 940	57, 716 9, 066	58 10
Productionshort tons_	107, 466	108, 524	106, 835	109, 415	104, 941	106, 657	104, 074	102, 190	103, 517	101, 999	107, 065	103, 953	92
Stocks end of monthdo Iydrochloric acid (100% HCl):		6, 572	7,942	9, 053	6, 414	6,028	4, 812	5, 023	4, 966	5, 059	6, 506	8, 127	'
Production do Stocks, end of month do Hydrogen, production mil. of eu. ft. Vitric acid (100% HNO ₂):	37, 639 3, 300	29, 975 2, 428	29, 607 3, 133	31, 451 2, 575	31, 170 2, 533	32, 325 3, 126	31, 519 2, 902	32, 131	34, 454 3, 261	35, 106 3, 590	34, 346 3, 751	35, 155 3, 004	33
itric acid (100% HNO):	2, 063 37, 962	2, 090 36, 509	2, 061 38, 161	2,068	1,879 39,275	1,998 38,974	2, 102 38, 471	2, 085 39, 349	2, 075 41, 955	2, 114 42, 571	2, 086 41, 328	2, 071 40, 876	40
Production short tons. Stocks, end of month do xygen, production mil. of cu. ft.	6, 529 1, 458	7, 534 1, 637	6, 887 1, 552	7, 047 1, 556	6, 555 1, 490	6, 795 1, 505	6, 189 1, 582	5, 905 1, 568	5, 795 1, 551	6, 249 1, 530	7, 380 1, 497	7, 027 1, 395	1
hosphoric acid (50% H ₁ PO ₄): Production short tons	53, 381	65, 484	58, 754	60, 526	56, 743	58, 529	52, 255	52, 039	52, 487	54, 626	58, 237	51, 264	51
Stocks, end of monthdodo	11,728	15,030	12,885	14, 647	15, 636	15,067	14, 438	14, 360	12,892	11,684	12, 973	13, 378	14
Stocks, finished light and dense, end of monthdo	380, 371 64, 187	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	368, 588 58, 161	365, 718 76, 658	331 93
Productiondododo	167, 443	158, 974	157,089		152, 106			102, 11.	153, 929		166, 029	161, 100	146
Stocks ,end of monthdoodium silicate: • doshort tons.	i '	45,900	50,477	46,869	45, 713	50, 646	51, 761	49, 821	1 59, 226	1 57, 479	163, 932	1 64, 204	1 65
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do odium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake:													
Production short tons. Stocks, end of month do	66, 941 66, 919	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, 490 87, 283	64, 336 86, 665	58 72
ulfur: Productionlong tons	1 1	229, 799	271, 903	278, 751	280, 545	305, 064	306, 146	293, 963	312, 060		280, 580	275, 722	260
Stocks, end of monthdododo	· [4,251,744	4,244,827	4,200,031	4,168,394	4,154,349	4,161,012		4,110,395	l	4,100,320	4,034,453	3,99
Production short tons- Stocks, end of month do	860, 403 243, 014	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, 254 253, 479	853, 930 262, 681	806 265
rectic acid: ‡ Productionthous. of lbthous. of lb		31,009	27, 920	28, 663	26, 303	25, 254	26, 531	25, 331	27, 572	29, 999	27, 941	29, 526	24
Stocks, end of monthdodo		10, 472	10,324	10,731	9, 156	7, 621	7, 594 41, 361	8, 513	9, 281	11, 235	9,113	12, 410	10
Production do Stocks, end of month do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		41,686 10,245	41, 963 11, 534	41, 648 12, 026	10, 867	39, 113 9, 958	11, 746	40, 838 12, 295	42, 084 12, 083	42, 327 12, 380	43, 900 12, 108		
Leetylene: Productionthous, of cu. ft Stocks, end of monthdo		483, 545 11, 114	469, 490 13, 170	463, 200 11, 790	452, 465 10, 955	456, 347 11, 323	453, 640 11, 386	438, 829 11, 397	482, 408 11, 615	450, 165 9, 966	450, 991 9, 910		
cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin):		830	676	819	744	691	738	786	834	774	846	887	
Production thous of lb. Stocks, end of month do		881	596	961	1,012	972		929	819	910	980	1, 114	

r Revised. I Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked "3." © Revised; not comparable with data shown in the Survey prior to the March 1945 issue.

3Production 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 (comparable figure for October, 46,839); beginning that month they include stocks of both liquid and solid sodium hydroxide.

4 Data are being revised; the new data will be shown in a later issue.

5 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.

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

6 The new monthly series for sulfur are compiled by the Bureau of Mines and cover total production and producers' stocks of native sulfur (Texas and Louisiana have been the only producing States since 1942 and the production figures are therefore comparable with the quarterly figures formerly shown). The new series for acctic acid, acetic anhydride, acetyl salicylic acid, crossote oil, cresylic acid, ethyl acetate, nephthalene 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.

\$ 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.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					-	1944					194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febr ary
CHE	MICAI	S AN	D ALI	IED :	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued					
CHEMICALS—Continued			-										
reosote oil:* Productionthous, of gal_ Stocks, end of monthdo		14, 618	14, 432	13, 999	13, 726	11, 762	12, 443	11,055	14, 681	13, 484	14, 234	12, 573	13,
reculin end refined.*	1	27, 241 3, 737	28, 478 3, 343	28, 307 3, 782	26, 361 3, 257	24, 043 3, 553	18, 880 3, 432	13, 584 3, 369	12, 696 3, 424	10, 931 3, 279	10, 712 3, 077	9, 695 2, 676	11, 2,
Broduction		2, 366	2, 155	2, 016	2, 230	5, 859	2,720	2, 242	2,023	1,905	1, 694	1, 472	ī,
Production do Stocks, end of month do Uycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled:		10, 176 6, 030	7, 676 5, 323	8, 214 5, 397	8, 772 6, 571	7, 771 6, 135	9, 074 6, 766	7, 767 5, 222	9, 683 5, 721	10, 266 4, 873	9, 852 6, 241	9, 027 6, 873	9
High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumptiondo	7, 373	0,304	6,079	5, 861	6, 488	6, 240	7, 611	6, 814	6, 792	6, 236	5, 982	6, 497	. 7
Consumption. do Production do Stocks, end of month do	9, 694 34, 336	8, 137 36, 836	7, 636 37, 948	7, 694 38, 475	7, 452 38, 588	6, 713 37, 590	8,730 38,517	8, 745 38, 598	9, 262 39, 443	10, 834 40, 515	7, 587 39, 348	7, 774 38, 005	8 36
Chemically pure: Consumption	7, 470 8, 249	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	8,815 8,779	9, 084 7, 684	7, 548 8, 800	7, 712 8, 008	7
Stock:: end of monthdo ethanoi:§ Natural:	32,725	43, 942	44, 243	44, 549	44, 497	42, 411	42,874	40,026	37, 423	36,605	37, 237	36, 089	34
Production (crude, 80%) thous, of gal. Stocks (crude, 80%), end of month* do	305 376	363 257	341 310	364 312	341 331	315 286	319 240	334 201	382 264	361 260	350 272	317 278	
ProductiondoStocks, end of month*do	6, 791	6, 270 5, 939	6, 320 7, 128	6, 694 6, 768	6, 563 6, 834	5, 838 5, 496	4, 849 2, 344	5, 435 1, 926	5, 671 1, 851	6, 363 2, 388	5,851 2,382	6, 455 3, 166	
Production		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	5, 381 2, 099	
nthalic anhydride:* Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	1	10, 345	10,608	10, 714	9,664	10, 644	10, 600 3, 244	10, 611	10,792	10, 426 2, 835	10,779	10, 320	,
plosives, shipmentsdo	34,865	1, 983 36, 282	1, 780 35, 461	2, 404 38, 158	2, 909 38, 564	2, 954 37, 645	39, 916	3, 154 38, 921	3, 782 38, 042	36, 276	1,749 32,863	1, 512 34, 124	3
Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulkdol. per 100 lb. Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdo.	5.81 4,400 11,741	4. 73 3, 927 92, 878	4. 68 6, 151 79, 813	4. 92 7, 919 78, 313	5. 62 10, 326 61, 165	5. 52 9, 876 57, 190	5, 48 10, 406 53, 202	5. 49 9, 345 48, 609	5. 71 7, 881 43, 512	5. 81 7, 755 36, 657	5. 81 6, 346 31, 900	5. 81 4, 194 25, 876	1
rpentine, gum, spirits of: Price, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal.	.80	. 77	. 77	. 77	. 78	. 76	. 79	. 79	. 79	. 79	.79	. 79	"
Receipts, net, 3 portsbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdodo	50, 762	358 86, 473	2, 052 83, 597	7, 211 85, 536	4, 147 82, 867	3, 696 76, 973	3, 745 77, 131	2, 798 68, 675	2, 324 68, 222	2, 236 67, 320	1, 929 66, 759	1, 369 65, 195	6
FERTILIZERS onsumption, Southern Statesthous. of short tons	1,332	r 1, 224	r 692	· 373	r 131	r 90	r 138	r 285	r 246	, 474	r 540	1, 189	r
warehouses deliveries short tons	1 -	1.650	1, 650	1, 650	1.650	1, 650	1. 650	1, 650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1. 650	_
perphosphate (bulk):†		75, 727 664, 538	56, 140 617, 144	37, 398 685, 990	81, 359 620, 957	65, 743 567, 891	71,981 601,487	67, 511 529, 229	61, 296 604, 519	70, 630 604, 673	79, 916 599, 861	-676 507	
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdodo		860, 606	776, 990	839, 121	872, 025	874, 797	861, 334	870, 437	875, 992	879, 452		r676, 507 r 936, 431	63 93
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS nimal, including fish oil:													
Animal fats:1 Consumption, factorythous. of lb_	136, 391	142, 628 346, 406	122, 161 323, 984	129, 998 349, 799	113, 703	107, 053	150, 650	139, 595	152,060	137, 546 268, 802	118, 906	135, 755	13
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Greases:‡	332, 341	740, 435	799, 371	867, 192	308, 435 903, 454	263, 085 876, 121	254, 417 810, 479	193, 700 697, 159	204, 820 598, 309	542, 129	259, 130 533, 508	243, 439 467, 490	20 39
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do	60, 263 47, 361 92, 733	58, 487 57, 781 127, 707	63, 343 57, 073 135, 940	60, 438 63, 383 154, 656	58, 034 59, 138 168, 949	57, 439 52, 164 185, 421	71, 685 52, 293 167, 454	60, 440 43, 921 159, 946	63, 987 45, 240 147, 824	65, 462 52, 410	59, 598 49, 777 123, 245	73, 179 50, 275 111, 169	9
Fish oils: T Consumption, factorydodo	39,885	14, 793	15, 894	16, 371	15, 896	16, 282	16, 976	18, 981	24, 700	28, 886	30, 539	31, 347	3
Production do Stocks, end of month do getable oils, total:	579 151, 751	767 183, 271	705 170, 213	1, 615 160, 227	12, 928 156, 067	23, 622 169, 906	24, 857 176, 846	32, 688 196, 646	52, 995 222, 733	25, 843 236, 552	14, 696 228, 228	7, 293 214, 442	18
Consumption, crude, factorymill. of lb. Production, crudedo Stocks, end of month:	376 358	361 375	310 304	314 286	271 270	237 273	283 269	287 311	341 361	378 413	371 371	396 412	
Crudedododo	807 444	959 522	952 533	857 527	845 493	808 427	779 359	791 316	784 294	787 305	812 353	815 397	
conut or copra oil: Consumption, factory:; Crudethous. of lb Refineddo	14,074	19,600	17, 383	17, 148	13, 633	13, 256	19, 064	15, 613	15, 794	15, 253	14, 276	14, 537	1
Production: Crudetdo	17, 161	7, 326 8, 587	7, 523 9, 461	6, 123 13, 470	5, 369 17, 652	5, 164 8, 267	6, 712	6, 654 (¹)	6, 506 8, 392	6, 268	5, 827 13, 032	8, 756 18, 720	1
Refineddodo	5,603	7, 063 122, 534	6, 960 116, 996	5, 830 114, 099	5, 334	4, 755 113, 050	6, 451	5, 953 103, 297	6, 740 101, 275	6,008 94,152	5, 676 98, 412	8, 394 102, 496	10
Crude do Refined do ottonseed:		3, 260	3, 530	3, 392	3, 536	3, 366	3, 293	2, 457	2,996	2, 714	2, 640	2, 372	10
Consumption (crush) thous. of short tons. Receipts at mills do. Stocks at mills, end of month do.	105	268 r 46 r 446	186 24 288	134 25 179	74 34 140	55 34 119	100 163 182	354 908 735	523 1, 321 1, 534	615 934 1,852	528 361 1,676	576 244 1, 345	

r Revised.

1 Data included in "total vegetable oils" but not available for publication separately.

Price of crude sodium nitrate in 100-pound bags, f. o. b. cars, Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific port warehouses.

This series has been substituted beginning 1935 for the series shown in the 1942 Supplement; figures for August 1937 to December 1941 are the same as published in the Supplement; for data for 1935-36 and all months of 1937, see note marked "" on p. S-23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to price per bag.

1 Data for the indicated series on oils and fats revised for 1941; revisions for fish oils are shown in note marked "t" on p. S-22 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for all other series were minor and are available on request.

New series

^{*}New series. The turpentine price shown beginning with the April 1943 Survey is the bulk price; data shown in earlier issues represent price for turpentine in barrels and can be converted to a comparable basis with the current data by deducting 6 cents. Superphosphate is reported on a revised basis beginning September 1942, covering all known manufacturers of superphosphate, including TVA; the new series include all grades, normal, concentrated, and wet base, converted to a basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid; see note on p. S-23 of the July 1944 Survey regarding data prior to September 1942 published in the Survey. Revised January 1944: Production, 653,252; stocks, 978,937.

