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# The Business Situation 

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

APRIL 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 warhas 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 subassemblies 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 ${ }^{1}$


[^0]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 modifled 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 sched-ules-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 modifled. 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 $12 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion 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 $31 / 2$ 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 subcontractors and parts suppliers) $\qquad$ | 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 | 300, 000 |
| All other ${ }^{1}$ | 850,000 |
| Total | 9,000,000 |

${ }^{1}$ Residual 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 $11 / 2$ 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 15 th of the month; aireraft data are for the end of the month. Data

 plants were used in computing bimonthly estimates.
 contractors, 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.

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 re ports to the War Manpower Commission, excent 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 or thanor.

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 smadl 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 LaborMarket Areas


1 Areas in which acute labor shortages existed, or were anticipated, which would endanger es sential 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 consump-tion-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 ${ }^{1}$

| Item | 1939 | 1941 | First quarter, ${ }^{2}$ at annu al rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1944 | 1945 |
| Total goods and services....- | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |
|  | 61.7 | 74.6 | 95.5 | 104.0 |
| Total goods | 39.0 | 49.2 | 65.5 | 72.5 |
| Nondurable 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 |
| Furniture, furnishings and household equipment | 3.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Automobiles and parts...- | 2.3 | 3.3 | 6 |  |
| Other durable goods.. | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Total services | 22.7 | 25.4 | 30.0 | 31. 5 |
| Total goods and services...... | Billions of 1939 dollars |  |  |  |
|  | 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 goods. | 6.4 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Furniture, furnishings and household equipment | 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 |

${ }_{1}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to round-

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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. ${ }^{1}$ 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 rep-

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

1 "Industrial Concentration of Employment," Survey of Current Business, April 1945.
resent 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 signiflcance 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 dollarswere, 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


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


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. ${ }^{2}$

[^1]Table 1.-Reported Corporate Net Profit Before Taxes and Total Return to Officers and Owners: Percentage of Equity, All Industries, 1931~41

| Assets size (Thousands of dollars) | 1931 |  | 1932 |  | 1933 |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |  | 1938 |  | 1939 |  | 1940 |  | 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total retum | Net profit | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total } \\ \text { re } \\ \text { turn } \end{array}$ | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { re- } \\ & \text { turn } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { profit } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { tum } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Net profit | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { turn } \end{array}$ | Net profit | Total return |
| Under 50 | -21.6 | 5.7 | -32.8 | -6.9 | $-20.6$ | 5.9 | -14. 7 | 17.9 | $-10.9$ | 25.3 | $-6.2$ | 35.5 | -8.2 | 34.5 | $-13.1$ | 26.5 | $-8.2$ | 33.4 | -6. 6 | 36.2 | 3.0 | 46.4 |
| 50-99 | -8.9 | 4.1 | $-13.8$ | -3.1 | -5.2 | 5. 3 | -2.2 | 9.8 | -. 5 | 12.3 | 2. 7 | 18.6 | 1.8 | 18.1 | $-1.0$ | 13.9 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 2.8 | 19.6 | 9.9 | 29.0 |
| 100-249 | -6. 3 | 1.7 | $-9.7$ | $-3.1$ | -4.0 | 2.5 | $-.6$ | 6.4 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 4. 3 | 13.9 | 6. 0 | 16.8 | 12.2 | 24.9 |
| 250-499 | $-4.4$ | . 8 | $-7.1$ | $-3.0$ | $-2.6$ | 1.5 | . 4 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 11. 1 | 7. 2 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 22.6 |
| 500-999 | -3. 6 | -. 2 | -6. 1 | $-3.3$ | $-1.7$ | 1. 0 | 9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 20.6 |
| 1,000-4,999 | -2. 7 | -. 9 | -4.1 | -3.0 | $-1.5$ | 0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 5. 1 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 6. 2 | 8. 2 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 17.6 |
| 5,000-9,999 | -1.5 | -. 4 | -3.8 | -2.9 | -1.3 | $-.5$ | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4. 3 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 16.1 |
| 10,000~49,999 | $-.2$ | . 6 | -2.4 | -1.8 | $-.3$ | . 2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 13.0 | 13.9 |
| 50,000 and over | 2. 4 | 2.7 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5. 6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5. 1 | 6.5 | -6.7 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| 50,000-99,999_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.8 | 7. 2 | 6. 2 | 6. 6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| 100,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5. 2 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 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 returnofficers' 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 domisuated 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 groupsproducts 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

| Assets size (thousands of dollars) | Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { All indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ |  | All industries except finance |  | Mining and quarrying |  | Manufacturing |  | Public utilities |  | Wholesale |  | Retail trade |  | Service |  | Finance |  | Construction |  | Agriculture, forestry and fisheries |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { profit } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> return | Net profit | Total return | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Net } & 7 \\ \text { profit } & \text { r } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { return } \end{array}\right\|$ | Net profit | Total return | Net | Total | Net | Total return | Net | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Tretarn } \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return | Net profit | Total return |
| Vnd | 1939 | -8.2 | 33.4 | -7.9 | 38.31 | -14.4 | 1-5.2 | -9.6 | 38.7 | -2.1 | 46.1 | -5.4 | 47.0 | -5.8 | 28.5 | -10.0 | 73.5 | -9.6 | 11.3 | -14.7 | 61.1 | -8. 5 | 7.4 |
|  | 1941 | 3.0 | 46.4 | 5.8 | 65.0 | $-7.0$ | 14.5 | 5.0 | 58.9 | 7.7 | 47.6 | 12. 5 | 70.2 | 5.8 | 42.9 | 6.4 | 92.0 | -8.9 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 87.9 | 1.7 | 16.9 |
| 50-99 | 1939 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 21.6 | -3.8 | ${ }^{1} 1.6$ | 3.0 | 23.4 | 7.8 | 22.5 | 4.1 | 26.1 | 3.1 | 19.2 | 4.0 | 25.6 | -1.2 | 4.6 | -. 5 | 27.0 | -2.4 | 4.5 |
|  | 1941 | 9.9 | 29.0 | 13.0 | 36.0 | ${ }^{1} 1.7$ | 18.9 | 14.7 | 40.6 | 13. 3 | 31.0 | 15.4 | 42.3 | 12.3 | 32.3 | 12. 1 | 35.7 | -. 1 | 6. 1 | 15.4 | 50.8 | 4.6 | 13.2 |
| 100-249. | 1939 | 4. 3 | 13.9 | 5. 5 | 17.1 | $1-.5$ | 13.7 | 6.2 | 18.7 | 11.6 | 19.4 | 6.4 | 20.4 | 4. 5 | 15.7 | 5. 9 | 17.6 | . 8 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 18.5 | -. 2 | 3.9 |
|  | 1941 | 12. 2 | 24.9 | 15.8 | 31. 2 | ${ }^{1} 5.7$ | ${ }^{1} 11.7$ | 19.3 | 36. 1 | 15.4 | 26.2 | 17.6 | 35. 8 | 14. 6 | 29.3. | 11. 1 | 24.6 | . 9. | 5. 2 | 17.8 | 41.8 | 6. 7 | 12.0 |
| 250-499 | 1939 | 5. 2 | 11.1 | 6.91 | 14. 3 | 1.2 | ${ }^{1} 3.1$. | 8.3 | 16. 1 | 10.7 | 15. 2 | 8. 0 | 17.3 | 5. 8 | 13.3 | 6. 2 | 13.5 | . 1 | 2. 8 | 3. 7 | 15.3 |  | 2.6 |
|  | 1941 | 14.2 | 22.6 | 18.4 | 28.7 | 17.7 | ${ }^{1} 11.5$ | 22.1 | 33.2 | 18.7 | 25.4 | 19.7 | 32.6 | 15. 2 | 25.1 | 11.0 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 22.7 | 40.0 | 6.2 | 9.1 |
| 500-999 | 1939 | 5. 4. | 9.4 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 6. 6 | 11.9 | . 1 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 11. 1 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
|  | 1941 | 14.9 | 20.6 | 19.8 | 26.8 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 24.3 | 31.8 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 31.3. | 15. 2 | 22.3 | 10.6 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 4. 3 | 24.1 | 36. 3 | 5. 2 | 7.0 |
| 1,000-4,999............. | 1939 | ${ }^{6.2} 2$ | ${ }^{8.2}$ | 8.2 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 6. 6 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 13. 2 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 5. 4 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 12.6 | . 5 | 1.2 |
|  | 1941 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 20. ${ }^{1}$ | 23.6 | 5.6 | 6. 8 | 25.0 | 28.6 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 22.5 | 28.2 | 16. 5 | 20. 3 | 10.3 | 13. 9 | 2. 1 | 3. 6 | 25.4 | 32. 3 | 4.7 | 5. 6 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 1939 | 6. 1 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 9. 6 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 10. 5 | 12.4 | 6. 3 | 7.7 | $-2$ | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 21.2 | 23.5 | - 4 |  |
|  | 1941 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 5.8 | 6. 5 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 10. 2 | 10.7 | 22.2 | 24.4 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 2. ${ }^{4}$ | 2.7 | 3. 6 | 32.1 | 36.0 | 6. 7 | 7.4 |
| 10,000-49,999 . . . . . . | 1939 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8. 0 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 3. 0 | 9.8 | 10. 6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 3. 4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | ${ }^{4 .} 7$ | 7.4 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 19.0 |
| 50, | 1941 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 9. 8 | 10.1 | 22.3 | 24. 3 | 14.2 | 15.4. | 9. 2 | 10.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 23.4 | 18.8 | 19.0 |
|  | 1939 | 5.8 | -6.1 | ${ }^{6} 6.7$ | ${ }^{7} 7.1$ | 2.8 8.4 | 8.1 | 8. 9.0 | 9.3 ${ }^{9} 6$ | 4.3 | 4. 5 | -1.2 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 7.9 7.9 | 3.8 4.1 | 4.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 100,000 and orer | 1939 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5. 1 | 5.2 | 4. 6 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | - 5 | . 5 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 4.4 | 5. 0 | 3.8 | 4.1 |  |  | 8.2 | 8.2 |
|  | 1941 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 6.2 | 6. 9 | 4.8 | 5.1 |  |  | 8.6 | 6.8 |
| Total | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.3 \\ 11.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.2 \\ 14.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.6 \\ 15.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.1 \\ 18.3 \end{array}$ | 2.6 7.4 | 3.5 <br> 8.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ 21.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 24.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | 7.3 18.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.4 \\ & 28.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.1 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.6 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.2 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. } 2 \\ & \text { 4. } 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.0 \\ 22.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.8 \\ & 38.6 \end{aligned}$ | $1.6$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.5 \\ 8.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Year | Total manufacturing |  | Food and kindred products |  | Beverages |  | Tobreco manufactures |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile } \\ & \text { mill } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ |  | Appareland products made from fabrics |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ |  | Rubber products |  | Lumber and timber basic products |  | Furnitureand finishedlumberproducts |  | Paper and allicd products |  |
| Under 50 | 1939 | -9.6 | 38.7 | -8.9 | 23.4 | 13.3 | 44.7 | -27.3 | 8.1 | -16.5 | 35.8 | -13.9 | 50.8 | -19.3 | 33.4 | 2 | 43.8 | -12.6 | 21.2 | -14.5 | 32.3 | -4.6 | 37.0 |
|  | 1941 | 5.0 | 58.9 | -. 8 | 30, 3 | 14.4 | 47.1 | -15.1 | ${ }^{2} 24.0$ |  | 71.2 | 2.6 | 74. 8 | 6.0 | 59.7 | 15. 1 | 74.6 | 10.6 | 52. 3 | 2.5 | 53.1 | 13.5 | 58.1 |
|  | 1939 | 3.0 | 23.4 | 1.8 | 18.4. | ${ }_{21}^{21.2}$ | 37.7 | -1.9 | 14.6. | $-2.5$ | 20.6 | 2.2 | 27.8 | 4 | 23.5 | 12.9 | 37.4 | -1.6 | 13.5 | 2. 1 | 19.6 | 5.2 | 28.0 |
| 100 | 1941 | 14.7 | 40.6 | 7.2 | 24.2 | 21.0 | 38.8 | 1.4 | 14.3 | 16. 4 | 45. 3 | 12. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 49.6. | 11.4 | 40. 7 | 16. 2 | 48.6 | 18.2 | 37. 7 | 11.8 | 35.3 | 17.8 | 41.9 |
|  | 1939 | 6.2 19.3 | 18.7 | ${ }^{5} 5.2$ | ${ }_{24.3}^{16.2}$ | 18.5 25.4 | 28.7 37.2 | 3. 6 | 16.6 | 2.0 | 14.4.9 | $\begin{array}{r}4.7 \\ 16.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24.3 42 | 14.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 34.7 \end{aligned}$ | 13.4 | 28.0. | 24. 2.5 | 10.8 38.5 | 3.5 14.0 | 14.6 28.2 | 8. 2.9 | ${ }^{21.4} 1$ |
| 250-499.. | 1939 | 8.3 | 16.1 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 10.3 | 15.6 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 8.1 | 20.8 | 7.5 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 21. 7 | 2.6 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 19.7 |
|  | 1941 | 22.1 | 33.2 | 14.6 | 22.7 | 21.3 | 28.4 | -2.1 | 5. 2 | 23.7 | 33.8 | 19.5 | 36.5 | 15.1 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 38.3 | 21.8 | 29.8 | 17.6 | 27.2 | 22.0 | 33.6 |
| 500-999 | 1939 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 8.8 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 16.8 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 19.1 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 19.6 | 3. 3 | 6. 3 | 6.4 | -11.0 | 9.3 | 14.5 |
|  | 1941 | 24.3 | 31.8 | 14.8 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 14.9 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 28.9 | 22.6 | 33. 4. | 17.2 | 24.9 | 33.8 | 43.7 | 21.3 | 26.1 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 22.9 | 29.6 |
| 1,000-4,999 | 1939 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 5. 5 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 4. 0 | 8.6 | ${ }^{11.6}$ | 8.5 | 10.8 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 1941 | 25. 0 | 28.6 | 15.9. | 19.0 | 20.8 | 23.6 | 4.3 | 6. 5 | 21.3 | 24.1 | 21.8 | 27.8 | 18.5 | 22.4 | 26.6 | 30. 1 | 18.2 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 25.6 | 22.6 | 26.0 |
|  | 1939 | ${ }^{9.6}$ | 10.9 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 7.4 | 8.5 | ${ }^{6.9}$ | 8.1 | 4.8 |  | 8.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | $\stackrel{5.0}{17}$ | - ${ }^{6.4}$ | 8.8 | 10.1 |
| 10,000-49,999 | 1939 | 24.2 | 26.6 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 11.4 | 13.6 | ${ }^{19.6}$ | ${ }_{8}^{21.2}$ | 12.6 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 7.2 | ${ }^{10.4}$ | 10.8 | -14 |  | 8.4 | 19.4 9.0 | 6.0 | 24.8 6.8 |
|  | 1941 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 17.6 |
| 50,000-99,999 | 1939 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 |  |  | 11.2 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  | 7.7 | 8.3 | -4.0 | -3.7 |
|  | 1941 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 9.1 | 9.5 |  |  | 12.0 | 12.3 |  |  |  |  | 11.5 | 12.3 | 12.2. | 13.1 |
| 100,000 and over | 1939 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 |  |  | 17.0 | 17.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7. 4. | 7.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 |  |  | 4.5 | 4. 7 |
|  | 1941 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 10.5 | 10.8 |  |  | 22.0 | 22.3 | 26.3 | 26. |  |  |  |  | 17.3 | 17.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 |  |  | 10.0 | 10. 2 |
| 'Total | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ 21.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 24.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.2 \\ 13.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.4 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.2 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \\ & 24.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 14.7 \\ 18.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.5 \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ 20.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 23.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.4 \\ 17.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ 33.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.0 \\ 15.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 21.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 19.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 18.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.1 \\ 18.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.6 \\ 24.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.3 \\ 18.4 \end{array}$ | 8.9 21.1 |
|  | Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Print } \\ & \text { and } p \\ & \text { lishi } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nting } \\ & \text { pub. } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Chem prod | $\begin{aligned} & \text { micals } \\ & \text { allied } \\ & \text { ducts } \end{aligned}$ | Petrol and pwodu | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oleum } \\ & \text { coal } \\ & \text { lucts } \end{aligned}$ | Stone, and $g$ prod | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clay, } \\ & \text { glass } \\ & \text { lucts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron } \\ & \text { steel } \\ & \text { produ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { l and } \\ & \text { ducts } \end{aligned}$ | Nonfe metal prod | rrous lucts | Elect mach and eq me | trical inery equipent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Machi } \\ \text { exce } \\ \text { elect } \end{gathered}$ | inery, ept rical |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nobiles } \\ & \text { nd } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | Traus tion e ment, autom | porta-equipobiles | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mised } \\ \text { nea } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cella- } \\ & \text { ous } \end{aligned}$ |
| Un | 1939 | -17.3 | 53.4 | $-9.3$ | 29.4 | 2-24.9 | 25.1 | -6.3 | 24.1 | $-3.0$ | 44.0 | -3.9 | 51.5 | $-12.3$ | 30.6 | -7.4 | 28.9 | -19.9 | 219.6 | -25.8 | ${ }^{2} 14.0$ | -9.7 | 37.8 |
|  | 1941 | $-1.8$ | ${ }^{62.9}$ | 4. 6 | ${ }^{49.5}$ | -63.4 ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}-28.5$ | -. 1 | 36. 3 | 16.8 | 70.9 | 14.6 | 78.7 | 11.4 | 82.1 | 16.9 | 70.7 | 28.9 | ${ }^{2} 62.9$ | 5 | ${ }^{43.8}$ | 7. 0 | ${ }^{65.9}$ |
|  | 1939 | 2.5 | 25.7 | 4.3 | 21.2 | 24.8 | ${ }^{2} 18.6$ | 3.8 | 18.7 | 3. 3 | 24.3 | 3.7 | 26.4 | - 9.9 | 22.4 | ${ }^{3 .} 7$ | ${ }^{21.8}$ | ${ }^{2} 1.4$ | ${ }^{2} 17.7$ | -24.3 | -3.7 | -2.6 | 15.7 |
| 100-249 | 1941 | 8.0 | 33.7 | 13.5 | 34. 5 | ${ }^{2}-6.7$ | ${ }^{2} 16.7$ | 10.6 | 28.0 | 26.2 | 56.5 | 26.3 | ${ }^{63.0}$ | 20.6 | 52.6 | 23.4 | 51.7 | 211.2 | ${ }^{2} 34.6$ | 18.2 | 36.0 | 13.1 | 41.8 |
|  | 19391 | 5.6 10.3 | 20.1 | 8.5 17.4 | 19.7 30.3 | 2 <br> 16.5 <br> 16.5 | 2 29.1 29.0 | 6.8 <br> 13.8 <br> 18 | 15.9 | 9.3 29.6 | 22.3 49.2 | 9.7 24.1 | 25.2 | 8.8 29.2 | 52.2 | [ $\begin{array}{r}6.0 \\ 29.1\end{array}$ | 178.3 | 220.0 | 8.1 38.0 | ${ }^{1} 14.0$ | 229.4 | 18. ${ }^{\text {5. }}$ ( 6 | 17.5 38.3 |
| 250-499. | 1939 | 10.3 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 18.3 | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | 26.7 | 7 | 13. 5. | ${ }^{29} 9.5$ | 17.3 | 12.4 | ${ }^{45.1}$ | 12.8 | 22.9 | 88. | 16.5 | 11.4 | 19,9 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 15.3 |
|  | 1941 | 11.4 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 30.3 | 18.4 | 26.7 | 15.2 | 22.5 | 32.8 | 46.0 | 30.6 | 47.0 | 33.6 | 51.3 | 32.0 | 44.6 | 25.7 | 40.6 | ${ }^{2} 19.1$ | ${ }^{3} 30.6$ | 23.3 | 35.9 |
| 500-999 | 1939 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 10.5. | 15.4 | ${ }^{2} 12.2$ | 215.7 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 8.2 | 13.3 | 11. 3. | 17.3 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 9.5 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 15.6 | 5.7 | ${ }^{10.4}$ | 8.4 | 13.4 |
|  | 1941 | 10.7 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 28.0 | 21.4 | 27.7 | 19.4 | 25.0 | 35.1 | 43.9 | 33.5 | 44. 2 | 38. 1 | 48.2 | 36.5 | 45.7. | 27.7 | 37. 2 | - 30.2 | -37.8 | 28.5 | 38.5 |
| 1,000-4,999 $\ldots$ | 1939 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 25.9 | 28.1 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 13.2 |
| 5,000-9,99 | 1941 | 14.5 | 18.2 | 23.2 | 26.3 | 19.9 | 22.4 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 34.0 | 38.4 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 42.4 | 47.4 | 36.6 | 41.1 | 38.6 | 42.7 | ${ }^{2} 29$. | ${ }^{2} 32.3$ | 24.1 | 28.5 |
|  | 1939 | 10.4 13.6 | 12.0 | ${ }_{25.6}^{15}$ | 17.1 | 28.5 <br> 13.8 <br> 1 | 29.3 14.7 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7}$ 7. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{8} 1.5$ | 10.2 40.6 | 11.8 | 11.2 21.9 | 12.3 23.4 | 15.0 | 16.9 43.7 | 11.9 37.5 | ${ }_{39.9}^{13.5}$ | 8.3 34.2 8. | 10.4 3 | 18.8 21.5 | ${ }^{19.9} 8$ | 8. 38 | 9.4 30.9 |
| 10,000-49,999 | 1939 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 15.9 |
|  | 1941 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 28.2 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 38.6 | 30.0 | 31.5 | ${ }^{2} 13.8$ | ${ }^{2} 14.4$ | 28.1 | 29.6 |
| 50,000-99,999 . ........ | 1939 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6. 0 | 6.1 |  |  | 12.4 | 13.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 |  |  |
| 100,000 and | 1941 | 7.2 | 7.4 | ${ }^{26.2}$ | 26.9 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 29.4 | 30.6 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 36.3 | 38.9 | ${ }^{2} 26$. | 22 26. 9 | ${ }^{2} 59.0$ | ${ }^{2} 59.8$ |
|  | 1939 | 2.11 2.0 | 2.11 | 15.9 24.0 | 16.0 24.1 | 2.3 6.3 | 2.4 6.4 | 11.2 23.5 | 11.7 24.1 | 3.6 21.7 | 22.9 | 15.6 23.1 | 15.8 23.3 | 12.6 41.2 | 12.7 41.3 | 3.9 11.7 | 4.1 12.0 | 15.6 22.6 | 15.7 | ${ }^{3} 37.2$ | - 3.4 | 12.1 | ${ }_{12.6}^{12.4}$ |
| Total | 1939 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 2.9 |  | 9.3 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 14.5 |
|  | 1941 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 27.5 | 30.4 | 25.6 | 28.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 30.8 | 34.3 | 25.5 | 26.3 | ${ }^{2} 27.1$ | 228.0 | 24.8 | 31. 2 |

[^2]Ravio to a hypothetical equity obtained by applying the equity-assets pattern of total manufacturing to assets of the class to be adjusted
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, ${ }^{3}$ 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-

[^3] payment of excessive officers' compensation.


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 mediumsized 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.

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 manufac-turing-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 reason-
able 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 me-dium-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

${ }_{2}$ 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.
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 "nolmal" (for firms of that size) in its relation to assets was substituted for the reported equity.
Digitized for FRAThis substitution was made among http://fraser.stlSgmedefrthe smaller firms in tobacco, pe-

# New Construction by States, 1939-43 

By William H. Shaw

$\mathbf{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$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. ${ }^{1}$ 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-

[^4]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 1.-New Construction Activity, by States and Regions, 1939-43

| Division and state | Dollar value (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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. | 431 | 440 | 682 | 592 | 276 | 7.17 | 6. 30 | 6. 49 | 4. 43 | 3. 60 |
| Connecticut | 133 | 120 | 210 | 150 | 78 | 2. 21 | 1.72 | 2.00 | 1.12 | 1.02 |
| Maine. | 35 | 25 | 55 | 61 | 38 | . 58 | . 36 | . 52 | . 46 | . 50 |
| Massachusetts | 184 | 202 | 293 | 235 | 107 | 3.06 | 2.89 | 2. 79 | 1. 76 | 1.39 |
| New Hampshire | 25 | 21 | 36 | 31 | 6 | . 42 | . 30 | . 34 | . 23 | . 08 |
| Rhode Island. | 36 | 57 | 70 | 106 | 43 | . 60 | . 82 | . 67 | . 79 | . 56 |
| Vermont. | 18 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 4 | . 30 | . 21 | . 17 | . 07 | . 05 |
| Middle East | 1,647 | 1,812 | 2, 451 | 2, 492 | 1, 149 | 27.41 | 25. 91 | 23. 35 | 18.61 | 14.98 |
| Delaware. | 1, 22 | 1, 25 | 2, 22 | - 34 | 1, 22 | . 37 | . 36 | . 21 | . 25 | .29 |
| District of Columbia | 71 | 102 | 136 | 138 | 47 | 1.18 | 1. 46 | 1. 30 | 1.03 | . 61 |
| Maryland | 108 | 173 | 298 | 258 | 162 | 1.80 | 2.47 | 284 | 1.93 | 2.11 |
| New Jersey | 211 | 246 | 372 | 361 | 155 | 3.51 | 3.52 | 3.54 | 2. 70 | 2.02 |
| New York | 816 | 777 | 863 | 825 | 339 | 13. 58 | 11.11 | 8.22 | 6.16 | 4. 42 |
| Pennsylvania. | 368 | 421 | 664 | 771 | 368 | 6.12 | 6.02 | 6.33 | 5.76 | 4.80 |
| West Virginia | 51 | 68 | 96 | 105 | 56 | . 85 | . 97 | . 91 | . 78 | . 73 |
| Southeast. | 915 | 1,282 | 2,088 | 2,868 | 1,741 | 15. 22 | 18.34 | 19.90 | 21. 43 | 22. 69 |
| Alabama | 73 | - 84 | 186 | 261 | 151 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.77 | 1. 95 | 1.97 |
| Arkansas | 35 | 45 | 89 | 194 | 81 | . 58 | . 64 | . 85 | 1. 45 | 1.06 |
| Florida. | 99 | 206 | 230 | 337 | 231 | 1.65 | 2.95 | 2. 19 | 2. 52 | 3.01 |
| Georgia | 87 | 146 | 214 | 249 | 151 | 1.45 | 2.09 | 2.04 | 1. 86 | 1.97 |
| Kentucky | 85 | 139 | 146 | 234 | 80 | 1. 42 | 1.99 | 1. 39 | 1. 75 | 1.04 |
| Louisiana | 103 | 100 | 161 | 266 | 135 | 1. 71 | 1. 43 | 1. 53 | 1. 99 | 1.76 |
| Mississippi | 72 | 70 | 96 | 186 | 119 | 1. 20 | 1.00 | . 92 | 1. 39 | 1.55 |
| North Carolina | 103 | 113 | 255 | 198 | 159 | 1.71 | 1.62 | 2.43 | 1.48 | 2.07 |
| South Carolina | 47 | 64 | 129 | 130 | 69 | . 78 | . 92 | 1. 23 | . 97 | . 90 |
| Tennessee | 74 | 122 | 213 | 299 | 318 | 1.23 | 1. 74 | 2.03 | 2. 23 | 4. 14 |
| Virginia | 137 | 193 | 369 | 514 | 247 | 2. 28 | 2. 76 | 3. 52 | 3.84 | 3. 22 |
| Southwest | 372 | 481 | 761 | 1. 322 | 970 | 6.19 | 6.89 | 7.25 | 9.88 | 12.64 |
| Arizona. | 27 | 25 | 45 | 136 | 76 | . 45 | . 36 | . 43 | 1.02 | . 99 |
| New Mexico | 23 | 21 | 37 | 57 | 34 | . 38 | . 30 | . 35 | . 43 | . 44 |
| Oklahoma | 56 | 78 | 136 | 193 | 183 | . 93 | 1.12 | 1. 30 | 1. 44 | 2.39 |
| Texas. | 266 | 357 | 543 | 936 | 677 | 4.43 | 5.11 | 5.17 | 6. 99 | 8.82 |
| Central States | 1, 613 | 1,831 | 2, 740 | 3, 222 | 1,639 | 26. 84 | 26.18 | 26. 10 | 24.09 | 21. 33 |
| Inlinois. | 374 | 411 | - 536 | 725 | 437 | 6. 22 | 5. 88 | 5.11 | 5. 42 | 5. 69 |
| Indiana | 158 | 170 | 416 | 520 | 222 | 2.63 | 2.43 | 3.96 | 3.89 | 2.89 |
| Iowa. | 118 | 110 | 166 | 122 | 64 | 1. 96 | 1. 57 | 1. 58 | . 91 | . 83 |
| Michigan | 246 | 328 | 458 | 437 | 236 | 4.09 | 4. 69 | 4. 36 | 3.27 | 3.07 |
| Minnesota | 131 | 119 | 156 | 252 | 54 | 2. 18 | 1. 70 | 1. 49 | 1.88 | . 70 |
| Missouri. | 132 | 170 | 288 | 242 | 116 | 2.20 | 2. 43 | 2.74 | 1.81 | 1.51 |
| Ohio. | 299 | 395 | 553 | 641 | 384 | 4. 98 | 5. 65 | 5.27 | 4. 79 | 5. 00 |
| Wisconsin | 155 | 128 | 167 | 283 | 126 | 2. 58 | 1. 83 | 1.59 | 2. 12 | 1. 64 |
| Northwest | 313 | 305 | 457 | 1,047 | 624 | 5.22 | 4.36 | 4.36 | 7.81 | 8.13 |
| Colorado | 58 | 51 | 84 | 1, 213 | 49 | . 97 | . 73 | . 80 | 1. 59 | . 64 |
| Idaho. | 22 | 17 | 20 | 134 | 47 | . 37 | . 24 | . 19 | 1. 00 | . 61 |
| Kansas | 63 | 75 | 135 | 273 | 198 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1. 29 | 2.04 | 2. 58 : |
| Montana | 32 | 32 | 27 | 37 | 17 | . 53 | . 46 | . 26 | . 28 | . 22 |
| Nebraska | 59 | 56 | 60 | 149 | 120 | . 98 | . 80 | . 57 | 1. 11 | 1. 56 |
| North Dakota | 16 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 6 | . 27 | . 23 | . 22 | . 07 | . 08 |
| South Dakota | 18 | 20 | 24 | 38 | 24 | . 30 | . 29 | . 23 | . 28 | . 31 |
| Utah | 27 | 22 | 61 | 165 | 141 | . 45 | . 31 | . 58 | 1. 23 | 1.84 |
| W yoming | 18 | 16 | 23 | 28 | 22 | . 30 | . 23 | . 22 | . 21 | . 29 |
| Far West. | 718 | 840 | 1,317 | 1,840 | 1,276 | 11.95 | 12.02 | 12. 55 | 13.75 | 16.63. |
| California | 534 | 620 | -972 | 1,182 | 1,836 | 8.89 | 8. 87 | 9.26 | 8.83 | 10.90: |
| Nevada | 11 | 12 | 25 | 154 | 53 | . 18 | . 17 | . 24 | 1. 15 | . 69 |
| Oregon | 53 | 60 | 105 | 175 | 107 | . 88 | . 86 | 1.00 | 1. 31 | 1.39. |
| Washington | 120 | 148 | 215 | 329 | 280 | 2.00 | 2. 12 | 2.05 | 2. 46 | 3. 65 |

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

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

[^5]through June 1944, for example, almost three-flfths 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 Actvity by States, 1942 From 1939


## 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. ${ }^{3}$ 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.

[^6]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. ${ }^{4}$ 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


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 foreverit 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 VEday 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 oneeighth 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.


# Probable Postwar Sales in Michigan 

By Mabel A. Smith

INN 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 laws.

## 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. The 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 payments.

[^7]For this peacetime period the salesincome relationship is represented by the line shown on the chart. This 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. ${ }^{3}$

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

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.
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

| Year | $\underset{\substack{\text { Michigan } \\ \text { retail } \\ \text { sales }}}{\text { Mas. }}$ | Michigan income payments | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \text { States } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { payments } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | 2.2 | 3.5 | 82.6 |
| 1930. |  | 2.9 | 73.3 |
| 1931 |  | 2.4 | 62.0 |
| 1932. |  | 1.8 | 47.4 |
| 1933. | . 9 | 1.6 | 46.3 |
| 1934 |  | 2.1 | 52.9 |
| ${ }_{1936}^{1935}$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | 58.6 |
| 1937 | 1.7 | 2.9 3.3 | 68.1 |
| 1938 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 66.2 |
| 1939 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 70.8 |
| 1940.. | 2.1 | 3.4 | 76.2 |
| 1941 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 92.7 |
| 1942. | 2.7 | 5.4 | 117.3 |
| 1943. | 2.9 | 6.7 | 143.1 |
| 1944. | 3.2 |  | 156.8 |

[^8]
## 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,

[^9]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
on the basis of charts 1 and 2. The estimates for this range are given in the following table:

## Postwar Retail Sales and Income Pay-

 ments for Michigan[Billions of dollars]
If United States income payments are assumed at
Then, income payments for MichAnd retail sales for diched at-. would approximate Michigan

Michigan retail sales even at the lowest flgure of the range of United States income payments- 110 billion dollarswould 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 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 onlyand 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 corre-
sponded 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 ${ }^{\circ} f_{R} 1943$. The number of firms disconDigitized for FRA@̛尺 ${ }^{1943 \text {. The number of firms discon- }}$
http://fraser.stlouistuuing business in the latter part of Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 Business and Transferred Businesses, Third Quarter 1943 to Second Quarter 1944

|  |  |  | (In thou | sands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Number of operating firms |  |  | New businesses |  |  | Discontinued businesses |  |  | Transferred businesses |  |  |
|  | Dee. <br> 31, <br> 1943 | Mar. 31, 1944 | June 30, 1944 | Oct.Dec. 1943 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | Apr.June 1944 | Oct.Dec. 1943 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | Oct.- <br> Dec. 1943 | Jan. <br> Mar. <br> 1944 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 14.1 | 25.7 139.1 | 25.5 137.4 | 4. ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | 6.1 | $1{ }^{3} 8$ | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Manufacturing | 227.6 | 226.3 | 226.4 | 4.7 | 4. 2 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4. 2 | 3.3 | 7 | 2.9 |
| Food - .-... | 52.11 | 51. 1 | 50.4 | . 4 | +3 | . 3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 .5 | 4 | 5 |
| Leather, apparel, textiles | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 | 1.1 | 9 | 9 |
| Lumber, furniture | 41. 3 | 41. 6 | 42.1 | 1.8 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 1.1 | 1. 2 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 5 | 6 |
| Paper, printing, publishing | +1.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | . 9 | . 8 | 7 | . 9 | . 9 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 |
| Chmmicals. .----........... | 7.0 | 6. 5 | 6.9 | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | (1) 1 | (1) 1 | . 2 | (1) 2 | 1 | . 1 | ( 1 | ( |
| Rubber | 1. 1 | 1.1 | . 9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) 1 | (1) | (1) 2 | (3) | (1) | (1) |
| Stone, clay, glass | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | (1) 4 | (1) 4 | ${ }^{1} 6$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) 1 | (1) 1 | ${ }^{\text {(1) }} 1$ |
| Iron and steel | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8. 8 | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 1 | . 1 | (i) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Nonferrous metals | 5. 8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |  | . 1 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Machinery and transportation equipment | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.7 | .3 | . 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .3 | .3 | . 1 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous (including petroleum and tobacco) | 21.7 | 21. | 21.7 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 5 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation, communication, puhlic utilities. | 18\%.9 | 189.0 | 193.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trad | 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. | 1,324. 7 | 1,330.9 | 1,355. 1 | 12.8 | 22.5 | 30.2 | 18.5 | 16.3 | 6.0 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 23.5 |
| General nerchandise group...... | 63.4 | 63.1 | 63.5 | . 4 |  |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 4 | . 6 | 6 |  |
| General merchandise....-..... | 34.5 | 34.3 | 35.0 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) |
| General stores with food | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.5, | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |

Estimated Number of Operating Businesses, New Business, Discontinued Businesss and Transferred Businesses Third Quarter 1943 to Second Quarter 1944. Con.
(In thousands)

| Industry | Number of operating firms |  |  | New businesses |  |  | Discontinued busi-nesses |  |  | Transforred businesses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Mar. | June | Oct.- | Jan.- | Apr.- | Oct.- | Jan.- | Apr.- | Oct.- | Jan.- | Apr.- |
|  | 31, | 31, | 30, | Dec. | Mar. | June | Dec. | Mar. | June | Dec. | Mar. | June |
|  | 1943 | 1944 | 1944 | 1943 | 1944 | 1944 | 1943 | 1944 | 1944 | 1943 | 1944 | 1944 |
| Retail trade-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and liquor. | 416. 1 | 415.9 | 422.0 | 4.0 | 6. 7 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 5. 5 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Groceries. | 283.3 | 283.2 | 288.7 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) |  |  |
| Meat and seatood | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.0 | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) |
| Other food | 90.8 | 90.7 | 91. 5. | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) |
| Liquor | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Automotive group | 45.5 | 47.7 | 51.2 | (2) 0 | 2.3 | 3. 5 | (2) 1 |  |  | (2) 7 |  |  |
| Dealers (new-used cars) | 31.3 | 33.4 | 35.6 | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Other | 14.2 | 14. 3 | 15.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) 8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |  |  |
| Apparel and accessori | 76.8 | 76.7 | 77.6 | ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {(2) }} 8$ | ${ }^{12} 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {(2) }} 9$ |
| Apparel | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.9 9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Shoos--.- | $\begin{array}{r}9.8 \\ 250.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.8 251.9 | 9.8 256.0 | ${ }^{(2)} 2.0$ | (2) 3.5 | ${ }^{(2)} 4.9$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{(2)} 3$ | ${ }^{(2)} 2.1$ | ${ }^{(2)} .9$ | ${ }^{(2)} 7.7$ |  |  |
| Filling stations | 172.7 | 177.1 | 184.4 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 1. 5 | 1. 3 | 5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Other retail trade | 299.7 | 298.5 | 300.6 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3. 9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Home furnishings | 28.5 | 28.0 | 28.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Appliances and radio | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Drues. | 47.1 | 46.3 | 45.8 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Itardware-rarm implements | 34.5 | 33.1 | 33. 5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) |
| Lumber-building materials... | 25.7 | 26.7 | 27.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Miscellaneous retail. | 153.8 | 153.9 | 154.9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (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 | 545.1 | 548.2 | 553.8 | 7.1 | 16. 1 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 8.2 | 12.7 |
| Hotels, etc | 21.4 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 4 | 9 | 1. 0 | 3. 4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 7 | 1. 1 |
| Personal servic | 349.0 | 354.9 | 361.9 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 7.0 |
| Laundries | 93.9 | 99.0 | 98.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Barber and beauty | 181.4 | 183.6 | 190.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Other | 73.7 | 72.3 | 73.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Business serviees | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.9 | . 4 | 1.0 | 9 | ${ }^{6}$ | . 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Automobile repair | 55.0 | 52.5 | 50.5 | . 7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4. 8 | 4. 1 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 8 | 1. 3 |
| Miscellaneous repair | 60.8 | 62.3 | 64.4 | 1. 2 | 2.8 | 3. 2 | 1. 7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 析 | 1. 6 |
| Amusements | 37.0 | 36. 4 | 35.8 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 1 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  | 1.1 |  | () | ${ }^{1} 1.2$ | (2) | (2) 2 |
| Motion pictures | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |  |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Other amusements. | 24.5 | 24.1 | 23.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 50.

[^10]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 ${ }^{\text {? }}$ ]

| Year and quarter | Total | Apparel fabrics |  |  |  | Blankets | Other non-apparelfabrics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Men's wear | Women's and children's wear | General use and other fabrics |  |  |
| 1937: ${ }^{\text {cotal }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {Quarterly }}$ average | 370,963 92,741 | 312,961 78,240 | 3182,858 3 45,714 | 95,153 23,788 | 3 34,951 38,738 | 416,299 44,075 | 41,703 4 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total--......... | 371, 848 | 321,007 | 178, 854 | 107,080 | 35,073 | 19,575 | 31, 266 |
| 1942: | 92,962 | 80, 252 | 44,714 | 26,770 | 8,768 | 4, 894 | 7,816 |
| January-June - | 133, 696 | 119,142 | 69,069 | 29, 094 | 20, 179 | 13, 115 | 1,439 |
| July-September | 133, 274 | 113, 273 | 71, 835 | 24, 511 | 16, 927 | 18,023 | 1,978 |
| October-1)ecember | 127, 070 | 105, 230 | 67,031 | 24,903 | 13, 296 | 19,843 | 1,997 |
| Total | 527, 736 | 456, 787 | 277,004 | 107,602 | 72, 181 | 64,096 | 6, 853 |
| Quarterly average. | 131, 934 | 114. 197 | 69,251 | 26, 901 | 18,645 | 16.024 | 1,713 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March. | 134, 084 | 108, 184 | 67, 162 | 28,027 | 12,995 | 24, 392 | 1, 508 |
| April-June. | 135, 275 | 110,768 | 67. 289 | 30, 370 | 13.109 | 22, 850 | 1, 657 |
| Jnly-September | 131, 552 | 107, 145 | 59, 859 | 33, 301 | 13,985 | 22,368 | 2,039 |
| October-December | 135, 518 | 114, 476 | 62, 459 | 40, 399 | 11,618 | 19,692 | 1,35) |
| Total | 536, 429 | 440, 573 | 256,769 | 132,097 | 51, 707 | 89, 302 |  |
| Quarterly a verage | 134, 107 | 110,143 | 64, 192 | 33,024 | 12,927 | 22, 326 | 1,639 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 eontaining 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. ensus of Manulactures. For 1944 data see p. S-36.
Yard is on an equivalent 54 -inch lincar vard
measure for blankets; the 1937 and 1939 data were 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. equivalent linear yards.
3 Not strictly compa
2 percent of total men's wear in 1939, are included in "general use and other fabrics." percent or total men's wear in 1939, are included in "general use and other fabrics."

Income Payments to Individuals, 1942-44: Revised Series for Page S-1 ${ }^{1}$



 showing monthly data for all years, $1929-44$, is availab
2 Formerly designated "Direct and ot her relief."

 February 1944.