Note for electric power sales and revenue, p. 8-24.—Revisions prior to Mar. 1944: Total—1944, Jan., 16,941; Feb., 16,634. Small light and power—1943, Jan., 2,388; Feb., 2,306; Mar., 2,253; Apr., 2,269; May 2,229; June, 2,307; July, 2,381; Aug., 2,395; Sept., 2,422; Oct., 2,348; Nov., 2,395; Dec., 2,499; 1944, Jan., 2,464; Feb., 2,482. Large light and power—1943, Jan., 8,086; Feb., 7,853; Mar., 8,435; Apr., 8,472; May, 8,520; June, 8,863; July, 8,912; Aug., 9,290; Sept., 9,406; Oct., 9,573; Nov., 9,597; Dec., 9,650; 1944, Jan., 9,616; Feb., 9,517. Street and highway lighting—Feb., 1944, 193. Other public authorities—1944, Jan., 859; Feb., 786. Railways and railroads—1944, Jan., 673; Feb., 639. Interdepartmental—1944, Jan., 44; Feb., 42. Revenue from sales—1944, Jan., 280,023; Feb., 277,786.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941

1945

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941				1							,		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
CHEM	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued					
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued													
Cottonseed cake and meal:													
Production short tons. Stocks at mills, end of month do	172, 601 104, 593	7 127, 918 7 63, 687	86, 964 58, 121	62, 717 49, 345	33, 877 37, 741	25, 213 27, 776	44, 334 30, 353	158, 014 60, 523	239, 586 69, 977	284, 201 73, 674	244, 417 77, 085	264, 559 84, 326	201, 767 94, 327
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb	í	r 86, 505	61, 266	43, 436	22, 548	17, 964	29, 762	105, 402	159, 097	190, 543	164, 171	179, 201	137, 246
Stocks, end of monthdodo		113, 796	90, 969	65, 050	40, 627	30, 186	29, 589	64, 957	94, 089	125, 483	139, 528	159, 993	157, 802
Consumption, factory‡ do In oleomargarine do	110, 273	86, 354 18, 991	90, 485 15, 497	100, 092 13, 728	91, 705 11, 482	75, 746 10, 911	85, 291 13, 755	73, 598 19, 629	95, 393 24, 116	105, 766 23, 318	83, 502 22, 348	105, 361 26, 331	104, 081 24, 448
Price wholesale summer vellow prime (N Y)	140	l '		. 140		,				1]	
Production thous of lb. Stocks, end of month do.	. 143 123, 930	. 140 r 105, 653	78, 619	66, 363	. 142 43, 871	. 143 25, 138	30, 720	. 143 58, 351	. 143 111, 825	. 143 146, 507	. 143 145, 640	. 143 150, 878	. 143 131, 046
Flaxseed:	342, 247	r 363, 494	353, 927	333, 162	294, 678	241, 270	183, 448	164,802	182, 570	220, 122	270, 767	313, 968	324, 250
Duluth: Receiptsthous. of bu	2	252	48	121	207	. 143	271	805	1, 393	584	65	13	(a)
Shipments do do Stocks do	66 294	243 2, 097	195 1,950	805 1, 266	567 905	466 583	606 249	572 496	444 1,443	1, 311 715	343 436	$\frac{22}{371}$	13 358
Minneapolis: Receiptsdo	147	942	807	614	990	944	2, 540	4,409	3, 519	999	443	137	69
Shipments do Stocks do	89 817	267 2, 102	129 1,610	123 884	152 646	147 551	494 582	533 1,647	290 2,651	254 2, 998	53 2, 494	87 1, 871	57
Oil mills:t			,	1				·		'			1, 324
Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 930 2, 092	5, 098 11, 006	4, 122 8, 825	3, 870 9, 150	4, 496 7, 076	5, 123 5, 964	4, 540 5, 541	$3,661 \\ 6,295$	3, 327 7, 456	2,842 7,645	2, 364 6, 825	2, 306 4, 800	2, 192 2, 770
Consumption do. Stocks, end of month do. Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu	3. 11	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3. 10	3. 10	3. 10	3.11	3.12	3. 12	3. 11
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous, of lb	18, 300	55, 500	47, 160	47, 880	54, 120	45, 600	44, 640	44, 640	42,000	39, 240	30, 540	28, 440	17,760
inseed oil.	42, 015	51, 994	44, 906	49, 575	48, 952	45, 566	51,379	49, 447	49, 431	47, 585	47, 548	45, 180	37, 401
Consumption, factory t do. Price, wholesale (N. Y.)	. 155	. 151 98, 037	. 151 79, 182	. 151 74, 137	. 151 87, 729	. 151 98, 645	. 151 87, 783	. 151	. 153 63, 370	. 155 54, 273	.155	. 155	. 155
Production thous of lb. Shipments from Minneapolis do	16, 260	38, 160	29, 460	24, 360	29, 400	39, 960	45, 180	34.800	29,640	24,960	22, 500	20, 340	42, 489 16, 260
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo	227, 143	340, 397	361, 382	308, 077	335, 902	320, 267	322, 952	310, 686	303, 378	274, 832	263, 917	252, 366	239, 754
Consumption: thous. of bu_Production (crop estimate) do	13, 868	15, 266	13, 227	12, 506	11,082	11, 153	11, 261	9, 399	9, 043	11,713	11,097 1192,863	12, 717	13, 709
Stocks, end of monthdodo	32, 640	35 , 2 03	30, 958	27, 429	23, 712	19, 250	11, 260	5, 214	31,748	48, 785	47, 429	47, 765	37, 309
	83, 341	88, 041	81, 435	93, 620	86, 525	72, 852	97, 856	90, 827	89, 277	89, 259	73, 917	78, 256	81,840
Crudetdo	120, 696	129, 867	112,857	107, 944	96, 298.	96, 379	97, 220	82,862	79, 449	101, 189	95, 856	111, 098	119, 997
Consumption, refined thous. of 1b. Production: Crudet	107, 657	106, 350	98, 822	107, 265	95, 050	88, 179	108,807	91, 561	86, 197	82, 572	86, 104	91, 791	104, 199
Crudedodo	86, 439 60, 129	146, 654 112, 478	151, 091 129, 077	144, 287 138, 226	129, 373 140, 714	134,000 131,117	106, 858 126, 923	91, 502 105, 252	78, 007 72, 845	81,882 51,068	71, 267 47, 592	77, 807 48, 229	86, 647 49, 607
Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) \[\frac{1}{2} - \ldots \]		41,316	35, 157	31,844	26, 989	28, 121	34, 353	48, 773	56, 496	53, 830	52, 407	59, 430	51, 048
Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)	. 165	. 165	. 165	, 165	.165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	.165	, 165	. 165	. 165
Production \$		57, 858	44, 755	44, 459	40, 189	34, 720	37, 665	51, 083	57, 182	55, 272	52, 424	59, 330	51, 752
Productiondodo	122, 521	111,320	103, 164 61, 477	112, 569 65, 361	100, 089 59, 755	93, 745	130, 292 62, 331	117, 841 56, 802	122, 189 50, 485	133,026	111,349	132, 186	131, 872
Stocks, end of month	44, 710 . 165	56, 855 . 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	63, 921 . 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	47, 627 .165	43, 108 . 165	48, 688	50, 346
PAINT SALES													
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous, of dol		113	104	119	124	98	98	95	85	93	72	90	
Calcimines thous. of dol. Plastic paints do Cold-water paints:	i .	l .	42	48	37	43	38	41	44	39	32	38	
In dry form. do. In paste form for interior use do. Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total do.		185 462	196 502	233 590	252 538	216 398	215 459	196 378	174 329	137 311	98 376	126 372	
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, totaldo		53, 651 48, 581	51,064	57, 264 51, 630	58, 970	51, 704 46, 878	58, 712 52, 935	52, 110	53, 571 48, 071	48, 152	43, 992	53, 660	51, 477
Classified, total do Industrial do		22, 570	46, 146 20, 858	22, 497	52, 964 23, 617	21, 305	24, 945	46, 741 21, 661	23,601	43, 365 21, 378	39, 774 20, 276	48, 262 23, 058	46, 494 22, 429
Trade do		26, 011 5, 070	25, 288 4, 918	29, 133 5, 634	29, 348 6, 006	25, 573 4, 825	27, 990 5, 777	25, 080 5, 369	24, 471 5, 500	21, 287 4, 787	19, 498 4, 218	25, 204 5, 398	24, 066 4, 983
	<u>'</u>	LECT	RIC I	POWE	R AN	D GAS	S			1		<u> </u>	<u></u>
ELECTRIC POWER		1								1			
Production, totalomil. of kwhr	19, 527	19, 775	18, 613	19,066	18, 780	18, 981	19, 766	18, 702	19, 226	19, 153	19,830	20, 280	r 18, 021
By source:	'	12, 760	11, 319	11,803	12, 485	12, 994	13, 988	13, 303		1		l '	1
Fuel do Water power do	12, 048 7, 478	7, 016	7, 294	7, 263	6, 295	5, 988	5, 778	5, 400	13, 453 5, 773	13, 454 5, 699	13, 624 6, 206	13, 822 6, 457	7 12, 108 5, 913
By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	16, 606	16, 702	15, 752	16, 149	16, 009	16, 014	16, 582	15, 832	16, 318	16, 265	16,800	17, 384	15, 569
Other producersdo Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) ¶mil. of kwbr Residential or domesticdo	2, 920	3, 073	2, 861	2, 917	2, 771	2, 968	3, 184	2,870	2, 908	2,889	3, 031	2, 895	r 2, 452
Institute) ¶ mil. of kwhr. Residential or domestic		τ 16, 788 τ 2, 689	r 16, 390 r 2, 592	r 16, 253 2, 472	r 16, 251 2, 422	r 16, 066 2, 403	r 16, 675 r 2, 402	^r 16, 260 2, 483	16, 460 2, 547	r 16, 500 2, 685	16, 944 2, 896	17, 630 3, 172	
Commercial and industrial:		172	7 256	269	2, 422 371	304	432	358	373	2, 063	2, 830	207	
Small light and power 1do		r 2, 463	r 2, 414	2,349	7 2, 454	2,474	2,520	r 2, 527	2,502	2, 547	2,642	2, 708	
Small light and power \do Large light and power \do Street and highway lighting \\ do		7 9, 754 186	r 9, 526 167	7 9, 659 155	r 9, 641 145	r 9, 535 149	7 9, 910 160	r 9, 504	r 9, 559 193	9, 487	9, 481 220	219	
Other public authorities do		r 812 r 669	7 790 7 604	r 723 r 584	r 614 r 562	r 595 r 566	r 642 r 569	r 624 r 553	r 656 593	* 664 608	696 708	721 751	
Interdepartmental ¶dododevenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison		r 43	r 41	r 43	r 41	r 39	r 39	r 36	т 37	r 60	78	98	
Electric Institute)thous. of dol		r 275,465	r 270,366	r 267,132	268,612	r 265,778	7 271,054	r 270,242	r 273,700	r 276,959	279, 633	295, 187	l
Revised. Less than 500 bushels. December	1 estimat	te.	13 othor "	orios hasi	nning Ton	11927 1044	· revisions	not chow	n ahowa	aro in noto	at hotter	m of n o	.93
Tevision Tevision and industrial sales revised be Revisions have been made in the data for 1941 and For July 1941-June 1942 revisions, see February 196 For 1943 revisions for total electric power production electricity produced by electric railways and electrified	1942 for t	be indicate	ed series o	n oils and	l oil-seeds	revisions	are avail	able on re	quest.	ме ил поге	at not101	ա տ թ. ծ-	·40.
o For 1943 revisions for total electric power production	n see p. S-	, ρ. 8-23; -24 of the J	minor rev anuary 19	ision s, J u 45 issue <u>:</u> J	anuary-O	ctober 1942,	are availa 3 revisions	for the de	tail are a	vailable o	n request.	. A smal	l amount
of electricity produced by electric railways and electrifie	d steam r	ailroads, it	icluded th	arough De	ecember 1	944, is exc	luded ther	eafter.					

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	L					1944					19	945
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	ELEC'	ric	POWE	R AN	D GA	SCo	ntinue	d	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
Manufactured gas: Customers, total		356 447 46, 114 19, 358	10, 410 9, 580 371 446 44, 029 18, 382 9, 504	10, 509 9, 669 382 446 39, 705 17, 500 7, 224	10, 500 9, 678 366 445 35, 252 18, 150 2, 988	10, 564 9, 754 351 447 32, 087 17, 047 1, 775	10, 614 9, 801 353 448 31, 386 16, 221 1, 475	10, 609 9, 787 369 445 32, 580 17, 406 1, 472	10, 578 9, 743 389 435 36, 430 18, 531 3, 350	10, 575 9, 736 400 430 40, 854 17, 553 8, 090	411 436 48, 115 18, 423		
House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Natural gas:		7, 563 8, 832	15, 803 38, 261 23, 322 5, 979 8, 736	14, 687 36, 273 23, 619 4, 077 8, 401	13, 840 34, 019 23, 755 2, 230 7, 886	12, 958 31, 547 22, 667 1, 384 7, 359	13, 460 30, 901 21, 975 1, 211 7, 560	13, 442 32, 067 22, 889 1, 361 7, 668	14, 234 34, 998 24, 095 2, 661 8, 055	14, 864 37, 402 23, 907 4, 666 8, 620	15, 389 41, 769 24, 527 7, 968		
Customers, total thousands Domestic do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec. generation do Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol Domestic do Indl., coml., and elec. generation do Indl., coml., and elec. generation do		8, 935 8, 290 643 204, 136 68, 003 131, 306 70, 071 41, 401 28, 006	8, 879 8, 239 637 190, 334 58, 215 129, 856 63, 332 36, 188 26, 846	8, 946 8, 300 643 173, 635 42, 606 127, 411 52, 645 27, 548 24, 638	8, 919 8, 294 623 156, 407 29, 379 123, 339 44, 119 20, 809 22, 389	8, 973 8, 337 633 151, 266 24, 689 123, 147 41, 430 18, 154 22, 766	8, 955 8, 335 618 152, 679 23, 041 125, 560 40, 030 16, 627 22, 950	9, 003 8, 377 624 155, 666 23, 924 128, 162 40, 779 16, 953 23, 403	9, 043 8, 397 643 179, 007 30, 094 145, 640 46, 605 21, 038 25, 153	9, 162 8, 478 682 184, 211 43, 897 136, 907 56, 228 28, 573 27, 204	70, 520 40, 373		
	1	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC)						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquor:† Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†	6, 798 6, 289 8, 863	7, 462 6, 182 8, 479	6, 782 6, 151 8, 782	7, 261 7, 015 8, 585	8, 171 7, 374 8, 862	8, 092 8, 074 8, 637	8, 275 8, 100 8, 240	7, 683 7, 127 8, 293	7, 561 6, 733 8, 573	6, 697 6, 228 8, 505	6, 174 5, 701 8, 429	6, 295 5, 527 8, 608	6, 106 5, 328 8, 903
thous. of wine gal. Production thous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do Whisky:	}	13.864 772 7,090 381,272	11, 532 752 6, 050 375, 402	12, 557 733 7, 182 368,411	11, 909 663 6, 925 361,560	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	18, 990 r 2, 606 10, 925 330, 970	16, 031 28, 281 11, 116 350, 316	13, 875 2, 360 8, 406 344, 514
Production do do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total† thous. of proof gal. Whisky do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9, 322 8, 038	5, 273 367,717 6, 115 5, 093	4, 536 361, 980 5, 620 4, 578	5, 365 355,261 6, 011 5, 212	4, 956 348,646 5, 991 5, 044	5, 930 341, 137 6, 695 6, 054	13, 585 5, 610 347, 868 8, 181 7, 195	765 5, 753 340, 971 8, 815 7, 306	6, 113 333, 144 10, 335 8, 846	6, 335 324, 453 11, 516 9, 668	5, 789 317, 404 11, 568 9, 600	25, 858 5, 523 336, 092 11, 728 9, 579	1, 303 4, 907 330, 599 9, 362 7, 719
Still wines:† Production thous of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Sparkling wines:†		5, 161 8, 219 116,396	5, 482 6, 936 109,813	4, 345 7, 701 103,081	4, 481 7, 054 94, 313	4, 412 6, 362 88, 733	6, 410 7, 176 8 2, 780	41, 074 6, 640 92, 258	135, 099 7, 524 144, 310	56, 478 7, 840 156, 018	21, 222 7, 825 150, 263	11, 154 7, 673 142, 742	
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do		202 117 810	169 120 847	133 106 864	170 86 936	134 85 985	140 122 996	97 120 961	84 132 904	81 168 818	85 152 739	156 61 817	
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) Production (factory) †	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodeller do	29, 639	82, 118	69, 276	69, 663	103, 164	138, 050		140, 276	123, 596	85, 897 90, 303	87, 993 60, 767		7 31, 062
dol, per lb Production, total ((actory)† thous. of lb. American whole milk† do. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthod do. American whole milk. do. Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	. 233 85, 020 66, 030 107, 105 98, 922	. 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 • 75, 781 59, 672 164, 690 148, 416	. 233 63, 719 48, 795 151, 414 138, 647	. 233 62, 529 47, 704 144, 553 131, 379	. 233 67, 740 51, 149 133, 773 124, 627	. 233 r 67, 831 r 51, 778 r 127, 052 r 118, 087
Condensed (sweetened)	6. 33 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. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15
Bulk goods* thous. of lb. Case goods† do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods† do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb.	40, 718 11, 250 326, 500 7, 951	35, 878 11, 800 266, 552 8, 652	45, 083 13, 990 313, 837 8, 430	61, 772 16, 500 412, 315 12, 968	60, 592 16, 400 412, 500 15, 023	46, 210 12, 600 358, 277 12, 811	32, 147 11, 650 312, 000 10, 825	23, 816 10, 475 275, 176 9, 584	18, 337 9, 660 246, 652 7, 404	17, 998 8, 811 212, 362 7, 125	22, 776 8, 620 229, 488 6, 725	23, 948 9, 550 252, 000	27, 529 8, 550 255, 500
Evaporated (unsweetened) do Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard grade dol. per 100 lb. Production mil. of lb. Utilization in manufactured dairy products dol.	3. 26 10, 062 3, 979	3, 032 150, 333 3, 24 9, 765 4, 042	3, 24 10, 240	3. 24 11, 908 5, 750	307, 697 3. 23 12, 498 5, 956	321, 083 3. 23 11, 570	3. 24 10, 322 4, 390	9, 384 272, 613 3, 25 9, 334 3, 865	254, 721 3. 25 9, 022 3, 473	190, 465 3, 26 8, 372 2, 957	3. 26 8, 658	7, 328 131, 743 3, 26 8, 892 7 3, 380	6, 559 122, 546 3, 26 8, 528 3, 246