Fmployment, Fay Rolls, Heurs and Farnings in the Telephone Industry: Revised Series for Pages S-11, S-12, and S-14 ${ }^{1}$

| Year | Jan. | Feb, | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mo. } \\ & \text { avg. } \end{aligned}$ | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Mo. avg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment (1939=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937. | 98.2 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 101. 1 | 102.7 | 103.8 | 105.4 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105. 1 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 102.7 | 39.6 | 37.9 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 38.8 |
| 1938. | 102.7 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.9 |
| 1939 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 1009 | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.1 |
| 1940. | 100. 1 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 102.9 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.5 |
| 1941. | 106.0 | 106.9 | 108.2 | 110.0 | 112.0 | 114.1 | 117.0 | 119.1 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 119.7 | 119.4 | 114.4 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 40.1 |
| 1942 | 119.3 | 119.7 | 120.3 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 123.0 | 124.5 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 124.1 | 122.7 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.5 |
| 1943 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 123.9 | 124.6 | 125. 1 | 126.7 | 129.0 | 129.6 | 129.0 | 128.4 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 126.7 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 41.9 |
|  | Pay rolls ( $1939=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A verage hourly earnings (dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 | 89.7 | 88.2 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 95.1 | 94.2 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 101.3 | 97.3 | 100.8 | 95.6 | 0.746 | 0.759 | 0.772 | 0.754 | 0.761 | 0.774 | 0.767 | 0.776 | 0.781 | 0.788 | 0.800 | 0.806 | 0.774 |
| 1938 | 99.9 | 96.1 | 99.0 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 99.0 | 102.0 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 794 | . 809 | . 819 | . 808 | . 822 | . 820 | . 816 | . 815 | . 816 | . 829 | . 826 | . 819 | . 816 |
| 1939..- | 98.1 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 101. 0 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101. 7 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 100.0 | . 822 | . 825 | . 825 | 819 | . 821 | 816 | . 817 | . 820 | . 819 | . 828 | . 826 | . 830 | . 822 |
| 1940..- | 101.6 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 104. 4 | 105.8 | 104.9 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 104. 7 | . 830 | . 829 | . 832 | 830 | . 825 | 825 | . 825 | . 818 | . 822 | . 828 | . 827 | . 829 | 827 |
| 1941 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 115.4 | 118.1 | 121.0 | 121.9 | 123.0 | 122.6 | 123.9 | 128.9 | 118.0 | . 824 | . 824 | . 825 | . 817 | . 815 | . 819 | . 814 | . 809 | . 809 | . 813 | . 823 | 842 | 820 |
| 1942--- | 126. 1 | 126.5 | 127.5 | 123.1 | 131.0 | 131.3 | 132.0 | 133.6 | 137.0 | 134. 7 | 135. 4 | 134.5 | 131.5 | . 836 | . 844 | 846 | . 841 | 845 | . 840 | . 834 | . 834 | . 844 | . 848 | . 850 | . 849 | 843 |
| 1943. | 137.3 | 138.0 | 137.2 | 139.9 | 144.3 | 145.6 | 148.6 | 149.0 | 149.9 | 148.9 | 150.9 | 149.3 | 144.9 | . 856 | . 861 | . 862 | . 865 | . 869 | . 872 | . 865 | . 868 | . 873 | . 878 | . 883 | . 883 | 870 |


 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. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1938 to 1941, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1913 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1938 . Series added or revised since publication of the 1942 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$ and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), 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 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu• } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## BUSINESS INDEXES

| INCOME PAYMENTS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income payments................ $1935-39=100 .-$ | 244.8 |  | 231.1258.3 | 232.1259.1 | 233.9261.7 | 233.2263.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and wages.............................do.-... | 269.7 | 231.9 258.8 |  |  |  |  | 234.0 263.1 | 232.5 262.0 | 235.5 263.4 | 237.5 264.7 | 239.0 266.9 | 241.9 268.6 |  |
| Total nonagricultural income.........-.-.-.-. do. | 239.7 | 228.7 | 228.4 | 229.2 | 231.1 | 232.3 | 232.3 | 231.9 | 233.6 | 235.3 | 236.9 | 238.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 269.8 \\ & 239.8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \& . . . - - .-...-.-.-.-............... do. Commodity | $\begin{array}{r} 9,586 \\ 3,944 \\ 80 \\ 1,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,138 \\ 4,009 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,145 \\ 3,995 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,223 \\ 4,008 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,344 \\ 4,051 \\ \hline 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,284 \\ 4,045 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,304 \\ 4,056 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,375 \\ 4,039 \\ \hline 78 \end{array}$ | 9,5414,06679 | 9,5084,01079 | $\begin{array}{r}9,653 \\ 4,002 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,5163,9548080 | r 9,526$r 3,957$80490 |
| Public assistance and other relief ¢ .................do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends and interest.......................... do. |  | 1,161 | 811 | 494 | 1,554 | 914 | 486 | 1,317 | 828 | 509 | 1,827 | 936 |  |
| Entrepreneurial income and net rents and royalties ..........................................mil. of dol. | 2,25346212,888 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,186 \\ 415 \\ 11,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,127 \\ 421 \\ 11,496 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,175 \\ 417 \\ \text { 41, } 242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,189 \\ 408 \\ 12,396 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,241 \\ 411 \\ 11,688 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 418 \\ 11,269 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,474 \\ 12,178 \end{gathered}$ | 2,80143411,877 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,716 \\ 441 \\ 11,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,396 \\ 1349 \\ 13,082 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Other income payments........................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+2,190$ +457 $+11,688$ |
| Total nonagricultural income................... do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r 11, 678 |
| FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total farm marketings................ $1935-39=100$. | 12193142 | 12783160 | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 13080 | 127 | 114 | ${ }_{131} 13$ | 180 | 238 | 178 | 136136 | 131126 | 113 |
| Crops........................................d. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105+119 |
| Livestock and products.....................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  | 160 | 161 | 173 | 163 | 145 | 143 | 143 | 153 | 154 | 139 | 135 |  |
| Indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 169 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 143 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 133 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & 139 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 116 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | 1171150 | 103105154 | 129109144 | 142142 | 1501155$r$ | $\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1441142142 | 150+140 |
| Livestock and products....................-do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash farm income, total, including Government payments* mil. of dol. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,510 \\ & 1,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,528 \\ & 1,433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,480 \\ & 1,402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,546 \\ & 1,452 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,558 \\ & 1,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,649 \\ & 1,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,741 \\ & 1,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,007 \\ & 1,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,460 \\ & 2,427 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,256 \\ & 2,188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 1,697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,658 \\ & 1,571 \end{aligned}$ | $+1,399$ <br> $\Gamma$ <br> r |
| Income from marketings - -...........................do...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes of casb income from marketings: $\dagger$ <br> Crops and livestock, combined indez: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 218.0 \\ & 305.0 \end{aligned}$ | 215.5 <br> 274.0 | ${ }^{211.0} 0$ | 218.5 | ${ }_{275.0}^{228.5}$ | 241.0 252.0 | $261.0$$272.0$ | 294.0 | 365.5 <br> 262.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 267.0 \\ & 2090 \end{aligned}$ | 263.5295.0 | 237.0 278.0 | - 203.0 |
|  |  |  | 282.0 | 284.0 | ${ }^{273.0}$ | 264.0 |  | 258.5 20.5 | 308.0 |  |  | 327.0 | +312.0 +108.0 |
| Livestock and products...-....................do | $258.0$ | $\begin{gathered} 276.5 \\ 272.0 \end{gathered}$ | 262.0 | 271.0 | 270.0 | 244.0 | 253.5 | 233.5 | 232.5 | 246.5 | 242.5 | 246.0 | - 248.0 |
| Dairy products..........................-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 274.0293.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 199.5 \\ & 322.5 \\ & 283.5 \end{aligned}$ | 209.5306.0252.0 | 219.0308.0278.0 | 213.5316.0260.5 | 207.0266.5260.5 | 202.0288.5265.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 200.0 \\ & 240.0 \\ & 287.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.5 \\ & 235.5 \\ & 298.5 \end{aligned}$ | +191.0$r$265.0308.5 | 192.0255.0313.0 | 196.0 <br> 2077 <br> 200 | 207.0+264.0285.0 |
| Meat animals........................---.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry and eggs...........................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  |  | 252.0 | 278.0 | 260.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 290.0 |  |
| PRODUCTION INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Production-Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . .1935-39=100 .$. | p 232 | ${ }_{2} 238$ | 237 | $\begin{aligned} & 236 \\ & 252 \\ & 357 \end{aligned}$ | 236 <br> 252 <br> 354 <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & 248 \\ & 348 \end{aligned}$ | 235 <br> 251 <br> 349 <br> 15 | 234 | ${ }_{250}^{234}$ | 232248341 | 230248342 | 236 |  |
| Manufacturest...-................................do..... | P 250 | 257 | 255 |  |  |  |  | 249 | 250 |  |  | ${ }_{343}$ |  |
| Durable manufactures $\dagger$. .-...............-...... do | P 346 | 363 214 | 361 |  |  |  |  | 343 | 346 |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel $\dagger$-.-.-.-........................ do | - 211 | 214 | 213 | $\begin{aligned} & 357 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 354 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | 349 <br> 203 | 202 | 206 | 341 <br> 201 <br> 0 | 342 198 | 197 | $r 345$202114 |
|  | ${ }^{p} 1113$ | 124 | 125 | 127 | 133 | 130 | 135 | 128 | 125 | 120 | 113 | 113 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 142 | 144 | 143 | 146 | 139 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 142 | $\begin{array}{r}+146 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | p 97 | 110 | 116 | 119 | 127 | 123 | 129 | 123 | 117 | 109 | 97 | 99 | r97 |
| Machineryt....-......-...-...-.-..........-do. | $p 434$ | 452 | 445 | $\stackrel{437}{ }$ | 442 | 435 | 434 | 427 | ${ }_{23}^{428}$ | 422 | 431 | 431 | - 436 |
| Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$...........-do. | ${ }^{-1} 266$ | 287 | 292 | 279 | 263 | 243 | 245 | 238 | 233 | 234 | 229 | 253 | 257 |
|  |  | 283 | 293 | ${ }_{273}^{282}$ | 268 | 243 | 252 | 252 | 246 | 252 | 247 | -280 | 284 |
| Smelting and refining* .-...................do | ${ }^{7} 195$ | 297 | 289 | 273 | 252 | 244 | 226 | 205 | 200 | 191 | 186 | 187 | -191 |
| Stone, clay, and glass productst............do. | r 161 | 163 | 163 | 165 | 169 | 165 | 167 | 164 | 167 | 163 | 159 | - 156 | ${ }^{p} 158$ |
|  |  | 68 | 74 | 79 | 90 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 95 | 82 | 71 | 66 |
|  | p 117 | 126 | 122 | 122 | 125 | 124 | 125 | 120 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 116 | ${ }^{+118}$ |
| Glass containerst.-........................-do |  | 216 | 227 | 225 | 228 | 213 | $\stackrel{213}{ }$ | 204 | 218 | 210 | 202 | 196 | 206 |
| Transportation equipment $\dagger$................-do. | ${ }^{p} 684$ | 734 | 730 | 726 | 716 | 704 | 707 | 695 | 704 | 699 | 709 | -706 | $r 697$ |
|  | P239 | 233 | 232 | 226 | 228 | 223 | 229 | 226 | 229 | - 230 | 235 | 235 | r 242 |
| Nondurable manufacturest.....................do....- | D 172 | 171 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 167 | 171 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 171 | $\checkmark 170$ | 「 172 |
| Alcoholic beveragest......---.......-.....- do | 133 | 128 | 127 | 127 | 143 | 151 | 198 | 159 | 168 | 159 | 146 | 「191 | $\bigcirc 157$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 320$ | 344 | 325 | 323 | 316 | 310 | 310 | 307 | 309 | 308 | 313 | 315 | $\stackrel{+}{ } 320$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ - 329 | 405 112 | 116 | 410 112 | 411 | 103 | 408 | 400 121 | 395 | 394 118 | 396 113 | 396 +114 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times 1200 \\ \hline 125\end{array}$ |
| Leather and products | ${ }^{\text {D }} 121$ | 106 | 116 | 110 | 111 | 107 | 107 | 118 | 112 | 116 | 114 | 112 | r +128 +128 |
| Shoes. | p 123 | 116 | 116 | 114 | 117 | 160 | 114 | 122 | 117 | 119 | 113 | 114 | r 122 | ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary $\quad{ }^{r}$ Revised.

TFormerly designated "Direct and other relief",
8The total includes data for distributive and service industries and government not shown separately
New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on cash farm income Cash farm income, total including Government payments-1940, 759; 1941, 979; 1942,1,339; 1943, 1,660 ; income from marketings-1940, 695; 1941, $930 ; 1942,1,281 ; 1943,1,604 ;$ the monthly fagures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on $p$. is of the December 1943 issue.
 of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on $\mathbf{p}$. 28 of the May 193 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production see iable 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem. <br> ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru ary |

## BUSINESS INDEXES-Continued

| PRODUCTION INDEXES-Con. <br> Industrial Production-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted-Continued. Manufactures-Continued. Nondurable manufactures-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured food products $\dagger$......1935-39 $=100 .$. | * 140 | 142 | 143 | 147 | 153 | 163 | 165 | 106 | 159 | 155 | 150 | 143 |  |
|  | ${ }^{p} 116$ | D 1187 | -143 | -185 | ${ }^{+} 225$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 221 \\ 162 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | -178 | ${ }^{-155}$ | -125 | ${ }^{\square} 108$ | P94 | $\bigcirc 88$ | ¢ 98 |
| Meat packing.........-.-............. do...- | 135 $\square 98$ | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 183 92 1 | 180 94 | 172 105 | 162 189 189 | 147 <br> 213 <br> 1 | 148 236 | 156 <br> 180 <br> 18 | 175 <br> 133 | 184 114 | 171 | 139 $r 103$ |
| Paper and productst..........................do..... |  | 137 | 138 | 142 | 141 | 132 | 141 | 141 | 143 | 143 | 134 | 1706 | $\times 108$ +138 |
|  |  | 134 | 134 | 137 | 137 | 128 | 137 | 137 | 139 | 138 | 132 | ${ }_{132}$ | 134 |
| Petrolenm and coal productst.-......-....- do |  | 234 | 233 | 237 | 242 | 247 | 251 | 258 | 266 | 268 | 268 | 273 | 276 |
|  | 171 | 174 | 176 | 175 | 172 | ${ }_{272}^{172}$ | 171 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 167 | 167 | 168 |
| Petroleum refiningt -......-............... do |  | 243 | 242 | 246 | 252 | 259 | 264 | 272 | 281 | 283 | 283 | 289 | 293 |
| Printing and publishingt.-...................do | p 106 | 101 | ${ }_{2} 104$ | 100 230 | 100 | 897 | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ 231 \\ \hline 181\end{array}$ | 100 | 105 | ${ }_{231}^{107}$ | 106 | 99 | -104 |
| Rubber productst | ${ }^{p} 246$ | 242 | ${ }_{151}^{231}$ | $\begin{array}{r}230 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}228 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 227 139 | 141 | 230 147 | ${ }_{1}^{231}$ | 231 149 | ${ }^{239}$ | - 247 | - 247 |
|  | p 153 | ${ }_{+}^{151}$ | 151 | 147 | 145 | 139 | 141 140 | 147 | 146 | 149 | 152 | 150 | -155 |
|  | 150 | ${ }^{1} 151$ | 151 | 142 | 140 | 139 | 140 | 148 | 140 | 149 | 146 | 145 | 152 |
|  | 212 | 191 | 196 | 195 | 196 | 193 | 189 | 196 | 199 | 209 | 21.5 | 215 | 215 |
| Wool textile production--------------.- do. |  | 155 | 153 | 152 | 148 | 131 | 140 129 | 144 131 1 | 150 | 143 | 152 | 146 | 151 |
|  | 117 | 117 | 120 | 124 | 126 | 127 | 129 <br> 147 <br> 1 | 131 | 125 | 137 | 121 | 121 | 118 |
|  | ${ }^{p} 136$ | 133 | 138 | 146 | 146 | 143 | 147 | 147 | 144 | 140 | 181 | 134 | 135 |
|  | $p 147$ $p 115$ | 141 | 143 129 | 146 | 146 128 | 143 | 147 | 148 129 | 148 | 148 | 141 | 14.5 | -146 |
|  | P 115 | 155 | 155 | 159 | 128 | 118 | 154 | 129 | 133 152 1 | 126 <br> 155 | 109 | 96 | 112 |
|  | $\bigcirc 149$ | 138 | 139 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 146 | 149 | 148 | 148 | 146 | 148 | 150 |
|  |  | 86 | 112 | 144 | 148 | 142 | 145 | 138 | 123 | 89 | 68 | 6.7 | - 748 |
| Adjusted, combined index $\dagger$ | - 236 | 241 | 239 | 236 | 235 | 230 | 232 | 230 | 232 | 232 | 232 | 234 | - 236 |
|  | p 252 | 259 | 256 | 253 | 251 | 246 | 248 | 246 | 248 | 248 | 249 | 251 | r 253 |
| Durable manufactures............................ do. | ${ }^{p} 347$ | 364 | 361 | 356 | 354 | 347 | 348 | 342 | 344 | 341 | 343 | $\bigcirc 345$ | - 347 |
| Lumber and products.-....-.-...............-do. | ${ }^{\text {p }} 119$ | 129 | 126 | 124 | 127 | 124 | 127 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 12 i | $\bigcirc 123$ |
|  | P 105 | 119 | 118 | 115 | 118 | 114 | 118 | 111 | 109 | 112 | 111 | 118 | +112 |
| Nonferrous metals.......-.-...................d. do. | ${ }^{p} 266$ | 287 | 282 | 279 | 263 | 244 | 245 | $\stackrel{238}{238}$ | 233 | 234 | 229 | - 253 | 257 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...-......... do | ${ }^{\text {p }} 165$ | 167 | 165 | 161 | 168 | 165 | 162 | 159 | 161 | 160 | 163 | -162 | 165 |
|  |  | 83 | 78 | 76 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 90 | 87 | 87 |
|  | p 121 | 131 | 125 | 122 | 127 | 124 | 122 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 125 | 123 |
| Glass containers--.......................... do |  | 216 | 227 | 210 | 230 | 222 | 204 | 2016 | 212 | 208 | 218 | 200 | 21.3 |
| Nondurable manufactures.-.................... do. | $p 176$ | 175 | 172 | 169 | 169 | 165 | 168 | $1+8$ | 169 | 173 | 18.3 | r 174 | 176 |
|  | 151 | 137 | 123 | 116 | 119 | 128 | 186 | 156 | 166 | 184 | 169 | +213 | -169 |
| Chemicals - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | p <br> p <br> 1218 | 341 112 | 323 116 | 324 112 | 319 115 | 314 105 | 314 112 | 307 | 307 | 307 | 312 | 316 | r 319 +121 |
| Leather and products......................................- | D 121 | 107 | 117 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 108 | 120 | 111 | 112 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 113 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | +121 +19 |
| Manufactured fodd products..................-do...- | p 159 | 159 | 158 | 154 | 153 | 153 | 147 | 146 | 156 | 154 | 155 | 155 | +157 |
|  | ${ }^{p} 138$ | - 135 | ${ }^{\circ} 137$ | ${ }^{p} 139$ | -153 | - 15 ! | $\pm 139$ | ${ }^{2} 14{ }^{-1}$ | - 152 | -105 | -145 | -132 | -132 |
| Meat packing --.-.-.-.---.-.........-do. | 146 | 202 | 198 | 180 | 173 | 175 | 169 | 101 | 154 | 158 | 158 | 146 | 146 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables*..........do.... | P 179 | 155 | 152 | 145 | 136 | 130 | 112 | 121 | 139 | 145 | 146 | 163 | 163 |
| Paper and products.........-.............-. do. |  | 137 | 138 | 142 | 140 | 133 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 135 | 136 | 137 |
| Paper and pulp........................... do. |  | 134 | 134 | 137 | 136 | 129 | 137 | 137 | 139 | 138 | 132 | 132 | 134 |
| Petroleum and coal products.......-.-.-.-. do |  | 234 | 233 | 237 | $\stackrel{242}{242}$ | 24 259 | 264 | 258 | ${ }_{281}^{266}$ | ${ }_{28}^{268}$ | 268 | 270 | 276 |
|  |  | 100 | ${ }_{101}^{242}$ | 246 98 | ${ }_{100} 25$ |  | ${ }_{102}^{264}$ | 272 99 | 281 | 283 | 283 | + 289 | 293 |
|  | ${ }^{p} 1104$ | 151 | 151 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 141 | 147 | 103 | 103 149 | 104 | 102 | r 105 +155 |
| Tobacco products............................................. | 123 | 123 | 126 | 124 | 121 | 122 | 126 | 124 | 120 | 135 | 131 | 121 | ${ }^{123}$ |
| Minerals............................................d. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | -142 | 139 | 140 | 143 | 142 | 139 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 137 | 140 | 141 |
|  |  | 126 | 122 | 120 | 120 | 117 | 114 | 113 | 111 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 |
| Munitions Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total munitions*............................... $1943=100 .$. | ${ }^{\text {p }} 106$ | 115 | 111 | 111 | ${ }^{+} 103$ | 106 | 108 | 107 | +110 | ${ }^{+} 106$ | -104 | 103 | +100 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {D }} 121$ | 148 | 136 | 143 | 138 | 132 | 127 | 120 | 115 | 109 | 108 | 112 | - 109 |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} 75$ | 114 | 110 | 112 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 101 | $r 103$ | r99 | $\times{ }^{9}$ | + 84 | $\cdots 78$ |
|  | ${ }^{7} 82$ | 95 | ${ }_{114}^{91}$ | 88 | ${ }^{8} 4$ | 85 | +86 | 81 | 84 | 79 | -79 | -80 | 80 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\square 146 \\ >03 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 110 | 114 | 112 | ${ }^{+} 113$ | 116 | ${ }^{+122}$ | 123 | 125 | 125 | - 129 | $r 136$ | 137 |
|  | \% ${ }^{p} 98$ |  | 76 |  |  | 75 +116 | 82 +118 | + 79 | ${ }^{82}$ |  | 195 | $r 83$ | 85 |
| Communication and electronic equipment*....do...- | ${ }^{p} 128$ | 126 106 | 111 | 122 | -125 $\times 168$ | ¢ 116 $\times 101$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \sim \\ \sim \\ \hline 111\end{array}$ | :118 | 122 +124 | 1216 116 | 117 $r 113$ | r $\times 1192$ | ; ${ }^{117}$ |
| MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIMPMENTS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders, index, total.................Jan. 1938=100 | 351 | 271 | 280 | 293 | 301 | 314 | 302 | 299 | 316 | 316 | ; 326 | r 344 | 367 |
|  | 562 | 384 | 403 | 436 | 445 | 487 | 455 | 429 | 455 | 461 | - 469 | , 529 | 596 |
| Iron and steel and their produets--.-........- do- | 569 | 257 | 272 | 330 | 366 | 439 | 429 | 381 | 415 | 416 | r 409 | - 504 | 567 |
| Electrical machinery-............-.-......... do. | 440 | 389 | 389 | 395 | 398 | 396 | 326 | 339 | 401 | 316 | - 266 | $\bigcirc 386$ | 501 |
|  | 559 | 361 | 455 | 441 | 450 | 501 | 407 | 370 | 439 | 440 | - 510 | + 497 | 579 |
| Other durable goods......-...-............-.-. do.. | 605 | ${ }_{6}^{611}$ | 577 | 621 | 589 | 592 | 590 | 595 | 556 | 613 | - 614 | r 657 | 698 |
|  | 215 | 188 | ${ }_{274}^{201}$ | 201 | 208 | 202 | 204 | 215 | ${ }_{226}$ | 223 | $\checkmark 234$ | - 225 | 220 |
| Shipments, index, totalt.......-.avg. month 1938=100.. | 283 | 268 | 274 | 264 | 273 | 263 | 264 | 269 | 278 | 273 | +284 | - 261 | 287 |
| Durable goods......................--............ do..- | 384 | 377 | 389 | 371 | 383 | 373 | 366 | 372 | 380 | 374 | - 390 | $\bigcirc 354$ | 394 |
| Automobiles and equipment --.-.-...........do... | 308 | 295 | 300 | 290 | 314 | 289 | 292 | 282 | 292 | 302 | -303 | > 278 | 321 |
| Iron and steel and their products..........--do...- | 289 | 244 | 248 | 235 | 248 | ${ }_{257} 245$ | 243 | 253 | 252 | 249 | ' 260 | $r 242$ | 272 |
| Nonferrous metals and products..............do...- | ${ }_{503} 8$ | 235 | 273 | 274 | 272 | 257 | 263 | 267 | 279 | 282 | 292 | +27.5 | 303 |
| Electrical machinery-.........---............-do.... | 503 | 485 | 513 | 452 | 492 | 508 | 483 | 521 | 515 | 492 | -566 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 434$ | 532 |
| Other machinery-.......---.-...-.-.-....do. | 410 | 401 | 425 | 411 | 427 | 402 | 392 | 389 | 408 | 390 | ${ }^{5} 416$ | - 385 | 425 |
| Transportation equipment (exc. autos) ....do.... | 2, 163 |  | 2,644 | 2,526 | 2, 436 | 2, 468 | 2,310 | 2, 372 | 2, 414 | 2,412 | 2. 449 | 2, 190 | 2,319 |
|  | ${ }_{212}^{223}$ | 207 | 208 | 204 | 219 | ${ }_{18}^{210}$ | 219 | 213 | 221 | 210 | 23.5 | ${ }^{2} 207$ | 223 |
| Nondurable goods .......-...-................. do...- | 213 | 193 | 194 | 190 | 196 | 187 | 193 | 198 | 208 | 203 | r 210 | - 196 | 214 |
| Chemicals and allied products................. do.... | 226 | 206 | 204 | 204 | 208 | 200 | 207 | 207 | 218 | 211 | - 214 | $\bigcirc 209$ | 226 |
|  | 219 | 204 | 208 | 200 |  | 203 | 206 | 216 | 227 | 217 | -225 | - 212 | 224 |
| Paper and allied products | 182 | 176 | 172 | 174 | 179 | 165 | 178 | 172 | 180 | 179 | '177 | ${ }^{r} 171$ | 183 |
| Products of petroleum and | 202 | 178 | 184 | 179 | 192 | 194 | 185 | 187 | 192 | 189 | 208 | $r 184$ | 194 |
| Textile-mill products. | 190 | 202 | 195 | 185 | ${ }_{210}$ | 162 | 184 | 184 | 342 189 | 189 | 341 +190 | 1811 +176 | ${ }_{203}^{351}$ |
| Ot her nondurable goods.........................do. | 207 | 169 | 174 | 172 | 180 | 165 | 175 | 181 | 189 | 189 | - 195 | r 180 | 200 |

$\checkmark$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
*New scries. Indexes of munitions production for $1940-43$ are shown on $p$. 24 of the February 1945 Survey; subsequent revisions in the 1943 data are arailable on request. of the December series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 ou 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 becn fixed at 100 beginning indexes of she 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 Digitized for FRAt iferised basis beginning in the February 1945 Survey and annual totals baek to 1939 are on p. 22 of that issue; complete monthly revisions are availatle on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru ary |

BUSINESS INDEXES--Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index, total.................... arg. month $1939=100 .$. | 164.6 | 176.7 | 175.2 | 173.7 | 173.3 | 173.2 | 173.7 | 172.4 | 172.0 | 170.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 168.4$ | r 1666.9 | 165.8 |
| Durable goods..........-....................... do...- | 188.9 | 207.2 | 204.9 | 204.0 | 203.6 | 201.9 | 200.9 | 198.8 | 197.1 | 194.6 |  |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment --................ do | 231.5 | 244.7 | 241.5 | 240.3 | 234.1 | 229.9 | 228.0 | 229.8 | 229.6 | 220.2 | r 232.5 $r$ 1208 | $\times 228.1$ $r 117$ $r$ | 229.9 |
| Iron and stecl and their products. | 111.9 | 126.8 | 124.1 | 125.7 | 126.7 | 129.0 | 128.1 | 127.5 | 126.3 | 124.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 120.8$ | - 117.9 | 116.1 |
| Nonferrous metals and products* | 148.5 | 155.6 | 154.7 | 153.6 | 154.6 | 152.7 | 153.0 | 148.6 | 145.8 | 146.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 148.1$ | ${ }^{r} 145.0$ | 145.9 |
| Electrical machinery. | 317.3 | 338.1 | 330.3 | 341.2 | 338. 9 | 335.5 | 334.8 | 327.8 | 318.6 | 320.5 | - 313.7 | - 316.9 | 309.3 |
| Other machinery | 223.1 | 227.2 | 229.2 | 226.9 | 224.9 | 225.1 | 218.4 | 218.9 | 219.4 | 216.2 | r 213.9 | - 217.8 | 219.3 |
| Transportation equipuent (except automobiles) avg. month $1939=100$. |  | 1,012.6 | 991.3 | 943.7 | 954.1 | 910.2 | 929.3 | 907.0 | 895.2 | 873.8 | + 837.1 | г 793.6 | 89,6 |
| Other durable goodst...................... do... | 104.4 | $1,010.6$ | 106.5 | 3407.4 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 107.4 | 105.5 | 105.9 | 106.4 | 107.3 | -104. 4 | 105.1 |
| Nondurable goods ...................................d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 143.4 | 150.0 | 149.2 | 147.2 | 146.9 | 148.1 | 149.9 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 149.9 | ¢ 147.5 | - 147.0 | 145.6 |
| Chemicals and bilied products..................- do | 151.8 | 161.4 | 113.8 | 163.6 | 164.9 | 164.2 | 162.5 | 159.2 | 156.8 | 154.8 | ${ }^{r} 157.1$ | ${ }_{+}+152.1$ | 151.8 |
| Food and kindred products.................. do | 148.1 | 173.8 | 170.8 | 166.2 | 170.7 | 177.7 | 185.7 | 187.0 | 188.3 | 184.7 | r 173.6 | ${ }^{+} 16.4$ | 154.4 |
| Paper and allicd products | 134.3 | 136.1 | 139.0 | 138.8 | 139.8 | 143.4 | 144.7 | 142.7 | 139.9 | 136.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 134.3$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1318.8$ | 133.0 |
| Petroleum refining. | 107.5 | 107.5 | 108.4 | 112.0 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 110.9 | 110.8 | ¢ 109.7 | ${ }^{r} 108.1$ | 108.5 |
| Rubber products. |  | 187.6 | 180.6 | 188.1 | 182.1 | 174.7 | 172.9 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 176. 1 | 169.6 | 170.6 | 176.7 |
| Textile-mill produets | 122.9 | 123.5 | 120.6 | 118.5 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 115.0 | 112.5 | 115.6 | 118.3 | r 119.5 | + 123.8 | 123.5 |
| Otimated vondurable goods | 164.0 | 156.7 | 155.3 | 152.0 | 149.3 | 147.5 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 149.0 | 151.8 | 153.3 | - 16.22 | 165.8 |
| mil. of. dol.. | 16,361 | 17, 562 | 17,414 | 17, 268 | 17, 229 | 17, 215 | 17, 266 | 17,139 | 17, 100 | 16,973 | \% 16, 737 | ¢ 16, 289 | - 16,481 |

BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER* <br> (U. S. Department of Commerce) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarte r... thousands |  | 2,849.2 |  |  | 2, 893.9 |  |  | r2, 838.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction.........-...--..........- do... |  | 139.0 |  |  | 137.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufaeturing-..-.-................................... do |  | 226.3 |  |  | 226.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wetail trade. --.......................................................... |  | 1,330. 8 |  |  | 1,355.1 |  |  | ロ1, 381, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,548.2 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 553.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 490.1 |  |  | 505.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65.3 |  |  | 81.4 |  |  | 82.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly.....................do. |  | 56.0 |  |  | 36.7 |  |  | >37.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly ............................do. |  | 41.8 |  |  | 48.6 |  |  | 36.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES <br> (Dun and Bradstreet) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 85 | 96 | 131 | 148 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{616}$ |
| Commercial service..............................................- | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | 9 20 | 14 26 | 9 12 | 10 9 | 3 9 | 8 12 8 | ${ }_{11}^{4}$ | 12 | 6 4 4 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 |
|  | 26 | 28 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 24 | 30 | 18 | 36 | 34 | 12 |
|  | 37 | 43 | 56 | 63 | 51 | 41 | 32 | 26 | 25 | 21 | 36 | 26 | 26 |
| Wholesale trade...-................................. do...- |  |  |  | 11 2697 |  |  |  |  | 4 3,819 |  | 11 1.804 |  | 4 |
| Liabilities, grand total ...................thous. of dol.- Commercial service.................... do... | 3.880 69 | 1. 4 4¢0 | 3,524 57 | 2,697 102 | 1,854 | 3, 559 514 | 1,054 16 | 4, 065 | 3,819 43 | 3,008 | 1,804 67 |  | 1,557 809 8 |
|  | 175 | 115 | 318 | 1249 | 159 | 144 | 123 | ${ }_{273}^{155}$ | 80 | $1{ }_{482}$ | 41 | -855 | ${ }_{241}$ |
| Manufacturing and mining ............................do...... | 3,067 | 801 | 2,676 | 1,293 | 1,071 | 2, 451 | 557 | 3,288 | 3, 521 | 513 | 1,076 | 2,128 | 301 |
| Retail tradr ..................................... . . do-. | 409 | 303 | ${ }^{338}$ | ${ }_{1}^{903}$ | 305 | 281 | $\stackrel{272}{86}$ | 161 | 156 | 115 235 | 385 | 254 | 142 |
| Wholesale trade...................................do.... | 160 | 68 | 135 | 150 | 95 | 159 | 86 | 188 | 19 | 235 | 235 | 24 | ${ }^{14}$ |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New iucorporations (4 states)...................- ${ }^{\text {number.- }}$ | 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 |

## COMMODITY PRICES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline U. S. Department of Agriculture: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 198 \& 196
198 \& 196
200 \& 194
198 \& 193 \& 192 \& 193 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
192 \\
188 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 194 \& 196
189 \& 200
196 \& 201 \& 199 \\
\hline  \& 171 \& 169 \& 171 \& 170 \& 165 \& 161 \& 156 \& 155 \& 164 \& 165 \& 167 \& 169 \& 169 \\
\hline Feed grain and hay........................................ \& 166 \& 171 \& 172 \& 173 \& 170 \& 168 \& 166 \& 162 \& 161 \& 157 \& 160 \& 163 \& 164 \\
\hline Tobseco................................................... \& 359 \& 351 \& 352 \& 350 \& 350 \& 350 \& 3.5 \& 358 \& 357 \& 368 \& 364 \& 365 \& 360 \\
\hline Cotton.........................................- do...- \& 163 \& 161 \& 163 \& 160 \& 163 \& 164 \& 162 \& 170 \& 171 \& 168 \& 168 \& 163 \& 161 \\
\hline  \& 411 \& 215 \& 237 \& 232 \& 228 \& 230 \& 214 \& 206 \& 205 \& 195 \& 206 \& 205 \& 211 \\
\hline  \& 203 \& 242 \& 220 \& 225 \& 231 \& 195 \& 186 \& 166 \& 153 \& 188 \& 228 \& 262 \& 223 \\
\hline Oil-bearing crops...--......................-do...- \& 215 \& 207 \& 207 \& 208 \& 210 \& 209 \& 209 \& 207 \& 211 \& 215 \& 215 \& 214 \& 215 \\
\hline Livestock and products........................d. do...- \& 200 \& 194 \& 191 \& 190 \& 189 \& 190 \& 194 \& 196 \& 199 \& 202 \& 202 \& 202 \& 201 \\
\hline Meat animals. \& 211 \& 203 \& 203 \& 201 \& 200 \& 197 \& 201 \& 200 \& 201 \& 200 \& 198 \& 203 \& 209 \\
\hline Dairy products............................................. \& 198 \& 199 \& 196 \& 194 \& 192 \& 194 \& 196 \& 198 \& 201 \& 203 \& 203 \& 202 \& 200 \\
\hline Poultry andeggs....-........................ do...- \& 175 \& 162 \& 151 \& 153 \& 154 \& 165 \& 171 \& 179 \& 190 \& 207 \& 211 \& 199 \& 183 \\
\hline COST OF LIVING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline National Industrial Conference Board:§ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Combined index-............................ 1923=100.. \& 105. 4 \& 103.5 \& 104.2 \& 104. 6 \& 104. 5 \& 105.0 \& 105.0 \& 105.0 \& 105.0 \& 105.3 \& 105.7 \& 105.7 \& \\
\hline  \& 94.5 \& 91.7 \& 91.9 \& 92.3 \& 92.5 \& 92.5
11.7 \& 83.0 \& 93.2 \& 93.6

110.8 \& 93.9 \& 94.0 \& 94. 2 \& 94. 3 <br>
\hline  \& 110.8 \& 109.3 \& 110.1 \& 110.6 \& 110.5 \& 111.7 \& 111.6 \& 111.3 \& 110.8 \& 111.1 \& 112, 3 \& 112.1 \& 111.2 <br>
\hline Fuel and light.-...-..--.........................- do \& 96.1 \& 95.9 \& 95.9 \& 95.9 \& 95.7 \& 95.7 \& 95.7 \& 95.8 \& 95.8 \& 95.8 \& 95.8 \& 95.8 \& 96.1 <br>
\hline  \& 91.0
115.2 \& 90.8
111.8 \& 90.8
13.1 \& 90.8
113.5 \& 90.8
113.5 \& 90.9
113.6 \& 90.9
113.6 \& 90.9
113.8 \& 91.0
114.2 \& 91.0
114.6 \& 91.0
114.8 \& 91.0
114.9 \& 91.0
115.1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{8}$ Revised. p Preliminary. $\quad$ 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 frou those with fixed budget weights.
"New series. Data for inventories of nonferrous metals and their products were included in the "olver durable goods" index as shownin 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 manufacturerst inventories for
 Digitized fof Fibeqgezes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beqinning in the March 1944 survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published in a subsequent
 Federal durable goods"nindustries.ouis

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and deacriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru ary |

COMMODITY PRICES--Continued

| COST OF LIVING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index...........................-1935-39 $=100$. - | 126.8 | 123.8 | 124.6 | 125. 1 | 125.4 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126. 6 | 127.0 | 127.1 | 「 126. 9 |
|  | 143.7 | 136.7 | 137.1 | 137.4 | 138.0 | 138.3 | 139.4 | 141.4 | 141.9 | 142. 1 | 142.8 | 143.0 | 143.8 |
|  | 135.9 | 134.1 | 134.6 | 135.5 | 135.7 | 137.4 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 136.4 | 136.5 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 136.5 |
|  | 110.0 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.7 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 110.0 |
|  | 144.5 | 129.0 | 132.9 | 135.0 | 138.4 | 138.7 | 139.3 | 140.7 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 143.0 | 143. 6 | - 144.0 |
|  | 108.3 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108. 1 | 108. 1 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | (1) 8 | (1) 0 | 1108.3 | (1) | (1) |
|  | 123.6 | 119.1 | 120.9 | 121. 3 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 122.3 | 122.4 | 122.8 | 122.9 | 123.1 | ${ }_{\sim}+123.3$ | -123.4 |
| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Commerce: <br> All commodities, index*. $.1935-39=100 .-$ | 139.6 | 135.1 | 136.3 | 137.0 | 137.5 | 138.2 | 138.6 | 138.9 | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.6 | 139.7 | 139.6 |
| U. 8. Department of Labor indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite....................-.-.-.-...-. $1023-25=100$. | 99.5 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 99.7 |
|  | 105. 1 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 104. 3 | 104. 4 | 104. 4 | - 104.5 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 105. 0 |
|  | 135.9 | 134. 1 | 134.6 | 135.5 | 135.7 | 137.4 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 136.4 | 136.5 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 136.5 |
| Cereals and bakery products*....................do...- | 108.7 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 108. 4 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 108.7 |
|  | 133.5 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.5 | 133.5 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.5 | 133.5 | 133.5 |
|  | 169.5 | 162.9 | 168.8 | 172.8 130.3 | 174.0 | 176.9 | 175.7 | 169.9 | 162.9 | 160.7 | 164.2 | 168.9 | 168.9 |
|  | 130.8 | 130.6 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 129.8 | 129.3 | 129.0 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 130.7 |
| Fairchild's Index: <br> Combined index. $. \text { Dec. } 31,1930=100 . .$ | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 |
| Apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108.2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108. 2 | 108. 2 |
|  | 105.4 | 105. 3 | 105. 3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105. 4 |
|  | 113.5 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 313.7 | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.5 |
|  | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.6 |
|  | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 |
| WHOLFSALE PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes: <br> Combined index ( 889 series) $.1926=100 .$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 105.3$ | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 104. 3 | 104. 1 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 104. 1 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 104.9 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 105.2$ |
| Economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {D }} 101.6$ | 100.5 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.3 | ${ }^{\circ} 101.5$ |
|  | 115. 7 | 113.4 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 114. 2 | 113.6 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.6 |
|  | 95.0 | 93.7 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.8 | 83.9 | 94.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.0 |
|  | 127.2 | 123.6 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 125.0 | 124. 1 | 122.6 | 122.7 | 123.4 | 124.4 | 125.5 | 126.2 | 127.0 |
|  | 129.8 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 129.7 | 127.2 | 125. 2 | 122.5 | 121.7 | 125.1 | 124.8 | 127.5 | 129.3 | 129.8 |
|  | 135.6 | 125.6 | 123.6 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 125.4 | 127.6 | 127.1 | 127.0 | 126.9 | 131. 1 | 133.8 |
| Commodities other than farm produc | ${ }^{p} 100.4$ | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100. 1 | - 100.2 |
| Foods | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 105.8 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 105.1 | 105.5 | 104.7 | 104. 7 |
| Cereal products | 95.1 | 95. 1 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 94. 3 | 94. 3 | 94.4 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.9 |
| Dairy products | 110.8 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 110.8 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 115.9 | 123.3 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 137.7 | 129.9 | 122.8 | 115.9 | 112.7 | 113.7 | 116. 2 | 114.4 | 118.1 |
|  | 107.7 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 106.6 | 106. 1 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 106. 4 | 106.5 |
| Commodities other than farm products and foods $1926=100 .$ |  | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 09.1 | p 99.2 |
| Building materials...-..................-.-.-. do....- | 117. 1 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 116.4 | 116.8 | 117.0 |
|  | 110.7 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.5 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 |
|  | 99.4 | 93.6 | 93.9 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 99.0 |
|  | 153.8 | 150.7 | 153.4 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 154.2 | 154.4 | 154.0 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 153.9 |
| Paint and paint materials | 106.3 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 105. 5 | 105. 5 | 105.5 | 106. 0 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 106.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products $\dagger$--..............do | 94.9 | 95.0 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.9 |
|  | 95.8 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96. 2 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.8 |
| Drugs and pharmaceutlcals $\dagger$....................... do | 106.8 | 106.4 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.9 |
| Fertilizer materials....-............................ do | 81.9 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 79.9 | 81.1 | 81.2 | 81. 2 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 81.9 | 81.9 |
|  | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 |
|  | 83.4 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.2 | 83.2 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 83.1 | 83.1 | 83.3 | 83.3 |
|  |  | 58.0 | 59.9 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 59.6 | 60.1 | 59.9 | 60.0 |  |
| Gas |  | 76.7 | 77.1 | 78.4 | 79.3 | 78.9 | 76.0 | 76.8 | 76.0 | 77.3 | 74. 6 | 75.7 | 76.9 |
|  | 64.3 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
| Hides and leather products.......................do...- | 117.8 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 116. 4 | 116.2 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 117.6 |
|  | 116.4 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 111.9 | 108. 4 | 106.8 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 107.3 | 107. 1 | 114.0 | 114.8 | 115.4 |
|  | 101.3 | 101. 3 | 101.3 | 101. 3 | 101. 3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101. 3 | 101.3 |
|  | 126. 3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.3 |
|  | 104. 5 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.5 |
| Furnishings | 107.5 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
|  | 101.5 | 101. 4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101. 5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 |
| Metals and metal products.........-............do...-- | ${ }^{\text {p }} 104.2$ | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 104. 0 | ${ }^{p} 104.2$ |
|  | 98.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 98.0 |
|  | 85.9 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.9 | 85.9 |
| Plumbing and heating equipment.-.-.-- do | 92.4 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 |
| Textile products.-.....-. | 99.7 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.7 |
|  | 107.4 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 |
|  | 119.9 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 113.9 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 115.9 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 119.9 |
| Hosiery and underwear.-.........................do. | 71.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.5 |
|  | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 |
|  | 112.7 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.7 | 112.7 |
|  | 94.6 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 94.6 |
| Automobile tires and tubes...-........-.-. - do...- | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 |
| Paper and pulp. | 108.0 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 108.0 |
| Wholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- Wholesale prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices..---.-.-.-.-.-.-.......-1935-39 $=100$. | 76.4 | 77.5 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.1 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.5 |
|  | 78.9 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 80.0 | 79.7 | 79.3 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.7 | 78.7 | -78.8 |
| Retail food prices | 73.5 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 73.2 |
| Prices received by farmerst.........................d. do...- | 23.7 | 54.3 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 55.1 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 55.4 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 53.2 | 53.0 | 53.5 |

$p$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Revised.
December 1944 index based on rents in 20 large cities, assuming no ehange in cities not surveyed; rents not collected for other months.

 able 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and deacriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Sep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- | Decem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- |



## CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AN DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED

Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):
Total, unadjusted
Residential, unadjusted
Total, adjusted.
Residential, adjusted Residential, adjusted.
Contract awards, 37 States ( F . W. Dodge Corp.):

Total projects.
ts....

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { otal valuation } \\
& \text { Public ownership- } \\
& \text { Irivate ownership }
\end{aligned}
$$ Nonresidential buildings:

Projects.

 Residential buildings:
Projects. $\qquad$ -...number

Public works
Projects. $\qquad$ ous. of dol Utilities:
Projects


Indexes of building construction (based on b]dg. permits U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$

Number of new dwelling units provided $1935-59=100$. Permit valuation:

Total building construction.
New residential buildings......
New nonresidential buildings. $\qquad$ Additions, alterations, and repairs --...-.-.-. do.
Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor):
Total nonfarm (quarterly)*.................................. Urban, totalq. 1-family dwellings. Multifamily dwellings
Engineering construction: $\qquad$
Contract awards (E. N. R.) \&............thous. of dol

## HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Concrete pavement contract awards: $\ddagger$ Total....... Roads.-.
Streets and alleys

## CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

A berthaw (industrial building) $1914=100$ A merican Appraisal Co.:

A verage, $1913=100$ Atlanta. New York
San Francisco

Associated General Contractors (all types) $1913=100$
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:

A partments, hotels, and office buildings:
Brick and concrete:
Atlanta.
New York
U. S. 8v., 1926-29=100.


- Revised.

P Preliminary.
 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 beed revised for 1942-43; revisions prior to March 1943 are available on request.