rRevised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

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† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised. See note marked "G" on p. 8-27.

† Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "*" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

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Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

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Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "" on p. 8-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					194	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ary	Janu- ary	Febr ary
]	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCoi	ntinue	l			· -		
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued				:									
oried skim milk: Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average	0. 140 57, 750 56, 500 44, 562 43, 279	0. 145 48, 850 47, 800 7 41, 390 7 40, 915	0, 145 61, 650 60, 225 55, 684 54, 870	0. 146 81, 950 78, 775 68, 394 66, 482	0. 144 82, 285 79, 735 75, 492 72, 810	0. 144 69, 850 67, 450 79, 258 75, 844	0. 142 53, 100 51, 300 66, 527 63, 594	0. 144 42, 350 41, 000 59, 342 56, 660	0. 142 36, 850 35, 775 49, 892 47, 373	0. 138 30, 850 30, 000 39, 283 36, 781	0. 139 37, 575 36, 800 39, 801 37, 873	0. 141 43, 475 42, 350 38, 716 37, 342	0. 44, 43, 41, 40,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
pples: Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu_ Shipments, earlot no. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of bu_ strus fruits, carlot shipments no. of carloads_ rozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	4, 629 11, 580 21, 362	3, 913 5, 436 21, 702	3. 173 2, 251 19, 713	463 908 21, 377	182 0 17, 547	862 0 12,730	993 261 11, 216	4, 830 8, 437 7, 739	12, 265 30, 358 12, 959	8, 316 34, 951 15, 395	1 124, 212 6, 670 32, 686 23, 600	5, 428 25, 377 19, 818	7 4, 7 18, 7 20,
thous. of lb	194, 257	161, 643	130, 906 106, 176	98, 910	129, 494	214, 460	246, 472 166, 355	298, 059 178, 394	301, 590 186, 984	291, 204	268, 407 166, 910	242, 253	7 217,
Potatoes, white: Price wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb	100, 181 2. 875	130, 315 2, 794	2. 625	3.355	114, 455 3. 056	138, 772 3, 744	4. 116	3. 960	3. 101	2. 988	3, 156	145, 622 3. 569	r 123,
Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Shipments, carlot no. of carloads.	25, 797	26, 809	20, 538	21, 683	27, 694	15, 517	18, 847	26, 313	24, 086	20, 939	¹ 379, 436 20, 756	22, 260	
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straight dol. per bu. No. 2, malting do Production (crop estimate) + thous of bu. Receipts, principal markets do	1. 27 1. 28 6, 358	1, 35 1, 38 6, 210	1. 35 1. 38 	1. 35 1. 38 8, 346	1, 35 1, 38 	1. 31 1. 35	1, 23 1, 31 22, 921	1. 12 1. 30 21, 515	1, 15 1, 31 17, 612	1, 16 1, 31 14, 323	1, 20 1, 30 1 284, 426 10, 095	1. 24 1. 30 6, 741	1 1 4,
Stocks, commercial, domestic end of monthdo	21,858	10, 947	11, 284 6, 507	8, 948 9, 244	6, 923	8, 261	17, 620 10, 125	26, 032 9, 411	31, 421	33, 728	30,886	27, 542	26,
Grindings, wet process	11, 965 1. 15 1. 27 1. 01	10, 358 (a) (a) 1, 06	(a) (b) (c) 1.16	(a) (a) (a) 1.13	9, 449 (a) (c) 1. 13	9, 258 (°) (°) 1. 14	(a) (b) (c) (a) 1.14	(o) (a) 1.11	10, 557 1. 14 (a) 1. 08	11, 200 1. 09 1. 28 1. 02	11,064 1.14 (a) 1.01 13,228,361	1. 15 1. 27 1. 01	7 10
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do do	39, 036	15, 888	8, 369	15, 200	22,065	14,607	11, 468	12, 311	16, 165	39, 388	31, 291	47, 437	36
Commercial do do do farms† do do do do farms do do do do do do do do do do do do do	20, 872 1,339,780	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, 698 2,145,520	19, 591	22
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-	(a)	(4)	(0)	(a)	(0)	. 77	.73	. 64	.68	. 66	. 74 11,166,392	. 79	(4
Receipts, principal marketsdo	9, 086 8, 597 430, 477	5, 707 5, 438 415, 576	6, 347	8, 340 8, 031	7, 557 6, 547 3 185,293	7, 684 4, 440	23, 669 13, 213	20, 356 17, 328 950, 861	13, 522 17, 377	8, 105 16, 674	9, 280 14, 982 750, 454	7, 318 13, 062	12
Rice: Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb	. 066	. 067	. 067	. 067	067	. 067	.067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 066	
Production (crop estimate) †		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, 584 316, 633	611, 763 416, 632	569 490
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month bags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):	317, 617	424, 684	399, 269	380, 196	191,378	102, 421	48, 047	44, 313	499,366	620, 139	593, 109	567, 268	446
Shipments from mills, milled rice	77	376	168	74	124	37	442	1, 288	4, 073	3, 641	1, 313	699	
thous, of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mothous, of pockets (100 lb.).	934	1, 236 1, 718	795 1, 143	509 729	398 458	301 193	220 427	1, 110 1, 207	1,826 3,608	2, 331 5, 047	1, 767 4, 707	1,710 3,819	1
Rye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	1, 830	1, 718	1, 143	1. 19	1.12	1. 13	1, 12	1.03	1. 15	1. 13	1, 14	1. 23	2
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Receipts, principal markets do	266	1, 963	1, 573	2, 195	664	515	875	1, 155	1,090	1, 176	1 25, 872	529	
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Wheat: Disappearance, domestic†thous. of bu	10, 252 272, 735	21, 148 r 273, 157	22, 977	21, 635	20, 150	18, 052	15,664	14, 728 303, 333	7 13, 218	13,021	12, 207 r 255, 379	11, 116	10
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)													
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do	1. 69 (a) 1. 66	1. 67 (a) 1. 65	1.68 (a) 1.64	1. 67 (a) 1. 63	1, 63 1, 61 1, 56	1. 61 1. 57	1, 54 1, 55 1, 51	1. 54 1. 58 1. 53	1.61	1. 64 1. 71 1. 59	1. 64 1. 74 1. 62	1. 67 1. 76	
Weighted av., 6 mkts., all gradesdo Production (crop est.), totaltthous, of bu	1.66	1. 65 1. 66	1.67	1.63	1, 61	1. 52 1. 55	1. 52	1. 52	1, 61 1, 56	1. 60	1. 62 1. 60 11,078,647	1. 64 1. 63	
Spring wheat											1 314, 574 1 764, 073		
Stocks, end of month:	15, 502 322, 966	61, 147 317, 434	51, 341 292, 508	49, 552 261, 092	57, 404 265, 751	101, 057	68, 894 266, 402	62, 836	55, 675 323, 297	39, 832 330, 633	28, 629 327, 046	19, 262 335, 057	329
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total¶† do Commercial do	99.644	7 544, 817 123, 700	123, 307	95, 640	3 316,055 3 82, 912	170, 786	200, 736	1,091,369 199, 475	184, 983	166, 705	7 835, 990 152, 043	133, 905	
Country mills and elevators† do Merchant mills do On farms† do	129, 208 79, 550	7 66, 535 96, 388 219, 679			\$ 29, 712 \$ 67, 308 \$103,742			199,441 137,818 532,270			7160, 290 7114, 387 392, 423		

Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. • No quotation.
¹ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until the crop year begins in July.
¶ The total includes 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.
†Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: All crop estimates beginning 1929; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators beginning 1934; corn, oat, and wheat stocks on farms and total stocks of United States domestic wheat beginning 1926. Revised 1941 crop estimates and December 1941 stock figures are on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the February 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly a verages 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		,			19	44					19	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
.]	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Co	ntinue	1					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued													
Wheat flour: Grindings of wheat fthous. of bu		46, 020	40, 972	41,984	41, 360	42, 342	46, 671	46, 463	49, 424	48,011	46, 485	51, 287	46, 89
Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)	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. 55 6. 30	6. 55 6. 24	6. 5 6. 3
Production (Census):¶ Flour		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, 192 69. 8	11, 223 73. 7	10, 27 76.
		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, 183 3, 570	894, 085	815, 80
Cattle and calves:		ļ									1	ļ	
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 101 113	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, 211 170	2, 372 113	1, 95
Beef steers (Chicago)	15, 64 13, 60 15, 66	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. 87 11. 49 14. 75	14. 71 12. 40 14. 75	15. 1 13. 0 14. 8
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals	2, 082	4,764	3, 932	4, 161	3,862	3, 231	2,704	2, 304	2,743	3, 390	3, 365	3, 361	2, 01
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	14.70	13.94	13. 53	12.91	12.66	13, 25	14, 32	14, 42	14.49	14.14	14. 19	14.66	14.7
Hog-corn ratio† bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals	13. 1	11. 5 1, 571	11. 3 1, 465	11. 0 2, 455	11.0 2,704	10. 9 2, 563	11. 5 2, 765	11. 7 3, 421	12. 2 3, 732	12. 7 2, 801	12. 6 2, 134	12. 9 2, 297	13. 1, 64
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	103	94 15. 84	66 15. 94	118 15.04	90	103	382 13. 51	770 13. 51	835 13, 84	420 13.87	169	132 15, 02	16.0
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do MEATS	13.90	13. 25	13.09	12.37	(0)	(4)	12, 71	12.43	12.36	12. 49	12. 50	12.99	13.8
Total meats (including lard):		1					İ						
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month Θ do Miscellaneous meats Θ do do do	1, 424 615 86	1, 672 1, 989 1, 684 144	1, 500 1, 746 1, 706 135	1,613 1,836 1,650 133	1,609 1,754 1,531 77	1,668 1,554 1,250 72	1,634 1,572 969 65	1, 476 1, 426 784 53	1,637 1,605 646 40	1, 643 1, 715 617 35	1, 589 1, 761 675 37	1, 575 1, 747 699 34	1, 14 1, 31 7 65
Beef and veal: Consumption, apparentthous. of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)		593, 516	567, 800	593, 052	597, 293	645, 730	709, 042	713, 631	793, 076	725, 715	676, 618	r 680, 247	
Production (inspected slaughter)thous of lb. Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of month Θ do	. 200 685, 274 151, 990	. 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	. 200 658, 443 107, 171	. 200 678, 745 116, 093	632, 56 7 133, 13
Lamb and mutton: Consumption, apparent		72, 941 66, 557	61, 378 58, 683	69, 365	68, 780 69, 000	73, 479 71, 595	73,006	78, 762 80, 114	87, 694	79,887	79,080 81,200	91, 211 90, 263	69, 34 71, 11
Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂do Pork (including lard):	76, 470 15, 254	21, 659 1,005,242	16, 723 870, 425	68, 335 14, 479 950, 105	14, 616 942, 901	12, 721 948, 907	75, 469 15, 027 852, 196	16, 069 683, 753	89, 675 17, 882 756, 573	81, 062 18, 874 837, 517	20, 183	90, 203 18, 258 803, 728	71, 1 7 17,19 451, 08
Consumption, apparentdododo	662, 521	1,312,673	1,140,100	1,200,891	1,128,596	906, 752	791, 913	655, 519	752, 481	939, 194	1,021,414	977, 737	607, 03
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 252	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 257	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 25
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of month@ddodo	1	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, 370 371, 393	761, 150 407,202	480, 46 7 366,18
Consumption, apparentdo	(a)	145, 920 . 139	123, 621	182, 625	155,005 (a)	154, 814 (e)	152, 400 (¢)	95, 010 (a)	109, 644 (a)	125, 590 (a)	105, 039 (a)	128, 966 (a)	31, 84 (a)
Refined (Chicago)	. 146 1001, 79 50, 579	. 146 249, 020 432, 339	. 146 221, 830 498, 235	. 146 240, 789 490, 281	.143 231,877 420,301	188, 897 342, 450	. 138 153, 220 240, 298	. 138 111, 344 168, 251	. 140 120, 115 118, 072	146 152, 956 90, 536	. 146 171, 924 98, 484	. 146 158, 069 81, 494	91, 81 r 64, 73
POULTRY AND EGGS	00,010	102, 000	1 400, 200	400, 201	120,001	012, 100	210,200	100, 201	110,012	30,000	00,101	01, 101	01, 1
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb. Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho?do.	. 264 20, 842 141, 759	. 250 18, 728 168, 478	. 255 21, 779 130, 044	. 250 28, 982 122, 729	. 219 38, 578 130, 817	. 228 42, 059 141, 654	233 38, 688 160, 689	. 228 46, 753 187, 959	. 227 62, 047 244, 075	. 242 62, 046 268, 128	. 246 60, 236 269, 021	. 255 33, 085 215, 5 32	18, 9 r 183,88
Eggs: Dried, production •do Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago) ‡ dol. per doz_ Productionnillions_	17, 845 , 343 6, 558	31, 982 . 321 r 6, 821	32, 056 . 311 6, 978	34, 579 . 308 6, 704	32, 712 . 332 5, 437	31, 272 . 348 4, 631	34, 149 . 338 4, 010	25,000 .368 3,515	23, 946 . 389 3, 278	16, 835 . 423 2, 998	10, 610 . 418 3, 387	15, 192 . 380 4, 146	14, 13 . 3 4, 7
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases Frozen thous of lb	1, 777	4, 453	6, 963	9, 632	11,335	9, 351	7, 653 371, 627	5, 427	2, 905 279, 175	1, 045 220, 180	411 165, 933	296 98, 985	7 55
	115, 344	148, 557	218, 032	292, 445	354, 223	388, 547	371,027	332, 505	219, 110	220, 100	100, 500	90, 900	7 85, 49
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	44, 204	37, 623	32, 356	31,062	28, 266	23, 461	29, 795	34, 860	39, 043	40, 214	37, 399	40, 391	38, 77
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	892	955	1,616	1, 207	742	731	1, 247	1, 123	1, 185	1,215	1,645	1, 118	9
To United States do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Visible supply, United States thous. of bags.	754 . 133 1, 352	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, 395 . 134 1, 450	957 . 134 1, 418	1, 38
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, principal portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo		27, 417 52, 969	32, 497 51, 545	47, 888 69, 672	49, 606		46, 585 123, 255	43, 015 131, 584	35, 891	25, 746 128, 223	17, 297	16, 763	18, 07

1945		- 			194	4	 -	 ,			19	1
March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TOI	BACCO	OCor	ntinued	l					
												١.
1	1		'			ļ			1		· 1	1
603, 571	r 551, 874	494,788	544, 408	654, 592	743, 815	737, 665	653, 568	640, 706	580, 186	589, 507	559, 159	r 49 r 47 r 25
1	ĺ		ļ						1			395
1 477, 157	301,821	389, 108	465, 193	418, 773	270, 188	273, 140	282, 044	376, 110	353, 656	357, 396	439, 055	34
8, 235	2 55	40	1, 128	121	7, 591	7,850	8, 120	6,793	6, 793	18, 016	4, 525	13
	1,294,844	1,336,492	1,347,503	1,287,717	972, 577	715, 572	464, 564	642, 165	1,054,005	1,226,474	1,147,957	1,05
. 066	. 066 . 055	.066	.066	. 066 . 055	.066	.066	.066	. 064	(a) .054	(a) . 054	(a) .054	
										į		
										1 1, 835		
	3,052			2, 702		 	2, 731			3,046		
	370 275			360			323			298		
	2, 317			1,991			2,085			2, 436		
1							24			30		l
	59			68			65			56		
18, 679	19, 956	18,778	21, 065	21, 166	20, 278	22, 305	20, 021	19, 771	20, 554	17, 826	20, 077	1
417, 521 27, 045	419, 291 22, 002	362, 403 20, 036	399, 992 23, 968	384, 171 23, 350	352, 131 21, 338	418, 205 26, 971	391, 492 25, 3 35	411, 894 28, 793	446, 325 30, 729	395, 499 26, 017	379, 420 27, 519	38
6.006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6,006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6. 006	6. 006	6.006	6,006	
	340	311	365	371	288	374	349	348	7 371	341	373	
	4, 196	3, 682	4, 323	4,508	4, 187	5,047	4, 407	5, 015	4,720	4, 207	4, 532	
.}	3,923	3, 338	3, 675	3, 199	3, 122	3, 207	3, 231	3,809	3,850	3, 281	4,072	
<u> </u>	LEAT	HER	AND :	PROD	UCTS	<u>†</u>	1	l	1		!	1
575	585	555	541	504	634	756	753	920	874	660	560	
. 1, 213	1,057	939	989	1,003	1,079	1, 339	1, 310	1, 451	1,336	1, 275	1, 284	
1, 723	1, 538	1, 378	1, 694	1, 823	1, 898	1, 924	2, 003	2, 238	2, 013	1, 934	2, 073	r
. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	.155 .218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	
1,001	926	865	952	998	802	1,029	940	1,006	948	879	957	
9 596	3, 323	2,676	3, 132	3, 158	2,711	2,901	2, 735	2,900	2,794	2,465	2, 543	7
	l							,		1	. 440	1
. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	.529	. 529	
7,018	r 6, 342	6,384	6.469	6,455	* 6, 792	6,862	6,970	6,974	r 7, 041	7,070	11, 978 7, 057	7
5,012	* 4, 579	r 4, 292	r 4, 379	r 4, 150	7 4, 084	7 4, 316	* 4, 223	7 4, 502	7 4, 617	7 4, 787	4, 921	'
.	42, 212	36, 854	39, 648	40, 682	31, 774	41, 464	38, 786	40, 760	39, 507	r 35, 784	39, 670	1
.	7, 059	6, 225	7,066	7, 184	4,732	6,073	5,061	4,604	4,386	r 4, 548	6, 344	1
	3, 924	3, 564	4, 189	4, 307	3, 697	4, 738	4, 474	4, 815	4, 671	+4,382	b 4, 326	
	25, 037 1, 508	21,071	21,714 1,354	22, 544 1, 405	17, 991	22, 696 1, 260	21, 789 1, 323	23, 046	22, 159 1, 335	, 20, 556 , 1, 153	23, 355 1, 206	
	2, 478 3, 387	2, 200 2, 988	2, 304 3, 024	2, 419 3, 062	2, 025 2, 562	2, 666 3, 153	2, 483 2, 974	2,728 3,163	2, 676 2, 983	7 2, 362 7 2, 847	2, 807 3, 372	
-	6, 516	5, 304	5, 499	5, 795	4, 463	5, 373	5,078	5, 421	5, 346	7 5, 041	5, 475	.
		9, 211	9, 532	9, 863 4, 542	7,888	10, 245	9, 930 5, 936	10, 398 6, 899	9,818 6,936	7 9, 153 7 5, 094	10, 495 4, 865	
	March FOODS 1,776 649,495 603,571 45,923 579,633 477,157 94,241 8,235	March March	March March April	March March April May	March March April May June	March March April May June July	March March April May June July August	March March April May June July August September	March March April May June July August September October	March March April May June July August Sept October November	March March April May June July August Sep- October Novem ber	March March April May June July August Sept Cember October Novem Decemplary Sept

*Nevised. 1 December 1 estimate. *Not available.

*Excludes reconstructed shoes (606,000 pairs for January and 663,000 pairs for February); such shoes are included in earlier data.

*For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note marked "\vec{s}" on p. 8-28 of the November 1943 Survey.

*Data for June to December 1943 were revised in the August 1944 Survey; revisions for January-May 1943 are available on request.

*New series compiled by U. S. Department of Agriculture; represents both raw and refined sugar in terms of raw sugar (see also note in April 1945 survey).

*¶1944 revised data for leather production and stocks not shown above are as follows: Production—cattle hide, Jan., 1,900; goat and kid, Feb., 2,916; sheep and lamb, Jan., 4,579;

*Feb., 5,007. Stocks—total, Jan., 10,349; Feb., 10,681; in process and finished, Jan., 6,154; Feb., 6,315; raw, Jan., 4,195; Feb., 4,366.

*Beginning January 1945 data for beach sandals, formerly included in "all other footwear," are included under the "all fabric," and "part fabric and part leather" classifications;

*Bleyshoes, also included in "all other footwear" through 1942 have been distributed to the all fabric, part fabric, etc., and various all leather categories since the beginning of 1943.

†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 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945						1944		1 -			194	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	LU	MBEI	R ANI) MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:† mil. bd. ft Production, total		2, 659 590 2, 069 2, 835 626 2, 209 3, 932 1, 012 2, 920	2, 654 571 2, 083 2, 756 631 2, 125 3, 845 961 2, 884	2, 972 589 2, 383 2, 911 687 2, 224 3, 732 884 2, 848	2, 730 591 2, 139 2, 869 602 2, 267 3, 794 881 2, 913	2,740 652 2,088 2,668 562 2,106 3,880 958 2,922	3, 107 735 2, 372 2, 893 567 2, 326 4, 051 1, 090 2, 961	2, 682 581 2, 101 2, 575 536 2, 039 4, 185 1, 125 3, 060	2, 686 598 2, 088 2, 617 571 2, 046 4, 241 1, 143 3, 098	2, 429 544 1, 885 2, 455 558 1, 897 4, 177 1, 105 3, 072	2, 170 484 1, 686 2, 267 490 1, 777 4, 031 1, 030 3, 001	2, 133 374 1, 759 2, 373 522 1, 851 4, 037 1, 082 2, 955	2, 1 1, 6 2, 2 4 1, 7 3, 6 2, 7
PLYWOOD AND VENEER									ł				
Hardwood plywood, production:* Cold press		81, 568 839, 480 847, 519 516, 806 136, 783	149, 455 68, 540 746, 102 754, 003 513, 291 124, 168 125, 506	157, 061 70, 438 785, 759 789, 832 525, 483 126, 798 128, 157	153, 636 71, 625 817, 392 805, 604 542, 463 129, 821 132, 167	144, 276 66, 828 766, 521 774, 719 568, 019 98, 762 94, 767	167, 184 80, 604 844, 009 850, 483 589, 154 133, 616 132, 274	154, 292 68, 671 758, 512 778, 558 592, 612 124, 989 126, 606	153, 163 71, 533 785, 800 808, 669 601, 127 127, 368 126, 717	147, 505 71, 762 762,116 786,856 603,668 127,192 127,371	138, 915 65, 652 667, 067 707, 387 598, 447 112, 028 114, 774	7158, 106 778, 022 7828, 697 7873, 681 7602, 339 126, 886 123, 965	145, 9 69, 8 755, 3 796, 6 593, 7 118, 8 117, 8
Stocks, end of monthdo		32, 776	30, 215	30, 131	27, 367	30, 804	30, 910	30, 487	31, 351	31,080	28, 268	30, 952	31, 6
### FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	3, 225	3, 600	3, 360	3, 250	3, 650	3, 550	3, 825	2,725	3,900	4,675	3, 650	4,625	3, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. ak: do.	8, 475 3, 125 3, 425 2, 550	8, 850 3, 500 3, 800 2, 650	8, 800 3, 260 3, 500 2, 350	7,700 4,000 3,300 3,050	7, 350 3, 950 3, 950 3, 150	7,825 3,650 3,050 3,725	7, 800 4, 075 3, 075 4, 500	7, 075 3, 775 3, 775 4, 750	6, 500 3, 775 4, 375 4, 325	7, 300 3, 375 4, 050 3, 650	6, 925 3, 375 3, 650 3, 325	7, 925 3, 525 3, 650 2, 900	8, 3, 2, 2,
Orders, new	22, 996 45, 345 16, 000 16, 899 3, 797	13, 658 27, 263 16, 479 15, 873 6, 902	13, 234 23, 940 13, 905 14, 816 5, 991	16, 282 21, 876 16, 438 17, 491 4, 938	13, 010 19, 424 15, 116 15, 462 4, 736	19, 397 25, 687 13, 361 13, 134 4, 963	27, 107 32, 196 15, 942 18, 281 4, 075	17, 635 37, 169 15, 790 16, 464 4, 095	17, 644 36, 843 17, 135 17, 970 3, 791	17, 100 36, 554 17, 547 17, 389 3, 949	15, 135 36, 921 15, 418 14, 716 4, 456	16, 755 37, 823 16, 630 15, 905 5, 197	16, 38, 15, 15, 4,
SOFTWOODS							<u> </u>						
Douglas fir, prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4—16 dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo	33. 810	33. 810 44, 100	33.810	34.790	34.790	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790	34. 300	33. 810 44. 100	33, 810 44, 100	33. 810 44, 100	33.810	33. 44.
orthern pine: Orders, new†	707 981	747 1, 111	44. 100 639 1, 047	44. 100 654 946	749 970	712 936	734 887	44. 100 634 873	664 876	545 809	668 909	44. 100 676 936	41.
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4†	(2) (2) 665 678 1, 167	39. 234 54. 313 686 709 1, 310	41. 394 55. 233 670 703 1, 277	41. 394 55. 233 737 755 1, 259	41. 172 55. 233 704 725 1, 238	41. 172 55. 233 702 746 1, 194	41. 172 55. 233 742 783 1, 153	41. 172 55. 480 654 648 1, 159	41. 172 (2) 666 661 1, 164	41. 172 (2) 644 612 1, 196	41. 172 (2) 559 568 1, 187	(2) (2) 650 649 1, 188	(2)
Orders, new†dodo Orders, unfilled, end of month†do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	505 433	493 461	526 515	564 529	568 514	524 502	578 468	557 504	496 475	417 420	386 378	394 383	
1"x8" dol. per M bd. ft. Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do Vest coast woods: 40	34, 84 371 434 789	34. 60 397 464 794	34. 66 443 473 764	34, 91 612 552 824	34, 77 646 583 887	34.70 612 538 961	34. 64 685 613 1, 033	34. 52 573 521 1, 085	34.71 556 526 1,115	34. 62 413 472 1, 057	34. 61 367 428 997	34. 42 306 388 915	34
Orders, new† do. Orders, unfilled, end of month† do. Production† do. Shipments† do. Stocks, end of month do.	687 1, 015 616 635 417	825 1, 083 762 814 460	794 1, 134 753 735 485	585 1,073 788 678 414	673 1,057 561 718 440	546 1,006 567 594 439	784 1, 075 704 692 449	640 1, 070 652 654 482	604 983 652 656 478	602 926 633 624 475	529 884 589 600 470	735 982 638 623 495	
tedwood, California: M bd. ft. Orders, new. do. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production. do. Shipments. do. Stocks, end of month. do.	38, 752 96, 628 33, 234 33, 712 66, 105	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	53, 795 90, 797 34, 535 33, 512 72, 074	36, 94, 31, 33, 68,
FURNITURE	-,,,,,,,	""	-,	-,	.,,,,,,,,	,,==0			,				
ll districts, plant operations percent of normal_ Grand Rapids district: Orders:	54	58	58	56	57	54	58	57	58	56	53	54	
Canceled percent of new orders New no. of days' production Unfilled, end of month do Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no. of days' production	4 17 87 50 18	2 76 95 51 18	6 24 88 50 15	3 32 92 48 15	4 27 89 47 17	3 24 86 47 14	4 23 77 51 18	3 41 78 50 15	3 35 76 52 17	6 25 68 51 17	1 65 72 50 15	4 25 84 50 17	

^{*}Revised. 2 Not available.

*New series. The plywood and veneer series are from the Bureau of the Census and are practically complete. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown on p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey; data beginning August 1942 and September 1942, respectively, for hardwood plywood and veneer are published on p. 14 of the November 1944 issue; subsequent revisions in the data for hardwood plywood are available on request.