 $166,600)$; annual estimates for 1920 - 39 are available on request
tRevised series. Data have been revised for $1940-43$; revisions prior to March 1943 are avallable on request

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

| 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep． tember | Octo－ ber | Novem－ ber | Decern－ ber | Janu． ary | Febru－ ary |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE－Continued



## REAL ESTATE

Fed．Hous．Admn．，bome mortgage insurance：
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance ihous．of dol－ Premium－paying mortgages（cumulatice）nili．of dol． and under）
Estimated new mortange loans by all savinga and loan associations，total

Mortgage loans on homes：
Construction ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Home purchase
Reflnancing
Repairs and reconditioning
Loans for all other purposes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Loans outstanding of agene es under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration：
Federal Savings and Loan Assns．，estimeted mort－ Fed．Home Loan I3anks，outstanding advaces to Homber institutions Corporation，balance of doans Home Owners Losn Corporation，balance of loans oulstanding－
ndex adjusted

Fire losscs．

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =8 \\ & -48 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出気会 } \\ & \infty \text { ocrin } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & N \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { 荷 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 多 } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { 呙 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cos \rho_{8} \\ & \text { 品出 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { And } \\ & \text { NGO } \\ & \text { onio } \end{aligned}$ |  | ज山心N <br> चoroser |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { en } \\ & \text { Non } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\text { O}}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sin \\ & \text { or } \\ & \hline 0 ⿴ 囗 ⿰ 丨 丨 ⿱ 心 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes，adjusted：$\dagger$ |  |
| Printers＇Ink，combined index．．．．．．．．．．1035－38－100．．． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  <br> Radio． |  |
|  |  |
| Tide，combined index＊－－．．．－ $1935-39=100$ |  |
| Radio advertising： |  |
| Cost of faclities，total．．．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．． |  |
| Automohiles and accessories．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |
|  |  |
| Electrical household equipment．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Foods，food beverages，confections $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Gasoline and oil $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Smoking materials． |  |
| Toilet goods，medical supplies $\qquad$ do All other do． |  |
|  |  |
| Magazine advertising： |  |
| Cost，total． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clothing |  |

$$
\begin{array}{r|r}
\cdots & 2,0 \\
114 & \\
177 & 1,1 \\
9.8 & 11 \\
618 & 31,4
\end{array}
$$

$$
1,177
$$

|  | 125.1 | 122.3 | 124.7 | 131.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 142.9 | 133.6 | 133.4 | 137.3 | 153.4 |
| 14 f .1 | 130.4 | 130.0 | 141.8 | 160.8 |
| 103.3 | 104.3 | 98.7 | 100.4 | 105.1 |
|  | 144.5 | 122.7 | 113.2 | 107.5 |
| 263.0 | 252.5 | 288.6 | 285.3 | 299.9 |
| 143.1 | 135.5 | 135．1 | 142.6 | 149.4 |
| 1f，fe8 | 15，993 | 15，652 | 16，138 | 15， 128 |
| 760 | 782 | 811 | 819 | 790 |
| 169 | 179 | 167 | 159 | 115 |
| 234 | 81 | 110 | 88 | 89 |
| 203 | 172 | 178 | 163 | 162 |
| 4，C92 | 4，602 | 4，375 | 4，652 | 4，409 |
| C63 | 675 | 663 | 640 | 588 |
| 181 | 108 | 136 | 115 | 122 |
| 1，155 | 1， 008 | 920 | 1，017 | 944 |
| 1，502 | 1，817 | 1，628 | 1，657 | 1，555 |
| 4，964 | 4，379 | 4， 208 | 4，573 | 4，212 |
| 2，136 | 2，291 | 2，456 | 2，265 | 2，136 |
| 25， 862 | 22，851 | 24，894 | 24，280 | 21，703 |
| 2，110 | 1，417 | 1，721 | 1，844 | 1，773 |
| 2，553 | 1，963 | 1，962 | 1，724 | 1， 192 |


|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 137.1 | 143.5 | 135.6 |
| 166.3 | 169.2 | 106.8 |
| 183.4 | 184.7 | 160.3 |
| 105.9 | 112.3 | 105.1 |
| 112.8 | 114.0 | 154.5 |
| 326.8 | 339.5 | 329.2 |
| 161.2 | 176.4 | 166.2 |
| 15,340 | 15,543 | 15,712 |
| 893 | 784 | 716 |
| 119 | 136 | 151 |
| 111 | 89 | 97 |
| 180 | 167 | 189 |
| 4,158 | 4,194 | 4,272 |
| 612 | 628 | 589 |
| 164 | 158 | 161 |
| 935 | 1,133 | 1,091 |
| 1,680 | 1,623 | 1,551 |
| 4,293 | 4,563 | 4,419 |
| 2,206 | 2,067 | 2,476 |
| 20,027 | 19,921 | 25,127 |
| 1,831 | 1,694 | 1,859 |
| 609 | 1,382 | 2,445 |
| 531 | 627 | 694 |


|  |  |  |
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148,0
\end{gathered}
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|  |  | 感 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 08 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出出品 } \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | 出出会 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － |  | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 出范 |  | 事点密密 | 宓缶实华 |  |

＊Revised．$\ddagger$ Minor revisions in the data for 1939－41；revisions not shown in tbe August 1942 Survey are available on request；data are now collected quarterly
New series．The serics on montarm mortgages recorded ts compled hy the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration：reda

 1936 are available on request
$\dagger$ Revised series．The index of nonfarm foreclosures bas been revised for 1840 and 1041 ；revisions are shown on p．8－6 of the May 1943 Survey．Indexes of advertising from Printers Ink have been published on a revised basis beginning in the A rifi 1944 survey；revised data beginning 1914 will be published later．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notee may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sertember | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decen- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magazine advertislng-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost-Continued. | 485 | 452 |  | 476 |  | 365 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections...........................- | 3, 6880 | 3,597 | 3,581 | 3,619 | 3, ${ }^{4153}$ | 3,088 | 2882 | 3, ${ }^{4754}$ | 3, ${ }^{4955}$ | 3, ${ }^{4911}$ | 3,293 | 2,805 | r 3,453 |
| Gasoline and oil.............-.-................... do | 388 | 408 | 545 | 593 | 498 | 528 | 403 | ${ }^{488}$ | ${ }_{423}$ | ${ }^{385}$ | 279 | 183 | 345 |
|  | 1,144 | 805 | 1,061 | 1,154 | 985 | 485 | 585 | 1,145 | 1,417 | 1,059 | 1,051 | 599 | 656 |
|  | 688 | 687 | 804 | 697 | 722 | 558 | 551 | 598 | 750 | 641 | 487 | 444 | 676 |
| Office furnishings and supplies................ do | 440 | 357 | 426 | 440 | 313 | 254 | 301 | 526 | 379 | 456 | 436 | 326 | - 395 |
| Smoking materials .-.-..---.................. do. | 771 | 836 | 869 | ${ }^{859}$ | 830 | 794 | 667 | 901 | 1, 050 | 1,001 | 973 | 771 | 688 |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies....-........... do. | 4.213 | 3, 930 | 4,219 | 4,086 | 3,863 | 3,658 | 3,584 | 4. 119 | 4,744 | 4. 588 | 3,977 | 2,933 | 4, 279 |
|  | 8.554 | 7, 763 | 8,417 | 7,973 | 7,348 | 7,326 | 6,935 | 8, 553 | 8,873 | 8,019 | 8,395 | 7,137 | 7,746 |
| Linage, total .---.-----.---.-------thous of lines. | 4, 109 | 3,537 | 3,709 | 3,456 | 2,993 | 3, 277 | 3,541 | 3,992 | 4,088 | 3,772 | 3,212 | 3,572 | 3,916 |
| Newspaper advertising: <br> Linage, total ( 52 cities) $\qquad$ | 116,628 | 117,751 | 116,471 | 117,776 | 112,631 | 97, 130 | 105, 892 | 112, 592 | 129, 177 | 128, 243 | 121,751 | 97,927 | 95, 804 |
|  | 2t, 480 | 26,377 | 27, 168 | 27, 854 | 25,929 | 24,139 | 25, 883 | 26,009 | 27, 390 | 25,317 | 24,058 | 24,090 | 22,735 |
|  | 90, 147 | 91,374 | 89, 303 | 89, 922 | 86,702 | 72,991 | 80, 009 | 86, 583 | 101, 787 | 102,926 | 97,693 | 73, 837 | 73,070 |
|  | 2,354 | 2,040 | 3,026 | 3, 527 | 3,256 | 2, 023 | 2,786 | 2,283 | 3, 243 | 3, 219 | 1,949 | 1,868 | 1,607 |
|  | 1,837 | 1,638 | 1,587 | 1,327 | 1,497 | 1,758 | 1,222 | 1,278 | 1,588 | 1,560 | 1,534 | 2,004 | 1,366 |
|  | 20, 1045 | 21,769 | 21,713 | 22, 164 | 21,062 | 13,234 | 17,881 | 19, 870 | 25,599 | 25,163 | 20,631 | 17, 124 | 17,411 |
| Retail.............................................................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 65,911 | 65, 227 | 62,978 | 62,904 | 60,887 | 50,076 | 58, 120 | 63, 151 | 71, 357 | 72,984 | 73, 578 | 52,841 | 52,687 |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses \& percent of total. | 80.4 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 86.6 | 87.4 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 86.4 | 86.4 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.3 | -86.9 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air mail, pound-mile performance............-millions.. |  | 7,339 | 7,009 | 8,078 | 8,379 | 8,672 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: Domestic, issued ( 50 elties): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued (50 clties): <br> Number | 7,051 | 8,088 | 5,938 | 5,639 | 5,481 | 5,297 | 5,532 | 5. 383 | 5,783 | 5,879 | 6, 639 | 7,106 | 6,001 |
|  | 188, 365 | 182, 796 | 110,676 | 111, 672 | 112, 130 | 110,964 | 126, 553 | 120,021 | 129, 732 | 129,781 | 144, $8 \overline{1} 2$ | 153,951 | 128,977 |
| Domestic, pald ( 50 cities): <br> Number <br> thousands |  | 19,792 | 15, 596 | 13,715 | 13,318 | 11,915 | 12.964 | 13, 195 | 13,639 | 14, 281 |  |  |  |
|  | 264, 121 | 329, 082 | 238,989 | 171,884 | 175, 852 | 161,568 | 179, 272 | 185, 190 | 194, 334 | 200, 810 | 197,557 | 208, 793 | 189,330 |
| CONSUMER EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated expendltures for goods and services:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{p} 24,380$ | 22,440 |  |  | 24,045 | - |  | 24, 499 |  |  | 26,046 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{p} 16,410$ | ${ }_{\substack{14,778 \\ 7 \\ \hline 662}}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{16,327 \\ 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}16,741 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 18, 839 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{p} 7,970$ | 7,662 |  |  |  |  |  | 7,.08 |  |  | 7,807 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {P }} 165.9$ | 152.7 |  |  | 163.6 |  |  | 166.7 |  |  | 181.3 |  |  |
|  | p 175.3 | 157.9 |  |  | 174.4 |  |  | 178.8 |  |  | 201.2 |  |  |
| Services (including gifts)..................... do | ${ }^{p} 149.4$ | 143.6 |  |  | 144.6 |  |  | 145.4 |  |  | 146.3 |  |  |
|  | p 176.5 | 162.7 |  |  | 162.5 |  |  | 163.2 |  |  | 170.4 |  |  |
|  | p 192.8 | 174.5 |  |  | 172.7 |  |  | 180.6 |  |  | 183.8 |  |  |
|  | D 147.9 | 142.0 |  |  | 144.5 |  |  | 146. 5 |  |  | 146.8 |  |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retall stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total......................-mil. of dol.. | 6,346 | 5,581 | 5,487 | 5,856 | 5,710 | 5,513 | 5,717 | 5, 281 | 6, 135 | 6,214 | 7,445 | 5,462 | + 5, 166 |
| Durable goods stores.............................do..... | 840 | 774 | 777 | 914 | 892 | 848 | 838 | 830 | 898 | 876 | 1, 004 | 742 | - 669 |
|  | 240 | 222 | 234 | 286 | 273 | 258 | 247 | 229 | 244 | 228 | 223 | 229 | r 207 |
|  | 165 | 160 | 172 | 214 | 195 | 178 | 170 | 156 | 167 | 151 | 142 | 163 | 145 |
| Parts and accessories--.-.-....-...........-do. | 75 | 62 | 63 | 72 | 78 | 80 | 77 | 73 | 77 | 77 | 81 | 66 | - 62 |
| Building materials and hardware | 316 | 272 | 296 | 333 | 340 | 340 | 314 | 312 | 336 | 307 | 286 | 268 | 244 |
| Building materials ...-.................... do | 187 | 160 | 171 | 193 | 205 | 217 | 192 | 192 | 211 | 187 | 158 | 169 | 150 |
| Farm implements...-......-.......-. | 35 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
|  | 94 | 77 | 86 | 99 | 94 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 90 | 103 | 74 | ${ }^{68}$ |
| Homefurnishings group....-.-.-........... do | 214 | 191 | 195 | 226 | 209 | 189 | 208 | 214 | 236 | 240 | 282 | 182 | 178 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings........... do. | 172 | 150 | 156 | 184 | 168 | 149 | 165 | 171 | 188 | 192 | 226 | 144 | 141 |
| Household appllance and radio........... do. | 43 | 42 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 48 | 49 | 56 | 39 | 37 |
|  | 70 | 89 | 52 | 70 | 70 | 61 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 101 | 213 | 62 | 60 |
|  | 5, 506 | 4,807 | 4, 710 | 4, 941 | 4, 817 | 4, 665 | 4, 878 | 5, 150 | 5, 237 | 5,338 | 6, 411 | 4, 720 | r 4, 477 |
| Apparel group .....-.-.----...--------- do-.-- | 756 159 | 574 | 567 | ${ }^{560}$ | 508 | ${ }^{421}$ |  | 605 | 637 |  | 946 | 509 |  |
| Men's clothing and furnishings --.......-. do...- | 159 | 117 | 128 | 128 | 130 | 93 | 102 | 135 | 154 | 173 | 264 | 110 | 100 |
| Women's apparel and accessories...-.....do.... | 380 | 297 | 256 | 256 | 216 | 188 | 240 | 291 | 302 | 308 | 406 | 249 | 244 |
| Family and other apparel.................do..... | 102 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 72 | 61 | 70 | 85 | 91 | 100 | 146 | 71 | 67 |
|  | 117 | 83 | 104 | 96 | 90 | 79 | 75 | 94 | 90 | 99 | 126 | 79 | 73 |
|  | 243 | 225 | 217 | 233 | 230 | 235 | 237 | 241 | 246 | 239 | 328 | 228 | 216 |
| Eating and drinking places.......-..........-do. | 838 | 743 | 749 | 774 | 769 | 778 | 818 | 812 | 840 | 805 | 844 | 802 | 746 |
|  | 1,665 | 1,493 | 1,494 | 1,579 | 1,612 | 1,661 | 1,641 | 1, 687 | 1,604 | 1,582 | 1, 799 | 1,539 |  |
| Grocery and comblnation.--.-.-........... do...- | 1, 240 | 1, 1385 | 1, 138 | 1, 197 | 1, 229 | 1, 264 | 1, 248 | 1,284 | 1,209 | 1,193 | 1,356 | 1,162 | 1, 093 |
|  | 425 | 355 | 356 | 382 | 382 |  | 393 | 403 |  |  | ${ }_{23} 43$ |  | 375 190 |
|  | 232 | $\begin{array}{r}207 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 201 | ${ }_{884} 23$ | 235 819 | 232 | ${ }_{833}^{227}$ | ${ }_{940}^{224}$ | - 2225 | + 2220 | 1. ${ }^{223} 4$ | 207 | 190 $\times 764$ |
| General merchandise group -ail | 1.041 683 | 859 <br> 552 | 834 507 | 884 54 | 819 494 | 735 416 | 833 508 | 940 593 | 1,011 | 1,116 744 | 1. 4 ¢ 929 | 773 483 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| General, tncluding general merchandise with food mill. of doI | 118 | 108 | 112 | 120 | 116 | 118 | 116 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 143 | 101 | 96 |
| Other general merchandise and dry goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Varlety ............................... do dol. | 110 130 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 112 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 94 121 | 102 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 90 111 | 194 | 105 | 110 130 | 117 | 108 | 84 100 | 80 101 |
|  | 732 | 707 | 648 | 681 | 644 | 604 | 635 | 642 | 675 | 695 | 836 | 661 | 611 |
| Feed and farm supply .......................do | 218 | 222 | 217 | 226 | 196 | 181 | 176 | 181 | 188 | 195 | 174 | 170 | 162 |
| Fuel and ice................................- do | 138 | 150 | 122 | 118 | 117 | 101 | 110 | 107 | 116 | 117 | 144 | 170 | 140 |
|  | 139 | 123 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 116 | 123 | 125 | 128 | 131 | 179 | 122 | 118 |
|  | 236 | 212 | 203 | 227 | 219 | 206 | 220 | 229 | 243 | 253 | 339 | 199 | ${ }^{r} 191$ |

*Preliminary. "Revised. $\%$ See note marked " $\S$ " 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. . -14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series (see p. 5 of the February 1945 Survey for $1941-44$ dollar totals and $p$. 13 , table 10, of the April 1944 issue for $1939-40$ totals); the quarterly data are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 issue; quarterly data begidning 1939 are available on request.
and indereall retail stores, total 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 sale and indexes-all retail stores, total nondurable goods stores, total "other retail stores," and liquor stores, 1940-43: total durable goods stores, all series in the home-furnishings group and feed and farm supply stores, $1941-43$; filling stations, $1942-43$; general merehandise group and department stores, 1943 (general merchandise group index revised also for $1941-42$ ) for drug stores are shown on p. 16 of the November 1944 Survey. The unpublished revisions listod and January-May 1943 revisions for other series, also unpublished, are available on request. Revised figures for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42, except as indicated above, are available on pp. 7 and 11-14 of the November 1943 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and deacriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores-Continued. Indexes of sales: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index | 188.0 | 168.0 | 171.9 | 179.4 | 177.7 | 169.5 | 172.7 | 185.3 | 189.7 | 197.3 | 227.1 | 168.7 | r 173.0 |
| Durable goods stores........-...................- do. | 104. 1 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 113.6 | 111.6 | 108.5 | 101.1 | 106.9 | 111.6 | 113.1 | 128.5 | 92.2 | r93.1 |
|  | 215.4 | 192.3 | 195.3 | 200.9 | 199.3 | 189.4 | 196.1 | 210.8 | 215.1 | 224.7 | 259.3 | 193.6 | - 199.0 |
| Adjusted, combined index--.-.-.-.-......-.-. do. | 195.6 | 177.6 | 169.9 | 175.5 | 175.0 | 178.7 | 178.5 | 177.4 | 183.6 | 191.5 | 187.9 | 193.9 | r 195.2 |
| Index eliminating price changes........... do | 142.2 | 133.1 | 126.2 | 129.6 | 129.0 | 130.8 | 130. 1 | 129.3 | 133.9 | 139.5 | 136.4 | 140.6 | ${ }^{+} 141.9$ |
|  | 116.0 | 105.0 | 100.5 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 109.6 | 102.5 | 103.5 | 107. 4 | 107.6 | 105.0 | 111.5 | r 111.8 |
|  | 63.3 | 53.3 | 56.2 | 63.8 | 59.7 | 57.7 | 54.3 | 53.3 | 56. 5 | 53.7 | 48.9 | 56.7 | ${ }^{566.7}$ |
| Building materials and hardware........do | 165.4 | 141.9 | 144.3 | 146.6 | 151.2 | 163.5 | 144.5 | 138.7 | 143.2 | 147.0 | 148.8 | 194.0 | 165.9 |
| Homefurnishings.......-.-.-.-...........- do. | 164.6 | 146.8 | 144.9 | 148.5 | 153.8 | 156.0 | 151.4 | 164.5 | 171.0 | 175.6 | 176.3 | 18.4 | 104.5 |
|  | 355.1 | 460.7 | 264.0 | 285.7 | 275.1 | 310.2 | 321.1 | 347.3 | 345.4 | 85.3 | 327.0 | 317.4 | 332.3 |
| Nondurable goods stores...-.................-do. | 221.6 | 201.3 | 142.5 | 198.0 | 197.5 | 201.2 | 203.3 | 201.5 | 208.4 | 218.9 | 214.9 | 220.8 | 222.4 |
|  | 258.7 | 226.6 | 204.7 | 211.8 | 201.0 | 216.8 | 233.2 | 212.9 | ${ }^{218.7}$ | 245.8 | 240.5 | 226.5 | - 270.8 |
| Drug.......-.-.-...-.......................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 206.6 | 192.5 | 188.0 | 192.8 | 195.3 | 192.9 | 193.5 | 199.3 | 207.3 | 209.5 | 218.0 | 200.4 | ${ }^{2} 200.3$ |
| Eating and drinking places.............-.-. - do | 339.9 | 301.4 | 301.5 | 296.2 | 299.1 | 294.6 | 291.7 | 304.8 | 320.2 | 33 C .3 | 328.1 | 353.3 | 352.2 |
| Food.....- | 209.1 | 194.7 | 190.8 | 199.9 | 203.2 | 203.3 | 204.7 | 204.5 | 208.1 | 212.1 | 215.4 | 212.8 | 211.3 |
| Filling stations | 117.5 | 106.3 | 88.6 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 101.2 | 98.1 | 100.7 | 105.4 | 108.5 | 112.3 | 114.9 | 115.8 |
| General merchand | 199.1 | 172.1 | 161.5 | 168.4 | 163.5 | 173.4 | 176.6 | 172.6 | 178.6 | 190.2 | 176.3 | 186.0 | 192.0 |
| Other retail stores. | 240.6 | 233.9 | 216.5 | 218.3 | 218.7 | 225.3 | 223.5 | 218.8 | 230.7 | 246.0 | 234.2 | 242.3 | r 237.1 |
| Estimated inventories, total*................mil. of d | 6. 270 | 6, 381 | 6,343 | 6. 361 | 6,314 | ${ }^{6,166}$ | 6,521 | ¢, 602 | 6. 779 | 6,665 | 5,869 | b, Glifi | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{6}, 168$ |
| Durable goods stores**--.-......-----......... do | 1,878 | 1,820 | 1,874 | 1,910 | 1,869 | 1, 849 | 1, 806 | 1. mag | 1,914 | 1,869 | 1. 627 | 1,686 | -1.781 |
| Nondurable goods stores*-......-------.....--do Chain | 4,392 | 4,561 | 4,469 | 4, 451 | 4,445 | 4,317 | 4, 615 | 4, 693 | 4,865 | 4. 796 | 4, 242 | 4,220 | + 4,382 |
| Sales, estimated, total* | 1,442 | 1,246 | 1,252 | 1,296 | 1,266 | 1,214 | 1,239 | 1,338 | 1,392 | 1,404 | 1,726 | 1,168 | r 1, 120 |
| Automotive parts and accessories*..............do | 23 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 30 | , 31 | 1, 20 | r 19 |
| Building materials*-...-c...-.-.-......... do | 43 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 52 | 46 | 48 | 54 | 48 | 39 | 40 | 34 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings*-.---.........do | 15 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 11 |
|  | 249 | 179 | $\stackrel{185}{17}$ | 178 | 165 | 134 | 143 | 180 | 186 | 193 | 260 | 145 | 140 |
| Men's wear*-----.---.-----........------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 36 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 26 | 32 | 32 | 43 | 21 | 19 |
|  | 136 | ${ }^{66}$ | 91 | ${ }_{48}^{90}$ | 80 | 70 | 80 | 94 | 96 | 98 | 131 | 78 |  |
|  | 55 | 40 | 52 | 48 | 46 | 38 | 35 | 45 | 42 | 46 | 64 | 35 | r 3 |
|  | 57 | ${ }_{42}^{57}$ | ${ }_{41}^{53}$ | 55 43 | 54 | ${ }_{42} 5$ | 55 | ${ }_{43}$ | 58 | 57 | 78 | 53 | 50 |
| Grocery and combination-.............................. do | $\stackrel{45}{406}$ | 381 | 386 | 397 | 400 | 405 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 387 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43 | 44 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 40 |
|  | 392 | 322 | 328 | 340 | 320 | 297 | ${ }_{332}$ | 370 | 404 | 429 | 444 560 | 374 | 359 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchan- |  | 159 | 174 | 187 | 175 | 162 |  |  |  |  |  | -0 |  |
| Mail-order (catalog sales)*-..................... do... | 208 | 69 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 21 | 170 50 | 60 | 68 | ${ }_{76} 28$ | 60 | 145 | 140 |
| Variety* | 113 | 97 | 105 | 103 | 99 | 96 | 99 | 105 | 113 | 116 | 164 | $8:$ |  |
| Indexes of sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index*-....-. $1035-38=100 .-$ | 181.1 | 162.2 | 167.4 | 172.4 | 169.7 | 159.9 | 162.2 | 176.4 | 187.1 | 192.8 | 225.7 | 156. 9 | r 161.3 |
| Adjusted, combined index*-...........-.....do. | 185.6 | 170.4 | 163.4 | 169.9 | 168.1 | 172.2 | 175.8 | 172.7 | 178.0 | 182.6 | 177.3 | 185. 4 | ${ }^{+} 183.7$ |
| Automotive parts and accessories*-..........do | 139.5 | 117.7 | 119.5 | 127.4 | 126.7 | 140.5 | 127.3 | 141.8 | 153.4 | 173.6 | 156.1 | 131.0 | r 137.0 |
| Building materials*......-................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 179.2 | 152.8 | 159.4 | 150.6 | 166.6 | 190.7 | 149.4 | 146.3 | 159.7 | 163.9 | 178.1 | 180.0 | 19.2 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings*............-do | 141.7 | 119.3 | 120.0 | 190.3 | 133.0 | 132.4 | 114.1 | 127.4 | 134.0 | 139.7 | 141. 0 | 185.2 | 134.1 |
| Apparel group*-.---........................... do | 270.7 | 229.1 | 212.6 | 217.2 | 199.9 | 213.5 | 235.5 | 223.6 | 226.8 | 242.2 | 229.7 | 270.2 | 271.4 |
| Men's wear*--...-........................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 220.7 | 204.9 | 171.2 | 190.9 | 169.0 | 162.6 | 187.1 | 196.2 | 20.4 | 200.0 | 197.1 | 181.1 | 195. 4 |
| Women's wear* | 403.9 | 316.8 | 296.6 | 301.4 | 272.2 | 283.8 | 329.4 | 326.4 | 324.0 | 330.7 | 300.1 | 385. 2 | 32.6 |
| Shoes*. | 161.4 | 152.6 | 151.1 | 14.5 .8 | 144. 1 | 170.7 | 165. 1 | 132.8 | 141.7 | 177.0 | 177.7 | 204.8 | + 200.2 |
| Drug* | 189.4 | 191.2 | 182.1 | 182.7 | 184.7 | 186.7 | 186.5 | 187.6 | 190.1 | 150.4 | 185.4 | 181.5 | ${ }^{r} 180.3$ |
|  | 188.8 | 176.4 | 175.2 | 184.2 | 18\%. 2 | 188.6 | 187.5 | 182.7 | 177.9 | 180.9 | 174.0 | 193.1 | 189.6 |
| Grocery and combination*......................do. | 170.8 | 169.8 | 169.3 | 178.7 | 182. 1 | 182.6 | 183.4 | 179.6 | 186.5 | 179.4 | 183.6 | 180.3 | 177.0 |
| General merchandise group*--.-.-.-.-..-do- | 197.5 | 172.8 | 160.2 | 168.7 | 1 Cl 1.7 | 165.2 | 178.5 | 173.1 | 177.3 | 188.1 | 168.9 | 150.7 | - 186.8 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* $1835-39=100 .$ |  |  | 170.8 | 188.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 223.5 <br> 173 | 158.4 | 124.0 | 1816.1 | 114.3 | 1384.3 | 194.0 158.5 | 182.7 163.3 | 192.2 135.6 | 210.6 157.2 | $19] .0$ 123.3 | 208.4 | 204.0 |
|  | 170.5 | 162.0 | 161.7 | 165.5 | 159.1 | 155.6 | 164.0 | 161.8 | 175.7 | 169.6 | 157.8 | 171.2 | 165.2 |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment accounts§............. 1941 average $=100$ |  | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 48 | 40 |
|  |  | 79 | 79 | 82 | 78 | 67 | 70 | 81 | 90 | 102 | 128 | 96 | 84 |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment accounts8.--...--...............-percent. |  | 36 | 31 | ${ }^{33}$ | 31 | 30 | 34 | 35 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 32 | 80 |
|  |  | 65 | ${ }^{63}$ | 64 | 63 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 61 | 61 | 81 |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. $\dagger$----...... $1885-38=100$. | 212 | 170 | - 173 | 178 | 163 | 142 | 157 | 196 | 209 | 248 | 320 | $1 \%$ | 171 |
|  | 281 | - 221 | 228 | 228 | 199 | 197 | 218 | 257 | 273 | 315 | 418 | 210 | 23 |
|  | 188 | 144 | 161 | 162 | 144 | 110 | 118 | 170 | 184 | 207 | 300 | 132 | 1,0 |
| Chicagot | 200 | 159 | 166 | 170 | 160 | 139 | 151 | 185 | 197 | 231 | 295 | 14. | 102 |
| Cleveland $\dagger$ | 214 | 167 | ${ }^{-172}$ | 179 | 157 | 140 | 159 | 191 | 204 | 244 | 3 C 3 | 14.5 | 16 |
| Dallast | 269 | 227 | 228 | 228 | 203 | 194 | 220 | 265 | 272 | 314 | 421 | 211 | , |
| Kansas City $\dagger$...................-................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 232 | 182 | 182 | 194 | 177 | 168 | 191 | 220 | 226 | +2f4 | 33 | $1: 8$ | 19 |
|  | 186 | $\cdots 141$ | 159 | 160 | 151 | 130 | 154 | 184 | 179 | 218 | $20 \cdot$ | 126 | 14 |
|  | 176 | 139 | 137 | 142 | 132 | 100 | 110 | 158 | 173 | 207 | 270 | 124 | 13 |
|  | 200 | 162 | 159 | 161 | 143 | 117 | 123 | 173 | 190 | 231 | 305 | 13.3 | 149 |
| Richmond $\dagger$ | 251 | 203 | 183 | 210 | 183 | 151 | 176 | 231 | 248 | 294 | 36 : | 1.4 | 191 |
| St. Louis $\dagger$ - | 233 | 185 | 183 | 197 | 170 | 154 | 178 | 212 | 221 | 2f8 | 333 | 173 | 187 |
| San Francisco | 232 | 197 | 182 | 203 | 193 | 185 | 202 | 226 | 238 | 209 | 373 | 197 | r 217 |
| Sales, adjusted, total | 223 | 185 | 172 | 181 | 175 | 192 | 187 | 183 | 194 | 210 | 1.3 | 206 | $r 211$ |
|  | 273 | -228 | 222 | 233 | 237 | 263 | 245 | 247 | 260 | 269 | 258 | $2 \mathrm{fi8}$ | 27 |
|  | 202 | 162 | 157 | 164 | 151 | 160 | 154 | 156 | 165 | 177 | 174 | 162 | 16 |
|  | 213 | 173 | 365 | 167 | 163 | 187 | 180 | 168 | 192 | 201 | 180 | 193 | 29 |
|  | 222 | 183 | 166 | 181 | 166 | 191 | 182 | 180 | 190 | 203 | 120 | 186 | 20 |
| Dallast - | 283 | ${ }_{193} 24$ | 232 | 228 | 245 | 266 | 250 | 241 | 252 | 264 | 263 | 293 | 2 |
|  | 239 | 193 | 181 | 192 | 192 | 212 | 204 | 200 | 215 | 244 | 208 | 241 | 24 |
|  | $20 \stackrel{0}{6}$ | 159 | 157 | 158 | 1151 | 165 | 173 | 162 149 | 158 | 189 | 175 | 191 | 208 |
| New Yorkt. | 195 | 158 | 140 | 150 158 | 142 | 148 | 151 | 149 | 152 | 164 | 155 | 151 | 16 |
|  | 204 | 173 212 | 162 | 168 | 159 | ${ }_{214}^{170}$ | 158 | 170 | 168 | 183 | 171 | 173 | ${ }^{1} 18$ |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Richmond } \dagger \text {. }]{\text { Stouist. }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ | 212 195 | 199 | 211 197 | 263 189 | 214 208 | 213 | 214 193 | 224 215 | 2251 | 208 207 | 238 211 | 25 |
|  | 249 | 218 | 201 | 216 | 210 | 223 | 221 | 217 | 228 | 253 | 233 | 247 | -25 |

 revisions as follows: The totals and furniture and house furnishings (dollar figures and indexes) have theen revised baek to January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, excent mail-order, back to January 1942; indexes for the apparel group and women's wear for November and December 1942; the latter revisions and revision beginning December 1943 for other series are in the February 1945 Survey; earlier revisions for the scries listed and January-March 1943 revisions for other series, which have not been published, are also available on request , Data heginning 1939 for the new estimates of retail in ventories will be published later.
trevised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-7 regarding revision of the indexes of retall sates and the source of carlier 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 erlargenent of the samples, adjustment of indexes to 1020 and 1939 censirs data, where States and the indicated districts have been revised for all years; the revisions reflect primarily enilargement of the samples, adjustrment of indexes to 1929 and 1939 census data, where necessary, and a recalculation of seasonal factors in addition, sll series have been eonpoted on a $1935-39$ base. The Foston index is a new series from the Board of Governors of the


| Unlese otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores-Continued. Sales by type of credit:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash sales ......................-percent of total sales ... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 63 |
| Charge account sales......-.-....-............-d. do...- | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 3 |
| Instalment sales....-. ${ }_{\text {Stocks, total U. }}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
| Unadjusted............................ 1035-39 $=100$. | ${ }^{p} 148$ | 151 | 150 | 151 | 150 | 148 | 163 | 167 | 172 | 166 | 127 | 133 | 141 |
|  | p 145 | 148 | 145 | 147 | 157 | 165 | 170 | 161 | 154 | 144 | 136 | 148 | 148 |
| Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment accounts:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture stores................................ percent..- | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| Household appliance stores......................do. | 36 | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ | ${ }_{26} 26$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 28 | ${ }_{21}^{29}$ | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 34 | 31 |
| Jew elry stores.......----.....................-- do | 34 | 34 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 49 | 「31 | 30 |
| Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companics..............thous. of dol | 158,574 | 132,007 | 123,675 | 131, 871 | 123,969 | 111,687 | 131,234 | 153, 349 | 172,499 | 184, 434 | 196, 291 | 320, 127 | 114, 463 |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co.......................do.. | 65,572 | 53,383 | 48,247 | 50, 160 | 47, 105 | 43, 888 | 52,208 | 63,686 | 70,475 | 74, 749 | 76,468 | 45, 633 | 44, 562 |
| Sears, Rocbuck \& Co....-...................do. | 93,002 | 78,624 | 75,428 | 81,810 | 76,864 | 67,709 | 78,026 | 89,662 | 102, 024 | 109, 684 | 119, 823 | 74, 494 | 69, 901 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise: $\quad 1029-31=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 233.3 | 197.1 | 172.7 | 161.4 | 155.4 | 133.9 |  | 222.7 | 246.1 | 285.0 |  | 183.2 | 199.6 |
|  | 234.8 | 200.0 | 164.0 228.0 | 151.8 205.4 | 141.5 198.4 | 109.7 171.2 | 169.9 224.4 | 210.3 324.5 | 246.6 345.0 | 286.1 294.9 | 213.7 327.1 | 177.4 | 200.6 |
|  | 320.9 | 261.5 | 228.0 | 205.4 | 198.4 | 171.2 | 224.4 | 324.5 | 345.0 | 294.9 |  | 2.8 .9 |  |
| Middle West | 205.0 | 177.6 | 151.2 | 143.0 | 138.2 | 120.4 | 162.5 | 186.2 | 212.4 | 245.0 | 217.8 | 158.1 | 168.1 |
|  | 236. 2 | 103.8 | 188.4 | 181.1 | 194.4 | 173.6 | 210.0 | 250.8 | 258.3 | 324.3 | 296.7 | 203.4 | 199.1 |
| Total U. B., adjusted...-.............................do. | 265.7 | 224.5 | 187.9 | 175.8 | 170.6 | 183.5 | 220.4 | 210.7 | 189.5 | 219.0 | 153.5 | 240.8 | 246.7 |
| East....-.......................................... do. | 261.5 | 222.7 | 172.0 | 165.0 | 154.1 | 154.1 | 213.1 | 213.8 | 191.6 | 221.9 | 128.3 | 229.5 | 245.2 |
|  | 355.4 | 289.6 | 258.8 | 242.2 | 246.8 | 252.2 | 311.2 | 294.0 | 232.8 | 287.6 | 217.8 | 327.3 | 333.5 |
|  | 231.4 | 200.5 | 161.9 | 151.9 | 146.4 | 163.1 | 197.0 | 181.6 | 167.2 | 186.9 | 139.6 | 206.7 | 211.4 |
| Far West......................................doo. | 287.0 | 235.5 | 211.0 | 201.4 | 204.0 | 211.7 | 228.1 | 214.4 | 215.1 | 267.4 | 181.8 | 276.8 | 269.1 |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited function wholesalers:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total Durable | 3, 658 | 3,625 | 3,314 |  | 3,486 | 3, 282 | 3,490 | - 3,430 | - 3,610 | - 3, 551 | - 3, 505 | - 3,548 | 「3,212 |
| Durable goods establishments.-.-...-...-...- do...- | 911 |  | 840 | - 868 | 882 | 813 | 893 |  |  | 861 | 802 | 807 | 796 |
| Nondurable goords establishments.-..........-do...- | 2,747 | 2,759 4,097 | 2,474 | $\stackrel{2,597}{4,146}$ | 2,604 | 2,469 | 2,597 | - 2,576 | - 2, 732 | - 2, 650 | - 2,703 | - 2,741 | -2,416 |
| All wholesalers, estimated inventories*............do.... | 3,923 | 4, 097 | 4, 121 | 4, 146 | 4,088 | 4, 043 | 3,987 | 3,995 | 3,998 | 3,987 | 4,002 | 3,978 | 3,827 |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT <br> Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): | 51, 660 | ${ }^{51,360}$ | 52,060 | 52, 840 | 54, 220 |  | 54, 010 |  | 52,870 | 52,210 | 51, 250 | 50,96033 | 51,43033,660 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force, total.............................-thous.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,940 | 16, 880 | 17,180 | 17,930 | 18,680 | 19, 110 | 18, 440 | 18,440 | 18,460 | 18, 150 | 17,530 | 17,310 | 17,770 |
| Employm | 50, 830 | 50, 490 | 51, 290 | 51, 960 | 53, 220 | 54, 000 | 53, 170 | 52, 250 | 52, 240 | ${ }^{51,530}$ | 50, 570 | 50.120 | 50, 550 |
| Male | 33, 230 | 34, 010 | 34,440 | 34, 490 | 35,040 | 35,410 | 35, 140 | 34, 190 | 34, 100 | 33,710 | 33, 320 | 33, 160 | 33, 170 |
|  | 17, 600 | 16, 480 | 16,850 | 17, 470 | 18, 180 | 18,590 | 18, 030 | 18,060 | 18, 140 | 17,820 | 17,250 | 16,960 | 17,380 |
| Agricultural ----.....-.......................-d | 7, 250 | 6,910 | 7,500 | 8 8,600 | 9,560 | 9,670 | 8,570 | 8,670 | 8,750 | 8,140 | 7,090 | 6,690 | 6,790 |
|  | 43, 540 | 43, 580 | 43,790 | 43,360 | 43, 660 | 44,330 | 44,600 | 43, 580 | 43, 490 | 43,390 | 43, 480 | 43, 430 | 43,760 |
| Unenployment. | 830 | 870 | 770 | 880 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 840 | 780 | 630 | 680 | 680 | 840 | 880 |
| Employees in nonagricultaral establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,401 | $\begin{array}{r}\sim \\ \sim \\ -168,725 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 38,689 16,309 | -38,672 | 38,846 16,093 | 38,731 16,013 | -38,744 | 15,843 | 38,360 15 | 38,347 15,607 | r 38,889 $\cdot 15,632$ | r 37,934 $\times 15,555$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \cdot \\ \cdot 15,936 \\ \hline 1525\end{array}$ |
|  | 796 | 852 | 844 | 839 | -844 | 833 | 834 | 826 | 816 | 812 | 806 | - 801 | r 800 |
| Construction | 598 | ${ }_{7}^{678}$ | 883 | ${ }^{686}$ | ${ }_{6} 91$ | ${ }^{686}$ | 700 | ${ }^{671}$ | 652 | ${ }^{629}$ | 594 | '564 | r 564 |
| Transportation and public utilities..--.....do. | 3,785 | 3,723 | 3,744 | 3, 768 | 3, 803 | 3,809 | 3,818 | 3,791 | 3,767 | 3,771 | - 3, 770 | r 3, 740 | r 3, 769 |
| Trade..-...........................--.....- do | 7,048 | 6,919 | 6,968 | 6, 962 | 6,977 | 6,942 | 6,918 | 6,994 | 7, 148 | 7,299 | 7,611 | r 7,030 | - 6,980 |
| Financial, service, and miscellaneous....... do | 4,377 | 4, 123 | 4, 236 | 4,363 | 4, 542 | 4, 618 | 4,582 | 4, 488 | 4, 340 | 4,315 | 4, 304 | - 4, 350 | - 4, 360 |
| Government .-..............................do | 5,993 | 5,871 | 5,905 | 5,932 | 5,896 | 5,830 | 5,869 | 5,958 | 5,945 | 5,914 | 6, 172 | 5,894 | 5,938 |
| Adjusted (Federal Reserve): | 38,388 | 39, 123 | 38,865 | 38,749 | 38,766 | 38,700 | 38,654 | 38,400 | 38, 159 | 38,044 | '38,164 | - 38,406 | r 38,434 |
|  | 15, 478 | 16, 642 | 16, 391 | 16, 203 | 16,093 | 16,013 | 15,943 | 15,764 | 15,614 | 15, 529 | r 15,554 | - 15, 633 | -15,603 |
|  | 796 | 852 | 848 | 843 | 848 | 833 | 830 | 822 | -812 | 808 | 802 | r 805 | -804 |
|  | 650 | 737 | 719 | 673 | 677 | 653 | ${ }^{648}$ | 627 | 609 | 611 | 619 | ${ }^{\text {r } 613}$ | - 620 |
| Transportation and public utilities....---...do | 3,843 | 3,780 | 3,763 | 3,768 | 3,765 | 3,753 | 3,762 | 3,735 | 3,748 | 3,771 | - 3,789 | - 3,797 | $\stackrel{\text { - } 3,846}{ }$ |
| Estimated wage earuers in manuacturing industries,total (U. S. Department of Labor) | 7,177 | 7,046 | 6,982 | 6,997 | 7,012 | 7,084 | 7,059 | 7,065 | 7,077 | 7,052 | 7,015 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 7,210$ | -7,159 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dotal (U. S. Department of Labor) *-.....- thions | 12,962 | 14,056 8,570 | 13,814 8,421 | 13,652 8,315 1 | 13,610 8,246 | 13,544 8,144 | 13,562 8,105 | 13,406 7,968 | 13,250 7,854 | 13,161 7 1899 | r 7 7,1904 1,804 | r $r$ 17, 797 | r $\mathbf{r} 7,770$ |
| Iron and steel and their products.-.......................... Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 1,654 | 1,704 | 1,680 | 1,669 | 1,672 | 1,669 | 1,675 | 1,659 | 1,646 | 1,637 | 1,651 | 1,657 | -7,760 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 474 | 475 |  | 478 |
| Electrical machinery...........................do. | 692 | 497 | 785 | 782 | 745 | 781 | 732 | 726 | ${ }_{716}^{474}$ | 707 | 702 | 698 | ${ }_{696}$ |
| Macbinery, except electrical | 1,153 | 1,251 | 1,227 | 1,211 | 1,210 | 1,194 | 1,183 | 1,169 | 1,158 | 1,149 | 1,159 | 1,163 | - 1, 165 |
| Machinery and machineshop products....d |  | 484 | 476 | 470 | 468 | 462 | 461 | 454 | 450 | 446 | 450 | 452 | 454 |
|  |  | 83 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 75 |
|  | 670 | 739 | 724 | 710 | 703 | 691 | 697 | 691 | 673 | 669 | 677 | 682 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 680$ |
| Transportation equip ment, exc autmobiles | 1,980 | 2,486 | 2,442 | 2,401 | 2,334 | 2, 275 | 2, 236 | 2,179 | 2, 139 | 2, 108 | 2,696 | 2,082 | - 2,042 |
| A ircraft and parts (excelt engines) |  | 784 | 364 | 742 | 710 | 692 | 688 | 660 | 648 | ${ }^{633}$ | 636 | 638 | ${ }^{645}$ |
| Aircraft ensmess |  | 259 | 259 | 255 | 251 | 248 | 241 | 234 | 226 | 219 | 215 | 215 | 216 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding |  | 1,213 | 1,193 | 1,179 | 1,152 | 1,117 | 1, 022 | 1,074 | 1,054 | 1,046 | F 1,037 | 1,021 | 973 |
| Nonferrous metals and produ | 409 | 444 | 432 | 426 | 423 | 416 | 415 | 405 | 388 | 395 | 397 | 398 | ${ }^{4} 403$ |

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. § For $1941-43$ data for shipbuilding, see p. 19 of December 1944 Survey; revisions prior to March 1944 for aireraft will be shown later.




 earners in manufacturing industries.



 Federal Security Agency.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januu } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Febru- }} ^{\text {ary }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



- Revised. tTotal includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative emplojees not shown separately.