†Revised series. Data for the indicated lumber series as published in the 1942 Supplement and in the statistical section of the monthly Survey prior to April 1945 issue have been revised as follows: Totalilumber stocks, total softwood stocks, and Southern pine stocks and unfilled orders beginning 1929; hardwood stocks, beginning 1937; Western pine new orders, unfilled orders and stocks beginning 1942; West Coast woods new orders, production, and shipments beginning 1938, and all other series beginning 1941. The revisions reflect largely adjustment of the monthly series to 1941-43 annual data collected by the Bureau of the Census. Revisions through 1939 for total lumber stocks and total softwood and hardwood stocks and through 1941 for other series are available in a special table on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey except that 798,000,000 should be added to the published stock figures for total lumber, total softwoods and Southern pine, and 111,000,000 to Southern pine unfilled orders (these additions are to carry back a revision to include data for concentration yards); all revisions are available on request. The Census for 1942 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics with those for years prior to 1942 for Southern pine and for total lumber, total softwoods, and total hardwoods. U. S. Forest Service estimates of total lumber proviously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics with those for years prior to 1942 for Southern pine and for total

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	1	<u> </u>	· 1		194	4		1			194	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	M]	ETALS	SAND	MAN	NUFAC	CTURI	ES						
IRON AND STEEL Iron and Steel Scrap			,										
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* do Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do Iron Ore		5, 406 3, 089 2, 317 5, 435 1, 598 3, 837	5, 185 2, 976 2, 209 5, 340 1, 560 3, 780	5, 245 2, 988 2, 257 5, 369 1, 607 3, 762	4, 995 2, 864 2, 131 5, 376 1, 613 3, 763	4, 954 2, 864 2, 090 5, 343 1, 592 3, 751	5, 077 2, 931 2, 146 5, 444 1, 670 3, 774	5, 008 2, 890 2, 118 5, 370 1, 715 3, 655	5, 246 3, 099 2, 147 5, 080 1, 635 3, 445	5, 070 2, 999 2, 071 4, 791 1, 528 3, 263	5, 025 2, 884 2, 141 4, 425 1, 453 2, 972	5, 048 2, 883 2, 165 4, 173 1, 445 2, 728	4, 714 2, 658 2, 056 4, 116 1, 465 2, 651
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces	7, 082 0 17, 304 14, 996 2, 307	7, 659 0 21, 333 17, 658 3, 675	7, 273 5, 288 17, 892 14, 985 2, 907	7, 558 12, 114 21, 474 18, 356 3, 117	7, 112 11, 975 26, 655 23, 289 3, 366	7, 372 12, 909 32, 069 28, 237 3, 832	7, 342 12, 288 37, 243 32, 727 4, 516	6, 950 11, 329 41, 943 36, 684 5, 259	7, 320 10, 595 45, 343 39, 546 5, 797	6, 883 4, 672 44, 722 39, 249 5, 473	7, 090 0 37, 824 32, 883 4, 941	6, 983 0 30, 889 26, 445 4, 444	6, 371 24, 577 20, 818 3, 761
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, gray iron, shipments*short tons		828, 648	757, 880	790, 674	763, 459	689, 744	778, 205	744, 954	780, 453	760, 383	741, 534	791, 395	752, 266
Castings, malleable: o Orders, new, net. do. Production do. Shipments do.	98, 979 86, 175 85, 307	90, 038 81, 480 81, 215	88, 169 69, 820 69, 360	92, 285 70, 555 72, 279	103,692 70,993 71,758	106, 626 61, 320 61, 704	71, 307 74, 297 70, 172	49, 502 74, 628 72, 821	76, 536 80, 505 76, 882	48, 149 79, 629 77, 528	69, 972 76, 187 76, 831	97, 153 83, 742 78, 788	79, 913 78, 385 75, 220
Pig iron: Consumption*thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale:		5,378	5, 161	5, 218	4,960	5,062	5, 159	4, 893	5, 108	4,887	4, 959	4,911	4, 528
Basic (valley furnace) dol. per long ton Composite do Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island do Production tons of short tons Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	24. 50 25. 17 25. 00 5, 228	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 434	23. 50 24, 17 24. 00 5, 243	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 343	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 057	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 157	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 210	23, 50 24, 17 24, 00 4, 988	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 5, 200	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 4, 904	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 4, 999	23. 50 24. 17 24. 00 4, 945	24. 00 24. 71 24. 50 4, 563
Boilers, range, galvanized:		1,650	1,636	1,658	1,663	1,649	1,639	1,617	1, 590	1, 536 71, 163	1,492	1,447	1,379
Orders, new, netnumber of boilers_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo_ Productiondo_ Shipmentsdo_ Stocks, end of monthdo_	263, 820 65, 575 56, 302	83, 359 76, 649 82, 066 85, 692 17, 241	62, 828 67, 593 74, 365 71, 884 19, 722	69, 560 68, 106 66, 107 69, 047 16, 782	57, 966 66, 272 54, 903 59, 800 11, 885	61, 099 69, 632 59, 416 57, 739 13, 562	68, 009 80, 696 58, 154 56, 945 14, 771	51, 288 76, 432 54, 589 55, 552 13, 808	74, 085 83, 637 69, 389 66, 880 16. 317	91, 616 63, 022 63, 184 16, 253	76, 249 112, 638 52, 089 56, 606 11, 736	112, 726 170, 727 54, 550 55, 014 11, 228	109, 278 217, 410 63, 153 62, 593 11, 788
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured Castings, steel, commercial: Orders, new, total, netshort tons		162, 575	175, 053	176, 993	181, 816	169, 921	171, 309	129, 847	146, 116	120, 667	138, 666	210, 182	214, 408
Railway specialties do Production, total Railway specialties do Railway specialties do		36, 202 174, 626 30, 760	44, 140 155, 778 27, 822	37, 807 161, 783 29, 974	28, 147 157, 444 30, 309	19, 248 131, 940 24, 756	29, 921 154, 911 31, 864	14, 371 144, 458 27, 660	16, 173 150, 719 28, 949	20, 937 146, 411 26, 939	30, 259 144, 162 25, 660	39, 121 157, 176 25, 267	38, 537 146, 165 23, 159
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacitys.	7, 725 95	7, 820 99	7, 588 99	7, 697 97	7, 229 94	7, 493 94	7, 493 94	7, 230 94	7, 616 96	7, 274 94	7,361 93	7, 204 89	r 6, 653
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steel	.0271 34.00 .0210 18.75	.0265 34.00 .0210 18.75	.0265 34.00 .0210 18.75	. 0265 34. 00 . 0210 18. 75	. 0265 34. 00 . 0210 18. 69	. 0265 34. 00 . 0210 16. 90	.0265 34.00 .0210 17.00	.0265 34.00 .0210 18.69	.0269 34.00 .0210 18.75	. 027 34. 00 . 0210 18. 75			
productsthous. of short tons. Steel, Manufactured Products	1,870	1, 875	1,757	1,777	1,738	1, 755	1, 743	1,734	1,775	1,744	1,768	1, 569	1, 56
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:¶ Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		1,907	3, 383 1, 610 1, 610 41	3, 432 1, 539 1, 531 49	3, 767 1, 509 1, 518 40	3, 649 1, 439 1, 427 51	5, 276 1, 611 1, 619 43	6, 666 1, 394 1, 390 47	6, 824 1, 575 1, 565 57	6,742 1,659 1,665 52	6, 747 1, 584 1, 594 41	7, 522 1, 837 1, 809 70	7, 251 1, 684 1, 698
Boilers, steel, new orders: Areathous. of sq. ft. Quantityumber Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous. of dol. Spring washers. shipments.		779 703 3, 046 408	853 602 2, 754 350	1, 155 849 2, 664 379	1, 608 839 2, 868 382	1, 122 728 2, 870 319	1, 649 1, 070 3, 152 361	831 757 3, 060 347	904 692 3, 302 383	914 699 3, 155 414	925 538 2, 818 464	2, 417 1, 174 3, 029 477	1, 13 1, 02 2, 74 41
Total thous of short tons. Merchant bars do Pipe and tube do Plates do Raiis do		5, 616 554 515 1, 164 226	5, 211 508 496 1, 073 197	5, 313 533 521 1, 042 220	5, 164 512 504 1, 010 192	5, 082 498 506 969 201	5, 159 510 518 858 195	5, 157 497 510 936 214	5, 184 471 501 957 214	5, 161 499 512 900 204	4, 965 474 503 819 209	4, 940 451 506 743 199	4,77 46 46 66 19
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		96 133 357 223	768 89 115 319 216 347	790 97 115 318 231 369	768 97 119 298 256 363	763 88 117 300 246 337	839 95 121 298 238 377	828 97 121 311 204 360	841 98 127 306 205 369	833 100 121 312 202 354	802 103 113 302 234 342	843 109 118 259 237 348	82 10 11 26 20 33
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS									1				
Aluminum: Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Production:*	.0375	. 0445	.0425	.0425	.0425	.0425	.0420	.0362	. 0327	.0317	.0312	. 0358	. 037
Primary		160, 4 59, 3 232, 2			132. 8 55. 9 187. 9	135. 1 53. 5 199. 6			96. 8 43. 4 199. 2	48. 0 208. 2	165. 1		

The sprinning July 1944 the coverage of the industry is virtually complete; the coverage was about 97-89 percent for September 1942-June 1944 and 93 percent prior thereto.

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

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

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

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

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
M	ETAL	S ANI) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed			71.2		
ONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS—Con.													
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total thous. of lb. Consumed in own plants	6, 016 1, 303 4, 713 . 195	5, 543 1, 318 4, 225 . 195	5, 643 1, 353 4, 290 . 195	4, 774 1, 154 3, 621 . 195	5, 283 1, 218 4, 065 . 195	5, 161 1, 229 3, 932 195	5, 336 1, 204 4, 133 . 195	4, 588 1, 215 3, 373 . 195	5, 300 1, 129 4, 171 . 195	4, 780 971 3, 809 . 195	4, 302 1, 221 3, 082 . 195	5, 439 1, 314 4, 125 . 195	4, 88 1, 11 3, 77
Opper: Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production: Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake)short tons. Refinery	76, 234 76, 395 218, 488	.1178 101, 247 99, 118 156, 083	92, 530 95, 280 156, 233	94, 534 98, 580 165, 887	89,070 93,958 141,139	86, 224 93, 650 121,898	82,769 91,047 139,515	82, 776 88, 384 118, 054	.1178 82, 653 89, 068 126, 590	76, 466 87, 145 127, 517	76, 799 82, 649 156, 800	. 1178 7 73, 754 67, 726 145, 904	. 11 67, 49 69, 98 172, 58
Deliveries, refined, domesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomesticoddomestic	i	37, 259	38, 382	37,074	42, 467	48, 050	50,991	51, 412	49, 358	58, 051	66, 780	59, 715	57, 1
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) \$\sigma^-\$. do. Refined: Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Production, total \$\sigma^-\$ short tons. From domestic ore \$\sigma^-\$ do. Shipments \$\sigma^-\$ do. Stocks, end of month \$\sigma^-\$ do. Aggresium production:	34, 841 . 0650 48, 029 39, 077 47, 249 30, 909	. 0650 55, 324 47, 294 55, 449 34, 379	35, 951 .0650 50, 154 46, 258 44, 690 39, 830	36, 931 . 0650 45, 903 42, 663 48, 142 37, 586	34, 255 .0650 39, 755 34, 413 43, 485 33, 847	29, 982 . 0650 40, 471 33, 434 42, 966 31, 344	34, 873 . 0650 38, 436 35, 934 40, 884 28, 890	31, 266 . 0650 38, 614 35, 717 43, 586 23, 911	31, 489 . 0650 42, 997 34, 642 42, 303 24, 595	31, 395 . 0650 42, 842 36, 112 43, 513 23, 915	30, 498 . 0650 46, 052 40, 264 50, 420 19, 536	33, 867 . 0650 49, 099 45, 463 40, 887 27, 738	31, 0 . 06 46, 6 38, 6 44, 2 30, 1
Aggiestim production: Primary	6. 7 2. 8 . 5200	41.0 3.6 .5200	37.8 2.3 .5200	34. 3 2. 8 . 5200	29. 4 2. 1 . 5200	30, 1 2, 0 , 5200	25. 0 2. 8 . 5200	18. 5 2. 7 . 5200	16. 6 2. 8 . 5200	12. 5 2. 1 . 5200	8. 5 1. 8 . 5200	7. 7 2. 5 . 5200	6 2 . 52
Louis	. 0825 71, 739 94, 494 94, 296 174, 672	.0825 86,037 84,431 83,104 212,807	. 0825 80, 405 75, 213 75, 213 217, 999	. 0825 80, 497 80, 825 80, 540 217, 671	. 0825 73, 067 65, 785 65, 488 224, 953	, 0825 72, 947 63, 193 63, 193 234, 707	. 0825 71, 281 64, 295 64, 158 241, 693	. 0825 66, 891 65, 150 64, 927 243, 434	. 0825 68, 781 67, 871 67, 820 244, 344	. 0825 67, 432 65, 559 65, 519 246, 217	. 0825 70, 035 78, 732 78, 710 237, 520	. 0825 70, 492 92, 453 89, 949 215, 559	.08 64, 7 82, 8 82, 6 197, 4
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS clowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol		13, 236			13, 370) 	11,780			8, 788		
lectric overhead cranes: \$\) Orders, new \(\do \) Orders, unfilled, end of month \(\do \) Shipments \(\do \)		430 4, 124 870	553 3, 884	766 3, 841	822 4, 032	473 3, 837	680 3, 796	522 3, 714 598	1, 146 4, 579	518 4, 292	602 4, 226	889 4, 530	4,
oundry equipment: 1937-39=100. New orders, net total 1937-39=100. New equipment do Repairs do uel equipment and heating apparatus:		498, 4 457, 6 642, 6	783 385. 7 322. 2 610. 1	503. 9 477. 0 598. 8	630 466. 1 426. 8 604. 8	663 375. 8 327. 5 546. 4	700 450. 5 416. 3 571. 4	388. 0 336. 5 569. 7	597 526, 5 504, 0 605, 9	795 369. 5 301. 7 609. 4	683 397. 4 351. 7 558. 4	581 422. 4 362. 2 634. 7	46 42 61
Orders, new, netnumber Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Mechanical stokers, sales:¶	14, 763 48, 465 9, 748 7, 854	5, 786 13, 092 6, 613 23, 671	4, 471 12, 483 5, 080 22, 576	4,970 12,200 5,253 21,419	7, 049 12, 630 6, 619 20, 192	5, 653 13, 341 4, 942 18, 996	7, 162 14, 443 6, 060 17, 802	5, 988 13, 835 6, 596 16, 061	9, 029 14, 398 8, 466 13, 110	15,866 22,441 7,823 12,679	12, 326 27, 214 7, 553 11, 221	14, 268 39, 331 9, 007 8, 997	13, 43, 7, 8,
Classes 4 and 5: Number	6, 473	1, 793 206 43, 012	2, 193 252	2, 515 279	3, 235	3, 293 370	4, 368	3, 996	5, 183 418	4,768 362	4, 849 380	5, 091	4,
Horsepower Unit heaters, new orders thous, of dol Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), shipments* number	71, 648	2, 867 22, 418	52, 299 17, 526	51, 737 	57, 007 2, 591 22, 637	70, 453 	83, 689 25, 101	70, 854 3, 848 27, 193	74, 188 	63, 288 28, 265	70, 390 4, 653 22, 146	44, 322 	7 43,
Iachine tools:* do Orders, new, net. do Orders, unfilled, end of month. do Shipments. do	1	40, 950 153, 563 51, 907	55, 247 167, 232 41, 370	59, 922 185,746 41, 819	49, 558 194, 450 41, 471	31, 889 191, 295 32, 753	41, 079 196, 760 35, 177	33, 152 194, 125 35, 889	57, 206 213, 675 37, 516	58, 706 235, 396 36, 277	62, 504 260, 880 36, 784	58, 619 281, 252 37, 353	58, 7 302,
umps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits. Power pumps, horizontal typedo Water systems, including pumpsdo umps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, newthous. of dol	31, 408 773 30, 647 3, 284	39, 431 478 30, 463 3, 206	35, 897 241 26, 726 3, 912	36, 701 300 25, 299 4, 815	29, 988 262 28, 126 3, 096	26, 671 409 30, 142 3, 497	32,050 418 25,561 4,175	22, 494 292 23, 865 3, 635	31, 229 354 32, 171 4, 016	29, 843 392 29, 040 2, 207	22, 838 248 20, 427 2, 242	32, 955 556 29, 086 3, 579	26, 27, 3,
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	0,202	.,	,,,,	,	,			,				-,	'
attery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands lectrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed		1,545 442	1, 297 404	1, 324 393	1, 368 408	1, 485 338	1, 938 387	1,857 351	1,934 357	1,741 340	1, 635 323	1, 4 50 371	1,
Motors and generators, new orders		352 9,041 750	311 16,011 1,055	20, 608 1, 328	346 11,156 810	365 11,743 843	416 12, 781 1, 005	314 8, 094 711	242 6, 970 688	9, 531 927	328 6, 152 491	352 10, 653 870	11,
minated fiber products, shipments do do dotors (1-200 hp): Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6, 085 6, 168 6, 639	6, 326 6, 434 5, 732 8, 101 4, 539	5, 895 5, 940 5, 532 7, 190 5, 417	5, 727 6, 199 6, 378 6, 654 9, 907	5, 861 5, 557 5, 935 6, 994 6, 602	4, 921 5, 048 6, 221 6, 385 7, 042	5, 519 6, 005 7, 133 6, 839 5, 803	4, 936 5, 420 4, 899 6, 533 6, 743	5, 006 5, 675 5, 402 6, 372 2, 992	4,854 5,965 5,210 6,190 9,293	4,779 6,677 7,490 6,010 3,933	5, 546 5, 073 6, 200 4, 730 4, 575	5, 5, 6, 5, 4,
igid steel conduit and fittings, shipments_short tons_ ulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb_ Shipmentsthous, of dol_	9, 842 4, 407 1, 428	7, 782 4, 653 1, 393	7, 747 4, 181 1, 218	7, 904 3, 953 1, 240	8, 395 4, 273 1, 276	7, 967 3, 773 1, 079	8, 531 4, 184 1, 174	8. 173 4, 130 1, 156	8, 838 4, 416 1, 275	8, 811 4, 038 1, 170	9, 266 3, 845 1, 149	11, 276 3, 901 1, 166	3, 3 1,

^{*}Revised. †The total and the detail cover 59 manufacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942.

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

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

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

*New series. For magnesium production beginning January 1942, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments represents estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data for machine tool shipments see p. 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 August 1944 issue. The data for machine tools cover virtually the entire industry through June 1944; thereafter, reports were no longer requested from 150 small companies which formerly accounted for about 4 percent of total shipments on shipments of warm-air furnaces, which replaces the new orders data formerly shown, is compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports to the War Production Board by 126 manufacturers accounting for almost the entire production; shipments for cancelations reported through December 1944; data for all years for this index and the index for insulating materials, as published prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised; revisions are available on request.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945		1		1	194	14					194	1
1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
		PAPI	ER AN	D PR	INTI	NG							
WOOD PULP													
Total, all grades short tons Bleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	835, 473 71, 474	785,853 65,796	750,633 61,070	808,983 64,365	795,840 66,617	743,904 69, 222	833, 433 69, 071	775, 530 64, 872	844, 288 73, 484	819, 376 72, 190	734, 987 65, 811	801, 707 70, 006	740,2 67,6
	323, 911 138, 230	299, 649 133, 397	290, 633 121, 504	319, 009 131, 435	323,855 129,165	308,015 117,376	341, 152 138, 404	316, 288 127, 017	339, 840 137, 247	327, 587 130, 481	276, 294 122, 264	303, 375 134, 182	283, 9 122, 4
Unbleached sulphite do	74, 261 39, 268	r 77, 409 r 36, 658	71, 717 33, 233	75, 925 35, 530	73, 124 35, 306	63, 141 30, 591	73, 329 36, 500	68, 167 34, 211	72, 594 37, 356	71, 720	67, 367 35, 188	74, 908	65, 4
Bleached sulphite	143, 667	r 1 3 8, 9 60	134, 402	139, 677	125, 599	112, 241	125, 443	119, 011	134, 858	135, 584	128, 253	36, 984 136, 861	124, 5
ocks, end of month:† Total, all gradesdodo	74,879	78, 093	81, 879	91, 052	88, 204	82, 281	72, 561	66, 643	64,780	66,552	66, 844	75, 955	772, 2
Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unblenched sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 247 10, 055	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, 162 10, 645	7, 211 9, 471	5, 2 9, 0
Unbleached sulphitedodo	12, 050 7, 252 2, 748	r 14, 803	14, 500 9, 245	16, 113 9, 183	14, 131 10, 126	12,849 9,246	12, 378 8, 536	11, 717 8, 971	11,989 8,529	12, 505 9, 225	12, 360 8, 169	12, 998 10, 015	'11,8 8,4
Soda do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 748 35, 386	7 2, 514 7 35, 564	2,066 41,013	1, 925 46, 347	2,027 46,158	2,216 41,560	1,886 32,075	2, 122 26, 344	2,468 24,351	1,945 25,002	2, 336 25, 580	2,854 29,718	31, 0
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	,				ŕ	·		·	-				
l paper and paperboard mills (U. S. Bureau of the Census):*													
Paper and paperboard production, totalshort tonsdodo	1,528,524 725, 449	71,482,644 7719,962	r1,402,383 r657, 571	r 1,484,667 r703, 610	r1,460,305 r690, 840	1,326,206 621, 394	1,518,922 720, 152	1,421,869 1679,898	1,501,175 7715, 596	1,464,762 699,872	1,328,965 655, 550		7639, 4
Paperboard do do per, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard	803, 075	762, 682	r744, 812	r781, 057	769, 465	7704, 812	7798, 770	741, 971	⁷ 785, 579	764, 890	673, 415		r685, 7
(American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons		585, 763	517, 178	537, 293	547, 065	496,210	564, 593	533, 103	569, 426	532, 728	553, 901	r 624,527	521, 7
Production do Shipments do		582, 739 588, 385	530, 222 536, 878	569,074 569,060	553, 709 571, 676	493,254	580, 177 577, 933	542, 887 549, 797	578, 547 574, 494	564, 717 579, 259	526,181 541, 238	r 565,346 r 556,211	512, 6 520, 9
Shipments			82, 387	73, 020	79, 322	76, 591	78, 329	86, 106	96, 399	78, 501	90, 636		1
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo		148, 007	148, 181	137, 287	136, 946	148,933	140,606	139, 164	151,863	141, 589	138, 448 80, 890	r 96,259 r 169,965	75,0 156, 7
ine paper: do. Orders, new		88, 024 89, 078	78,020 81,211	82, 856 80, 357	79, 709 84, 115	69, 941 69, 716	85, 959 83, 912	81, 931 83, 840	87, 432 89, 039	85, 970 87, 733	72, 455		77, 8 78, 3
Stocks, end of monthdodo		46, 885	44,010	44, 823	40,664	45,098	45, 794	42, 955	42, 817	41,080	36, 030	10,000	40, 6
Printing paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		179, 222 135, 311	168, 918 143, 171	171, 750 140, 808	158, 537 128, 593	141,524 126,368	182, 929 144, 979	158, 566 138, 797	172, 243 139, 394	172, 949 131, 521	178, 981 140, 516	r207, 898 r154, 505	163, 0 157, 9
Production do do Shipments do		173, 957 177, 091	166, 017 166, 649	173, 587 174, 990	165, 886 167, 297	144,083 143,743	176, 434 172, 545	164, 909 167, 538	172, 531 172, 152	172, 273 179, 356	161,505 171,169	r173, 407 r171, 560	161, 6 165, 1
Stocks, end of monthdo		52, 239	52, 533	51, 208	48,600	49, 490	53, 495	51,036	53, 291	53, 006	52, 576	755, 843	52, 0
Orders, new		225, 567 197 595	199, 526 199, 886	211,055 189,349	217, 062 188, 679	207,172 203,499	223, 689 195, 112	217, 972 194, 127	224, 199 202, 175	204, 708 184, 809	208, 279 198, 948	r228, 898	200, 6 222, 8
Production do		197, 595 227, 079 229, 828	199, 825 203, 621	221, 429 214, 767	219, 158	198,265 192,602	228, 416 229, 867	210, 897 212, 312	226, 251 219, 708	218, 007 218, 595	199,136	r217, 260 r215, 796	191, 1
Vrapping paper: do. Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.		229, 828 66, 585	63, 584	67,002	225, 921 62, 486	68,127	64, 142	62, 077	70, 288	69, 648	66, 679	r207, 989 r74, 596	194, 1 70, 8
ok paper, coated: Orders, newpercent of stand. capacity Productiondo	54. 5	52.1	56.0	51.3	51.9	48.8	53. 3	57. 2	52. 7	53.6	52. 2	56, 7	53
Shipmentsdo	57. 0 56. 3	61. 5 57. 4	55. 3 57. 5	52. 3 54. 4	57. 0 56. 5	46. 2 47. 6	55. 7 53. 6	53. 4 55. 7	56. 5 57. 7	61.7 56.3	54. 2 50. 6	52. 4 57. 4	55 57
ok nanar nnacatad:	1	84. 3	82. 2	77. 5	73.7	70.1	80.4	78.8	80.3	80. 4	81.6	80.7	83
Orders, new do. Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb Production percent of stand. capacity. Shipments do.	7. 30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7.
Productionpercent of stand. capacity	82. 5 83. 0	80. 7 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 77.7	76. 3 76. 8	79 80
wsprint: Canada:	00.0	`		.0.3	50.0	,,,,		0,5,0		00.0	''.'	10.0	30
Productionshort tons_	263, 776	252, 092 232, 012	236, 353 256, 543	262, 467 276, 054	246, 864 268, 213	244, 406 249, 979	262, 695 274, 706	244, 209 252, 928	258, 301 262 008	256, 762 259, 409	244, 970	264, 766	239, €
Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do do Stocks	108, 281	131, 154	110, 964	97, 377	76, 028	70, 455	58, 444	49, 725	262, 998 45, 028	42, 381	230, 780 56, 571	232, 110 89, 227	217, 2 111, 6
United States: Consumption by publishers Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol. per short ton	202,802	201, 708	201, 136	197, 427	191,077	174,866	182, 432	189,612	218, 137	211, 572	205, 952	185, 193	175, 0
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton. Production short tons. Shipments from mills do	58.00 64,733	58. 00 61, 201	58.00 54,636	58.00 60,909	58.00 61,106	58.00 59,875	58.00 60,631	58.00 61,529	58.00 61,994	58.00 62,546	58.00 61,169	58.00 60,381	58. 58, 2
Stocks, end of month:	66, 166	61, 471	56, 103	62, 319	CO, 648	59, 946	61, 217	61,069	62, 537	61, 697	61, 295	60, 120	59,0
At millsdo At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	5, 318 253, 136	9, 793 278, 202	8, 326 268, 648	6, 216 275, 809	7, 374 300, 070	7, 303 325, 365	6, 717 342, 122	7, 177 345, 049	6, 634 332, 393	7, 483 325, 112	7, 357 296, 784	7,618 $272,897$	6, 7 259, 1
Derboard (National Paperboard Association):I	45, 532	37, 182	46, 933	50,636	46,388	44, 336	46, 642	51, 997	46, 575	49, 256	45, 496	50, 160	53, 7
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	714, 741 549, 631	649, 058 607, 537	634, 593 601, 880	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, 859 471, 289	733, 751 565, 064	620, 0 558, 2
Productiondodo	702, 416	659, 555 95	626, 877 96	697, 674 96	673, 808 96	608, 458 85	708, 973 96	654, 104 93	680, 288 95	672, 212	596, 214 85	652, 913	603, 1
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	426, 213	403, 646	375, 794	411,870	389, 217	344, 457	406, 115	378, 499	398, 559	487, 039	353, 103	393, 004	353, 7
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do per products:	172, 933	112, 520	122, 534	122, 779	129, 777	157, 290	164, 211	174, 556	186, 949	187, 697	186, 383	164, 576	163, 9
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship-		4 205	9 070	A DHO	9 040	9 850	4 000	4 100	4 071	4 070	3,858	4 001	
ments* mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value:*	070.0	4, 305	3,872	4,078	3,968	3,756	4,316	4, 105	4, 271	4,078	1	4, 231	3,8
New orders 1936 = 100. Shipments do	273, 3 295, 5	275. 8 271. 6	247. 6 248. 4	258, 4 262, 4	241. 2 260. 3	201. 2 228. 4	256. 4 267. 6	223. 3 261. 1	261. 2 276. 1	266. 0 271. 7	281. 0 257. 2	322. 4 272. 5	281 250
PRINTING													
ook publication, totalno. of editions	720 574	496 392	721 588	610 524	538 432	562 462	461 397	656 544	491 428	669 555	651 552	487 398	39 34
New booksdo													

*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.

[Revisions for January 1944: Total, 1,411,268; paper, 687,134; paperboard, 724, 134.