ISce note marked "q"' on p. S-II of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943 and November 1943. Data cover only paid cmployees. 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 pubjished 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 telegranh industry are available only from June 1943 (or data beginning that month see note on $p$. S-11 or the January 1945 issue).
industrics) se s. 31 or data beginning industries), see p. 31 or the June 1943 Survey. Separate data for the telephone and 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 " $t$ " on p . S-13 or the July 1944 Survey. The indexes al


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | Octo- ber | Novem. ber | December | Janu ary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | A'pril | May | June | July | August | September | Octo ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Factory average weekly carnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries).....ddollars.. | 48.41 | 48.09 | 48.46 | 49.30 | 48.86 | 48.98 | 49.42 | 49.39 | 49.42 | - 49.91 | 50.80 | 50.48 |
| U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingt.....do.... | 45. 64 | 45. 55 | 46.02 | 46. 24 | 45.43 | 45.88 | 46. 24 | 46.94 | 46.85 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 47.44$ | 47. 52 | 47.43 |
|  | 51.54 | 51.67 | 51.89 | 52.14 | 51.07 | 51.84 | 52.18 | 53.18 | 53.04 | 53.68 | $\bigcirc 53.58$ | 53.39 |
| Iron and steel and their productst.-.....-do. | 50.18 | 50.07 | 50.41 | 50.65 | 50.01 | 50.25 | 51.27 | 51.48 | 50.98 | ${ }^{+} 51.84$ | ' 51.66 | 51.62 |
|  | 62. 74 | 53.12 | 53.43 | 54.32 | 54.58 | 53.80 | 55. 43 | 55.46 | 54.55 | 55.33 | 55.04 | 54. 58 |
|  | 47.18 | 46.84 | 47. 28 | 47.88 | 47.22 | 47.76 | 48. 55 | 48.42 | 48. 54 | - 49.37 | - 49.81 | 4.4. 49 |
|  | 54. 54 | 54.40 | 54.37 | 55.06 | 53.33 | 54.15 | 54. 47 | 55.48 | 54.72 | 56.05 | ${ }^{+} 55.94$ | 56. 23 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products $\dagger$.-do | 53.28 | 52. 53 | 53.18 | 53.70 | 51.85 | 52.94 | 53.10 | 54.37 | 53.84 | 54.76 | 54.92 | 55.02 |
|  | 56.97 | 50. 54 | 57.08 | 57.77 | 56.80 | 57.33 | 57.18 | 58.95 | 58.05 | 60.81 | 60.21 | 60.08 |
|  | 58.37 | 58. 56 | 57. 68 | 58.48 | 56.43 | 56.90 | 55.98 | 57.85 | 58.23 | 58.41 | 59.38 | 59. 63 |
| Transporation equipment, except autos $\dagger$...do | 58. 73 | 59.41 | 59.87 | 59.66 | 59.29 | 60.36 | 60.80 | 62.53 | 63.04 | +63.33 | - 62.76 | 61. 76 |
| Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) .-.do | 53.70 | 53. 55 | 54.10 | 54.61 | 54.43 | 54.73 | 54.31 | 55.39 | 55.64 | 56.45 | 57.35 | 56.21 |
| Aircraft engines* -----.-.-................. do | 61.93 | 62.53 | 59.73 | 61.35 | 59.21 | 61.51 | 60.92 | 60.64 | 59.90 | 61.18 | 62.28 | 61.92 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding............do | 61.46 | 62.89 | 64.02 | 62.80 | 62.69 | 63.96 | 65. 23 | 67.69 | 68.68 | -68.22 | - 66.19 | 65.03 |
| Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$--.........-- do | 48.96 | 48.65 | 48.83 | 49.33 | 48.34 | 48.69 | 48.99 | 49.99 | 49.66 | r 50.86 | ${ }^{+} 50.85$ | 50.90 |
| Lumber and timber basic products $\dagger$-.......- do | 33. 30 | 34.05 | 34. 54 | 35. 56 | 33. 74 | 35.78 | 34.82 | 36.11 | 34.00 | 33.62 | + 33.72 | 34.31 |
|  | 32.26 | 33.14 | 33.59 | 34.72 | 32. 73 | 35.21 | 33.91 | 35.29 | 32. 66 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 32.28$ | - 32.43 | 32.96 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products $\dagger$-do | 35. 47 | 35. 23 | 36.04 | 36.26 | 35. 39 | 36. 58 | 36.51 | 37.48 | 36.97 | + 37.40 | $\bigcirc 37.55$ | 38.07 |
|  | 36.29 | 35.93 | 36.72 | 36.71 | 35.94 | 37.15 | 36.83 | 37.81 | 37.51 | r 37.87 | - 38.16 | 38.70 |
| Stone, clay, and glass productst | 38.46 | 38.45 | 38.98 37 | 39.19 37 | 38.12 37 | 39.33 | 39.52 | 40.82 | 40.10 | $r$ +40.30 +38.39 | +39.81 +38.63 | 40.19 |
| Nondurable goods $\dagger$ | 36.56 | 36. 16 | 37.03 | 37.30 | 37.05 | 37.15 | 37.66 | 37.97 | 37.87 | r 38.39 | - 38.63 | 38.71 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures $\dagger$.................................dollars.- | 28.88 | 28.85 | 29.51 | 29.87 | 29.64 | 29.74 | 30.10 | 30.49 | 30.54 | - 30.99 | - 30.77 | 30.87 |
| Cotton manufacturers, except small wares $\dagger$ dollars. | 25.26 | 25. 75 | 26.33 | 26.76 | 27.12 | 26.90 | 27, 26 | 27.37 | 27.49 | 27.91 | r 27.78 | 27.63 |
| Silk and rayon goodst......................do...- | 28.53 | 28.27 | 29.13 | 29.07 | 28.33 | 28.92 | 28.89 | 30.20 | 30.04 | 30.41 | - 29.76 | 30.16 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dycing and finishing) $\dagger$ $\qquad$ A pparel and other finished textile products $\dagger$ | 35.32 | 34. 79 | 35. 60 | 36.04 | 35.35 | 34.95 | 35.51 | 35.96 | 36.00 | 36. 63 | ${ }^{1} 36.73$ | 36.79 |
| A ppareland other finished textie products dollars.- | 30.72 | 28.70 | 29.45 | 29.95 | 29.28 | 30.44 | 31.74 | 31.83 | 31.34 | 31.35 | 32.42 | 33.46 |
|  | 31.77 | 30.46 | 32.28 | 32.29 | 30.86 | 31.65 | 32.93 | 33. 54 | 33.95 | 33.25 | +33.90 | 34. 78 |
| Women's clothing $\dagger$........-....-............ do | 37.83 | 34.16 | 34.39 | 35.89 | 35. 46 | 37.77 | 39.82 | 39.12 | 37.67 | 38.45 | 40.35 | 41.96 |
| Leather and leather products $\dagger$....-..........do | 32.36 | 32.48 | 33.02 | 33.35 | 33.01 | 33.16 | 34.02 | 34.06 | 33.70 | 34. 27 | 34.75 | 35. 25 |
| Boots and shoes---.-.-.-.-................. do | 30. 43 | 30.39 | 30.95 | 31.43 | 30.99 | 31.18 | 32.15 | 32. 29 | 31.87 | 32. 55 | 33.12 | 33.66 |
| Food and kindred products $\dagger$................... do | 38.04 | 37.87 | 39.08 | 39.09 | 38. 52 | 37.95 | 37.67 | 38. 39 | 38.86 | 39.80 | 39.50 | 38.84 |
|  | 37.42 | 37.00 | 38.06 | 38.21 | 38.42 | 38.31 | 38.93 | 38. 58 | 38.86 | 39.24 | - 38.57 | 38.65 |
|  | 30.56 | 30.76 | 31.27 | 30.84 | 29.75 | 30.27 | 29.98 | 31.67 | 30.49 | 31.10 | 31.73 | 32.05 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 43. 56 | 43.70 | 46.41 | 45. 73 | 45.87 | 44.69 | 43.98 | 44.68 | 46.81 | 48.16 | ${ }^{+} 47.18$ | 42.80 |
| Tobacco manufacturest .-....-.-. | 27.75 | 27.00 | 29.34 | 29.82 | 30.04 | 30.27 | 31.43 | 31.53 | 32.49 | 33.20 | - 31.93 | 31.77 |
|  | 38.20 | 38.09 | 38.77 | 39.17 | 38. 72 | 39. 10 | 39.65 | 40.26 | 40.11 | - 40.22 | - 40.09 | 40.05 |
| Paper and pulp.-.-....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 41.50 | 41.59 | 42.49 | 42.83 | 42.42 | 42.67 | 43.07 | 44.24 | 43.73 | r 43.72 | - 43.19 | 43.03 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\dagger$ dollars | 42.82 | 42.93 | 43.84 | 44.37 | 44.12 | 44. 43 | 45.60 | 45.06 | 45.56 | 45.84 | ${ }^{5} 46.01$ | 45.67 |
| Newspapers and periodicals* $\qquad$ do. | 47.06 | 47.07 | 48.29 | 48.45 | 48.65 | 48.88 | 49.92 | 49. 21 | 49.63 | 49.85 | - 49.20 | 49.39 |
| Printing, book and job* $\qquad$ | 41.18 | 41.35 | 42.09 | 42.97 | 42.70 | 42.67 | 44.26 | 43.93 | 44.52 | 44.75 | 45.14 | 44.19 |
| Chemicals and allied products $\dagger$.................. do | 42. 99 | 43.01 | 43.91 | 43.86 | 44.00 | 43. 79 | 44.08 | 43.94 | 43.70 | 44. 06 | 44.33 | 44.31 |
|  | 51.07 | 51.20 | 51.42 | 51.65 | 52.15 | 51.90 | 52.22 | 51.99 | 52.48 | 52.64 | 53.31 | 53.63 |
| Products of petroleum and coalt............do | 54.24 | 54.36 | 65.14 | 55.30 | 66.27 | 55.27 | 55.70 | 56.99 | 55.61 | ${ }^{r} 56.52$ | ${ }^{+} 56.20$ | 56.58 |
| Petroleum refining............................- do | 57.62 | 57.83 | 58.27 | 57.98 | 59.08 | 58.00 | 58.24 | 60.37 | 58.66 | ${ }^{+} 59.28$ | ${ }^{+} 58.55$ | 59.14 |
|  | 49.53 | 48.12 | 48.98 | 49.30 | 49.17 | 50.24 | 50.99 | 50.92 | 50. 59 | - 52.64 | - 54.50 | 54.38 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes.................- do | 58.38 | 55.63 | 67.11 | 56.78 | 57.01 | 58.62 | 59.33 | 58.54 | 58.30 | - 61.62 | 64.29 | 64.04 |
| Factory average hourly earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) .-........... do | 1. 053 | 1.057 | 1.062 | 1. 069 | 1. 072 | 1. 070 | 1.080 | 1.079 | 1.079 | +1.086 | F 1.095 | 1.093 |
| U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing $\dagger$...... do | 1.006 | 1.013 | 1.017 | 1.017 | 1.018 | 1.016 | 1.032 | 1.031 | 1.035 | 1.040 | ${ }^{\tau} 1.046$ | 1.043 |
| Durable goods $\dagger$...................... | 1.103 | 1.110 | 1.112 | 1.113 | 1. 116 | 1.112 | 1. 132 | 1. 129 | 1.136 | r 1.140 | r 1.145 | 1.138 |
| Iron and steel and their productst $\dagger$---....-d | 1.070 | 1.077 | 1.077 | 1.081 | 1.086 | 1. 075 | 1. 101 | 1.091 | 1.089 | 1.095 | 1.101 | 1.098 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, androlling mills $\dagger$ d | 1.148 | 1.158 | 1.160 | 1.170 | 1. 189 | 1. 163 | 1.198 | 1. 176 | 1.170 | 1.179 | 1.191 | 1.181 |
| Electrical machinery $\dagger$---.-.-.-............. do | 1. 010 | 1.014 | 1.021 | 1.026 | 1.032 | 1.032 | 1.051 | 1. 046 | 1.049 | 1.059 | -1.069 | 1.065 |
|  | 1.110 | 1.115 | 1.116 | 1.122 | 1. 123 | 1.121 | 1. 136 | 1. 137 | 1.134 | 1.146 | 1.151 | 1.150 |
| Machinery and machine-shop productst do | 1.092 | 1.095 | 1.099 | 1.103 | 1.105 | 1. 100 | 1.116 | 1.116 | 1.116 | 1.124 | 1.132 | 1.129 |
| Machine tools..................................- do | 1.116 | 1.114 | 1.122 | 1.131 | 1. 131 | 1.138 | 1.144 | 1. 150 | 1.150 | 1.173 | 1.172 | 1.173 |
|  | 1. 261 | 1. 262 | 1. 266 | 1.275 | 1.291 | 1.261 | 1. 287 | 1. 270 | 1.280 | 1. 279 | 1.314 | 1.283 |
| Transportation equipment, except autost - .-do | 1. 251 | 1. 261 | 1. 264 | 1.262 | 1.267 | 1. 272 | 1. 297 | 1. 301 | 1. 318 | 1. 309 | r 1.307 | 1.302 |
| Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) --do. | 1. 143 | 1.148 | 1.158 | 1.159 | 1.155 | 1.161 | 1. 177 | 1.177 | 1.178 | 1. 187 | 1.203 | 1. 193 |
| Aircraft engines*-.....-.-.-.-. do. | 1. 302 | 1. 310 | 1. 24.96 | 1.312 | 1.318 | 1.317 | 1.330 | 1.315 | 1. 326 | 1.330 | 1.350 | 1.330 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.-..-.-. - do.... | 1.319 | 1. 330 | 1. 332 | 1.324 | 1.331 | 1. 339 | 1.370 | 1.379 | 1.407 | 1.384 | -1.368 | 1.373 |
| Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$.............do. | 1.044 | 1. 045 | 1. 047 | 1.049 | 1. 051 | 1. 047 | 1. 058 | 1. 059 | 1.058 | 1.069 | 1.077 | 1.074 |
| Lumber and timber basic products $\dagger$.-...- do. | . 771 | . 788 | . 798 | . 799 | . 796 | . 801 | . 803 | . 807 | . 791 | . 794 | . 791 | . 793 |
|  | . 757 | . 775 | . 788 | . 792 | . 788 | . 793 | . 795 | . 798 | . 776 | . 779 | . 773 | . 775 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products $\dagger$..do. | . 797 | . 805 | . 812 | . 813 | . 812 | . 816 | . 829 | . 833 | . 833 | r. 844 | . 846 | . 850 |
| Furniture...--...-.-.-.-.-.-............. do. | . 816 | . 827 | . 834 | . 833 | . 832 | . 835 | . 847 | . 849 | . 853 | r. 864 | . 868 | . 875 |
| Stonc, clay, and glass productst-...-........do | . 882 | . 891 | . 893 | . 894 | . 899 | . 895 | . 910 | . 912 | . 910 | 「. 913 | -. 916 | . 915 |
|  | . 846 | . 850 | . 858 | . 861 | . 862 | . 864 | . 876 | . 878 | . 877 | . 883 | r. 891 | . 893 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures $\dagger$ dollars.- | . 600 | . 701 | . 710 | . 712 | . 710 | . 711 | . 721 | . 723 | . 722 | . 725 | . 728 | . 730 |
| Cotton manufactures, except small warest. $\qquad$ | . 605 | . 623 | . 634 | . 637 | . 639 | . 637 | . 646 | . 647 | . 640 | . 648 | $\uparrow .652$ | . 652 |
|  | . 672 | . 686 | . 697 | . 691 | . 693 | . 689 | . 700 | .706 | .707 | .708 | ז. 709 | . 711 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures (cxcept dyeing and finishing) $\dagger$.......-dollars. | . 833 | . 837 | . 842 | . 845 | . 840 | . 841 | . 849 | . 849 | . 849 | . 852 | '. 856 | . 858 |
| A pparel and other finished textile productsi ${ }_{\text {dollars }}$ | . 789 | . 770 | . 772 | . 784 | . 785 | . 807 | . 832 | . 832 | . 824 | . 831 | . 849 | 860 |
|  | . 802 | . 800 | . 817 | . 821 | . 811 | . 823 | . 846 | . 857 | . 864 | . 861 | r. 867 | . 871 |
|  | . 969 | . 927 | . 918 | . 946 | . 963 | . 999 | 1. 035 | 1. 027 | 1.001 | 1. 017 | 1.054 | 1.075 |
| Leather and leather produets $\dagger$............................ | . 782 | . 790 | . 800 | . 802 | . 801 | . 806 | . 820 | . 819 | . 819 | . 824 | . 829 | . 836 |
| Boots and shoes.-.-.-.-........................... do. | . 747 | . 704 | . 768 | . 767 | . 765 | . 771 | . 788 | . 789 | . 787 | . 794 | . 799 | . 808 |

- Revised.
\$ Sample changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to monath.
- New series. Data beginuing 1932 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries will be published later; see Novenber 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942 . Data for the aircraft engine industry beginning 1939 will also be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly and hourly earnings bave been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey and data are not compa-
 to this note. Data prior to 1942 for all revised series will be dublished later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | Sep. tember | Octoher | Novem. ber | December | Janu- <br> ary | Febru ary |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


FINANCE

$>$ Preliminary. $\quad$ R Revised. © Weighted averages for $1942-43$ revised as follows: $1942, \$ 55.91 ; 1943, \$ 72.51 . \quad$ barm wages as of Aprill 1.
$\oplus$ Wage increases which became effective December 1943 (retroactive to February or April 1943) and January 1944 are not fully reflected in the figures until March 1944 . The figures do not include accruals of back pay.

Rates as of April 1: Construction-common labor, 0.904; skilled labor, \$1.65. oreludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies.

- New series. Data on hourly earnings beginning August 1042 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries and beginning March 1942 for the nonmanufacturing industries, except the telephone and telegraph industries, are available, respectively, in the November 1943 and May 1943 issues; figures beginning 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on a revised basis on p. 20 of this issue of the Survey; data back to 1939 for other series, except the telegraph industry, will be published later; data for the telegraph industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see p. S-14 of the January 1945 issue).
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "q" on p. S-13 in regard to the series on hourly earnings in manufacturing industries. Bank debits have been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks in the 141 centers; see p. S-15 of the September 1943 Survey for revised figures beginning that month and note marked " $t$ " on $p$. $\mathrm{S}-15$ of the July 1944 Survey for monthly a averages for 1942 on the new basis.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noyem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febrt1ary |

## FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liabilities, total .-.---...................mil. of dol.- | 40, 544 | 23, 808 | 34, 870 | 35, 542 | 36, 132 | 35,815 | 36,678 | 37,492 | 38,700 | 39,854 | 40, 269 | 39, 929 | 40, 434 |
| Deposits, total .................................do... | 16, 174 | 14, 478 | 15, 090 | 15, 299 | 15,386 | 15, 022 | 15, 206 | 15,508 | 16,017 | 16, 427 | 16, 411 | 16, 165 | 16, 270 |
| Member bank reserre balances...............do. | 14, 166 | 11, 889 | 12, 684 | 13,046 | 12,866 | 12, 855 | 13, 072 | 13,548 | 14, 148 | 14,728 | 14, 373 | 13, 884 | 14, 228 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) - .................d.d. | 786 | ${ }^{17} 512$ | 1773 | ${ }^{18} 11$ | 1,306 | 1, 188 | ${ }^{1846}$ | 1,035 | ${ }^{9} 980$ | 1,179 | 1,773 | 982 | 949 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation...........do-... | 22,319 | 17,559 | 17,969 | 18.532 | 18,899 | 19,127 | 19,735 | 20, 215 | 20,792 | 21,391 | 21, 731 | 21,748 | 22, 162 |
| Reserve ratio................................-percent.. | 48.1 | 61.6 | 89.1 | 57.2 | ${ }^{8} 6.3$ | 55.9 | 54.5 | 52.9 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 49.0 | 19.2 | 48.4 |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjusted. $\qquad$ mil. of doi | 37, 347 | 32,660 | 34, 649 | 36, 208 | 33,008 | 33, 507 | 35,097 | 35, 435 | 37,587 | 38,539 | 34,667 | 36,0 | 37, 018 |
| Demand, except interbank: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals, partnershirs, and corporations.do. | 37, 198 | 32,649 | 34, 357 | 36, 184 | 33, 170 | 33, 650 | 35, 111 | 35,489 | 37, 808 | 38,823 | 35, 219 | 3n, 251 | 37,347 |
| States and political subdivisions............do. | 2,0:7 | 1,782 | 2,005 | 2,054 | 1,765 | 1,777 | 1,756 | 1,762 | 1,954 | 2,039 | 1,735 | 1,859 | 1,939 |
| United Etates Gorernment....................do | 9,222 | 10, 235 | 7,196 | 4,934 | 12,589 | 13, 602 | 11, 100 | 9,221 | 5,804 | 5,757 | 13,870 | 12,314 | 10, 523 |
| Time, except interbank, total.....................do | 8, 197 | 6, 487 | 6, 622 | 6,753 | 6, 810 | 6, 862 | 7,120 | 7,299 | 7,602 | 7,611 | 7,741 | 7,860 | 8,052 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations. do | 8,028 | 6, 306 | 6,445 | 6, 573 | 6,643 | 6, 798 | 6, 952 | 7,131 | 7,436 | 7,450 | 7, 588 | 7, 697 | 7,883 |
| States and political subdivisions............do | 125 | 123 | 729 | 130 | 119 | 119 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 116 | 112 | 117 | 125 |
| Interbank, domestic. -.......................- do | 8, 944 | 8,036 | 7,954 | 8,146 | 8,796 | 8,691 | 8,515 | 8,691 | 9, 105 | 9,688 | 9,875 | 8,856 | 8,915 |
| Inrestments, total....-...-.-..................do | 46,617 | 40, 994 | 40,418 | 38, 907 | 42, 872 | 45, 430 | 44,635 | 43,693 | 42,543 | 43,428 | 47, 257 | 47, 139 | 46,867 |
| U.S. Government direct obligations, total... do | 43, 228 | 37, 434 | 36, 9772 | 36, 413 | 39, 288 | 41, 878 | 41, 075 | 40, 140 | 39,057 | 39,920 | 43,708 | 43, 657 | 43, 555 |
|  | 2,082 | 3,247 | 2,773 | 2,299 | 2,942 | 3,881 | 3, 077 | 2, 473 | 1,774 | 1,768 | 2,864 | 2,553 | 2, 140 |
|  | 11,312 | 8,910 | 8,868 | 8,886 18,134 | 10, 341 | 11,057 | 11,057 | 10, 757 | 10, 247 | r 10,392 | - 10,0¢9 | 9,971 | 9, 994 |
|  | 22,384 | 18, ${ }^{2} 26$ | 18, 105 | 18,134 7 | 18, 743 | 19, 435 | 19, 537 | 19,569 | 19,762 | $\cdot{ }^{-20,366}$ | r $\mathrm{r} 21,471$ | 21, 937 | 22, 215 |
|  | 7,450 | 7,251 | 7, 126 | 7,694 | 7, 262 | 7,502 | 7,404 | 7,341 | 7,274 | - 7, 424 | r9,305 | 9, 196 | 9, 206 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government do | ${ }_{3} 337$ | ${ }_{2} 653$ | $\begin{array}{r}641 \\ 2805 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 616 2878 | $\stackrel{\text { c29 }}{ }$ |  |  | 584 | - 589 | + $\begin{array}{r}594 \\ +284 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | - 615 | +600 | $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ \hline 955 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| Loans, total | 3,052 11,180 | 2, 807 11,018 | 2,805 10,256 | 2,878 10,881 | 2,955 12,164 | - 21,842 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,969 10,980 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 11,381\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ \\ 11,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 2,603 12,630 | 2,882 12,107 | 2,955 11,634 |
| Commercial, industrial, and aqriculturas§-..do | 6,088 | 6,305 | 6, 035 | 5,846 | 6,027 | 6,015 | ह, 984 | 6,076 | 6, 247 | 6,274 | 6,415 | 6,350 | 6, 251 |
| To hrokers and dealers in securities......... do | 1,614 | 1,482 | 1,253 | 1,192 | 2,032 | 1,446 | 1,393 | 1,523 | 1,806 | 2,118 | 1,969 | 1,869 | 1,737 |
| Other loans for furchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol_. | 1,084 | 880 | 629 | E¢9 | 1,616 | 1,547 | 1,255 | 957 | 851 | 836 | 1,770 | 1,462 | 1,245 |
|  | 1,040 | 1,081 | 1,074 | 1,073 | 1,0:3 | 1,071 | 1,071 | 1,062 | 1,0c0 | 1,061 | 1,054 | 1,049 | 1,044 |
| Loans to banks.-.-.-.-........................ do |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54 | 32 | 81 | 64 | 107 | 72 |  |
| Other loans --.-....-.-.............................. do | 1,291 | 1,215 | 1,203 | 1,326 | 1,363 | 1,321 | 1, 308 | 1,330 | 1,326 | 1,312 | 1,315 | 1,305 | 1,286 |
| Money and interest rates:? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates to customers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City .-......................-. persent.- | 1.99 | 2. 10 |  |  | 2.23 |  |  | 2.18 |  |  | 1.93 |  |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern citles............. do. | 2.73 | 2.75 |  |  | 2. 55 |  |  | 2. 82 |  |  | 2.61 |  |  |
| 11 southern and western cities................. do | 2.91 | 3.12 |  |  | 3.18 |  |  | 3. 14 |  |  | 2.65 |  |  |
|  | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 |
| Federal land bank loanso'-1....-..............do | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Federal intermediate eredit bank loans.........do | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 |
| Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acceptances, prime, bankers', 80 days...... do. | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months......do. | 75 | 69 | . 69 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | 75 | . 75 | 75 |  |
| Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) ...........do. | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 |
| A verage rate: <br> Call loans, redewal (N. Y. S. E.) ............. do |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | . 00 |
| U.S. Treasury bills, 3 -mo................... do | . 130 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | 3.5 | . 375 | 375 |
| A cerage yield, U. S. Treasury notes, $3-5$ yrs.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable*-...........--...................d | 1.18 | 1.36 | 1.36 | . 35 | . 34 | 31 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.3 | 1.22 |
| Savings deposits, New York State savings banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount due depositors..................... mil. of dol.. <br> U. S. Postal Savings: | 7,408 | 6,322 | 6,383 | 0,464 | 6,570 | 6,623 | 6,709 | 6,810 | 6,897 | 6,978 | 7,116 | 7,204 | 7,295 |
| Ealance to credit of depositors................... do | 2,513 | 1,806 | 1,847 | 1,984 | 2,034 | 2,084 | 2,140 |  | 2, 257 | 2,305 | 2,342 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 , 4 0 4}$ |  |
| Balance on deposit in banks...........................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8 | - |  |  | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | 2, | , 8 | , 8 |  |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer short-term debt, end of month*..do. | p 5,588 | 5, (157 | 5,037 | 5,148 | 5,209 | 5,148 | 5,192 | 5. 272 | 5,412 | 5,595 | 5,760 | r 5,481 | ¢ 5,322 |
| Instalment debt, total*-...........................do | D 1,990 | 1,864 | 1,847 | 1,859 | 1,882 | 1,889 | 1,896 | 1,912 | 1,937 | 1,973 | 2,083 | r 2, 013 | p 1,963 |
| Sale debt, total* | ¢ 732 | 686 | 660 | 700 | 707 | 706 | 709 | 720 | 743 | 773 | 836 | 778 | ${ }^{p} 742$ |
| Automobile dealers*-.....-...............-- do | ${ }^{\text {p }} 184$ | 167 | 171 | 181 | 192 | 204 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 208 | 200 | 192 | v 186 |
| Department stores and mail-order bouses* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol-- | ${ }^{p} 163$ | 144 | 142 | 141 | 138 | ${ }_{234}^{132}$ | 132 | 138 | 148 | ${ }_{253}^{162}$ | 184 | 172 | ${ }_{\text {p }}{ }^{2} 163$ |
| Furniture stores*- | ${ }^{p} 238$ | 231 | 228 | 235 | 237 | 234 | ${ }^{233}$ | 236 | 244 | 253 | 269 13 | 249 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 2411$ |
| Household appliance stores*--..............- do | p 11 | 19 | ${ }_{48}^{18}$ | ${ }_{45}^{16}$ |  | ${ }_{43}^{14}$ | 13 42 |  | 13 44 | 48 | 70 | 61 |  |
| Jewciry stores* | ${ }^{p} 50$ | 82 | 48 82 | 45 82 | 44 <br> 81 | 43 79 | 42 79 | 43 80 | 44 84 | 48 89 | 70 100 | 61 92 | $p 54$ $p 88$ $p 88$ |
| Cash loan debt, total ${ }^{-0}$ | P 1, 258 | 1,168 | 1,157 | 1,159 | 1.175 | 1,183 | 1,187 | 1, 192 | 1,194 | 1,200 | 1,247 | ${ }^{-1,235}$ | p 1, 221 |
| Commercial banks, | จ 373 | 316 | 319 | 325 | 335 | 339 | 343 | 342 | 344 | 345 | 357 | 358 | $\stackrel{356}{ }$ |
| Credit unions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 116$ | 121 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 116 | 119 | 116 | p 114 |
| Loans made.................-................- do | p 23 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 16 | ${ }^{1} 16$ |
| Industria canking companies: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dobt-...de | $\times 172$ | 164 |  | 165 35 | 168 38 | 170 33 | 172 35 | 172 33 | 172 | 134 | 175 37 | $1 / 2$ 33 | $\stackrel{\square}{*} 168$ |
| Personal finance companjes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt................-.......................d. do | ${ }^{2} 382$ | 368 | 363 | 362 | 365 | 367 | 363 | 364 | 361 | 365 | 388 | 378 | 372 |
| Loans made.........-...-...............-- do | ${ }^{5} 94$ | 94 | 61 | 72 | 75 | 73 | 70 | 67 | 68 | 77 | 106 | 58 | 56 |
| Insured repair and modernization debt*..- do | - 128 | 112 | 108 | 104 | 102 | 103 | 106 | 111 | 115 | 117 | 120 | $\bigcirc 124$ | 2125 |
| Miscellaneous debt *--...................... do | p 87 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 88 | 87 | ${ }^{7} 86$ |
|  | p 1, 676 | 1,376 | 1,346 | 1,390 | 1,370 | 1,287 | 1,330 | 1,402 | 1,516 | 1,664 | 1,758 | 1,528 | - 1,432 |
| Single-payment loans, debt* | D 1, 180 | 1,115 | 1,139 | 1,189 | 1,241 | 1,250 | 1,239 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1. 220 | 1,206 | -1,189 |
| Service debt*--...........-..................-. do | ¢ 742 | 702 | 705 | 710 | 716 | 722 | 727 | 727 | 728 | 727 | 729 | ${ }_{r} 734$ | ${ }_{p} 738$ |
| Index of total consumer sbort-terim debt, end of month: Adjusted $1035-39=100$ | 88 | 80 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 85 | r 85 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. SIncludes open market paper.

9For bond yields see 0 8-19.
$\pm$ See note marked "*",
s
GFor bond yields see p. 8-19. ${ }^{\text {. }}$.
$0^{\prime}$ The temporary rate of $3 y_{2}$ percent established by legislation for instalments meturing 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 scries on taxable Treasury notes are available on p. S-14 of the A pril 1942 and succeeding issues of the Survey. Data on consumer credit beginning 1929 are available in the November 1942 Survey, pp. 16-20, and subsequent issues, except for unpublished revisions as follows: Total consumer short-term debt (dollar figures and rcpresents insured FHA loans), 1934-September 1943; credit union data, 1941-September 1943; total instalment sale debt and automotive dealers, 1941; charge account sale debt, December 1941-April 1942; service debt, January 1941-April 1942. Except as indicatcd, the 1929-41 figures on pp. $16-20$ of the Novenber 1942 Survey are correct and the estimating proreporting 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 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { her } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu- | Febru- |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LIFE INSURANCE
Life Insurance Association of America: \(\bigcirc\)
Assets, admitted, totalt \(\triangle\) mil. of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Assets, admitted, totalt \(\mathbf{A}\)................-mil. of dol..- \& 34, 103 \& 31,473
5,256 \& 31,661
5,258 \& 31,848
5,252 \& 32,102 \& 32,295
5,261 \& 32,454
5,259 \& 32,658
5,258 \& 32,864
5,249 \& 33,063
5,239 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}33,418 \\ 5,257\end{array}\) \& 33,683
5,235 \& 33,865
5,225 \\
\hline  \& 5, 218 \& 5,256
611 \& 5,258 \& 5, 252 \& 5,263
620 \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,261 \\ 620 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 5,259
617 \& 5,258
616 \& 5,249
612 \& 5, 239 \& 5, 2502 \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,235 \\ \hline 995\end{array}\) \& 5,225
591 \\
\hline  \& 581
4,637 \& 611
4,645 \& 615
4,643 \& 6.18
4,634 \& 620
4,643 \& 620
4,641 \& 617
4,642 \& 616
4,642 \& 612
4,637 \& 605
4,634 \& 602
4,655 \& 595
4,640 \& 591
4,634 \\
\hline  \& 4,637
804 \& 4,645
1,018 \& 4, 643
995 \& 4,634
976 \& 4,643
954 \& \(\begin{array}{r}4,641 \\ 936 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 4,642
921 \& \(\begin{array}{r}4,642 \\ \hline 902\end{array}\) \& 4,637
893 \& 4,634
876 \& 4,655
854 \& 4.640
844 \& 4,634 \\
\hline Policy loans and prem \& 1,618 \& 1,793 \& 1, 777 \& 1,762 \& 1,746 \& 1,733 \& 1, 719 \& 1,707 \& 1,693 \& 1, 678 \& 1,662 \& 1,646 \& 1,632 \\
\hline Bonds and stocks held (book value) \& 25, 114 \& 22, 252 \& 22, 234 \& 22,296 \& 23, 055 \& 23, 242 \& 23, 381 \& 23,531 \& 23,619 \& 23, 569 \& 24,409 \& 24,704 \& 24,911 \\
\hline Govt. (domestic and foreign), total..........-d \& 16,141 \& 13,279 \& 13, 297 \& 13, 365 \& 14, 149 \& 14,346 \& 14,447 \& 14,574 \& 14, 646 \& 14, 631 \& 15,547 \& 15,772 \& 15,938 \\
\hline U.S. Government................. \& 14,735 \& 11,687 \& 11, 728 \& 11, 762 \& 12, 575 \& 12,797 \& 12,904 \& 13,054 \& 13, 172 \& 13, 165 \& 14,090 \& 14,388 \& 14,518 \\
\hline  \& 4,431 \& 4,497 \& 4,481 \& 4,476 \& 4,464 \& 4,454 \& 4,466 \& 4,471 \& 4,497 \& 4, 468 \& 4,434 \& 4.438 \& 4,443 \\
\hline  \& 2,536 \& 2,495 \& 2,473 \& 2,473 \& 2,456 \& 2,452 \& 2, 473 \& 2,492 \& 2,471 \& 2, 460 \& 2,462 \& 2. 529 \& 2, 534 \\
\hline  \& 2,006 \& 1,981 \& 1,983 \& 1,982 \& 1,986 \& 1,990 \& 1,995 \& 1,994 \& 2,005 \& 2,010 \& 1,966 \& 1,965 \& 1,996 \\
\hline  \& 587 \& 506 \& 671 \& 811 \& 398 \& 457 \& 466 \& 521 \& 665 \& 947 \& 490 \& 549 \& 534 \\
\hline Other admitted ass \& 762 \& 648 \& 726 \& 751 \& 686 \& 666 \& 708 \& 739 \& 745 \& 754 \& 746 \& 705 \& 732 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Insurance written: \(\otimes\) \\
Policies and certificatos, total \(\dagger\) \\
thous
\end{tabular} \& 752 \& 701 \& 691 \& 693 \& 698 \& 586 \& 627 \& 562 \& 678 \& 645 \& 589 \& 573 \& 617 \\
\hline  \& 66 \& 53 \& 95 \& 54 \& 89 \& 42 \& 70 \& 35 \& 46 \& 44 \& 70 \& 37 \& 35 \\
\hline Industrial \& 398 \& 382 \& 346 \& 376 \& 340 \& 304 \& 313 \& 300 \& 367 \& 344 \& 290 \& 299 \& 334 \\
\hline Ordinary \(\dagger\) \& 288 \& 267 \& 250 \& 263 \& 269 \& 241 \& 244 \& 227 \& 264 \& 258 \& 230 \& 236 \& 248 \\
\hline  \& 892,667 \& 791, 695 \& 774,292 \& 820, 098 \& 842,991 \& 722,960 \& 746, 819 \& 648,376 \& 777, 793 \& 776, 801 \& 908, 377 \& 747,853 \& 739, 162 \\
\hline Group \& 103, 202 \& 88, 179 \& 126,479 \& 136, 333 \& 125,675 \& 80, 220 \& 110, 319 \& 64,796 \& 97, 910 \& 101, 755 \& 222, 532 \& 64,376 \& 60, 212 \\
\hline  \& 145, 258 \& 137, 811 \& 124, 535 \& 136, 127 \& 125, 183 \& 112,395 \& 115, 490 \& 111, 226 \& 134, 171 \& 124,976 \& 140, 421 \& 123,724 \& 123, 130 \\
\hline  \& 644, 207 \& 565, 705 \& 523, 278 \& 547, 638 \& 592, 133 \& 530, 345 \& 521, 010 \& 472, 354 \& 545,712 \& 550,070 \& 545, 424 \& 550.753 \& 555, 820 \\
\hline Premium collections, total \(\otimes\)----.-.------------- do \& 378,659 \& 350, 926 \& 272, 833 \& 308, 760 \& 339,600 \& 285, 072 \& 312,031 \& 306, 311 \& 292, 693 \& 309, 284 \& 458,763 \& 351,354 \& 333,056 \\
\hline  \& 44,956 \& 32, 649 \& 27, 106 \& 29,633 \& 35,319 \& 33, 842 \& 39, 567 \& 27, 139 \& 32, 665 \& 36, 898 \& 120,990 \& 49, 069 \& 37,897 \\
\hline  \& 25,302 \& 24,514 \& 18, 927 \& 21, 070 \& 21,680 \& 19, 258 \& 21, 330 \& 20,532 \& 20, 833 \& 20, 407 \& 24, 566 \& 31,312 \& 23, 598 \\
\hline  \& 73, 077 \& 71, 006 \& 53, 558 \& 63,752 \& 70, 116 \& 57, 309 \& 59. 522 \& 69,974 \& 61, 419 \& 57,036 \& 84, 430 \& 68.424 \& 63,992 \\
\hline  \& 235, 324 \& 222,757 \& 173, 242 \& 194, 305 \& 212, 486 \& 174, 663 \& 191, 612 \& 188, 666 \& 177,776 \& 194,943 \& 228, 777 \& 202. 549 \& 207, 569 \\
\hline Institute of Life Insura \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous. of dol. \& \& 238,284 \& 198,176 \& 208, 273 \& 210,972 \& 189, 589 \& 199, 500 \& 188, 026 \& 200, 236 \& 201, 985 \& 224, 886 \& 241, 157 \& 210, 979 \\
\hline  \& \& 115,183 \& 98,960 \& 101, 597 \& 95,739 \& 91, 629 \& 103, 802 \& 90, 148 \& 101, 612 \& 101,740 \& 101,773 \& 115,096 \& 106, 100 \\
\hline  \& \& 34, 601 \& 29,048 \& 31, 101 \& 29, 207 \& 25, 220 \& 26, 162 \& 25, 591 \& 30, 515 \& 31, 133 \& 29,437 \& 37, 596 \& 30, 375 \\
\hline  \& \& 7,772 \& 6,879 \& 7,746 \& 7,626 \& 6,976 \& 7,068 \& 6,758 \& 7,083 \& 6,972 \& 6, 188 \& 8,104 \& 7,215 \\
\hline  \& \& 15,499 \& 13,845 \& 14,099 \& 15,460 \& 14, 429 \& 14,335 \& 14,791 \& 13, 955 \& 14,942 \& 13, 339 \& 19, 380 \& 14, 232 \\
\hline  \& \& 42, 913 \& 31,352 \& 33, 304 \& 41,357 \& 32,598 \& 29, 014 \& 33, 153 \& 29, 072 \& 30, 167 \& 54, 071 \& 42, 923 \& 36. 229 \\
\hline Surrender values, premium notes, otc \& \& 22, 316 \& 18,092 \& 20, 426 \& 20,983 \& 18,037 \& 19,119 \& 17, 585 \& 17,999 \& 17,031 \& 20,078 \& 18,048 \& 16,828 \\
\hline Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Insurance written, ordinary, total.....-........- do
New England \& 869,490 \& 753, 498 \& 676, 653 \& 717, 341 \& 771, 832 \& \(\begin{array}{r}696,046 \\ 49 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 701,705
48,553 \& 636,518 \& 724,840
51,959 \& 726,452
52,499 \& 740,329 \& 733,564 \& 730,926 \\
\hline  \& 63, 176 \& 56, 382 \& 49, 426 \& 51, 019 \& 54, 219 \& 49,896
178,969 \& 48,553 \& 44,821 \& 51,959
187,461 \& 52,499 \& 52,148 \& 58,092 \& 54, 244 \\
\hline  \& 225,674 \& 200, 503 \& 182, 624 \& 190, 254 \& 196,325 \& 178,969 \& 165,996 \& 152, 249 \& 187, 461 \& 192, 674 \& 181, 927 \& 204, 556 \& 193, 730 \\
\hline East North Central \& 191, 395 \& 164, 710 \& 150, 163 \& 159, 814 \& 161, 592 \& 150, 976 \& 157, 726 \& 143, 620 \& 159, 629 \& 159,734 \& 161,278 \& 159, 399 \& 160, 472 \\
\hline  \& 83, 792 \& 72, 237 \& 64, 158 \& 70,093 \& 76,048 \& 71,311 \& 74, 816 \& 67, 355 \& 71, 442 \& 72, 174 \& 75, 129 \& 70, 450 \& 70, 979 \\
\hline South A tlantic. \& 89,700 \& 76, 290 \& 67,647 \& 72, 400 \& 74,900 \& 70, 826 \& 75,315 \& 66,398 \& 76,669 \& 74,901 \& 76,083 \& 71,948 \& 74, 258 \\
\hline East South Centr \& 35, 290 \& 31, 118 \& 27, 074 \& 27, 605 \& 30,372 \& 28, 082 \& 28,945 \& 27, 172 \& 27, 550 \& 29, 268 \& 31, 870 \& 27, 466 \& 27,014 \\
\hline West South Centr \& 63,309 \& 52,336 \& 46, 144 \& 48, 777 \& 54, 664 \& 46,734 \& 50, 456 \& 47,761 \& 50, 450 \& 50, 119 \& 55, 339 \& 49.991 \& 52, 676 \\
\hline  \& 28, 249 \& 22,003 \& 20, 293 \& 21, 503 \& 23, 274 \& 22,595 \& 22, 103 \& 20,322 \& 22, 230 \& 21, 356 \& 25, 423 \& 22. 608 \& 22, 970 \\
\hline  \& 88,905 \& 77,919 \& 69,124 \& 75, 876 \& 100, 438 \& 76,657 \& 77, 795 \& 68,820 \& 77,450 \& 73,727 \& 81, 132 \& 73,054 \& 74,583 \\
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Foraign exchange rates: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Argentina \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 298 \& . 2981 \& 298 \& 298 \\
\hline  \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& .961 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& . 061 \& .061 \& 061 \\
\hline British India \& . 301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& .301 \& . 301 \& .301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& . 301 \& .301 \\
\hline Canada, free rates ............dol, per Canadian dol.. \& . 903 \& . 893 \& . 900 \& . 905 \& . 904 \& . 902 \& . 900 \& . 894 \& . 897 \& . 898 \& . 897 \& . 900 \& . 906 \\
\hline Colombia.........-.-.-................... dol. per peso.. \& . 570 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 573 \& . 572 \& 572 \& . 571 \\
\hline  \& . 206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& -206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& . 206 \& 206 \& . 206 \& 206 \\
\hline United Kingdom, official rate§̧..............dol. per £. \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4.035 \& 4. 035 \& 4.035 \& 4. 035 \\
\hline Gold: Monetary stoct, U 8 dil \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Monetary stock, U. B..-...........-.-. minil. of dol
Net release from earmark \& 20,419 \& 21,600
\(-48,718\) \& 21,429
\(-70,542\) \& 21, 264 \& 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 \& 20.500 \& 20. 506 \\
\hline  \& -46,924 \& -48,718 \& \(-70,542\) \& \(-93,110\) \& --6, 395 \& -96,627 \& 2,690 \& \(-27,378\) \& \(-22,647\) \& \(-34,669\) \& -46, 255 \& \(-58,160\) \& -37,392 \\
\hline Production: \(\quad\) Reported monthly, totall \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 57, 152 \& 53, 887 \& 57.227 \& 54,775 \& 55,607
39,593 \& 57,226
40,224 \& 54, 826 \& 54,461
39 \& + 53,675 \& 53,404
38 \& p 55, 295 \& - 51, 582 \\
\hline  \& \& 39,547 \& 38,260 \& 40,245 \& 39,401 \& 39, 593 \& 40,224
8,290 \& 39,074 \& 39, 110 \& 38,525 \& 38,196 \& \({ }^{\circ} 39.576\) \& \(\bigcirc 37,023\) \\
\hline Canada \& \& 9.333 \& 8,568 \& 8, 989 \& 8,397 \& 8,247 \& 8, 290 \& 8, 274 \& 8, 051 \& 7, 809 \& \(+8,012\)

2 \& 8.066 \& p 7,455 <br>
\hline United States \& \& 2,933 \& 2,936 \& 2,881 \& 2,431 \& 2,959 \& 2,779 \& 3,028 \& 2,863 \& 2,974 \& 2,769 \& 2.463 \& 2,342 <br>
\hline Money supply:
Currency in circulation....................mil. of dol.. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Currency in circulation............................... 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 <br>
\hline Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total ${ }^{*}$ mil. of dol \& \& 127,900 \& 127, 500 \& 128, 000 \& 136,169 \& p 130, 200 \& p139, 000 \& p138,900 \& p 139,300 \& p142, 600 \& p150, 700 \& p150. 400 \& r150, 300 <br>
\hline Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol. \& \& 108, 400 \& 107,600 \& 107, 500 \& 115,288 \& p118, 100 \& p117,300 \& pl16,700 \& p116,600 \& p119,300 \& p127, 200 \& 126,800 \& p126, 200 <br>
\hline Demand deposits, adjusted, other than V. S.* \& \& 59,600 \& 62, 100 \& 65, 100 \& 60, 065 \& P 61, 500 \& - 64, 200 \& p 65, 400 \& - 69, 300 \& p 72,000 \& $\nu 66,900$ \& 768,200 \& ${ }^{\nu} 69,400$ <br>
\hline Time deposits, including postal savings*...do.... \& \& 34, 100 \& 34, 600 \& 35,300 \& 35,717 \& p 36, 300 \& -37, 000 \& ¢ 37, 800 \& p 38, 700 \& -39, 100 \& p39, 700 \& 741, 400 \& T41, 300 <br>
\hline Silver: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -3, \& -40.400 \& -1,300 <br>
\hline Price at New York. .-...............- dol. per fine oz... \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& . 448 \& 448 <br>
\hline Production: thous of fine oz \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 1,367 \& 1,230 \& 1, 030 \& 1,160 \& 1, 072 \& \% 830 \& ${ }^{905}$ \& 1, 054 \& 1, 192 \& 1,227 \& 1,019 \& <br>
\hline United States..-- \& \& 4, 005 \& 3,071 \& 3,511 \& 2,892 \& 3,538 \& 3,119 \& 2,291 \& 2,889 \& 3, 105 \& 3,247 \& 2,564 \& 2,157 <br>
\hline Stocks, refinery, U. S., end \& \& 5,118 \& 5,154 \& (1) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\ddagger 36$ companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

An January 1944 one company was replaced by a larger one and the 1943 data revised accordingly; revisions for January-September
$\rightarrow 39$ companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all "Uited States legal reserve companies. Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).
$\sigma^{7}$ Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the currency was the "milreis." ©Formerly "The Association of Life Insurance Presidents."
\$The free rate for United Kingdom shown in the 1942 Supplement was discontinued after Feb. 1, 1943; the official and free rates (rounded to thousands) were identical from January 1942 to January 1943. The official rate for Canada has been $\$ 0.909$ since first quoted in March 1940.

TData for Mexico, included in the total as puhlished through March 1942, are no longer available. For revised monthly averages for 1941 and 1942 for the total and Canada and for for United States, see note marked "r" on p. S-17 of the March 1944 Survey. Monthly revisions for 1941 and January-May 1942 are available on request.
*New series. The series on payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, compiled by the Institute of Life Insurance, represents total payments in the United States, including





 small revisions in value fata for ordinary and the total back to December 1938, are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | Febru ary |

## FINANCE-Continued

| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profits, total ( $629 \cos$.) .....................mil. of dol. |  | 452 |  |  | 464 |  |  | 478 |  |  | 528 |  |  |
|  |  | 47 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 54 |  |  |
| Machinery ( 60 cos.) .-............................................. do |  | 40 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 37 |  |  | 55 |  |  |
| Automobiles (15 cos.) .........-..............-.-. do |  | 52 |  |  | 55 |  |  | 56 |  |  | 61 |  |  |
| Other transportation equip. ( 68 cos.) .......... do |  | ${ }^{1} 58$ |  |  | 153 |  |  | 150 |  |  | 153 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) ........ do |  | 29 |  |  | 30 |  |  | 28 |  |  | 28 |  |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos .) .....-............- do |  | 20 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 24 |  |  |
| Foods, bererages and tobacco (49 cos.) -...-. do |  | 40 |  |  | 43 |  |  | 41 |  |  | 43 |  |  |
| Oil producing and refining ( 45 cos .) .-......... do |  | 49 |  |  | 52 |  |  | 58 |  |  | 67 |  |  |
| Industrial chemicals ( 30 cos .) .-....--......... do |  | 42 |  |  | 43 |  |  | 51 |  |  | 53 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) .-..-........ do |  | 36 |  |  | 37 |  |  | 34 |  |  | 37 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services ( 74 cos .) --.........-. - do |  | 39 |  |  | 43 |  |  | 55 |  |  | 52 |  |  |
| Profits and dividends ( 152 cos.):* <br> Net profits. |  | 222 |  |  | 227 |  |  | 236 |  |  | 281 |  |  |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 23 |  |  | 281 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 23 |  |  |
| Common |  | 142 |  |  | 149 |  |  | 137 |  |  | 178 |  |  |
| Electric utilities, class A and B, net income (Federal <br> Reserve $)^{*}$................................................. of dol.. |  | 135 |  |  | 123 |  |  | 111 |  |  | 130 |  |  |
| Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) |  | 145.0 |  |  | 168.4 |  |  | 173.3 |  |  | 164.8 |  |  |
| Telephones, net operating income (Federad Communi- <br>  |  | 58.9 |  |  | 58.2 |  |  | 58.3 |  |  | 64.0 |  |  |
| IUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. war rrogram, cumulative totals from Juve 1940: ${ }^{*}$ <br> Progrem..-............................................... | 388, 806 | 341, 330 | 341,757 | 341,605 | 343, 514 | 392, 377 | 392, 453 | 392, 470 | 391,096 | 390,389 | 390, 506 | 390, 350 | 389, 056 |
|  | 267, 320 | 176,515 | 184, 008 | 181, 926 | 199,883 | 207, 238 | 215, 035 | 222, 140 | 229,586 | 236,682 | 244,516 | 252, 036 | 259, 000 |
| U. S. Savings bonds:* Amount outstanding | 42, 160 | 31,974 | 32,497 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42, 889 | 31,874 | 32, 739 | 32, 751 | 1,842 | 36,538 2,125 | $\begin{array}{r}36,884 \\ 602 \\ \hline 28\end{array}$ | 37, 368 | 37,645 695 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 1,023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,361 2,386 | 41, 140 1,074 | 41,698 848 |
|  | 464 | 268 | 237 | 279 | 1, 248 | 2, 227 | 279 | 283 | 401 | 1,382 | 2, 365 | 1,341 | 848 323 |
|  | 233, 060 | 184, 715 | 184,967 | 186,366 | 201, 003 | 208, 574 | 209, 802 | 209, 496 | 210,244 | 215,005 | 230,630 | 232,408 | 233, 707 |
| Interest bearing: Public issues. | 214,459 | 169,842 | 169,715 | 170,753 | 185, 25.6 | 192, 156 | 192,827 | 191, 873 | 192,438 | 194,192 | 212,565 | 213,984 | 214, 724 |
|  | 17,567 | 13,507 | 13,697 | 14,122 | 14, 287 | 14,961 | 15, 461 | 15,976 | 16,170 | 16,583 | 16, 326 | 16, 688 | 17, 130 |
|  | 1,923 | 1,367 | 1,554 | 1,492 | 1,460 | 1,456 | 1, 514 | 1,645 | 1,636 | 24,230 | 1,739 | 1,736 | 1,853 |
| Ohligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: <br> Total amount outstanding (unmatured) <br> do. | 1,119 | 2,258 | 2,258 | 1,529 | 1,516 | 1,468 | 1,475 | 1,480 | 1,480 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,49B | 1,114 |
| Expenditures and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 1, | 1, 11 |
| Treasury ex renditures, total | 9, 433 | 8,525 | 7,859 | 8, 292 | 8,625 | 8,110 | 8,119 | 7,930 | 8, 024 | 7,828 | 8,416 | 8.202 | 7,460 |
|  | 8,246 | 7,726 | 7,346 | 7,879 | 7,567 | 7, 201 | 7,571 | 6,998 | 7,479 | 7,401 | 7, 503 | 7,551 | 6,948 |
| Transfers to trust accounts $\ddagger$ do | 45 628 | 7 449 | 40 117 | 7, 26 | + 40 | 451 | $\bigcirc 57$ | - 22 | + 47 | 18 | - 22 | - 69 | 48 |
| Interest on debt.................................................. | 628 | 449 | 117 | 52 | 747 | 86 | 77 | 581 | 133 | 56 | 560 | 191 | 91 |
| All other: | 513 | 343 | 355 | 3334 | 271 | 372 | 415 | 320 | 365 | 353 | 332 | 390 | 373 |
| Treasury receipts, total........................................ do | 6,908 | 6,576 | 3,119 | 3,256 | 6,249 | 2, 212 | 2,859 | 5,927 | 2,054 | 2,506 | 5,418 | 3,587 | 3,987 |
| Reccipts, net | 6, 892 | 6, 573 | 3,087 | 2,950 | 6,247 | 2,163 | 2,568 | 5, 926 | 2,001 | 2, 240 | 5, 416 | 3, 556 | 3,767 |
| Customs | 33 6,431 | 6 42 | 39 2935 | 38 3,024 | 28 5.724 | -28 | 2, 23 | 25 5,749 | 29 1.880 | 27 2.300 | - 29 | 3, 36 | - 23 |
| Internal revenue, total | 6, 431 | $6,353$ | 2,935 | 3,024 | 5,734 | 1, 885 | 2, 702 | 5, 749 | 1,880 | 2,300 | 4,945 | 3, 042 | 3,815 |
| Income taxes do.... | 5,818 | 5,911 | 2,475 | 2,167 | 5,241 | 1, 247 | 1,552 | 5,174 | 1,240 | 1,501 | 4,347 | 2, 422 | 2,922 |
| Social security taxes | 96 | 69 | 39 | 337 | 75 | 86 | 319 | 65 | 60 | 293 | 63 | 48 | 341 |
| Net expenditures of Government corporations and credit ageneies*- .................................... of doil. | $-407$ | 2,002 | 87 | 148 | 88 | 193 | 254 | -35 | 95 | $-71$ | 164 | -21 | 313 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: 9 <br> Assets, except interagency, total. |  |  | 31,083 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and preferred stock, total..---.-.-.-.-.-. do |  | 7,809 | 7,743 | -7,656 | - 7,621 | 7, 504 | 32,650 7,370 | 7,405 |  |  | 7,228 |  |  |
| Loans to financial institutions (incl. preferred stock) mil. of dol.. |  | 682 | 652 | 632 | 674 | 7 667 | 631 | 606 |  |  | 621 |  |  |
| Loans to railroads ------------.-.-.-....--- do |  | 416 | 409 | 406 | 405 | 405 | 387 | 388 |  |  | 343 |  |  |
| Home and housing mortgage loans....... do |  | 1,773 | 1,754 | 1,732 | 1,706 | 1, 681 | 1,643 | 1,636 |  |  | 1,568 |  |  |
| Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans do. |  | 2,761 | 2, 708 | 2, 653 | 2,591 | 2,532 | 2, 474 | 3,407 |  |  | 3,385 |  |  |
| All other................................................... |  | 2,177 | 2,220 | 2,233 | 2,244 | 2, 219 | 2,235 | 1,368 |  |  | 1,311 |  |  |
| U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteed...... do |  | 2,080 | 2,161 | 1,750 | 1,701 | 1,578 | 1,592 | 1,603 |  |  | 1,630 |  |  |
| Business property |  | 1,677 | 1,671 | 1,685 | 1,702 | 3, 742 | 3, 747 | 15, 776 |  |  | 16,275 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,829 | 7,985 | 8,042 | 8,392 | 8,496 | 9, 220 | 3,050 |  |  | 2,993 |  |  |
| All other assets. |  | 10,858 | 11, 524 | 12,020 | 12, 250 | 9,776 | 10,761 | 4,126 |  |  | 3,901 |  |  |
| Liabilities, other than interagency, total.......d |  | 8,550 | 8, 164 | 8,722 | 9,364 | 8,663 | 9, 131 | 9, 167 |  |  | 7,127 |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,274 1,326 | 2,274 1,302 | 1,672 | 1,766 1, 413 | 1,571 1,229 | 1,571 | 1,565 |  |  | 1,537 |  |  |
| Other liabilities, including reserves............. do |  | 4,950 | b, 589 | 5,623 | 6,185 | 5,863 | 6, 360 | 6, 398 |  |  | 4,196 |  |  |
| Privately owned interests |  | 433 | 21,435 | . 435 | - 443 | 444 | , 444 | 498 |  |  | 504 |  |  |
| U. S. Government interests .................-.-- do- |  | 21, 280 | 21,484 | 21, 086 | 21, 858 | 21, ¢90 | 23,114 | 21, 771 |  |  | 23,857 |  |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total $\dagger$. mil. of dol.. | 9,713 | 9,051 | 9,174 | 9,330 | 9,428 | 9, 473 | 9, 607 | 9,711 | 9,704 | 9,846 | 9, 865 | 9, 867 | 9,849 |
| Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers....-........do...- | - 302 | -390 | 379 | 372 | - 357 | +351 | -342 | - 338 | 335 208 | 330 | 322 | - 314 | -307 |
| Other financial institutions.-.-...............-- do....- | 182 | 224 | 221 | 222 | 222 | 218 | 209 | 208 | 208 | 207 | 205 | 204 | 196 |
| Railroads, including receivers.........--.......do...- | 251 | 383 | 375 | 372 | 372 | 371 | 354 | 353 | 343 | 340 | 312 | 287 | 276 |
| Loans to husiness enterprises, except to aid in national defense <br> mil. of dol.- | 33 | 38 | 37 | 36 7 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 25 |
|  | 8, 294 | 7, 295 | 7,449 | 7, 627 | 7,749 | 7, 807 | 7,977 | 8,889 | 8,104 | 8,265 | 8,329 | 8,370 | 8,387 |
| Otber loans and authorizations.......--.......... do. | 651 | 722 | 713 | 702 | 684 | 683 | 692 | 690 | 681 | 674 | 665 | 664 | 657 |

r Resised. §Syecial issues to government agencies and trust funds. $\otimes$ 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 ador
 $\ddagger$ For 1941 revisions see p . S-17 of the November 1942 issue. Data for the agrieultural adjustment program, shown separately through the February 1944 issue


 fications.






 Digitiegencies arenot ineluded in Treasury direct budget expenditures and receipts shown above; since October 1941 funds for these agencies are provided by the Treasury.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Marcb | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | Decem ber | January | February |

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\dagger$ <br> Estimated gross proceeds, total $\qquad$ mil. of dol- | 1,289 | 937 | 916 | 1,069 | 12, 109 | 2,353 | 807 | 1,148 | 1,538 | 1,441 | 14,732 | 1,583 | 1,093 |
| By types of security: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures, total........do...- | 1,236 | 899 | 804 | 1,045 | 12,097 | 2,312 | 882 | 1,085 | 1, 489 | 1,410 | 14, 685 | 1,531 | 1,080 |
|  | 173 | 166 | 43 | 125 | 151 | 150 | 214 | 375 | 686 | 315 | 107 | 229 | 202 |
| Preferred stock | ${ }_{12}$ | 32 | 96 | 15 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 54 | 39 | 18 | 2 | 37 |  |
|  | 12 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 45 | 15 | 11 |
| By types of issuers: | 226 | 203 | 155 | 148 | 163 | 192 | 229 | 438 | 735 | 347 | 154 | 281 | 215 |
|  | 96 | 30 | 122 | 87 | 60 | 112 | 68 | 88 | 191 | 31 | 18 | 84 | 27 |
| Public utility | $12 \overline{5}$ | 142 | 28 | 58 | 24 | 59 | 26 | 153 | 505 | 262 | 10 | 66 | 61 |
|  | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 21 | 135 | 191 | 37 | 53 | 83 | 121 | 109 |
| Other (real estate and financial) .-.........do | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ${ }^{34}$ | (a) | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | 1 | 42 | 10 | 18 |
| Non-corporate, total $\otimes$........................-do | 1,063 | 734 | 761 | 920 | 11,946 | 2, 161 | 668 | 710 | 803 | 1,095 | 14, 579 | 1. 302 | 878 |
| U. S. Government .......................-. | 1889 | 709 25 | 739 17 | 751 | 11,914 | 2,125 | ${ }_{602}^{65}$ | ${ }^{692}$ | 605 | 1,023 | 14, 544 | 1, 074 | 848 |
|  | 174 | 25 | 17 | 160 | 31 | 36 | 65 | 18 | 108 | 71 | 34 | 113 | 15 |
| New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total | 221 | 199 | 150 | 146 | 160 | 188 | 226 | 429 | 722 | 340 | 152 | 275 | 212 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total ...-.............................. do | 48 28 | 48 32 | 53 24 | 17 | 23 8 | 60 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 27 | 123 9 | $\stackrel{24}{11}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 28 16 |
| Working capital | 19 | 16 | 28 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 33 | 10 | 114 | 13 | 50 | $2!$ | 12 |
| Retirement of debt | 172 | 150 | 94 | 123 | 135 | 122 | 166 | 396 | 592 | 316 | 96 | 240 | 182 |
| Funded debt | 158 | 129 | 55 | 115 | 103 | 109 | 147 | 357 | 566 | 207 | 96 | 221 | 160 |
| Other debt | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 0 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 1 | 2 | (a) | 0 | 0 |  |
| Preferred stock | 13 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) ${ }^{5}$ | 13 | ${ }_{1}^{13}$ | 19 | ${ }^{38}$ | 24 | (a) 109 | 1 |  | 17 |
| Other purposes | 2 | 1 | 3 | (c) | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | (a) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: $\S$ <br> Industrial, total net proceeds | 93 | 28 | 118 | 85 | 58 | 109 | 66 | 85 | 186 | 29 |  |  | 27 |
| New money-........e.......................do | 41 | 14 | 49 | 19 | 17 | 34 | 38 | 10 | 113 | 16 | 12 | 28 |  |
| Retirement of debt and stocir............do | 50 | 14 | 66 | 65 | 40 | 70 | 27 | 75 | 73 | 12 | 5 |  |  |
| Public utility, total net proceeds...-..-.-. do | 124 | 140 | 28 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 26 | 149 | 498 | 259 | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 60 0 |
| New money - | 122 | 134 | 28 | ${ }^{0} 8$ | ${ }_{23}^{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(0)} 24$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 484888888 | 255 | 10 | 65 | 69 |
| Railroad, total net proceeds...................d | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 21 | 134 | 189 | 36 | 52 | 82 | 119 | 108 |
| New money-.......- | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 2 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{96}$ |
| Retirement of debt and stock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 115 | 179 | 35 | 48 | 82 | 119 |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new | 557, 269 | 210, 242 | 234, 729 | 418, 587 | 238, 982 | 274, 420 | 331, 720 | 478, 271 | 898, 654 | 479, 670 | 193,296 | 633, 217 | 244, 580 |
| New capital, total..................................do...- | 86, 046 | 58, 045 | 79, 994 | 54,091 | 63,481 | 70, 225 | 145, 073 | 41,874 | 177, 599 | 39, 270 | 38, 231 | 142, 943 | 41, 936 |
|  | 86, 046 | 58, 045 | 79, 994 | 54, 091 | 42, 481 | 68,925 | 145, 073 | 41, 874 | 177, 599 | 39,270 | 38,231 | 135, 900 | 41, 936 |
| Corporate ........................................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 62, 044 | 45,456 | 73, 464 | 32,616 | 15, 373 | 57, 328 | 105, 573 | 29,208 | 130,618 | 22, 816 | 18,681 | ${ }^{42,741}$ | 21,925 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{605}$ | 4,125 | 0 |  |  |  | 10,090 |  | 1,505 |  |
| Municipal, State, etc-...................... do | 24, 002 | 12,589 | 6, 530 | 20, 871 | 22,983 | 11,597 | 39,500 | 12,660 | 46,981 | 6,364 | 19,550 | 98,697 | 6,341 |
| Foreign...---.......-........................d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  | 21,000 | 1,500 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 471, 223 | 152, 196 | 154,735 | 364,495 | 175, 501 | 203, 995 | 186, 647 | 436, 397 | 721, 055 | 440, 401 | 155,065 | 490, 274 | 202,645 |
|  | ${ }_{295}^{471,223}$ | 119, 743 | 149,235 | 355, 345 | 170, 251 | 203, 795 | 186,647 | 436, 397 | 714. 055 | 440, 401 | 155, 065 | 490. 274 | 162, 645 |
|  | 295,766 25475 | 77,535 | 107, 636 | 184,091 | 78, 754 | 153, 917 | 140, 608 | 400.717 | 610,535 | 335, 894 | 114, 104 | 272. 280 | 136, 332 |
|  | 25, ${ }^{25} 475$ | 30,055 | 31, 460 | 32, 270 | 83,025 | 27, 455 | 20, 315 | 30,010 | 42,370 | 39, 425 | 26, 715 | 195. 460 | 17,950 8,363 |
| Municipal, State, etc.-.-.................. do | 149, 982 | 12, 153 | 10,140 | $\begin{array}{r}138,984 \\ 9,150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,471 | 22, 200 | 25,724 | 5,670 | 61,150 7,000 | 65, 082 | 14,246 | 22,534 | 8,363 40,000 |
| Foreign.-.-...................... |  | 32, 454 | 5, 500 |  | 5,250 |  | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 0 |  | ${ }^{117}$ |  |
|  | 49 | 29 | 63 | 33 | 19 | 53 | 93 | 30 | 56 | 17 | 25 | 117 | 22 |
|  | 34 | 17 | 57 | 27 | 9 | 45 | 55 38 | 17 13 | 16 | 11 | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{90}^{27}$ | 16 6 |
| Municipal, State, etc...-.........................do | 15 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 38 | 13 | 40 | 6 | 18 |  |  |
| Bond Buyer: <br> State and municipal issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prermanent (long term) | 173, 644 | 25,740 | 16,933 | 166, 138 | 37,391 | 32,695 | 66,733 | 23,441 | r113, 957 | 97, 431 | 48,288 | r117,508 | 12,470 |
|  | 93,680 | 64, 852 | 52, 845 | 20, 292 | 45,354 | 122,700 | 5, 100 | 28, 199 | 68,661 | 7,700 | 19,366 | 131, 434 | 15, 449 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net).............mil. of dol.- | 1,034 | 820 | 780 | 790 | 887 | 940 | 940 | 940 | 950 | 940 | 1,041 | 1,070 | 1.100 |
| Cash on hand and in banks....................-- do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 722 553 | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | 619 424 | $\begin{aligned} & 660 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | 670 430 | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | 726 472 | 530 | 540 |
| . Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. 58 |
| Domestic.......................................do..... | 103. 09 | 101. 11 | 101. 10 | 101.41 | 101.26 | 101. 40 | 101. 41 | 101. 29 | 101.38 | 101.60 | 101.97 | 102. 51 | 103.15 |
|  | 79.30 | 74.45 | 74.62 | 75. 29 | 76.32 | 75. 50 | 76.04 | 75.55 | 76.11 | 76.15 | 76. 33 | 77.27 | 79.22 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rafls: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds) | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite ( 50 bonds) .-....................d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 118.1 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 114.5 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.5 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 116.9 | 117.3 | 117.18 |
| Industrials (10 bonds) .................... 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 | 121.9 |
| Public utilities ( 20 bonds) ...............d | 116.5 | 115.9 | 116.6 | 116.0 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 116.2 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 116. 5 |
|  | 114.8 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 106.8 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 109.6 | 111.1 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 114.3 |
| Defaulted ( 15 bonds) | 68.9 | 60.1 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 61.2 | 61.3 | 57.3 | 55. 5 | 59.1 | 61.7 | 65.8 | 68. 6 | 68.1 |
| Domestic municipals (15 bo | 140.7 101.6 | 136.0 100.3 | 135.8 100.3 | 135.6 100.2 | 135.5 100.2 | 136.1 100.2 | 136.5 100.4 | 136.2 100.4 | 135.5 100.3 | 135.2 100.3 | 135.5 100.3 | 136.6 101.9 | 188.7 101.8 |

[^11]§Small nmounts for "other corporate", not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.
 and December, dat a are estimates based on reports for a sample group of irms




 on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janlu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## FINANCE-Continued



- Revised.
*New series. Data for 1941 and 1942 for dividend payments are shown on p. 20 of the February 1944 issue.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The revised yield series above and the priee 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 an p. 20 of the September 1944 issue. through December 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

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

| 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | Decern- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary |

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ehares listed, N. Y. S. E.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares..------.....mil. of dol..- | 57,383 | 49, 422 | 48, 670 | 50, 964 | 53,068 | 52, 488 | 53, 077 | 52, 930 | 53, 087 | 53, 592 | 55,512 | 56, 586 | 59, 680 |
| Number of sbares listed.-....---..........-. millions.- | 1,504 | 1,492 |  |  | 1,493 | 1,497 | 1,499 | 1,481 | 1, 481 | 1,483 | 1,492 | 1,496 | 1,498 |
| Yields: Common stocks (20), Moody's.............. percent.. | 4. 6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | . 3 |
| Banks (15 stocks) .-.............................d. do...- | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
|  | 4. 4 | 4. 6 | 4. 6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4. 5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4. 5 | 4. 6 | 4. 5 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
|  | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3. 6 | 3. 6 | 3. 7 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
|  | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5. 3 | 5.2 | 32 | 5.0 |
| 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 | 5.9 |
| Poor's Corporation. $\qquad$ percent. | 3.73 | 4.04 | 4.03 | 4.04 | 3.98 | 3.94 | 3.66 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.92 | 3.87 | -3.82 | 3.78 |

## FOREIGN TRADE



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Commodity and Passenger |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted indexes:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, all typest | 220 | 222 | 226 | 231 |  | 232 | ${ }_{228}^{225}$ | 229 | 225 | 213 | 「212 | 222 |
| Excluding local transit linest.-.............. do...- | ${ }_{2} 226$ | 228 | 233 | 237 | 234 | 241 | 238 | ${ }_{216}^{236}$ | 231 | 217 | 216 | $22 \%$ |
|  | 207 <br> 205 | ${ }_{276}^{206}$ | 212 | ${ }_{288} 212$ | 208 | ${ }_{286}^{216}$ | 214 | ${ }_{27}^{216}$ | - 211 | 195 | $r$ -197 | ${ }^{209}$ |
| Passengerin - | 366 | 389 | 383 | 418 | 426 | 424 | 409 | 379 | 373 | 378 | +264 $\times 3.4$ | ${ }^{265}$ |
| By types of transportation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air, combined index...........................do. | 464 | 488 | 544 | 694 | ${ }^{613}$ | 670 | 674 | 696 | 679 | 647 | -659 | 680 |
| Commodity-..............-.......--.........- do. | 674 326 | 662 373 | 731 | 791 | 797 | 884 529 | 874 | ${ }_{5}^{910}$ | 917 | 906 | -919 | 968 |
|  | 326 | 373 | 421 | 464 | 492 | 529 | 542 | 556 | 522 | 475 | 487 | 489 |
| Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index $1935-39=100$ | 225 | 220 | 223 | 235 | 226 | 241 | 236 | 236 | 235 | 216 | 22.4 | 228 |
|  | 212 | 199 | 202 | 209 | 191 | 211 | 216 | 223 | 226 | 203 | 213 | 218 |
|  | 268 | 290 | 292 | 321 | 338 | 339 | 303 | 283 | 275 | +276 | 257 | 262 |
| Local transit linest............................... do. | 181 | 181 | 180 | 181 | 172 | 172 | 179 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 189 | 188 |
| Oil and gas pipe lines $\dagger$--...-....................... do. | 246 | 244 | 239 | 249 | 246 | 250 | 261 | 260 | 277 | 275 | 282 | 290 |
| Railroads, combined index....................- do. Commodity | 247 | ${ }_{223}^{248}$ | ${ }_{2}^{252}$ | ${ }_{227}^{254}$ | 251 | 256 | 250 | ${ }^{248}$ | 241 | 229 | 225 | 239 |
| Commodity ...................................- do | ${ }_{419}$ | 223 | 229 | ${ }_{465}^{227}$ | 223 | 229 | 225 | ${ }_{417}^{226}$ | $\stackrel{219}{ }$ | 204 | 203 | 219 |
| Waterborne (domestic), commodityt..............do | 42 | 62 | 83 | 48 | $\stackrel{4}{83}$ | $\stackrel{481}{88}$ | 447 87 | 87 | 414 72 | 424 46 | '395 ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{395}$ |
| Adjusted indexes:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, all typest ...--................ do...- | 226 | 228 | 229 | 228 | 224 | 225 | 223 | 222 | 223 | 216 | r 218 | 227 |
| Excluding local transit linest................do. ${ }^{\text {do... }}$ | 233 | 235 | 237 | 235 | 230 | 232 | 228 | 229 | 229 | 221 | 223 | 234 |
| Commodity | 212 | 211 | 214 | ${ }_{2} 212$ | 208 | 211 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 200 | 203 | 214 |
|  | 272 386 | ${ }_{4} 281$ | 279 | 281 | 277 | 272 | 277 | 276 | 279 | 267 | +267 | 270 |
| Excluding local transit lines.................do. | 386 | 405 | 400 | 401 | 394 | 384 | 389 | 391 | 394 | 373 | - 363 | 372 |
| By type of transportation: <br> Air, combined index. | 470 | 483 | 637 | 576 | 599 | 646 | 650 | 687 |  | 679 |  |  |
| Commodity | 674 | 662 | 731 | 791 | 797 | 884 | 874 | 910 | 917 | ${ }_{906}$ | + 919 | 702 968 |
| Passenger-...........-.....................-do. | 336 | 365 | 409 | 434 | 469 | 489 | 502 | 539 | 549 | 528 | 347 | 526 |
| Intercity motor bus and truck, combined inder ${ }_{1935-39=100 \ldots}$ | 235 | 226 | 229 | 229 | 221 | 231 | 225 | 228 | 234 | 219 |  |  |
| For-hire truck...................................do... | 218 | 203 | 206 | 207 | 195 | 211 | 206 | 209 | 218 | 203 | 224 | ${ }_{224}^{238}$ |
|  | 287 | 301 | 300 | 306 | 308 | 300 | 288 | 290 | 286 | 271 | 277 | 284 |

- Nevised. series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27 , table 5 , of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions bave been made in the date beginning 1940 for the series marked " $\dagger$ ", as published in the Survey prior to the December 1943 issue; revisions arc 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.
$\ddagger$ 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 Ior the selected Digitized for FRAcountries 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 http://fraser.stlouistert.org/

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | Octo－ ber | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS－Continued

| TRANSPORTATION－Continued <br> Commodity and Passenger－－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjusted indexes＊－Continued． <br> By type of transportation－Continued． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 179 | 178 | 179 | 182 | 180 | 179 | 181 | 182 | 184 | 180 | 188 | 185 |
|  |  | 239 | 241 | 244 | 257 | 256 | 260 | 269 | 265 | 274 | 268 | ＋ 271 | 271 |
|  |  | 252 | 256 | 258 | 253 | 249 | 247 | 241 | 242 | 239 | 232 | － 229 | 244 |
|  |  | 228 | 229 | 232 | 228 | 225 | 225 | 216 | 217 | 213 | 208 | 207 | 223 |
| Passerıger．－．．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－－．－．．．．．．．．．．．do |  | 439 | 460 | 451 | 447 | 434 | 421 | 434 | 433 | 439 | 416 | － 396 | 408 |
| Waterborne（domestic），commodity ．n－．．．．．．．－do |  | 68 | 65 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 68 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 69 | 77 | 80 |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．．． |  | 20， 168 | 19，888 | 20，783 | 20，613 | 20， 222 | 20，838 | 21，692 | 22，092 | 22，826 | 26， 953 | 23， 183 | 23， 253 |
|  |  | 249 | 73 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 123 | 75 | 93 | ${ }^{2} 11$ | 23， 76 |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares，average，cash rate．．．．－－－－．－－－－－．－．－．－．－．cents．－ | 7.8115 | 7.8004 | 7.8004 | 7.8143 | 7.8143 | 7.8143 | 7.8143 | 7.8198 | 7.8188 | 7.8115 | 7.8115 | 7.8115 | 7.8115 |
| Passengers carried $\dagger$ ．－．．．．－．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－－t－thousands．－ | 1，704， 580 | 1，611，740 | 1，553，130 | 1，608，130 | 1，558，280 | 1，526，710 | 1，527，760 | 1，527，520 | 1，616，870 | 1，567，130 | 1，634，230 | 1，648，350 | 1，517，610 |
| Operating revenuest．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous of dol．－ | 1， 1 ， 880 | 114， 400 | 112， 700 | 116， 600 | 113， 100 | 111，700 | 111，300 | 111， 200 | 117， 100 | 113，600 | 122， 100 | 117， 500 | 107，900 |
| Clase I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings（Fed．Reserve indexes）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index，unadjusted $-.-\ldots . . . . . .-1935-39=100 .-$ | 136 | 132 | 135 141 | 141 | 144 | 147 | 146 146 | 150 147 | 148 143 | 144 | 128 | 132 | 130 139 |
|  | 137 | 140 | 141 186 | 147 188 | 148 | 143 | 146 178 | 147 | 143 178 | 143 | 127 175 | 141 | 139 |
|  | 192 | 141 | 141 | 146 | 154 | 157 | 162 | 148 | 140 | 135 | 120 | 128 | 128 |
|  | 124 | 125 | 108 | 113 | 137 | 172 | 141 | 142 | 147 | 147 | 126 | 128 | 117 |
|  | 102 | 103 | 107 | 106 | 100 | 102 | 115 | 151 | 184 | 170 | 124 | 115 | 97 |
|  | － 68 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 65 | 63 | 64 |
|  | 63 | 51 | 168 | 281 | 291 | 302 | 281 | 276 | 237 | 138 | 41 | 40 | 42 |
|  | 151 | 142 | 144 | 145 | 147 | 151 | 151 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 142 | 143 | 142 |
|  | 145 | 140 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 143 | 142 | 139 | 137 | 141 | 137 | 143 | 139 |
|  | 139 | 110 | 141 | 147 | 148 | 143 | 146 | 147 | 143 | 143 | 127 | 141 | 139 |
|  | 190 | 185 | 190 | 190 | 194 | 194 | 185 | 182 | 182 | 181 | 166 | 176 | 178 |
|  | 134 | 141 | 141 | 140 | 148 | 156 | 155 | 137 | 133 | 138 | 135 | 142 | 133 |
|  | 134 | 136 | 123 | 128 | 135 | 144 | 131 | 126 | 147 | 150 | 134 | 128 | 119 |
|  | 129 | 131 | 120 | 118 | 124 | 124 | 121 | 114 | 120 | 135 | 128 | 120 | 121 |
|  | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 66 |
|  | 218 | 174 | 195 | 195 | 187 | 189 | 188 | 184 | 153 | 153 | 133 | 161 | 168 |
|  |  | 149 | 146 | 144 | 143 | 150 | 140 | 146 | 143 | 149 | 151 | 157 | 152 |
| Freight carloadings（A．A．R．） 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4， 019 | ־3，916 | 4，069 | 3，446 | 3，445 | 4，361 | 3，580 | 4，428 | 3，599 | 3，366 | 3，699 | 3，002 | 3，050 |
|  | －828 | $\ulcorner 843$ | 850 | 711 | 710 | 838 | 710 | 862 | 695 | 665 | 755 | 661 | 671 |
|  | 76 | 「74 | 74 | 59 | 60 | 72 | 57 | 69 | 57 | 56 | 67 | 56 | 59 |
|  | 207 | 「217 | 217 | 181 | 183 | 236 | 203 | 222 | 173 | 163 | 181 | 150 | 160 |
|  | 218 | 「223 | 194 | 160 | 180 | 295 | 203 | 241 | 208 | 204 | 219 | 176 | 167 |
|  | 72 | r 73 | 75 | 60 | 55 | 69 | 64 | 100 | 104 | 93 | 88 | 63 | 54 |
|  | 536 | －531 | 537 | 422 | 410 | 505 | 427 | 534 | 435 | 424 | 499 | 383 | 395 |
|  | 88 | 72 1.882 | － 214 | 318 1,534 | 328 1,520 | 412 1,934 | 324 1,593 | 379 2,022 | － 272 | 176 1,585 | 58 1,833 | 45 1,467 | 46 1,499 |
| Miscellaneous．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．－．do．．．－ | 1，994 | 1，882 | 1，910 | 1，534 | 1，520 | 1，934 | 1，593 | 2， 022 | 1，654 | 1，585 | 1，833 | 1，467 | 1，499 |
|  | 10 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
|  | 19 | 2 | （ 1 ） | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 16 |
| Financial operations： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－thous．of dol．． | 813， 328 | 797，029 | 759， 534 | 804， 056 | 799， 475 | 809， 038 | 836， 183 | 799， 229 | 818，737 | 780， 672 | 756， 858 | 751， 337 | 712，806 |
|  | 623， 184 | 596，953 | 561， 093 | 600，069 | 585， 128 | 593， 829 | 617， 348 | 591， 104 | 612，020 | 585， 432 | 555， 810 | 558， 874 | 536，821 |
|  | 133， 630 | 147，759 | 146，583 | 150， 076 | 159， 584 | 162， 198 | 162，070 | 152， 971 | 146， 369 | 140， 288 | 146， 412 | 139,243 530,232 | 125，857 |
|  | 544， 810 | 527，433 | 509， 004 | 526， 767 178,783 | 518， 467 | 525,057 185,348 | 538,489 196,329 | 521， 264 | 539,157 182,234 | 524， 450 164,644 | 555， 775 | 530， 232 148,088 | 499,643 $\mathrm{r} 140,000$ |
| Taxes，joint facility and equip．rents ．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 168， 634 | r 175， 741 | 162，856 | 178,783 98,505 | 181,187 99 | 185,348 98,633 | 196,329 101,366 | 188,838 89 | 182,234 97,346 | 164， 644 | 131， 499 | 148,088 73,016 | r 140,000 73,163 |
| Net railway operating income．．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 99，885 | －93，853 | 87， 674 | 98,505 69,020 | 99，822 | 98,633 57,362 | 101,366 60 | 89， 126 | 97,346 59 | 91,579 63 | 69，584 | 73,016 39,048 | 73,163 37,378 |
|  | 0，885 | 53， 653 | 48， 033 | 68， 020 | 61，337 | 57， 362 | 60，346 | 55，545 | 59，822 | 63，506 | 41， 474 | 39，048 | 37， 378 |
| Operating results： Freight carried 1 mile．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of tons -1. |  | 66，960 | 64， 450 | 68，376 | 65， 695 | 66，754 | 68，454 | 65， 065 | 67，679 | 63， 203 | 61， 107 | 60，681 | 58，954 |
|  |  | ． 9.953 | ． 931 | ＋．934 | $\bigcirc .948$ | ． 950 | .958 8.908 | ． .967 | ＋．859 | $\begin{array}{r}.983 \\ \hline 7.98\end{array}$ | 7.97 | ． 984 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile．．－．－．．．．－－．．．．．．．．millions．． |  | 7，823 | 7，973 | 7，979 | 8，405 | 8，706 | 8，598 | 8，067 | 7，790 | 7，468 | 7，908 | 7，372 |  |
| Financial operations，adjusted：$\dagger$ mil of dol |  | 781.6 | 780.1 | 778.8 | 808.8 | 803.5 | 781.3 | 789.9 | 791.2 | 788.5 | 780.3 | 766.4 | 781.2 |
|  |  | 781.6 577.5 | 780.1 574.0 | 778.8 573.3 | 808.8 599.8 | 803.5 601.5 | 579.5 | 581.4 | 584.7 | 587.2 | 780.3 586.2 | 566.9 | 584.6 |
|  |  | 149.9 | 152.1 | 152.2 | 153.7 | 149.2 | 145.0 | 154.0 | 150.0 | 147.1 | 144.1 | 145.3 | 139.5 |
| Railway expenses |  | 690.1 | 688.7 | 687.7 | 700.7 | 705.9 | 710.3 | 709.8 | 709.5 | 697.2 | 711.3 | 673.2 | 678.3 |
|  |  | 91.5 53.4 | 91.4 53.9 | 91.2 52.6 | 108.1 70.6 | 97.6 59.0 | 71.0 29.7 | 80.1 40.1 | 81.7 43.3 | 91.3 53.5 | 69.0 29.8 | 93.2 +59.5 | 102.9 65.8 |
|  |  | 53.4 | 53.9 | 52.6 | 70.6 | 59.0 | 29.7 | 40.1 | 43.3 | 53.5 | 29.8 | 「59．5 | 65.8 |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations on scheduled air lines： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown $\qquad$ thous．of miles．－ Express carried $\qquad$ thous．of lb |  | 9，505 4,776 | 9,902 4,323 | 11，236 | 11,674 5,331 | 12,770 5,756 | 13,555 6,730 | 13,570 6,149 | 14,596 6,763 | 13,942 6,202 | 13,651 6,449 | 14,290 6,850 | 12,985 6,813 |
| Express carried |  | 293， 523 | $\begin{array}{r}418,560 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 369， 649 | 389， 017 | 441， 712 | 476， 808 | 464， 536 | 497， 664 | 455， 726 | 414， 992 | 6,850 430,233 | 401， 581 |
| Passenger－miles flown．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of miles．－ |  | 142，834 | 155， 412 | 181， 038 | 193， 289 | 211， 704 | 227， 351 | 225， 472 | 239，022 | r217， 338 | 204，513 | 209， 239 | 190， 120 |
| Hotels： <br> A verage sale per occupied room dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sale per occupied room ．－．．．－．－．－．－．－．dollars．－ Rooms occupied． | 3.85 90 | 3.77 88 | 4.09 88 | 3.69 88 178 | $\begin{array}{r}3.89 \\ 88 \\ \hline 198\end{array}$ | 3.84 82 103 | 3． 89 | $\begin{array}{r}4.16 \\ 89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.04 90 | $\begin{array}{r}4.07 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3．96 83 | $\begin{array}{r}3.97 \\ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.92 88 |
| Restaurant sales index．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1929=100 .$. | 169 | 167 | 184 | 178 | 198 | 193 | 214 | 194 | 194 | 192 | 174 | 174 | 173 |
| Foreign travel： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> U．S．citizens，departures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 9， <br> ¢， <br> 146 | 10,205 6,253 | 12,206 $\mathbf{6 , 7 4 9}$ | 11,710 7,925 | 16,498 8,283 | 16,297 8,221 | 16,611 8,307 | 15,136 8,091 | 14,814 7,016 | 15,523 8,101 | 12,820 8,408 | 13,169 7,652 |
|  |  | 453 | ， 314 | 844 | 735 | 487 | 619 | ， 458 | ， 716 | 458 | ， 490 | ${ }_{429}$ | ＋455 |
|  |  | 2， 125 | 2，370 | 2， 209 | 2，391 | 2，499 | 3， 199 | 3，261 | 3，246 | 3，402 | 2，794 | 2， 751 | 2， 703 |
|  | 13， 883 | 9，772 | 2，309 | 8，396 | 10，195 | 15，855 | 10，094 | 12，163 | 10，694 | 10，302 | 13，111 | 13，434 | 14，819 |

$r$ Revised．$\quad 1$ Less than $500 . \quad \quad \sigma^{7}$ Includes passports to American seamen．$\quad \ddagger$ Revised data for February 1944，48，758．
IData for March，April，July，September and December 1944 and March 1945 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks
$\dagger$ 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

 revised，$\$ 12,100,000$ ；February $, \$ 106,400,000$ ）． tran Neries．For data beginning 1929 for the transportation，beginning 1940 as puhlished 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 th last week of the month prior to the December 1944 issue of the Survey，and for the new series on shortages are shown on p．S－21 of the December 1944 Survey．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep. | Octo- ber | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { ary }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { ebbru }}}$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 34, 520 | 26,363 | 35,809 | 50,990 | 90,304 | 192,694 | 174, 076 | 114, 622 | 69,816 | 34, 705 | 21, 230 | 20,075 | 22,893 |
| Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles. .-...-.-.........thousands.. |  | 2,570,780 | 2,475,173 | 2,301,964 | 2,344,949 | 2,321,047 | 2,339,036 | 2,406,237 | 2,414,808 | 2,249,627 | 2,240,875 | 2,282,407 | 2,015,316 |
| Passenger revenues...............-.-............thous. of dol. |  | 13,828 | 13,381 | 12,992 | 13,291 | 12,893 | 13,247 | 13, 403 | 13,672 | 12,700 | 12,009 | 13,445 | 11,694 |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.......-......-......- thous. of dol.. |  | 161,807 | 158, 691 | 162, 260 | 161,297 | 159,385 | 164, 169 | 161,352 | 166,857 | 165, 244 | 171,044 | 174, 063 |  |
|  |  | 89, 001 | 87, 847 | 88, 741 | 88, 473 | 86, 430 | 87, 709 | 87, 654 | 90, 405 | 89, 916 | 91,088 | 93, 140 |  |
|  |  | 60, 775 | 58, 578 | 61, 054 | 60, 313 | 60,313 | 63, 852 | 60,920 | 63, 110 | 62, 179 | 66,396 | 67, 455 |  |
|  |  | 104, 095 | 101, 615 | 104, 584 | 103, 399 | 105, 021 | 105, 617 | 104,973 | 105, 485 | 105, 081 | 117,036 | 107, 271 |  |
|  |  | 20,093 | 19,400 | 19, 427 | 19,371 | 18,964 | 19,972 | 19,356 | 20, 663 | 19,987 | 23, 348 | 20, 785 |  |
| Phones in service, end of month........... thousands. |  | 24,094 | 24,085 | 24, 147 | 24,161 | 24, 183 | 24,231 | 24, 264 | 24, 303 | 24, 340 | 24,382 | 24,515 |  |
| Telegraph and cable carriers:§ <br> Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. |  | 17,655 | 16,764 | 17, 543 | 17,072 | 16,429 | 17, 202 | 16, 515 | 16,943 | 16,218 | 17,767 | 17, 120 | 15, 146 |
|  |  | 16,111 | 15,350 | 16,016 | 15, 654 | 15,091 | 15,805 | 15,163 | 15,668 | 14,876 | 17,767 16,190 | 17, 1251 | 15,146 13,902 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations. $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  | 1,125 | 1,036 | 1,028 | 951 | 938 | 935 | 941 | 1,041 | 1,012 | 1,085 | 964 | -878 |
|  |  | 1,545 | 1,414 | 1,527 | 1,418 | 1,337 | 1.397 | 1,352 | 1,274 | 1,341 | 1, 577 | 1,469 | 1,244 |
|  |  | 12,797 | 12,515 | 13,544 | 13,079 | 13, 407 | 13, 365 | 13,093 | 13, 033 | 12,866 | 13, 104 | 12,917 | 11,842 |
|  |  | 2,981 | 2,413 | 2,097 | 1,913 | 965 | 1,940 | 1, 515 | 2, 029 | 1,483 | 2,438 | 2,265 | 1, 445 |
| Net income trans. to earned surplus......-....... do. |  | 1, 122 | 769 | , 733 | 1,699 | +530 | , 830 | 1,714 | 2,848 | 1, 691 | 1,363 | 1,014 | 1, 585 |
| Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues.........do. |  | 1,295 | 1,201 | 1,346 | 1,376 | 1,386 | 1,397 | 1,368 | 1, 552 | 1,657 | 1,766 | 1,675 | 1,692 |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A mmonia, synthetic anhydrous ( $100 \% \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49, 089 | 43,242 | 43,191 | 42,308 | 40, 071 | 42, 927 | 44,931 | 45,292 | 49,113 | 49,721 | 50, 833 | 49,863 | 44, 756 |
| Stocks, end of month...-. | 4,649 | 2,884 | 2,834 | 3,766 | 2,488 | 3, 614 | 3, 579 | 2,764 | 4,802 | 5,064 | 6,120 | 7, 409 | 6,766 |
| Calcium carbide (100\% CaCa) : Production | 62, 753 | 68,794 | 69,324 | 67, 481 | 63,043 | 64, 131 | 65, 685 | 62,591 | 67,807 | 65, 806 | 63,713 | 61,759 | 56,729 |
|  | 22, 649 | 27, 108 | 29,605 | 29,707 | 29, 643 | 28, 484 | 30, 043 | 31,078 | 31,706 | 32, 705 | 30, 382 | 28, 307 | 25, 734 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid ( $100 \% \mathrm{COs}$ ) $: \odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...-..............................thous. of lb.. | 71, 599 | 70,318 | 70,241 | 83, 487 | 86, 676 | 90, 060 | 90,697 | 84,963 | 76,134 | 65,225 | 58,747 | 57, 716 | 58,424 |
| Stocks, end of month..............-............-...... do. | 12,462 | 16,546 | 23, 488 | 22, 570 | 15,997 | 11,202 | 9,005 | 9,437 | 9, 108 | 9,397 | 8,940 | 9,066 | 10,688 |
| Chlorine: | 107, 466 | 108, 524 | 106,835 |  | 104, 041 | 106, 657 | 104, 074 | 102, 100 | 103, 517 | 101,999 | 107,065 | 103,953 |  |
|  | 5,634 | 108,572 | 106 7.942 | 109,415 9,053 | 6,414 | 6, 6, | r 4,812 | 102, 5 , 023 | 103,517 4,966 | 101,999 5,059 | 107,065 6,506 | 103,953 8,127 | 92, 5,978 |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37,639 | 28,975 | 29,607 | 31,451 | 31, 170 | 32,325 | 31, 519 | 32, 131 | 34,454 | 35, 106 | 34, 346 | 35, 155 | 33, 671 |
| Stocks, end of month.........-.....-...-.-.-.-.-.-. do..-. | 3, 300 | 2,428 | 3, 133 | 2,575 | 2,533 | 3,126 | 2,902 | 3,162 | 3,261 | 3,590 | 3,751 | 3, 004 | 3, 110 |
|  | 2,063 | 2,090 | 2,061 | 2,068 | 1,879 | 1,998 | 2, 102 | 2,085 | 2,075 | 2,114 | 2,086 | 2,071 | 1,944 |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \%$ HNO ${ }_{8}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37,962 6,529 | 36,509 7,534 | 38,161 6,887 | 38,968 7,047 | 39,275 6,555 | 38,974 6,795 | 38,471 6,189 | $\begin{array}{r}39,349 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41,955 5,795 | 42,571 6,249 | 41,328 7,380 | 40,876 7.027 | 40,067 6,825 |
|  | 1,458 | 1,637 | 1,552 | 1,556 | 1,490 | 1,505 | 1,582 | 1,568 | 1,551 | 1,530 | 1, 497 | 1,395 | 1,346 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53,381 11,728 | 65,484 15,030 | 58, 754 12,885 | 60,526 14,647 | 56, 743 $\mathbf{1 5 , 6 3 6}$ | 58, 529 15,067 | 52, 255 14,438 | 52,039 14,360 | 52,487 12,892 | 54,626 11,684 | 58,237 12,973 | 51,264 13,378 | 51, 128 |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,073 |  | 14,285 |
| Production, crude...........................short tons.. | 380, 371 | 399, 758 | 385, 085 | 393, 823 | 371,754 | 373,921 | 368, 833 | 365, 362 | 379,472 | 374, 453 | 368, 588 | 365, 718 | 331,952 |
| Stocks, finished light and dense, end of month.. do.... | 64, 187 | 27, 210 | 34.049 | 32, 209 | 35,959 | 41,737 | 36,445 | 38, 260 | 37, 113 | 39, 725 | 58, 161 | 76,658 | 93,748 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) : $0^{8}$ | 167, 443 | 158,974 | 157,089 | 158, 286 | 152, 106 | 159,403 | 156,663 | 152, 147 | 153, 929 | 155, 219 | 166,029 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 58,104$ | 45,900 | 50,477 | 46,869 | 45, 713 | 50,646 | 51, 761 | 49, 821 | 159,226 | 157, 479 | ${ }^{1} 63,932$ | 164,204 | 146,255 165,229 |
| Sodium silicate: <br> Production short tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt care: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-1...............-...-......-....-short tons.. | 66,941 66919 | 65,178 | 69,885 77 | 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 | 67,490 87 | 64, 336 | 58, 649 |
| Stocks, end of Sulfur: | 66,919 | 72,930 | 77,698 | 77,421 | 79,800 | 83,976 | 79,931 | 77,693 | 78,905 | 83, 735 | 87, 283 | 86, 665 | 72,960 |
|  |  | 229, 799 | 271,903 | 278,751 | 280,545 | 305, 064 | 306, 146 | 293, 963 | 312,060 | 293, 551 | 280, 580 | 275, 722 | 260,677 |
|  |  | 4,251,744 | 4,244,827 | 4,200,031 | 4,168,394 | 4,154,349 | 4,161, 012 | 4,140,976 | 4.110,395 | 4,089,622 | 4,100,320 | 4,034,453 | 3,996,432 |
| Sulfuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ : $\quad$ sroduction ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 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 | 853, 930 | 806, 078 |
|  | 243, 014 | 278, 088 | 287,962 | 266, 448 | 232, 213 | 218,811 | 202, 785 | 204, 393 | 213, 457 | 216, 230 | 253,479 | 262, 681 | 265, 002 |
|  |  | 31,009 | 27,920 | 28,663 | 26,303 | 25,254 | 26, 531 | 25, 331 | 27, 572 | 29.999 | 27, 941 | 29,526 | 24,708 |
|  |  | 10,472 | 10,324 | 10,731 | 9, 156 | 7,621 | 7,594 | 8,513 | 9, 281 | 11,235 | 9,113 | 12, 410 | 10,061 |
| Acetic anhydride: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41,686 | 41,963 | 41,648 | 40,048 | 39, 113 | 41,361 | 40, 838 | 42,084 | 42,327 | 43, 900 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month |  | 10, 245 | 11,534 | 12, 026 | 10,867 | 9,958 | 11,746 | 12, 295 | 12, 083 | 12,380 | 12,108 |  |  |
| A cetylene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 483, 545 | 469, 490 | 463, 200 | 452, 465 | 456,347 | 453, 640 | 438,829 | 482, 408 | 450, 165 | 450,991 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-..---....--............... do |  | 11, 114 | 13, 170 | 11,790 | 10,955 | 11,323 | 11, 386 | 11,397 | 11,615 | 9,966 | 9,910 |  |  |
| A cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 830 881 | 676 596 | 819 961 | 744 1,012 | 691 972 | 738 916 | 786 929 | 834 819 | 774 910 | 846 980 | 887 1,114 | 816 980 |