[Scomputed 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 pull 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 Burcau 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. 8-32 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 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1944			1			945
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	PET:	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL F	ROD	UCTS						
COAL Anthracite:													
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	13, 98	14, 04	14.04	13.96	12 05	13.84	12 04	12 04	19 05	12 96	13.86	13. 87	14.6
Wholesale do do	11, 430	11.481	11. 527	11.574	13.85 11.435	11, 419	13.84 11.419	13.84	13. 85 11. 419	13. 86 11. 424	11, 430	11.430	14. (11. 43
Wholesale do Production thous of short tons Stocks, end of month:	5, 215	5, 576	5, 202	5, 848	5, 623	4, 962	5, 623	5, 443	5, 603	5,088	4, 570	4, 195	* 4, 4
In producers' storage yardsdoln selected retail dealers' yards. No. of days' supply.	285 13	318 8	334 11	353 15	348 15	378 18	413 22	442 20	462 22	492 25	445 19	322 11	28
Bituminous: Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total					1						1		
thous. of short tonsdo	51, 687 39, 577	54, 417 41, 709	47, 411 37, 753	44, 260 36, 746	43, 072 35, 295	43, 171 35, 254	46, 585 36, 958	45, 710 35, 967	49, 516 39, 003	49, 684 39, 644	55, 186 41, 813	59, 082 42, 780	7 52, 54 7 38, 25
Beehive coke ovens do	819 8,060	1, 046 8, 124	962 7, 925	1,006 8,134	958 7,778	944 7, 967	896 7, 978	805 7,606	822 7, 985	759 7,748	632 7, 984	714 7, 934	7, 2
Byproduct coke ovens doCement mills doCoalage retorts do.	265 138	264 142	254 133	293 126	311 112	316 117	358 115	336 121	364 128	360 129	352 138	296 145	1 72
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do Electric p	6, 186	6, 539	5, 632	5, 847	6, 167	6, 414	7,046	6,657	6,754	6,824	7,066	7, 119	r 6, 2
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do do	11, 411 938	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	10,714 908	11, 758 1, 022	12, 014 1, 080	10, 7
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do	11, 760 12, 110	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 10, 513	12, 202 10, 040	12, 861 13, 373	13, 478 16, 302	12, 0 14, 2
Other consumption, coal mine fueldodo	239	253	231	257	248	228	252	233	235	229	204	239	2
Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton Wholesale:	10. 36	10.22	10. 24	10. 27	10.28	10. 29	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.32	10.33	10. 33	10.
Mine rundo Prepared sizesdo	5, 237 5, 513	5. 240 5. 497	5. 246 5. 503	5, 242 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, 237 5, 516	5, 237 5, 513	5, 2; 5, 5
Production tons. thous, of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	52, 360	54, 880	49, 510	53, 930	52, 712	48, 986	54, 177	50, 480	51,813	50, 819	45, 774	52, 200	46, 90
total thous. of short tons Industrial, total do	45, 494 41, 838	51, 835 46, 884	50, 513 46, 874	55, 293 50, 591	59, 680 54, 259	61, 413	63, 909	64, 905	65, 074	64,020	57, 204 52, 470	49, 465	45, 7
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	5, 452	6, 281	5, 930	5,892	6, 152	55, 537 5, 711	58, 233 5, 928	59, 150 6, 174	59, 256 6, 397	58, 330 6, 737	6, 112	46, 127 5, 695	42, 6 5, 6
Coal-geg ratorts do	441 175	465 208	475 193	472 205	491 206	508 216	537 239	550 250	592 243	582 261	538 243	494 214	r 1
Railways (class I) do do	12, 519 9, 964	13, 996 9, 893	14, 802 10, 250	15, 713 11, 737	16, 457 13, 329	16, 965 13, 797	17, 505 14, 633	17, 773 14, 773	17, 962 14, 691	17, 671 14, 427	16, 305 12, 918	14, 098 11, 312	12, 9 r 10, 1
Electric power utilities do Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do Best in do Best industrial do Best industrial do Best industrial do Best industrial do Best industrial do Best industrial	725 12, 562	765 15, 276	758 14, 466	761 15, 811	785 16, 839	811 17, 529	775 18, 616	791 18, 839	796 18, 575	783 17, 869	701 15,653	665 13, 649	12, 6
Retair dealers, total	3, 656	4, 951	3, 639	4,702	5, 421	5, 876	5, 676	5, 755	5, 818	5, 690	4,734	3, 337	3, 1
COKE Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)													
Production: 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
Beehivethous, of short tons_	525 5, 646	667 5, 656	r 613 5, 545	644 5, 691	614 5, 437	605 5, 627	574 5, 633	516 5, 377	527 5,635	486 5, 471	7 405 5, 603	457 5, 576	7 43 5, 00
Byproduct do Petroleum coke do Stocks, end of month:		144	137	145	135	158	158	155	181	164	172	181	16
Byproduct plants, totaldo	677 499	622 513	685 535	756 569	784	921	986	995	1,040	1, 198	1, 149	913	7
At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	178	109	149	18 6	554 231	589 332	596 390	565 430	586 454	688 509	655 494	609 304	58 19
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		173	166	141	127	130	116	116	137	162	187	174	13
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl		137, 902	132, 330	139, 537	139, 937	143, 434	143, 047	140, 453	142 700	140.045	145, 125	145.051	
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl_ Production † thous. of bbl_	1 110		1. 110 133, 593	1. 110 141, 293	1.110 137,251	1. 110	1.110	1.110	143, 720	1.110	1, 110	145, 071	134, 88
Reinery operationspct. of capacity_		91	91	92	95	141, 287 96	145, 296 95	142, 989 95	146, 938 94	142, 404 94	145, 282 95	147, 186 93	133, 23
Refinable in U. S. t thous, of bbl		236, 530	234, 694 51, 625	235, 176	229, 631	223, 503	223, 901	222, 868	223, 500	222, 759	220, 663	221, 737 49, 620	220, 22
At refineriesdo At tank farms and in pipe linesdo		48, 911 174, 415	169, 574	50, 407 171, 467	50, 190 166, 227	48, 895 160, 938	50, 150 160, 162	48, 919 160, 216	50, 323 159, 447	49, 039 159, 582	48, 576 158, 181	157, 808	48, 60 157, 44
On leasest do Heavy in California do		13, 204 6, 766	13, 495 6, 473	13, 302 6, 254	13, 214 6, 118	13, 670 6, 186	13, 589 6, 291	160, 216 13, 733 6, 469 1, 357	13, 730 6, 487	14, 138 6, 482	14, 105 6, 107	14, 309 6, 026	14, 16 5, 79
Heavy in California do Wells completed† number Refined petroleum products:		1, 056	953	1, 033	1, 177	1,098	6, 291 1, 200	1, 357	1, 194	1,154	1, 099	1, 022	1, 0
Consumption:							1	1					
Electric power plants† thous. of bbl. Railways (class I) do		1, 491 8, 574	1, 490 8, 095	1, 516 7, 956	1,640 7,579	1, 530 5, 496	1, 505 7, 970	1,650 7,750	1, 746 8, 284	1, 825 8, 314	2, 012 8, 863	2, 148 8, 488	1, 70
Railways (class I) do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production:		. 066	. 066	.066	.066	. 066	.066	.066	. 066	. 066	. 066	. 066	7,72
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl Residual fuel oil do		19, 863 39, 738	19, 604 37, 281	21, 215 38, 026	20, 028 37, 902	21, 316 38, 332	20, 593 37, 291	19, 110	21, 697	18,870	19, 058	20, 556	20, 26
Stocks, end of month:		29, 926	30, 152	32, 484	35, 242		1	37, 903	39, 322	39, 370	41, 278	41,862	37, 14
Residual fuel oildodo		45, 427	44, 137	32, 484 44, 682	35, 242 46, 649	38, 335 50, 589	40, 712 53, 506	43, 687 57, 849	47, 352 57, 420	45, 584 55, 643	38, 333 50, 383	31, 695 44, 347	27, 21 39, 76
Prices geeding													
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do Retail, service stations, 50 cities do	. 059 . 161	. 161	. 060 . 161	. 060	. 060 . 161	. 060 . 161	.059	.059	. 059 . 161	.059	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	. 05
Production, totalfthous. of bbl.	. 146	. 146 60, 145	. 146 58, 384	. 146 61, 191	. 146 61, 719	. 146 63, 480	. 146 64, 064	. 146 63, 674	. 146 65, 514	.146 64,842	. 146 65, 800	. 146 66, 662	63, 50
Production, totalf		21, 148 31, 905	21, 185 30, 492	22, 352 31, 510	22, 510 31, 959	22, 748 33, 062	22, 655 33, 769	23, 827 32, 283	24, 421 33, 190	24, 019 33, 055	24, 081 34, 020	24, 267 34, 262	23, 73 32, 25
Natural gasoline and allied products; do: Used at refineries; do Retail distribution mil. of gal.		8 250	8, 028 5, 012	8, 477 5, 198	8, 387 5, 429	8, 767 6, 165	8, 792 6, 084	8, 648 5, 799	9, 090 6, 020	9,024 6,109	9, 197	9,843	8, 99
		2,010	1, 979	2, 235	2, 305	2, 163	2, 264	2, 223	2, 194	2, 155	6,008 r 2,076	6, 380 2, 124	5, 45

Revised.

§ See note marked "§" on p. S-33 of the March 1945 Survey. For revisions for 1941-42 see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey and p. S-34 of the July 1944 issue, respectively.

§ See note marked "§" on p. S-33 of the March 1945 Survey. For revisions for 1941-42 see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey and p. S-34 of the July 1944 issue, respectively.

§ See note marked "§" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue, respectively.

§ See note marked "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 January 1944 for the items excluded are given in notes in previous issues of the Survey; February 1945 data are as follows:

Sales of liquified petroleum gases for fuel, 1,406,000 barrels; transfers of cycle products, 72,000 barrels.

† Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal, see note marked "†" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues (correction for crude petroleum production January 1941, 110,683), and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly revisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request. Revised February 1944 figure for wells completed, 948.

8-34	SUL	V 15 1	Or C	OILLL	4111 1	OBIL	(LEOD					Ma	y 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					1944						19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODI	JCTS-	-Cont	inued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.													
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline total thous of bhl		75, 275	76, 638	74, 519	70, 246	68, 921	66, 542	64, 914	65, 886	68, 107	73, 622	78, 877	85, 47;
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do		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, 217 13, 208	53, 210 12, 789	59, 63, 11, 98
Kerosene:		4, 242	4, 213	4, 436	4, 477	4, 425	4, 211	4, 141	4, 160	4, 334	4, 451	4, 160	4, 618
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Productionthous. of bbl	. 074	. 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	. 074 6, 461	. 074 6, 614	6, 29
Production thous of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do Lubricants:		4,078	4, 142	4, 969	5, 949	6, 665	7, 583	7, 985	7,847	6, 977	5, 765	4, 674	4, 18
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production	. 160	. 160 3, 488	. 160 3, 273	. 160 3, 337	.160 3,453	. 160 3, 364	. 160 3, 356	. 160 3, 458	. 160 3, 672	.160 3,587	. 160 3, 581	. 160 3, 504	. 160 3, 062
Production dol. per gal. Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt:		8,011	8,068	7, 771	7,590	7, 426	7, 169	7, 364	7, 452	7, 562	7, 815	7, 796	7, 64
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do		455, 400 795, 300	455, 500 852, 200	598, 900 889, 500	690, 700 844, 600	711, 600 735, 600	800, 200 590, 000	750, 400 495, 100	677, 600 465, 800	553, 600 534, 400	481, 100 626, 200	471, 200 730, 000	420, 900 808, 200
Wax: Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo		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, 200 93, 800	71, 960 88, 480	64, 960 86, 240
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments:† Totalthous. of squares Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo	4, 679	4, 526	3,928	4, 134	3, 976	3, 624	4, 216	4, 004	4, 192	4, 116	3, 662	3,879	3, 799
Mineral-surfaced roll rooming and cap sheetdo	1, 176	1, 719 1, 393	1, 368 1, 160	1, 337 1, 196	1, 197 1, 157	1, 133 1, 035	1, 318 1, 200	1, 099 1, 194	1, 173 1, 221	1, 295 1, 215	1, 456 943	1, 518 1, 082	1, 573 993
Shingles, all typesdo	1	1,414	1, 400	1,602	1,622	1, 457	1, 699	1, 711	1, 797	1,606	1, 263	1, 279	1, 23
	STON:	Ŀ, CL	AI, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	UCIS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	·	1
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	107 714	124 000	144 100	142, 604	102 520	114 484	199 464	117, 325	128, 272	122, 485	122, 517	117.007	100 100
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT	137,714	134, 908	144, 198	142, 004	120,000	114,404	120, 404	117, 525	120, 212	122,480	122, 517	117, 087	132, 499
Production thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity.	6, 398 31	6, 139 29	6, 463 32	7, 181 35	7, 906 40	8, 516 41	9, 003 44	8, 739 44	9, 194 45	8, 304 42	7, 387 36	6, 379 31	5, 371 29
Shipments thous of bbl Stocks, finished, end of month do Stocks, clinker, end of month do	6, 988 21, 581	6, 225 24, 995	7,373 24,080	8, 784 22, 455 6, 378	9,350 21,008 6,172	9, 283 20, 233 5, 577	10, 758 18, 482 5, 287	10, 121 17, 144 5, 096	10, 263 16, 049 4, 862	7, 380 16, 993	4, 595	4, 873 21, 367	4, 574 7 22, 171
CLAY PRODUCTS	6, 175	6, 567	6,687	0, 515	0,1,2	0,011	0, 201	5, 050	4,002	4,856	5, 329	5, 739	r 6, 023
Brick, unglazed:							}						
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous Production*thous. of standard brick	15. 382	13.879 139,300	13. 939 139, 288	14.008 155,065	14. 095 157, 357	14. 159 157, 870	14. 109 176, 585	14, 586 164, 682	14. 830 185, 573	15. 059 174, 069	15. 055 151,426	r 15. 259 r 142, 206	7 15. 37 131, 439
Shipments* do Stocks end of month* do		142, 458 424, 546	151, 128 408, 096	181, 649 379, 011	179, 104 355, 727	177, 815 335, 347	198, 845 312, 176	183, 078 293, 616	206, 368 272, 569	183, 506 261, 743	134,374	7 136, 992 7 281, 111	127, 106 286, 077
GLASS PRODUCTS		•					Ì						
Glass containers:† Productionthous, of gross	8,812	8,842	8, 582	8, 866	8, 966	8, 075	8, 692	7, 737	8,601	7,967	7, 667	8, 031	7, 304
Percent of capacity	9,064	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	114. 3 7, 390	7 8, 074	77, 42
Narrow neck, fooddo Wide mouth, fooddo Pressure and nonpressuredo	652 2, 450 578	623 2, 285 628	2, 236 720	2, 415 679	2, 106 679	1, 909 657	2, 179 611	894 1, 873 497	774 2, 287 536	2, 310 508	476 2, 246 457	521 2, 341 569	r 2, 059 509
Beer bottlesdoLiquor waredo	1, 117 778	844 749	935 725	982 785	1,061 695	871 738	811 891	661 904	749 947	874 908	919 866	1, 032 863	90
Medicine and toilet do	2, 262 761	1,777 781	1,837 735	1,806 915	2,008 728	1,785 708	1, 963 700	1, 640 642	1,908 697	1,732 652	1, 545 586	* 1, 823 593	7 1, 69- 7 523
General purpose	288 176 4, 803	255 384 4,779	211 448 4,793	239 394 4,710	251 309 4, 947	251 241 5, 082	271 278 5, 097	251 159 5, 164	247 41 5, 394	242 32 5, 346	266 29 5, 097	268 63 5, 361	26 8 5, 35
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:				,			,				4, 657	0,001	0,00
Production thous of doz. Shipments do	1	5, 862 5, 756 6, 990	5, 512 4, 854 7, 603	5, 912 5, 851 7, 600	4, 679 5, 254 7, 063	5, 120 5, 434 6, 752	7, 027 6, 591 7, 077	6, 561 6, 290 7, 148	5, 860 5, 024 7, 286	4, 697 4, 481 7, 376	4, 606 7, 385		
Stocksdodo	i	2, 164	2,005	2,311	2,014	2, 301	3, 202	2,820	3, 353	3, 271	2,901		
Plate glass, polished, production thous of sq. (t. Window glass, production thous of boxes. Percent of capacity o	8, 996	8,702	8,079	9, 391	9, 265	8, 246	9, 746	9,046	9, 105	7, 619	7,013	8, 915	7, 363
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS			:										
Gypsum, production: Crudeshort tons_		919, 692			980, 401			917, 395			936, 423 552, 394		
Calcined do Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcined do		629, 470 246, 712			593, 985 260, 867			588, 878 248, 199		1	308, 302		
Calcined: For building uses:					,		ĺ						
Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo		121, 778 2, 439			142, 655 2, 932			140, 775 3, 671			115, 507 3, 379		
All other building plasters do thous, of sq. ft.		52,046 160,176			65, 282 152, 748 3, 553			54, 289 165, 030 4, 105			146, 133		
Tile do Wallboard⊕ do Industrial plasters. short tons.		5, 292 431, 684 44, 433			361, 418 47, 566			338, 527			364, 575		
Revised. ¶According to the compilers, data repr							of data ter				, -, -	,	