$r$ Revised. 1 Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked " ${ }^{7}$ " " $\odot$ Revised; not compars ble with data shown in the Survey prior to the March 1945 issue
 nly prior to October 1944 (comparable figure for October, 46,839 ); beginning that month they include stocks of both liquid and solid sodium hydroxide

Beginning 1943 data have been compiled on the basis of a mew accou

1 Data for 3 companies operating outside of United States, included in original reports for 1043 to date are excluded to have all figures cover the same companies.


 by the Bureau of the Census. The monthly data for a number of the chemicals are reported quarterly only.
 Included.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep. tember | October | Novem. ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| CHEMICALS-Continued |  | 14,61827,241 | 14,43228,478 | 13,99928,307 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,726 \\ & 26.361 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 11,76224,043 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,443 \\ & 18.880 \end{aligned}$ | 11,05513,584 | 14,68112,696 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,484 \\ & 10.931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,234 \\ & 10,712 \end{aligned}$ | 12,5739,695 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,515 \\ & 11,395 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Creosote oil:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.....-.-.---------.-......-.thous. of gal.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cresylic acid, refned:* Production............................thous. of lb.. |  | 3,7372,366 | 3,343$\mathbf{2 , 1 5 5}$ | 3,782$\mathbf{2 , 0 1 6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 2 5 7} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 2 3 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 5 5 3}$$\mathbf{5 , 8 5 9}$ | 3,4322,720 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,369 \\ & 2,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,424 \\ & 2,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,279 \\ & 1,905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,077 \\ & 1,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,676 \\ & 1,472 \end{aligned}$ | 2,7351,512 |
| Stocks, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethyl acetate (85\%):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,176 \\ 6,030 \end{array}$ | 7,676$\mathbf{5 , 3 2 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,214 \\ & 5,397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,772 \\ & 6,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,771 \\ & \mathbf{6 , 1 3 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,074 \\ \mathbf{6 , 7 6 6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,767 \\ & 5,222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,683 \\ 5.721 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,266 \\ 4,873 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,852 \\ & 6,241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,027 \\ & 6,873 \end{aligned}$ | 9,1457,034 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,373 \\ 9,694 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,382 \\ 8,137 \\ 36,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6}, 079 \\ & 7,636 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,861 \\ & 7,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,488 \\ & 7,452 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,240 \\ & 6,713 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,611 \\ & 8,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,814 \\ & 8,745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,792 \\ & 9,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,236 \\ 10,834 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,982 \\ & 7,587 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,497 \\ & 7,774 \end{aligned}$ | 7,214 8,719 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.-.-.-.-................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 37,948 | 38,475 | 38,588 | 37,590 | 38,517 | 38,598 | 39,443 | 40,515 | 39,348 | 38, 005 | 36,053 |  |  |
| Chemically pure: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,470 \\ 8,429 \\ 32,725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,370 \\ & 9,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,723 \\ & 8,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,922 \\ & 8,281 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6}, 579 \\ & 7,173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,375 \\ & 5,501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,085 \\ & 9,823 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,470 \\ 7,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.815 \\ & 8770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,084 \\ & \mathbf{7 , 6 8 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,548 \\ & 8,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,712 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | 7,048 |  |
|  |  |  | 44, 243 | 44,549 | 44, 497 | 42,411 | 42,874 | 40,026 | 37, 423 | 36,605 |  |  |  |  |
| Methanol: 8 <br> Natural: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crude, 80\%) | $\begin{aligned} & 305 \\ & 376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & 331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & 286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382 \\ & 264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | 279287 |  |
| Stocks (crude, $80 \%$ ). end of month*..........-d Synthetic ( $100 \%$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.- | 6,791 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,270 \\ & 5,939 \end{aligned}$ | 6,3207,128 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,694 \\ & 6,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,563 \\ & 6,834 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5}, 838 \\ \mathbf{5}, 496 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,849 \\ & 2,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,435 \\ & 1,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,671 \\ & 1,851 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,363 \\ & 2,388 \end{aligned}$ | 5, 8512,382 | 6,4553,166 | $\underset{3,743}{ }{ }_{3} \mathbf{8 2 7}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,180 \\ & 2,910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,579 \\ & 2,604 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,077 \\ & 1,786 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,295 \\ & 1,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,351 \\ & 1,454 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,123 \\ & 1,972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,979 \\ & 1,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,907 \\ & 1,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,394 \\ & 2,535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,217 \\ & 2,091 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,381 \\ 2,099 \end{array}$ | 5,356 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-....- |  | 10,345 <br> 1,983 | 10,6081,780 | 10,7142,404 |  | 10,6442,95437 | 10,6003,244 | 10,6113,1543 | 10,7923,782 | 10,4262,835 | 10,7791,749 | 10,3201,512 | 9,5311,655 |  |
| Stocks, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives, shipments.-------------.-.............do | 34, 865 | 36, 282 | 35, 461 | 38,158 | 38,564 | 37,645 | 39,916 | 38, 921 | 38,042 | 36, 276 | 32,863 | 34, 124 | 34, 543 |  |
| Rosin, gum: Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulk....dol. per 100 lb .. | $\begin{array}{r} 5.81 \\ 4,800 \\ 11,741 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.73 \\ \mathbf{3 , 9 2 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.68 \\ 6,151 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 .} 92 \\ \mathbf{7}, 919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.62 \\ 10,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.52 \\ 0,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.48 \\ 10,406 \end{array}$ | 5.9.399,345 | 5.717,81 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.81 \\ 7,755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.81 \\ 6,346 \end{array}$ | 5.814,194 | $\begin{array}{r}5.81 \\ 2,159 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
| Receipts, net, 3 ports....................bhl. ( 500 lb .) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, 3 ports, end of month ....................do. |  | 92,878 | 79,813 | 78,313 | 61, 165 | 57,190 | 53, 202 | 48,609 | 43, 512 | 36,657 | 31,900 | 25,876 | 18, 250 |  |
| Turpentine, gum, spirits of: <br> Price, wholesale (Savannah) $\dagger$ $\qquad$ dol. per gal. <br> Receipts, net, 3 ports $\qquad$ bbl. (50 gal.).- <br> Stocks. 3 ports, end of month. $\qquad$ bl. (50 gal.) $\square$ | $\begin{array}{r} .80 \\ 5050 \\ 50,762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .77 \\ \mathbf{3 5 8} \\ \mathbf{8 6}, 473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 7} \\ 8,052 \\ 83,597 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .77 \\ 7,211 \\ 85,536 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .78 \\ 4,147 \\ 82,867 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .76 \\ 3,696 \\ 76,973 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 3,745 \\ 77,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .79 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2,798 \\ 68,675 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .79 \\ 2,324 \\ 68,222 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .79 \\ 2,236 \\ 67,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 1,799 \\ 66,759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 1,369 \\ 65,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .81 \\ \\ \hline 357 \\ \mathbf{6 1 , 4 6 7} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, Southern States......thous. of short tons.Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f.o. b. cars, port | 1,332 | - 1,224 | -692 | - 373 | - 131 | $\cdot 90$ | '138 | -285 | ${ }^{-} 246$ | - 474 | -540 | 1,189 | ${ }^{+1,076}$ |  |
|  |  | 1.650 |  |  |  | 1.650 |  |  |  |  | 1.650 | 1.650 | 1.650 |  |
| Potash deliveries.......................................-short tons.- |  | 75, 727 | 56, 140 | 37, 398 | 81,359 | 65,743 | 71,981 | 67, 511 | 61,296 | 70,630 | 79,916 |  |  |  |
| Superphosphate (bulk): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 664,538 | 617, 144 | 685,990 | 620, 957 | 567, 891 | 601, 487 | 529, 229 | 604, 519 | 604, 673 | 599, 861 | r676, 507 | 639, 232 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.............................d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 860,606 | 776, 990 | 839, 121 | 872,025 | 874, 797 | 861,334 | 870,437 | 875, 992 | 879, 452 | 887, 821 | -936, 431 | 936, 325 |  |
| OILS, FATS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal, including fish oll: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory .-.................thous. of lb.- | 136,391 | 142,628 | 122, 161 | 129,998 | 113, 703 | 107, 053 | 150,650 | 139,595 | 152,060 | 137, 546 | 118,906 | 135, 755 | 135, 378 |  |
| Production.....................................-do...- | 194,041 | 346, 406 | 323, 984 | 349, 799 | 308, 435 | 263, 085 | 254, 417 | 193, 700 | 204, 820 | 268,802 | 259, 130 | 243, 439 | 205, 830 |  |
| Stocks, en | 332, 341 | 740, 435 | 799, 371 | 867, 192 | 903, 454 | 876, 121 | 810, 479 | 697, 159 | 598, 309 | 542, 129 | 533, 508 | 467, 490 | 390, 736 |  |
| Greases: $\begin{gathered}\text { Consumption, factory } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . d ~\end{gathered}$ | 60, 263 | 68, 487 | 63, 343 |  | 58,034 | 57, 439 |  | 60,440 | 63,987 | 65, 462 | 59, 598 | 73, 179 |  |  |
|  | 47, 361 | 67, 781 | 57,073 | 63, 383 | 59, 138 | 52, 164 | 52, 293 | 43,921 | 45, 240 | 52, 410 | 49,777 | 50, 275 | 45, 425 |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-...--.................-d | 92, 733 | 127, 707 | 135,940 | 154, 656 | 168,949 | 185, 421 | 167, 454 | 159,946 | 147, 824 | 136,001 | 123, 245 | 111, 169 | 99, 249 |  |
| Fishoils: ${ }_{\text {Consumption, fact }}$ | 39,885 | 14,793 | 15, 894 | 16, 371 | 15,896 | 16, 282 |  | 18,981 | 24,700 | 28, 886 | 30,539 | 31,347 | 33,458 |  |
|  | 579 | 767 | 705 | 1,615 | 12,928 | 23,622 | 24, 857 | 32,688 | 52, 945 | 25, 843 | 14,696 | 7,293 | 1,791 |  |
|  | 151,751 | 183, 271 | 170, 213 | 160, 227 | 156,067 | 169,906 | 176, 846 | 196, 646 | 222, 33 | 236, 552 | 228, 228 | 214, 442 | 183, 062 |  |
| Vegetable oils, totalit fors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 376 <br> 358 | 361 375 | 310 304 | 314 <br> 286 | 270 | ${ }_{273}^{237}$ | 283 269 | ${ }_{311}^{287}$ | 341 361 | 378 413 | 371 371 | 396 412 | 370 377 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 807 | 959 | 952 | 857 | 845 | 808 | 779 | 791 | 784 | 787 | 812 | 815 | 833 |  |
| Refined. | 444 | 522 | 533 | 527 | 493 | 427 | 359 | 316 | 294 | 305 | 353 | 397 | 411 |  |
| Coconut or copra oil: Consumption, factory: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14, 074 | 19,600 | 17,383 | 17, 148 | 13,633 | 13, 256 | 19, 064 | 15,613 | 15,794 | 15, 253 | 14,276 | 14,537 | 12,566 |  |
|  | 5,826 | 7,326 | 7,523 | 6, 123 | 5,369 | 5, 164 | 6, 712 | 6,654 | 6,506 | 6,268 | 5,827 | 8,756 | 5,681 |  |
| Production: |  | 8,587 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.807 | 13,032 |  |  |  |
| Refined | 5,603 | 7,063 | 6,960 | 5,830 | 5,334 | 4,755 | 6,451 | 5,953 | 6,740 | 6,008 | 5,676 | 8,394 | 5,348 |  |
| Stocks, end or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116,708 2,307 | 122,634 3,260 | 116,996 3,530 | 114,099 ${ }_{3}$ | 119,269 3,536 | 113,050 3,366 | 100,013 3,293 | $\underset{103,297}{2,457}$ | $\underline{101.275}$ | $\stackrel{94,152}{2,714}$ | 98,412 2640 | 102,496 2,372 | 109,625 2,278 |  |
| Cóttonseed: | 2,307 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (crush) .-.-.........thous. of short tons.- | 376 | 268 | 186 | 134 | 74 | 55 | 100 | 354 | 523 | 615 | 528 | 576 | 436 |  |
|  | 105 | $\stackrel{46}{ }$ | 24 | 25 | 34 | 34 | 163 | 908 | 1,321 | 934 | 361 | 244 | 156 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month....................do.... | 796 | r 446 | 288 | 179 | 140 | 119 | 182 | 735 | 1,534 | 1,852 | 1,676 | 1,345 | 1,067 |  |

 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 "e" on p. -23 of the May 1943 Survey. Prices are quoted per ton and have been converted to price per bag.

Data for the indicated series on oils and fats revised for 1941; revisions for tish olls are shown in note marked " $f$ " on p . $\mathrm{S}-22$ of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for all other series minor and are available on request. Data for 1942 also revised; revisions are avallable upon request.
Revised series. The turpentine price shown beginning with the April 1943 Survey is the bulk price; data shown in earlier issues represent prlce for turpentine in barrels and can be converted to a comparable basis with the current data by deducting 6 cents. Superphosphate is reported orl a revised basis beginning september 1942, eovering ali known manuacturers of superphosphate, including Tote on p. S-23 of the July 1944 Survey the new series include all grades, normal, concentrated, and wet base, converted to a basis of 18 percent avaiable $p$.

Note for electric power sales and revenue, p. S-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 powerand 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; Dig Febe, 420 Revemue from sales-1944, Jan., 280,023; Feb., 277,786.

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

| 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OYLS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172, 601 | r 127,918 | 86, 964 | 62, 717 | 33, 877 | 25, 213 | 44, 334 | 158,014 | 239, 586 | 284, 201 | 244, 417 | 264, 559 | 201, 767 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-...-.-...................... thous. of lb-- | 118, 694 | $\stackrel{86,505}{ }$ | 61, 266 | 43, 436 | 22,548 | 17,964 | 29,762 | 105, 402 | 159, 097 | 190,543 | 164, 171 | 179, 201 | 137, 246 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110, 273 | 86,354 | 90, 485 | 100, 092 | 91, 705 | 75,746 | 85, 291 | 73, 598 | 95, 393 | 105, 766 | 83, 502 | 105, 361 | 104, 081 |
| In oleomargarine.............-........-.-.---- do-. |  | 18, 991 | 15,497 | 13,728 | 11, 482 | 10,911 | 13,755 | 19,629 | 24, 116 | 23, 318 | 22, 348 | 26, 331 | 24, 448 |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) | 143 | . 140 | . 140 | . 140 | . 142 | . 143 | . 143 | 1, 143 | . 143 | .143 | 22,38 .143 | . 143 | 2 .143 |
|  | 123, 930 | r 105,653 | 78, 619 | 66, 363 | 43,871 | 25, 138 | 30,720 | 58,351 | 111, 825 | 146, 507 | 145, 640 | 150, 878 | 131,046 |
|  | 342, 247 | r363, 494 | 353, 927 | 333, 162 | 294,678 | 241, 270 | 183, 448 | 164,802 | 182, 570 | 220, 122 | 270,767 | 313, 968 | 324, 250 |
| Flaxseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth: <br> Receipts $\qquad$ thous. of b | 2 | 252 | 48 | 121 | 207 | - 143 | 271 | 805 | 1, 393 | 584 | 65 | 13 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 66 | 243 | 195 | 805 | 567 | * 466 | 606 | 572 | 1, 444 | 1, 311 | 343 | 22 | 13 |
| Stocks ----------------------------------------- do | 294 | 2, 097 | 1,950 | 1,266 | 905 | 583 | 249 | 496 | 1, 443 | 715 | 436 | 371 | 358 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 147 | 942 | 807 | 614 | 990 | 944 | 2,540 | 4, 409 | 3,519 | 999 | 443 | 137 | 69 |
| Shipments | 89 | 267 | , 129 | 123 | 152 | 147 | 494 | 533 | 290 | 254 | 53 | 87 | 57 |
| Stocks ------------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 817 | 2,102 | 1,610 | 884 | 646 | 551 | 582 | 1, 647 | 2,651 | 2,998 | 2,494 | 1,871 | 1,324 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,930 2,092 | 5,098 11,006 | 4,122 | 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 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) | 3.11 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.10 | 3. 10 | 3. 10 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 2,770 3.11 |
| Production (crop estimate) _-.......-.-.thous. of bu_Linseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from Minneapolis .-...-......-.thous. of lb.-- Linseed oil: | 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 |
| Consumption, factory $\ddagger$--.......................... do | 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 |
| Price, wbolesale (N. Y.)...-................dol. per lb-- | . 155 | . 151 | . 151 | . 151 | . 151 | . 151 | . 151 | . 151 | . 153 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | 155 |
|  | 37,765 | 98, 037 | 79, 182 | 74, 137 | 87, 729 | 98,645 | 87, 783 | 70, 192 | 63, 370 | 54, 273 | 44,126 | 43,291 | 42,489 |
| 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 | 16, 260 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month.................. do | 227, 143 | 340,397 | 361, 382 | 308, 077 | 335, 902 | 320, 267 | 322, 952 | 310, 686 | 303, 378 | 274, 832 | 263, 917 | 252, 36 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 239, 754 |
|  |  |  | 13, 227 | 12,506 |  |  | 261 |  |  |  | 11,097 | 12,717 | 13,709 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1192,863 | 12, | 3,709 |
| Production (crop estimate) do <br> Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 32, 640 | 35,203 | 30,958 | 27,429 | 23,712 | 19,250 | 11,260 | 5,214 | 31,748 | 48,785 | -47,429 | 47,765 | 37,309 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Production: | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60,129 | 112,478 | 129,077 | 138,226 | 140, 714 | 131, 117 | 126, 923 | 105, 252 | 72,845 | 51, 068 | 47,592 | 48, 229 | 49, 607 |
| Oleomargarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicaro) |  | 41,316 | 35,157 | 31,844 | 26, 989 | 28,121 | 34, 353 | 48,773 | 56,496 | 53,830 | 52, 407 | 59,430 | 51, 048 |
| dol. per lb. | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 |
|  |  | 57,858 | 44,755 | 44,459 | 40, 189 | 34, 720 | 37, 665 | 51,083 | 57, 182 | 55, 272 | 52,424 | 59,330 | 51,752 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 122, 521 | 111,320 | 103, 164 | 112,569 | 100,089 | 93, 745 | $130,292$ | 117,841 | 122, 189 | 133,026 | 111,349 | 132, 186 | 131,872 |
|  | 44, 710 | 56,855 | 61,477 | 65, 361 | 59, 755 | 63, 921 | 62, 331 | 56, 802 | 50, 485 | 47, 627 | 43, 108 | 48,688 | 50,346 |
| Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi.) _ dol. per lb.- | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 |
| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- |  | 113 | 104 | 119 | 124 | 88 | 98 | 95 | 85 | 93 | 72 | 90 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In pry formerm for interior use |  | 462 | 502 | 590 | 538 | 398 | 459 | 196 | 329 | 1311 | 98 376 | 126 |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total...---.-.- do |  | 53, 651 | 51, 064 | 57, 264 | 58,970 | 51, 704 | 58, 712 | 52, 110 | 53, 571 | 48,152 | 43,992 | 53,660 | 51. 477 |
|  |  | 48, 681 | 46, 146 | 51, 630 | 52,964 | 46,878 | 52,935 | 46,741 | 48, 071 | 43, 365 | 39,774 | 48, 262 | 46, 494 |
|  |  | 22, 570 | 20,858 | 22, 497 | 23,617 | 21, 305 | 24,945 | 21, 661 | 23,601 | 21,378 | 20,276 | 23, 058 | 22, 429 |
|  |  | 26, 011 | 25, 288 | 29, 133 | 29,348 | 25,573 | 27,990 | 25, 080 | 24, 471 | 21, 887 | 19,498 | 25, 204 | 24, 066 |
|  |  | 5,070 | 4,918 | 5,634 | 6,006 | 4,825 | 6,777 | 5, 369 | 5,500 | 4,787 | 4,218 | 5,398 | 4,983 |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, totaldat.......-.................mil. of kw.-hr.- | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,048 | 12,760 | 11, 319 | 11,803 | 12, 485 | 12,994 | 13,988 | 13,303 | 13,453 | 13,454 | 13,624 | 13,822 | - 12, 108 |
|  | 7,478 | 7,016 | 7,294 | 7,263 | 6,295 | 5, 088 | 5,778 | 5, 400 | 5,773 | 5,699 | 6,206 | 6,457 | 5,913 |
| By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned utilities....do.... | 16,606 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privately and municipally owned utinities.-..-do....- | 16,606 2,920 | 16,702 3,073 | 15,752 2,861 | 16,149 2,917 | 16,009 2,771 | 16,014 2,968 | 16,582 3,184 | 15,832 2,870 | 16,318 2,908 | 16,265 2,889 | 16,800 3,031 | 17,384 2,895 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,569 \\ r 2,452 \end{array}$ |
| Sales to ultimato customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) ${ }^{9}$ $\qquad$ |  | \% 16, 788 | r 16, 300 | r 16, 253 | r 16, 251 | - 16, 066 | r 16,675 | > 16, 260 | 16, 460 | +16,500 | 16,944 | 17,630 |  |
|  |  | + 2,689 | - 2,592 | 2, 472 | 2,422 | 2, 403 | r 2, 402 | 2, 483 | 2,547 | 2,685 | 2,896 | - 3,172 |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) .-.......................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$. |  | 172 | - 256 | 269 | 371 | 304 | 432 | 358 | 373 | 242 | 224 | 207 |  |
| Commercial and industrial: Small light and power 9 . - ...................... do |  | r 2,463 | r 2,414 | 2,349 | r 2,454 | 2,474 | 2,520 | - 2, 527 | 2,502 | 2,547 | 2,642 |  |  |
| Large light and power |  | r 2,463 $-9,754$ | r 2,414 <br> $\times$ <br> 9,526 | $\begin{array}{r}2,349 \\ \hline 9,659\end{array}$ | r 2,454 r 9,641 | 2,474 $+9,535$ | 2,520 $\times 9,910$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,527 \\ \hline 9,504\end{array}$ | 2,502 $+9,559$ | 2,547 $\times 9,487$ | 2,642 | 2,708 |  |
|  |  | -186 | -167 | -155 | 145 | - 149 | -160 | 174 | - 193 | - 207 | - 220 | - 219 |  |
| Other public authorities ¢ |  | r 812 | - 790 | r 723 | -614 | -595 | - 642 | ${ }^{\tau} 624$ | r 656 | - 664 | 696 | 721 |  |
|  |  | r 669 | ¢ 604 | - 584 | - 562 | +566 | r 569 | 「 553 | 593 | 608 | 708 | 751 |  |
|  |  | ' 43 | r 41 | r 43 | r 41 | 「39 | r 39 | r 36 | ¢ 37 | - 60 | 78 | 98 |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol |  | 275,465 | r 270,366 | + 267,132 | ${ }^{2} 268,612$ | г 265,778 | r 271,054 | r 270,242 | - 273,700 | r 276,959 | 279,633 | 295, 187 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | Decem. <br> ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru. ary |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued


FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquor: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ---.......................thous. of bbl.- | ${ }^{6,798}$ | 7,462 | 6,782 | 7. 261 | 8,171 | 8,092 | 8,275 | 7,683 | 7, 561 | 6,697 | 6,174 | 6. 295 | 6, 106 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals_-....-.-.......--......... do...- | 6, 289 | 6,182 | ${ }_{6}^{6,351}$ | 7,015 | 7,374 | 8, 074 | 8,100 | 7,127 | 6, 733 | 6, 228 | 5,701 | 5,527 | 5,328 |
|  | 8,863 | 8,479 | 8,782 | 8, 585 | 8,862 | 8, 637 | 8,240 | 8,293 | 8,573 | 8,505 | 8,429 | 8,608 | 8,903 |
| Distilled spirits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparent consumption for beverage thous. of wine gal.. |  | 13.864 | 11,532 | 12,557 | 11.909 | 12,627 | 14, 644 | 13,749 | 16,064 | 16,466 | 18,990 | 16, 031 | 13,875 |
|  | 1,298 | 772 | 752 | 733 | 663 |  | 15, 151 | 3,775 | 9,241 | 5, 206 | 2, 606 | 28, 281 | 2,360 |
|  | 8,166 | 7,090 | 6, 050 | 7,182 | 6,925 | 8,221 | 9,784 | 9,778 | 10, 830 | 11,615 | 10,925 | 11, 116 | 8,406 |
| Stocks, end of monthf.-.-..................... do ..- | 338, 733 | 381,272 | 375, 402 | 368,411 | 361,560 | 353, 800 | 361, 063 | 353, 845 | 345, 511 | 337, 512 | 330, 970 | 350, 316 | 344, 514 |
| Whisky: Production |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 13,585 | 765 | 0 |  |  | 25, 858 | 1,303 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals | 4, 564 | 5,273 | 4, 536 | 5,365 | 4,959 | 5,930 | 5,610 | 5,753 | 6,113 | 6,335 | 5,789 | 5,523 | 4,907 |
| Stocks, end of month | 324, 532 | 367,717 | 361,980 | 355,261 | 348,646 | 341, 137 | 347, 868 | 340, 971 | 333, 144 | 324,453 | 317, 404 | 336, 092 | 330, 599 |
| Reetified spirits and wines, production, total $\dagger$ thous. of proof ral | 9,322 | 6,115 | 5,620 | 6,011 | 5,991 | 6,695 | 8,181 | 8,815 | 10,335 | 11,516 | 11,568 | 11,728 |  |
| Whisky--............................--.........-do....- | 8,038 | 5,093 | 4,578 | 5,212 | 5,044 | 6,054 | 7, 185 | 7,306 | 8,846 | 9,668 | 9,600 | 9, 579 | 7,719 |
| Still wines: $\dagger$ <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of wine |  | 5,161 | 5,482 | 4, 345 | 4,481 | 4,412 | 6, 410 | 41,074 | 135, 099 | 56, 478 | 21, 222 | 11,154 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.......................................... |  | 8,219 | 6,936 | 7,701 | 7,054 | 6, 362 | 7, 176 | 6,640 | 7,524 | 7,840 | 7,825 | 7,673 |  |
|  |  | 116,396 | 109,813 | 103,081 | 94, 313 | 88, 733 | 82, 780 | 92, 258 | 144,310 | 156, 018 | 150, 263 | 142, 742 |  |
| Sparkling wines: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. |  | 202 | 169 | 133 | ${ }^{170}$ | 134 | 140 | 97 | 84 | 81 | 85 | 156 |  |
| Tax-paid withdraw Stoeks, end of mont |  | 117 810 | ${ }_{847}^{120}$ | $\stackrel{106}{164}$ | 86 936 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 122 996 | 120 | ${ }_{904}^{132}$ | $\stackrel{168}{168}$ | 152 739 | 61 817 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (N. Y.) $\ddagger$.......-diol. per lb | 423 | 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | . 423 | 423 | 423 | . 423 |
| Production (factory) $\dagger$.-.-..........thous. of lb .- | 109. 490 | 124, 833 | 130,568 | 171, 467 | 177, 905 | 153,722 | 130,547 | 113, 354 | 100, 332 | 85, 897 | 87, 993 | 99, 013 | - 92,372 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor ............do..... | 29,639 | 82, 118 | 69, 276 | 69,663 | 103, 164 | 138,050 | 137, 907 | 140, 276 | 123,596 | 90,303 | 60, 767 | 38,926 | - 31,062 |
| Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) <br> dol. per ib | 233 |  | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 |  |  |
| Production, total (factory) $\dagger$.-.-.-.-.-----thous. of lb | 85, 020 | 77,641 | 88,965 | 116,051 | 121,066 | 104, 946 | 91,477 | 81,502 | - 75, 781 | 63,719 | 62,529 | 67, 740 | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{\text { 67, }} \mathbf{8 3 1}$ |
| American whole milk $\dagger$......-................ do | 66,030 | 58,222 | 68,927 | 94, 713 | 102, 971 | 88, 129 | 76,002 | 65,797 | 59,672 | 48,795 | 47, 704 | 51, 149 | - 51,778 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor'.-..........d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 107, 105 | 150, 198 | 154, 610 | 162,733 | 203,785 | 223, 254 | 230, 332 | 186, 208 | 164,690 | 151,414 | 144, 553 | 133, 773 | - 127,052 |
| American whole milk | 98, 922 | 121, 869 | 125, 097 | 137, 244 | 167, 173 | 190,804 | 187, 289 | 164,615 | 148,416 | 138,647 | 131, 379 | 124,627 | r 118,087 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholcsale, U. S. average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) .............. dol. per case.. | 6. 33 | 5.86 | 6. 22 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6. 33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6. 33 |
| Eraporated (unsweetened)......................do. | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4. 15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4. 15 | 4.15 | 4. 15 | 4. 15 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.15 |
| Pondensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk goods*-............................thous. of lb... | 40, 718 | 35,878 | 45,083 | 61,772 | 60, 592 | 46,210 | 32,147 | 23,816 | 18,337 | 17,998 | 22, 776 | 23,948 | 27. 529 |
|  | 11, 250 | 11,800 | 13,990 | 16, 500 | 16,400 | 12,600 | 11,650 | 10,475 | 9,660 | 8, 811 | 8, 620 | 9,550 | 8,550 |
|  | 326, 500 | 266, 552 | 313,837 | 412, 315 | 412,500 | 358, 277 | 312,000 | 275, 176 | 246, 652 | 212, 362 | 229,488 | 252, 000 | 255,500 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) | 951 | 8,652 | 8,430 | 12,968 | 15,023 |  | 10,825 | 9,584 | 7,404 | 7, 125 | 6,725 | 7328 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened)......................do. | 107, 702 | 150,333 | 180,938 | 241, 012 | 307, 697 | 321, 083 | 291, 496 | 272, 613 | 254, 721 | 190, 465 | 143, 308 | 131, 743 | 122,546 |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, dealers', standard grade......-. dol. per 100 lb -- | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 |
| Production -............................mil. of lb... | 10,062 | 9,765 | 10,240 | 11,908 | 12,498 | 11, 570 | 10,322 | 9,334 | 9, 022 | 8,372 | 8,658 | 8,892 | 8,528 |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy productst...do-- | 3,979 | 4,042 | 4,399 | 5.750 | 5,956 | -5,132 | 4,380 | 3,865 | 3,473 | 2,957 | 3,045 | + 3,380 | 3,246 |

$r$ Revised. $\sigma^{7}$ See note marked " $\sigma^{7}$ " on p. 827 .
 and $\$ 0.41344$ effective June 4,1943 ; these are maximum prices delivered market; sales in market proper are at permitted mark-ups over these prices.




 tData for manufactured and ratural gas bave been revised bevning p. S and are not strictly comparable



 milk in mammetured dairy products which has been revised for 1920-42; these revisions are available on request.
*Revised data for 1943 are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 issue; see note marked "*" on p. S-25 of the February 1945 Survey regarding earlier data.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep. tember | October | November | Decemary | January | February |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| DAIRY PRODUCTS-Continued | $\begin{array}{r} 0.140 \\ 57,750 \\ 56,500 \\ 44,562 \\ 43,279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.145 \\ 48,850 \\ 47,800 \\ r 41,390 \\ r 40,815 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.145 \\ 61,650 \\ 60,225 \\ 55,684 \\ 54,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.146 \\ 81,950 \\ 78,775 \\ 68,994 \\ 66,482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.144 \\ 8,285 \\ 79,735 \\ 75,492 \\ 72,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.144,140 \\ 69,850 \\ 67,450 \\ 79,58 \\ 75,844 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.14 .142 \\ 53,100 \\ 51,300 \\ 66,527 \\ 63,594 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.144 \\ 42,350 \end{array}$ | -0.142 | $\begin{array}{r}0.138 \\ 30850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{0.141}$ | 0.13944.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dried skim milk: <br> Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average-................................................. per Ib Production, total† ........................................thous. of lb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,575 |  |  |
| For human consumptiont-................... do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41, 000 59 5, 342 | 35,775 49892 | 30,000 39 38 | 36,800 30 30 | $\begin{array}{r}42,350 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43, 100 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total.... do For human consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59,342 56,660 | 49,892 47,373 | 39,283 36,781 | 30,801 37,873 | 38, 716 | 41,955 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3-173 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,629 | 463 | 182 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 862 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{993}$ | 4, 839 | 12, 265 | 8,316 | 124,2126,67032 | $\cdots$ | - 4,529 |
| Stocks, cold storage end of month...... thous. of bu- | 11, 580 | 5. 436 |  | 2,251 | 908 |  |  |  | 30, 358 | 34,951 |  |  |  |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments.............. of of carloads.. | 21, 362 | 21, 702 | 19,713 | 21, 377 | 17,547 | 12,730 | 11,216 | 7,739 | 12,959 | 15,395 | 23,600 | 19,818 | + 20,285 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb.- | 194, 257 | 161,643 | 130,906 | 116,930 | 129,494 | 214, 460 | 246, 472 | 298, 059 | 301, 590 | 291, 2 C4 | 268,407 | 242, 253 | 217, 048 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month | 100, 181 | 130,315 | 106, 176 | 98, 910 | 114,455 | 138,772 | 166, 355 | 178, 394 | 186, 984 | 182, 623 | $166,910$ | 145,622 | -123,997 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.).............. dol. per 100 lb | 2.875 | 2.794 | 2.625 | 3.355 | 3.056 | 3.744 | 4. 116 | 3.960 | 3.101 | 2.988 | 3.156379,43620 | 3. 569 | 3.059 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$..............thous. of bu. | 25,797 | 26,809 | 20, 538 | 21, 683 | 27,694 | 15, 517 | 18,847 | 26, 313 | 24,086 | 20,939 |  | 22, 260 | r 19,541 |
| Shipments, carlot............................... of carloads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,756 |  |  |
| Grains and grain products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 27 | 1.351.38 | 1. 35 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 35 \\ & \text { 1. } 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 1.38 \end{aligned}$ | 1.31 | 1.23 | 1. 12 | 1.15 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.16 \\ & 1.31 \end{aligned}$ | 1.201.30 | 1.241.30 | 1. 24 |
| No. 2, malting |  |  |  |  |  | 1.35 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.31 |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$.----.-......thous. of bu_ | - 6,25821,858 | - $\begin{gathered}6,210 \\ \text { r } 10,947\end{gathered}$ | 9.079 | - $\times$, 346 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets --.-.-.-....-.......do |  |  |  |  |  | 11, 134 | 22,921 | ${ }^{21,515}$ | 17,612 | 14,323 | 10,095 | 6,741 | 4,599 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic |  |  | 11, 284 | 8,948 | 6,923 | 8, 261 | 17,620 | 26,032 | 31, 421 | 33,728 | 30,886 | 27, 542 | 26, 070 |
| Grindings, wet | 11,965 | 10,358 | 6, 507 | 9, 244 | 9,449 | 9, 258 | 10, 125 | 9.411 | 10,557 | 11,200 | 11,06t | -11, 721 | - 10,826 |
| Prices, wholesale: | 1.15 | (a) | (a) | (a) | $\left({ }^{(a)}\right.$ | (a) | (a) | (a) |  |  | $\underset{(a)}{1.14}$ |  |  |
| No. 3, white (Chicago) | 1. 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.14 \\ (0) \\ 1.08 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.28 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.15 \\ & 1.27 \\ & 1.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15 \\ \text { 1. } 26 \\ .99 \end{array}$ |
| Weighted average. 5 markets, all grade | 1.01 | 1.06 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1. 14 | 1. 14 | 1.11 |  |  | 1.01 |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$---.....---thous. of |  | 15,888 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,065 \\ & 11,819 \\ & 561,181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,607 \\ & 12,392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,468 \\ & 10,296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,311 \\ 7,478 \\ 3206,621 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,165 \\ 5,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,388 \\ & 13,682 \end{aligned}$ | 11,698 <br> 2,145,520 | 7,437 | $\begin{aligned} & 36,275 \\ & 22,487 \end{aligned}$ |
| Receipts, principal markets --........-..........-d | 39, 036 |  | 8,369 | 15, 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mo Commercial |  |  | 9,406 | 7, 696 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,591 |  |
| On farmst. | 1,339,780 | 1,093,083 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (a) | (a) | (a) | (0) | . 77 | . 73 | . 64 | . 68 | . 66 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} .74 \\ 11,166,392 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 79 |  |
| Production (crop estimate)t.-.-.-...- thous. of bu.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79 | (a) |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.-.-.................. do | 9, 086 | 5, 707 <br> 5, 438 <br> 415, 576 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,863 \\ & 6,347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.340 \\ & 8,031 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7,684 | 23,66 | 20.356 | 13, 522 | 8, 105 | 9,280 | 7,318 | 7,618 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mon Commercial. |  |  |  |  | $6,547$ | 4,440 | 13,213 |  | 17,377 | 16,674 |  | 13,662 |  |
| On farmst. | $430,477$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 0,244 \\ 3 \\ 185,293 \end{array}$ |  |  | 950, 861 |  |  | 750, 454 |  | 2,837 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) | . 066 | . 067 | . 067 | . 067 | . 067 | 067 | . 067 | 06 | 06 | . 067 |  | 06 | 066 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$....-.-.....-thous. of bu.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 170,237 |  |  |
| California: Receipts, domestic, rough ...........bags ( 100 |  | 690, | 414,11 |  | 590,47 |  |  | 84. 692 |  | 602, 864 | 94, 584 |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice..-........do | 548,510 | 401, 656 | 300,737 | 321, 373 | 573,966 | 275, 232 | 154, 52 | 57. 48 | 156,35 | 300, 102 | 316, 633 | 416, 632 | $\begin{aligned} & 569,195 \\ & 490,353 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month $\qquad$ bags ( 100 lb .) | 317, 617 | 424,684 | 399, 269 | 380, 196 | 191, 378 | 102, 421 | 48,047 | 44, 31 | 499,36 | 620, 139 | 503, 109 | 567, 268 | 446, 146 |
| Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills....thous. of bbl Shipments from mills, milled rice | 77 | 376 | 168 | 74 | 124 | 37 | 442 | , 28 | 4,073 | 3,64 | 1,313 | 69 | 379 |
|  | 934 | 1,236 | 795 | 509 | 398 | 301 | 220 | 1,110 | 1,826 | 2,331 | 1,767 | 1,710 | , 562 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mo...thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .) . | 1,856 | 1,718 | 1,143 | 729 | 458 | 193 | 427 | 1.207 | 3,608 | 5,047 | 4,707 | 3,819 | 2,697 |
| Rye: ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) ...dol. per | 1.27 | 1.2 | 1.27 | 1.1 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 1.1 |  | 1. 2 | 1. 23 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$.............-thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.15 |  | ${ }^{1} 25,872$ | 1.2 | 1.23 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-.........-.----...-- do | 266 | 1,963 | 1, 573 | 2, 195 | 664 | 515 | 875 | 1,155 | 1,090 | 1,176 |  | 529 | 225 |
| Whecks, commercial, domestic, end of mon | 10, 252 | 21, 148 | 22,977 | 21,635 | 20, 150 | 18,052 | 15, 664 | 14, 728 | -13, 218 | 13,021 | 12,207 | 11, 116 | 10,951 |
| Disappearance, domeS Prices, wholesale: | 272, 735 | 273, 157 |  |  | 228, 762 |  |  | 303, 333 |  |  | 255, 379 |  |  |
| No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , dol. per bu |  |  | 1.6 | (a) | 1.63 | 1. 61 | 1. 54 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.67 | 1. 68 |
| No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) .-...---......- do | ${ }^{(a)}$ | (a) | (a) | (a) | 1.61 | 1.57 | 1. 55 | 1.58 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1. 76 | 1. 76 |
| No. 2 Hard Winter (K. C.) | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1. 53 | 1.61 | 1. 59 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1. 66 |
| Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades...-- | 1. 66 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.61 | 1.55 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.63 | 1.66 |
| Production (crop est.), totalt...........t. ${ }^{\text {Spous. of }}$ of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,078,647 |  |  |
| Spring wheat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1314,574 1764,073 |  |  |
| Receipts, principal mar | 15,502 | 61,147 | 51, 341 | 49, 552 | 57, 404 | 101,057 | 68, 89 | 62, 836 | 55,675 | 39,832 | 28,629 | 19, 262 | 5,311 |
| Stocks, end of montb: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) ---1-....-.-.....-do | 322,966 | 317,434 | 202, 508 | 261, 082 | 265, 751 | r 279, 746 | 266, 402 | $284,118$ | 323, 297 | 330, 633 | 327,046 | 335, 057 | 328,962 |
| United States, domestic, | 563,259 99,644 | r 123, $\mathbf{1 2 3}, 700$ | 123,307 | 95,640 | 3 3 316,055 829 | 170,786 | 200, 736 | 199,475 | -184,983 | 166, 705 | 8835,990 152,043 | 133, 905 | 117,440 |
| Country mills and elevat | 129, 208 | r 66, 535 |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ 29,712 |  |  | 199,441 |  |  | r 160,290 |  |  |
| Merchant | 79,550 | 96, 388 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {3 } 67,308}$ |  |  | 137,818 |  |  | 114, 387 |  |  |
| On farmst.- | 239, 083 | 219,679 |  |  | :103,742 |  |  | 532,270 |  |  | 392, 42 |  |  |

Revised, ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate. a No quotation.
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.
$I$ 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 $\dagger$ Revised series.