*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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				·· ····		1944					19	4 5
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	February
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC'	ΓS	······································						
CLOTHING Josiery:]						ĺ					
Productionthous, of dozen pairs_		13, 458	11,650	12, 763	12, 126	10,052	12,767	11, 466	11, 697	11,977	10, 432	12, 361	11,
Shipments do_ Stocks, end of month do_		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, 901 14, 672	12, 389 14, 645	11,
COTTON	1				.,						·	,	
otton (exclusive of linters):							1	1					
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers† dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 1%e", average, 10 markets	. 857, 693 . 202	903,538	775,617	832,812 . 198	805,823	723, 402 , 203	841, 490	793, 086	795, 379	836, 541 , 208	760, 740 . 209	849, 945 . 202	781,
Prices, wholesale, middling 15/6", average, 10 markets dol. per lb_	, 218	, 211	, 210	. 210	. 215	. 216	. 214	. 214	. 216	. 214	. 216	. 217	
Production:	,	•				ì		ł	ł				1
Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	. 7211, 839	1 11, 129				48	576	3, 985	8, 282	10, 274	10, 538	11, 118	-
thous. of bales. Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of	r 2 12, 230	11,429											
month:‡ Warehousesthous. of bales	11 001	10,840	10, 205	9, 515	0.500	0.001	7,872	0.500	11 000	10 100	19 949	10.041	,,
Millsdo		2, 233	2, 165	2,054	8, 788 1, 931	8, 221 1, 820	1,662	9, 703 1, 672	11, 926 1, 927	13, 122 2, 162	13, 343 2, 269	12, 941 2, 244	12, 2,
otton linters: Consumptiondo	. 131	116	111	123	122	133	125	121	126	122	120	129	
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	110 462	82 797	56 746	40 661	21 545	23 454	29 357	100 328	152 342	180 373	156 414	170 440	
COTTON MANUFACTURES	102	,,,	740	001	010	101	1 307	320	342	070	414	440	
otton eloth:													
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in. in width, production, quarterly mil. of linear yards		, 2, 5 32			r 9 419			2, 294			2,318		
Prices, wholesale:	1	1			r 2, 413								
Mill margins cents per lb Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd Print cloth, 64 x 56g do	21, 19 209	19.72 .193	19.78 .199	19. 81 . 199	19. 28 . 199	19.81 .206	20.35	21. 30 . 209	21. 12 . 209	21.31 .209	21. 41 . 209	21. 32 . 209	2
Print cloth, $64 \times 56\sigma^2$ do—Sheeting unbleached, $4 \times 4\odot$ do—do—	. 092	.087 .108	. 087 . 108	. 087 . 108	. 087	. 092	.092	.092	.092	. 092	.092	. 092	
indle activity:			22, 412	22, 385			22, 241			1	ŀ		1
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr	22, 232 9, 914	22, 570 10, 637	9, 316	10,058	22, 380 9, 711	22, 291 8, 603	9,952	22, 280 9, 381	22, 228 9, 487	22, 257 9, 707	22, 220 8, 763	22, 261 9, 956	22
A verage per spindle in place hours Operations percent of capacity	429 121, 8	456 123, 9	400 124, 9	431 119.0	417 118. 5	369 115. 4	428 116.3	122, 3	117.4	120, 6	379 118. 5	431 119. 7	١,
otton yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill)					11010	120.1			1	120.0	-20.0	110.1	1
dol. per lb. Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 451	. 414	. 414	. 414	. 414	. 414	.414	. 451	. 451	. 451	. 451	. 451	
	. 568	. 515	. 515	. 515	. 515	. 515	.515	. 568	. 568	. 568	. 568	. 568	
RAYON onsumption:		j]]	į		ļ	
Yarn mil. of lb- Staple fiber do	51.0	45.6 14.9	43. 2 11. 3	45.4 14.6	44. 0 14. 3	41.3 13.6	44.8 14.4	44.8 13.0	47. 8 14. 6	48.3 13.9	49.0 13.6	47. 8 14. 4	7
rices, wholesale:	14.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	14. 0	10.0	11.1	10.0	11.0	10. 8	10.0	14. 4	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filamentdol. per lb.		. 550	, 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	.550	. 550	.550	.550	. 550	. 550	
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo tocks, producers', end of month:	. 250	. 240	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	ļ
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	7.4	8. 1 1. 7	7.8 1.8	8.3 2.5	8.8	8. 8 3. 0	9.3 3.2	8.8 3.0	8. 4 2. 7	8.6 2.7	$\begin{array}{c} 6.1 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$	8. 4 3. 1	۱
WOOL	0.1		1.0	2.0	2.6	3.0	0.2	3.0]	2.1	2.1	3.1	
onsumption (scoured basis):						1		İ					
Apparel class thous of the		59, 315	46, 928	46, 892	51, 890	38, 752	42, 396	52, 170	45,752		54, 415	60, 135	
Carpet classdo achinery activity (weekly average):		4, 315	3, 824	4,008	4, 435	2, 916	3, 516	3, 795	3,700	4, 192	r 4, 915	4, 510	
Looms: Woolen and worsted:		Į.	(İ		ł			Ì		
Broad thous. of active hours. Narrow do	-	2, 613 62	2, 563 60	2, 512 63	2, 381 63	2, 080 54	2, 327 63	2, 322 59	2, 426 63	2, 288 62	r 2, 304 63	2, 346 74	
Carpet and rug: Broaddo	i		54	53	50	43		}		1		l	
Narrowdo	-	37	36	37	35	29	50 34	45 31	50 35	50 36	r 46	44 32	
Spinning spindles: Woolendo		123, 552	121, 302	120, 333	113,128	99, 780	115, 256	110, 238	117, 659	114, 096	110,629	113, 148	
Worsted do Worsted combs do	-	114, 101 208	111,032 202	111, 253 207	103,880 195	89, 154 172	115, 256 95, 724 191	100, 396 188	103,819 196	101, 520 191	7 98, 886	99, 333 201	
cices, 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		
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	.545	. 545	. 545	.545	.545	1.190 .545	1
Australian (570ney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston)dol, per lb_ Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill)	. 750	. 765	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765	.765	. 754	. 750	
dol. per yd_	1. 559	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, 342's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per lb_	1	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.900	1.900	1. 900	1, 900			!	ĺ
tocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:	1	l	1.000	1.000		1.900	1.900	1	1.900	1.900	1.900	1. 900	1
Total thous. of lb Wool finer than 40s, total do do		1 921 527			339, 369 287, 276						361, 595 304, 219		
Foreign do do	-	115, 225 116, 312			164, 283 122, 993			189, 277			171, 617 132, 602		
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo	1	47, 726			52, 093			58, 842		1	57, 376		1

^{*}Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1943 crop. ² Total ginnings of 1944 crop. §Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

¿Production of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued. (Price of 56 x 56 sheeting.

¡Production of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued. (Price of 56 x 56 sheeting.

¡Production of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued. (Price of 56 x 56 sheeting.

¡Production of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1942 were shown in the Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

1944, 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.

1944, including stocks of American cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

1946 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 1944 Survey.

1947 [Revised series. For monthly 1941] data for the yarn price series see p. 8-35 of the November 1942 issue (1941 monthly average, \$0.355). The farm price series has been revised for August 1937-July 1942; for revisions 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 held by the Commodity Credit Corporation but exclude foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

1940 *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 fabrics) containing by weight 51 percent or more cotto

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	February
	TH	EXTIL	E PRO	ODUC'	rs—c	ontinu	ed						
WOOL MANUFACTURES										İ			
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts): Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards_		139, 744			135,589			125,064			128, 349		
Apparel fabricsdo		119, 219			113, 281			103, 248			105, 898		
Men's wear do. Women's and children's wear do. General use and other fabrics do.		46, 263 12, 028				1		39,962			1 41, 151		1
Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do	-1	18,987			20, 440 1, 868			. 19,307			_ 20, 179		
MISCELLANEOUS PROBUCTS	-	1,,,,,			3,000			7,000			,,,,,,		
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_	ļ	5, 190	3,822	2, 381	3,016	2,620	1,796	1,606	2, 321	2,842	6,070	6, 925	4,
Pyroxylin-costed textiles (cotton fabrics): § Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd_	1	12, 156	12, 516	12,773	12, 987	13,027	12, 478	12, 594	12,739	1	15, 118	10,029	1
Pyroxylin spreadthous. of lb. Shipments, billedthous. linear yd.	-		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	4,479	4, 126 5, 079	4, 661 5, 492	
	TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI	PMEN	NT .						
MOTOR VEHICLES	}												
rucks and tractors, production, total*number_ Civiliando	74, 930 18, 548	56, 359 4, 628	55, 719 8, 151	56, 920 9, 298	61, 186 11, 926	61, 540 11, 243	68, 545 12, 511	65, 042 12, 277	64, 129 13, 075	69, 013 14, 677	70, 682 15, 653	7 67, 065 7 15, 019	
Military do Light: Military do	56, 382 21, 925	51, 731 21, 081	47, 568 19, 481	47, 622 19, 338	49, 260 20, 830	50, 297 20, 269	56, 034 23, 441	52, 765 21, 367	51, 054 18, 534	54, 336 19, 765	55, 029 20, 433	r 52, 046 21, 621	
Medium: Civiliando	12, 845	3, 317	6, 245	7, 310	9, 319	8, 582	10, 248	10,034	9, 432	10, 153	9, 565	, 11, 183	, 10,
Militarydo	3, 994	8, 303	6, 649	7, 007	6, 625	6, 031	5, 746	6,300	6, 144	6, 503	5, 326	*3, 527	3,
Civilian do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 919 30, 463	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	6,088 29,270	r 3, 836 26, 898	7 3, 26.
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	30, 403	44,011	21, 400	21, 211	21,000	20, 991	20,041	20,000	20, 510	20,000	29,210	20, 090	20,
merican Railway Car Institute:										1			
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_	4, 378	7, 962	7, 316	7,034	6,090	6, 151	4, 837	4, 130	4,741	4, 595	4, 395	3, 943	4,
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	3, 708 25	1,999 166	713 16	1,501	1,698	2, 197 0	2,662	2,807	3, 517	3, 244	3,089	3, 074 18	3,
Domestic do do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	25	166	16	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	5	12	18	
Freight cars and of month:	1,770	1, 753	1, 754	1, 753	1, 754	1,755	1, 756	1, 758	1, 759	1,762	1,764	1, 767	1,
Number ownedthousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo Percent of total on line	52 3. 0	2, 700 2, 5	48 2.8	53 3. 1	51 3.0	54 3. 1	52 3. 0	51 3.0	50 2. 9	51 2.9	51 3.0	51 3. 0	
Orders, unfilled	34, 162 27, 196	35, 581 24, 241	43, 321 32, 677	42, 244 32, 859	41, 236 33, 166	37, 985 30, 955	34,064	30, 153	28, 385	28,910	34, 417	34. 579	35,
Railroad shopsdo Locomotives, steam, end of month:	6, 966	11, 340	10, 644	9, 385	8, 070	7,030	28, 070 5, 994	25, 285 4, 868	23, 885 4, 500	25, 154 3, 756	29, 675 4, 742	29, 386 5, 193	28, 6,
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs_number_ Percent of total on line	2, 302	2, 092	2, 167	2, 182	2, 120	2, 190	2, 194	2, 187	2, 254	2,300	2, 161	2, 333	2,
Orders unfillednumber	5. 8 138	5. 3 243	5. 5 228	5, 5 203	5. 4 179	5. 5 172	5. 6 150	5. 5 124	5. 7 102	5. 8 90	5. 5 66	5. 9 80	
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo	97 41	204 39	191 37	168 35	146 33	13 9 33	118 32	96 28	77 25	65 25	41 25	32 48	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Sipments, totalnumber_ Domesticdo		494 450	442 419	421 375	367 321	307 271	431 413	361 341	443 415	336 303	420 393	368 342	
Exportsdo		44	23	46	46	36	18	20	28	33	27	26	
		CAN	ADIA	N STA	ATIST	ICS							
Physical volume of business, adjusted: Combined index†1935-39=100		247.8	239. 5	241.8	238, 8	232. 2	233. 1	231. 0	228.0	227. 9	233, 0	000.0	01
Industrial production, combined index do		282.7 201.8	270.0	272. 3 109. 2	266, 8	262. 1	263.5	260.4	259.7	255.4	256.0	228. 8 245. 8	21 24
Construction† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	154.7	140, 2 153, 1	165.0	111.8 160.2	98. 8 154. 8	91. 6 156. 4	104. 1 153. 4	113. 4 152. 4	92. 7 148. 5	122. 6 144. 7	97. 7 151. 6	11
Manufacturing† do Gorestry† do Go		300. 5 125. 3	291. 3 115. 3	297. 3 119. 3	292, 2 121, 1	287. 6 112. 8	291. 5 121. 9	284. 5 116. 4	285. 8 128. 5	284. 7 124. 6	283. 7 126. 1	274.3 116.8	27 12
Mining† do do Distribution, combined index† do gricultural marketings, adjusted:†		262, 6 175, 4	247. 5 176. 2	238. 8 178. 6	225. 5 180. 8	225. 4 170. 3	214, 5 170, 1	205. 5 170. 3	208. 9 162. 4	191. 7 171. 1	189. 3 185. 5	174. 0 193. 7	14
Combined indexdo		220.3	305.5	217. 6	270. 4	361.7	101.7	81.5	110.7	133. 4	167. 7	255. 1	14
Livestockdodo		244. 2 116. 4	352. 7 100. 7	238.8 125.3	307. 8 108. 3	420. 6 106. 0	94. 8 132. 0	76.9 101.6	111.1 108.9	135. 0 126. 7	168. 9 162. 5	278. 0 155. 8	14
Commodity prices: Cost of livingdo	118.7	119.0	119, 1	119. 2	119.0	119.0	118.9	118.8	118.6	118.9	118.5	118, 6	1
Wholesale prices1926=100_ Railways:	103.0	103. 0	102. 9	102. 5	102. 5	102. 5	102.3	102.3	102.3	102. 4	102.5	102.8	10
Carloadingsthous, of carsthous, of cars		312 5 524	284 5 342	318 5 760	315 5 457	297 5 640	317	317	330	327	272	279	
Revenue freight carried 1 milemil. of tons. Passengers carried 1 milemil. of passengers.		5,534 506	5, 342 544	5, 769 535	5, 457 638	5, 640 714	5, 520 702	5, 563 591	5, 815 532	5, 597 487	5, 192	4, 750 471	

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

\$\forall \text{For 1945}\$, pyroxylin spread includes amount spread on nonnaoric materials, supplied and tables \text{value} and \text{value} and \text{va

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