 Survey and p. S-35 of the March 1944 issue (correction-total, Feb. 1942, 35,064); 1943 revisions are shown on p. S-26 of the March 1945 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | A pril | May | Juce | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber- } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| AINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 46,020 | 40,972 | 41,984 | 41,360 | 42,342 | 46,671 | 46, 463 | 49,424 | 48,011 | 46, 485 | 51,287 | 46, 893 |
| Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis) \&-....dol. per bbl | 6. 55 | 6.55 | 6. 55 | 6.55 | 6.5 | 6.55 | 6. | 6.5 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 55 | 5 | 55 |
| Winter, straights (Kansas City) 8-.............do | 6.49 | 6.42 | 6.33 | 6.25 | 5. | 5. 92 | 6.0 | 6.26 | 6. 22 | 6. 20 | 6. 30 | 6. 24 | 6. 30 |
| Production (Census): 1 l |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10,126 | 9, 038 | 9,243 | 9,095 | 9,322 | 10, 279 | 10,235 | 8 | 10, 551 | 10, 192 | 11, 223 | 10, 274 |
| Operations, percent |  | 64.7 | 61.9 | 61.2 | 60.2 | 63.9 | 65.2 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 72.4 | 69.8 | 73.7 | 76.1 |
| Offal |  | 793, 659 | 701, 802 | 728,569 | 713,902 | 725, 248 | 798, 575 | 795, 783 | 849, 492 | 828, 573 | 807, 183 | 894, 085 | 815, 807 |
| Stocks held by mills, end of month.-.-thous. of bbl.- |  | 4, 141 |  |  | 3,423 |  |  | 3, 469 |  |  | 3, 570 |  |  |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recoipts, principal markets .- .- tho |  | 1,79173 | 1,73484 | 2,010 |  | 2,219105 | 2,681 | 2,863 |  | 2,985 | 2,211 | 2, 372 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger . . . . . . .$. do | ${ }^{2} 113$ |  |  | 2, 74 | 2,030 |  | ${ }^{2} 236$ |  | 3,587 525 | 376 | ${ }^{2} 170$ | 2, 113 | 1,951 72 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago)....... | 13. 60 | ${ }_{13.06}^{15.12}$ | ${ }_{12.76}^{15.04}$ | 15.44 | 16.0611.65 | 16.0610.93 | 11.50 | 11. 34 | 15.9511.50 | 15.7811.96 | 14.8711.49 | 12. 120 | 15. 12 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (K. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13. 00 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago) | 15. 66 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13. 60 | 13.75 | 14.66 | 15.08 | 14.81 | 14. 75 | 14.75 | 14.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 lb . <br> Hog-corn ratiot-bu. of corn per 100 lb . of live hogs. | $\begin{array}{r} 14.70 \\ 13.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.94 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.53 \\ 11.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.91 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1266 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.25 \\ 10.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.32 \\ 11.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.42 \\ 11.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.49 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.14 \\ 12.7 \end{array}$ | 14.19 12.6 | 12.9 | 13.2 |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger$......... do.... | 1,725 103 | 1,571 94 | $\begin{array}{r}1,465 \\ \hline 66\end{array}$ | 2,455 | 2,704 90 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,563 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,765 \\ 382 \end{array}$ | 3,421 770 | 3,732 835 | 2,801 420 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,134 \\ 169 \end{array}$ | 2, 293 | $\begin{array}{r}1,643 \\ \hline 77\end{array}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Lambs, average (Chicago) ........... dol. per 100 lb . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.31 \\ & 13.90 \end{aligned}$ | $15.84$$13.25$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.94 \\ & 13.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.04 \\ & 12.37 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(a)}^{14.55}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.19 \\ & (a) \end{aligned}$ | 13.5112.71 | 13.5112.43 | 12.36 | 12.49 | 12.50 | 12.99 | 16.0013.83 |
| ME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent. | 424 | 1,6 | 1,500 | 1,6131,836 | 1,6091,754 | 1, 554 | 1,634 | 1, 1,476 | 1,605 | 1,715 | 1, 1,761 | 1,575 | 1,3111, 65629 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of mont | 615 | 1,684 | 1,706 | 1,650 | 1,631 | 1,250 | 969 | 784 | 646 | 617 | 675 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous meats $\oplus \sigma^{\prime}$ | 86 | 144 | 135 | 133 | 77 | 72 | 65 | 53 | 40 | 35 | 37 | 34 |  |
| Beef and veal: <br> Consumption, apparent. $\qquad$ thous. of lb .- |  | 593,516 | 567, 800 | 593, 052 |  | 645, 730 | 709, 042 | 713,631 | 793, 076 |  |  | - 680, 247 | 619, 118 |
|  |  | 597, 293 |  |  | 725, 715 |  |  |  |  | 676,618 |  |  |  |
| dol. per lb.. | 200 |  | . 200 | . 200 | 20 | 200 | 200 | . 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | . 200 | 200 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-......thous. of lb.. | 685, 274 | 609, 671 | 546, 898 | 566, 583 | 556, 169 | 575, 794 | 704, 481 | 690, 170 | 762,573 | 694, 348 | 658, 443 | 678, 745 | 632, 564 |
| Stocks, beet, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \bigcirc$ | 151, 990 | 293, 971 | 270, 094 | 243, 508 | 207, 400 | 168, 446 | 161,486 | 143, 530 | 127, 119 | 114,589 | 107, 171 | 116, 093 | - 133, 132 |
| Lamb and mutton: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72,941 \\ & 66,557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,378 \\ & 58,683 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,365 \\ & 38,335 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,780 \\ & 69,000 \\ & 14,616 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,479 \\ & 71.595 \end{aligned}$$12,721$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,006 \\ & 75,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,762 \\ & 80,114 \\ & 16,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,694 \\ & 89,675 \\ & 17,882 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,887 \\ & 81,062 \\ & 18,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,080 \\ & 81,200 \\ & 20,183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,211 \\ & 90,263 \\ & 18,258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,346 \\ 71,119 \\ +17,195 \end{array}$ |
| Production (inspected slaught | 76.470 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus 0^{\text {che........-do...- }}$ | 15, 254 |  | 16,723 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pork (including lard): <br> Production (inspected slaughter) |  | 1,005,242 | $\begin{array}{r} 870,425 \\ 1,140,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 950,105 \\ 1,200,891 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 942,901 \\ & 1,128,596 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948,907 \\ & 906,752 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 852,196 \\ & 791,913 \end{aligned}$ | 683, 753 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 756. } \\ \text { 75. } 481 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 837,517 \\ & 939,194 \end{aligned}$ | r 833,262 | 803, 728 | 451, 085 |
|  | 662, 521 | 1,312,673 |  |  |  |  |  | 655, 519 |  |  | 1,021,414 |  | 607,032 |
| Pork: <br> Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh, loins, 8-10 lb. average (N-M York). | $\begin{array}{r} .258 \\ .258 \end{array}$ |  | . 258 | . 2585 | . 258 | . 258 | .258 .255 | . 2588 | . ${ }_{\text {. }}^{258}$ | . 258 | . 258 | $\xrightarrow{.258}$ | .258 .258 | .258.258480,460466,185 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ........thous. of | 524, 383 | 970, 921 | 836, 825 | 871,665 | 811,276 | 649,075 | 582,012 | 503, 292 | 586,853 | 728,945 | 785, 370 | 761, 150 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: | $\begin{gathered} (a) \\ .146 \\ 1001.79 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,920 \\ .139 \\ 249,020 \\ 432,339 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,621 \\ .139 \\ .146 \\ 221,830 \\ 498,235 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 182,625 \\ (0) \\ .146 \\ 240,789 \\ 490,281 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,005 \\ (o) \\ 1.83 \\ 231,877 \\ 420,301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,814 \\ \text { (a) } \\ .138 \\ 188,897 \\ 342,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 152,400 \\ \text { (a) } \\ .138 \\ 153,220 \\ 240,298 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95,010 \\ (\stackrel{(a)}{ } \\ .138 \\ 111,344 \\ 168,251 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,644 \\ (0) \\ 120,140 \\ 118,072 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 125,590 \\ (\stackrel{a}{4} \\ .146 \\ 152,956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 105,039 \\ (\text { a) } \\ .146 \\ 171,924 \\ 98,484 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128,966 \\ (a) \\ 146 \\ 158,069 \\ 81,494 \end{gathered}$ | $31,802$ |  |
| Prime, contract, in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(a)}$ |  |
| Refined (Chicago) --.......-...-.-.-...... do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 146 |  |
| Production (inspected siaughter) .-......thous. of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91, 813 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor............do | 50,579 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90, 536 |  |  | -64, 770 |  |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: <br> Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)..... dol. per lb |  | . 250 | 255 |  | 219 | 228 | 233 | . 228 | 227 | 242 |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets................-.thous. of lb | 20,842 | 18,728 | 21,779 | 28,982 | 38,578 | 42,059 | 38,688 | 46,753 | 62,047 | ${ }_{62.046}$ | 60,236 | 33,085 | 18,917 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{\text {o }}$ | 141, 759 | 168, 478 | 130,044 | 122,729 | 130, 817 | 141,654 | 160,689 | 187, 959 | 244, 075 | 268, 128 | 269,021 | 215, 532 | r 183,889 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6, 835 | 0,610 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, fresh frsts (Chicago) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dol. per doz- | 343 | . 321 | , 311 | . 308 | - 332 | . 348 | . 338 | . 368 | . 389 | -423 | - 418 | . 380 | , 349 |  |
| Production.........-.-.-....-....-.....- millions. | 6,558 | -6,821 | 6,978 | 6,704 | 5,437 | 4,631 | 4,010 | 3,515 | 3,278 | 2,998 | 3,387 | 4, 146 | 4,786 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: ${ }^{\circ}$ Shell thous of cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,777 \\ 115,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,453 \\ 148,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,963 \\ 218,032 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,632 \\ 292,445 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,335 \\ 354,223 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,351 \\ 388,547 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,653 \\ 371,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,427 \\ 332,505 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,905 \\ 279,175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,045 \\ 220,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ 165,933 \end{array}$ | $98,985$ | $\begin{array}{r} r^{+5} 511 \\ r 85,499 \end{array}$ |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers...........-thous. 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 | 38,775 |  |
| Coffee: Cl : ${ }^{\text {arances }}$ from Brazil, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total.---.-----thous. of bags.- | 892 | 955 | 1, 6127 | 1,207 | 742 | 731 | 1,247 | 1,123 | 1,185 | 1,215 | 1,645 | 1,118 | 951 |  |
| To United States .-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 754 | 786 | 1, 127 | 955 | 563 | 607 | 1,039 | 893 | 972 | 996 | 1,395 | 957 | 831 |  |
| Price, Wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.).-.dol. per lb.. |  | 134 | . 134 | . 134 | 134 | 134 | . 134 | . 134 | 134 | . 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |  |
| Visible supply, United States.........thous, of bags.- | 1,352 | 1,233 | 966 | 1,472 | 1,235 | 1,609 | 1,514 | 1,778 | 1,516 | 1,352 | 1,450 | 1,418 | 1,380 |  |
| Fish: |  |  | 32,497 | 47, | 49,606 | - 52, 542 | 46,585 | 43,015 | 35,891 | 25,746 | 17,297 | 16,763 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of m |  | 52,969 | 51,545 | 69, 672 | 88, 842 | 109,841 | 123,255 | 131, 584 | 130, 914 | 128, 223 | 111, 956 | 78, 971 | 52,96 |  |

Revised.

- No quotation.
ay 1943 have been
$\ddagger$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.
The hog-corn ratio has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will bes comparable with earlier data.
of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs have been revised beginning January 1941 to molude data for Illinois; revisions are shown on pp. $\mathrm{S}-26$ and $\mathrm{S}-27$ of the August 1943 Survey. "New series; annual figures beginning 1927 and monthly figures for $1941-43$ are shown on p . 20 or the March 1945 issue.
$\oplus$ Miscellaneous meats includes only edible offal beginning June 1944 ; trumming formerly included in 'miscellaneous
The total includes veal. shown as a new item in the original reports beginning June 1944 (some of this veal formerly may have been included vith trimmings in "miscellaneous. The total includes veal. shown as a new item in the original reports beginning June 1944 (some of this veal formerly may have been included with trimmings in "miscellaneous meats", and also, beginning september i944, data for sausage and sausage products and canned meats and meat products which were not reported previously; separate data (or these items through January 1945 are given in notes in earier issues; February and March 1945 data are as follows (thousands of
and sausage products-February, 21,584 ; March, 22,$398 ;$ canned meats and meat products-February, 17,458; March, 16,808.
IData relate to regular flour only; in addition, data for granular flour have been reported beginning 1943; see note in previous Surveys for data through January 1945. Granular Dilour data for February 1945: Wheat grindings, $3,743,000$ bushels; production, 809,000 barrels; offal, $67,257,000$ pounds; percent of capacity, regular and granular flour combined, 82.1 . httpArmad Forges stored in Wharehouse space not owned or operated by them, and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.


March

| 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru＊ ary |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS－Con． Sugar： \\
Cuban stocks，raw，end of months
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline United States，deliveries and supply（raw ofalue）：＊ \& 1，776 \& 2，480 \& 3，097 \& 3，164 \& 2，945 \& 2，666 \& 2，392 \& 2，181 \& 1，913 \& 1，027 \& 1，127 \& 1，130 \& 1，386 \\
\hline Deliveries，total．－．．．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．－short tons．． \& 649， 495 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 5888.832\) \& 524，064 \& 588， 968 \& 686． 001 \& 760，031 \& 748， 282 \& 662， 419 \& 649， 792 \& 532，731 \& 615， 732 \& 599， 417 \& r 497，486 \\
\hline For domestic consumption．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．do．．．－ \& 603， 571 \& －551， 874 \& 494，788 \& 544， 408 \& 654， 592 \& 743， 815 \& 737，665 \& 653， 568 \& 640， 706 \& 580， 186 \& 589， 507 \& 559， 159 \& r 477，456 \\
\hline  \& 45，924 \& 36，958 \& 29，276 \& 44， 560 \& 31，409 \& 16，216 \& 10，617 \& 8，851 \& 9，086 \& 12， 545 \& 26， 225 \& 40，258 \& r 22，030 \\
\hline Production，domestic，and receipts：
Entries from off－shore areas，total ．．．．．．．．．d \& 579，633 \& 439， 292 \& 493，084 \& 673， 458 \& 638， 100 \& 437， 600 \& 489， 798 \& 378， 550 \& 455， 075 \& 417， 485 \& 462，960 \& 471， 258 \& 392， 680 \\
\hline  \& 477， 157 \& 301， 821 \& 389， 108 \& 465， 193 \& 418， 773 \& 270， 188 \& 273， 140 \& 282， 044 \& 376， 110 \& 353， 656 \& 357， 396 \& 439，055 \& 340， 752 \\
\hline From Puerto Rico and Hawail．－－－．．．．．．．．do \& 94， 241 \& 137， 216 \& 103， 936 \& 207， 137 \& 219， 206 \& 159，821 \& 208， 808 \& 88， 386 \& 72， 172 \& 57， 036 \& 87， 548 \& 27， 678 \& 38，698 \\
\hline  \& 8，235 \& 255 \& 103， 40 \& 1，128 \& 121 \& 7，591 \& 7，850 \& 8， 120 \& 6，793 \& 6，793 \& 18，016 \& 4，525 \& 13， 230 \\
\hline Production，domestic cane and beet．．．－．．．－do \& \& 13，455 \& 9，087 \& 4，001 \& 7，702 \& 4，377 \& 10，003 \& 49，873 \& 391，596 \& 605， 515 \& 325， 739 \& 53，617 \& 14， 139 \\
\hline  \& \& 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 \& 1，053，052 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Price，refined，granulated，New York： \\
Retail．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per lb．
\end{tabular} \& ． 066 \& ． 066 \& ． 060 \& ． 066 \& ． 066 \& ． 066 \& ． 066 \& ． 066 \& ． 064 \& （a） \& （a） \& （ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ） \& 065 \\
\hline  \& ． 054 \& ． 055 \& ． 055 \& ． 055 \& ． 055 \& ． 055 \& ． 055 \& ． 054 \& ． 054 \& ． 054 \& ． 054 \& ． 054 \& 054 \\
\hline TOBACCO \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Leaf： \\
Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of lb
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 11，835 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks，dealers and manufacturers，total，end of quarter \(\qquad\) mil．of lb． \& \& 3，052 \& \& \& 2，702 \& \& \& 2， 731 \& \& \& 1,835
3,046 \& \& \\
\hline Domestic： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 370 \& \& \& 360 \& \& \& 323 \& \& \& 298 \& \& \\
\hline Fire－cured and dark air－cured．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．do \& \& 275 \& \& \& 253 \& \& \& 231 \& \& \& 225 \& \& \\
\hline Flue－cured and light air－cured．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& \& 2，317 \& \& \& 1，991 \& \& \& 2，085 \& \& \& 2， 436 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 2 \& \& \& 2 \& \& \& 2 \& \& \& 2 \& \& \\
\hline Foreign grown： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 28 \& \& \& 27 \& \& \& 24 \& \& \& 30 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 59 \& \& \& 68 \& \& \& 65 \& \& \& 56 \& \& \\
\hline Manufactured products： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Consumption（tax－paid withdrawals）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 18，679 \& 19，956 \& 18，778 \& 21， 065 \& 21， 166 \& 20， 278 \& 22，305 \& 20，021 \& 19.771 \& 20， 554 \& 17， 826 \& 20，077 \& 16，673 \\
\hline  \& 417， 521 \& 419， 291 \& 362， 403 \& 399，992 \& 384， 171 \& 352， 131 \& 418， 205 \& 391， 492 \& 411， 894 \& 446， 325 \& 395， 499 \& 379， 420 \& 388， 629 \\
\hline Mfd．tobacco and snuff．－．．．－．．．．．－．－．thous．of lb．． \& 27， 045 \& 22，002 \& 20，036 \& 23，968 \& 23，350 \& 21， 338 \& 26，971 \& 25，335 \& 28，793 \& 30， 729 \& 26，017 \& 27， 519 \& 25， 089 \\
\hline Prices．Wholesale（list price，composite）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cigarettes，f．o．b．，destination．．．．．．dol．per 1，000．．
Production，manufactured tobacco，total thous of lb \& 6.006 \& 6.006 \& 6． 006 \& 6．006 \& 6.006

23.848 \& 6.006
22.853 \& 6.006
27,978 \& 6．006 \& 6.006
30.637 \& 6． 006 \& 6． 006 \& 6.006 \& 6.006 <br>
\hline Production，manufactured to bacco，total．thous．of lb－－ \& －－－－－－－－ \& 22，922 \& 20，903 \& 24， 862 \& 23，848 \& 22， 858 \& 27，978 \& 26,364
349 \& 30.637
348 \& 32， 168 \& 27， 039 \& 29， 770 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 540 \& ， 311 \& 5 365 \& 5， 371 \& 4， 288 \& 374
5,496 \& 349
4890 \& 5 348 \& ${ }^{r} 371$ \& － 341 \& ， 373 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 5， 495 \& 4， 706 \& 6， 217 \& 5，406 \& 4， 683 \& 5，496 \& 4，890 \& 5， 365 \& 5，687 \& 4， 776 \& 5， 115 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 4． 196 \& 3， 682 \& 4，323 \& 4，508 \& 4，187 \& 5，047 \& 4，407 \& 5， 015 \& 4，720 \& 4， 207 \& 4，532 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 8，380 \& 8，352 \& 10，720 \& 9，835 \& 10， 092 \& 13，290 \& 12，944 \& 15， 491 \& 16，973 \& 13， 934 \& 15，096 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 3，923 \& 3，338 \& 3， 675 \& 3，199 \& 3，122 \& 3，207 \& 3，231 \& 3， 809 \& 3，850 \& 3， 281 \& 4， 072 \& <br>
\hline Twist \& \& 588 \& 514 \& 561 \& 531 \& 480 \& 564 \& 543 \& 610 \& 566 \& 499 \& 582 \& －－－．－．．． <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock slaughter（Federally inspected）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 575 | 565 | 555 | 541 | 594 | 634 | 756 | 753 | 920 | 874 | 669 | 560 | 442 |
|  | 1，213 | 1，057 | 939 | 989 | 1，003 | 1，079 | 1，339 | 1，310 | 1， 451 | 1，336 | 1，275 | 1，284 | 1， 149 |
|  | 3，474 | 7，165 | 6，290 | 6，643 | 6，095 | 4，795 | 4，145 | 3，521 | 4，223 | 5， 258 | 5，663 | 5， 299 | 3，267 |
| Sheep and lambs | 1， 723 | 1，538 | 1，378 | 1，694 | 1，823 | 1， 898 | 1，924 | 2， 003 | 2， 238 | 2，013 | 1，934 | 2，073 | ＋1，522 |
| Prices，wholesale，（Chicago）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides，packers＇，heavy，native steers．．．－dol．per lb．－ | ． 155 | ． 155 | ． 155 | ． 155 | .155 | .155 | ． 155 | ． 155 | ． 155 | ． 1518 | ． 155 | ． 155 | 155 .18 |
| Calfskins，packers＇， 8 to 15 lb ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 | ． 218 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and kip－．－－．．．－．．．－．．．．．．．－．－．．．－－thous．of skins．－ | 1，001 | 926 | 865 | ${ }_{9}^{952}$ | ${ }_{9} 998$ | －802 | 1，029 | － 940 | 1，006 | －948 | －879 | 957 | 925 $\times 2391$ |
|  | 2，475 | 「 2， 243 | －2， 098 | － 2,251 | 「 2， 266 | －2， 057 | －2， 274 | F 2， 222 | r 2， 224 | － 2,292 | －2， 178 | 2，395 | r 2， $\times 291$ |
|  | 2， 526 | 3，323 | 2，676 | －3，132 | －3，158 | －2， 711 | －2，901 | －2，735 | ＋2，900 | 2， 794 | 2，465 | 2， 543 | －2， 104 |
|  | 4， 302 | r 4，882 | －4，535 | r 4，572 | r 4，328 | －3，771 | r 4，794 | －4，334 | －4，532 | －4，523 | ＇4， 122 | －4， 433 | 4，350 |
| Prices，wholesale： Sole，oak，bends（Boston）$\dagger$ |  |  | 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | ． 440 | 440 | 440 |
| Chrome，calf，B grade，black，composite－dol，per sq．${ }^{\text {St }}$ | .440 .529 | .440 .529 | ． 529 | ． 529 | ． 629 | ． 529 | ． 529 | ． 529 | ． 529 | ． 529 | ． 529 | 529 | 440 529 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
|  | 12，030 | －10，921 | －10， 676 | － 10,848 | r 10，605 | \％10， 876 | －11， 178 | －11， 193 | r 11， 476 | r 11， 658 | －11，857 | 11，978 | －11， 991 |
| Leather，in process and finished．．．．．．．－－．．．．．do．．．－ | 7，018 | － 6,342 | －6， 384 | r 6,469 | － 6,455 | r 6，792 | r 6,862 | r 6，970 | －6，974 | －7，041 | ＋7，070 | 7，057 | －7，051 |
|  | 5，012 | ＋4，579 | r 4，292 | r 4，379 | r 4， 150 | r 4，084 | r 4， 316 | ＋4，223 | ＋4，502 | －4， 617 | r 4，787 | 4，921 | ＋4，940 |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production，total thous．of pairs． |  | 42，212 | 36，854 | 38， 648 | 40，682 | 31， 774 | 41， 464 | 38，786 | 40，760 | 39，507 | －35， 784 | 39，670 | 38， 778 |
|  |  | 206 | 203 | 198 | －222 | 174 | 217 | 209 | 256 | 240 | ${ }^{7} 224$ | 300 | 244 |
| All fabric（Satin，canvas，etc．）－－－．．．－－－－－－－－do |  | 7，059 | 6，225 | 7，066 | 7， 184 | 4，732 | 6，073 | 5，061 | 4，604 | 4，386 | －4，548 | 6，344 | 7， 152 |
| Part fabric and part leather uppers Q ．．．．．．．．do |  | 940 | 1，093 | 1，459 | 1，355 | 995 | 1，257 | 1，047 | 873 | 762 | 「 609 | 331 | 435 |
| Government shoes |  | 3，924 | 3，564 | 4，189 | 4，307 | 3，697 | 4，738 | 4，474 | 4，815 | 4， 671 | －4，382 | b 4， 326 | ${ }^{\text {b }} 4,246$ |
| Civilian work and dress shoes，all leather uppers $\otimes$ thous．of pairs．－ |  | 25，037 | 21， 071 | 21， 714 | 22， 544 | 17，991 | 22，696 | 21， 789 | 23，046 | 22，159 | ＋20， 556 | 23，355 | 21， 889 |
| Boys＇and youths＇．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．－．．．．．．．do．－． |  | 28,53 1,508 | 1，368 | 1， 354 | 1， 405 | 1，051 | 1， 260 | 1， 323 | 2，1， 336 | 2，1，335 | r 1， 153 | 1，206 | 1，181 |
|  |  | 2，478 | 2， 200 | 2， 304 | 2，419 | 2， 025 | 2， 666 | 2， 483 | 2，728 | 2，676 | r 2， 362 | 2，807 | 2，593 |
| Misses＇and children＇s．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． |  | 3，387 | 2，988 | 3， 024 | 3， 062 | 2， 562 | 3， 153 | 2，974 | 3， 163 | 2，983 | ${ }^{r} 2,847$ | 3，372 | 3，332 |
|  |  | 6，516 | 5，304 | 5，499 | 5，795 | 4，463 | 5，373 | 5， 078 | 5，421 | 5，346 | r 5， 041 | 5， 475 | 5， 286 |
| Women＇s．．．．－．－．－．－－．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  | 11，149 | 9，211 | 9． 532 | 9， 863 | 7，888 | 10， 245 | 9，930 | 10， 398 | 9， 818 | r 9， 153 | 10，495 | 9，497 |
| Slippers and moccasins for housewear ．．．．．．．．－do． |  | 4，475 | 4， 179 | 4，383 | 4， 542 | 3，870 | 6，162 | 5，936 | 6，899 | 6，936 | г5，094 | 4，865 | 4，655 |
|  |  | 570 | 518 | 640 | 528 | 316 | 320 | 271 | 266 | 353 | r 372 | 149 | 157 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2, 659 | 2, 654 | 2,972 | 2, 730 | 2,740 | 3, 107 | 2, 682 | 2, 688 | 2, 429 | 2, 170 | 2, 133 | 2, 110 |
|  |  |  | 571 | 589 | 591 | 652 | 735 | 581 | 598 | 544 | 484 | 374 | 457 |
|  |  | 2,069 | 2,083 | 2,383 | 2,139 | 2,088 | 2,372 | 2,101 | 2,088 | 1,885 | 1,686 | 1,759 | 1,653 |
| Shipments, tot |  | 2,835 | 2,756 | 2,911 | 2,869 | 2,668 | 2, 893 | 2,575 | 2, 617 | 2, 455 | 2,267 | 2, 373 | 2, 270 |
|  |  | ${ }^{626}$ | ${ }^{631}$ | 687 | -602 | 562 | ${ }^{567}$ | ${ }^{536}$ | ${ }^{571}$ | - 558 | 1 490 | - 522 | 498 |
|  |  | 2,209 | 2,125 | 2,224 | 2,267 | 2,106 | 2,326 | 2,039 | 2,046 | 1,897 | 1,777 | 1,851 | 1,772 |
| Stocks, gross, end |  | 3,932 | 3,845 | 3,732 | 3,794 | 3,880 | 4,051 | 4,185 | 4,241 | 4,177 | 4,031 | 4,037 | 3,684 |
| Hardwoods. |  | 1,012 | 961 | 884 | 881 | 958 | 1,090 | 1,125 | 1,143 | 1,105 | 1,030 | 1,082 | 932 |
| Softwoods |  | 2,920 | 2, 884 | 2, 848 | 2,913 | 2,922 | 2,961 | 3, 060 | 3,098 | 3, 072 | 3, 001 | 2,955 | 2,752 |
| PLYWOOD AND VENEER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardwood plywood, production:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cold press....thous. of sq. ft., measured by glue line.. |  | 169,210 | 149, 455 | 157, 061 | 153,636 | 144, 276 | 167, 184 | 154, 292 | 153, 163 | 147, 505 | 138, 915 | r 158, 106 | 145,985 |
|  |  | 81, 568 | 68,540 | 70, 438 | 71,625 | 66,828 | 80,604 | 68,671 | 71, 533 | 71, 762 | 65,652 | -78, 022 | 69,834 |
| Production...............thous. or sq. ft., surface area.. |  | 839, 480 | 746, 102 | 785, 759 | 817,392 | 766, 521 | 844, 009 | 758, 512 | 785, 800 | 762,116 | 667,067 | -828,697 | 755, 393 |
| Shipments and consumption in own plants.....do. |  | 847, 519 | 754, 003 | 789,832 | 805, 604 | 774,719 | 850, 483 | 778, 558 | 808,669 | 786,856 | 707, 387 | -873,681 | 796,659 |
| Stocks, end of month....-.......................-do |  | 516, 806 | 513, 291 | 525, 483 | 542, 463 | 568, 019 | 589, 154 | 592,612 | 601, 127 | 603,668 | 598, 447 | r602, 339 | 593, 720 |
| Softwood plywood:* Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 136,783 | 124, 168 | 126, 798 | ${ }_{132}^{129,821}$ | 98,762 <br> 94 <br> 1867 | 133, 616 | 124,989 126,606 | 127,368 126,717 | 127,192 127,371 | 1114, 774 | 126, 888 | 118,570 117,896 |
| Stocks, end of month............................................... |  | 32, 776 | 30, 215 | 30, 131 | 27,367 | 30,804 | 130,910 | 30, 487 | - 31,351 | 31,080 | 28, 268 | 30,952 | 31, 684 |
| FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new Orders, unfled, end of month | 3,225 | 3,600 8,850 | 3,360 8800 | 3,250 7700 | 3,650 7,350 | 3,550 7,825 | 3,825 7880 | 2,725 7,075 | 6,900 | 4,675 7,300 | 3,650 | ${ }_{7}^{4,625}$ | 3,675 8850 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month....-.....-..... do. | 8, 475 | 8,850 | 8,800 | 7,700 | 7,350 | 7,825 | 7,800 | 7,075 | 6, 500 | 7,300 | 6, 925 | 7,925 | 8, 550 |
|  | 3,125 | 3,500 | 3, 260 | 4, 000 | 3,950 | 3,650 | 4,075 | 3,775 | 3,775 | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3, 525 | 3, 100 |
| Shipments | 3, 425 | 3,800 | 3, 500 | 3,300 | 3,950 | 3,050 | 3,075 | 3,775 | 4,375 | 4.050 | 3, 650 | 3,650 | 2,875 |
| Stocks, end of month | 2, 550 | 2, 650 | 2,350 | 3,050 | 3,150 | 3,725 | 4, 500 | 4,750 | 4,325 | 3,650 | 3,325 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
|  | 22,996 | 13,658 | 13, 234 | 16, 282 | 13,010 | 19,397 | 27,107 | 17,635 | 17,644 | 17,100 | 15, 135 | 16,755 | 16,382 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.....................do | 45,345 | 27, 263 | 23,940 | 21, 876 | 19,424 | 25,687 | 32, 196 | 37, 169 | 36, 843 | 36, 554 | 36,921 | 37, 823 | 38, 248 |
| Production........................................... do. | 16,000 | 16,479 | 13,905 | 16,438 | 15,116 | 13,361 | 15,942 | 15,790 | 17, 135 | 17,547 | 15, 418 | 16,630 | 15,656 |
| Shipments.-.-......-................................. do. | 16, 899 | 15, 873 | 14,816 | 17,491 | 15,462 | 13, 134 | 18,281 | 16, 464 | 17,970 | 17,389 | 14, 716 | 15,905 | 15,957 |
| Stocks, end of month......-.-.-.......-...........d. do. | 3,797 | 6, 902 | 5,991 | 4,938 | 4,736 | 4,963 | 4,075 | 4,095 | 3,791 | 3, 949 | 4,456 | 5, 197 | 4, 696 |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir, prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1, common, $2 \times 4-16$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {dol. per } M \text { bd. ft.- }}$ | 33.810 | 33.810 | 33.810 | 34.790 | 34.790 | 34. 790 | 34.790 | 34.300 | 33.810 | 33.810 | 33.810 | 33.810 | 33. 810 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1 \times 4, R . L$ | 44. 100 | 44.100 | 44.100 | 44.100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44. 100 | 44.100 | 44. 100 | 44.100 | 44.100 | 44. 100 |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 707 981 | 1,111 | 639 1,047 | ${ }_{946}^{654}$ | ${ }_{970}$ | ${ }_{936}$ | 734 887 | 634 873 | 8676 | 545 809 | 668 909 | $\begin{gathered} 676 \\ 936 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{952}^{609}$ |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ and $8^{\prime \prime} \dagger$ | (2) | 39.234 | 41,394 |  | 41.172 | 41.172 | 41.172 | 41.172 | 41.172 |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1 \times 4 \dagger$.--....do | (2) | 54. 313 | 55. 233 | 55. 233 | 55. 233 | 55. 233 | 55. 233 | 55.480 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Productiont.......-.-.....................-mil. bd. ft. | 665 | 686 | 670 | 737 | 704 | 702 | 742 | 654 | 666 | 644 | 559 | 650 | 585 |
|  | 678 | 709 | 703 | 755 | 725 | 746 | 783 | 648 | 661 | 612 | 568 | 649 | 593 |
|  | 1,167 | 1,310 | 1,277 | 1,259 | 1,238 | 1,194 | 1,153 | 1,159 | 1,164 | 1,196 | 1,187 | 1,188 | 1,180 |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 505 | 493 | 526 | 564 | 568 | 524 | 578 | 557 | 496 | 417 | 386 | 394 | 346 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$.-..--1.-.-...-do. | 433 | 461 | 515 | 529 | 514 | 502 | 468 | 504 | 475 | 420 | 378 | 383 | 362 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ dol. per M bd ft , | 34, 84 | 34.60 | 34.66 | 34.91 | 34.77 | 34.70 | 34.64 | 34.52 | 34.71 | 34.62 | 34.61 | 34.42 | . 73 |
|  | 371 | 397 | 443 | 612 | 646 | 612 | 685 | 573 | 556 | 413 | 367 | 306 | 305 |
| Shipmentst.........................................do. | 434 | 464 | 473 | 552 | 583 | 538 | 613 | 521 | 526 | 472 | 428 | 388 | 368 |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$.............................d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - | 789 | 794 | 764 | 824 | 887 | 961 | 1,033 | 1,085 | 1,115 | 1,057 | 997 | 915 | 852 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 687 | 825 | 794 | 585 | 673 | 546 | 784 | 640 | 604 | 602 | 529 | 735 | 614 |
| Orders, unflled, end of month $\dagger$-.---.....----- do | 1,015 | 1,083 | 1,134 | 1,073 | 1,057 | 1,006 | 1,075 | 1,070 | 983 | 926 | 884 | 982 | 993 |
|  | 616 | 762 | 753 | 788 | 561 | 567 | 704 | 652 | 652 | 633 | 589 | 638 | 596 |
|  | 635 | 814 | 735 | 678 | 718 | 594 | 692 | 654 | 656 | 624 | 600 | 623 | 614 |
| Stocks, end of month .-....-......................d.d. | 417 | 460 | 485 | 414 | 440 | 439 | 449 | 482 | 478 | 475 | 470 | 495 | 432 |
| Redwood, California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38,752 | 47, 202 | 32,442 | 28,724 | 38, 162 | 19,305 | 38, 510 | 34, 653 | 31, 208 | 26,330 70.478 | 29,631 70,186 29,562 | 53,795 90.797 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..................................-. | 96, 928 | 166,707 | 161, 208 | 151, 447 | 146, 607 | 111, 518 | 99, 793 | 101, 121 | 77, 8181 | 70,478 37,265 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,186 \\ & 29,56 \end{aligned}$ | 90,797 34,535 | ${ }_{31,057}^{94,155}$ |
|  | 33,234 33,712 | 40,365 36,636 | 37,653 36,854 | 41,390 39,301 | 40,181 37,818 | 32,485 36,211 | 41, 161 | 34, ${ }^{39}$, 092 | 40,747 35 | 37, 365 | 29,562 28,811 | 34,535 33,512 | 31,057 33,037 |
|  | 66, 105 | 70,687 | 68,759 | 68, 128 | 66,682 | 62, 216 | 59,043 | 62, 521 | 63, 521 | 66, 123 | 74, 311 | 72,074 | 68, 566 |
| FURNITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts, plant operations....... percent of normal. Grand Rapids district: | 54 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 58 | 57 | 68 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 54 |
| Orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canceled.-.-.------...-.-. percent of new orders.- | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | , | 1 | 4 |  |
| New .......-.-...--...-no. of days' production.. | 17 | 76 | 24 | 32 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 41 | 35 | 25 | 65 | 25 | $\stackrel{23}{ }$ |
| Unfilled, end of month..............-...-...do..-- | 87 | 95 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 77 | 78 | 76 | 68 | 72 | 84 | 87 |
| Plant operations.................percent of normal-- | 50 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Shipments.--...-.---...-no. of days' production.- | 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 18 |

## - Revised. <br> ${ }^{2}$ 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 a a ailable on request.
revised as follows: Totallumber stocks revised as follows: Totalliumber 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 colleeted by the Bureau of the Census. Revisions through 1939 for total umber stocks and totar sortwood and hardwood for total lumber total softwoods and Southarn pine, and 111000000 to Southern pine unflled orders (these additions are to carry back a revision to include data for concentration yords); all revisions are available on request The Census for 1942 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not carry back a revisis canvassed this affects the comparability of yards; all revisions are available on request. The Census for 1942 and 1943 ineluded many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics rith 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 pro-- 1944 tatals in that table 34,289 and 32,554 , respectively. The revised price series for Southern pine each represents a composite of 9 series; for comparable data beginning August 1942 see note at bottom of p. S- 35 of the June 1944 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary |

## metals and manufactures


r Revised. 1 Beginning 1943 data cover virtually the entire industry. ©Designated "tin plate" prior to the July 1944 Survey but included terneplate.
Bepinning Jan 1045 perag of preto
castines; 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 ( $03,648,490$ tons). 20 . 4 \# 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 datarers reprent 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 A pril, see the October 1942 and July 1943 Surveys; for Aprii data see note at bottom of p. S-31 in the September 1943 issue.







| Unless otherwise stated, statistics throughand descriptive notes may be found in the and descriptive notes may be1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | e | July | Aug | Sember | $\underset{\substack{\text { Octo. } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { cos }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { der }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decers- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { der }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS-Con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, totalt thous. of lb. | 6, 016 | 5,543 | 5,643 | 4,774 | 5,283 | 5,161 | 5,336 | 4, 588 | 5,300 | 4,780 | 4, 302 | 5,439 | 4,886 |
|  | 1,303 | 1,318 | 1, 353 | 1,154 | 1,218 | 1, 229 | 1,204 | 1,215 | 1,129 | , 971 | 1,221 | 1,314 | 1,113 |
|  | 4,713 | 4, 225 | 4, 290 | 3,621 | 4, 065 | 3,932 | 4,133 | 3,373 | 4,171 | 3,809 | 3,082 | 4,125 | 3,773 |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill...........dol. per lb.. | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 185 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 | 195 |
| Copper: Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.).... dol. per lb_. | 1178 | 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 | . 1178 |
| Production: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake) . .short tons.- | 76, 234 | 101, 247 | 92,530 95,280 | 94,534 98,580 | 89, 8070 | $\begin{aligned} & 86,224 \\ & 93,650 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,769 \\ & 91,047 \end{aligned}$ | 82,776 88,384 | 82, 653 | 76,466 <br> 87,145 | 76,799 82649 | $+73,754$ 67,726 | r 67,496 69,950 |
| Reliveries, refined, domestico | 76,395 218,488 | 99, 156, 118 | - $\begin{array}{r}95,280 \\ 156,23\end{array}$ | 98,580 165,887 | 93, 141,139 | - $123,81,898$ | 91, 139,515 | 118, ${ }^{884}$ | 126, 590 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 87, } \\ 127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 152,649 | 145, 904 | -69, 17285 |
| Stocks, refined, end of montho' | 51,861 | 37, 259 | 38, 382 | 37,074 | 42,467 | 48,050 | 50,991 | 51, 412 | 49,358 | 58, 051 | 66, 780 | 59, 715 | 57, 142 |
| Ore, domestic, recelpts (lead content) $0^{\circ}$.-.......do | 34,841 | 38,894 | 35,951 | 36, 931 | 34, 255 | 29,982 | 34,873 | 31, 266 | 31,489 | 31,395 | 30,498 | 33, 867 | 31,046 |
| Hefined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized(N. Y.). - dol. per lb.- Production, totalo' | .0650 48.029 | 55, ${ }^{\mathbf{0} 265}$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{5 0}} \mathbf{. 0 6 5 0}$ | - 45.0650 | - $\mathbf{3 9}$, 755 | .0650 40,471 | .0650 38,436 | .0650 38,614 | . 0650 42,997 | .0650 42,842 | .0650 46,052 | -0650 49,099 | .0650 $\mathbf{4 6 , 6 1 6}$ |
|  | 48,029 39,077 | - 54.294 | 50,154 | 42, 463 | 34, 313 | 40,471 | -38,436 | 35, 717 | -44,642 | 36,112 | 46,052 40,264 | 45,463 | 46,616 38,699 |
| Shipments ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 47, 249 | 55, 449 | 44,690 | 48, 142 | 43,485 | 42,966 | 40, 884 | 43, 586 | 42,303 | 43,513 | 50, 420 | 40,887 | 44, 213 |
| Stocks, end of mon | 30,909 | 34, 379 | 39,830 | 37, 586 | 33, 847 | 31, 344 | 28,890 | 23, 911 | 24, 595 | 23, 915 | 19,536 | 27,738 | 30, 141 |
| Magnesium production:* Primary |  | 41.0 | 37.8 | 34.3 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 25.0 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 12.5 | 8.5 | . 7 | 6.0 |
| Secondary recovery | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Tin, wholesale price, Straits (N. Y.)........dol. per lb.. | . 5200 | . 5200 | . 5200 | . 5200 | 5200 | . 5200 | 5200 | . 5200 | 5200 | . 5200 | 5209 | . 5200 | 5200 |
| zinc, slab: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St. <br> Louls) | 0825 | . 0825 | . 0825 | 0825 | . 0825 | . 0825 | 0825 | 0825 | 0825 | 0825 | 0825 | 0825 | 0825 |
| Productionor-................................short tons.- | 71,739 | 86,037 | 80, 40,5 | 80,497 | 73, 067 | 72,947 | 71, 281 | 66, 891 | 68,781 | 67,432 | 70,035 | 70,492 | 64, 723 |
|  | 94, 494 | 84,431 | 75, 213 | 80, 825 | 65, 785 | 63, 193 | 64, 295 | 65, 150 | 67,871 | 65, 559 | 78,732 | 92,453 | 82,855 |
| Domestle ${ }^{7}$ | 94, 296 | 83, 104 | 75, 213 | 80, 540 | 65, 48 | 63, 193 | 64, 158 | 64, 927 | 67,820 | 65,519 | 78,710 | 89,949 | 82, 650 |
| Stocks, end of monthor | 174, 672 | 212, 807 | 217, 999 | 217,671 | 224, 953 | 234, 707 | 241,693 | 243, 434 | 244, 344 | 246, 217 | 237, 520 | 215, 559 | 197, 427 |
| MACHINERY AND APPARATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blowers and fans, new orders........-....thous. of dol.. |  | 13, 236 |  |  | 13, 370 |  |  | 11,780 |  |  | 8,788 |  |  |
| Electric overhead cranes:§ |  | 430 | 53 | 766 | 822 | 473 | 680 | 522 | 1,146 | 18 | 602 | 889 | 07 |
| Orrders, |  | 4,124 | 3, 884 | 3,841 | 4,032 | 3,837 | 3,796 | 3,714 | 4, 579 | 4, 292 | 4, 226 | 4, 530 | 4,738 |
| Shipments. |  | 870 | 783 | 810 | 630 | 663 | 700 | 598 | 597 | 795 | 683 | 581 | 599 |
| Foundry equipment: $\quad 1937-39=100$ |  |  |  |  |  | 375.8 | 450.5 | 388. | 520.5 |  |  |  |  |
| New orders, net total. ......................... $1837-39=100$. New equipment | 604.7 586.8 | ${ }_{457.6}^{498.4}$ | ${ }_{322.2}^{382.7}$ | 477.0 | 426.8 | 327.5 | 416.3 | 336.5 | 504.0 | 301.7 | ${ }_{351.7} 7$ | 462.4 362.2 | 465.3 423.5 |
| Repairs..... | 667.8 | 642.6 | 610.1 | 598.8 | 604.8 | 546.4 | 571.4 | 569.7 | 605.9 | 609.4 | 558.4 | 634.7 | 612.9 |
| Fuel equipment and heating apparatus: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, net .........-..................numb | 14,763 | 5,786 | 4,471 | 4,970 | 7,049 | 5,653 | 7,162 | 5,988 | 9,029 | 15,866 | 12,326 | 14, 268 | 13, 618 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.................do | 48,465 | 13, 092 | 12,483 | 12, 200 | 12,630 | 13,341 | 14,443 | 13, 835 | 14,398 | 22, 441 | 27, 214 | 39,331 | 43,749 |
| Shipments | 9,748 | 6,613 | 5, 080 | 5,253 | 6,619 | 4,942 | 6, 060 | 6,596 | 8,466 | 7,823 | 7,553 | 9,007 | 7,965 |
| Stocks, end of month | 7,854 | 23, 671 | 22, 576 | 21,419 | 20, 192 | 18, 996 | 17,802 | 16, 061 | 13,110 | 12,679 | 11, 221 | 8,997 | 8, 109 |
| Mechanical stokers, sales:4 Classes 1, 2, and 3 ..... | 6,4 | 1,793 | 2, 193 | 2,515 | 3,235 | 3,293 | 4, 368 | 3,996 | 5,183 | 4,768 | 4, 849 | 5,091 | 4,914 |
| Classes 4 and 5: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 344 | 206 | 252 | 279 | 352 | 370 | 474 | 406 | 418 | 362 | 380 | 228 | -219 |
| Horsepower | 71,648 | 43, 012 | 52,299 | 51, 737 | 57, 007 | 70,453 | 83,689 | 70,854 | 74, 188 | 63, 288 | 70,390 | 44,322 | r 43, 075 |
| Unit heaters, ncw orders-.-.-.--.-.- thous. of dol- |  | 2.867 |  |  | 2,591 |  |  | 3,848 |  |  | 4, 653 |  |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), shipments* -...............-................................ |  | 22,418 | 17, 526 | 21,051 | 22,637 | 21,022 | 25,101 | 27, 193 | 28, 684 | 28, 265 | 22,146 | 23,739 |  |
| Machine tools:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, net....-.-....--..................... | 46, 701 | 40,950 | 55, 247 | 59,922 | 49, 558 | 31,889 | 41, 079 | 33, 152 | 57, 200 | 58, 706 | 62,504 | 58,619 | 58, 024 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..................do | 309, 650 | 153, 563 | 167, 232 | 185,746 | 194,450 | 191,295 | 196, 760 | 194, 125 | 213, 675 | 235, 396 | 260, 880 | 281, 252 | - 302,612 |
| Shipments......-. | 39, 374 | 51, 907 | 41,370 | 41,819 | 41,471 | 32,753 | 35, 177 | 35,889 | 37,516 | 36, 277 | 36,784 | 37, 353 | 36, 018 |
| Punips and water systems, domestic, shipments: <br> Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumps......units. | 31, 408 | 39,431 | 35, 897 | 36,701 | 29, 988 | 26,671 | 32, 050 | 22,494 | 31, 229 | 29,843 | 2, 838 | 2,955 | 279 |
| Power pumps, horizontal type $\qquad$ | ${ }^{31}, 773$ | ${ }^{30,478}$ | ${ }^{341}$ | 300 | 262 | , 409 | ${ }_{418}$ | 292 | ${ }^{3} 254$ | 392 | , 248 | , 556 | 476 |
| Water systems, including pumps | 30,647 | 30,463 | 26, 726 | 25, 299 | 28,126 | 30, 142 | 25,561 | 23,865 | 32, 171 | 29,040 | 20,427 | 29,086 | 27,949 |
| Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: <br> Orders, new ....................................thous. of dol | 3,284 | 3,206 | 3,912 | 4,815 | 3,096 | 3,497 | 4, 175 | 3,635 | 4,016 | 2,207 | 2,242 | 3,579 | 3,326 |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number* -thousands. |  | 1,545 | 1,297 | 1,324 | 1,368 | 1,485 | 1,938 | 1,857 | 1,934 | 1,741 | 1,635 | 1,450 | 1,158 |
| Electrical products: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insulating materials, sales billed --......- $1936=100$ |  | 442 | 311 | 393 434 | 408 346 | 338 365 | 387 416 | 3514 | 342 242 | 340 | ${ }_{328}^{323}$ | ${ }_{352}^{371}$ | 380 391 |
| Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9,041 | 16,011 | 20,608 | 11, 156 | 11,743 | 12,781 | 8, 094 | 6,970 | 9,531 | 6,152 | 10,653 | 11,193 |
|  |  | 750 | 1,055 | 1,328 | 810 | 843 | 1,005 | 711 | 688 | 927 | 491 | 870 | 883 |
| Laminated fiber products, shipments .-..........do | 6. 085 | 6, 326 | 5,895 | 5,727 | 5,861 | 4, 921 | 5,519 | 4,936 | 5,006 | 4,854 | 4,779 | 5,546 | 5,666 |
| Motors (1-200 hp): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyphase induction, billings .-................-. do | 6. 168 | 6, 434 | 5,940 | 6, 199 | 5,557 | 5, 048 | 6,005 | 5,420 | 5,675 | 5,965 | 6,677 | 5,073 | 5,911 |
|  | 6,639 | 5,732 | 5,532 | 6,378 | 5, 935 | 6, 221 | 7,133 | 4,899 | 5,402 | 5,210 | 7,490 | 6, 200 | 6, 535 |
| Direct current, billings |  | 8, 101 | 7, 190 | 6,654 | 6,994 | 6, 385 | 6.839 | 6,533 | 6,372 | 6, 190 | 6, 010 | 4. 730 | 5, 231 |
| Direct current, new orders...-....................-- |  | 4,539 | 5,417 | 9,907 | 6, 602 | 7,042 | 5, 803 | ${ }^{6,743}$ | 2,992 | 9,293 | 3,933 | 4, 575 | 4, 343 |
| Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments...short tons.. | 9, 842 | 7,782 | 7,747 | 7,904 | 8, 395 | 7,967 | 8,531 | 8. 173 | 8,838 | 8,811 | 9,266 | 11,276 | 14, 141 |
| Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paper.............thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,407 1,428 | 4,653 1,393 | 4, 1,218 | 3,953 1,240 | 4,273 1,276 | 3,773 1,079 | 4,184 1,174 | 4,130 1,156 | - 1,275 | 4,038 1,170 | 3,845 1,149 | 3,901 | 3,825 1,272 |
| Shipments..---..........-.................thous. of dol | 1,428 |  | 1,218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,166 | 1,272 |

$r$ Rerised. $\quad$ The total and the detail cover 59 manulacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942 ,
$\sigma^{7}$ For data beginning January 1942 for the indicated copper, lead, and zinc series, see p. 24, table 6 , of the June 1944 Survey.
8 Revisions in unfilled orders for April-July 1942 are a vailable on request; data cover 8 companies beginning March 1943
$\oplus 1944$ data based on reports of 124 manufacturers (see note in A pril 1945 Survey); 20 of these reported no production, shipments, orders, or stocks in 1945.
Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 20 have discontinued the manufacture of stokers: some manufacture stokers only occasionally. The manufacture of class 1 stokers was discontinued Sept. 30, 1942, by order of the War Production Board; this accounts for the large reduction after that month in figures for classes 1,2 , and 3 .

New series. For magnesium production beginning January 1942, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey. The series on automotive replacement battery sbipments represents estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are avalable on request. For $1940-41$ and early 1942 data for machine tool shipments see p. $8-30$ of tbe November 1942 Survey; for new and unfilled orders for 1942 and the eariy months of 1943 , see $p$. S-31 of the August 1944 issue. The data for machine tools cover virtually the en. tire industry through June 1944; thercafter, reports were no longer reguested from 150 small companies which formerly accounted for about 4 percent of total shipments. The new series on shipments of warm-air furnaces, which replaces the new orders data formerly shown, is compiled by the Burcau of the Census from reports to the War Production Board by 126 Digmapufaeturerssaçounting for almost the entire production; shipments for January and February 1944, the earliest data available, 23,418 and 21,699, respectively

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | November | Decem ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru- <br> ary |

PAPER AND PRINTING


Book publication, total......................... of editions.
New books...
New editions
rRevised. $\ddagger$ For revislons for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see note for paperboard at bottom of p. S-35 of the July 1944 Survey
TRevisions for January 1944: Total, 1,411,268; paper, 687,134; paperboard, 724, 134
Computed by carrying forward March 1943 figures on the basis of percentage changes in data for 59 identical companies reporting to the National Paperboard Association.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Revised wood pulp production data beginning 1940 and sulphite stocks for all months of 1943 are shown on page 20 of December 1944 Survey; revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and S-31 of the June 1943 issue. The data exclude defibrated, exploded, and asplund fiber. The paper series from the American Paper and Pulp *New series. The new paper series from the Bureau of the Census cover production of all mills including producers of building paper and building boards; for comparable left monthly averages and data for the early months of 1943 , see $p$. S-32 of the August 1944 issue. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers and a description of the series, see p. 20 of the september 1944 Survey. The indexes for folding paper boxes are from the Folding Paper Box Association, based on reports of members accounting for around 50 percent of the industry totals; earlier data will be published later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\underset{\text { Nover }}{\text { ber }}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

| Anthracite: COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail.-...-------.-.------.-. dol. per short ton.- | 13.98 | 14.04 | 14.04 | 13.96 | 13.85 | 13.84 | 13.84 | 13.84 | 13.85 | 13.86 | 13.86 | 13.87 | 14.00 |
|  | 11. 430 | 11. 481 | 11.527 | 11. 574 | 11. 435 | 11.419 | 11. 419 | 11.419 | 11.419 | 11.424 | 11,430 | 11. 430 | 11. 430 |
|  | 5, 215 | 5,576 | 5. 202 | 5,848 | 5,623 | 4,962 | 5,623 | 5,443 | 5, G03 | 5,088 | 4,570 | 4,195 | r 4,445 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In producers' storage yards....---.------.-.- do | 285 | 318 | 334 | 353 | 348 | 378 | 413 | 442 | 462 | 492 | 445 | 322 | 289 |
| In selected retail dealers' yards. No. of days' supply -- | 13 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 11 | 10 |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial consumption and tetail deliveries, total thous. of short tons.- | 51,687 | 54, 417 | 47,411 | 44, 260 | 43,072 | 43,171 | 46,585 | 45, 710 | 49,516 | 49,684 | 55, 186 | 59, 082 | ז 52, 549 |
| Industrial consumption, total .....-........... do.-- | 39,577 | 41, 709 | 37, 753 | 36, 746 | 35, 295 | 35, 254 | 36,958 | 35,967 | 39,003 | 39,644 | 41, 813 | 42, 780 | $+52,549$ $+38,252$ |
|  | 819 | 1,046 | 962 | 1,006 | -958 | -944 | -896 | 805 | -822 | 759 | 7 632 | 714 | r 708 |
| Byproduct coke ovens..-.-.-.-................. do | 8,060 | 8,124 | 7,925 | 8, 134 | 7, 778 | 7,967 | 7,978 | 7,606 | 7,985 | 7,748 | 7,984 | 7,934 | 7, 216 |
|  | 265 | 264 | 254 | 293 | 311 | 316 | 358 | 336 | 364 | 360 | 352 | 296 | 245 |
|  | 138 | 142 | 133 | 126 | 112 | 117 | 115 | 121 | 128 | 129 | 138 | 145 | 133 |
| Electric power utilities.-............................ do | 6,186 | 6,539 | 5, 632 | 5,817 | 6,167 | 6,414 | 7,046 | 6,657 | 6,754 | 6,824 | 7,066 | 7,119 | -6,210 |
| Railways (class I) .-.-.-.-...-.................. do | 11, 411 | 12,043 | 11, 204 | 10,834 | 10, 230 | 10, 248 | 10,445 | 10,095 | 10,940 | 10,714 | 11,758 | 12,014 | 10,749 |
|  | 11.938 | 1,020 | 11.879 | -829 | - 778 | 780 | -831 | -807 | 10,807 | , 908 | 1,022 | 1, 080 | - 942 |
|  | 11,760 | 12, 531 | 10,764 | 9,677 | 8,961 | 8,468 | 9,289 | 9,540 | 11, 143 | 12, 202 | 12,861 | 13,478 | 12,049 |
| Retail deliveries..........-...........--.....- do | 12, 110 | 12, 708 | 9,658 | 7,514 | 7,777 | 7,917 | 9,627 | 9,743 | 10. 513 | 10,040 | 13, 373 | 16, 302 | 14, 297 |
| Other consumption, coal mine fuel | 239 | 253 | 231 | 257 | 248 | . 228 | - 252 | 233 | - 235 | - 229 | 204 | - 239 | 1, 214 |
| Prices, composite: <br> Retail ( 35 cities) dol. per short ton.- | 10.36 | 10.22 | 10.24 | 10. 27 | 10.28 | 10.29 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.32 | 10.33 | 10.33 | 10.35 |
| Wholesale: | 10.36 | 10.22 | 10.24 | 10.27 | 10.28 | 10. 20 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.32 | 10.33 | 10.33 | 10.35 |
|  | 5, 237 | 5. 240 | 5. 246 | 5. 242 | 5. 239 | 5. 238 | 5,239 | 5. 237 | 5. 237 | 5. 237 | 5. 237 | 5. 237 | 5. 237 |
| Prepared sizes | 5,513 | 5. 497 | 5. 503 | 5. 508 | 5. 510 | 5. 512 | 5. 514 | 5. 509 | 5. 509 | 5.516 | 5. 516 | 5. 513 | 5. 513 |
| Production $\dagger$----.-.-.-.-.- | 52, 360 | 54, 880 | 49, 510 | 53,930 | 52, 712 | 48,986 | 54, 177 | 50,480 | 51,813 | 50,819 | 45,774 | 52, 200 | 46,900 |
| 'Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, | 45, 494 | 51,835 | 50, 513 | 55, 293 | 59, 680 | 61,413 | 63,903 | 64, 905 | 65, 074 | 64, 020 | 57, 204 | 49,465 | 45,773 |
|  | 41,838 | 46, 884 | 46,874 | 50, 591 | 54, 259 | 55, 537 | 58, 233 | 59,150 | 59, 256 | 58, 330 | 52, 470 | 46, 127 | 42, 643 |
| Byproduct coke ovens | 5, 452 | 6,281 | 5,930 | 5, 892 | 6, 152 | 5,711 | 5,928 | 6,174 | 6, 397 | 6,737 | 6, 112 | 5,695 | 5,610 |
|  | 441 | 465 | 475 | 472 | 491 | 508 | -537 | 550 | $\bigcirc 592$ | 582 | 538 | 5, 494 | 4.48 |
|  | 175 | 208 | 193 | 205 | 206 | 216 | 239 | 250 | 243 | 261 | 243 | 214 | r 189 |
|  | 12,519 | 13,996 | 14, 802 | 15,713 | 16, 457 | 16,965 | 17,505 | 17,773 | 17,962 | 17,671 | 16,305 | 14, 098 | 12, 916 |
| Railways (elass I) | 9,964 | 9, 893 | 10, 250 | 11, 737 | 13, 329 | 13,797 | 14, 633 | 14,773 | 14, 691 | 14,427 | 12, 918 | 11, 312 | r 10,189 |
|  | 725 | , 765 | -758 | 11,761 | -785 | 17,811 | 14, 775 | 14,791 | 14, 796 | 14, 783 | 12, 701 | 1, 665 | $\begin{array}{r}10,189 \\ \hline 66\end{array}$ |
|  | 12,562 | 15,276 | 14,466 | 15,811 | 16,839 | 17, 529 | 18,616 | 18,839 | [8, 57\% | 17,869 | 15, 653 | 13, 649 | 12,625 |
| Retail dealers, total | 3, 656 | 4,951 | 3,639 | 4,702 | 5, 421 | 5,876 | 5,676 | 5,755 | 5,818 | 5,690 | 4,734 | 13,649 3,337 | 12, 130 |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 7.000 |
| Beehive $\qquad$ thous. of short tons | 525 | 667 | $r 613$ | 644 | 614 | 605 |  | 516 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,646 | 5,656 | 5,545 | 5,691 | 5,437 | 5, 627 | 5,633 | 5,377 | 5,635 | 5,471 | 5,603 | 5, 576 | -454 |
|  |  | 144 | 137 | 5, 145 | 5, 135 | -158 | -158 | -155 | 181 | 5, 164 | 5, 172 | 5181 | 163 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 677 | 622 | 685 | 756 | 784 | 921 | 986 | 995 | 1,040 | 1,198 | 1,149 | 913 | 779 |
|  | 499 | 513 | 535 | 560 | 554 | 589 | 596 | 565 | 1, 586 | 1,688 | 1,655 | 609 | 584 |
|  | 178 | 109 | 149 | 186 | 231 | 332 | 390 | 430 | 454 | 509 | 494 | 304 | 195 |
|  |  | 173 | 166 | 141 | 127 | 130 | 116 | 116 | 137 | 162 | 187 | 174 | 131 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) $\dagger$...........thous. of bbl.- |  | 137, 902 | 132, 330 | 139, 537 | 139, 937 | 143,434 | 143, 047 | 140,453 | 143, 720 | 140,045 | 145, 125 | 145, 071 | 134, 882 |
| Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells............ dol. per bbl | 1.110 | 1. 110 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 1. 110 | 1.110 | 14.110 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 14.110 | 134,810 |
| Productiont.-.-......------....-........thous. of bbl |  | 136, 752 | 133, 593 | 141, 293 | 137,251 | 141,287 | 145,296 | 142,989 | 146, 938 | 142, 404 | 145, 282 | 147, 186 | 133, 238 |
|  |  | 91 | 91 | 92 | 95 | -96 | - 25 | 95 | 104 | -94 | - 95 | 93 | 136 |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Refinable in U. S. $\dagger$ thous. of |  | 236, 530 | 234, 694 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 238, 911 | 234, 624 | 235,176 50,407 | 229,631 50,190 | 223,503 48,895 | 223,901 50,150 | 222,868 48,919 | 223.500 50,323 | 222,759 49,039 | 220,663 48,576 | 221,737 49 | 220, 221 |
| At tank farms and in pipe lines............... do |  | 174, 415 | 169,574 | 171, 467 | 166, 227 | 160,938 | 160,162 | 160, 216 | 159, 447 | 159,582 | 158, 181 | 157, 808 | 48, 609 |
|  |  | 13, 204 | 13, 495 | 13,302 | 13,214 | 13,670 | 13, 589 | 13,733 | 13, 730 | 14,138 | 14, 105 | 137, 309 | 157, 449 |
|  |  | 6,766 | 6,473 | 6,254 | 6,118 | 6,186 | 6,291 | 6,469 | 6,487 |  |  | 14, 309 | 14, 163 |
|  |  | 1,056 | 6, 953 | 1.033 | 1,177 | 1, 1898 | 6,291 1,200 | 1,469 1,357 | 6, 1,194 | 6,482 1,154 | 6,107 $\mathbf{1}, 099$ | 6,026 1,022 | 5, 791 1,024 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas and fuel oils: Consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,491 | 1,490 | 1,516 | 1,640 | 1,530 | 1,505 | 1,650 | 1,746 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,574 | 8,095 | 1,956 | 1,549 | 5,496 | 1,970 | 1,750 | 1, 8,284 | 1,825 | 8,012 | 2,148 | 1,701 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19,863 | 19,604 | 21, 215 | 20,028 | 21, 316 | 20,593 | 19, 110 | 21,697 | 18,870 | 19,058 | 20, 556 | 20, 267 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qas oil and distillate fuel oil.................-do |  | 29, 926 | 30, 152 |  | 35, 242 | 38,335 | 40,712 | 43,687 | 47, 352 | 45,584 | 38,333 | 31, 695 | 27, 210 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) --....dol. per gal - | . 059 | . 060 | . 060 | . 060 | . 060 | . 060 | . 059 | . 059 | . 059 | . 059 | . 059 | . 059 | . 059 |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)............- do.... | . 161 | . 161 | .161 | .161 | .161 | . 161 | . 161 | .161 | . 161 | .161 | . 161 | . 161 | . 161 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities .-.........- do | . 146 | . 146 | . 1.146 | .146 | . 146 | .146 | .146 | .146 | . 146 | . 146 | . 146 | . 146 | . 146 |
|  |  | 60, 145 | 58, 384 | 61, 191 | 61,719 | 63, 480 | 64,064 | 63, 674 | 65,514 | 64,842 | 65,800 | 66, 662 | 63,503 |
|  |  | 21, 148 | 21,185 30,492 | 22,352 31,510 | 22,510 | 22,748 | 22,655 | 23, 827 | 24, 421 | 24, 019 | 24, 081 | 24, 267 | 23, 733 |
| Cracked gasoline .-. - Natural gasoline and allied products $\dagger \dagger$.-..... do. |  | 31,905 8,250 | 30,492 8,028 | 31,510 8,477 | 31,959 8,387 | 33, 062 | 33, 769 | 32, 283 | 33,190 | 33,055 | 34, 020 | 34, 262 | 32, 255 |
| Used at refineries $\dagger$.............................do. |  | 8,250 5,377 | 8,028 5,012 | 8,477 5,198 | 8, $\mathbf{5 8 7}$ [29 | 8,767 6,165 | 8,792 | 8,648 5,799 | 9,090 | 9, 024 | 9, 197 | 9, 843 | 8,993 |
|  |  | 2,010 | 1,979 | 2, 235 | 2, 2,465 | 6,165 2,163 | 6,084 2,264 | 5,799 2,223 | 6,020 2,194 | 6,109 2,155 | $\begin{array}{r}6,008 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,380 2,124 | 5,457 |

## r Revised

「Revised.

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

 1943 are available on request. Revised February 1944 flgare for wells completed, 948 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novernber | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued. Motor fuel-Continued. Stocks, gasoline, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished gasoline, total....---.....thous. of bbl.- |  | 75, 275 | 76,638 | 74, 519 | 70, 246 | 68, 921 | 66, 542 | 64, 914 | 65, 886 | 68,107 | 73,622 | 78,877 | 85,473 |
|  |  | 52,513 | 51,830 | 49, 047 | 45, 468 | 43,639 | 41, 752 | 40,608 | 42.145 | 43, 527 | 48, 217 | 53, 210 | 59, 635 |
|  |  | 11,825 | 11,735 | 12,193 | 11,738 | 11,581 | 11,924 | 12,072 | 12,388 | 12,467 | 13,208 | 12,789 | 11,984 |
| Natural gasoline. .-.............................. do |  | 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, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania).....................................dol. per gal. | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | . 074 | .074 | . 074 | . 074 | 074 |
|  |  | 6,960 | 6,489 | 6,710 | 6,246 | 6,277 | 6, 358 | 6,339 | 6,515 | 6,505 | 6, 461 | 6,614 | 6,291 |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month..................do. |  | 4,078 | 4,142 | 4,969 | 5,949 | 6,665 | 7,583 | 7,985 | 7,847 | 6,977 | 5, 765 | 4,674 | 4,181 |
| Lubricants: <br> Price, wholesale, cylinder, refnery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal. | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | 160 | . 160 | . 160 | . 160 | 160 | 160 |
|  | . 160 | 3,488 | 3,273 | 3,337 | 3,453 | 3, 364 | 3, 356 | 3,458 | 3,672 | 3,587 | 3. 581 | 3,504 | 3,062 |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.-.-.-..........do.... |  | 8,011 | 8,068 | 7,771 | 7,590 | 7,426 | 7,169 | 7,364 | 7,452 | 7,562 | 7,815 | 7,796 | 7,641 |
| Asphalt: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 455, 400 | 455, 500 | 598,900 889,500 | 690,700 844,600 | 711, 600 | 800,200 590,000 | 750,400 495,100 | 677,600 465,800 | 553, 600 | 481, 100 | 471,200 | 420,900 |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.................-do.--- |  | 795, 300 | 852, 200 | 889, 500 | 844, 600 | 735,600 | 590.000 | 495, 100 | 465, 800 | 534, 400 | 626, 200 | 730,000 | 808, 200 |
| Wax: <br> Production. thous. of Ib.- |  | 79, 800 | 76,440 | 65, 520 | 60,480 | 63, 500 | 64, 120 | 62, 180 | 67, 480 | 63,560 | 67, 200 | 71,960 | 64,960 |
|  |  | 84,560 | 94,080 | 93, 800 | 91,560 | 93, 800 | 96, 040 | 94, 920 | 96, 880 | 94,920 | 93, 800 | 88, 480 | 86, 240 |
| Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments: $\dagger$ |  | 4,526 | 3, 928 | 4,134 | 3,976 | 3, 624 |  | 4,004 | 4,192 |  |  |  |  |
| Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet --do | 4,679 2,038 | 1, 719 | 3, 1,368 | 4,134 | 3,970 | 1, 133 | 4, 1,318 | 4,004 | 4,192 | 4,116 1,295 | 3,662 1,456 | 3,879 1,518 | 3,799 1,573 |
| Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet... do | 1,176 | 1,393 | 1, 160 | 1,196 | 1, 157 | 1,035 | 1,200 | 1, 194 | 1, 221 | 1,215 | 1,943 | 1,082 | 1,995 |
|  | 1, 465 | 1, 414 | 1, 400 | 1,602 | 1,622 | 1,457 | 1,699 | 1,711 | 1, 797 | 1,606 | 1,263 | 1,279 | 1,231 |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

$r$ Revised. IAccording to the compilers, data represent approximately the entire industry. or Collection of data temporarily discontinued.
$\oplus$ Includes laminated board reported as component board; this is a new product not produced prior to September 1942



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| Hosiery: CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production..-................... thous, 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, 144 |
|  |  | 13, 590 | 11, 761 | 12,657 | 11,974 | 9,982 | 12,966 | 11, 764 | 12, 118 | 12, 603 | 10, 901 | 12, 389 | 11, 398 |
|  |  | 17, 197 | 16,961 | 16,942 | 16,970 | 17,040 | 16, 840 | 16, 542 | 16, 122 | 15, 496 | 14, 672 | 14, 645 | 14,391 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 857, 693 | 903,538 | 775,617 | 832,812 | 805,823 | 723, 402 | 841, 490 | 793, 086 | 795, 379 | 836,541 | 760, 740 | 849, 945 | 781, 559 |
| Prices received by farmers $\dagger$---.-.......dol. per lb.- | . 202 | . 200 | . 202 | . 198 | . 202 | . 203 | . 202 | . 210 | . 213 | . 208 | . 209 | . 202 | . 200 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling $15 / 6^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 markets dol. per lb | 218 | 211 | . 210 | . 210 | . 215 | 216 | . 214 | 214 | 216 | . 214 | . 216 | 217 | 216 |
| Production: <br> Ginnings <br> thous of running bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings§ thous of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | 7211, 839 | 111,129 |  |  |  | 48 | 576 | 3,985 | 8,282 | 10, 274 | 10,538 | 11, 118 | -...- |
|  | r2 12, 230 | : 11,429 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warehouses..-----.-...-.--------.- thous. of bales | 11,681 | 10,840 | 10, 205 | 9,515 | 8,788 | 8,221 | 7,872 | 9,703 | 11,926 | 13, 122 | 13,343 | 12,941 | 12,359 |
|  | 2, 194 | 2, 233 | 2,165 | 2,054 | 1,931 | 1,820 | 1,662 | 1,672 | 1,927 | 2, 162 | 2,269 | 2, 244 | 2,232 |
| Cotton linters: <br> Consumption $\qquad$ | 131 | 116 | 111 | 123 | 122 | 133 | 125 | 121 | 126 | 122 | 120 | 129 | 119 |
|  | 110 | 82 | 56 | 40 | 21 | 23 | 29 | 100 | 152 | 180 | 156 | 170 | 128 |
|  | 462 | 797 | 746 | 661 | 545 | 454 | 357 | 328 | 342 | 373 | 414 | 440 | 464 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in . in width, production, quarterly*..............mil. of linear yards.... |  | +2,532 |  |  | r 2, 413 |  |  | 2, 294 |  |  | 2,318 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill margins | 21. 19 | 19.72 | 19.78 | 19.81 | 19. 28 | 19.81 | 20.35 | 21.30 | 21. 12 | 21.31 | 21.41 | 21.32 | 21.33 |
| Denims, 28 -inch - | . 209 | . 193 | . 188 | . 199 | . 198 | . 2006 | . 209 | . 209 | . 209 | . 209 | . 209 | . 209 | . 209 |
|  | . 1114 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 087 | . 092 | - 092 | . 092 | . 092 | . 112 | . 112 | 092 | 092 |
| Spindle activity: |  |  |  |  | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | . 13 | . 114 | . 114 | . 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Active spindles ..-.-...-.-......-............thousands. | 22, 232 | 22,570 | 22,412 | 22,385 | 22,380 | 22, 291 | 22, 241 | 22, 280 | 22,228 | 22, 257 | 22, 220 | 22, 261 | 22, 224 |
| Active spindle hours, total ...............-.mil. of hr... | 9,914 | 10,637 | 9,316 | 10,058 | 9,711 | 8,603 | 9,952 | 9,381 | 9,487 | 9,707 | 8,763 | 9,956 | 8,925 |
| A verage per spindle in place.......-.........hours.- | 429 | 456 | 400 | 431 | 417 | 369 | 428 | 404 | 410 | 420 | 379 | 431 | [386 |
| Operations...--.................. percent of capacity. | 121.8 | 123.9 | 124.9 | 119.0 | 118.5 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 122.3 | 117.4 | 120.6 | 118.5 | 119.7 | 122.2 |
| Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill) $\dagger$ dol. per lb.. | . 451 | . 414 | . 414 |  |  |  | . 414 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill) .-.............do...- | . 568 | . 515 | . 515 | . 615 | . 515 | . 515 | . | . 568 | . 568 | . 568 | . 568 | 568 | 568 |
| RAYON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51.0 | 45.6 14.9 | 43.2 | 45.4 | 44.0 | 41.3 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 47.8 | 48.3 | 49.0 | 47.8 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: | 14.1 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 12.8 |
| Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| filament..-.............................dol. per lb.- | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | 550 | 550 |  |
| Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier-................d.do.... | . 250 | . 240 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | 250 | 250 | . 250 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: <br> Yarn $\qquad$ mil. of 1 |  | 8.1 | 7.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | ${ }_{2.6}$ | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | ${ }_{2.7}$ | 8.1 | 3.2 |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (scoured basis):1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 59,315 | 46,928 | 46,892 | 51, 890 | 38,752 | 42,396 | 52, 170 | 45,752 | 45, 288 | - 54, 415 | 60, 135 |  |
|  |  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad.....------.--......thous. of active hours.- |  | 2,613 | 2. 5663 | 2,512 | 2,381 | 2,080 | 2,327 | 2,322 | 2,426 | 2,288 | -2,304 | 2,346 |  |
|  |  | 62 | 60 | 63 | 63 | 54 | 63 | 59 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 74 |  |
| Broad.....-.-.................................. do. |  |  |  |  |  | 43 | 50 | 45 | 50 | 50 | r 46 |  |  |
|  |  | 37 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 29 | 34 | 31 | 35 | 36 | - 33 | 32 |  |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen |  | 123, 552 | 121, 302 | 120, 333 | 113,128 | ${ }^{99} 780$ | 115, 256 | 110, 238 | 117,659 | 114,096 | r 110,629 | 113, 148 |  |
|  |  | 114, 101 | 111, ${ }_{202}$ | 111,253 | 103,880 | 80, 154 | 95, ${ }_{191}$ | 100, 396 | 103,819 | 101,520 | r 98, 888 | 99, 331 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 189 | 201 |  |
| Raw, territory, 64s, 708 s, 80s, fine, scoured**.dol. per lb. | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1. 190 | 1.190 |  |
|  | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | . 545 | $\stackrel{.}{ } .545$ | . 545 |
| Australian (Boston) (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond | . 750 | . 765 | . 765 | . 765 | . 765 | . 765 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's dress goods, French serge, $54^{\prime \prime \prime}$ (at mill) |  | . 65 | . 765 | . 68 | . 06 | . 765 | . 705 | . 665 | . 65 | . 765 | . 754 | . 750 | 750 |
|  | 1. 559 | 1. 559 | 1.559 | 1.559 | 1. 559 | 1. 559 | 1. 559 | 1. 559 | 1.559 | 1.559 | 1. 559 | 1.559 | 1.559 |
| dol per lb.- | 1.900 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.800 | 1.900 | 1. 900 | 1.900 | 1.800 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter: $\dagger$ <br> Total $\qquad$ thous. of lb |  |  |  |  | 339, 369 |  |  | 373, 666 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool finer than 40s, total........................d. do...- |  | 231, 537 |  |  | 287, 276 |  |  | 314, 824 |  |  | $304,219$ |  |  |
|  |  | 115, 225 |  |  | 164, 283 |  |  | 189, 277 |  |  | 171,617 |  |  |
| Foreign....-.- |  | 116, 312 |  |  | 122,993 |  |  | 125, 547 |  |  | 132, 602 |  |  |
| Wool 40s and below and carpet...............d. do. |  | 47, 726 |  |  | 52,083 |  |  | 58,842 |  |  | 57, 376 |  |  |

${ }^{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total ginnings of 1943 crop.
${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1944 crop.
sTotal ginnings to end of month indicated
${ }^{7}$ Production of $64 \times 00$ lor which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued.
$\ddagger$ For revised fgures for cotton stocks for August 1941 -March 1942, see p. S-34 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of Aimerican cotton in the United States on July 31 ,
, including stocks on farms and in transit, were $10,626,000$ bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

- Data exclude carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabricsand, through October 1943, woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yarns (no separat
data for the latter have been collected since October 1943); for weekly averages for 1942 and 1943 , including such looms, see note marked "o" on $p$. S-35 of the May 1944 Survey. $\dagger$ Revised series. For monthly 1941 data (or the yarn price series see p. S-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 " $\dagger$ " on p. $\delta-35$ of the June 1944 Survey. Wool stock have been published on a revised basis beginning 1942 (see p. S-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.

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 cotton; for data for first half of 1943 see p . S-35 of the August 1944 Survey; earlier data will be shown later. The new wool prices are compiled by the Department of Agriculture; they replace similar, but not identical. series formerly shown in the Survey, compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin which discon-
tinued quotations after 1943; earlier data are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1945 | 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1945 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trucks and tractors, production, total*.-.....number-- | 74,930 | 56, 359 | 65, 719 | 56.920 | 61, 186 | 61,540 | 68,545 | 65, 042 | 64, 129 | 69,013 | 70,682 | -67,065 | r 64, 213 |
|  | 18,548 | 4, 628 | 8,151 | 9, 298 | 11, 926 | 11,243 | 12,511 | 12,277 | 13, 075 | 14,677 | 15. 653 | - 15,019 | - 14, 032 |
| Military | 56,382 | 51,731 | 47, 568 | 47, 622 | 49, 260 | 50, 297 | 56, 034 | 52,765 | 51, 054 | 54, 336 | 55, 029 | -52,046 | r 50,181 |
| Light: Military | 21, 925 | 21, 081 | 19,481 | 19,338 | 20,830 | 20, 269 | 23, 441 | 21,367 | 18, 534 | 19,765 | 20, 433 | 21, 621 | 20,641 |
| Medium: <br> Civilian $\qquad$ do | 12,845 | 3,317 | 6,245 | 7,310 | 9,319 | 8,582 | 10, 248 | 10,034 | 9, 432 | 10, 153 | 9,565 | - 11, 183 | r 10,534 |
|  | 3,994 | 8,303 | 6,649 | 7,007 | 6,625 | 6,031 | 5,746 | 6,300 | 6,144 | 6, 503 | 5,326 | - 3 , 527 | 3,378 |
|  | 3,919 | 1,311 | 1,906 | 1,988 | 2,607 | 2,661 | 2, 263 | 2,243 | 3,643 | 4, 524 | 6,088 | -3,836 | - 3 , 339 |
|  | 30, 463 | 22,347 | 21, 438 | 21, 277 | 21,805 | 23,997 | 26,847 | 25,098 | 26,376 | 28, 068 | 29, 270 | 26, 898 | 26, 162 |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Oar Institute: Shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, total.-.-.-....................number.- | 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, 137 |
|  | 3,708 | 1,999 | 713 16 | 1,501 | 1,698 | 2,197 | 2,662 | 2,807 | 3, 617 | 3,244 | 3, 089 | 3,074 | 3,211 |
|  | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 166 166 | 16 16 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 5 5 | 12 12 | 18 18 | 20 20 |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned. $\qquad$ thousands. | 1,770 | 1,753 | 1,754 48 | $\begin{array}{r}1,753 \\ \hline 53 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1,754 | 1,755 | 1,756 52 | 1,758 | 1,759 | 1,762 | 1,764 | 1,767 | 1,769 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs..-do..-Pereent of total on line | 52 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.11 | 3.0 | 3.0 3 | 2.9 | 51 2.9 | 3.0 | 51 3.0 | 3. ${ }^{51}$ |
| Orders, untilled..................................c.cars.. | 34, 162 | 35, 581 | 43, 321 | 42, 244 | 41,236 | 37,985 | 34,064 | 30, 153 | 28,385 | 28, 910 | 34, 417 | 34, 579 | 35, 031 |
| Equipment manufacturers................-- do.-.- | 27, 196 | 24, 241 11,340 | 32,677 10,644 | 32,859 9,385 | 33,166 8,070 | 30,955 7,030 | 28,070 | 25, 28.5 | 23, 885 | 25,154 3,756 | 29,675 4,742 | 29, 386 | 28, 080 |
| Railroad shops | 6,966 | 11,340 | 10,644 | 9,385 | 8,070 | 7,030 | 5,894 | 4,868 | 4, 500 | 3,756 | 4, 742 | 5, 193 | 6,951 |
| Locomotives, steam, end ${ }^{\text {Undergoing or awaiting classified }}$ repairs_number.- | 2, 302 | 2,092 | 2, 167 | 2, 182 | 2, 120 | 2,190 | 2,194 | 2,187 | 2, 254 | 2,300 | 2,161 | 2,333 | 2,331 |
| Percent of total on line .................... | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Orders unfilled....-........................number.. | 138 | ${ }_{2}^{243}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | 203 | 179 | 172 | 150 | 124 | 102 | 90 | 66 | 80 | 138 |
| Equipment manufacturers $\qquad$ do Railroad shops...................................................... | 97 41 | 204 39 | 191 37 | 168 35 | 146 33 | 139 33 | 118 32 | ${ }_{28}^{96}$ | 77 25 | 65 25 | 41 25 | 32 48 | $\stackrel{92}{46}$ |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 494 | 442 | 421 | 367 | 307 | 431 | 361 | 443 | 336 | 420 | 368 | 420 |
|  |  | 450 44 | 419 23 | 375 46 | 321 46 | 271 36 | 413 18 | 341 20 | 415 28 | 303 33 | 393 27 | 342 26 | 385 35 |

CANADIAN STATISTICS

| Physical volume of business, adjusted: $1935-39=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combined index $\dagger$.-.-.-....-.-. $1935-39=100$ |  | 247.8 | 239.5 | 241.8 | 238.8 | 232. 2 | 233.1 | 231.0 | 228.0 | 227.9 | 233.0 | 228.8 | 216.7 |
| Industrial production, combined index $\dagger$-...--do-.-- Construction |  | 282.7 2018 | 270.0 140.2 | 272.3 109.2 | 266.8 111.8 | 262.1 98.8 | 263.5 91.6 | 260.4 | 259.7 | 255.4 | 256.0 | 245.8 | 240.3 |
| Construction $\dagger$---.....---.-...................... do. |  | 201.8 | 140.2 | 109.2 | 111.8 | 98.8 | 91.6 | 104.1 | 113.4 | 92.7 | 122.6 | 97.7 | 110.9 |
|  |  | 154.7 | 153.1 | 165.0 | 160.2 | 154.8 | 156. 4 | 153.4 | 152.4 | 148.5 | 144.7 | 151.6 | 150.1 |
|  |  | 300.5 | 291.3 | 297.3 | 292.2 | 287.6 | 291.5 | 284.5 | 285.8 | 284.7 | 283.7 | 274.3 | 270.0 |
|  |  | 125.3 | 115.3 | 119.3 | 121.1 | 112.8 | 121.9 | 116.4 | 128.5 | 124.6 | 126.1 | 116.8 | 127.3 |
|  |  | 262.6 | 247.5 | 238.8 | 225.5 | 225.4 | 214.5 | 205.5 | 208. 9 | 191.7 | 189.3 | 174.0 | 147.9 |
| Distribution, combined index $\dagger$---..---.......- d |  | 175.4 | 176.2 | 178.6 | 180.8 | 170.3 | 170.1 | 170.3 | 162.4 | 171.1 | 185.5 | 193.7 | 167.7 |
| A gricultural marketings, adjusted: $\dagger$ <br> Combined index. |  | 220.3 | 305.5 | 217.6 | 270.4 | 361.7 | 101.7 | 81.5 | 110.7 | 133.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 244.2 | 352.7 | 238.8 | 307.8 | 420.6 | 94.8 | 76.9 | 111.1 | 135. 0 | 168.9 | 278.0 | 142.8 |
|  |  | 116.4 | 100.7 | 125.3 | 108.3 | 106.0 | 132.0 | 101.6 | 108.9 | 126. 7 | 162.5 | 155.8 | 141.4 |
| Commodity prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.1 | 119.2 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 118.9 | 118.8 | 118. 6 | 118.9 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 118.6 |
|  | 103.0 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 102.3 | ' 102.3 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.9 |
| Railways: <br> Carloadings <br> thous. of cars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{284}$ | 5 318 | 5315 | 5297 | ${ }_{5} 317$ |  | -330 | 5 327 |  | $\stackrel{279}{ }$ | 264 |
| Revenue freight carried 1 mile.-.-....---mil. of tons.- |  | $\mathbf{5}, 534$ | 5, 342 | 5,769 | 5,457 | 5,640 | 5,520 | 5,563 | 5,815 | 5,597 | 5,192 | 4, 750 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile........... mil. of passengers.- |  | 506 | 544 | 535 | 638 | 714 | 702 | 591 | 532 | 487 | 662 | 471 |  |

Revised.
${ }^{\S}$ For 1945 , pyroxylin spread includes amount spread on nonfabric materials; shipments and unfilled orders include custom coating of nonfabric materials but not other nonfabric
$\dagger$ Revised series. The indicated Canadian indexes have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1942, Survey, except for construction and mining which were
 distribution index were revised back to 1919 and minor revisions were also made in data prior to 1940 for other ser les. All series are available on request.
*New series. The new series on woolen and worsted goods are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports of manufacturers who account for 98 percent or more of tota





# INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages 



CLASSIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL SERIES

| ges mariced |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abrasive paper and cioth (coated) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Agr |  |
|  |  |
| Air mail and air-line operations...-----7-7, 21 |  |
|  | 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| Alcohol, methyl........-.-..............-.-.-. 1,23 |  |
| Alcoholic beverag | 2. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Automobilea.........- 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bearing mekal---------------------------21 27 |  |
|  |  |
| Beverages, alcoholic. |  |
| Bituminous coal $\qquad$ $2,4,11,12,14,33$ |  |
| Boile |  |
| Bonds, issues, prices, eales, yields...-.-.-...- 18, 19 |  |
| Book publ |  |
| Brasa and copper producte.-.-.-.-------...-- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Building contracte awarded |  |
| Building coa |  |
| Building construction (see Construction). |  |
| Building materials, prices, retail tre |  |
| Businesses operating and business turn-over.- 3 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Carioadings |  |
| Cattle and calves..........-...............-.-. 27 |  |
|  |  |
| Cercal and bakery producta. <br> Chain-store sales |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Chemicals 1, $2,3,4,10,11,12,13,14,17,22,23,24$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clothing............. $3,4,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,35$ |  |
| Coal.-.....-....-.-.-....-....... $2,4,11,12,14,33$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| onatruction: |  |
| New construction, dollar val |  |
|  |  |
| 5,6 |  |
|  |  |
| Wage rates, earning, hours.............. $11,13,14$ |  |
| Consumer credi |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Copra |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cotton, raw, anc manufactures.-- $2,4,10,12,13,35$Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil |  |
|  |  |
| Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil...............-- 23, 24 <br> Crops........................................... 1, 23, 24, 25, 26 |  |
| Currency |  |
| Dairy products....................... 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 26 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages, $10,11,12,14$
Failures, industrial and commercial_

| Fairchild's retail price index. - <br> Farm wages. |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

而

Fats and oils
23, 24

Fire losses
4, 17

Flaxseed.
23, 27
Flooring-
17
15, 16
1,19
13.14
our, wheat
$4,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,17,55,26,27,2$
$3,4,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,17,25,26,27,28$
Footwear
Foreclosures, real estate
Freight cars (equipment)
Freight cars (equipment)-...................................... 36

Freight-car surplua-
Fruits and vegetables
2,3, 4, 26
Fuel equipment and heating apparatus......... 3,31
Fuels

Gas and fuel oils.

33, 34
Glycerine.
Gold Goods in warehouses
Grains.-
Gyperma-
Higha and
High

Home mortgages.
Hosiery-........
Hotels -.-. --
Hours per week
11, 12, 21
Housing
4, 6, 7,8
Immigration and emigration.
Imports
Incorne payments
Income-tax receipts
Incorporationa, business, new
Induatrial production indexe
Instalment aales
Instament sales, department atores
Insurance, life.---------3
Inventories, manufacturers and trade.
$3,4,9,10,11,12,13,17,30$
Rerosene.
Labor force
Labor disputes, turn-over
Lamb and mutton.
Lead.

Lingeed oil, calre, and meal

Loans, real-estate, agricultural, bank, brokera'
(see also Consumer credit)............. $6,14,15,17$
Locomotives.

Lubricants
$-1, \overline{2}, \overline{4}, \overline{10}, \overrightarrow{11}, 12,13,29$
Machine activity, cotton, wool.---ה-10, 1135

Magazine advertiaing
Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventories
Manufacturing production indexes,-10, 12
Meats and meat packing- $1,2,3,4, \overline{10}, \overline{12}, \overline{13}, 14,27$
Metals_............2, 3,4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 30, 31
Methanol
Milk..
$2,9,11,12,26$
Minerals
$2,9,11,12,14$
Money supply
Motor vuebicles.

Motors, electrical
Munitions production.
Newspaper advertisint
Newsprint
Onts
Olls and fats
Oleomargarine
Operating busincsses a
Orders, new, manufagt
Paint and paint mater
Paper and pulp
Paper produets
Passporta issued
Pay rolls, manufactunt
ing industries_-.--
Pig iron.
Plywood and veneer
Porcelain enameled pp
Postal business
Postal savings.
Poultry and eggs.

> Retail indexes. Whdlesale ind

Printing
Profite, corporation
Public assistance.
Public utilities....
Pullman Company
Pumpe.
Purchasing power oftrtw
Radio adivertising
tistics, employment

## Railway

Receipte,
Reconistruction Staf
Rents (housin
All retail stor
Department
Rural, general mert
Roofing, asphalt
Rubber products
Savings deposits
Shipbuilding
Shipments, manufac
Shortening
Shorter
Slaughtering and meat
Soybeans and soybeqn
Spindle activity, cottod
Steel, scrap
turk, department
Stocks inventories)
Stone, clay, pricere
Street railw, and glaed
Sugar
Sulfurfic acid.-.-
Telephone, telegraph
Textiles
Tile.
Tobacco
Tools, machine
Trade, retail and $\bar{\sigma}$
Tranalt lines, local_H Tranmportation
Tranaportation, comportan

## Travel

Trucks and tractors
Unemployment - -- -1
United States Goverm
United S
Varicty stores

## Vegetiable oils.

Vegetables and fruit ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} / 2$
Wages, factory and program, produt
War Savings Bondd 4
Warehouses, space det
Wheat transportatid,
Wholesale price inde
Wholesale trade
Wood pulp


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[^12]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 15 th 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 Govern-ment-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, fillance, service, construction (including Federal force-account construction), and miscellaneous.

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

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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 The disallowance of portions of the claimed officers compensation deductions is not refore, 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 Moreover, since the method used in this study involves the pooling and redivision of pront and officers' compensation, the disallowance increases taxable income and has no effect on the conclusions reached here.

[^2]:    Capital assets have been substituted for equity to partially correct for the distorting effect of prior-year losses.

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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. reportal 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

[^4]:    Note: Mr. Shaw is a member of the Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
    ${ }^{1}$ State 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 Securlty 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.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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 ments only from 11.9 to 13.8 percent, the 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).

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ See "State Income Payments in 1943," Survey of Current Business, August 1944.

[^7]:    Nore.-Miss Smith is a member of the Business Statistics Unit, Bureau of Forelgn and Domestic Commerce.

    1 "Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," Survey of Current Business, October 1944.
    a"Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," loc. cit.

[^8]:    Digitizeshofore

[^9]:    ${ }^{4}$ Based on a linear regression between income payments in the United States and Michigan using data for the years 1929-43. Michigan income payments (millitons of dollars $)=-626.5+51.34 \times$ United States income payments (billions of dollars).

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Not available.

[^11]:    $r$ Revised. a Less than $\$ 500,000$.
    $\otimes$ Includes for certain months small amounts for nonprofit agencies not shown separately

[^12]:    1.00 per year . . from the Superintendent of Documents

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